



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2028)

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. : 01347 890

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Zinnia Aurora

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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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अधिकतम अंक: 250
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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.

जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान् जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Tribal or indigenous art provides a keen insight into natural polytheism, cultural uniqueness and sacred value systems thus followed - from Woni art to Pugalii.

Valuable Storehouse

1) Worship of nature

Sarna religion practice showcased via natural transcendental depiction

2) Insight into inter-personal values

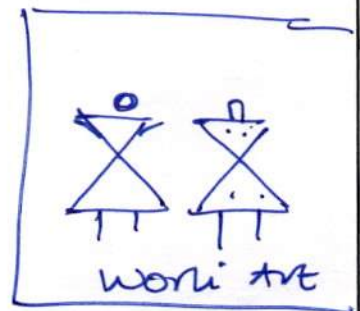
eg) Blumbetka tribal love with personality exchange.

eg) sacred groves

3) Livelihood depiction

- cultural embeddedness with fauna

eg) Tiger paintings of Kerala.



(Fear of nature) - adaptation of Lord Indra by Gonds

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

- 4) Religion of natural worship and respect for nature. - quid pro quo.
eg) folkloric of Bhils in Bhil art.
- 5) Festivals and eventful playfulness across diverse paintings
eg) Madhubani art
- 6) Cultural exchange with other tribals
- 7) Forest resource usage in cultural diametrics.
- 8) Intermixing of religions with tribal culture
eg) Hinduism impact on Uttar Pradesh
eg) Mundas.
- 9) Franchise depiction - sabhas, sanitis, political sovereignty of rajans - political culture.

Thus, tribal art forays into a keen promulgation of livelihood, political, economic and socio-culture ~~values~~ milieu.

2.

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हकिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"While the Mahatmas revelled in village republics, the Nehrus built republics of industrial ^{ISM}"

Mahatma Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru were the promulgators of 'new India'.

Gandhiji

① Self sustenance and swaraj as a discipline. Nehru 'defined' it, per se.

Approach to swaraj

② model of 'village economics' of decentralized growth

Economic outlook

③ Need for reverting to pure 'varnas' with 'sarvodaya'

social outlook

Nehruji

① Definitive economic and social freedom from colonial power and discrimination

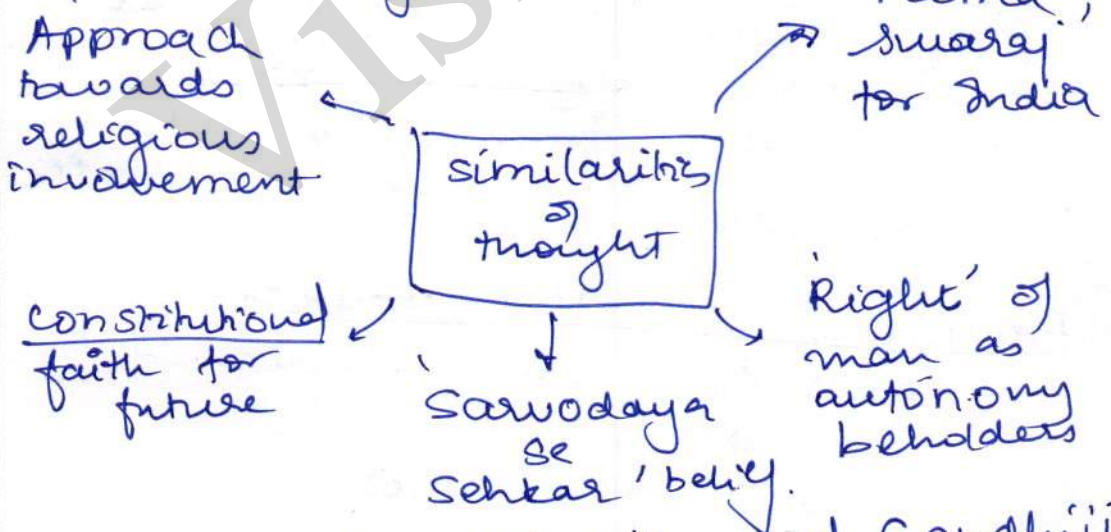
② Centralised, socialist economic model, borrowed from Russia

↳ Five year plan

③ Social equality furthered by state in constitutional ambit

- ④ 'villages' as focal point.
- ⑤ model of today's development of all, by all. → Industry called 'evil'
- ⑥ 'vocations with value' model
- ④ 'engines of change'
- ⑤ 'dame and industrial expansion'
- ⑤ key to opening resource curse
- ⑥ education
- ⑥ scientific temperament for development of India

There were also a myriad range of convergences.



Thus, whilst Nehruji and Gandhiji differed on 'modernity' standardization, they were both staunch anti-imperialist and were 'trustees' of India's move towards independence.

3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words)

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

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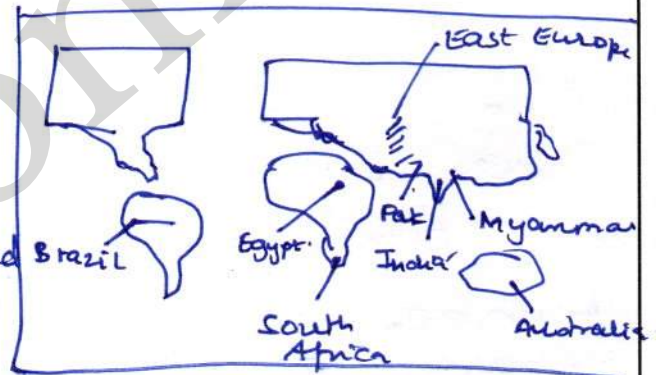
World War II initiated a peaceful coherence towards Westphalian proliferation, with newer understanding of sovereignty and 'enlightenment of east'.

Factors of Acceleration

1) Fall of Axis

A hue of colonies under Axis powers, Germany found their colonial masters

hollowed - financially and fundamentally.
 ↳ SAHEL



2) Hollowed out Allied powers
 England, France weakened by prolonged war.

↳ Afghan losses.

3) Rise of western educated intelligentsia
 fuelled further by weakened colonial masters.

↳ Revolutionary rigour of India

4) Utilitarianism, 'Oriental pride'
on rise

↳ Mandela - Gandhi - Nehru.
effect.

5) Rediscovery of cultural roots
due to proliferation of reaction
to 'manufactured' colonial
literature.

6) War-time deaths, increased
revenue rates, inflationary
pressures agonised colonial
inhabitants.

↳ civil disobedience
culmination in
Quit India movement.

7) Rise of Constitutionalism.

8) Leadership against Imperialism
and colonialism

↳ Gandhi, Nehru, ↳ Bandung Conference
under Nehru & Nasser.

9) Anti-racism strikes against
structural discrimination

↳ Mandela, Gandhi torchbearers.

Thus, post world war 2, the 'East'
opened its 'oriental' prowess and

↳ marched forward with a
'sovereignty' charting trajectory.

4.

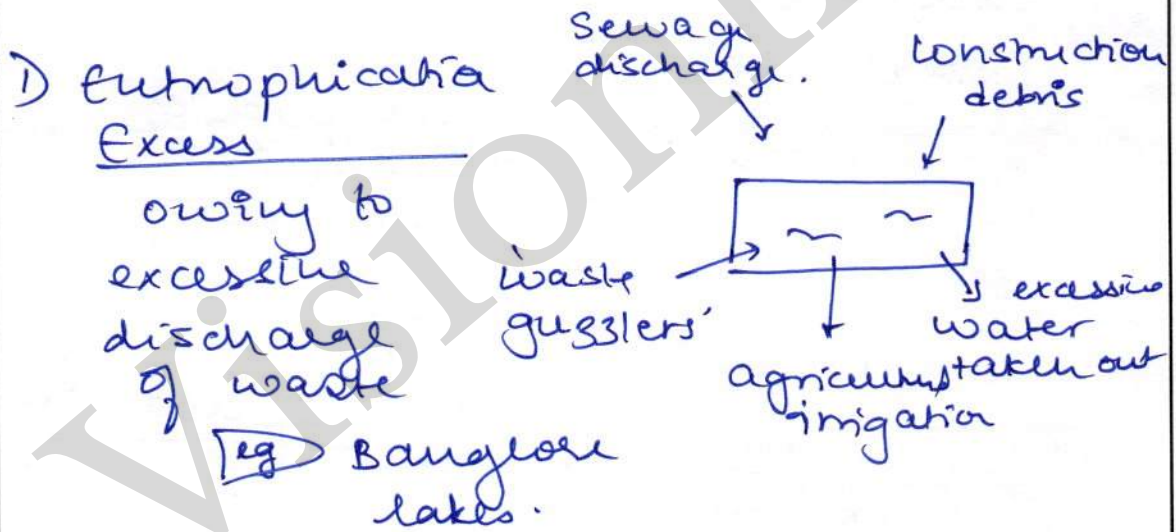
मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urban landscape houses a variety of hydrographic marvels; threatening an extinction to this is the anthropogenic activity that → 69% of wetlands in urban areas under threat.

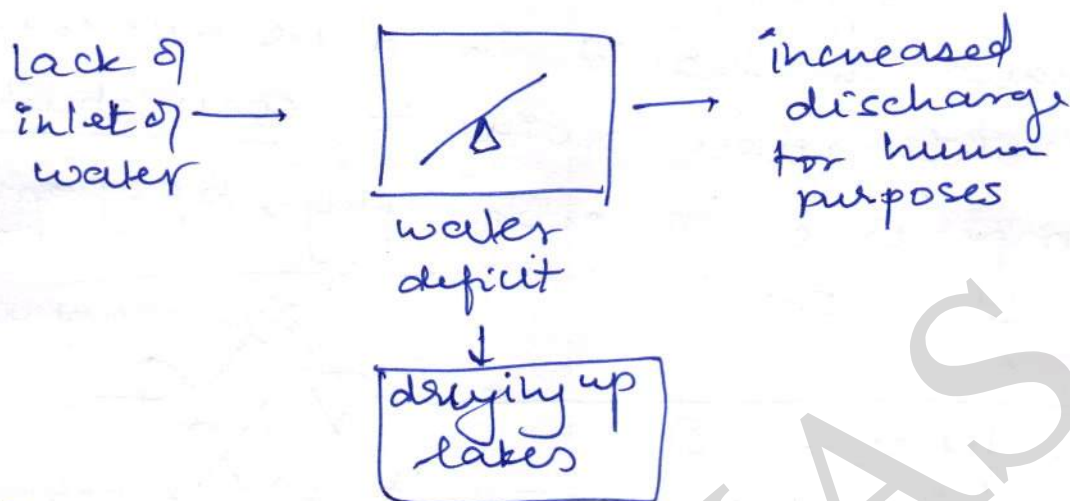
Impact of encroachment



2) Increased deposition of construction debris, industrial solid waste
↳ 'water absorber' effect

3) Increased out-take for irrigation purposes
↳ reduced water in lakes.

4) Enhanced water retrieval for industrial purposes



5) Lack of cleanliness and sanitation around lakes.

6) Lesser water due to drying of rivers leading to 'extinction threat'

Ex) Sultampur lake ecosystem.

7) Disturbed aquatic ecosystem due to increased inland fishing impetus.

Ex) 30% of MP's lakes drying up.

8) Increased Biological Oxygen Demand due to CO₂ enabling and O₂ enabling industrial effluents

'Amrit Sarovars' scheme

CPCB-SPCB tightening of norms

'Water Council' in urban areas.

5.

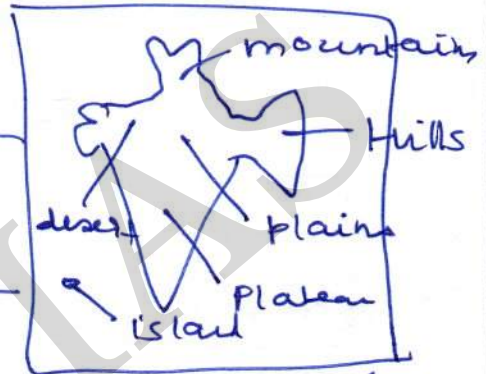
भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

'Transport' and 'terrain' go hand in hand in developmental proliferation owing to connectivity imperative of geography, topography and more.



Influences of Geography

1) topographical imperative

which affects type and kind of transport.

Diversity of topography

eg) Atal Pass as opposed to other systemic infrastructure.

eg) roads and airways in mountains over rocky brooks for waterways

2) Slope and gradient influence whether waterways can be built.

eg) Lock system of Panama Canal to balance elevation of Atlantic & Pacific Ocean

3) Coastal areas and island connectivity merit ferrying over building bridges

4) Type of bedrock

influences sturdiness of foundation

↳ landslide prone transport systems of roads causing issues in Himachal Pradesh due to excess monsoon.

5) Distance determination

Far off distances, in addition to difficult terrains, are suited by air ways

However, with technological advancement, traditional transport modalities have been overcome

Steel-metal roads for non-sturdy soil

Trolley systems in higher mountains
↳ Alps of Switzerland

Ferry services (inland)

↳ Varanasi's Ghat ecosystem

newer differentials

↳ impetus on chopper transport via UDAN 3.0

Thus, physical geography, though a critical determinant of transport,

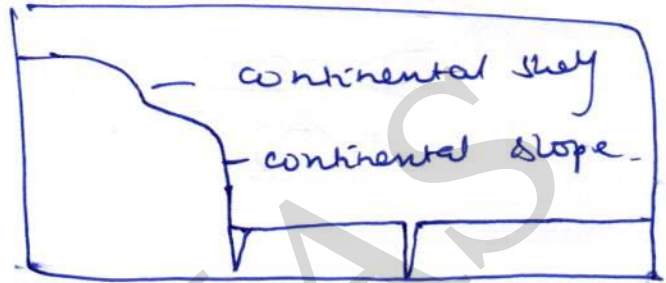
6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150 words)

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

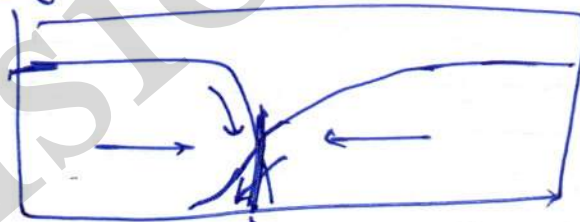
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Ocean trenches are baseline features which resemble steep valleys on the continental shelf's base.

Formation



- 1) Due to increased weathering owing to silt-striking from continental slope.
- 2) Also formed due to seismic ~~volcanic~~ activities of ridge formation.

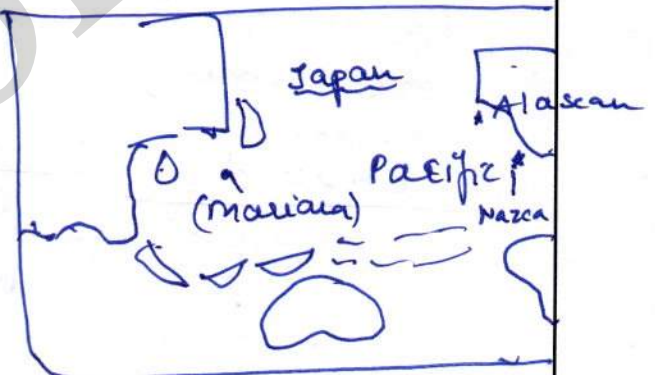


Oceanic trench
 (eg) Mariana trench in Pacific

Significant features

- 1) Formed at convergent boundaries of plates.
- (eg) Nazca plate - North American plate form
 Nazca trench near North-East Canada/16
 Alaska.

- 2) Prone to severe disturbances and earthquakes
- 3) 'Mineral mines' as huge amount of compression takes place between plates.
Tej South China sea, Luzon province of Philippines
- 4) Very deep valleys at convergent boundaries, some of the deepest on planet
- 5) Most found under the Pacific Ocean
- 6) Biodiversity in halophic environment
Very biodiversity rich on top, 'silent darkness at bottom'
- 7) Facilitate heat exchange across oceans



Thus, oceanic trenches form a crucial ecosystem and are geological and seismic marvels, spread across oceanic landscapes.

7.

हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words)

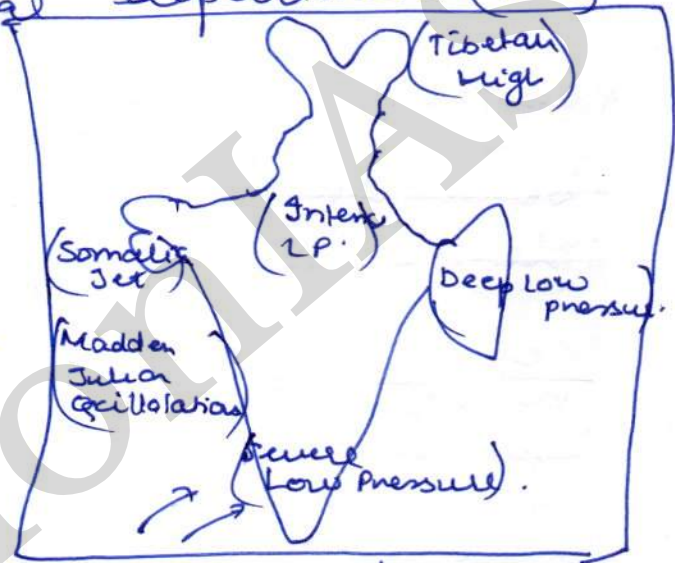
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Extreme Rainfall events, caused due to 'monsoonal surplus' have been maximum in the current and previous monsoonal season, as per Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)

Reasons

1) Higher High Pressure conditions South of equator



which facilitates faster wind movement towards India in south west monsoon

2) Intense Somali jet and Marine high near Madagascar

3) Airshed formation in urban areas furthering entrapment of weather phenomena.

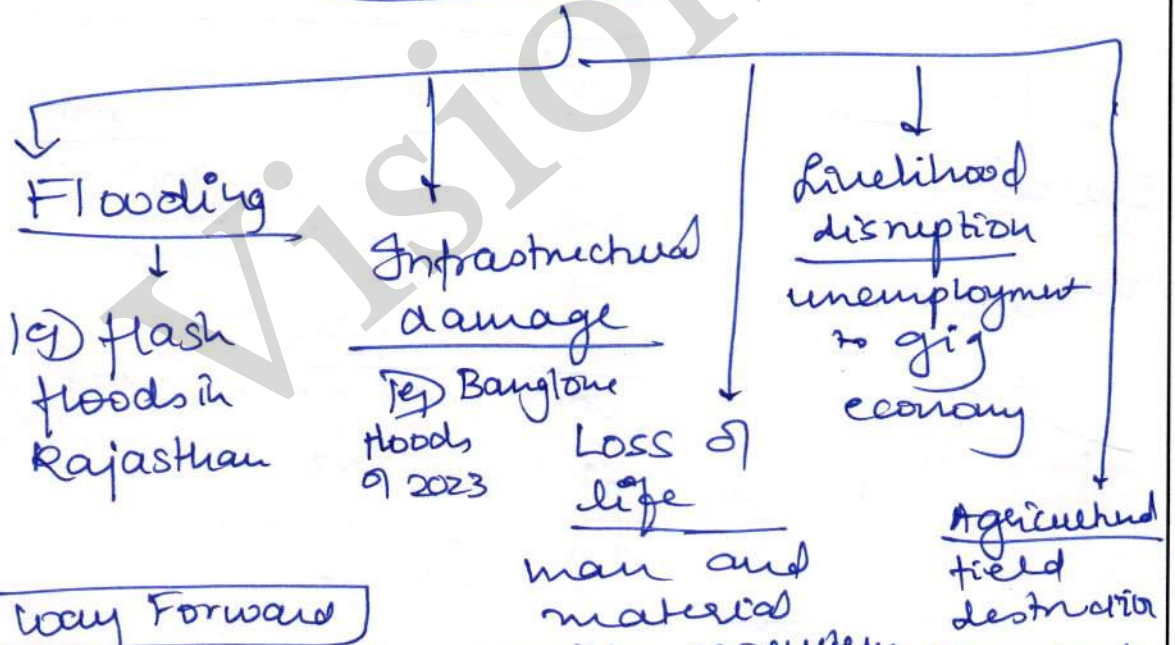
4) Extreme cold in Tibet furthering Tibetan High and intense movement of air down south.

5) Increased insolation in northern plain furthering low pressure conditions and thus, higher rainfall.

6) 'Pocketed rainfall' or abrupt 'breaks' and 'spells'.

↳ Thus, rainfall deficit coupled with intense 'rain spells' of short duration

7) Climate change induced Madden-Julian oscillation Socio-economic impact changes.



Way Forward

- efficient warehouses with ecosystem destruction
- robust water harvesting
- eg) Irrigation systems (TN)
- eg) Kuls, konds, Patas in North India
- water shed development programme (WDP)
- eg) Himachal cloud burst
- eg) wheat spoilt in Haryana, Punjab

Thus, monsoons are the 'makers of economy' and climate change must be capped to ensure least destruction

8.

वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसंख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

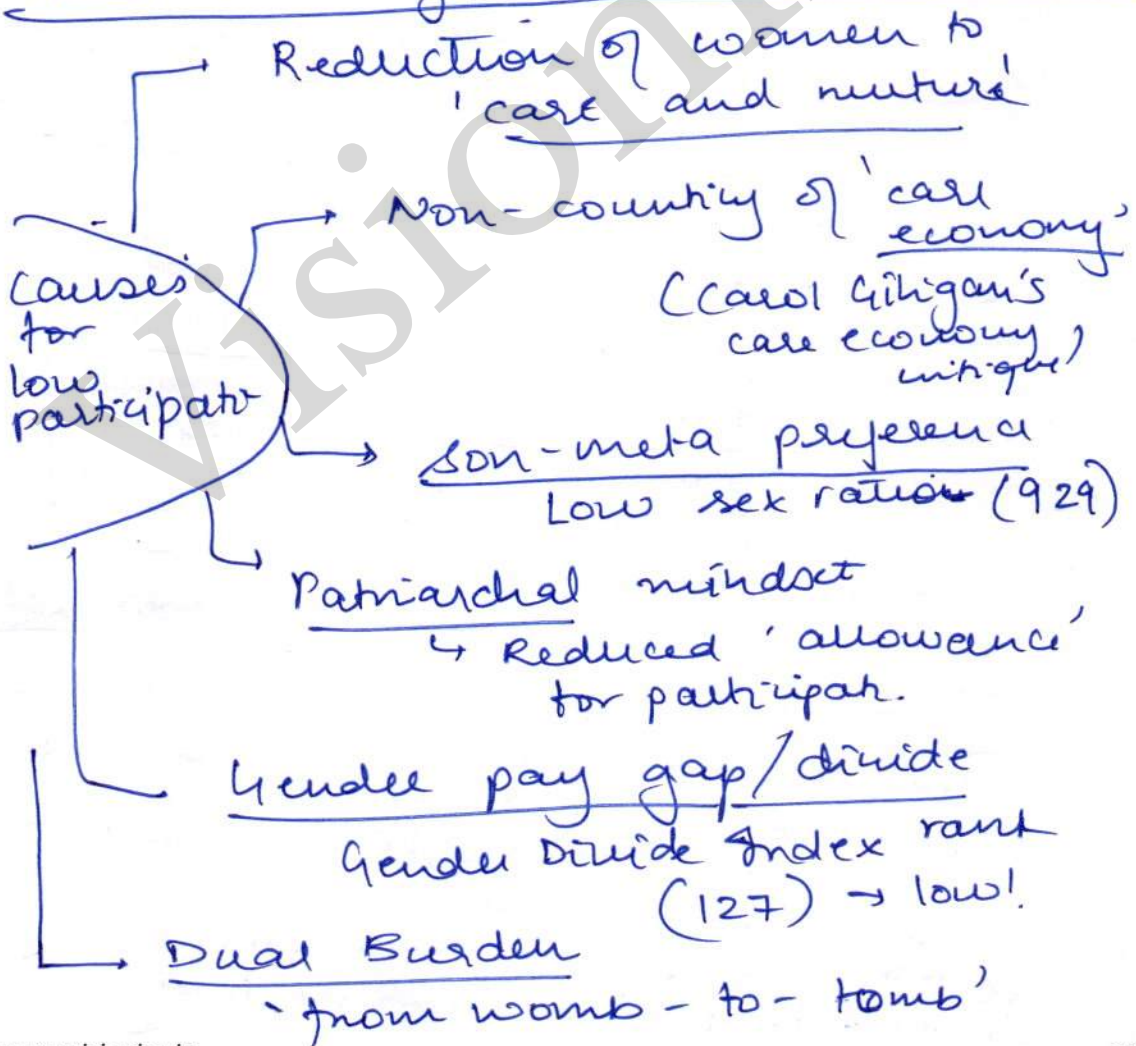
India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

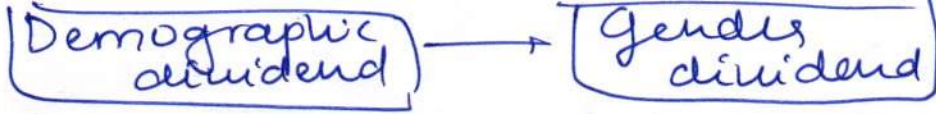
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Female Labour Force Participation Rate is currently a mere $\frac{35\%}{(MSP)}$

"Gender equality is important. Women are agents of complete social change"
- Amartya Sen.

Need for Higher Participation



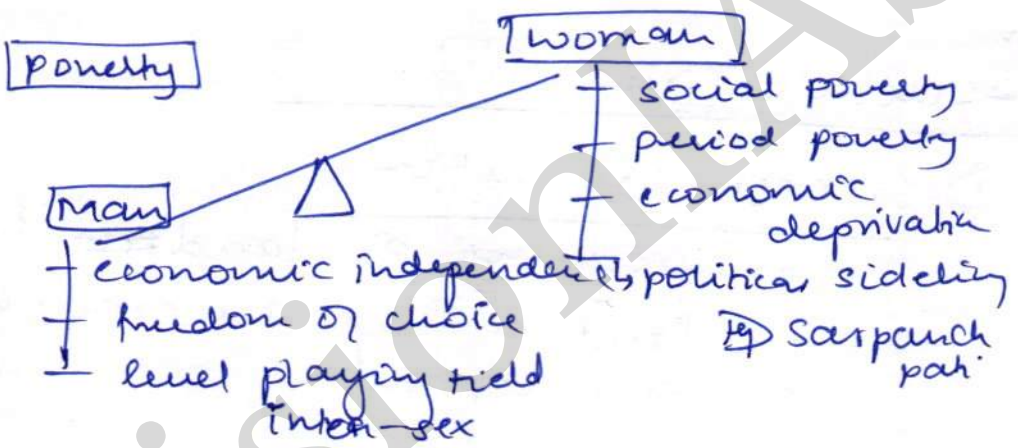


need

1) Half the population joining workforce aids economic production

2) 'Skilled mother' for facilitating skilled families.

3) Dwindled LFPR aids further discrimination



4) Poverty and dependency of one half burdens other.

5) Developmental needs backtracked
 ↳ lower HDI score despite economic growth of 8%.

However, measures for increasing participation are being robustly undertaken.

'SHG' mass movement (80% women led)

HEWs → Hubs for Empowerment women

women impetus in agri → Bone Bidi, Lakhpati Bidi

Thus, to effectuate a truly strong Viksit Bharat 21
 2024', PM Modi's 'Suraksha Kavach' must be taken out the 'Prone'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्गिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
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9.

क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Secularization of caste, termed such by Rajni Kothari, speaks to the political empowerment of caste post the 1980s, with rise of regional grants, Green Revolution and so on.

'Secularization' factors

1) Green revolution

- upcycling of ~~landless~~ class further up in economic development.

2) Land reforms

landless given land to till.
↓
mostly lower class

3) Political participation increased

↳ Kanshi Ram, Dalit Panther's movement

4) Proliferation of 'Dalit consciousness'

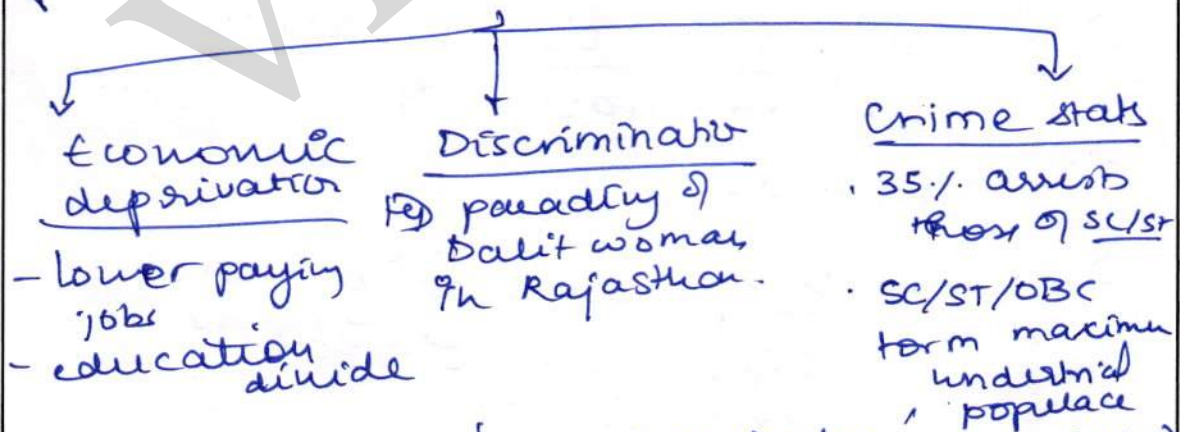
5) Provision of affirmative action
by UP Singh government

Secularization Reality

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

- 1) Cross-religious caste existence
↳ Muslim, Christianity
casteism.
- 2) Secularized view of caste due to increased impetus on 'class' post LPH reforms (1991)
- 3) Social and economic mobility raised due to welfare schemes and reservations
- 4) 'Otherisation' of upper caste and 'lower caste' → internal divides dumbed.

However, caste is still a key factor in polity / society



Thus, whilst 'secularization' may be a predominant theme, there is a need to validate true emancipation for (Sabka Vikas, Sakka Sehtar)

10.

समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words)

10

Inequality presumes a key paradox with rising incomes and reduction in poverty, with

India's gini coefficient and GDP per capita showing diverging trajectories.



Why diverging?

1) Rising ceiling, falling floor

Rich getting richer due to enhanced access.

2) Last mile deprivation

due to lack of economic agency.

3) Health provisioning least

↳ rising out-of-pocket expenditure.

4) Unskilled and low skilled

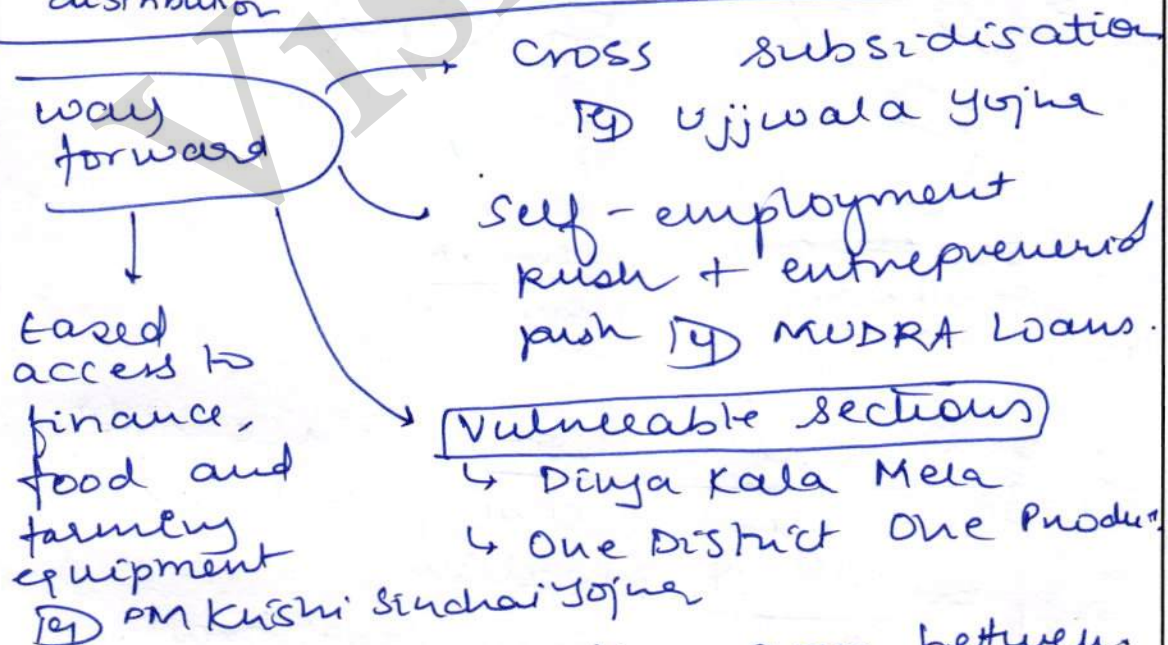
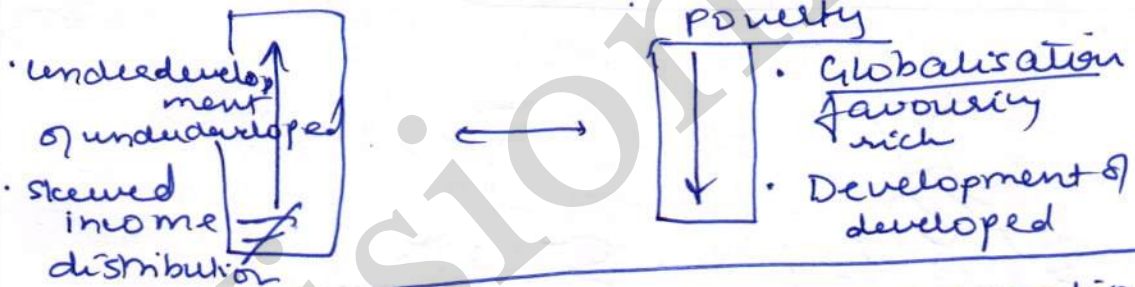
workforce at bottom.

leading to unemployment,

5) Rising unemployment currently at ~8%.

6) Social security deficit leading to more focus on basic necessities of food, shelter, health over education

7) Deficiently shaped policy paradigm
 (i) Targeted PDS loopholes outlined by CAG.



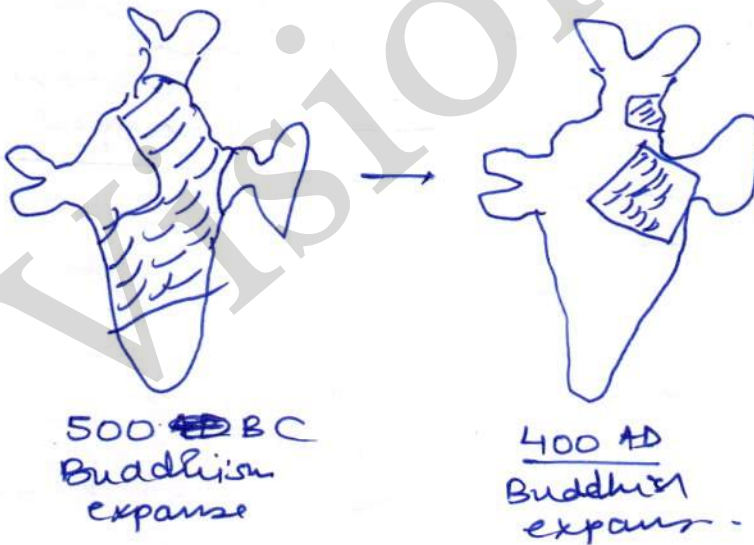
Thus, to bridge the gap between 'Uncertain Glory' (Sen & Dreze) and 'Viksit Bharat', steps for dividend capture are necessary.

11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sramanic tradition, led by Buddhism's expansion, faced a severe challenge in adapting to changing political, social and economic structures of the 4-5th Century AD.

Factors of Decline



- 1) Brahminical roots since Vedic times could easily outstretch Buddhist idealism
- 2) caste system proliferation

2) Anti - Brahminical worldview seeped into Buddhist thought.
(alternative) → (antagonism)

3) Patronage plug pulled with coming of Shishunagas
Final blow by ^{late} Guptas

4) Corruption of Buddhism from within.
(ascetic) → (acceptor of ~~of~~ alms)

5) Fragmentation of Buddhism led to lack of cohesive front against Brahminism



6) Increased movement outward towards Sri Lanka, South East Asia.

↳ concentrated pockets left leading to fall in followers.

7) Ideological sparring with

Brahminism

— caste system
furthered in
rigidity.

↓
hold of
priestly class of
Brahmins stronger
over kings.

Patriarchal mindset
increased with
industrial expansion

8) 'Sanskritisation' - cultural
construction of 'salvation
from poverty' ~~not~~ found
safer than Buddhist
realism.

9) Reduction of Buddhist funding
and land

↳ culture of Brahmadeya

10) Rise of Avars, Nayakas,
Shaivism and Lingayats

thus taking lower and
upper castes within Brahmin
folds.

11) Rise of deification and Brahminism
of Buddhism - a 'subset of Hinduism'

↳ Buddha as incarnation of
Lord Vishnu

Thus, Buddhism stepped into ~~existence~~
decline due to these reasons, but
progressed and boomed
across east & south east Asia.

12.

मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

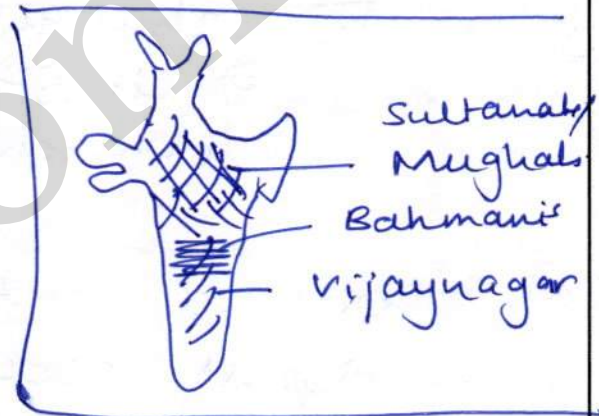
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

European interfacery of
soyality of India was at
its peak in medieval era -
from Marco Polo to Babur.

Role in shaping understanding

1) Peopled polity
understanding
via Marco
Polo's early
venture into
hinterland.



2) Royal absolutism under Aurangzeb
and Philip's outlined this.

3) Culture of segregation
- outlined by Marco
Polo → divisive societies
fuelled by religious
and social imperatives.

4) Practices of royal patronage
as enablers of societal
undercurrents

19) Akbar's patronage
to Hinduism and
Islam furthered
a 'tolerant' society.

5) Kingship and architectural
manifestations

19) Sahangir's financing
of Christian building
as churches in Gujarat.

6) Economic enterprise and
export economy of India

19) John Baptista Bernier's
account of trade
policies.

7) Subaltern mention is
scarcely less, mostly
written from perspective
of monarchical standing.

8) Indicial systems and stance of justice.

eg) Jbn Bahuta on
muhammad Bin
Tughlaq's change-
oriented system.

9) Caste and class divides
highlighted by Europeans,
which furthered ideas
of J.S Mill and Max
Mueller in their
anti-oriental stans

However,

1) Third party accounts,
lack contextual understanding

2) Lost in 'translation' and
incomplete records.

3) Lined on patronage of
kings - lack of verifiable
authenticity.

Thus, a holistic archaeological,
epigraphical and historical

13.

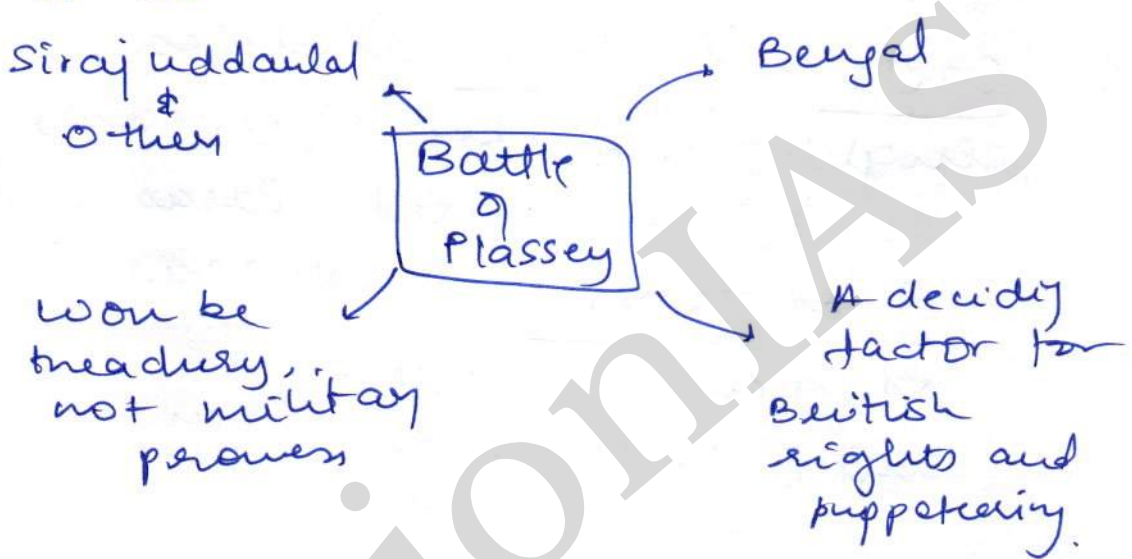
1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हاشिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on
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Battle of Plassey (1757) laid the foundation for march of British, from imperialism to colonial prowess.



Impact on course in India

1) It laid 'foundation stone' of white man on Indian soil.

2) Deeper understanding of faultlines of India, exploited swifly over course of time.

Try Battle of Buxar with military readiness

- 3) Exploitation of social cleavage and differences in Plassy lead to mastery of divide and rule
- 4) Taste of imperial power to the company increased and
↓
Private trade Revenue guzzlers Rights over 'Respectful Pleading'
- 5) Framed context for Battle of Buxar, the final blow to Bengal's plight.
- 6) Mercantilism aided by provision of 'men, material, money', as gained post Plassy.
- 7) Military acumen of Indians gauged, used it to tailor own self to better the Indians hereafter.

In addition to impact on Indian history, it aided

World wide manoeuvring of British:

- 1) traders to rulers across colonies.
- 2) Mercantilism furthered by capture of power.
- 3) Forceful conquest and safeguarding of financial interests
↳ fortification
- 4) Establishment of dense networks of intelligence within regimes.
↳ Mughal breakdown
- 5) Crushing revolts with force and force -
↳ Revolt of 1857
↳ Doctrine of Lapse
↳ Paramountcy.

Ergo, British victory in Plassey heralded an imperialist push that aided colonialism of Indian mind, man, material and money - from 'Drain of wealth' to 'Brain Drain' caused by colonisation of mind.

14.

विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words)

15

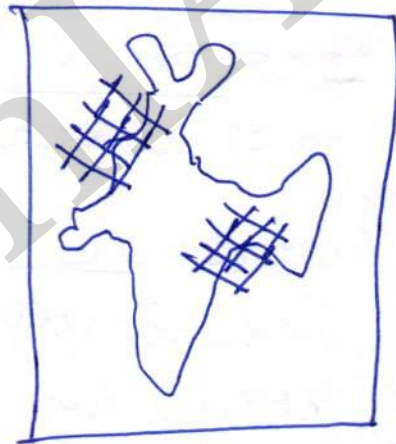
उम्मीदवारों को इस हदिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Partition of India saw two theatres of applicative history — both with diametrically opposite variegation.

Partition stories

1) Finalised post Mountbatten Plan.

2) Separate state idea introduced by Muhammad Iqbal, further crowned and carried by Md. Ali Jinnah.



Difficulty in rehabilitation

1) Punjab was a Hindu majority state whilst West Bengal was entrenched in Muslim majority

- 2) Gandhiji's presence in ~~West Bengal~~ North West
↳ pacifism in the air on eve of independence.
- 3) Focal point of communal tensions sprang up in Bengal.
- 4) Porous borders of Bengal opposed to West India.
- 5) Instability in East Pakistan overflowed to West Bengal.
- 6) Economic programmes of reconstruction carried out efficiently in Punjab.
↳ Refugee camps of Red Fort transitioned into opportunity seeking Punjabi Bayh.
- 7) Bengal as 'freedom loci'
↳ difficult to face fragmentation of an entity that was always one.

8) Difficult terrain
chequered by rivers

9) Economic bases of Bengal
viz jute transferred
almost completely to
East Pakistan.

vs
Punjab and its fertile
land provided ample
opportunity.

10) Punjab's ~~to~~ linguistic
singularity vs Bengal's
linguistic pluralism

↳ furthered tensions, even
fueling making of
Bangladesh.

However, hostilities on day of
partition were more severe
in Punjab due to 'communal
peaking' of sentimentalities, but

in longer run, rehabilitation
in both places converted the

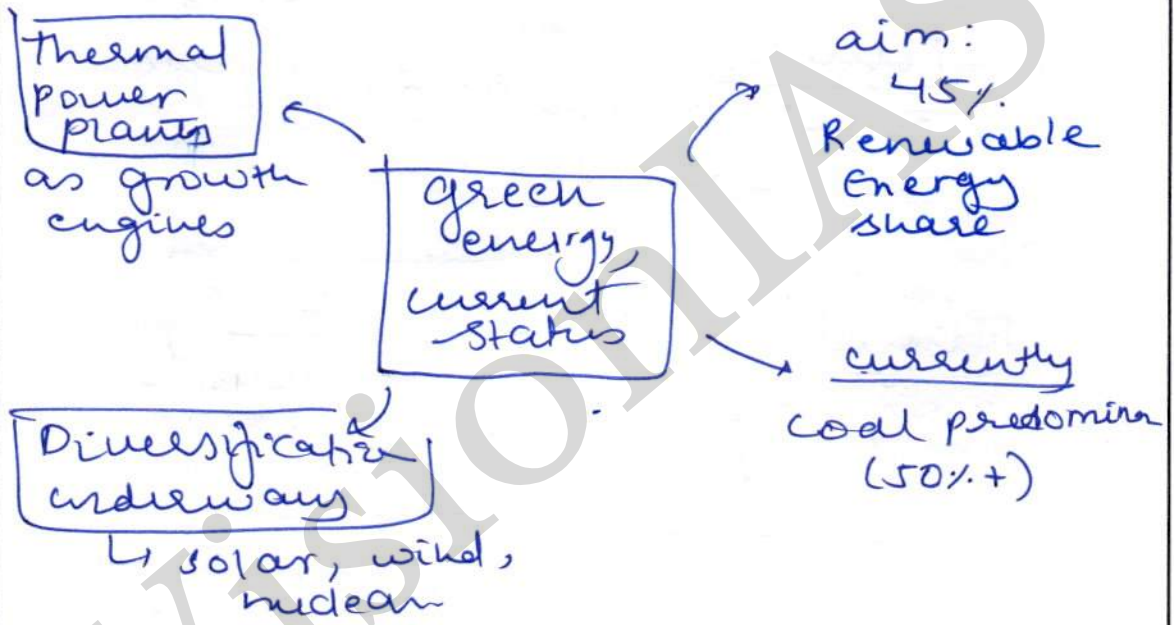
spaces into peaceful
heavens of economic and social
growth.

15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

India's 'Panchamrit' pledge seeks to make India segment its energy with 45% coming from renewables.



Economic costs

- 1) Coal - powered economy's switch requires provisioning of funding
- 2) Infrastructure for Renewables underway.

- 3) Reversion of energy systems
technologically burdensome.
Req new flexi-engines
for E-20 fuels.
- 4) Infrastructural demands
change
Req charging stations for
electric vehicle.
Req wind mill installations
in Rajasthan
- 5) Consumer awareness and
adoption adversity
↳ funds for marketability
surplus.
- 6) Lack of (Developed country's)
provisioning
Req Altera fund disfunctional
Req non-agreement on
CBDR-RC.
- 7) Newer systems of energy products

Social costs

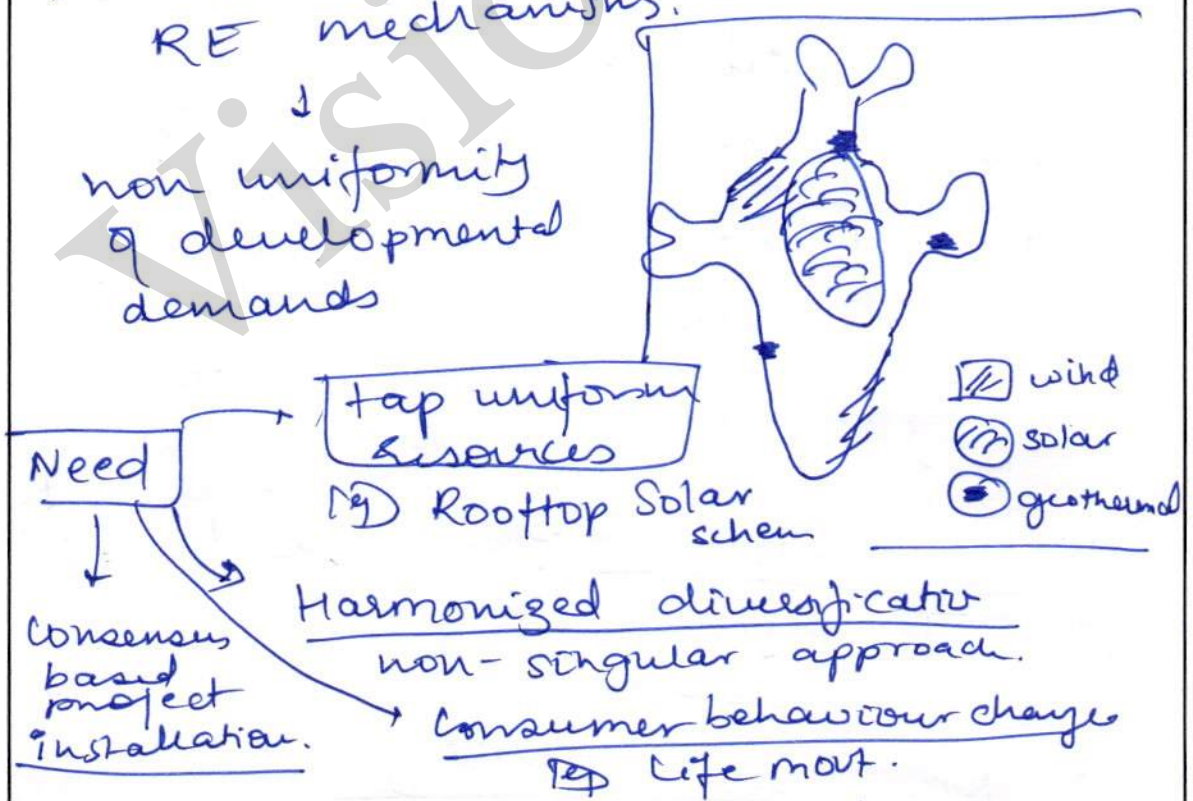
- 1) Adoption rigidity
social outlook towards
electricity non-elastic

2) Loss of livelihood
 Coal TPPs employ a
 huge amount of
 human capital
 ↓
 joblessness.

3) Already encumbered tribal
 forests will now be left
 with empty mechanisms.

4) Biodiversity impacted
 eg Great Indian Bustard
 deaths due to windmills.

c) Different regions, different
 RE mechanisms.



Thus, whilst a change from coal to green energy has serious costs, a supplementation of benefits await

16.

ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

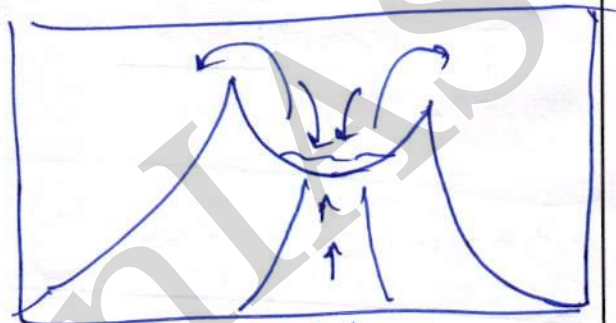
Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanic calderas are formations of volatile, andesitic eruptions that fall back into themselves upon explosion.

Process of formation



1) formed when lava erupts with vehement force

↓
shoots up in the air

↓
disturbs structural integrity of already there mound

↓
hollowed from top

(calderas left behind)

↑
(collapses into itself)

Its formation is further aided by:

- magmatic type
 - andesitic
- soil type & structural integrity
- thinned crust
- undersea or above

Scenic beauty Revealry

- 1) Lava cools ^{fast} down to provide fertile soil
- 2) Presence of intrusive and extrusive rocks of diverse kinds ↓
stone collector's paradise
- 3) Collapses into itself to form lakes
 - ① Ojos caldera lake in South America.
- 4) Ecosystem of biodiversity since mostly goes

dormant post-explosion

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

5) Formation of mountain/
hill with serene views
of periphery

Ex) Iceland's Grínavaldik
area

6) Formation of newer landforms
by flowed out lava

Ex) under-ocean
calderas form
reliefs on abyssal
plains

Thus, volcanic calderas,
though violent in formation,
leave behind a serenity

of sorts.

Biodiversity

hydrography

mountain
ecology

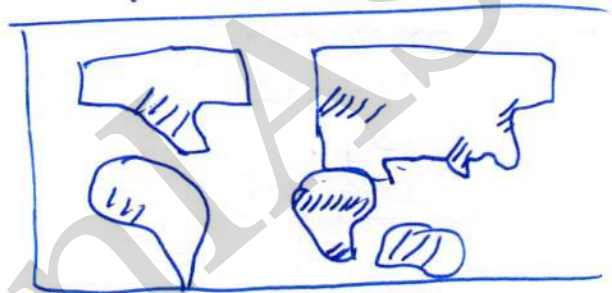
17.

वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words)

15

Heatwaves are bouts of intense heat characterised by $\sim 4-6^{\circ}\text{C}$ excess of temperature over average, defined differently for different areas by IMD.



Reasons

1) Climate change induced changing climatic patterns

↳ Changing Madden Julian Oscillation

2) Sun's solar cycle peak of 11 years causing intense release of plasma and impacts on Van Allen Belt.

3) Rising intensity of El Niño

and La Niña.

Ex) ↑ EL Niño → drought like situation in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4) 'Airshed' formation in urban areas intensifying heat

Ex) 'heat dome' in western Europe in 2023

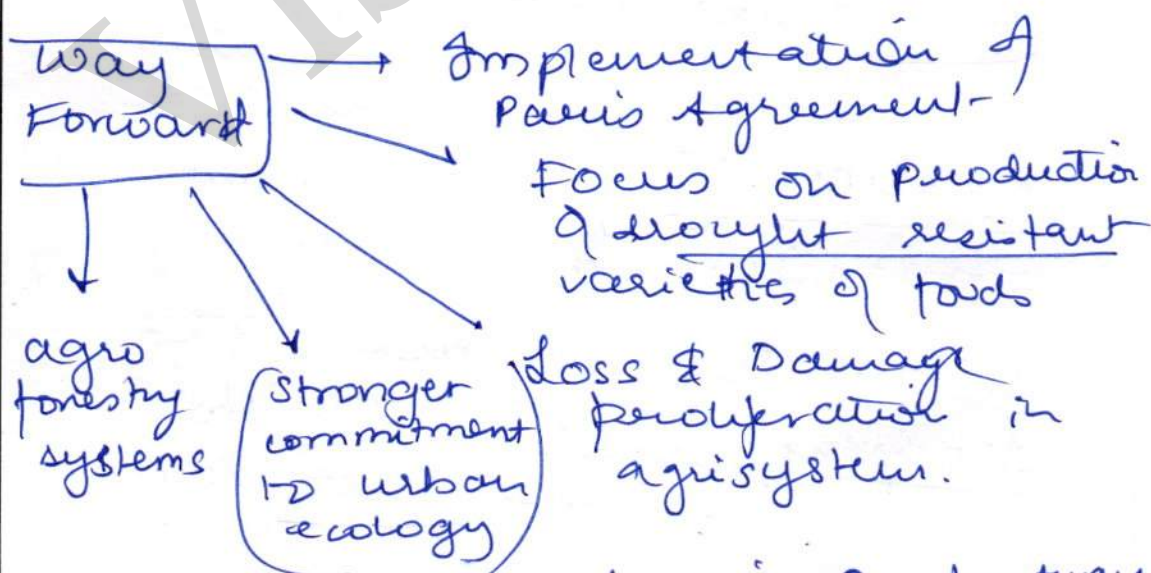
5) Increased Deforestation of 'lungs of earth' - Amazon. → leading to CO_2 amplification.

6) Positive feedback mechanism of Arctic ice melting causing disturbance in heat distribution in oceans → ocean currents impacted.

7) Depletion of Ozone layer furthering insolation.

10) Urban heat islands and

ii) dropping albedo due to pollutants / soot accumulation.



Thus, with global rise in heatwaves, there is a need to increase 'disaster resilience' and 'mitigation'

18.

घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words)

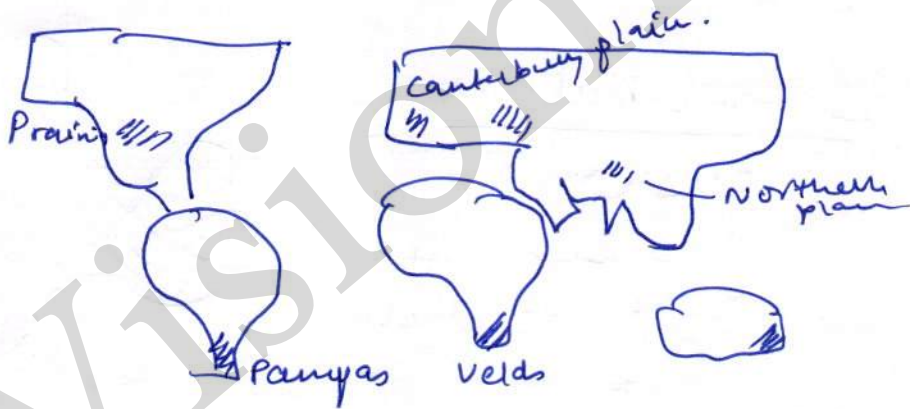
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उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Banni grasslands of Gujarat

have been crucial to the ecological, cultural and economic milieu of West India.

Characteristics of grasslands



- 1) Tall grasses
- 2) Transition between forests and deserts
- 3) Home to umpteen biodiversity
↳ cheetah, foxes, lions.
- 4) Prone to fire due to presence of grasses and lack of moisture.

5) Found in continental settings

1) Prairies

6) Fertile areas, mostly used for agriculture

1) Pampas of Argentina

Threats faced by Banni grasslands

1) Deforestation

- cover of grasses since 20th century

↓
almost depleted.



2) Drying up rivers in Gujarat

1) Sabarmati
lifelines cut

3) Industrialisation push

4) Installation of salt pans in the region has

depleted organic wholeness
of grasslands.

3) Displacement of indigenous
communities led to
broken stewardship and
protection

6) Forest Department's apathy
to biodiversity

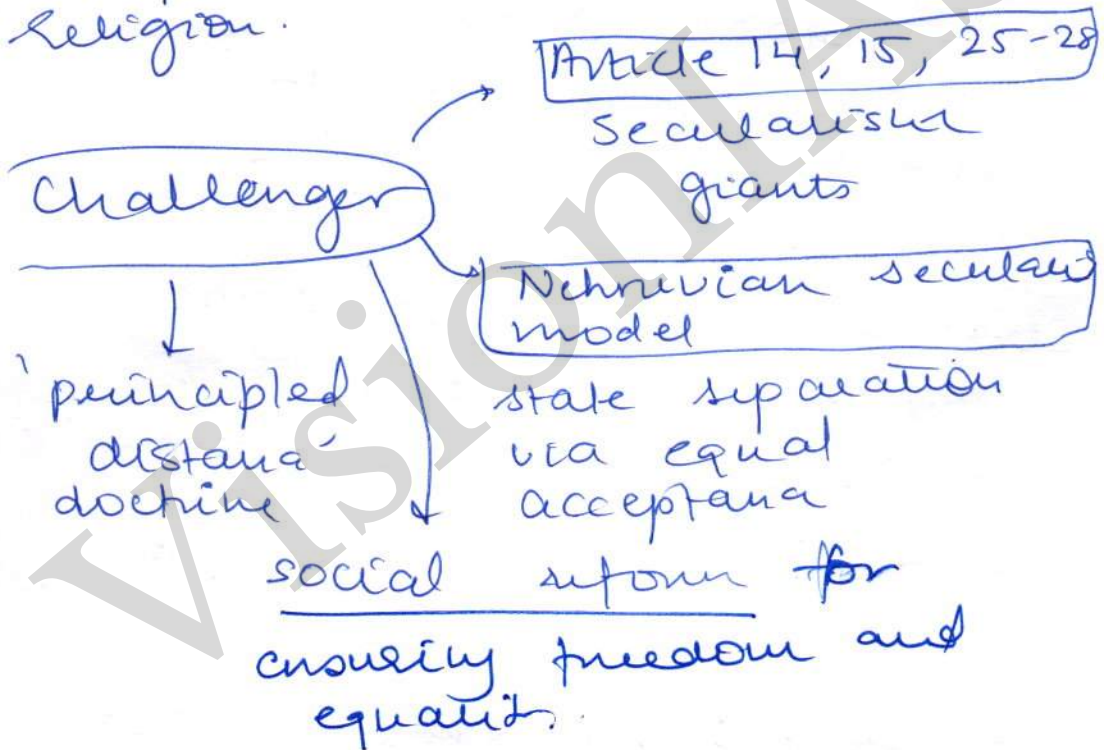
7) permission for
electric grid's
installation.

7) Serious threat to Asiatic
lions, Gir National Park
and other Protected fauna
and Protected Areas.

Thus, grassland biomes are
central to ecological balance
and must be protected,
otherwise a repeat of 'Banni
Belligerence' may topple
food security.

19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

Secularism lies within its ambit an equality of religious practice and a state separation, which furthers anti-discriminatory proliferation - inter and intra religion.



Inter-religious check

- 1) State has no 'state religion'?
- 2) Maintenance of equal and principled distance

from all religions.

3) Citizens from all religions
have right to preach,
propagate and ~~pract~~ practice
religion of choice (Art 25)

4) Equal stature to all religions
in terms of financial
independence

5) Provision of equity to
ensure minority religions
safeguarded.

(eg) Art 29

equal access to
protection of
culture.

(eg) Art 30 - minority
education
institutions.

Intra - religions

1) In Shirur math case,
provision of intra - religions
or 'sect' equality.

2) Article 25 applies equally to

religion as whole and its sects as well.

19) Shia and Sunni

19) Hindu groups and sects of Nath Panthis, Lingayats etc.

3) Domination of upper castes admonished within religions

19) Art 14 - equality before law.

4) Push for subcategorisation and recognition of lower castes within Christianity and Muslims.

19) J. Rohini Commission.

Thus, secularism model of India, foundationed on 'principled distance', provides for equitable access to franchise and welfare realisation - via constitution ~~and~~, policy measures and judicial pronouncements.

क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words)

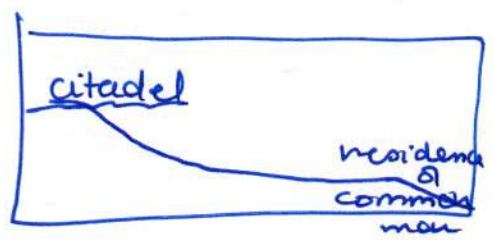
उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Urbanism in India
has been characterised by unequal access to resources, 'landscaping' of social inequality and furthered isolationism.

Landscapes of stark inequality

1) Historical underpinnings

Indus Valley
Civilization's
urban
landscape



↳ fortified, higher pedestal for some; lower ground for others

2) Otherisation basis economic standing

↳ South-North Bombay divide.

- 3) 'Real Estate' as facilitator
guide of inequality.
- 4) 'Draavi' and 'Decathalon'
on same street
↳ development for some
- 5) 'Ghettoisation' of vulnerable
minorities on
'islands of shame'
eg) Sanjay Slum in midst
of Embassy area -
Chandkyapuri
- 6) Socially determined
spatial management
→ social status :
upper caste in middle
upland of villages in
Ajmer and Alwar
- 7) Peripheratisation further
by lack of 'land rights'
- 8) Steeply 'development deficit'
→ no clean water
availability,

'Faster Culture' in slums.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps for egalitarianism

1) PM - Awas Yojna (Urban)
→ affordable 'pucca' houses for BPL (especially) and all

2) Slum Development Program

3) Employment deficit fulfilled for enabling social ladder
uplifts

4) PM - SVANidhi for street vendors

5) 'Har Ghar Jal' for urban potable water enablement

6) 'Land rights' over housing in slums

7) RERA regulations on floor and ceiling on real estate pricing.

While urban areas have become an 'epitome of inequality', 'redistributive

justice' facilitated by SDG 11,

robust pro-poor programmes can aid in eradicating this evil.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

VisionIAS