



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1053001

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : PRIYANSHU AGRAWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26th Aug, 23

**सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)**

केंद्र
Centre BHAJI JOGA SINGH
PUBLIC SCHOOL, NEW DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditional theatre forms depict rich cultural milieu with inculcating regional flavours and speciality

Indian theatre reflects :-

1) Ideals and emotion :-

i) The continuity of spiritual messages like Ramlila showing victory of good over evil

ii) The gender unity and opportunity for women development like Yakshaghana in Karnataka.

iii) Preservation of classical dances and music by including Bharatnatyam in Tamil local theatre.

10) The globalized nature and fusion witnessed like in Tamasha theatre with rock music.

11) The sense of solidarity and continuity of past experience like in Therighatta.

Individual role :-

i) The depiction of character to highlight the importance of right values like role taking of Krishna in Raslila

ii) The spread of sense of oneness by individual contribution shown in Tapa based on common man life.

iii) The preservation of unique culture like Warli tribe for inter-generational transmission

Thus to patronage such rich theatre, India recently opened Bharat Darpan mandapa to showcase Indian theatre.

2.

सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

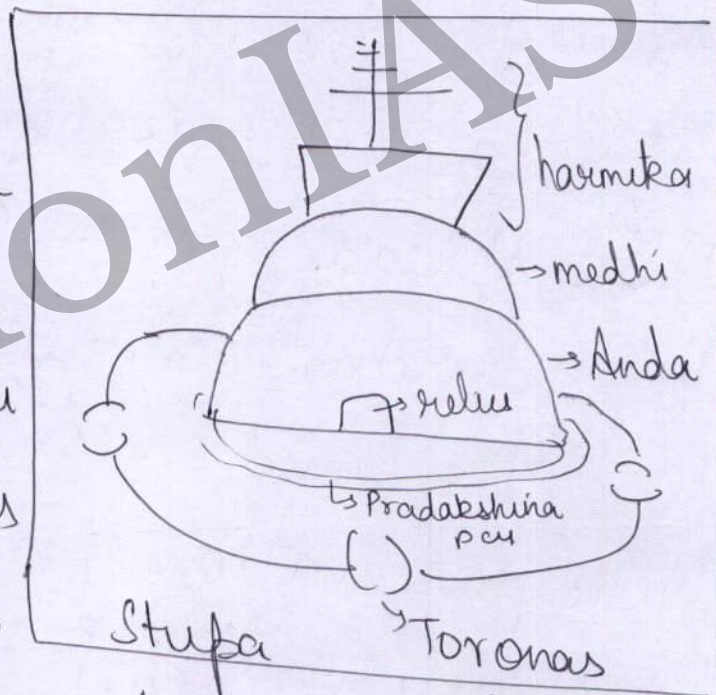
Sanchi Stupa is one of most important religious site for Buddhism, due to presence of Buddha relics and engraving of his ideas

Importance:-

1) It provides engraved message through Jataka stories on Sanchi Stupa outer walls

ii) The depiction of Buddha like Harmika accounting Buddha's head

iii) The royal patronage by Ashoka and spreading idea of Dharma



iv) It provided central place for institutional delivery of Buddhism and many monastery nearby.

v) The showcase of Buddha key 4 places through 4 Toranas

vi) The architectural importance for Buddhism due presence of Buddha's remain and Pradakshina path.

Inspiration:-

i) It has later inspired in temple architecture by Pradakshinapath

ii) The shaping of top of temple with religious symbols like Kalash for religious serenity

iii) The importance of spreading religious message by engraving on walls.

Thus Sanchi Stupa provided inspiration for future architecture.

3.

भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin.

The recent publish of unsung heroes of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav highlighted contribution of Bhagat Singh with key details.

Real breakthrough in ideology:

i) The true shaping of communist ideology by Marxist framework by renaming HRA to Hindustan Socialist Republic Association (HSRA)

ii) The role of motivating proletariats (by national consciousness) through revolutionary means by attacking famous British officers like Saunders.

iii) The inspiration from Nihilist movement by underground activities and training through modernized weaponry.

iv) To advocate for wider support outside India by establishing ties with Ghadar party.

Goals of revolution :-

- i) The end of colonialism and idea of state and revamping Indian village
- ii) The self-dependency culture and right of everyone be safeguarded

Forms of struggle :

- i) Through violent means like bombing in central legislative assembly
- ii) Mass mobilization by heroism and writings for emotional change.
- iii) The attacks and robbery of British arsenals and strategic location

Thus Bhagat Singh accelerated the freedom struggle and building strong sense of nationalism.

4.

मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji restoration across Japan
after failure of Japanese Samurai
and Duma for consolidating through
revival mechanism

Factors led to it :-

- i) The perceived challenge of getting colonized by expanding European powers
- ii) Failure of earlier state to account Industrial revolution and improving economic conditions of agriculture
- iii) The increased reporting of corruption and spread of Western culture that leads to relative deprivation
- iv) The increasing territorial fissures

largely across Manchuria region
and militarization of East China sea

Significance :-

i) It had accelerated Industrial
revolution which helped in advocating
Japanese fascist tendency

ii) The defending of sovereignty from
mighty Soviet Union and capturing
of energy rich Manchuria region

iii) Safeguarding Japanese culture
and protecting it from evangelist
tendency of Western culture.

iv) The role in consolidating Japanese
sentiments for nationalism and
ensuring territorial integration

Thus Meiji restoration advocated for
protecting Japanese culture and interest.

5.

यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुतः एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The idea of "imagined community" was given by Benedict Anderson, whereby he believed the nation is amalgamation of common sentiments

In Indian context :-

- i) Common beliefs driven from unity in diversity by religious tolerance and integration through cricket nationalism, food nationalism etc.
- ii) Shared history based on role of contributing against British rule and sense of pride and patriotism like celebrating republic day.
- iii) Political aspiration by regional parties like Shiva Sena advocating regional

interest at national level leading to Cooperative federalism.

10) R C Guha stated that India as nation is driven through various means like constitutional morality, shared interest etc.

Threats :-

1) Rise of fundamentalism and brain-washing on communal lines

ii) The role of external actors through terrorism, left wing extremism etc.

iii) The chauvinism in regionalism like son of soil policy, ethnic violence etc.

iv) Feeling of relative deprivation like Sachar Committee identified in muslim

This need lies to follow Berberuiah Committee recommendation of perception management and reviving national sentiments to safeguard "Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat".¹⁵

6.

भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pharmaceutical industries come into limelight during Covid Pandemic as central for controlling spread

Factors behind growth :-

i) The presence of large market opportunity leading to industries in NCR and Uttarakhand Region

ii) The improvement in logistic sector especially across Gujarat through special economic zones

iii) The availability of skilled workforce and its footloose nature

iv) The favourable exporting potential due coastal region like in Mumbai region



Significance :-

- i) WHO stated its need for increasing development of cost effective generic medicines (accounts for most across globe in production)
- ii) The geo-political benefit like Vaccine Maitri for improving prospect as key player of Global South.
- iii) Improving employment opportunity as Cambridge study observed that it can provide means to increase job by 5%.
- iv) The establishment of academia-industry linkage and innovation ecosystem for medical tourism.
- v) The fast addressal of public health and means to reduce out of pocket expenditure.
Thus better future lies for development of Pharma sector in India.

7.

चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words)

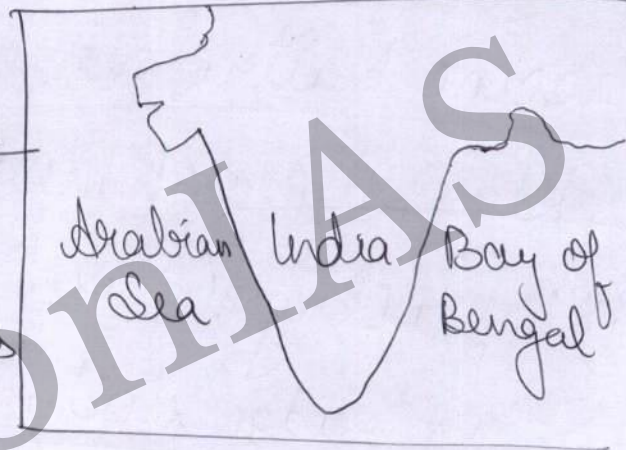
10

Bay of Bengal is more prone as IMD stated over 70% more favourable condition than Arabian Sea.

Reasons :-

i) Higher latent heat of vaporization

due to more openness of the region



ii) The greater impact of Coriolis force leading to effective pressure condition

iii) Arabian sea is impacted by constant Somali Jet streams and monsoonal winds compare to Bay of Bengal

iv) The lack of river water drainage and low evaporation creating adequate stable wind shear

Decrease in frequency :-

- i) With shift of ITCZ over Indian subcontinent, the South West winds flow over the region
- ii) The Tropical Easterly Jet-streams and Somali Jet streams hinders stable atmospheric condition.
- iii) The increase precipitation due to high relative humidity leads to temperature moderation.
- iv) The role of Madam Julian Oscillation, positive IOD and La-Nina conditions

Way forward

- i) As cyclone has huge disaster potential and thus prehand preparation and mitigation based on Sendai framework
- ii) Restoration of natural wind breaks and strategy like Odisha for mitigation.

8.

प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)


Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are crucial geomorphological process as they release excessive heat and thermal stress through vents based opening

Importance of volcanoes

- i) They provide as indirect means to study interior of earth and related evolutionary aspect.
- ii) It helps in creation of new landforms like mid-oceanic ridges due ocean-ocean divergence

- iii) They provide rich minerals like German society found rich polymetallic sulphides across volcanic region under-sea.

iv) They help in reducing impact of excessive global warming by created dimming effect, which later helps in precipitation at region.

v) The economical services through igneous rocks, minerals used by humans in construction and energy needs.

vi) Volcanoes help in promoting tourism like in Italy near Etna and Visuvius mountain.

vii) It helps in understanding plate tectonics like ocean-continent convergence across ring of fire creating mountain (Mt. Shasta) and trenches nearby.

Thus volcanic activities have huge functional importance for mankind.

9.

क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Regionalism refers to geographical affinity based on perceived shared common identity like ethnic, race, caste etc.

Relative deprivation important:-

- i) The politicization of region by sense of political marginalization like Maratha son of soil policy through vote banks.
- ii) The relative deprivation of historic supremacy as seen across dominant caste of Jats, Gujjars in places like Haryana.
- iii) The relative deprivation based on supra state identity on cultural and linguistic aspect like in Dravidian movement.

10) The inter-state regionalism for vested interest and hegemony like politicization of inter-river dispute and region like Vidarbha

11) The intra-state regionalism due to perceived issue of low representation like Kuki Vs Meites in Manipur

However other factors:

1) The role of Charismatic leaders and institutions for mobilization of masses.

2) The external actors supporting like in Kashmir region through fundamentalism and militancy.

3) The absolute deprivation by lack of timely devolution like in North East region for infrastructure

Thus need lies for sense of unity by advocating spirit of Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat.

10.

यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Right To Education being a fundamental Right under Art 21(a) is failed by various aspect, amongst which bullying is one.

Issue of school violence :-

- i) The bullying based on socially construct like caste, class, gender leads to marginalization
- ii) The crisis condition created by raging culture without consent causing psyco-physical torture
- iii) The broken window challenge due to further ostracization and exclusion in school
- iv) Advocating new means like cyber bullying, harassment penetrating

into increased suicidal tendency.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

v) Guwupadswamy report stated that child labour also occur due to forced eviction from school due excessive bullying.

vi) The depiction of long term effect like in movie "Table No. 21" causing ghettoization and fearful living.

Way forward :-

i) The right socialization by school through accounting value based education system

ii) The strict monitoring by special internal committee and awareness in campus through anti-bullying hoarding

iii) Rehabilitative facility and integrating mental health counselling facility.

Then only we will achieve our goal under SDG target of "education for all".

11.

पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ahom Kingdom is marked across North Eastern geographical location, that shaped the modern day culture and ethnic identity

Role played

1) Cultural identity

i) The critical development of North Eastern classical dances like Sattriya, with its unique style

ii) The continuity to Bhakti ideas of Mahaprabhu and expanding Krishna consciousness.

iii) Preservation of local dialects and practices through royal patronage and financial support.

iv) Advocating for establishing ties with Tibetan state by shared values for Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism :

v) The improvement in women living condition and state led intervention.

Historical identity :-

i) It has rooted national sentiments by stiff resistance to British rule.

ii) The land of great warriors and martyrs like Rani Gaidelive for advocating regional security

iii) The development of region and geographic connectivity established with other neighbouring state

iv) The historic identity based on ethnicity like Todas, are safeguarded by mutual cooperation with minority

Legacy in contemporary times

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

1) Recently published documentary of Azadi Ka amrit mahotsav envisaged on its cultural contribution through forms like dance forms, art etc

ii) The importance in consolidating national sentiments to mainland despite poor geographic connectivity.

iii) Providing fertile grounds for geo-political relations through soft diplomacy with neighbouring nation

iv) Aiding in security of region by creating strategic forts and structure

Thus they have immense contribution

12.

1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः द्विविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

The Capitalist Class consolidated in India in the era of Swadeshi movement that advocated for Indianized goods.

Ambivalent to congress initially :-

- i) The socialist tendencies advocated through means like planned development
- ii) The lack of support to Gandhian Trusteeship principles
- iii) The constant struggle with Congress as they advocated for workers right
Eg:- Formation of All India trade union of congress.

10) The issue with idea of state led development advocated by leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Bose.

11) The movement against capitalist interest like Ahmdabad mill strike by Gandhi support.

Support post 1940's

1) The clear development towards nationalism and shift of power towards congress.

11) Congress advocating to their interest like promoting Indian goods for national identity.

111) Gandhiji in Quit India Movement advocated for boycott of British good and promoting industries interest.

1v) The support to Capitalist class like Tata's getting commitment for support post independence.

v) The situational challenge of penetration of communism, and hence supporting Congress as means to safeguard interest.

Way forward :-

1) Thus mutual support post 1940's has aided in conceiving idea of Capital intensive development based on Harrod Domar plan

11) The support provided through finances and finished goods fuelled Congress towards independence.

Thus Capitalist class at the end accelerated India's freedom struggle.

13.

भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारी को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

15

Press played the vital role which evolved by first newspaper, Bengal Gazette by Auguste.

Evolution of press :-

- i) The initial press in 19th Century is largely shaped by colonial forces like Portuguese spreading message across Goa through pamphlets by Alboresequien.
- ii) The British contribution in later 19th Century for internal facilitation through newspaper and written means
- iii) The breakthrough development occurred under Dalhousie through Telegraph technology.

iv) Later Indianization of press by use of written media by social reformers like Rammohan Roy to shape Indian Renaissance.

v) The use of different means like paintings was used like Bharatmata to consolidate national tendency.

vi) The secret means like internal radio facility emerged in 1940's.

British regressive policy :-

i) The Vernacular press act by Lytton to prevent Indian media house to spread national sentiments.

ii) Excessive regulation and rights to British bureaucrats to clamp down such activities.

iii) The Sedition act leading to strict norms on media and frequent bans.

Instrumental Impact :-

i) The internal use of media through closed circuit means by spies during

1857 revolt

ii) The spread of social reforms like Bandi jeevan from Phule.

iii) The revivalism of social fabric like Kesari newspaper by Tilak

iv) Use for communication of discussed points during longress session by printing pamphlets and newspaper

v) Spreading revolutionary ideas like Yugantaria

vi) In final phase for mass mobilization against British rule.

Thus media strengthened roots of freedom struggle

14.

विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

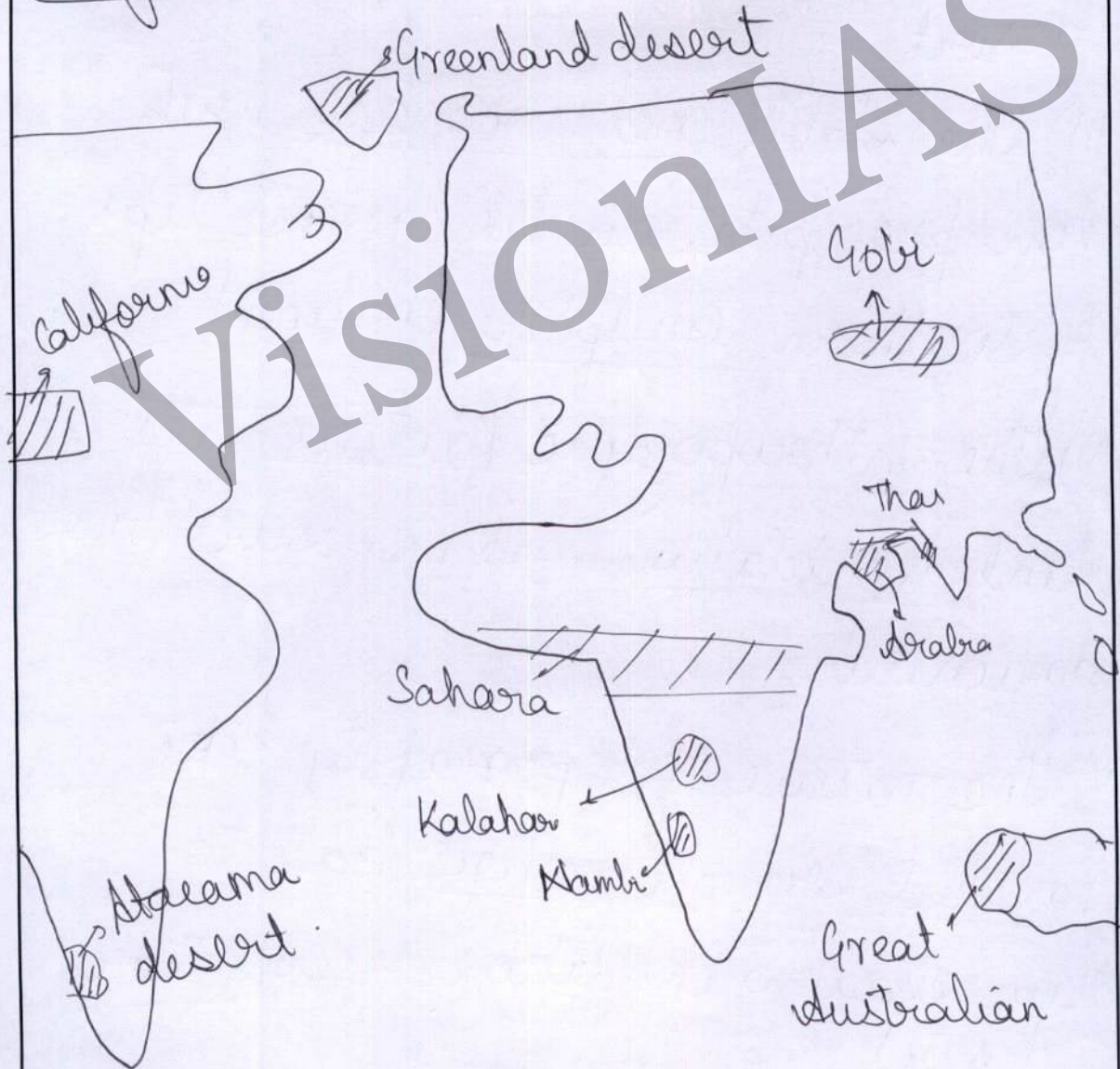
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deserts are unique geological condition characterized by low precipitation and largely unfavourable living conditions

Major deserts



Factors behind it :-

- 1) The continentality effect leading to low penetration of moist winds like Gobi desert
- 2) The confluence to cold ocean currents like Canary currents across Sahara desert
- 3) The stable cold air mass, with low precipitation like across tips of Southern hemisphere continent
- 4) The anthropogenic factors like land degradation and excessive intensive agriculture
- 5) The nature of topography like parallel Aravali range, lead to rain shadow condition across Thar desert.

Major landforms

- i) The erosional landforms like barchans found due to excessive wind erosion.
- ii) The prevalence of sand dunes due to constant collectivity of sand by deposition due wind action.
- iii) The formation of arques or mushroom rocks due to constant erosion by fast moving winds.
- iv) It leads to poor cropping condition and hence growth of cactus or long grasses.
- v) The economic condition is unfavourable and thus scarce living.

Thus study of desert accounts important geographical analysis.

15.

पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

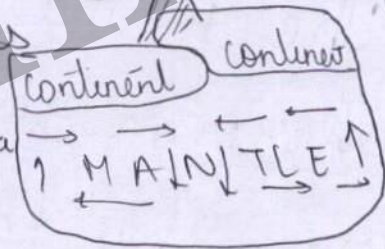
Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारी को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are crucial ecosystem due to various geo-economic contributions and abode of rich resources and minerals
Vulnerability of forest

i) The seismic sensitive region due to constant tectonic activities like earthquake in Himalayas as seismic zone V.



ii) The highly prone to climate change due to constant volcanic activities like in ring of fire due to plate tectonics and thus unstable geological condition

iii) The climate change leading to raise in sea surface leading to drowning of sea mounts like across

Indonesia and hence change in living conditions and migration

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

v) The anthropogenic interventions like excessive construction leading to accelerated landslide and disaster like Jashimath recently.

v) The study of UNEP on third pole stated role of large brown Asiatic cloud and presence of black carbon intensifying GLF and melting

vi) The positive feedback mechanism witnessed across mountains of Alps leading to reduce albedo and fast retreat of snow.

vii) The anthropogenic factor like heavy construction leading to reservoir induced seismicity like in Western Ghats due Koyna dam.

Initiative taken :-

- 1) Declaration of NO-GO ZONES to secure fragile ecosystem
 - ii) National mission of sustainable livelihood accounting for healthy practices
 - iii) The Environment Impact assessment to account for inducing stress and challenges across mountain.
 - iv) International efforts like Japan advocating Sendai framework to arrest development and preparedness across hilly region
 - v) The international prudence like sustainable tourism by Italy in such fragile region
- Thus balanced approach and safety of mountains be ensured

16.

भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंभारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
 Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand resources plays a vital role in construction activities, controlling floodplains, agriculture and thus economically exploited.

Reason for unsustainable management

i) The need in bulk for infrastructure building and construction.

ii) The presence of sand mafia and illegal mining across river plains

iii) The confluence with groups like organized crimes like in Naxalite region exploiting for economic interest

iv) Poor state regulation and monitoring due in appropriate funds and functionaries

Impact of it :-

- i) The development induced displacement as Fernandes highlighted creating social problems for sand mining
- ii) Increase vulnerability to disaster as NOMA stated its role in mitigating floods across river course.
- iii) The change and pressure on natural biodiversity as sand advocates for making internal burrows and provisioning services
- iv) The loss of economic resource due to unaccounted exports -
- v) The challenge at coastal floodplains as they help as aquifer and creating ecotones, which support regulating services

Remedial measures

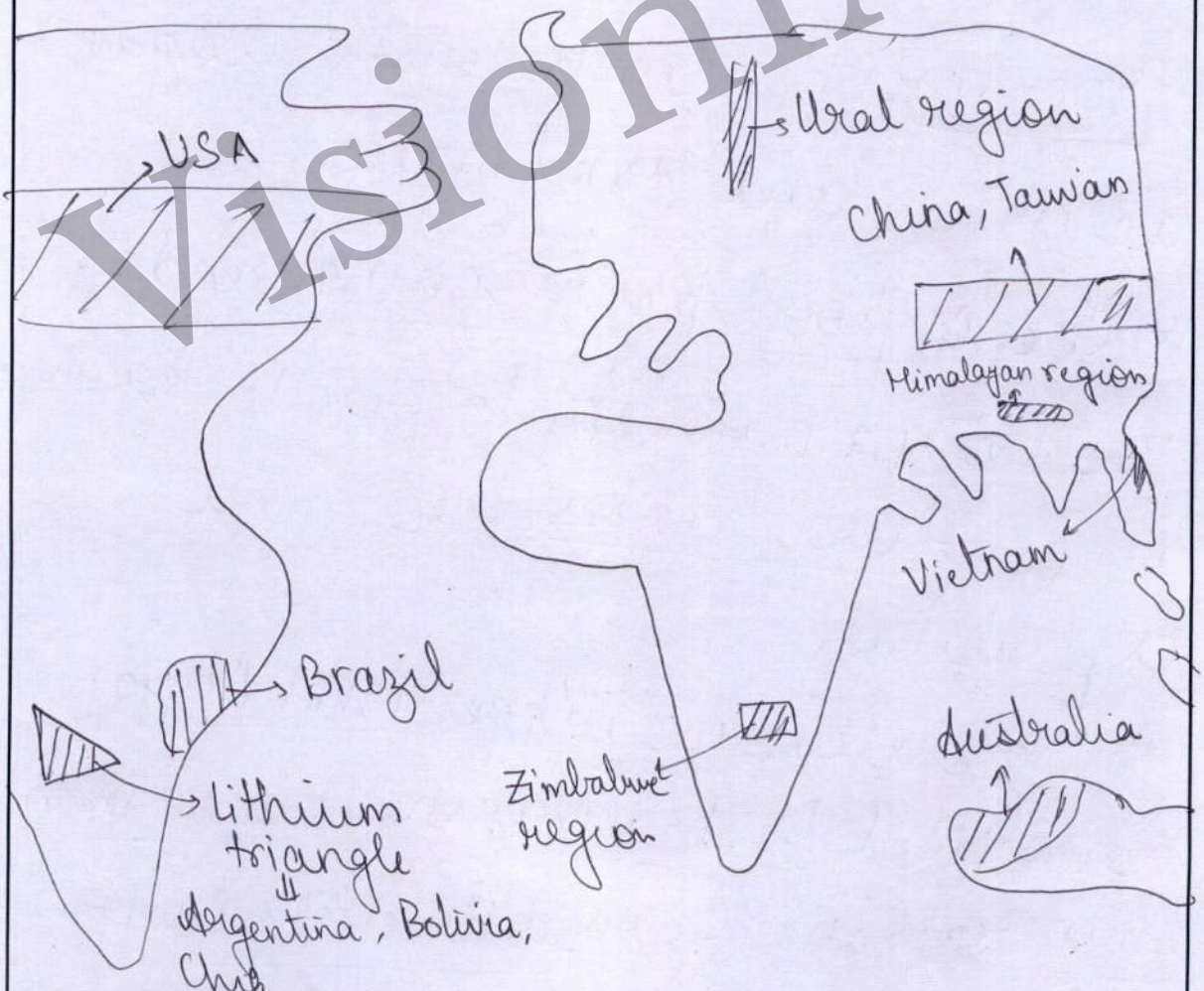
- i) Strict guidelines against illegal sand mining and monitoring through dedicated agency.
- ii) The role of sustainable practices and technological intervention advocated for controlled mining.
- iii) Providing Standard Operating Procedure to clamp down illegal activities and sand mafia.
- iv) The flood plain zoning and restricting mobility to fragile region across river banks for sand exploitation.
- v) Legislative means as NITI Aayog advocated post declaring it minor minerals with Cooperative federal support.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
 Candidate must not write on this margin

Lithium holds centrality in the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0 and its excessive vitality due multi-faceted utilization.

Major producing countries :



Geo-political aspect :-

i) The favourable condition across Taiwan accounted for huge foreign investment and emergence of

IT Hubs

ii) Across Australia, it provided importance in Indo-Pacific region and increasing factories for making batteries

iii) The major area of Lithium triangle has created new development led dependency culture, as they account large supply of raw material, but dependent on final goods

iv) Emerging new industries across Vietnam and ^{East} African coast

v) Enlarging Chinese hegemony and making it strong bloc, just like USA.

Environment Implication :

- i) The need for excessive pure water leading to increase water pollution
- ii) The prevalence across rugged topography in Bolivia increasing human induced disaster like landslide and seismic earthquake
- iii) Being highly unstable metal, thus leading to excessive destructive mining and large bolsters formation
- iv) The impact to natural biodiversity and loss of green resources due over-exploitation

Thus need lies in balanced approach and technology driven sustainable practice for Lithium extraction.

युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalization refers to interconnectedness, inter-dependence and integration of social and economic conditions making whole world as common place.

Impacts of youth :-

1) Functional :-

a) Global identification through means like international competition like International Maths Olympiad.

b) Connecting with events like across gig platforms and collaboration in research and development

c) Experience of global level through hackathons bringing national laurels and prestige.

d) The source for soft diplomacy by engaging diaspora youth and spreading Indian culture.

e) The role in social movements like Friday for future for environment, He 4 she Campaign for gender equality.

Dysfunctional aspect :-

a) Indian Institute of psychology found increased 7% suicide rate in youth due fear of missing out and global culture of low social integration (egoists).

b) The emergence of new crimes like cyber-harassment across borders and increased juvenile delinquency.

c) The conspicuous consumption culture and addiction, leading to disintegration and poor social regulation.

d) Blind imitation of Western culture without modernization of value leading to social alienation and mental health problems.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward :-

i) The need for democratic parenting for ensuring right development of youth

ii) Cambridge Analytica advocated for regulatory mechanism on social media for content filtration and right socialization

iii) Learning from practice. like China fixing mobile usage and advocating community programmes for youth

Thus right direction of using youth potential is necessary for demographic dividend.

19.

जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent reports stated that India Total fertility rate is 2.0, which is below replacement level of 2.1.

Future demographic concern

low social engagement due cultural lag

feminization and gender related violence and marginalization

Ageing
low utilization of silver economy and culture of family disjointness

Marginalization and low social penetration of values and culture

Weak security system

1) The low investment across social capital like only about 2% of GDP in health sector.

- i) Erosion of social norms by change across social institutions. Eg:- Nuclear family, high divorce across marriage
- ii) The misutilization of youth
NCRB stated 24% increase in juvenile delinquency reporting
- iii) The low social equality
Oxfam report stated 1% of Indians account 40% of wealth.
- iv) The 3A's challenge of accessibility, affordability and acceptability in social capital like quality education.
- v) McKenzie report criticized social incapability as only 27% Indians are employable despite high education.
- vi) The security challenges due patriarchy by low female labour force participation (24%) and shadow pandemic.

Way forward :-

- 1) Amartya Sen Capability approach for adequate social development
- 2) LAS I report stated need to use crystallized adult knowledge like Japanese model in consultation works
- 3) The NITI Aayog report advocated for comprehensive development by means like aspirational district.
- 4) Breaking vicious cycle of poverty-pollution and rural-urban divide through implementing inclusive development
Eg:- PM Kaushal Vikas, PM Awas etc.

Thus the critical need of an hour is to shape demographic dividend by right development across SDG targets.

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

The recent UN Habitat Report stated that about 50% population will live in city by 2055 in India; and 40% by 2030.

Significant proportion in urban area

- i) The increasing prospects and opportunities across urban region
- ii) The agrarian distress and caste based discrimination in rural region
- iii) The favourable living conditions across urban area.

The urban poverty and crimes

Challenges

Conversion of lower caste to lower class

The urban sprawl and gentrification

Slum and dilapidated living condition

Importance of welfare of urban people

1) The necessity for prevention of urban challenges and advocate social equality.

ii) The appropriate social development by right education, health and skills for self-dependent culture.

iii) Advocating sustainable city culture and resolving urban poverty due to deprivation to social capital.

iv) Promoting welfare induced grassroots development by Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Ghettoization and marginalization

Challenges

low availability of funds

The regional difference induced social exclusion

The rapid expansion and shadow living due to unaccounting of migrants

Way forward :-

i) NITI Aayog stated adequate mapping of intended benefits under means like e-shram portal, PM Awas Yojana

ii) Focus on social capital through dedicated approach under PM Jan Arogya Yojana and PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0

iii) The sustainable urban planning and developing peripheral land.

iv) The Ministry of Urban affairs stated role of development of grassroot governance through municipalities

v) The measures for redemption of rural economy to limit further stress on urban carrying capacity

Thus holistic approach for welfare development at urban area is needed.

VisionIAS