



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

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

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. : 01502746

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : TANISHA MISHRA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

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

केंद्र
Centre

LUCKNOW

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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



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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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 हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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The tribal art presents a sustainable and resilient way of life and culture.

Valuable insights into :

I) Cultural perspectives

1) The way of life and belief systems eg. warli art having no end or beginning - symbolizing life circle.

2) Cultural rituals and history eg. Madhubani paintings depicting Sita-Ram marriage themes

3) Present social dynamics shaping culture eg. Kelighat paintings

4) Religious beliefs eg. Mota ni Pachedi in Gujarat

II) Values

1) Bhil art symbolizing grain of millet as power of self sufficiency

2) Phad paintings portraying scenes of tribal struggle

3) Nature seems a common theme across the art eg. Kalamkari prints

4) Tribal values of inclusiveness and diversity eg. Cheriya, phad sung by and performed by both men and women

Thus, tribal art is a peep into the tribal ways of life.

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 हशिफ में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Mahatma Gandhi and J.L. Nehru were the most prominent leaders of the Indian freedom movement.

Compare and contrast

Similarities

- 1) Both believed in complete independence of India
- 2) Both committed to peaceful but extra constitutional means (Nagpur Session 1921)
- 3) Both were excellent diplomats - believed in collaborating and negotiation eg. Gandhiji in Irwin Pact, Nehru with Lord Mountbatten.

Differences^{nc}

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाथिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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this margin

JL Nehru

Gandhiji

1) Supported more radical means early
ex. Indian Independence League
in 1928

Came around the idea only later and was softer in his approach

2) Emphasis on Socialism
ex. formed Congress Socialist Party

Believed in village economy and Ram Rajya (Hind Swaraj)

3) Emphasized on modern education and industry
ex. called IITs temples of modern India

Believed in village vocational education
Nai Talim. Opposed industry led development model

4) More progressive in women issues (ex. sent women delegates to UDHR conference)

4) Emphasized on role of women as Sita (patriarchal by preset standards)

however, despite differences both were tall leaders responsible for our freedom.

3.

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरान्त 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)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Post WWII, the world shifted towards the prevalent model of colonialism and imperialism to that of democracy leading to the 3rd World.

Key Factors

- 1) Shifting Geo political dynamics — Rise of bipolar world order under US, USSR
- 2) Fall in power and prestige of erstwhile colonizers eg. Britain, Spain, France
- 3) European economy burdened by US Debt and thus lost negotiating power

4) US favored decolonization esp.
Atlantic Charter signed between
Roosevelt and Churchill

5) Formation of UNited Nations
emphasizing on equality among
nations

6) The WWII had pushed the colonies' resources to the maximum esp. Bengal
famine, 1942 and thus popular
resentments and uprisings esp. Quit India,
1942

7) The War had shattered White
prestige esp. British withdrawal from SE
Asia leaving it vulnerable

8) Groupings like NAM consolidated the
new nations - voice on global stage.

Thus, the WWII was a decisive
event in formation of the free, 3rd world.

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

SDG goal 12 emphasizes on sustainable cities for which maintenance of urban natural features like wetlands, lakes is essential.

Human encroachment

- 1) Land use changes eg. constructions in wetlands
- 2) Polluting via waste disposal and sewage
- 3) Reclaiming of erstwhile water bodies for construction or residence
- 4) Interfering with natural flow and marine ecosystems eg. unsustainable dam building

Impact

- 1) Loss of natural water spaces
- 2) Affects the water level recharge → reduced groundwater levels eg. loss of natural aquifers eg. green spaces
- 3) Interferes with water cycle → erratic rainfall patterns eg. Delhi floods and rains
- 4) Leads to flooding and collapse of city infrastructure eg. Chennai floods
- 5) Water ~~lack~~ scarcity eg. Bellandur lake in Bengaluru is full responsible for present crisis.
- 6) Dam's faulty functioning eg. Kerala floods

Way Forward

- Green Blue infrastructure
- AMRIT, Sahbhagita and Wetland Rules, 2017
- AMRUT, Smart City must focus on sustainability
- Sponge Cities Concept China

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

Transportation systems like railways, roads, metros, shipping are nothing but a product of the physical and manmade capital.

Influence of physical features

In development

- 1) Railways were suited for plain areas eg. Ganga plains
- 2) Airlines increasingly being promoted via Civil Aviation Policy and NABH Nirman schemes to connect North East.
- 3) Inland shipping popular in navigable rivers eg. Conda Great lakes.

4) Rapid metros more popular in cities where physical geographical features can be navigated through eg. presence of Pellhi Metro; absence of metro across Ganti river in Lucknow.

5) Atal Tunnel Link due to presence of outpost cities area like Navi Mumbai

In Operation

1) The terrain challenges feature prominently eg. narrow gauge in rails in hills

2) Avoiding faster speeds during rainy season to avoid landslide

3) Exploiting increased water levels in post monsoon for inland shipping eg. Ganga Vilas Cruise

4) Tunnels to cut through mountains eg. Silkyara tunnel

Thus, physical geographical features are prominent in decision making with reference report to transportation.

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)

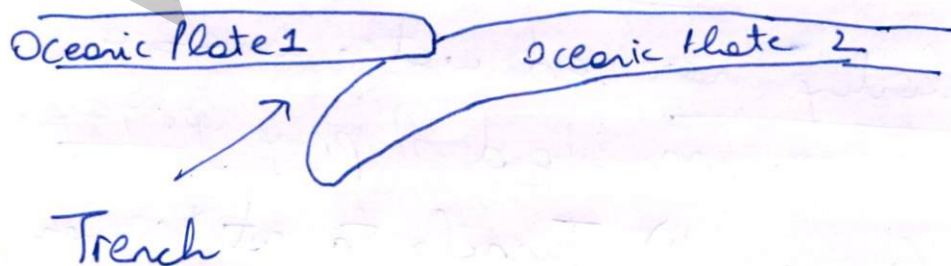
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Plate tectonics is responsible for formation of major physical geographical features including ocean trenches.

Formation

1) Formed on collision of oceanic plates where one subsidises under another. eg. Mariana Trench



2) The lighter plate subsidises under the heavier one, melting beneath giving

size to deep gorge like features called trenches.

Characteristics

- 1) They are deep areas of oceans and provide a biodiversity hotspot for many tiny organisms
- 2) Also can lead to volcanic islands via magnetic plume ep. Hawaiian islands
- 3) Trenches provide an insight into the marine ecosystem
- 4) Source of valuable resources ep. sea cucumbers, medicinal plants

Thus, oceanic trenches are a novel feature of the marine ecosystem and provides various insights, features and resources.

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)

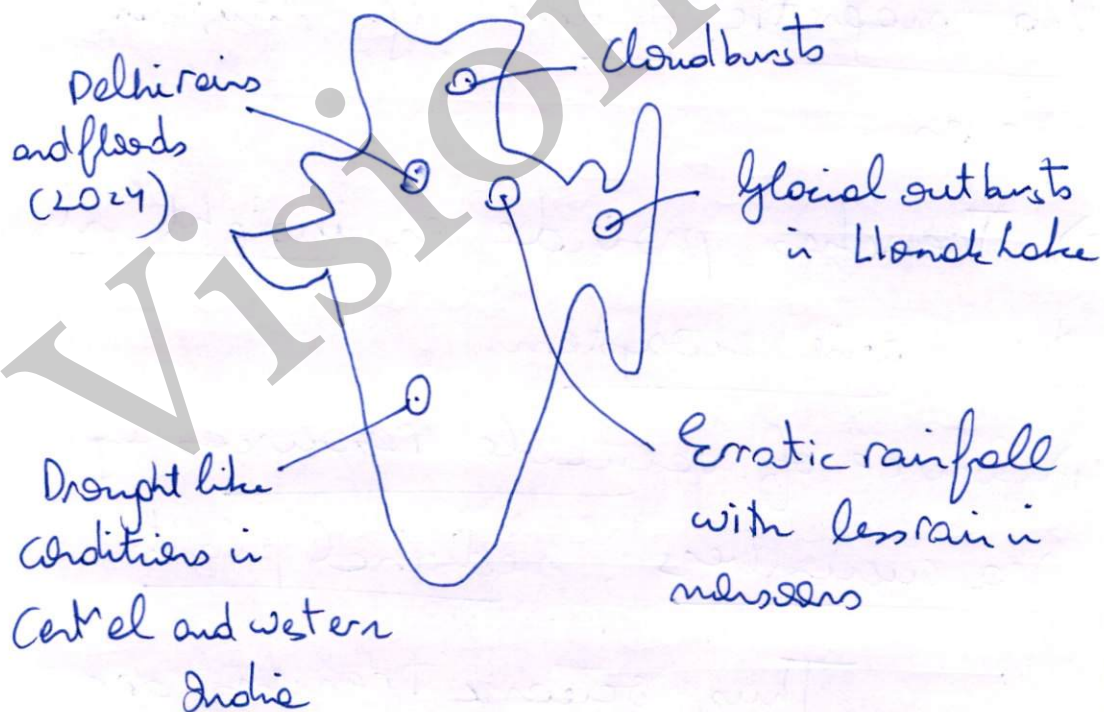
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Rainfall in India is mainly concentrated in the monsoon months of July - August (70% rainfall received during this time).

However, recently there have been extreme rainfall events:



Reasons

1) La Nina Triple Dip this year

2) Transitioning to El Niño conditions

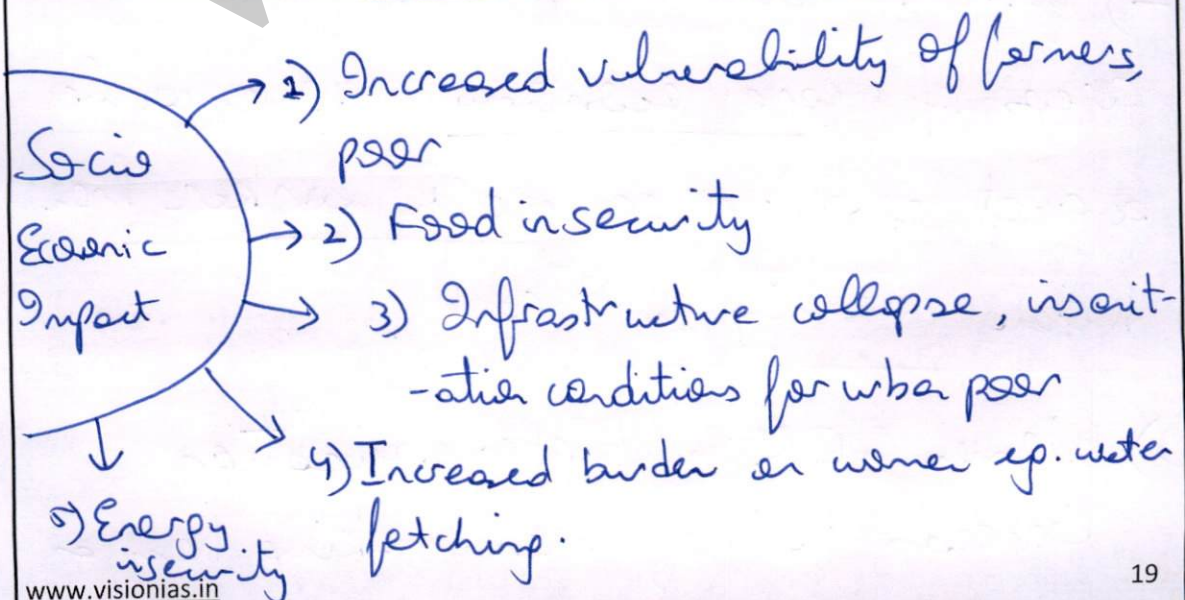
3) Urban Heat Island Effect causing
sporadic to colored rainfalls e.g.
Delhi

4) Climate Change leading to unpredictable
weather conditions e.g. Greening of

Sahara, Drought in Sahel → affecting
India too (Sensit^{jet}, Western Disturbances)

5) Warming of the Arabian Sea,
disturbing the Indian Ocean dipole
balance

6) Increased cyclones in Arabian sea



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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"Investing in women is good economics" — Claudia Goldin

India is in the prime of its demographic bulge with 65% population < 35 years of age (Median Age: 28).

Cannot afford low participation of women

- 1) India has the lowest FLFPR of 37% among all emerging economies
- 2) With increased emphasis on niche areas of core economy, women can be a great resource eg. health workers from Kerala working in Israel.
- 3) Women GER in higher education exceeds that of men making them an

Vital human resource

4) Women in STEM - India ranks 1st in number of women in STEM but only 19th in employing them.

5) With Industry 4.0, women can become a valuable resource

6) Further, with feminization of agriculture needed women to be mobilized into FPOs, SHGs

7) Women SHGs serve as vital links for emerging industries eg. Drums (Namo Drone Didi) and Food processing (eg. Ghoomer SHG, Rajasthan; pickle making)

Schemes

- Women SHG schemes like DAY NULM, DDY-NULM
- PMKVY (52% women beneficiaries)
- ~~De~~ Lokpati DiDi Scheme (SHGs)
- GATI schemes, KIRAN for women in STEM

It is only on a comprehensive approach in tapping women energy that India can become vibrant in 2047.

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 हاشिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Caste is a system of social stratification based on the notions of purity and pollution (Louis Dumont).

Progressive Secularization of caste means caste transcending religious boundaries to emerge as a social divider model beyond religious lines.

Evidences

- 1) Rise of casteism in erstwhile religions based on unity eg. Paswanade
Muslims marginalized
- 2) Untouchability though prohibited taking new shapes eg. segregated

colonies for poor of any religion eg. Christian sweeper colonies

3) With rise of market economy and city life, casteism seeping into the way of life in cities eg. separate utensils for working class in all homes irrespective of religion.

4) Intersectional identities of caste, economics and social standing (eg. gender) leading to extreming caste biases

5) Even within SC communities, (separate) divisions eg. Aruthtiyar in Tamil Nadu

6) Rise of casteist practices in Buddhism, Jainism eg. division based on food choices.

Thus, caste like a developing monster is taking new spaces and forms.

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इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
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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 हार्शिए में
 नहीं लिखना
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India achieved the milestone achievement in taking out ~25 crore people out of poverty in the last 10 years.

However, this has not led to decline in inequality (eg. top 10% occupy ~70% of national wealth); Gini coefficient of 0.4.

Why inequality is increasing

I) ECONOMIC FACTORS

- 1) Top ended development eg. 21% SC own only 7% wealth
- 2) Marginalized groups like women not represented (eg. 37% FLFAR)
- 3) Market economy leading to concentration of wealth in capitalists

- 4) Less expenditure on social sector
(eg. $\sim 7.8\%$ of GDP in 2023-24).

II SOCIAL FACTORS

- 1) Marginalization due to structure of patriarchy eg. Mom penalty / Double burden
- 2) Caste taking new forms eg. new casteism in IT companies like Google
- 3) Groups like transgender, sex workers still stigmatized

III POLITICAL FACTORS

- 1) Mobilization on caste, religion lines
- 2) Voting your caste $\rightarrow$ development suffering due to vote bank politics

Way Ahead

Increasing size of pie via continued economic growth	Bridging sectionalism women, minorities eg. Ustiad scheme, PMKVY	Addressing the urban poor, missing middle via Atal Bheari, PMJAY	~~Red~~ Mobilization and voting early on development basis.
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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

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नहीं लिखना
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The period between 7th Century to 10th century (particularly) has been characterized by a battle for hegemony between Buddhism and Brahminism.

Competitive and hostile dynamic: Ideology

Brahminism

1) Focused on Br
Brahmanical
supremacy over
rituals

2) Infallibility of
Vedas

3) Believed in existence
of gods to be

Buddhism

1) Advocated for liberalize-
-tion and rationalization
of religion and rituals

2) More emphasis on
right conduct (8 fold
path)

3) Agnostic about god

worshipped through elaborate rituals.

Followers

4) More prominent among certain dynasties eg. Guptas, Satavahanas

5) Still prevailed in rural areas
(entrenched in Jajmani system)

Funding

6) Received funding from ruling patrons eg. agrashas (grants free of tax)

4) Found patronage from Vaishya class and Kshatriya ruling class
(challenge to Brahminical order)

5) More centred around urban followers (new urban middle class)

6) Largely dependent on funding from merchant class and patrons eg. Mauryas

Decline of Buddhism

- 1) Fall of major ~~the~~ Buddhism patronizing dynasties and rise of Hindu empires
e.g. fall of Mauryas and rise of Gupta
- 2) Revival of Hinduism via the Bhakti and Vedanta movement
- 3) Buddhism via rise of idol worship (Maheynara) began to mimic the established Brahminical order
- 4) Invasion of Muslim rulers — Islam began to spread & in cities, Buddhism's main area of influence
- 5) Followers began to drift.

However, despite its decline Buddhism still continued to flourish in pockets (Tibet, Pala dynasty) and even abroad (China, Sri Lanka). Thus, it still forms an important cultural link with S-E 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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Indian history has been source of formal accounts, however the accounts of foreign travellers provide major insights.

Major European Travellers

- 1) Francis Bernier's Accounts provide valuable insights into the administration of medieval kings
- 2) Nine Conti - Vijayanagar Empire provides great insights into the way of life, social and cultural development

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इस हार्शिए में
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VisionIAS

VisionIAS

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
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The Battle of Plassey, 1757 was a watershed moment in establishment of the British empire.

Changed the course of Indian history

1) Established the British as a political force in India

2) Gave way to establishment of the British Empire via subsequent dual control rule over Bengal (Treaty of Allohabad, 1765)

3) Sowed the seeds of resentment that led to the Battle of Buxar, 1764

4) Beginning of the fall of the Mighty

Mughals - post the Battle of Plassey,
Mughals only a collaborating power
(eg. Alliance of Shoh Alam II, w/
Srujanuddaloh)

5) Transition of Company into a ruling
power

6) Hegemony over the richland of
Bengal and the trade of muslin,
spices → made the Company richer

7) It was only the Battle of Plassey
that gave the company the political and
economic standing enabling it to defeat
challengers eg. Tipu Sultan, Marathes

Course of world history

1) Beginning of the British Empire in
India meant driving out of other
European forces

- 2) The French were reduced to a secondary power
- 3) The powers of Portuguese dwindled and confined to few port cities eg. Goa
- 4) Resulted in British empire becoming resourceful due to the flourishing Bengel trade → more power to finance European wars
- 5) The Battle saw a shift from mere trading to ruling enterprise → Regulating Act, 1773 subsequently beginning of increasing Crown control.

Thus, the Battle of Plassey, 1757 was a decisive moment that established the British Empire of India.

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

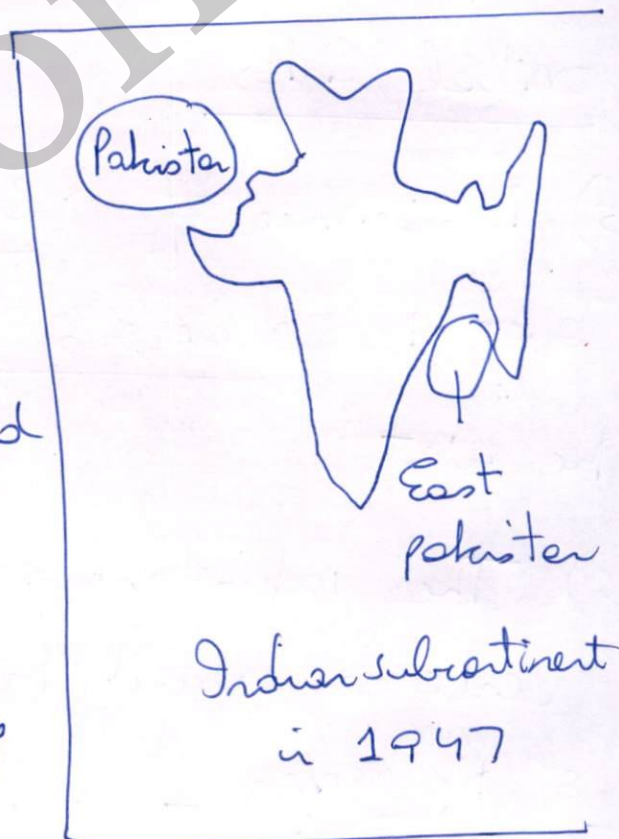
उम्मीदवारों को इस हاشिर में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian subcontinent has witnessed two major refugee crisis in the aftermath of the Partition (1947) and the Bangladesh Liberation War (1971). However, it was the rehabilitation crisis in West Bengal in 1947 that proved most challenging.

Difficult to rehabilitate

1) East Pakistan was more integrated with the mainland India

2) The faulty drafting of the boundaries ignored the ground realities



3) Western Pakistan already a Muslim dominated area eg. NWFP provinces while West Bengal was more diverse eg. the Partition of Bengal 1905 was annulled leading to a largely united Bengal.

4) The civilian links between people were more in the East eg. tribal links

5) Dominance of 'Bengali' identity over the religious identity unlike in the West

6) The Pakistani politics was more centered around the Western part of the region - isolating the East Pakistan

7) Presence of numerous enclaves
in each other's territories eg.

land boundary agreement, 2017.

8) Terrain challenges - As compared
to the West, the delta. (Brahmaputra,
Ganga deltas) and marshy terrain
proved to be a challenge in
delineating borders.

9) Efficient handling of the rehabilitation
and land distribution boards in the
Punjab area.

10) In East, the land areas were not
delineated, were scattered and more
fragmented.

Thus, these all factors led to
a major challenge in rehabilitating refugees
leading to a crisis not still exists today via
cross border movements.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Panchamrit targets of India mandate it to establish 500GW of renewable energy capacity and power 50% of its energy demands via green energy.

However, this comes at various economic and social costs :

Economic Costs

- 1) Expensive niche technologies e.g. green hydrogen catalysers
- 2) Increased dependence on imports - dwindling of forex reserves e.g. lithium ion batteries, solar glass from China.
- 3) Costs associated with retrofitting green

energy sources eg. solar panels on buildings

4) High upfront and maintenance costs eg. offshore wind farms

5) It is estimated that India would need \$250 Billion for adaptation (Economic Survey 2024)

6) Increased business costs to comply with climate targets → downsizing (unemployment)

Social Costs

1) The transition would mean diversion of resources, ↓ social expenditure eg. 2.1% of GDP on health, 3% on education (targets 2.5%, 6% respectively)

2) Cost cutting by businesses → unemployment

particularly in women (37% FLFPR)

3) Changes in age old traditions and customs eg. electronic incinerators for cremation

4) Increased burden on vulnerable to adapt and mitigate eg. LPG refills by poor

5) Increased climatic injustice eg. top 1% responsible for ~50% of emissions

6) Increased cost of living — increased marginalization of urban poor.

however, green energy is a necessary adjustment that will yield positive impacts in the future :

Renewable affordable energy — { ↓ heat waves
↑ food productivity

all that will benefit the vulnerable.

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)

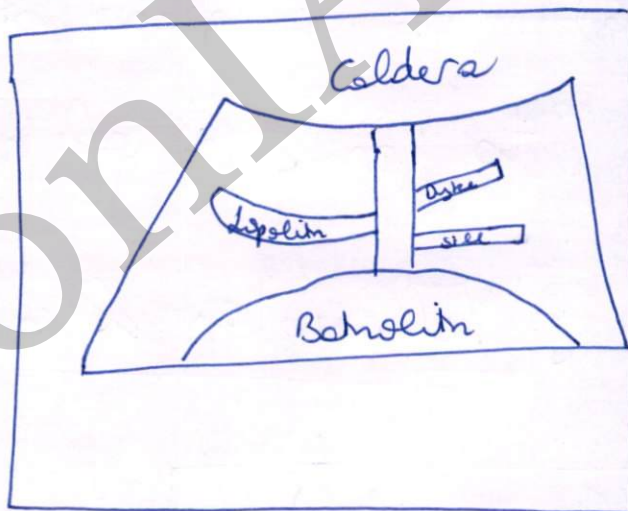
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes are outbursts of the molten lava present in the asthenosphere layer of the earth.

Formation of volcanic calderas

1) The magma in the asthenosphere heats up due to radioactivity, temperature and pressure



2) The increased pressure results in outburst of the magma in form of lava through vents

3) The lava when heated up bursts

out.

4) If it is less viscous and more acidic - it is particularly explosive

5) This explosivity causes the magma to shoot up at such speed that the structure collapses on itself

6) This collapsed structure leads to formation of caldera volcano

eg. Yellowstone caldera, USA

Scenic Beauty

1) The caldera structures after give rise to Caldera lakes

2) These lakes offer great tourist potential

3) Further, the magma beneath also gives rise to nearly hot fyers and springs → beautification of the area

4) The lava that forms these coldere volcanoes is acidic, rich red which is a right popular among tourists

5) The fertile materials via the ~~co~~ volcanoes also lead to rich vegetation and parks ep. Yellowstone Park

Thus, coldere volcanoes are an important geophysical phenomenon that also leads to scenic structures and areas.

17.

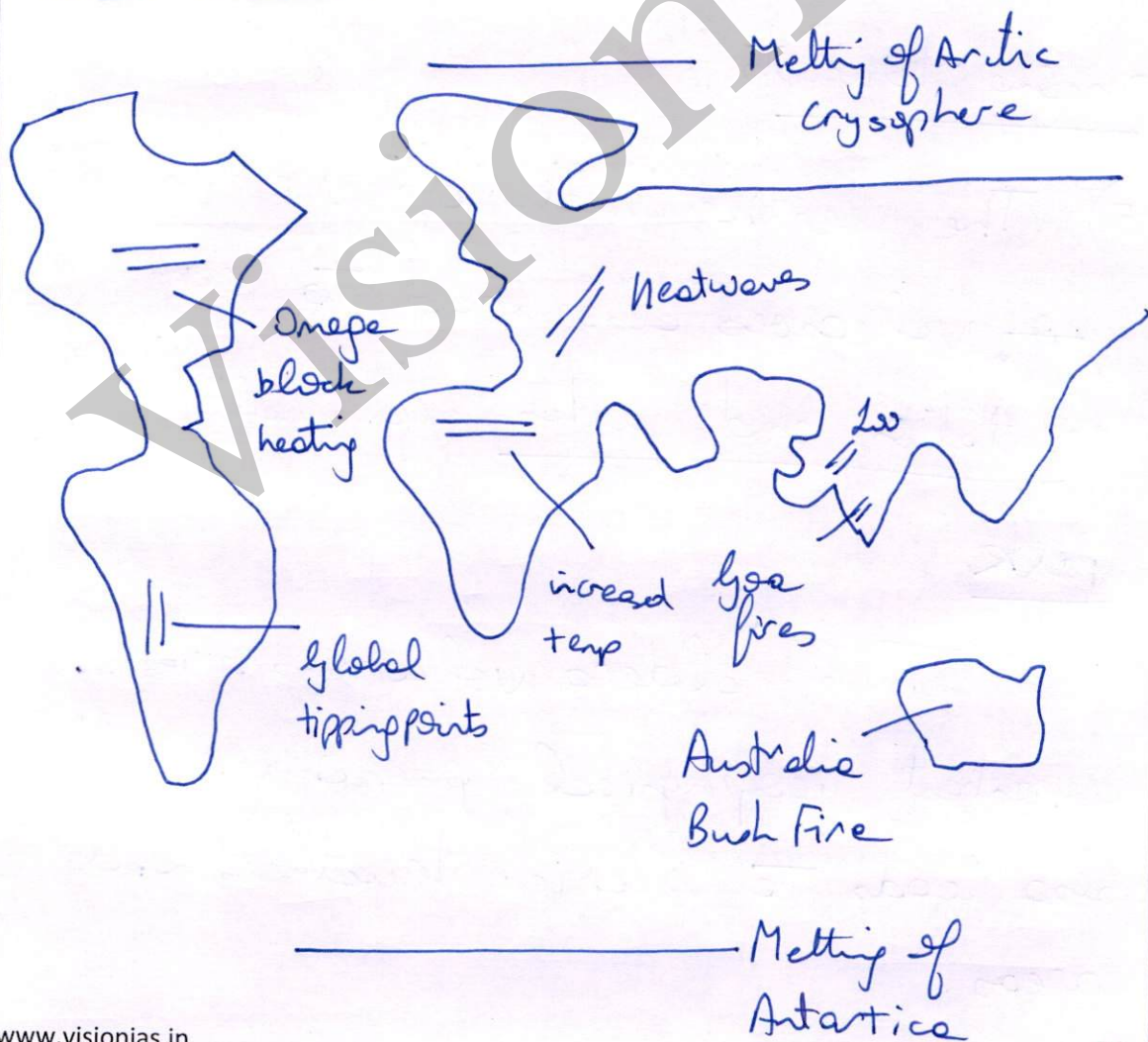
वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The UN Secretary General,
António Guterres termed the present age as the 'global boiling' age with July being the hottest in centuries. All leading to increased heat waves.



Reasons

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इस हार्गिए में
नहीं लिखना
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1) Anthropogenic Causes

a) Climate Change

b) Increased fossil fuel usage, coal
→ sulphur, methane, CO and other
GHG gases

c) Urban Heat Island effect eg. Delhi

d) Land use pattern changes — affecting
water cycle and thus the rain patterns

e) Decreased cloud formation due to
aerosol pollution and global dimming

2) Other reasons

a) Transition from La Nina to El Nino

b) The wavering of the jet streams →
energy blocks eg. Canadian heatwaves

Impact on global food security

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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1) Accessibility challenges

- a) Heat waves disproportionately affecting the tropical, poor countries
eg. Sahel Belt
- b) Heat stress → reduced productivity eg. estimated loss of working hours
- c) Increased nutritional insecurity due to increased disease burden

2) Availability challenges

- a) Food productivity falls eg. growth in Indian agriculture contracted from 4.3% (2022-23) to 1.7% (2023-24) due to Heat stress
- b) Many crops like rice, wheat (staples) low yields

Thus, for attaining Health for All, addressing heat waves essential.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The grassland biome is characterized by presence of bushes and shrubs, scanty rainfall and rich biodiversity.

Characteristics

- 1) Scanty rainfall eg. 50 - 100 cm
- 2) Absence of tall trees, presence of bottle trees, umbrella trees (that can withstand dry windy conditions)
- 3) Self sustaining processes eg. burning of undergrowth
- 4) Berrowing animals - finding cool refuge eg. rodents

5) The great pastures and open spaces leads to a flourishing wild life sp. giraffes, elephants, zebras in the Savannah region.

6) Famous for 'big game' sp. tigers, lions

7) Subsistence, pastoral living.

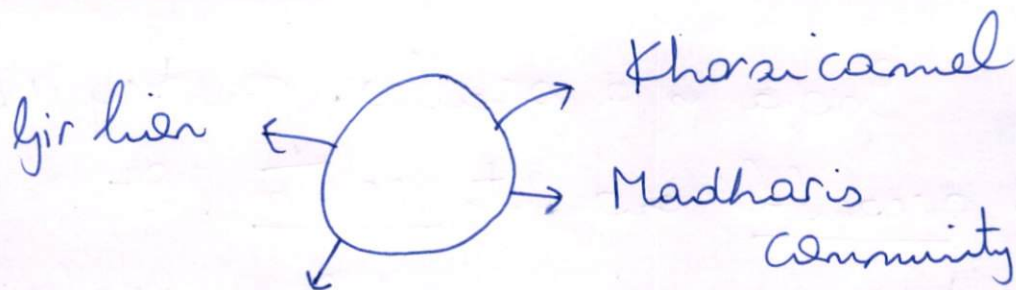
8) Grasslands represent a ecotone between forests and deserts and thus rich in biodiversity.

Banni Grasslands

Present in the
Gujarat state,
the Banni grasslands



are famous for:



Ecotone and transition
into deserts area.

Threats

1) Invasive ~~(blue)~~ alien species eg.

Cenchrus grass, water Hyacinth

2) Increased heat stress on the
domesticated Khorai camels

3) Invasive mangrove species eg.

Crocosarpus now banned by the Gujarat
Government

Banni grasslands presents a
unique, diverse biome and must be
protected for its biodiversity.

19.

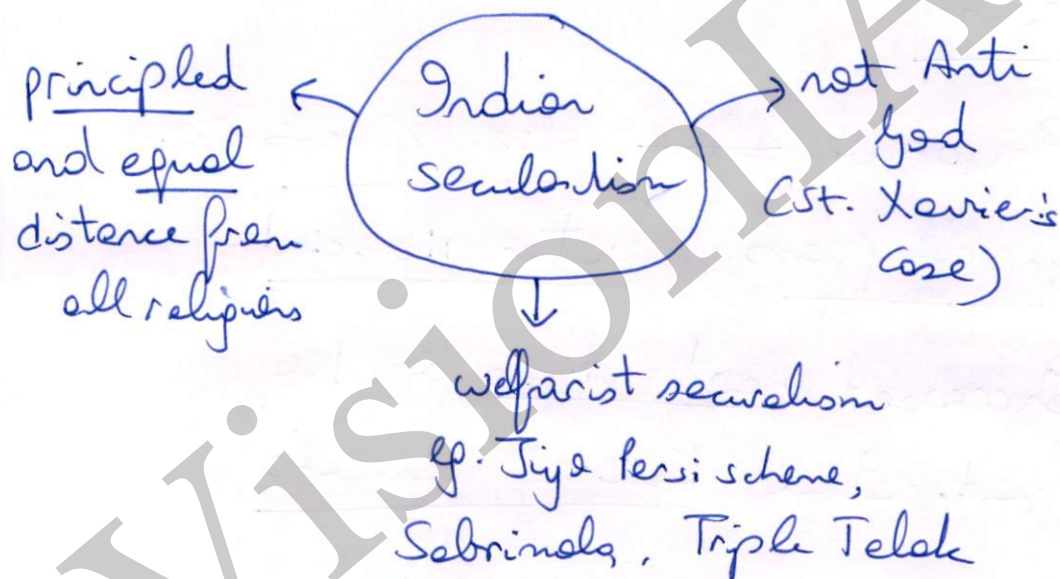
धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is a secular country via its preamble and its roots. It presents a sui generis model of secularism diverse from the Western model.



It is this welfarist approach not leads to the model challenging any domination within religions.

Inter-religious domination

- 1) A.25 provides individual freedom to practice, profess and propagate religious beliefs (Individual)
- 2) A.26 - rights to the religious denomination (collective)
- 3) A.27, 28 → prohibit state favouring any religion via taxes etc.
- 4) Inter religious disputes eg. Babri Masjid disputes solved as per law of the land

Intro. religious denomination

Besides the larger inter religious conflicts, the secularism model also provides :

- 1) Reasonable restrictions on freedom of religion in interest of health, gender justice, social justice eg. Opening up of

Sabrinela.

- 2) Takes care of patriarchal practices
eg. Triple Talac. Ban by SC
- 3) Looks to social justice aspects eg.
Muslim Women Compensation Act post
separation
- 4) The secularism model also
protects not just established
religions but even religious denominations
and sects eg. Arya Samaj, tribal
religions eg. Sarana
- 5) Codification of progressive laws
like Hindu Marriage Act (legal minimum
marriage age).

Thus, the Indian model of
secularism looks beyond mere religious
lines and reforms religions in line with larger
societal and constitutional values.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The 12th Five Year Plan
designated Indian cities as "engines of growth" contributing more than 65% of the GDP.

However, they are slowly turning to landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion:

- 1) Increased relative deprivation eg. >20% population in urban areas lives in slums (Census 2011)
- 2) Centres of red capitalism eg. green fleet of Zomets (symptom of division on basis of food choices)

- 3) Inequality via lopsided development
eg. Dharavi slums among the skyscrapers
of Mumbai ; Gini coefficient of 0.4
- 4) Increased gender violence, 87%
rise in the last decade as per NCRB
- 5) Missing Middle i.e. ~ 30% of
population not covered by any
health insurance.
- 6) Climate change and resulting food
and health crisis pushing people into
poverty eg.
- 7) Heat stress, urban floods disproportion-
ately affecting marginalized →
even more inequality.
- 8) Gig economy increasingly popular in
urban areas eg. Zomato, swiggy.

But these workers lack social security benefits → increased vulnerability.

Steps

1) Legislative : a) Bringing gig economy and domestic workers under fold of labour security laws

b) Strict implementation of worker centric laws eg. PSH, Maternity Benefit

2) Policy

- increased social net via PMJAY, NFSA for urban poor
- HRIDAY, AMRUT, Smart City to focus on sustainable models
- RURA, RURBAN development
- PMKVY, SHG Urban models - entrepreneurship opportunities

3) Societal

- Recognition and respect for service providers eg. food deliveries.
- Innovative community models eg. Co-ops, health insurance SEWA.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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VisionIAS