



**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. : 0366934 (0366934)

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Saichaitanya

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख

Date

26/8/23

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

केंद्र  
Centre

HYDERABAD

M. Swamy

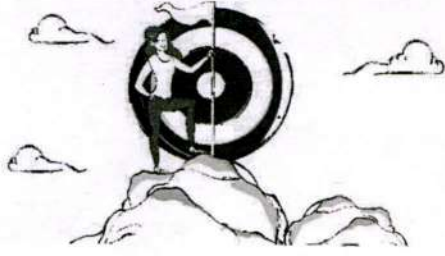
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></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;"><b>Important Instructions</b></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 मंदा 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)					



**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

Theatre forms are performances art which includes various mythological performances and varied diversities across regions depicts heritage of Indian art

(eg) - Bommalattam - TN

Tholu Bommalata - AP

Pattu Koothu - Kerala

Reflecting ideals, emotions

① Project the role of family in sustaining emotions

② Inspires the role of various <sup>nava</sup> rasas in Mahabharata

→ love - Draupadi

→ Anger - Bhishma

→ Compassion - Karna

③ Provide role of women, children & elderly in art forms

## Individual role - traditional theatre

① Farmers - role of agricultural fields in traditional art

(eg) Tholu Bommalats

② Role of King & its administration

↳ Rama as Ayodhya

↳ Dhritarashtra as Hastinapura

(eg) - Pavalasothu

③ Provide Individual Innocence, Devotion, transcendence towards the culture.

Therefore traditional theatre form acts as landmark transcendentary phenomena but is inspiring many generation till now in the form of Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha

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

Sanchi Stupa is a buddhist relic situated in Madhya Pradesh Sanchi where ashes of Buddha been preserved as per legends by Asoka

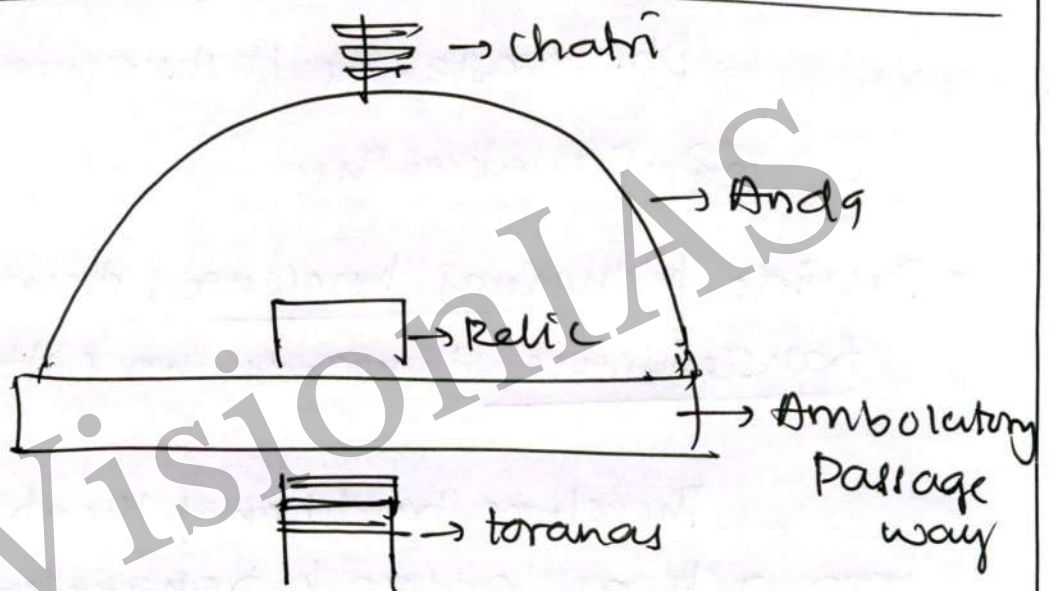
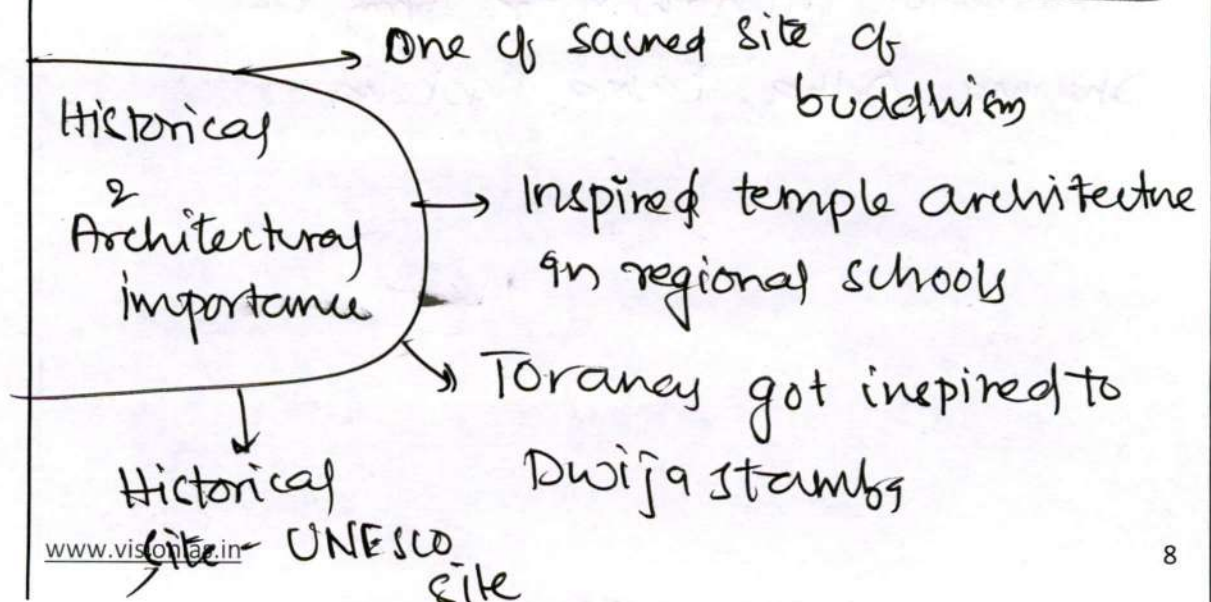


Fig- Sanchi stupa



## Sanchi Stupa Inspiring future architecture

- ① Relic in Stupa - Inspired to garbha gudi in temple architecture
- ② Chatri - Inspired Ankenak of Nagara architecture
- ③ Anda - Curvature inspired Shikara of Nagara school
- ④ Toranas - inspired towards Dwija Stambas
- ⑤ Ambulatory passageway - towards pradikshana path around the temple
- ⑥ 4 toranas - subsidiary shrines in Dravida school

Therefore Stupa marks indelible print in Indian art which cuts a major soft power to India's buddhist diplomacy

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

Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary who founded Hindustan Republican Association was dominant in late 1920s period in national movement.

Break through in revolutionary ideology

- ① freedom through barrels of gun & violence
- ② uniting all youths to fight against british
- ③ Develop fear psychosis & deterrence among britishers

Goals of Revolution

- ① India as federal Republic as USA & Australia
- ② channelise energy of youth towards freedom movement

③ Goal of India to have a breath of freedom from revolution of each person

### Forms of revolutionary struggle

- ① Indians - as superior than britishers in mind & physical - letter & spirit
- ② Violence without killing innocent
- ③ Respect towards vulnerable section

As Bhagat Singh said, "One man revolution is another man terrorism"

therefore yesterday their secret songs became today's national anthems thus we need to get raise up today and take spirit from story of Bhagat Singh to raise India flag high

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

Meiji restoration is the development of Japan in 19th century after heavy backlash of lopsided development in feudal era.

Factors led to Meiji restoration

- ① Focus on education as major priority towards growth - with Japanese cultural education
- ② Industrial growth - by focusing on raw materials imported from China & USA to cater employment opportunity to youths
- ③ Demographic Dividend - majority of population are youth with full of energy in driving their economy
- ④ strict leadership - King of Japan to overcome any traces of corruption & loop holes in system

⑤ Development of Navy - to import raw material, arms and soon.

### Significance for Japan

- ① Major Imperial power in east Asia against rule of west
- ② Major Naval power and Defence dominant country - led to imperialism in south east Asia
- ③ Colonialism and spread of Japanese empire in early 20th century
- ④ Japanese assertiveness against western colonial power - led to World War II
- ⑤ Island nation - many youth joined army to fight for country

Therefore India need to take care of factors involved in Meiji restoration as lesson or case study to envision our goal of developed country by 2047

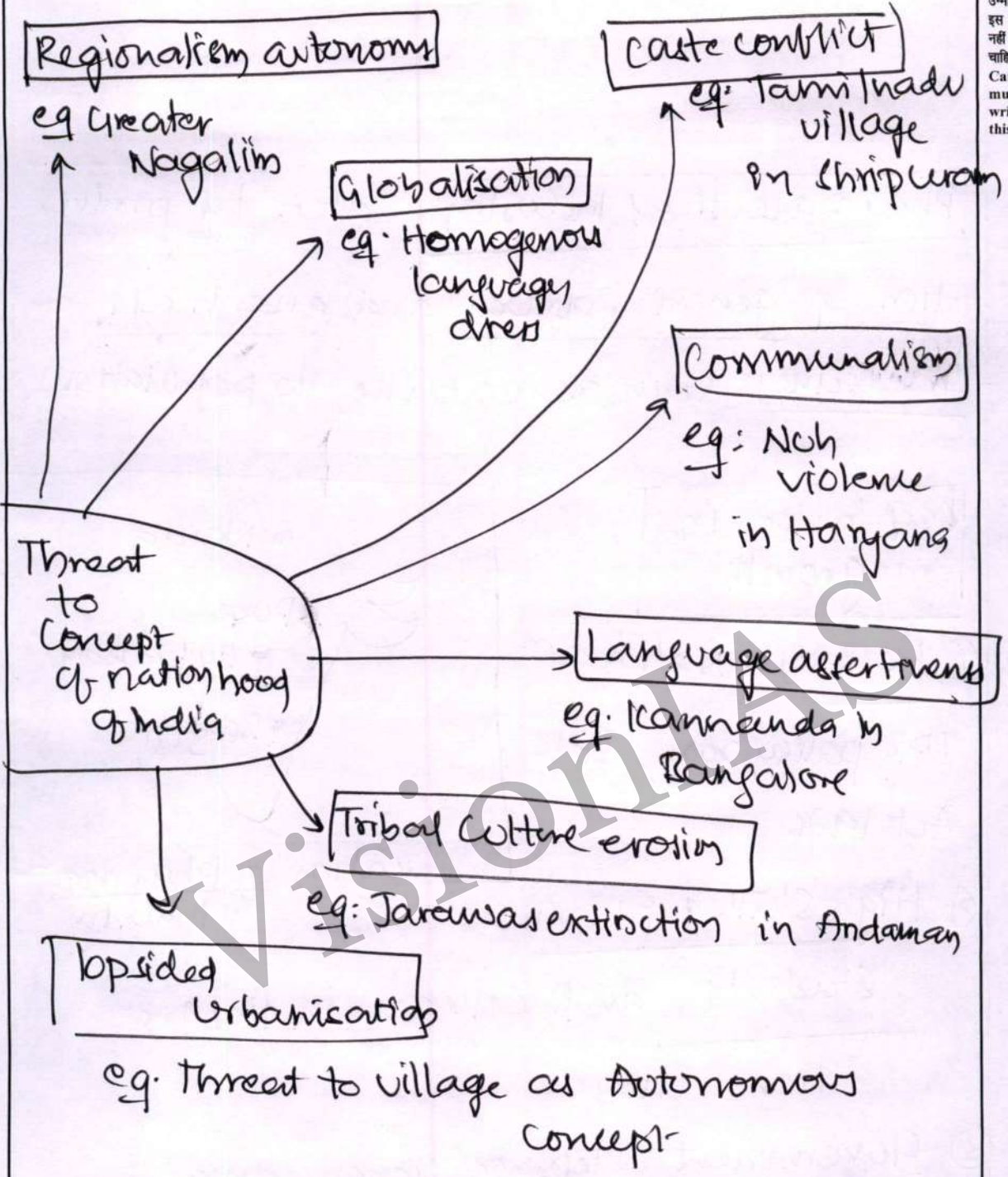
5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुतः एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर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

Nation is a collective identity of population residing in that region that constitutes by beliefs, history, political aspiration and so on.

### Basis of India as Nation

- Culturally united as one despite many raids by outsiders since ages
- Subcontinental geography with uniform & diverse land forms from Himalayas at north to islands in south
- Unity in diversity of Religion, language, ethnicity, state, caste etc
- Combined together as one nation by common history and national movement



Therefore it is time to revere  
-berate **Indians among all** by fulfilling  
goal of Atman Bharat, Shreshth Bharat

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

Pharmaceutical Industry caters for production of generic drugs and essential medicines such as vaccine to population.

Key factors in growth

① Policy - National

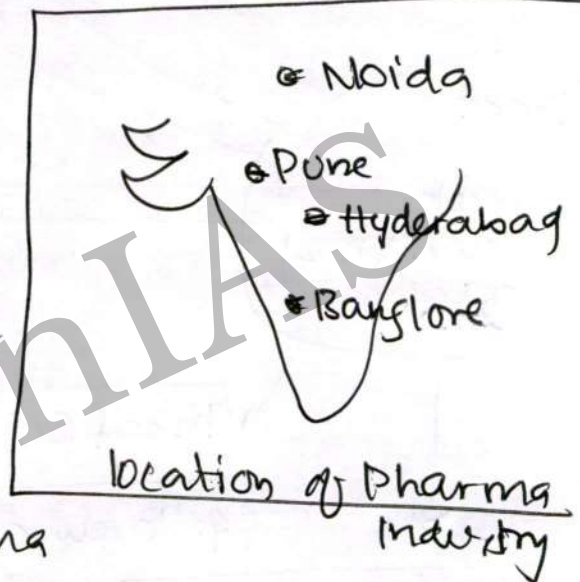
IPR policy 2006, IPR Act 1976

② High skilled pharma

students and colleges in tier 1 & tier 2 cities

③ Government steps on generic drugs & compulsory licensing

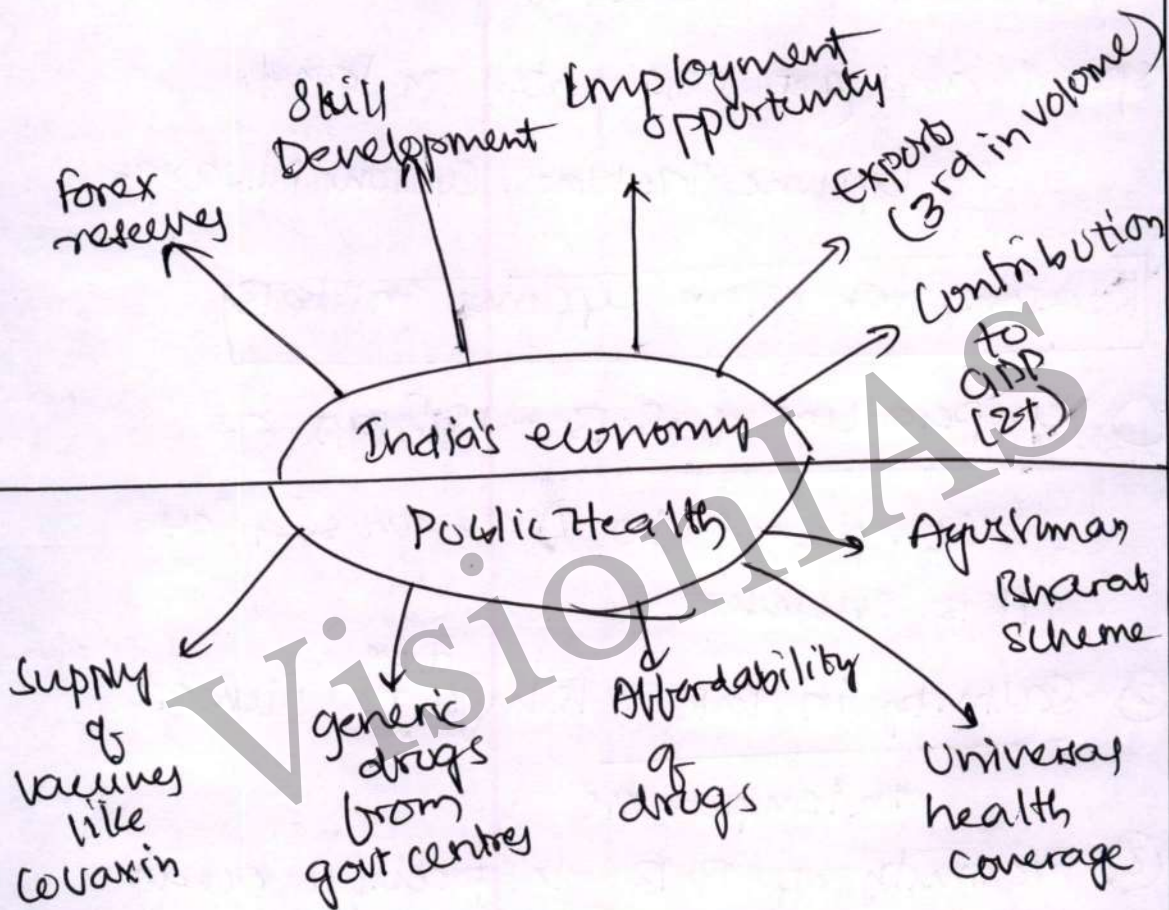
④ Market - such as India population & exports to world  
↳ 3rd in terms of volume



⑤ Raw material - India imports 90% of active pharma ingredients from China

Significance in India's economy & public health

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



Therefore Pharmaceutical Industry growth in India fulfills goals of Surakshit evam Viksit Bharath

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)

Cyclones are geoclimatic phenomena occur over water by circulating winds at high speed and get dissipated on land.

eg - Cyclone Tauktae, Cyclone Nisarga

Reasons for more cyclone in BOB

- ① Temperature of BOB - is high as compared to Arabian sea as it is enclosed
- ② Salinity in BOB - is high <sup>due</sup> to increase in temperature
- ③ Proximity of BOB to Pacific Ocean which is more prone to cyclones
- ④ Retreating cyclones monsoon - direction <sub>to</sub> <sup>ward</sup> interior of Tamilnadu
- ⑤ low pressure condition in BOB due to ITCZ condition

## Reason for decrease in frequency of cyclone during SW monsoon

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

- ① Impact of climate change - reducing the uniformity and increase in disuniformity as per Down to Earth
- ② Uneven temperature distribution of Arabian & BoB sea
- ③ El Nino & La Nina condition coupled with Indian Ocean dipole
- ④ Increase in arctic melt - Rise Decrease in temperature of ocean due to Atlantic overturning Meridional Circulation
- ⑤ Decrease in time span of South west monsoon - Reducing scope for cyclones

Therefore we need a proper

early warning system and Rescue & Rehabilitation plan in event of cyclone.

Case study of Odisha modes to be learnt by all coastal states

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस इकाई में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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10

Volcanoes are vent which outpours lava from interior of earth such that it leads to various exterior <sup>& interior</sup> land forms.

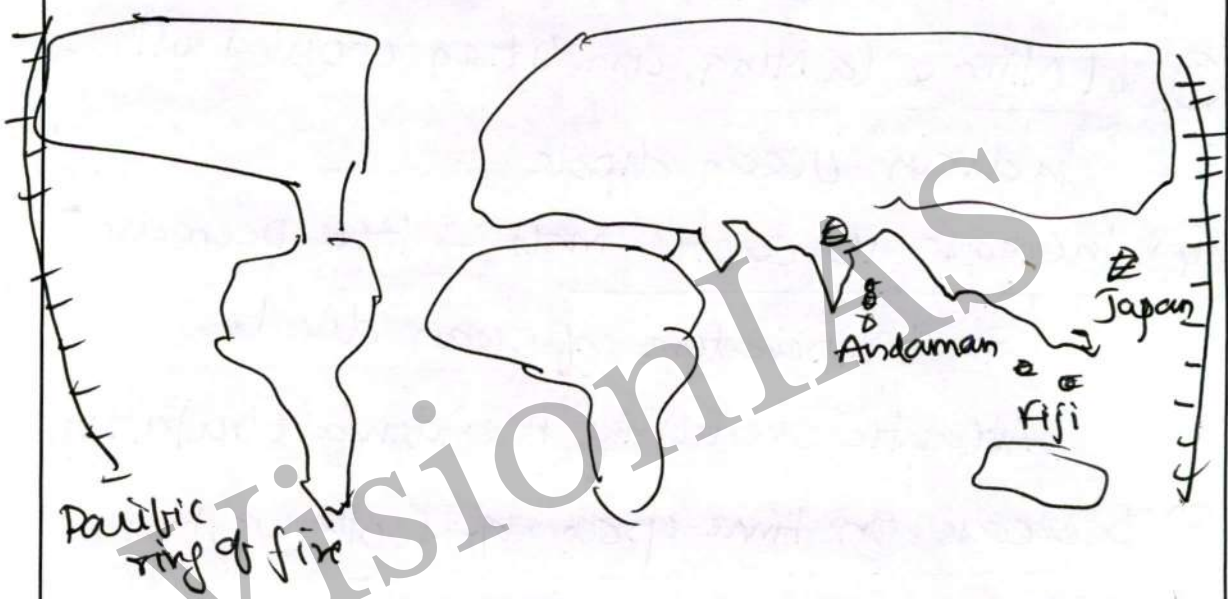


Fig. location of volcanoes

Volcanoes → Destructive

- ① Loss of lives - due to flow of lava over wide areas
- ② Explosion is heavy - Subsuming many villages (eg) - Composite volcanoes
- ③ Land slides & earthquakes - nearby area  
eg-Japan

## Volcanoes - critical for existence

- ① Drying of lava after million of years -  
fertile in nature (eg) Deccan traps
- ② Emergence of new land forms thus new  
life existence (eg) Hawaii
- ③ Tourism potential - in barren volcanoes  
(eg) - Andaman Island
- ④ Reduces Global warming - as emit gases  
that block sunshine
- ⑤ Emergence of biodiversity and Primary,  
Secondary succession  
(eg) - Fiji Islands
- ⑥ Acts as Carbon sink & Carbon sequestration  
to absorb gases
- ⑦ Maintaining balance in ecosystem thus  
driver of environment

As per recent Down to earth article, climate change is affecting volcanoes as there is reducing strength of layer of volcano mountain thus fuelling its growth

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

Regionalism refers to emotional sentiment of people toward their land leading to assertiveness and demand of autonomy

Relative Deprivation → aspect of Regionalism

- ① Poor Development compared to other state (eg) - Telangana state
- ② Son of Soil theory - where source state population atrocities on migrants  
(eg) - Biharis in Mumbai
- ③ Language factor - Assertion of majority language on migrants  
(eg) - Kannada in Bangalore
- ④ Ethnicity factor - Demand for one state or country to one ethnic population  
(eg) - Nagalim Greater to Nagas
- ⑤ Tribal assertion - Unification of tribals to demand one tribal state

(eg) - Jharkhand movement

⑥ Poor border demarcating Deprivation  
along it (eg) - Belgium issue

⑦ Inter state rivers management - Cauvery  
on Tamil Nadu & Karnataka

### Positives of Regionalism

① Demand for development in Underdeve-  
loped area (eg) - Vidarbha

② Provide uniform regional growth across  
State (eg) Article 371 - Karnataka  
Telangana region

③ Inclusive development

(eg) Schedule 5 & Schedule 6 areas

Therefore there is need of  
Inclusive mode of development with

voice of every person to be heard for  
ek Bharat, Shreshth 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

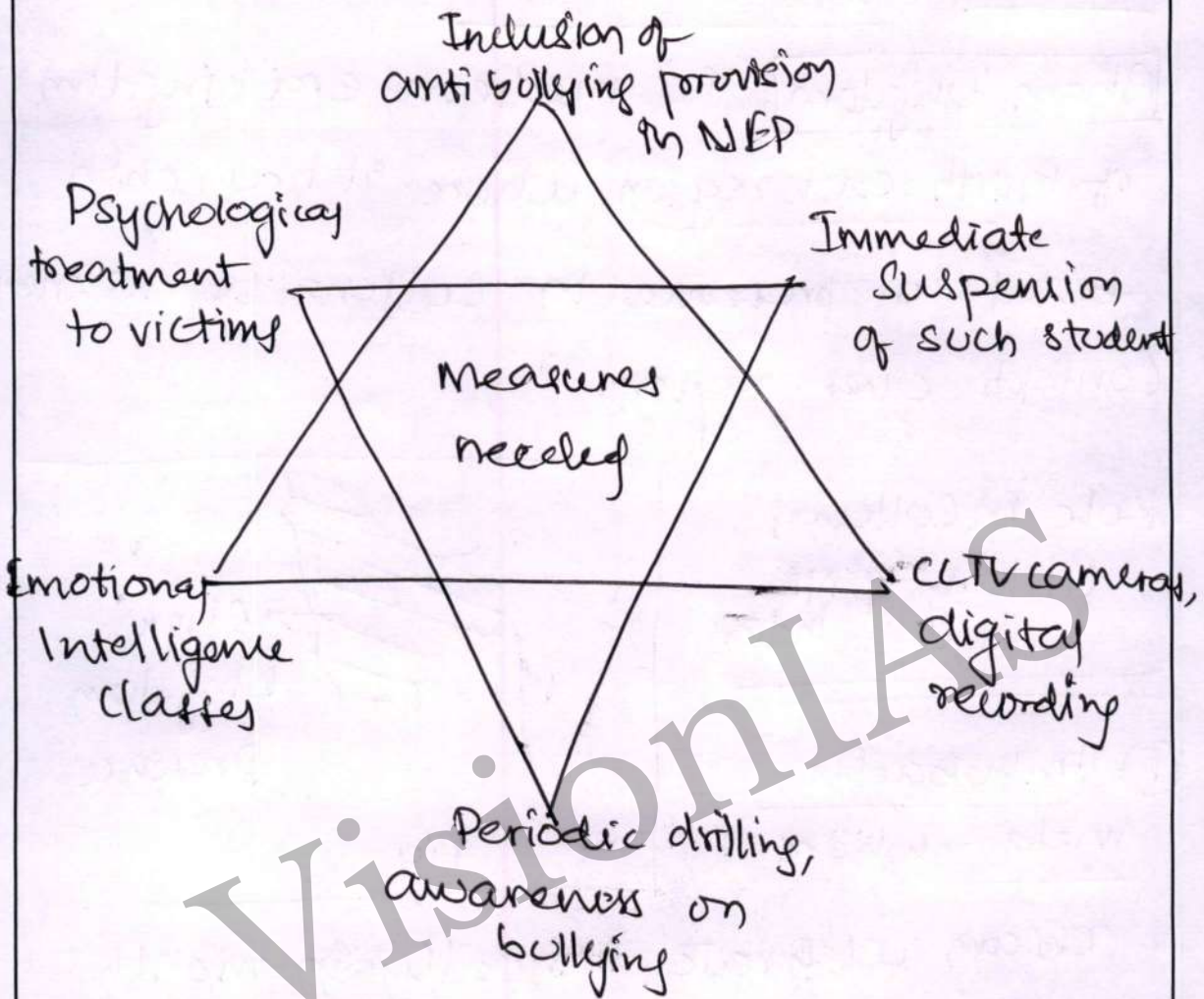
उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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National education policy 2020 as per Kasturirangan committee envisions goal of education for all as one of its objective for Universal education.

Issue of bullying & School violence

- ① Result in suicides of students  
eg - Darshan Solanki in IIT Bombay
- ② Discrimination on caste lines & class lines  
eg - Suicide of Venkta Rohit
- ③ Sexual Harassment on opposite gender  
result in mental torture
- ④ Bullying by teacher on girls lead to  
Psychosis fear among children
- ⑤ Lack of provisions  
↳ On lines of bullying & violence
- ⑥ Shyness to report the cases of it

Measures need to be taken



Therefore in order to have goal of education for all, bullying need to be prevented by strict legal enforcement to fulfill goal of

SDG - Quality education

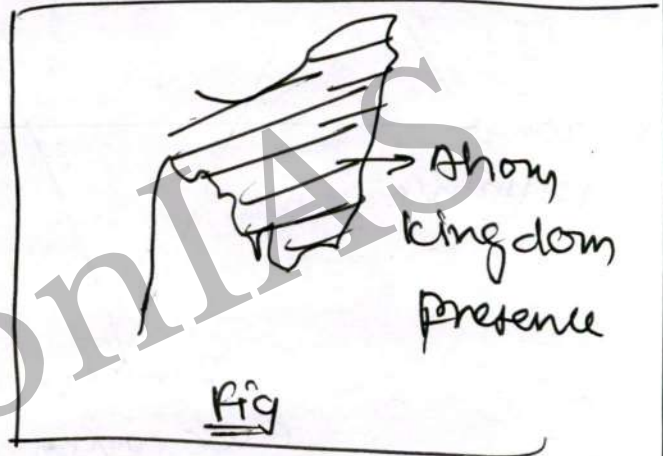
11.

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

Ahom Kingdom is medieval era kingdom of north east region where it has contributed its presence in cultural & historical contexts over region.

Role in Cultural  
History of NE  
India



① Ambubachi  
mela - where

assam celebrate annually in month of Ashada towards fertility

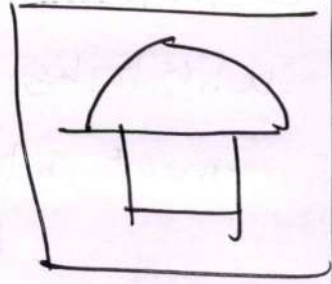
② God of fertility - dedicated to temple in Assam - Kamakhya temple

③ Assam Style of Architecture

↳ Dedicated carving on walls

↳ High pillars

↳ sloping roofs to  
drain rains



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

- ④ Tribal assimilation in  
various roles — military  
(Kuki)  
— Political (Meithei)

### Role in historical identity

- ① Never lost against Mughal raids  
by Aurangzeb
- ② Borchukpan commander — legacy till  
now
- ③ Historically — converged to Indian history  
and contact to regional kingdoms  
in main land India
- ④ Rich kingdom with peaceful contact  
towards hostile tribes with preservation  
of culture

### Legacy in contemporary times

- ① Strength & Courage of commanders to  
be imbibed in modern Indian  
armed force

② Their role towards peaceful Coexistence with Tribes - learnt towards development of tribes

↳ Tribal panchshay

③ UNESCO site to be recognised for architecture of Ahom region

④ Recently, CM of Assam declared Kamakhya temple - as one of Jyotirlinga

Therefore Ahom kingdom history needs to be recognised & their tribute to be provided by inculcating their roles in history textbook of children for reducing racism against NE peoples

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

Capitalist class are group of industrialist that used to control handful of major industries like Cotton, Iron & steel, textiles consisting of major names Dorabji Tata, Mehtibai etc

Reason for capitalist ambivalent till 1940s

- ① They require funding from banks of London thus inclined toward them
- ② Advantages for getting freedom to them is distant dream
- ③ Impact of Swadeshi movement - burning foreign goods - low profit
- ④ National movement like Non Co-operation movement - withdrawing of all occupation - Poor availability of labours in industry

## Various position of National movement by capitalist

### ① 1857-1900

- moderate phase - raised voice for capitalist
- Capitalist in search for license to set up factory
- Capitalist in dire need of funds for machineries

Therefore this phase is more inclined towards britishers

### ② 1900-1920

- Extremist phase - where more stress on Swadeshi
- Capitalist reluctant to participate in movement
- Gandhi too focus on Cottage & Village based industry

Therefore this phase more inclined towards britishers

③ 1920-1947

- Youth leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru & S. Bose vision of Industrialisation
- Capitalist participation in Quit India's movement
- Capitalist favouring I.N.M to resist growing Communism in country
- Capitalist like Mahabobis, Vishweswarayya in development of society
- S. Bose in Haripur session - economic planning was iterated.

Therefore capitalist involvement in I.N.M is like blend of favouring Indians as well as Britishers. However their main concern is to secure their interest at end of day

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

**Press** acted as ~~quite~~ one of major factors in raising consciousness of National movement among masses that led to various successful organisation of movements like Non-cooperation, Quit India etc

### Evolution of Press

- Sambad Karmudi, Bengal Gazette paper in early 19th century
- Press act of 1857 (registration of press newspaper to govt)
- Metcalf - liberator of Indian press
- Vernacular press act by Lord Lytton
- ~~the~~ Sedition cases on Tilak, Natar brothers due to press freedom
- Rise of TV, digital press, in early 20th century  
Radio

## Impact in various stages

### Pre 1857

- ① very less newspaper circulated - catering urban population
- ② Started by social reformers & british agents
- ③ Regulated news is minimal

### 1857-1920

- ① Rise of vernacular medium of press
- ② Objective is to raise national consciousness
- ③ Cater the mass to reach interior population
- ④ Proliferation of press - in various regional languages by various peoples
- ⑤ Govt hard steps to curb the national movement

### 1920-1947

- ① Emergence of Radio - Aruna Asaf Ali, Bose to <sup>give</sup> speeches

② Press as major medium of communication

③ Social, Political means of medium to raise the voice against British govt

④ Press by foreigners - Annie Besant (Vandemataram)

Govt regressive steps

① Sedition - Sec 124A IPC (Tilak, Natu brothers)

② Incitement to violence Act 1908 - to curb press freedom

③ Defence of India Act 1915 - Repressing freedom of speech in World War I

④ Vermaulker Press Act - against Anshuman brothers by Lord Lytton

Therefore press acted as important facet of Indian national movement that changed the movement pace & made easy

14.

विभिन्न प्रकार के मरुस्थलों 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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Deserts are geomorphic landform characterised by poor biodiversity and exerts of sand over wide areas with low plantation.

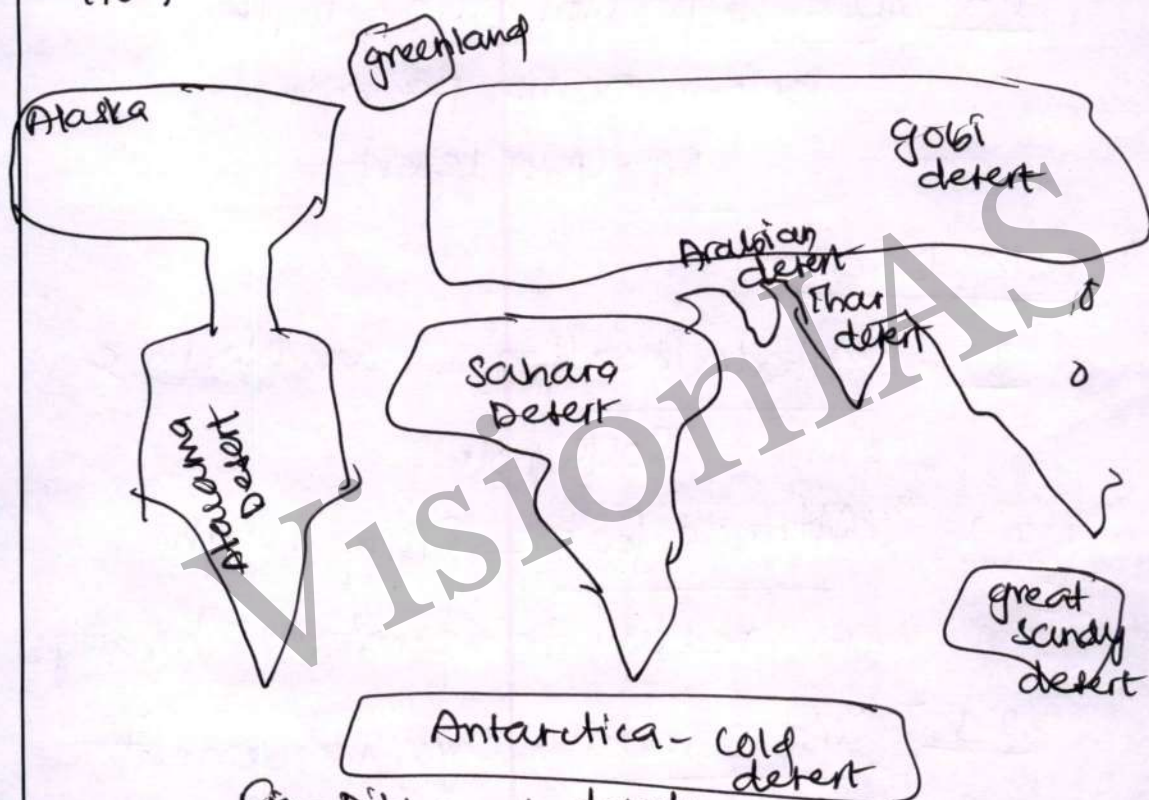


Fig - Different deserts

Factors behind formation of types of desert

① Hot Desert

1.) Anticyclonic condition - reduces precipitation phenomena

1.2 - Cold current of ocean - Peruvian current - Atacama desert

1.3 Cloudless sky - Increase in temperature

1.4 Interior continentality - with location far from oceans - Thar desert

1.5 Lack of precipitation - with below 50mm per annum  
eg - Gobi desert

② Cold Desert

2.1 - Latitude location - Over North & South pole

2.2 - Altitude factor - Rising height reduces temperature - Himalayas

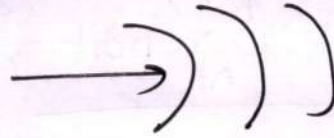
2.3 - Cold current - Oyashio current in Siberia

2.4 Less precipitation - over many years

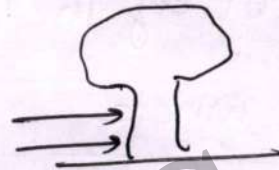
2.5 Insolation - reduces due to slanting of sun rays

## Major land forms

① Barchans - waves of sand due to flow  
& direction of wind.



② Mushroom Rocks - Due to flow of  
wind near to surface.



③ Oasis - water body deep inside  
the desert

④ Sand dunes - Due to heavy erosion of sand  
over wide area

⑤ Sand storms - Due to velocity of wind  
at high rate

Therefore above land forms  
showcase uniqueness of Desert ecosystem  
which is one of major feature of  
mother earth

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) →5

As per IPCC<sup>6th</sup> report, climate change have  
horrendous effect on mountain ecosystems  
resulting in innumerable consequences  
as whole.

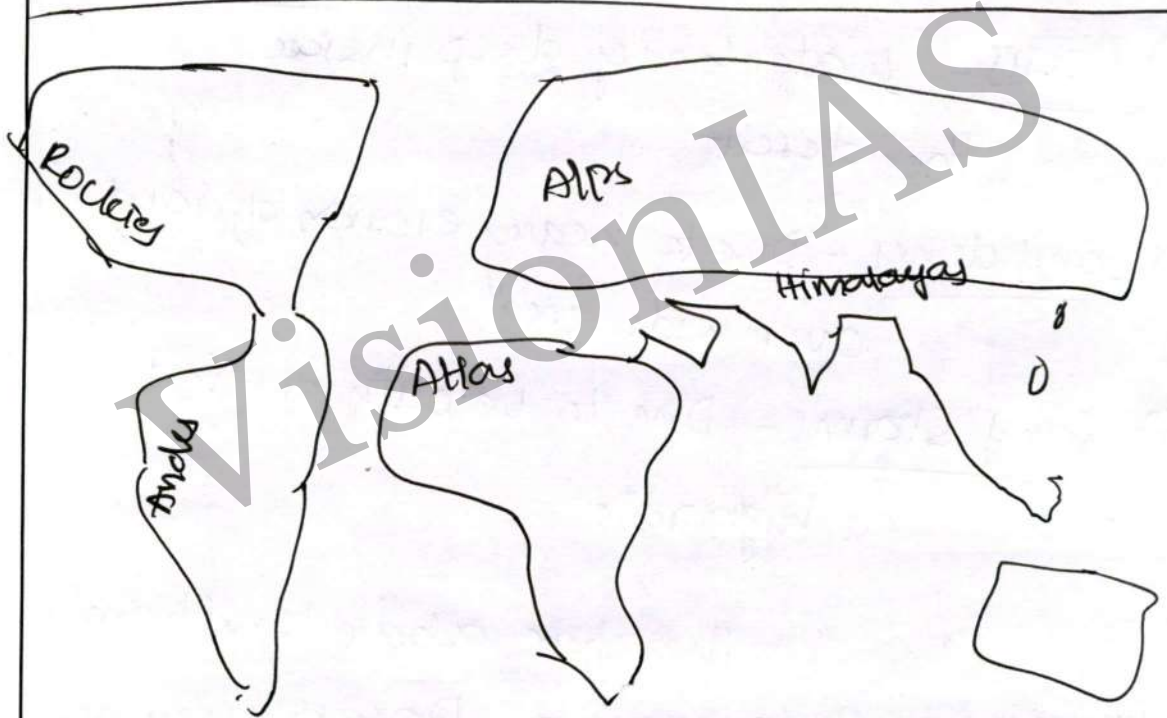


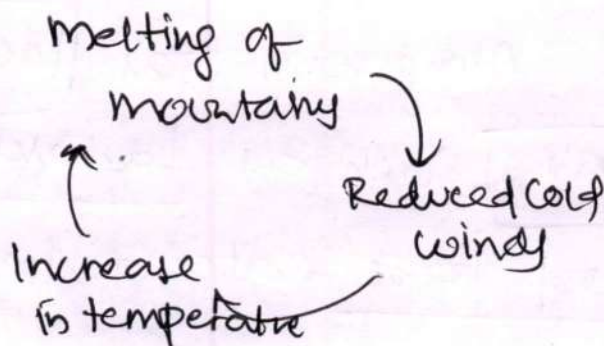
Fig- Major mountains of world

Impact of climate change and other interventions

- ① Melting of ice & glaciers - as per IPCC

Report Arctic melting is one of major tipping point

- ② Hampering tourism activities - such as Jammu & Kashmir, Alps
- ③ Landslides, Glacial lake outburst flood and other disasters like Avalanches occur
- ④ Local Biodiversity impact - Fauna like Clouded leopard, Penguins, Arctic Bear get extinct
- ⑤ migratory birds - lose their direction in major flyway
- ⑥ Cold winds from mountains get reduced resulting negative feed back loop.



- ⑦ Impact on transmigration of tribes like Borkerwals, Gaddis

## Initiatives Taken

- ① National Action plan on climate change with 9 submissions have focus on himalayan ecosystems
- ② Special category status - heavy fund devdment to mountain states
- ③ Arctic Council - for sustainable management of Arctic - India as Observer
- ④ India member of UNFCCC, UNCED etc that has focus on himalayas
- ⑤ India's panchamrit goal - Indirectly stresses on preservation of himalayan ecosystems -

Along with that local know  
ledge of tribes such as Ladakh ice stupas need to be catered for sustainable development

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

Sand acts as major mineral which has <sup>various</sup> impact ecologically, socially & politically as it acts as major socioeconomic resources.

Reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources

- ① Soil erosion - Due to deforestation, landslides, floods etc.  
↳ As per UNCED, India loosing 10 billion \$ due to erosion
- ② Coastal tourism - Making sand to be unsustainable (eg) - Andaman
- ③ Sand mafia - Due to illegal mining & selling in black market as it is basic resource for building & construction

④ Plastic proliferation - due to heavy usage result in subsidence of plastic in soil

⑤ Defertification - Due to factors like deforestation, tourism, climate change, grazing etc

⑥ Forest fire - As per IFSP 2019, Northeast is heavily vulnerable

Impact of Unsustainable use of sound resources

① Economic

↳ lots of resources for basic necessities

↳ High rise of prices of real estate sectors

↳ Impact on blue economy & fisherman's income

↳ Agricultural impact on farmers

② Social

↳ Poverty & Reducing income to the landlabours

↳ Impact on tribals as they treat earth as mother (eg) Bithor

### ③ Strategic

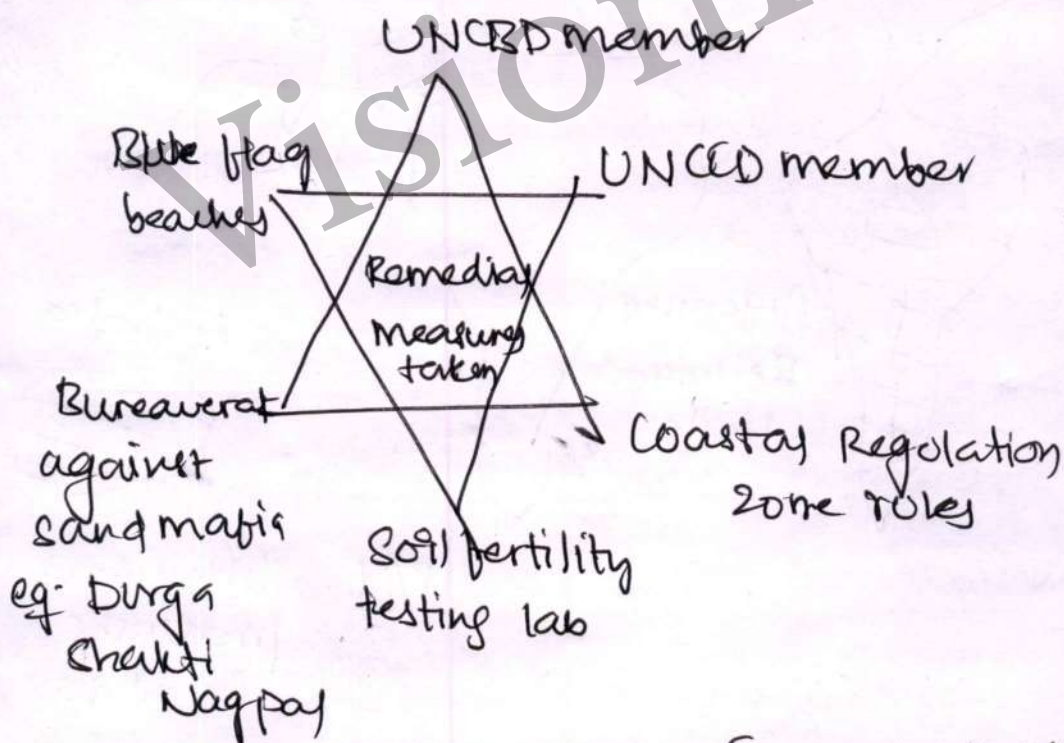
↳ Impact on thorium reserves is Nuclear fuel

↳ Reduces scope of minor minerals in defence sector

### ④ Geology

↳ Reduces biodiversity

↳ Impact on carbon sequestration



Therefore for sustainable management of sand resources help in SDG goals of life on land & life in water

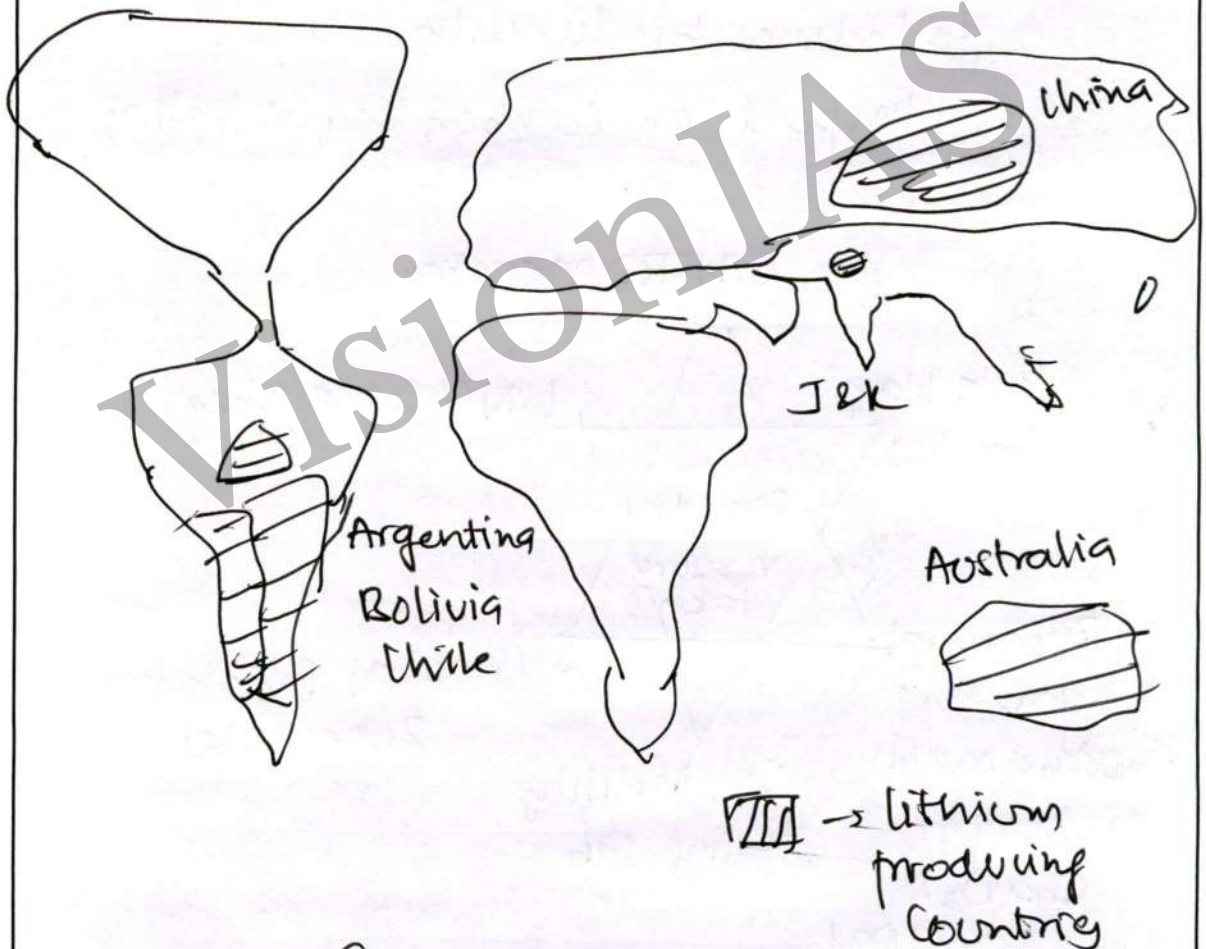
17.

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  
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Lithium is one of major critical minerals that is driving semiconductor engine in present 21st century such that it is being treated as critical minerals by Indian government



Fig

The above 5 countries accounts for 90% of lithium production

## Geopolitical aspects

- ① Supply chain diversification from monopolisation of china  
↳ china plus one opportunity
- ② Weaponisation of Mineral by china against any aggression
- ③ Major critical minerals of India as declared by NITI Aayog
- ④ Helps in tools developed for cyber security & Data privacy of subjects
- ⑤ India's complete dependency of on imports of Lithium
- ⑥ Recognised as important mineral that drive global growth engine by USA
- ⑦ USA brought Chips Act for supply chain smoothness & reducing dependence on china  
↳ Decoupling of china

## Environmental implication

- ① Air pollution - due to extraction of lithium minerals
- ② Water pollution - as it is water intensive industry
- ③ Noise pollution - due to involvement of heavy industries on local population like birds
- ④ Cheap labour involvement - problem of Pneumonia, Arteriosclerosis
- ⑤ Hampering local biodiversity - as seen to be rich in Jammu & Kashmir
- ⑥ High ecological foot print - industry with major carbon emission.

India - Australia Joint Collaboration by Khanij Rindeeh Ltd and India joining in Mineral Security Partnership is a positive step ahead

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

Globalisation refers to integration, inter connectedness, interrelatedness of nation, polity, economy & society such that whole world is a small global village

Positive impact of globalisation on youth

① Employment opportunities

↳ Information technology, Business management sectors

↳ Demographic dividend to be realised

② Skill growths

↳ Due to rise in technology and accessibility

↳ Skill based economy

③ Standard of living

↳ Due to Urbanisation & Sustainable growth.

#### ④ Diversification of jobs

↳ Non traditional jobs like private sector, Youtube vloggers

#### ⑤ Women empowerment

↳ Financial Independence  
↳ Reducing gender pay gap from present 34% as per WGF

#### Negative impact on Youth

① Language - Homogenous english language eroding mother tongue in Gen 2 population

② Dress - Modernity such as Jeans, Swim wear rather than traditional Dhoti, Saree

③ Food - Macdonaldisation & lifts all over country attracting youth  
↳ moving away from millets

④ Out migration - Due to opportunity abroad

↳ financial loss of \$2 billion\$ annually as per RBI report

## Way forward

- ① Opportunities to be created in India by  
↳ Investment of foreign companies  
in India's eg - Google
- ② Celebration of traditional festivals, foods,  
language by Gen Z in social media  
to generate awareness
- ③ Reducing people moving abroad, by attracting  
them back through financial incentives  
(eg) - Chinese model
- ④ Proper Youth Conclave to be held regularly  
in recognising Youth concerns

As PM Modi in Panchpran  
promises said we need to remove Colonial  
trace of mindset and start celebrating  
our traditional roots is need of hour

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

As per National Family Health Survey

5, Total fertility rate of India is 2.0 which is below replacement level. Thus there is demographic bulge towards elderly population.

Demographic Concerns center around ageing population

① UN population fund projects rise of ageing population by 10% by 2050

② Rise in care economy and financial burden to the government

③ Reducing growth of youth population as China & Japan is facing

↳ Result in demographic deficit

④ Poor mental & physical health of ageing population

⑤ Lack of psychological support to the ageing population

↳ Result in isolation, Dementia

Concerns with weak social security system

① Lack of pension funds result in poor old age care at such age

② Deficit in life insurance, health insurance and accident insurance in ageing population

↳ tes survey - Insurance penetration is mere 58-1.

③ Dependency on govt incentives which lead to torture due to delay in availing it

④ Ageing poverty & feminisation of Ageing explode due to weak social security system

## Way forward

- ① Strict implementation of
  - ↳ Policies - Indra Gandhi Yojoshrce
  - ↳ Acts - <sup>Yojang</sup> maintenance of elderly person act
- ② Universal social security system like life insurance & health insurance
  - (eg) Atal Bimar Yojana
- ③ Increase in preventive care & curative health care budget as provided by National health policy 2017 target is 2-5-5
- ④ Infrastructural growth of Oldage homes, Ageing tools etc - Ageing friendly infrastructure

Therefore rather than looking them as liability they are asset of society who can contribute with life long experience as handy in realising

Viksit Bharat

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

As per World Bank, India's population is projected to increase by 50% by 2050 from present 35% which led to requirement of urban poor welfare as prerequisite for Sustainable Development.

### Reasons for rise of Urban poor

- ① Pull factors - Employment opportunities in urban areas than rural
  - ↳ Education & Health accessibility & quality in urban areas
  - ↳ Proximity of rural areas to urban areas
- ② Push factors - Stagnant agricultural growth
  - ↳ Scope of education & skills in urban areas
  - ↳ Deindustrialisation in rural areas

③ Other factors - Poor skill of migrant workers to get high paying job

↳ Lack of growth of labour intensive industries

↳ Rise in slums & low std of living

### Welfare policies & steps needed

① Urban employment guarantee scheme like Rajasthan's Indra Gandhi Shehri Kojhar Yojana

② Mapping of skills of migrants and provide required employment as per market demand

③ Basic necessities like one nation - one ration card, PDS to be available at door step

④ Education & health (primary) facilities in localities of urban poor

(eg) - Mohalla clinic of Delhi

⑤ Political empowerment like Election voting, Remote voting machine etc. to project their voices

⑥ Reducing digital literacy to provide employment in gig economy as per NITI aayog report on gig economy

⑦ Formalisation of economy like MMS and Insurance, Social Security coverage to them (eg) - Atal Bimba Yojana

Therefore there needs to be catering of Urban poor to fulfill SDG goal of Sustainable cities & community

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

VisionIAS