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. : 1217762

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Animesh Pradhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi - 03

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Kushing

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **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।**	**Important Instructions** **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.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (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।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (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
2	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।	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.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	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।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	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।	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.
7	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।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	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।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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)					

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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

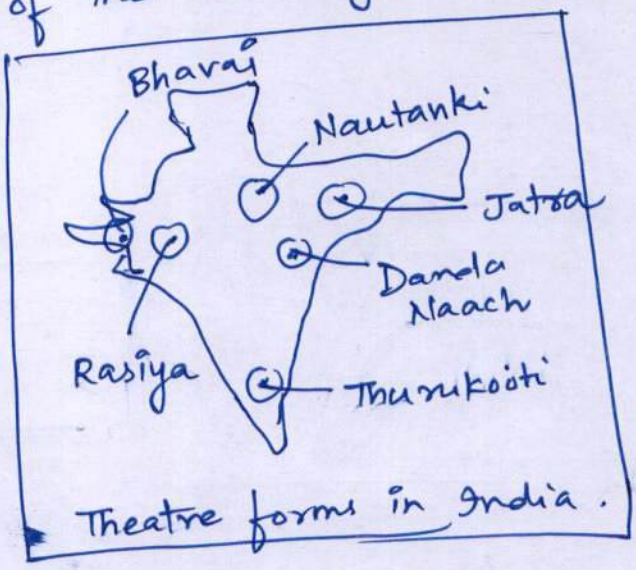
1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 threatre forms of India mirror the sociocultural parlance of Indian society along with strengthening the cultural heritage of the country.

Traditional theatre forms reflect the ideals of society



Theatre forms in India.

① Propagated social values - fusion of mass entertainment and education through various theatre performances, ex against Sati & Child marriage

② Mythology dissemination - See Danda Nacha of Odisha helped in propagating the

mythological values & cultural tradition.

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

(3) Art forms get expressed - ex Rasiya and Bhavai uses dance forms, expressions and musical instruments.

(4) Cultural unity was propagated by advocating community living & welfare and respect to traditions, ex Jatra in west Bengal

(5) Individual role in community - gets reflected as they are inspired with cultural ideals, to wave away social evils and get a chance to express individual talent.

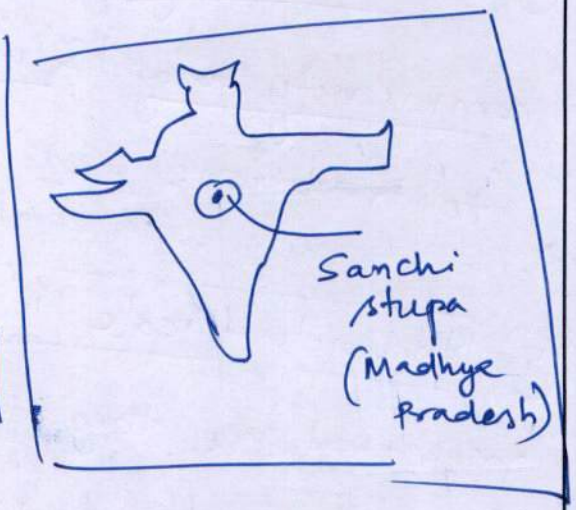
(6) Mirrored cultural diversity - Local traditions & folklore got promoted, strengthening the diversity.

With India winning Oscars in 2023 for 'Naatu Naatu', the seeds of such marvel traces back to rich heritage of traditional theatre in India.

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

Sanchi stupa as a UNESCO world Heritage site stands tall reflecting the rich values and religious legacy of Buddhism along with enriching India's archaeological marvel.



Historical importance

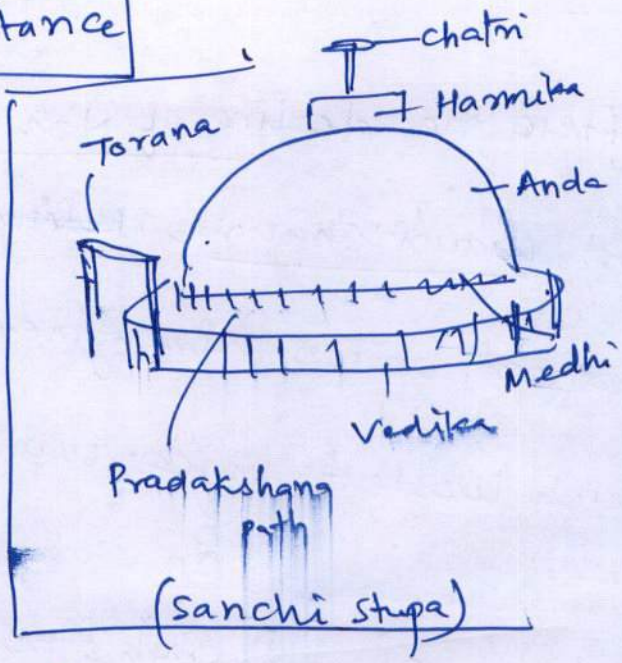
① Buddhist architecture and prominence get reflected by Sanchi stupa and its monuments.

② Royal Patronage to Buddhism along with support from wealthy ~~industr~~ traders who supported the construction of Sanchi stupa.

③ Mirrors the rise of Mauryan & Post Mauryan rule and architecture and signifies the

scientific marvel of contemporary times.

Architectural importance



(Sanchi stupa)

1. Material use of white sand stone and intelligent carving
2. structures like Viharas & chaityas present along with stupa.
3. Toranas exemplified with stories of Jataka, Avadana literature etc.
4. Figures and paintings like lady with a branch signify the mastery craft.

Influenced future architecture
- → In stupas of Bagh caves, Lepakshi caves and Chalukya caves
- → Indo Islamic architecture in fusion of trabeate & archaic system (Ex Vijay nagar empire)
- → Gothic architecture - use of Kiosk & chattri (Ex Golden temple).

Hence, such archaeological marvel mirror the cultural legacy India must be proud of.

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

After the decline of Non cooperation Movement post Chauri Chaura ~~Movem~~ incident, revoluti-onary voices strengthened, and one of such loudest voices was of 'Bhagat Singh'.

Bhagat Singh's role in revolutionary ideology & contribution →

① Revolutionary ideas - as against non-violence & satyagraha of Gandhiji; advocated use of weapons & violence to free India.

② Communist ideologies - Although did not join communist party, Bhagat Singh advocated socialistic principles.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Welfare based approach with Naujaun Bharat Sabha (1926) trained the youth for community welfare, disaster relief etc.

(4) Revolutionary acts like Murder of Saunders as a revenge to death of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bombing of Legislative Assembly along with Batukeshwar Dutt highlighted his revolutionary ideals.

(5) Associations like HSRA and joint efforts with other revolutionaries like Chandrasekhar Azad, Rajguru etc. led to collaborated efforts.

(6) Martyred at the young age of 23, inspired further revolutionaries like Udham Singh and other events like INA, Naval Ratings uprise etc.

Bhagat Singh notes "great empires die but great ideas live forever", his ideas of patriotism inspires generations together.

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

As a small island, isolated and disad-vantaged due to geographical isolation, Japan did not let its shortcomings from realising global supremacy, as seen in Meiji restoration.

Factors led to Meiji Restoration

- Rise of Industrialisation - propelled in the european state
- Political ideologies of liberty & equality for economic growth & democracy
- International collaboration with global powers like France and Britain helped in technology transfer
- Japan leadership drove the restoration on lines of Japan's unique needs and culture.

Significance for Japan

- Pace of industrialisation increased in Japan with rise of technology
- Political stability in Japan
- Democratic values of liberty, equality restored
- Japan integrated with international sociopolitical system without hindering ~~its~~ interests.
- Rise of Japanese influence as seen in Japan-Russia war (1904) and Cold War
- Contemporary times, role of Japan, especially in Indo-Pacific is paramount
- Technology dominance in semiconductor, electronics, internet etc.

Hence, Japan's Meiji Restoration signify the birth of a global power having its implications in modern geopolitics.

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Benedict Anderson, famous political scientist calls nation as an "imagined community" where without even physical contacts and shared habitats, sense of belongingness bind the people of the nation with shared identity.

Nation (common belief)	becomes →	State (political homogenisation	(Germany, France) etc.
State (diversity)	becomes →	Nation (common brotherhood)	(India).

Basis of India as a nation

- → Unity in Diversity in culture, language, artforms, traditions etc.
- → Political sovereignty – Article 1 establishes it as 'Union of states'
- → Administrative unity – integrated elections, judiciary, all India services.
- → Historical unity – from Mauryan, Gupta, Harsha and Mughal era.

→ shared cultural values of fraternity, universal brotherhood, Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam etc.

→ Institutions like joint family, respect to elderly, strong values on culture etc.

→ shared freedom struggle against a common enemy led to national unification.

Threats to concept of Indian nationhood

→ Communalism - as seen in Khalistani movement and violence.

→ Religious fundamentalism & hate speech - TK Vishwanathan Committee notes its effect on national discunity

→ Ethnic violences - Ex Kuki-Meiti conflict, Greater Nagalism etc.

→ Terrorism and insurgency fuelled by China and Pakistan

→ Regionalism with secessionist policies and separatism

→ loss of cultural values due to globalisation

As Modiji notes, "India is not a nation but an idea based on the beauty of cultural unity", such diversity must be respected for national unity.

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 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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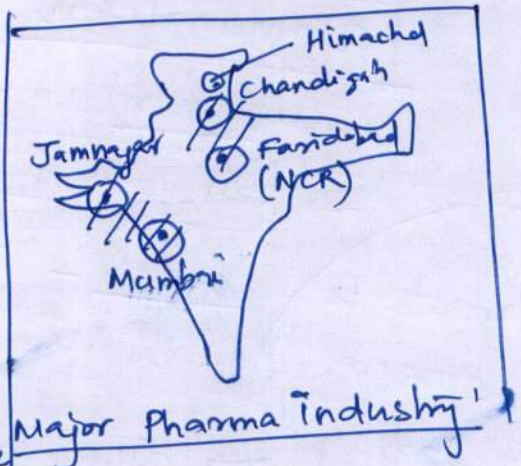
India's pharmaceutical industry accounts for ~$45 Billion accounting for the 3rd largest industry in world by volume & 14th largest by value.



Major Pharma industry

Factors for location

- Industrial bases like industrialised hubs of Delhi-NCR, Maharashtra, Gujarat etc.
- Skilled workforce for biotechnologist, scientist, or concentrated near Bengaluru & Mumbai
- Market - caters to domestic & industrial needs
- Transport - Port facilities of Mumbai & Gujarat for international market to UAE, Africa etc.
- Availability of raw material - export from China for APIs, Ayurveda in Himalayan states etc

→ Capital from the investments and liquidity in Delhi, Maharashtra & Chandigarh.

→ Policies like FDI (100% in Greenfield), PLI and schemes like Pharma-industrial parks, strengthening of Pharma industry etc.

→ AYUSH industry with Ministry of Ayush, wellness centres, Traditional Medicinal Research centre (Jamnagar) etc.

Significance
- → Economy → $45 Billion industry, rise to $100 Billion by 2030
  - → Employment to ~20-30 lakh
  - → export potential to various markets
  - → generic medicines (20%), vaccine (60%)
  - → impetus to R&D
- → Health → antidote to malnutrition, obesity & nutrition deficiency
  - → accessibility to healthcare & low expenditure
  - → antidote to rising non-communicable disease (62% mortality)
  - → rising issues of cancer, heart etc
  - → Ayurveda & Ayush with larger adoption
  - → vaccine network - Mission Indradhanush.

With recommendations of Katoch Committee, India must focus on self reliance in Pharma industry.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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About 75% of India's coastline is prone to cyclones with 10% of world's cyclones concentrated in India with higher frequency in Bay of Bengal.

Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than Arabian Sea →

(1) Origin - Most of the cyclones origin in North Pacific/Atlantic and travel westward to Bay of Bengal (BOB) or originate from BOB, hence Arabian Sea gets less remnants.

(2) Rivers - More rivers (Ganga, Brahmaputra, Godavari etc.) flow to BOB that leads to intermixing of hot and cold water

creating favourable conditions for cyclone.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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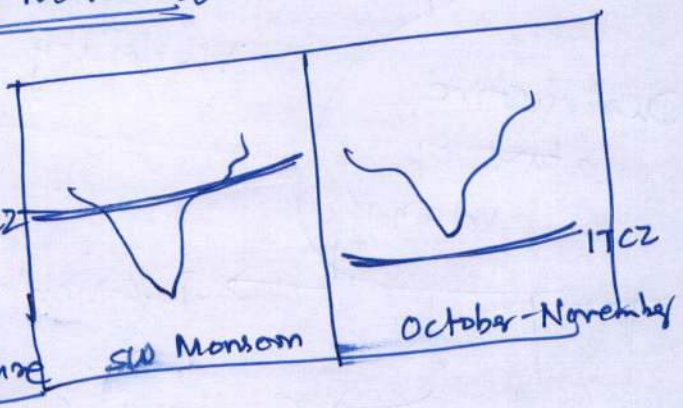
③ Temperature - BOB has higher temperature than Arabian sea reaching ~27°C, ideal for cyclone formation.

④ Topography - The peninsular shape of India concentrates cyclones in BOB and westward travel flows ~~to~~ Indian ocean.

Decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during SW Monsoon

1) Position of ITCZ

Due to ITCZ on land mass during SW monsoon, low pressure not developed in seas.



2) High wind sheers during southwest monsoon prevent the formation of cyclone.

3) Temperature during SW Monsoon on sea is reduced due to precipitation - unfeed for cyclone.

With climate change aggravating the frequency of cyclone, India must take steps in preventive approaches.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes are natural structures and uprising that emanates lava and pyroclastic material formed due to action of plate tectonics.

Destructive nature of volcanoes

- → loss of life & property
- → Air pollution & diminished visibility (Mt. Krakatu in Indonesia explosion)
- → Pertinent danger of spread
- → Earthquake prone
- → Induces tsunami (Fukushima in Japan)
- → Destruction of Infrastructure.

But volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life →

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Rocks & Minerals - volcaniz rocks & minerals - igneous rocks get produced due to volcanoes.

② Agriculture in the pyroclastic material is suited for few crops.

③ Formation of geomorphological features like flood basalt provinces in Deccan plateau, Siberian plateau etc.

④ Sulphur clouds emanating from volcano help in reduction in solar temperature → reduces global warming.

⑤ Prevents mass destruction - periodic lava explosion prevents accumulation of tectonic tension.

Hence, the nature's miracle in the form of volcanoes help in sustaining the natural balance on the earth.

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

In the words of Ambedkar, "the country-men must identify themselves as Indians first, Indians last and only as Indians", but relative deprivation gets asserted in the form of regionalism leading to separation.

Relative Deprivation → Regionalism

- → Intra state disputes like Gorkhaland, Darjeeling, Western Odisha due to disparity in development
- → Separatist movement in Uttarakhand & Jharkhand
- → Ethnic violences in North East, Xaxa Committee notes economic deprivation as one of the cause.
- → Border disputes like in Gujarat - Maharashtra, Karnataka, Maharashtra etc

→ River water disputes - Ex Polavaram dispute between Odisha & Andhra Pradesh

→ 'Son of soil theory' as seen due to migration to resource rich Maharashtra & Bangalore

But other factors also influence regionalism ——

Resource enrichment - Ex Khalistani Movem-ent in Green Revolution rich areas due to increased funds

→ Communalism & religious fundamentalism as mentioned in Sachar Committee

→ Cultural identity getting lost due to globalisation & immigration - North East Issue

→ Political opportunity → Rise of regional parties.

Hence, India must be celebrated with its diversity along with mitigating inter regional disparities.

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

With the ideals of SDG-4 for 'education for all', such aim gets tinted due to rising cases of bullying & violence.

Issues of bullying & violence
- → Weak law enforcement
- → Ragging culture (Ex Jadhavpur case)
- → Online bullying & stalking
- → Homophobia & unsafe space for LGBTQ (Ex Faridabad Aarey suicide)
- → lack of mental health counsellors
- → lack of sensitisation.

Steps that need to be taken for creating a safe space →

Steps

- Anti Ragging Cell
- Strengthen laws like Juvenile Justice Act and anti-ragging laws
- Mental health counsellors in school (Ex KIRAN helpline)
- Online harassment monitoring cell!
- Training and periodic reviews
- Infrastructural changes (Ex separate hostels for freshmen)
- Use of social media for awareness
- Zero Tolerance Policy

Way Forward

- Role of school/college for anti ragging
- Role of parents for sensitisation
- Role of law and agencies for monitoring & compliance
- Role of children in imbibing ideal values & reporting crimes.

Hence, ideals of Article 21A and 45 can only be realised with safe school spaces.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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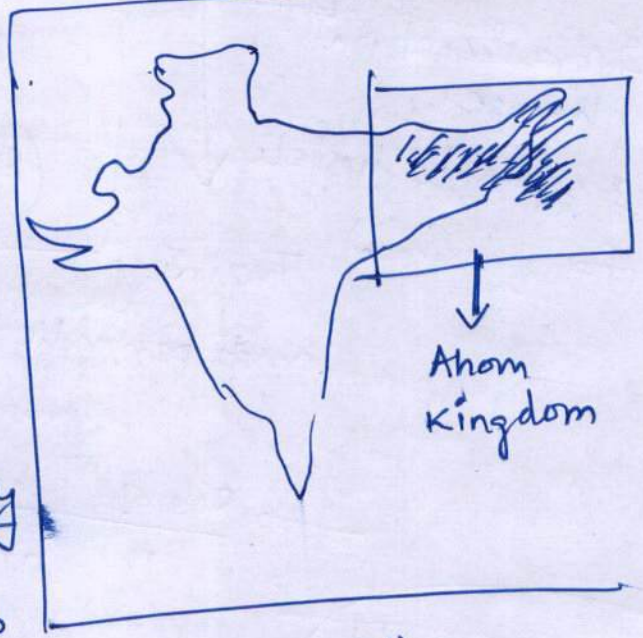
Ahom Kingdom remains the testament to grit and glory of India's cultural heritage marking significant relevance to the tapestry of Indian tradition.



Role played by Ahom Kingdom →

① Political sovereignty

defeating Aurangzeb and other foreign powers restoring the political supremacy.

② Colonial tribal uprising - Ex Gomdhar Konwar Ahom Revolt in 1826, Singhpos Rebellion, Zeliangdong Revolt etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Cultural importance - Ahom Kingdom's patronage to Tantric cult and architecture like burial remains of Ahom (nominated for UNESCO World Heritage Site), Kamakhya Temple etc.

(4) Folk Art & Tradition - in form of Sattriya, Bihugeet and dance patronised by Ahom King rulers.

(5) Languages - development of Assamese and dialects like Brajvali etc.

Legacy of Ahom Kingdom in contemporary times →

(1) Distinct tribal culture of northeast marked by specialised tradition & festival, example 'Ambubachi Mela'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Contemporary dance forms like Manipuri Dance, Sattriya and Bihu are the outcome of Ahom culture.

(3) Ecological harmony with respect to flora and fauna, sacred groves as a part of Ahom tradition & culture.

(4) Tourism scope - archaelogical marvels of Ahom kingdom remain aloof from general public → scope for sustainable tourism.

(5) Integral part of India's culture - Ahom Kingdom reinforces India's North-East contribution in cultural evolution → symbolising unity and national integration.

As Kalam notes that ~~that~~ India's diversity must not be tackled but celebrated, Ahom Kingdom's rich legacy is a crucial element of such cherished legacy.

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा 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) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Inspite of heavy regulations and low industrial impetus for Indian capitalists, various voices of the capitalist class enriched the feedom struggle.

Capitalist class remained ambivalent to the struggle because —

① Inclination against mass boycott that preven-ted the smooth functioning of the industries

② Hartals, strikes and similar obstruction led to decrease in production and profit.

③ Supported INC in the struggle with British imperialism as common enemy because of restriction on production of low grade steel, heavy taxation policy etc

(4) Need for balancing worker's interests - with rise of trade unions (AITUC - 1920, Trade Unions Act - 1926), voices of worker groups strengthened.

(5) Nationalistic spirit post 1940s in Quit India Movement, support during INA trials in funding and providing material support.

Varying positions of the Indian capitalists

(1) Swadeshi spirits - especially during 1905 with rise of PC Ray's Chemical Industries, Chidambaram Pillai's Stream Navigation Company triumphed nationalism.

(2) Against worker demand - Ex Ahmedabad Mill strike (1918) with capitalists like Ambalal

Sarabhai's interest against the demands of workers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Support to struggle — Funding by capitalists like Jamnalal Bajaj, Vadilal Mehta provided funds, ex Bajaj provided land for Sabarmati and other Gandhi Ashrams.

(4) United Fronts during 2nd Round Table conference and boycott in 1st RTC by FICCI supporting congress.

(5) Bombay Plan of 1940s paved the way for mixed economy & industrialisation post independence.

(6) Welfarist approach in funding for education-al institutions, press and industries like cotton and jute.

Inspite of the mixed response and participation, Indian capitalists owe our reverance in steer heading the Indian nation-alist movement.

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) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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While India's press ecosystem in contemporary times faces criticism with Press Freedom Index of 161/180 (2023), the evolution of the same mirrored India's freedom struggle.

Evolution of Press in India

1) 1760 - Bengal Gazette by James Augustus Hickey which pioneered press in India.

2) Lord wellesly enforced Censorship Act, 1799 and licensing Act, 1800 cracking down the nationalist spirits.

3) Registration Act, 1823 and censorship Act suppressed the newspapers like Mirat-ul-Akbar by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

4) Metcalfe (1835) as 'Liberator of Indian

Pics' removed the restriction on Indian press.

5) Post 1857 Independence Movement - control and regulation by licensing & censorship -

6) Vernacular Press Act (1878) by Lord Lytton that discriminated between English & Hindi newspaper & controlled freedom of press, repealed in 1882 by Lord Rippon.

7) Punishments to Indian freedom fighters, ex Surendranath Banerjee for Bengalee & Tilak for 'Shivaji Utterances'.

8) Newspaper Incitement Act, 1908 and Press Control Act of 1910 curtailed freedom of press.

9) Press Committee by Tej Bahadur Sapru repealed the Acts of 1908 and 1910.

10) Crackdown during civil disobidence Movement

Instrumental role of Indian press —

① Social Reforms by Ram Mohan Roy's Miratul Akbar, Sambad Kaumuduni, Vidyasagar's Tattvabodhini Patrika, Arya Samaj's Satyarth Prakash

② Moderates popularised the concept of self-rule by newspapers like Hindu Patriot, Rast Gofter (Naoroji) and Voice of India.

③ Revolutionaries voice got represented in newspapers like Tilak's Kesari, Yugantar, Sandhya etc.

④ Welfare based Ex Gandhiji's India's Opinion and Harijan to spread egalitarian values.

⑤ Growth of regional literature like ~~Bengali~~ Hindi (Amrita Bazaar Patrika), Bengali (Sambad Kaumudi), Maratha (Darpan) etc.

⑥ Spread of nationalist sentiments with diverse views from women, artists, nationalists etc.

As Gandhiji said independent press is the breath of vibrant democracy, its role in freedom struggle is paramount.

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
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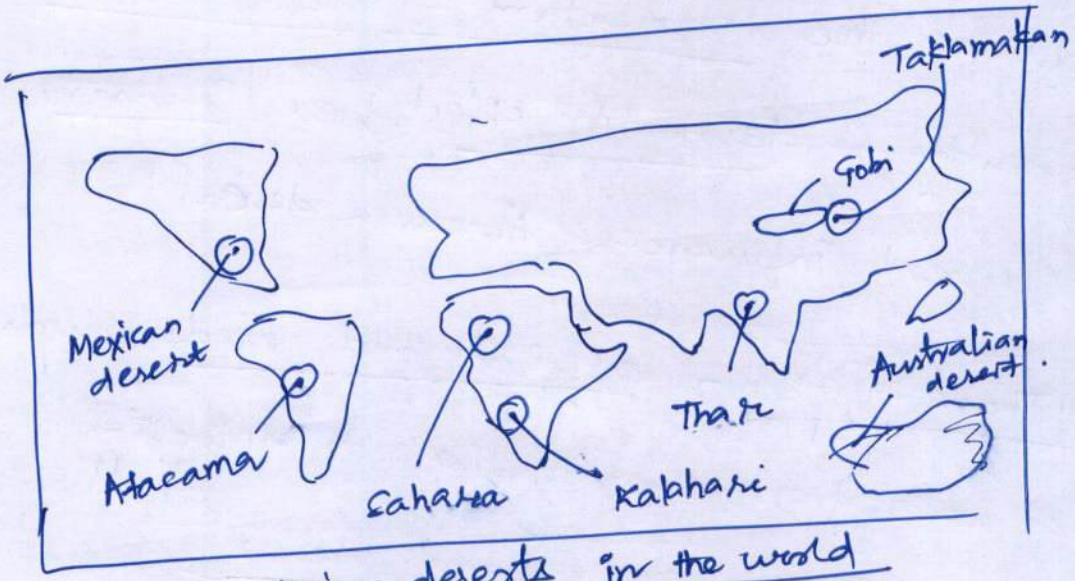
Deserts represent geographical terrain marked by low amount of precipitation, extreme temperature and scanty vegetation & could be both cold and hot type.

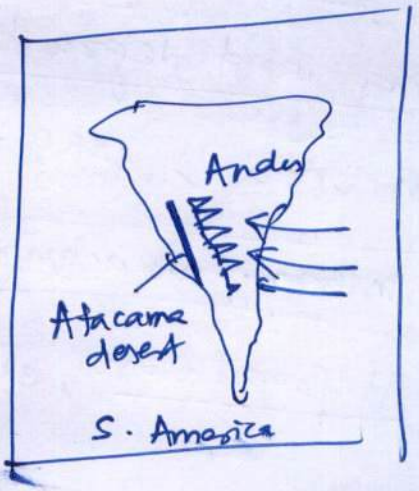


Major deserts in the world

Factors behind the formation of different types of deserts

① Presence of mountains

ex Aravalli mountains leading to Thar desert due to lee ward



side, presence of Andes leading to Atacama desert etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Low precipitation due to continentality ex Gobi and Taklamakan desert.

③ Ocean currents - cold ocean current influence the temperature & rate of evaporation creating a dessicating effect, ex Peruvian current influences Atacama desert.

④ Trade winds - offshore trade winds displace hot water from coast leading to upwelling of cold water, ex Sahara desert.

⑤ Loss of vegetation leading to soil erosion and land degradation, ex rise of desertification in India, ISRO - 29.3% under land degradation

⑥ Anthropogenic activities like overgrazing, mining deforestation, ex expansion of Thar desert.

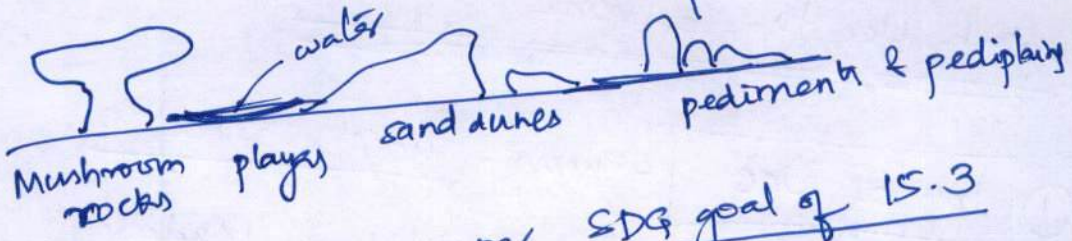
Major landforms found in deserts

Erosional

1. **Pediments** – rock cut surfaces in desert as remnants of wind erosion
2. **Pediplains & Inselberg** due to erosion of pediments creating soft and miniature structures
3. **Mushroom rocks** due to wind erosion depending upon intensity and direction
4. **Playas** – with water that is subjected to evaporation
5. **Rock cut hollows** due to the action of wind & water erosion

Depositional

1. **Sand dunes** deposition of sand due to suspension & saltation.
2. **Barchans** with one side due to action of wind
3. **Bajadas** a state of intermediency between playas and pediments



Hence as per SDG goal of 15.3 for land net neutrality, desertification must be arrested.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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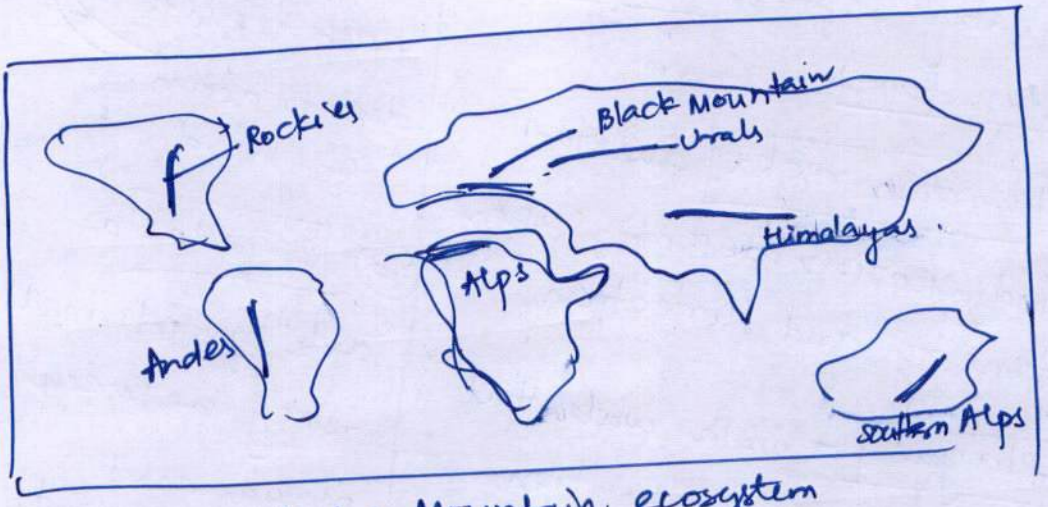
Mountains represent the upholding of land mass and rises with height more than plateaus, formed due to tectonic activity, volcanic eruptions and geomorphological changes.



Major Mountain ecosystem

Mountains are fragile ecosystem vulnerable to adverse impact →

① Loss of ice - WMO - 40% of ice of 40% Arctic mountains melted leading to rise in sea levels.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Rise in land subsidence - Ex Joginath case, Mishra Committee pointed out anthropogenic causes as the primary reason.

(3) Earthquakes - ex in Himalayan ecosystem (~30% of world's mountain's earthquakes) due to mining, tourism and industrialisation.

(4) loss of biodiversity - decline in population in Snow Tiger, reckless deforestation of trees like Mahogany, rosewood, chinook etc.

(5) loss of carbon sink due to melting of ice, ex 92 Billion of carbon released by 2100 by Arctic due to climate change.

(6) lose of Indigenous communities - like Bhotias and Gaddis due to change in mountain ecosystem & habitat patterns.

(7) Forest fires - as seen in Canada, Australia in present year.

Initiatives taken

- National Mission on sustainable Himalayas
- Organisations like ICIMOD for preservation and research
- US : Use of LiDar and geo-mapping for vulnerability check
- National & International policies on climate change, ex PAT scheme, carbon markets, Paris Agreement targets
- Agriculture : ZBNF, Precision agriculture, terrace farming
- Green Hydrogen - Ex Green H_2 valley scheme, plant in Leh etc.
- Sustainable Tourism - 'Dharamshala' declaration and National strategy on sustainable tourism
- Practices like Mangaljodi (Odisha) where instead of hotels, community staying in home stays etc.

Hence, to achieve the targets of Panchamrit and Net neutrality by 2070, mountain ecosystem must be preserved.

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand resources are the second most exploited resource in India after water, with annual production of 45-50 Billion metric tonne.

Reasons behind unsustainable management of sand

- lack of coastal management - CRZ rules not enforced
- law enforcement agencies lack power due to influence of mafia and criminals
- Rise in demands for construction
- low scientific expertise in management of sand
- Impact of Inland waterways and dredging due to ships
- Changes in geomorphology due to soil erosion and change in course of rivers.
- State list contains 'sand' and hence non-uniformity in laws.

Impact of exploiting sand resources

- River course changed with high silting ~~and~~ at some places & desilting at others.
- Carrying capacity of rivers decreased leading to cyclones & floods
  - ↳ loss to life & property
- loss in vegetation - Ex West Bengal rice production hit low due to ill effects of sand mining
- Salinity of ground water increased leading to pollution & scarcity of drinking water
- Biodiversity loss - Mangroves depleted in west coast by 40% due to sand mining.
- Fauna affected - Ex Olive Ridley Turtles, fisheries etc.

Remedial Measures

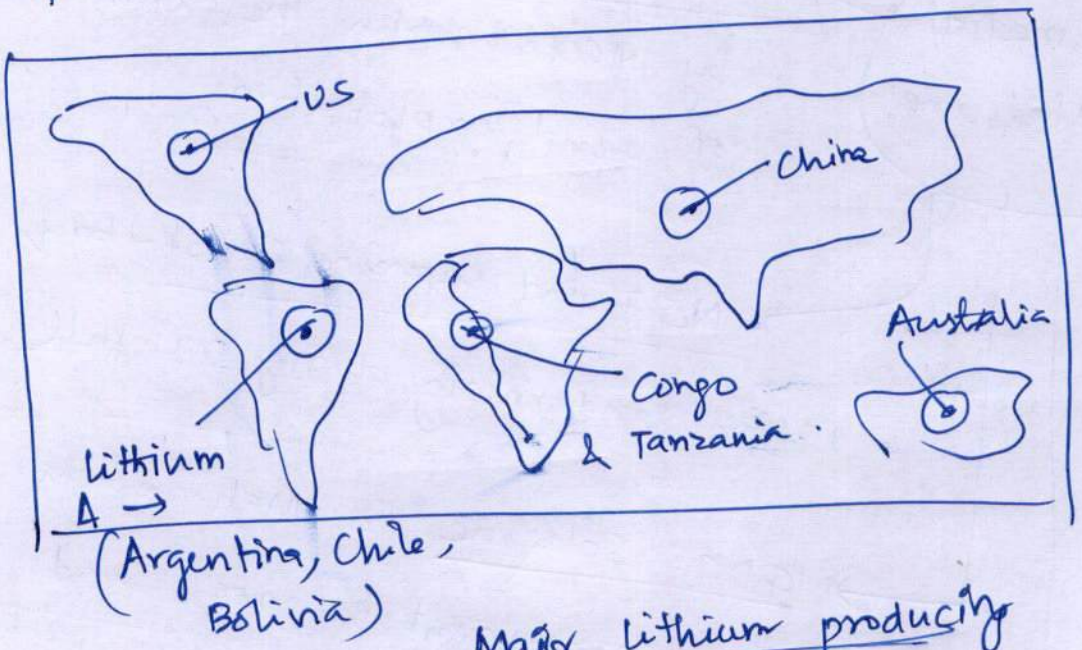
- MMDR : Mines & Minerals Regulation Act with norms for sand mining
- M-Sand created by Rajasthan for sustainable sand from rocks
- Coastal Vulnerability Index by INCOIS marking the extent of sand exploitation
- NGT and Supreme Court - ban on sand mining during rainfall
- GDGS Scheme in Maharashtra for silt management in rivers and giving silt to farmers.
- CRZ Rules and amendment in 2019 for sustainable coast

Hence, to achieve the goals of SDG 14 (Life under water) & SDG 15 (land), sand resources must be judiciously used.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lithium, as a light metal has humongous potential in modern technologies of EVs, Renewables, semiconductor influencing various geopolitical relations.



Major lithium producing countries

Majority of lithium is found in latin American countries (Argentina, chile and Bolivia), with high production in Australia.

Geopolitical aspects of lithium production :-

(1) **lithium diplomacy** - Commerce Ministry's 'look Latin America' policy for investments in lithium triangle in South America.

(2) **Free Trade deals** - Ex Indo-~~US~~ Australia deals to promote export of lithium from Australia

(3) **China's supremacy** in rare earth metals (~ 80%) helps in China's bilateral trade with African & Latin American countries.

(4) **Tension over economic goals** for renewable energy, EVs etc in resource deficient countries like India — low encouragement for decarbonisation.

(5) **Focus on Africa** due to high abundance of lithium, rise in global investment.

Environmental Implications

- Rise in GHG emissions with increased activities of mining and carbon emissions
- Deforestation - especially in Africa and Bolivia endangering the sustainable ecosystem.
- Hazardous due to Lithium's susceptibility to fire
- Climate change reinforced with carbon sinks getting turned to carbon source.
- Forest fires in ecological fragile areas, ex Australia.
- land subsidence, soil erosion & desertification due to exploration & production activities.

With goals of Net Neutrality & Panchamrit, India has been collaborating with countries as part of Lithium diplomacy & investing on its own resources like KABIL.

18. 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In the words of Kofi Annan, "youth must be at the forerunner of change and global leadership to bring true social transformation".

Impact of globalisation on youth

Positive Impacts

- Rise in entrepreneural spirits with 100+ unicorns mostly driven by youth
- Environmental consciousness for sustainable clothing, campaigns etc.
- Progressive social values of feminism, equality and celebrating homosexuality & LGBTQ+ etc.
- Rise in political discourse and representation in various levels of governance.
- Principles of secularism due to adoption of diverse global views.

Structural - functional changes

- Religion's influence on youth on decline as seen in church membership
- Entertainment - fusion models, rise of Hollywood (#Barbenheimer) in India, BTS (South Korea)
- Forms of marriage - adoption of live in marriages, taboo regarding divorce on decline, single parenthood etc.
- Rise of ecommerce - youth representing small businesses, cloud kitchens et.
- Influencer rise due to social media etc.
- Changes in 'reference model' & role models - global stars like Messi, Taylor Swift influencing Indians.
- Family - rise of nuclear families due IT, dual career families etc

Negative changes

- Materialistic attitude on rise, ex rise of duplicate designer bands in metropolitan cities
- Religious fundamentalism, ex Indian youth recruited in ISIS
- Cyberbullying and social media stalking due to social media
- Ecological fallouts due to decrease in minimal lifestyle
- Polarisation of views influenced by global media
- Loss of indigeneous culture - loss of mother tongue, traditions and institutions like joint family.

As Jack Ma says, "invest in people under 30 and companies with employees under 30", India's demographic dividend can be enriched by globalisation by right policies.

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

With total fertility rate falling to 2.0 under replacement level and ageing population rising from 8% (2011) to ~10% in 2022 (NFHS-5), demographic policies need revamp.

Demographic concerns around ageing population & weak social security system →

① low social security net - average pension for senior citizen in India - ₹200/month

② Rise in chronic diseases - ~70% of elderly affected by chronic disease with low access to healthcare.

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

(3) Rural population concentration high as 75% of elderly in rural areas due to migration of children and overcrowded cities preventing urban joint family.

(4) feminisation of elderly – Sex ratio of 1033 in elderly, women elderly highly vulnerable due to lack of assets, income & increased widowhood

(5) Rise in violence and 'ageism' as a form of systematic discrimination.

(6) Overdependency on welfare policies since the traditional care role of family blurred due to disintegration of joint families & migration issues.

(7) Mental health issues due to rise in loneliness, generational gap, technological backwardness etc.

Remedial Measures

- National Policy on Elderly (2011) for care and social protection
- Schemes like Sampann Project, PM Vaya Vandana, Vayoshrestha Yojana
- Best practices like 'Swiss Time Bank' – care by youth to elderly can be accounted for self care in old age
- International Collaboration – Madrid Protocol & International Decade on Ageing
- Elderly First Approach, ex COVID vaccine first to elderly
- Silver economy – with targetted approach to elderly product & care
- Increase social security – Atal Pension Yojana, PM Jeevan Jyoti etc.

Hence, in lines with Article 41 (DPSP) for care of vulnerable section including elderly India must enrich from expertise & experience from elderlies.

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

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

Famous urban sociologist Jane Jacobs note "cities have something to offer to everyone, only if it is build by and for everyone", needs of urban poor can not be neglected at this pace of urbanisation in India.

Need & welfare of urban poor,

recurrent issues →

(1) Rise in slums – About 17% of urban population in slums with high marginalisation

(2) Pollution – Urban poor more vulnerable to air pollution, lack of sanitation, indoor air pollution etc.

(3) lack of clean drinking water – NITI Aayog

notes ~ 50% of urban areas under acute water shortage.

(4) Extreme weather events like heat waves, urban floods affect the poor the most.

(5) Rise in informalisation and gig economy in urban areas led to lack of job security

(6) Cost of living remains high with rising inflation with rise in urban poor (~25% in 2013 - Rangrajan committee)

Remedial Measures to be taken for welfare of urban poor

1) Schemes like SVANIDH, PM Mudra to empower the urban poor with financial independence.

2) National Urban Livelihood Mission to

provide employment opportunities to vulnerable section.

3) Slum Rehabilitation & welfare Act for modernisation & provision of essential facilities in slums.

4) Development of rural economy - with rural Entrepreneurship, MGNREGA, BharatNet Fibre Optic Mission etc to arrest migration

5) PM Awas Yojana - Urban to provide affordable housing to the urban poor.

6) Education - Tamil Nadu Breakfast scheme, Delhi Model of Affordable schooling etc.

7) Health - Ex Delhi's Mohalla Clinic provide access to poor.

8) Governance - NITI Aayog - AMRUT 2.0 must contain 'master plan' for urban poor.

As Gita Verma notes "urban poverty is not a material but also moral issue", in lines with SDG 11, our cities must be inclusive.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK