



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. : 1330430

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : PAVITHRA P

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24 TH AUGUST

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

केंद्र
Centre

CHENNAI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Laku

	<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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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

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.

जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान 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 arts form the basis of inclusive and pluralistic fabric in the arena of India art and culture

Tribal art valuable insights

Cultural perspectives

1.) Community living and importance to kinship is reflected in tribal art

Ex) Whorli painting show group dancing

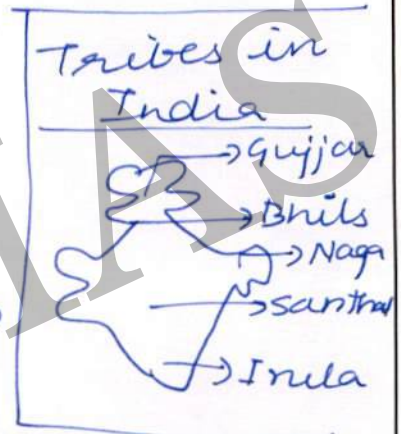
2.) Nature stewardship and ^{indication} to deep ecological prospects

Ex) Naga Hornbill festivals.

3.) Survivals of historical perspective tribes of Jharkhand and Chattisgarh promote dokhra art Ex) lost wax technique.

4.) Skill entrepreneurship in skills and rituals and practices

Ex) Bhils-arrow making





Values of Indian tribal communities

- 1.) Connection with the central themes of India [ex] Ramayana mention of Guban as tribe
- 2.) The vratas in our culture is acquired from tribal heritage.
- 3.) The Buddhist Sanga gets its inspiration from tribal clans.
- 4.) Simple animism and ancestral worship in India [ex] Gonds Megalithic burials
- 5.) Promote kinship bondage and acculturation of little traditions

Tribal arts foster the greatness in the mosaic culture of Indian society.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru touched the light for the cause of Indian freedom, inculcating both changing values and persistent norms

	Mahatma Gandhi	Jawaharlal Nehru
1.) Idea of state	More inclined to <u>decentralised state</u>	More inclined towards <u>centralisation</u> state model
2.) view on economics	Simple co-operative <u>Gandhian Trusteeship</u> model	Nehru endorsed <u>Mahalanobis</u> model in the <u>freedom struggle</u>
3.) Type of struggle	Advocated for <u>struggle - Peace - struggle</u>	Advocated for <u>consistent struggle for freedom</u>

4.) Education aspect of freedom struggle	Advocated for <u>handmade</u> system and traditional knowledge	Promoted <u>western</u> education for survival of nation
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5.) View on participation	Gandhi's view for <u>all class</u> participation	Nehru viewed <u>Sociologist</u> ideology of mass revolution
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Convergence of Gandhian and Nehruvian struggle

- 1.) Endorsed for the maximum unity of India
- 2.) Secular tendency of Indian history "Sarva dharma Sambhava"
- 3.) During 'Do or die' of quit India moment Gandhi and Nehru both advocated poorna swaraj
- 4.) Young nations aspiration and Nehru view of mixed economy was not objected by Gandhi

Gandhi and Nehru laid the path of Indian nations towards its goal of 'Vikshit Bharat' in future

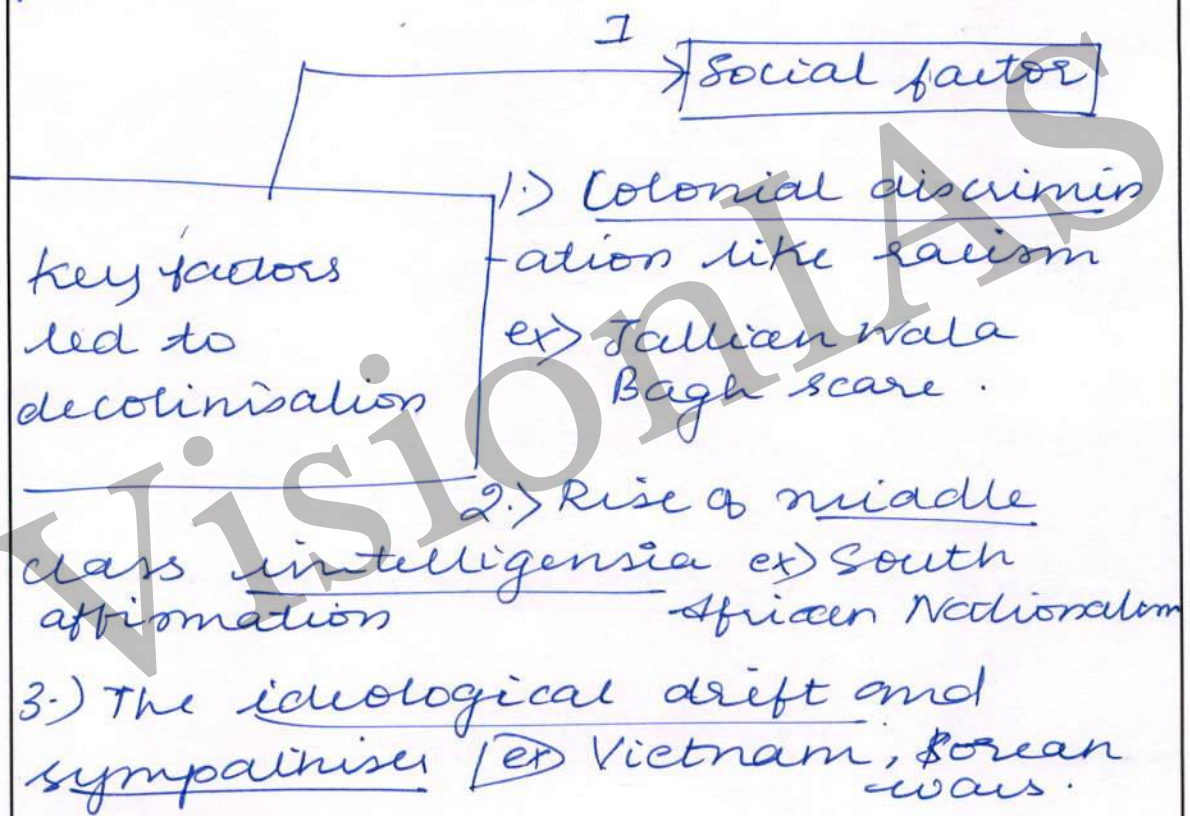
3.

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
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Decolonization refers to moving out of the colonisers from the colony due to myriad socio-economic political reasons.



II Economic factor

- 1.) Loss due to war and famine negative externalities [ex) Bengal famine 1947-48
- 2.) Amplification of drain of wealth after WW II [ex) Indonesia subjugation or plantation

3) Increased interest and awareness about colonial manipulation

Ex) Capitalist crisis during 1930s.

III Political factors

1.) The formation of UN made scope for decolonisation Ex) Trusteeship Council

2.) Several constitutions evolved and brought into limelight.

Ex) Congress Plan.

3.) The pressure from US and USSR reflected in the decolonisation

Ex) French in Sahel region

Remnants of colonisation

1.) Caused balkanisation
ex) Rhodesia

2.) Ethnic conflicts ex) Khurdish Nationalism

3.) Humanitarian crises
ex) Rwandan Genocide

The decolonisation took long way along with several wounds untreated, yet is getting manifested

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

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this margin

Urbanisation is rapidly progressing with estimated 31.1% in census 2011. This might led to water stress and crunch

Human encroachment / Impact water bodies

1.) Reduces the scope of Rainwater seepage (ex) cemented floor structure

2.) Diminishes the services provided by wetlands (Pollutants' channels)

↓	↓	↓
Regulating services	Economic services	Aesthetic services
ex) cooling	ex) fishing	ex) Tourism

3.) Less suitability in doing integrated watershed management
ex) less culvert and silt clearance

4.) Pollution amplification and ecological restrain ex) Chromium in Ganga due to tanneries.

5.) changes → Structural changes
1.) Reduces the area and causes erosion of soil

non structural change

1.) Reduces the PH of water

2.) color and taste will change

2.) Hydrosphere viability reduces due to eutrophication

3.) water body structure is injured and no proper drainage

4.) Flash floods in urban area

(ex) Delhi floods

6.) Natural intrusion by means of sea water intrusion during tides

Way forward

1.) Proper implementation of AMROT scheme.

2.) Smart cities and River water alliance must be ushered.

3.) Geo managing of data in urban planning

Cities provide something for everyone only when it build by the people and for the people which includes water utilities

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
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नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Geographical feature form the basis of logistics of transportation, which can be seen from history of travellers using these feature

Physical geography
→ development

1.) Provides for the structural bases of planning and scoping

(ex) Plains densed railway, mountain less densed railway

2.) Promote the viability and suitability of transportation

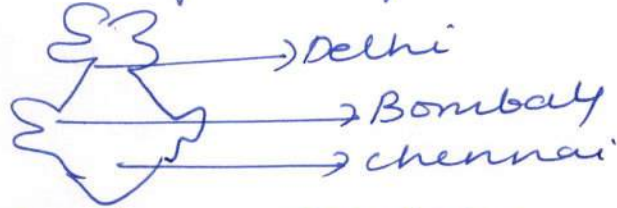
(ex) Water transport in places having more river.

3.) Natural resource utilisation for transport is provided

(ex) Raw material like minerals ⇒ Vehicles ⇒ Transport

4.) Reduces the logistics cost by means of cost benefit ratio

[ex] Admin capital presence of airport



Operation of Transportation

1.) Human geographical indicators play vital role [ex] skilled force for airport management

2.) Climatography also induces the transport system [ex] Policy during Delhi smog.

3.) Terrain mapping and technological advancement needs to be ushered [ex] Japanese bullet train.

4.) Upgradation and the trends of demand & supply [ex] India increase in air traffic
Transportation for the productive base of the nation economy, which is dependent on the Geography

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)

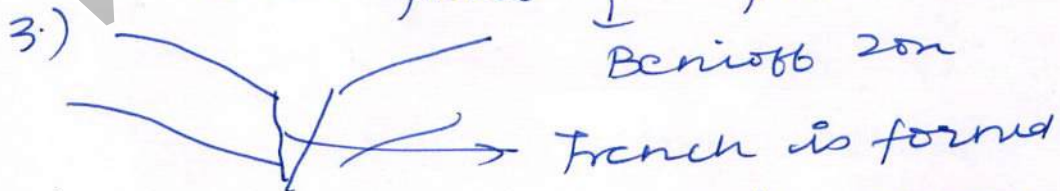
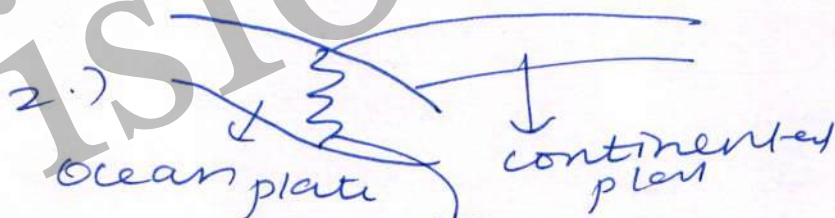
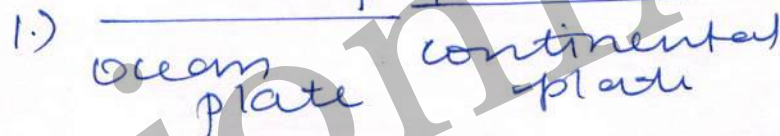
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Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean trenches are formed by the tectonic activity, causing deepest trenches like Mariana trench, Phillipine trench.

Ocean trenches formation

1.) Formed during convergence of plates



2.) After converging the oceanic plate subsides under causing crack and trench formation

3.) The trenches are formed by even volcanic under activities

Characteristics of Oceanic Relief Formation

1.) Causes volcanic activity and trench formation.

2.) Trench provide for valuable insights about plate boundary and movement

3.) Prospects of sea exploration and fosters innovation

(ex) deep sea videography.

4.) How factors are present for supporting the trench formation

(ex) chemical synthesis of oxygen

5.) Enables the mineral and polymetallic nodules identification

The ocean trench provide trenches of knowledge connection from the heights of universe to deep of oceans.

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)

10

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

The Delhi cloud burst and its impact showed the rainfall extremity and less predictability of events.

Reason behind increasing extreme rainfall events

1.) Rapid precipitation causing flooding of areas

2.) Orthogenesis inducement in cloud burst and rainfall
(ex) Wayanad incident

3.) Triple dip lachina effect and its relation with Indian dipole
(ex) causing more rain in peninsula India

4.) Global warming and climate change factors (ex) Heat dome

5.) Monsoon effectiveness and also the aspect of preparedness

Impact of extreme rainfall

Social

- 1.) Affects agriculture and farms
ex) 86% Small & marginal farmers.
- 2.) Marginalisation of vulnerable section
ex) fisherfolks & sea water floodis
- 3.) Reduces the social moral
ex) PTSD and mental issues
- 4.) Loss of life and property in many cases.

Economical

- 1.) Reduced economic activity and disruption
ex) Holidays due to rainfall.
- 2.) Disease burden after rainfall
ex) Malaria
- 3.) Form nation building to nation rebuilding
ex) Affect transport logistics
- 4.) Clearance like debris etc

The impact of extreme rainfall events must be monitored with pattern analysis and data prediction to ensure preparedness

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Nari Shakti stands as prelude in the demographic economic potential, which in India contributes only 17% to GDP

Target working population

- Increased innovation (fluid knowledge)
- Productivity seek and assertive attitude
- dynamic and diverse

Afford low participation of women in workforce

low participation

PLFSS (41% of women (pp+ss) category)

- 1.) vicious cycle of feminization of poverty.
- 2.) Reduced standards and bargaining power of women
- 3.) Patriarchy notions and subjugation will prevail

High participation

- ① women empowerment
 - decision making
 - reproductive rights
 - direction of social transformation
- ② womenomics (women + economics) by Shizo Abe increases GDP of Nation
- ③ voice in policy making and formulation
- ④ Breaking of glass ceiling and glass ceiling (17% women entrepreneurs)
- ⑤ Diversification of women
ex) space, Defense, health care, economic

Way forward

- 1.) Democratic transformation
→ Reservation in SLA, LS
- 2.) Economic opportunities
Lakshadivi Scheme KANIREGA
- 3.) Reduce passive patriarchy
through acts, media, POSH
- 4.) Strengthening → 1.) Vishaka guidelines

In the Amrit Kaal the women are catalyst for the vision of viswa gram of India

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

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

Caste is an closed, endogamous group affiliated to Hinduism. But many trends show other religion also are influenced by Caste system.

Secularization of caste in India

1.) High and domination and the aspect of growth and development (e) Ashrafication in Islam considering low caste converts as third graded

2.) The mindset towards caste and majoritarianism consciousness (e) village settlement system

3.) Caste assertion of communal elements in politics has also made caste secularization.

(e) Reservation based on Caste for ST.

Non secularization of caste

1.) Conversion due to caste mobility and less caste affiliation

2.) Caste issues more pronounced in the area of dominant caste.

3.) Secularization of caste in issue and geography specific

(ex) Caste based Religious marriages.

4.) Communal identity presides are caste based value system.

Movement of secularization of caste

The caste system issue is still relevant despite the communal undertone it has and must be addressed.

A casteless upper caste and caste defined secular aspects are in surges in societal aspect

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

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

poverty in the pronounced
depreciation of well being
and has multiple dimension.

Inequality increasing despite overall poverty

1.) Divergence of poverty and hunger

(ex) POSHAN → Universal access

NFHS 5 → Stunting 35
→ Underweight 32
→ wasting 17

2.) Educational access and standards are reduced in segments

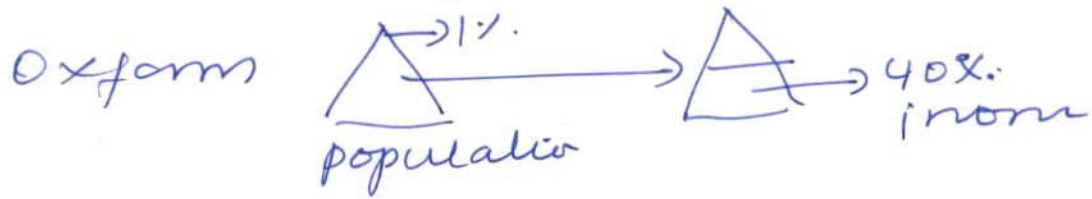
(ex) 70% learning poverty after covid

3.) Access to healthcare is also showing divergence and inequality

(ex) 75% of hospitals are in metropolis

4.) Social insecurity and

economic opportunity lagging

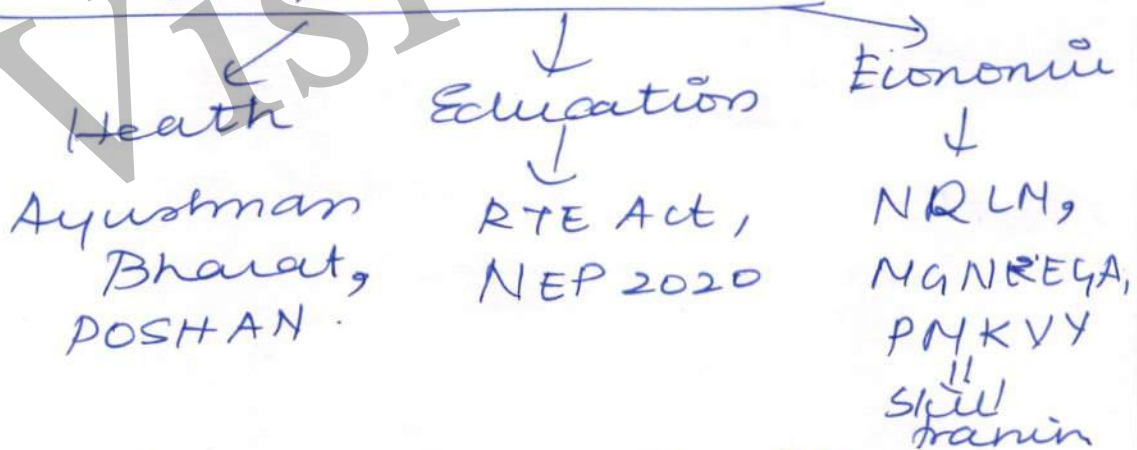


5.) Presence of unemployment
ex) Disguised in agriculture, structural in urban areas

6.) Prospects of middle class and middle income trap
(ex) NITI Aayog Report

7.) Awareness and capability approach

Bridging the inequality



To attain all the SDG goal the goal number 1 SDG poverty elimination is foremost which India is leading

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

Brahminism evolved from the Samata dharma, where else Buddhism finds its place in the teaching of Gautama Buddha.

Brahminism & Buddhism

1.) Competitive and hostile dynamics

1.1) Over funding

1.1.) Buddhism took zenith during the Mauya by Ashokan funding later when the Sunga like Pushyamitra Sunga took charge in the funding turned towards the Brahmanism.

1.2.) Revivalism of Brahmanism and to Brahmins during the time of the Cholas

1.3.) Temple architecture and grandeur took funding of Brahmanism than Buddhism.

1.4.) Buddhist change towards the harder ideology caused friction between Brahminism.

1.2) Over followers

1.1) Increased sect established within Buddhism led to emergence of Brahmanism again

[ex] Theravada, Mahayana Hinayan

1.2.) The Bhakti movement promoted the simplicity in the aspects of worship.

1.3.) Hierarchy and ritual criteria of Brahminism fostered movement towards Brahminism | ④ Sanskritisation

1.4.) Buddhism spread over South Asia made vacant space in India which was captured by Brahminism

[ex] Rise of regional kingdom like Gangas, Chalukyas, Badami

Ideology mark

1.1.) Brahminism showed the spiritual devotion and existence of god as compared to Buddhism which rejected god.

1.2.) Mobility in the caste system also made Brahminism revival.

(ex) Shrivaji Raj → Shudra to Kshatriya

Decline in Buddhism

1.) Aggressive Buddhism emerged in places of Myanmar

2.) Medieval Surge led to Islamic footprint and emergence

3.) Migration and inculcation within Hinduism

4.) Less patron monarch to support Buddhism

Buddhism form the basis for ideological inclination of righteousness, which was endorsed in dharma of Brahminism reflecting it as two sides of same coin

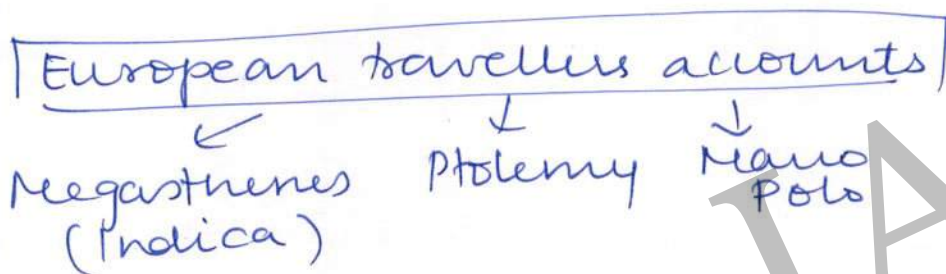
12.

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)

15

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

The travellers from Europe provided vivid records to understand and construct the nuances of history of "Hidden Heritage" of India



Shaping our understanding of empires

1.) Accounted the type of monarchy and the events of it

(ex) Domingo Paes in vijayanagar history gives account.

2.) The grandeur nature & expenditure of the palace could be traced

(ex) Jean Baptiste notes on the Mughal rule

3.) Historical connection and the diplomacy during the medieval period can be traced

(ex) Akbar's imitation of Aquinas to court

4.) Religious Affiliation with the rule rituals and norms

(ex) Hiem Tsang about 'Harsha vardhana'

5.) Palace atmosphere and the activities of economic pursuits is accorded (ex) details of exports and imports

6.) Advent of the Europeans and their policy towards the native

(ex) Betel leaf description by European traveller.

7.) The internal architecture and structure of empire is also visible

(ex) Ministers, Council, numismatic

People of their period

1.) They had described the supremacy in rulers and subject

(ex) A Hindu difference during Mughal rule.

2.) They had described the aspects of Meela, darbar and cultural possession (e.g.) description about Agra bazaar.

3.) Insights about cultivation, crops and their produce is also accorded.

4.) Many records noted the practice of sati, caste system and untouchability.

5.) It also emphasized the aspect of leisure activities (e.g.) Vijaynagar women wrestling, astrology.

6.) They also noted the cultural and community living aspect of Indian society.

7.) Festivals, weddings were also noted by travellers which gives insights about cultural attributes.

Travellers account provide for the view and imagination of the past through gimmicks and quiches.

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

"The Night of Eternal gloom" described the Battle of Plassey 1757 as the Eternal gloom to Indian sub continent

The British victory - Battle of Plassey

Not just the course of Indian History

1.) Provide for a mercantile company to engage in political affair
ex.) Robert Clive Governor of Bengal

2.) Gave the rights of Indian native to the hands of British
ex.) Dimalat collected by British

3.) Promoted the aspect of Betrayal and tactical motives for power

ex.) Mir Darsim Betrayal of Suraj-ud-Daulah.

4.) Started the ambition of drain of wealth.

5.) Exploiting the native rulers and proliferation of wars
ex.) Mysore, Maratha wars

6.) left open the subjects to racial discrimination and apathy

7.) Colonial aggression increased and set as ~~ex~~ example to the European powers.

But also to the world

1.) It set as base model towards indentured labour and slavery

↳ indentured labour in Mauritius

2.) European depiction towards other nations & notion of 'white man burden'

↳ civilization aspect

3.) Increased military expenditure by the European power to show their might
↳ Napoleon expenditure

4.) caused trickle down effect and identity aspiration

↳ Gentile man agreement fragmenting Africa

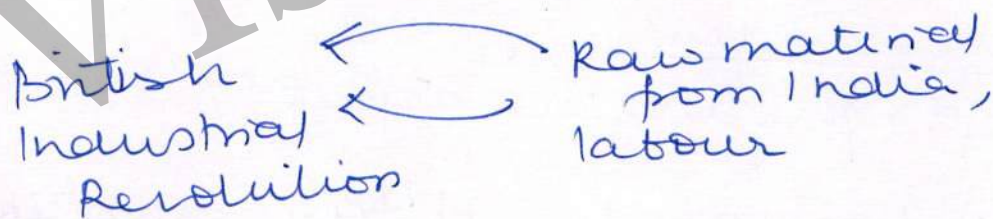
5.) Endorsed colonies as suppliers of raw material and market for finished goods

(ex) Indonesia lumbering

6.) Reflected in the proxy wars in the world due to colonial hypocrisy.

(ex) Austrian war of succession
Britain - french - Anglo Caranatic war reflection.

7.) World war Engagement due to colony support and attribute of land, labour for Industrial Revolution



Thus the Battle of Plassey settled the example of less advancement of colonies to be used as vulnerability by the European power

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

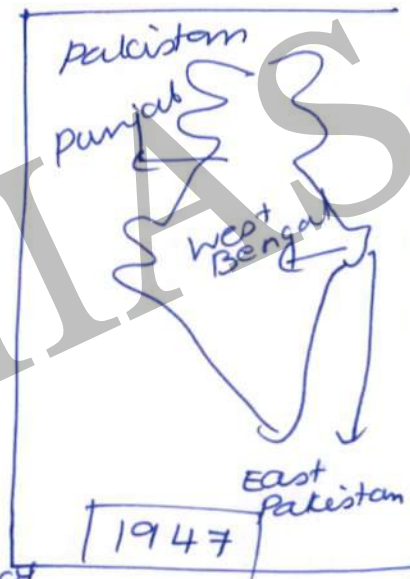
उम्मीदवारों को इस कश्चि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The partition has caused wraiths of refugees, showing differential approach for west Bengal from that of Punjab.

Difficult to rehabilitate

1.) Refugees of west Bengal.

1.1.) Bengali identity was more inserted to the people compared to the communal identity.



1.2. Different groups |

The nearer to tribal area and the less homogenous group were confused due to partition

1.3 Different from Pakistan |

The geographical proximity of Pakistan and partition also

people to be part of Pakistan

1.4 Nationalism

The land of Bengal investigated the aspect of nationalism which was in shock of separation

1.5 Famine issues

The Bengal famine also caused disbelief and commotion, which led more amplification of refugee crises

1.6 Terrain porous

The porous terrain enabled the migration more easier than to be identified by intelligence.

1.7 Development prospects

The development prospects of secularization, alleviation from poverty enabled the push factor

1.8 Awareness

More people were not aware of partition and separation due to which the migrated as refugees.

Punjab Easier

1.1) Pakistan proximity fostered for the refugees to move to the other side for communal reason.

1.2) Enhanced security to maintain the sovereignty and protect from Pakistan aggression.

1.3 Communal tendency Most communal tendency led to the scope of separation based on it.

1.4 Preparedness More prepared on the western front and leaders were pragmatic.

Dynamics

Both the area had refugee issues which is still in remnants, uprising in the time of need.

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)

15

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

The Indian energy security is dependent on coal (55%). Thus showing the nexus of demographic growth and green growth.

Economic cost - coal to green energy

[1) Investment]: Initial investment in the coal renewable sector will be higher (ex) Wind mills.

[2. Maintenance]: New intervention is needed for maintaining the renewable sources

(ex) skill labour for Green hydrogen processing.

[3. Technology] advancement and standards needs more realistic outlook (ex) need of MOU with Green ambition countries

[4) Labour force] pushes the semi skilled and unskilled labour increasing income discom

5. Area and land | new. Alternation
policy for mass land acquisition

6.) Stable output | as green energy
may not produce consistent output,
an alternate is needed

Ex solar energy during the night

Social cost - cost to green energy

1.) Middle class population | will
be affected due to high green energy
and price. Ex less disposable income.

2.) Entrepreneur activity | might
need more capital for their
energy security. Ex startup for
data analytics

3.) Dependent population | livelihood
of coal dependent population which
will be affected Ex poverty situation

4.) Output & productivity : prospects
of productivity will decrease due
to interrupted electricity.

Economic and social cost or prospects

1.) Transition towards green energy enables fund from multinational organisation

Ex) Green bonds by World Bank

2.) Promotes investment scope towards ecological capital

Ex) carbon credit

3.) Induces sustainability (sustainable economies)

Ex) Grid technology → for energy consumption

4.) Promotes ecological sensitivity

Ex) Pro Planet People towards energy

5.) Enhances scheme implementation and utility

Ex) PM Surya kisan

6.) Standard of living increases

Ex) Pollution due to coal _{mining}

The economic and social cost must be incremented in such a way green energy promotes the scope of enhanced standards and not deteriorate that → coal

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)

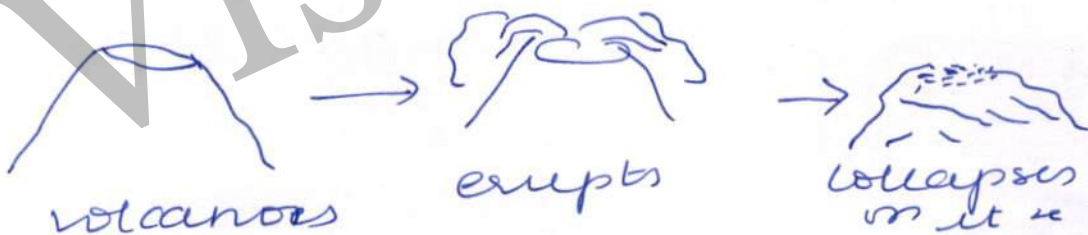
उम्मीदवारों को इस हاشिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Volcanic calderas are the volcanic structure which has enormous lava content giving input about the earths inside

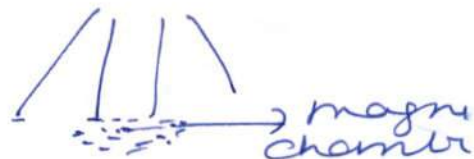
Process of formation of volcanic Calderas

1.) Calderas are structure that is formed by lava erupting and collapses within itself showing the destructive activity



2.) The sometime erupt Lahar flow around the volcano

3.) It shows pressure active magma chamber




Contribute to scenic beauty

1) Caldera shows the aesthetic
of earth interior

2.) The smoke erupting from the
caldera can cause cooling
effect around the region.

3.) It shows dimensions and
colours that are presented
in volcano structure



4.) It forms tourist potential
due to burnes that are near
parasitic cones.

5.) Caldera can be extinct
sometime causing more
fertility nearby due to the
minerals available.

Other aspects of caldera

1.) Caldera is formed during the tectonic activity of convergence breaking the interior.

2.) It may also be successing the hotspots emitted by the magma fumes like Hawaiian region

Promotion of volcano tourism

Sometimes caldera or volcano tourism may be called black tourism due to uncertainty in the safety which needs more holistic approach to mitigate events

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस कश्चिफ में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent Uttar Pradesh heatwave has shown the intensity of situation that might arise due increased frequency. "Shift from global warming to global boiling"

Increased frequency and intensity of heat waves

1.) Climate change phenomenon causing tropicalisation of temperate zones

(ex) forest fire in Greece due to heat wave.

2.) El Nino and La Nina interplay causing increase in heat wave frequency and intensity.

3.) Human led factors like industrialisation & urbanisation trigger heat waves

industrialisation → water stress → heat wave → dehydration

4-) Extreme weather events like
storm storms can cause high
pressure heat waves.

5-) Global warming as IPCC suggested
45% decrease in carbon emission
from 2010 levels or will not meet
Paris agreement.

6-) Hydrosphere change and intrusions
(ex) waterland encroachment in
Urban area.

Impact Global food security

1) Lithosphere

1.1) Increased soil erosion
causing less productivity
(ex) Punjab soil erosion.

1.2) Reduces texture like
porosity & permeability causing
less crops to be planted
(ex) Increased Irrigational Needs

2) Hydrosphere

2.1) Increases water stress and drought condition affecting crops.

2.2) Reduces aquifer recharge causing stunted plant growth and nutrient

3.) Atmosphere

3.1) Affects the transpiration of plants due to dryness

(E) Sand in Stomata of plant

3.2.) Etiolation and die back syndrome (E) Plant death & locust attack.

3.3.) Affects storage facility

4.) Farmers

(E) 40% Food wastage FAO

4.1) Reduces scope for natural farming and relies rely on synthetic farming

4.2.1) Fragmentation of income and less diversification of crop

The multitude factors of the heat waves affects the overall plant system making up food security crisis.

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)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नही लिखना चाहिए
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grassland biome is said to be forefront in human civilisation exhibited in savana hypothesis

Characteristics of Grassland Biome

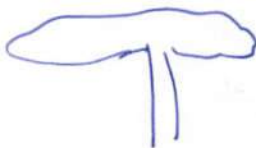
1.) Special feature : They form the bases of ecotone in transition

2.) Species : They provide for the formation of edge species ex) elephant.

3.) Flora : They are grasses that grow to large lengths having generally deep roots for water

4.) Fauna : mostly burrowing animals are present capable of surviving as herbivores

5.) Trees have short base and flat roof for the survival ex: giraffe & elephant



6.) Presence of fire and soil erosion due to it

7.) Grasslands based on their latitude
→ Savanna
→ Steppe.

Threats posed to Banni Grassland in India

1.) Climatic events which are induced by drought condition can affect the Banni Grassland

2.) Invasive species: are the most nuisance causing the Banni grassland problem
(ex) Prosopis Juliflora.

3.) Human grazing of cattle can also cause the Banni grassland to regenerate in lesser scope.

4.) Commercialisation of Banni grassland had led to more human intervention
(ex) Tourism and plastic film

5.) Research and analysis to understand the parkland scape and wise use of it.

6.) Maintenance are done by local without scientific procedure for cleanance & ambits of environment

Way forward

1.) Form consultancy to study the invasive species threat

2.) Service charges provided by ecosystem must be accounted

3.) crowd sourcing of traditional knowledge and people in maintenance

grasslands needs a robust scope of conservation in order to maintain the ecological balance

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)

15

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

Indian secularism is positive secularism with the aspect of "Sava dharma sambhava", circulating facts of secularism.

Indian approach to secularism

Not merely challenge inter religious domination

1.) It tries to maintain equality and dignity of individuals

Ⓧ Shaya Bano - Triple Talak case

2.) It tries a welfarist approach towards all religions

Ⓧ Jijo Pansi scheme for Pansi fertility.

3.) Shows the aspects of homogenous identity in terms of UCC

Ⓧ utdankhernd civil code.

4.) Reduces socio-economic inequality and struggle

5.) Streamline and synchronise religious identity

(ex) Acts for Hindu same for Buddhist in terms of personal law.

6.) Maintainance its distance when needed and intended.

(ex) scope of marriage not fundamental right.

Intro to Religious domination

1.) Reduces the sectarian tendency within communal fold

(ex) Aurville - Pondicherry not separate sect

2.) Amalgamation of values and aspiration (ex) sama inside the tribal values.

3.) Explores the differences and provides solution

(ex) Tribal women right to property.

4.) Reservation system based on administrative reason than religion

(ex) Justice Chandrachud about SC category

5.) Harmonious construction of Indian Identity

(ex) Promote common values like festival (Pew Research 1/5 Christians in India celebrate diwali)

6.) The principle of essentiality in case of religion

(ex) Anandha Marga - Tandava dance not a essential practice

7.) Tries to segment and provide equity

(ex) Against Anti exclusion in Sabai mala

The India secularism is the prism that reflects the right light of spectrum balancing spirituality.

20.

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)

15

Jane Jacobs has said that cities provide something for everyone only if it build by and for the people.

India cities

Stark inequality and social exclusion

1.) Social sphere

1.1.) causes marginalisation of communities (ex) Dharavi slum

1.2.) Elitism and upper urban class emergence (ex) hyperclass minimum

1.3.) Differentiation & ghettoization (ex) US vs them

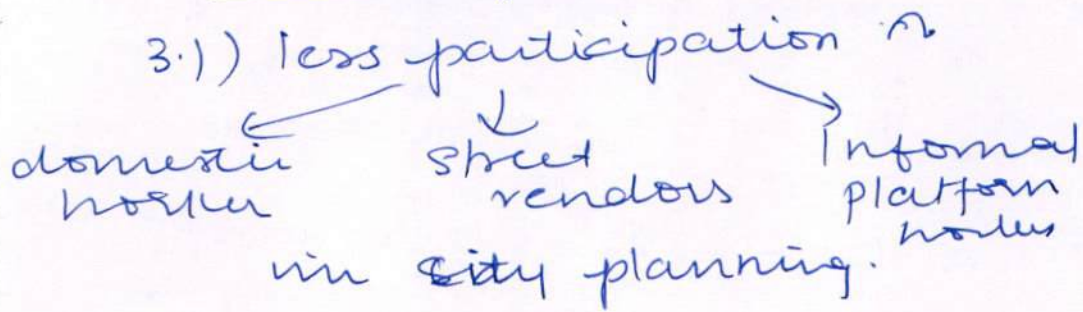
2.) Economic sphere

2.1.) Increased multidimensional poverty (ex) Mumbai 41% people live in slum

2.2.) Exploitation and migration

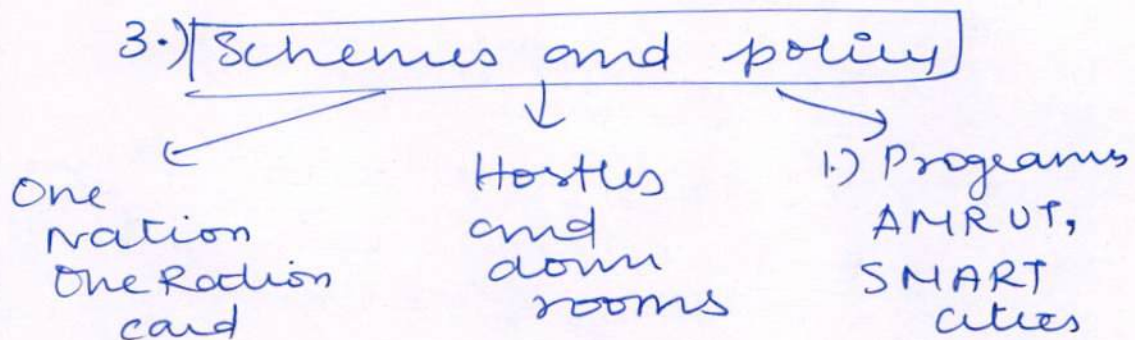
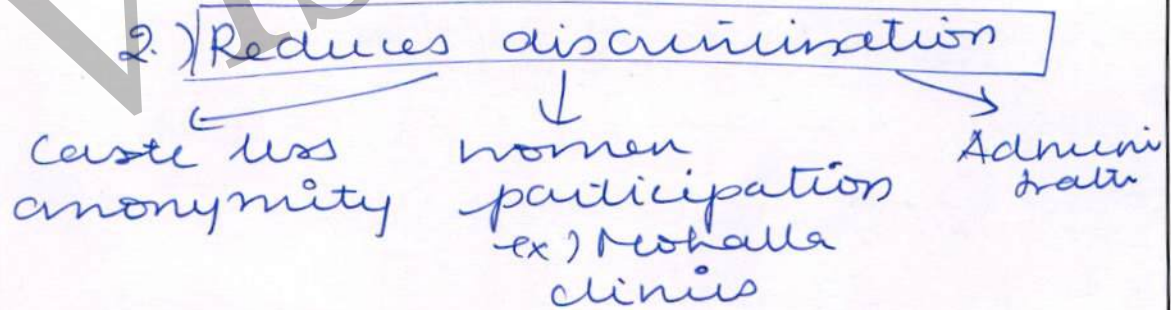
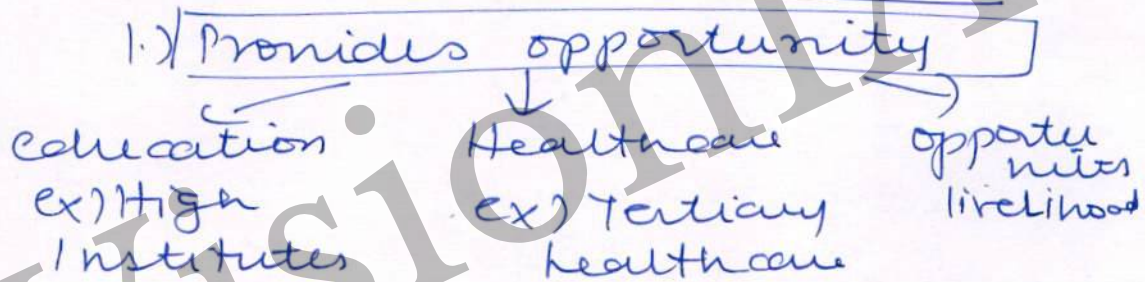
(ex) Issue with migrant thread in Tamil Nadu

3.) Political sphere



3.2) Right to livelihood and eviction →
PDS NAO space pointed increasing evictions of people.

Bridging the social exclusion & inequality



Urban Area more egalitarian

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

1.) Policy stage - inclusion of stakeholders and their inputs
ex) women feeding centers, creches.

2.) Implementing of existing schemes for more inclusivity

ex) Integrated capable control center of smart cities

3.) Gender disaggregated data and Gender policy labs → Queer community
→ Dual burden women.

4.) Infrastructural actions

↳ Dedicated shed vendors hamlets
↳ Platform rolls app
↳ Monitor traffic

5.) Climate issues and rehabilitation

↳ Early warning system
↳ Rescue operation
↳ Rehabilitation

in tandem with Sendai guidelines
to achieve SDG goal 11 an
all societal mind transformation
in cities is needed

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

VisionIAS