

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. : 00780881

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RANNA VENKATSH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

HYDERABAD

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

R. P. V. 24/8

	<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
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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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 art is a canvas of diversity of india's multi-cultural identity and diversity.

Tribal art - valuable insights to cultural perspectives and values

① Harmony with nature :

eg: worshipping of trees, animals in tribal paintings.

② Community lifestyles and social bonding

eg: Warli paintings, Grand paintings

③ Religious plurality and tolerance

eg: community celebrations in various paintings

④ Respect for gender and inclusivity :

eg: Women and men together singing, dancing

⑤ Environmental Conservation and sustainable lifestyles

eg: Celebrating arrival of seasons, agricultural festivals depicted in art

⑥ Technological progress is showcased

eg: mural and fresco paintings, that last for hundreds of years

Challenges to tribal art

→ Globalisation bringing homogeneity, threat to diversity

↳ endangerment due to lack of recorded practices

↳ loss of culture, Sanskritisation etc..

Preserving tribal art is crucial to conserve the cultural heritage of the country and its richness for the generations to come.

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

Gandhi and Nehru are stewards of India's freedom struggle, contributing in their own ways for emanicipation from tyranny of british rule

Similarities in their approach for freedom struggle:

- ① Belief in the mass for sacrifice.
- ② Principles of non-violence, community participation in the course of national struggle.

- ③ Public above personal self & growth

Gandhi → left barister practice } fight for
Nehru → similar practice } people.

- ④ Institutional strengthening for struggle

↳ Rise of Indian national Congress, provincial Congress committee for organised struggle

Differences in approach of Gandhi and Nehru

- ① Nehru supported Constitutional methods, while Gandhi opted for non-violent way in a non-violent way.
- ② Nehru is in favour of liberty, institutions, modernisation while Gandhi emphasises on Swadeshi, ^{system} village swaraj, self-sufficiency.
- ③ Nehru is in favour of participation in elections, governance, reforms while Gandhi shuns them as it will weaken the cause.
- ④ Nehru is in favour of large scale industries, technology while Gandhi emphasises on small-scale industries, village sufficiency.

Though both have different approaches, both played a significant role in our freedom struggle and emancipation.

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

Severe Economic and Social costs associated due to ~~post~~ world war II triggered decolonisation attempts across the countries.

Key factors: accelerating decolonisation post-W.W.II

- ① Sufferings of Britain, post war, led to economic costs associated increased demands for independence.
- ② Increased nationalism and freedom spirit due to various freedom movements
e.g.: Indian national movement.
- ③ Sufferings of poor masses due to impacts of war, led them to revolt for freedom
e.g.: Africa, Southeast Asia
- ④ Rise of national leaders and their fight for autonomy

eg: Abdul nasser → Egypt
Tito → Yugoslavia
J. Nehru → India

⑤ Values of democracy, liberties, freedom
getting central stage

⑥ Institutional reforms and push for
sovereignty

eg: United nations, non-alignment
movement

⑦ Rise in global interconnectedness, inter
dependencies, cold-war politics Supporting
freedom movements

eg: Vietnam war

Thus political, economic and social changes
post world war II gave rise to increased
struggles for decolonisation and independence

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

Wetlands survey done by ministry of housing and urban affairs and jabhatti highlight the rampant encroachment of wetlands in country particularly in urban areas.

Human encroachment : impact on water bodies

- ① Reduction in size and carrying capacity of water bodies
- ② Loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services
eg: Spread of invasive species, eutrophication due to industrial discharge, runoff
- ③ Increased vulnerability to urban floods
 - ↳ loss of inter connectedness
 - ↳ siltation
 - ↳ encroachment and land use pattern changes
- ④ Pollution of water bodies
eg: Ground water → leaching due to landfill

⑤ Loss of aesthetic value of urban spaces
and loss of green cover

⑥ Threats to infrastructure built on waterbodies
due to unstable land, water seepage

Measures needed to fight encroachment and
revival of waterbodies:

↳ Removal of encroachments by urban bodies

↳ GIS mapping for conservation

↳ sustainable cities reducing pollutant
discharge, contamination

↳ promotion of greenspaces, desilting operations
to reclaim lost spaces

↳ Convergence of schemes for better conservation
eg: SCM, AMRUT, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Waterbodies are critical ecosystem having
ecological and economic benefits and necessary

steps should be taken for their

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

Geography can act as facilitating or
barrier factor for development of transportation system.

Facilitating factor for transportation systems:

① Development of roads

eg: end moraines (drumlins) → excellent for roads.

Karst topography
↳ suitable for roads

② Construction of tunnels for roads, rails

eg: Certain hills are suitable for tunneling owing to its structure, composition

③ Supporting structures for bridges: as ends

④ Mountain pass

↳ excellent transportation routes

eg: Thalghat, Palghat, Renbottai

Physical geography: hindrance for transport systems.

① Undulating terrain, difficult for building roads, bridges, rail network

eg: Himalayas, Western Ghats

② Weak geological structures, pose challenges for developing transport systems

eg: Karst lands, Weak slopes (soil slip)

③ Difficulties in operations:

eg: High Altitudes → difficult to do operation & maintenance.

④ Steep slopes, fringed lands, river systems

↳ difficulties for operation and development.

Leveraging physical geography for

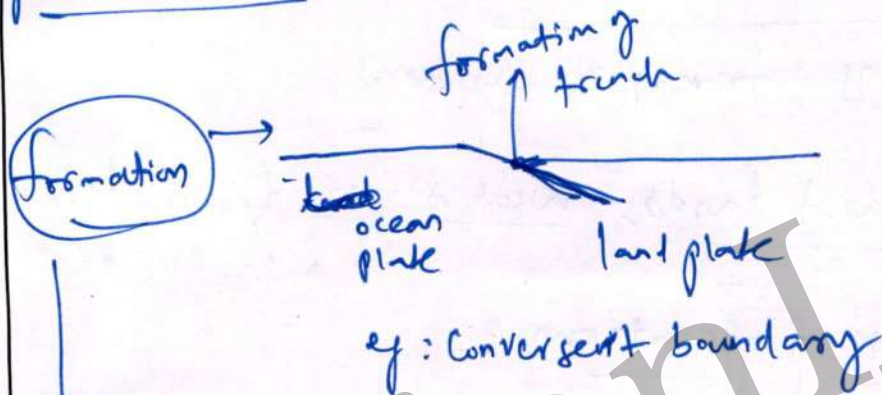
Connectivity is crucial to build sustainable and safe transport systems.

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 क्राशिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean trenches are sub-marine landforms formed due to interactions between tectonic plate boundaries.



At the convergent boundaries, due to submergence of plates, trenches are formed which runs several kilometers deep.

eg: Mariana trench
↓
deepest in pacific ocean



eg: Different trenches

Significant characteristics of ocean trenches:

- ① Huge depths, going to kilometers
- ② Presence of biological activities
e.g.: Hydrothermal vents (Bacteria)
- ③ Rich in resource potential
e.g.: Polymetallic nodules (PMN), massive sea sulphides
- ④ Rich in biodiversity
e.g.: Various deep sea organisms.
- ⑤ Potential places of ocean adventures, promoting tourism
e.g.: James Cameron → expedition to Mariana trench.

Oceanic trenches, thus formed due to tectonic action of plates has significant relief features which requires careful studies for its potential uses.

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

Climate change impacts are being observed in recent times in form of erratic rains, floods, heatwaves, droughts etc. in India.

Reasons: Increasing extreme rainfall events

① Change in the monsoon patterns in India

↳ heavy rainfall, less number of rainy days

② Global changes:

↳ Increasing La-Nina events (Triple dip La Nina)

↳ Change in Atlantic meridional overturning circulation (AMOC)

↳ Changes in Pacific decadal oscillations (PDO)

③ Prevalence of cloudbursts in himalayan &

hilly regions causing extreme rain in

short duration.

Social & economic impacts of extreme rainfall events:

① Loss of livelihoods and properties

eg: crop failures due to floods, washing away of infrastructure (floods dams, bridges)

② Threat to food security, affecting millions

③ Economic growth is impacted due to loss in billions of dollars as estimated by NITI Aayog

④ Loss of ecosystem services

eg: soil erosion, landslides etc.

↳ threat to biodiversity, human

⑤ Disproportionate impacts on poor, marginalised

eg: Indigenous communities are at threat due to socio-economic vulnerabilities.

Adaptation and mitigation measures in

Conjunction with creation of disaster resilient

infrastructure, Capacity Building is crucial for

navigate through socio-economic impacts

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

Periodic labour force survey (PLFS) of 37%.

Working population of women goes against the demographic dividend experienced by India in the decades to come.

Challenges of lower participation of women in workforce:

- ① Gender inequalities are exacerbated
y: WEF global gender report; India: 127th place
- ② Failure to utilise potential of narishakti for economic growth and prosperity
- ③ Low quality of life for women, particularly in rural areas and urban slums due to limited economic empowerment
- ④ Challenges to eradicate patriarchal norms, owing to gender apathy, limited means.

Female labour force participation → inevitable for growth
and measures needed :

- ① Focus on skilling and education of women
ex: NEP 2020, pradhan mantri Kausal vikas
yogana
- ② Entrepreneurship & economic opportunities
ex: MUDRA scheme, SHU promotion,
Startup india.
- ③ Provision of care economy, where women's
work is given value
ex: Augmented labour force participation as
highlighted by NITI Aayog; crèche scheme
- ④ Safety and security of women at workplace
ex: Strict implementation of POSH act.
- ⑤ Addressing patriarchal mindsets
ex: Removal of glass ceiling, permanent
Commission for women in Army etc.

Narishakti is vital for nation's progress
and it is to be fully leveraged for

Vikrit Bharat

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 हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Secularisation has mixed implications for annihilation and emergence of caste identities in India.

Progressive secularisation of caste:

① Reduction in caste based discrimination

eg: SC/ST atrocities prevention act

② Affirmative actions for disadvantaged castes

Under Art 15, 16 of Constitution

③ Political empowerment through reservation of

seats in parliament, state legislatures

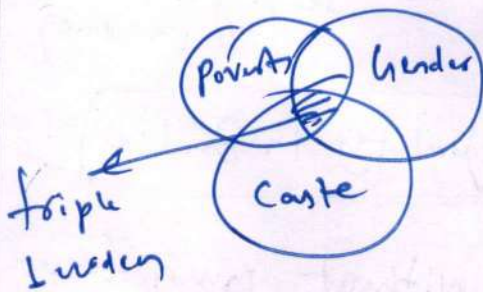
↳ leading to empowerment in social and economic sphere

④ Rising urbanisation → blurring caste lines

eg: Cosmopolitan culture (economic identities over caste)

Prevalence of caste inequalities still in India:

- ① Village hierarchy (social) still prevalent
e.g.: SC communities still face discrimination
> menial jobs (manual scavenging) are done by them
- ② Gender apathy, exacerbated by caste



e.g.: Khajuraho

↓
Caste based and derogatory towards women

- ③ Prevalence of caste based violence, atrocities
e.g.: Dalit man forced to drink pee of upper caste
- ④ Increasing demands for caste based reservations
e.g.: Maratha quota demand by Jarnay Patel based on caste, language.

“
Caste system is not a division of labour; it is division of labourers” — B.R. Ambedkar

It is to be annihilated for promoting unity in diversity.

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 हार्शिंग में
नहीं लिखना
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UNDP report stating 415 million exited
poverty in India (2005-2019) is in stark contrast
to the rise of inequality highlighted by
Oxfam report (1% wealthy → 30% of national income)

Reasons for increasing inequality in India

① Focus on Gdp numbers without much focus
on human development

eg: India → 5th largest economy
→ 132th rank in human development
index (HDI)

② Jobless growth phenomena

eg: Unemployment crisis is evident as per
CMIE reports.

③ Failure of trickle down affect of policies

eg: billions in poverty where there are
more billionaires (number one in asia)

④ Poor social indicators like health, education, skilling (2% of Indians receive formal training graduates)

• Global skills report, ILO :

↳ 42% of graduates lack skills for employment

Measures to address inequality

① Focus on human development based on capabilities - his approach of Amartya Sen

eg: Skill India mission, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Swachh Bharat etc...

② Employment generation

↳ eg: PIs for manufacturing & labour intensive sectors.

③ Entrepreneurship & livelihoods

eg: Startup India, MUDRA, SHG promotion

④ Sustainable urbanisation through AMRUT, smart cities

Poverty and inequality should be addressed to

achieve developed country status by

2047

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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Buddhism which emerged as an alternative to the orthodoxy and discriminatory practice of Brahmanism, rose during Kanishka Ashoka, Satavahana rulers, slowly faced decline owing to various factors.

Competition and hostility between Brahmanism and Buddhism:

Funding

- ↳ Rise of Shakti movement in South
Shaivism, Vaishnavism got patronage at the expense of Buddhism
- ↳ limited avenues of funds for Buddhist patronage due to lack of support from kings
- ↳ Persecution and destruction of Buddhist temples due to Sultanate and Mughal invasions

Followers

↳ Strict rules of Buddhism for monks and lay followers, limited the adoption by masses

↳ Pious life, away from society, economic activities deterred patronization from farmers, small traders, artisans

↳ Bhakti movement, Sufi movement offered alternate for ~~brahmani~~ masses.

eg: Mirabai → Krishna
Krishna Chaitanya Mahaprabhu → Krishna
Ramanuja, Shankara → Vaishnavism
Awaras, nagaras → Brahmanism

Ideology differences

↳ Equality of all of Buddhism, at odds with hierarchy (varnasystem) of Brahmanism

↳ Rise of bhakti offered salvation and path for masses, turning them away from Buddhism

Because of these factors, buddhism gradually failed to emerge as alternative and faced a slow decline.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Relevance of Buddhism today:

↳ Spread across countries

eg: Amaravati, Nagarjuna-konda,

Nalanda

↳ International spread and adoption

eg: S-E Asia, Japan, China

↳ Significant softpower for India in
9th foreign policy.

Thus Buddhism, in spite of hostility and competition from brahmanism, survived in various forms today like Vajrayana, tantric forms in Ladakh, J&K, Himalayas.

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

European travellers provided valuable descriptions to understand the political, social, economic conditions of medieval India through their writings.

Significance of European traveller accounts:

Mughal rule:

Jean Baptiste Tavernier → political conditions of Mughal period

Vijayanagara

Abdur Razak → economic conditions of Vijayanagara period

Pomigo Pau, Barbosa, Fernao, Nuniz

↳ Krishnadeva period: talked about prosperity, religious tolerance, conditions of

Women, Economy & Trade of Vijayanagara rulers

Marco Polo.

↳ talked about Katatiya Kingdoms

Architecture : Ramappa temple

Society and economy : flourishing under Katatiya rule

Limitations of travellers accounts:

- ① They are often not very accurate, presents only one sided picture
↳ e.g. praising of rulers for rewards
- ② Many accounts are lost, which makes it difficult to reconstruct the actual conditions
- ③ Limited description
↳ with neglect of lifestyles of tribals, Village Communities.
- ④ Failure to capture certain social evils

eg: Sati, bonded labour, caste systems

In spite of these limitations, European traveller accounts offer significant insights into the social, political and economical aspects of medieval India and are helpful in reconstruction of history.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Battle of Plassey changed the fortunes of British in India and it helped them in consolidating their rule in India which changed the course of India and World.

British victory — changed course of Indian history

① Consolidation of British rule.

↳ 10 years later, Britain assumed and took control from EIC and established their rule in India.

② Dismantling of princely hegemony and break of empires.

of: Maratha wars, Carnatic wars, Anglo-Sikh, Anglo-Mysore wars.

③ Prosperity was changed to problems and doom for Indians

↳ exploitation of British rule
↳ loss of traditional handicrafts, loss of agriculture, Commercialisation of agriculture

↳ India as net importer of market goods and exporter of raw materials

④ Economic misfortunes:

↳ 1700's: 25% of world GDP

↳ 1947: < 2% of world GDP when British left.

British victory — changed course of world

① India as important colony → fueling Britain's growth.

↳ Industrialisation in Britain

↳ economic loot of India.

② Supported Britain imperialism forcefully

↳ eg: Indian soldiers fighting British wars

① India ~~after~~ : empire

② Rise of colonies of Britain across world
owing to economic and military strength of
Britain

e.g.: Scramble of Africa, ~~at~~ middle-east

Rise of freedom movement with national
leaders like Gandhi, Nehru, Bose helped India
get liberated from Britain which also inspired
countries for decolonisation post-World War II
liberating from British empire.

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

Partition left traumatic wounds on India's motherland owing to the policy of divide and rule by British and turning Muslims and Hindus against each other.

Difficulties in rehabilitating refugees from Bengal:

① Lack of available and sufficient land

e.g. Punjab and Delhi and adjoining regions can host refugees, whereas Bengal cannot afford it.

② Linguistic differences, facing challenges by refugees

↳ Punjab region: Hindi speaking

↳ Bengal: Bengali, Assamese, Odia

③ Cultural differences in Bengal region

e.g. Assam → fight for their traditions and identities

④ Increasing political instability in east Bengal

↳ refugee crisis is a major issue compared to Punjab region

↳ ultimately led to Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971

↳ Despite of the challenges, we managed to address the crisis by

① Cooperation between the interim governments of India and Pakistan

↳ safeguarding passage of refugees
↳ protecting minority rights

② Provision of basic amenities in refugee camps and later aiding in their resettlement.

Continuation of the problem in the present times :

→ Bangladesh is still marred by challenges with rise of religion fundamentalism

- ↳ persecution of hindu minorities
- ↳ political instability & chaos

∴ PM Sheikh Hasina resigned & fled from country.

Owing to various social, religious and linguistic challenges, resettlement of refugees from bengal was a bigger challenge compared to refugees from punjab.

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

India's panchamrit goals envisions transition to green energy and achieving net zero by 2070, steers on transition from coal to green energy comprising
↳ of solar, wind, hydro, green hydrogen etc..

Economic costs : green transition

① Huge capital investments needed, blockade towards adoption

solar → import of solar panels, technology

wind → installation of infrastructure, import of components & tech.

nuclear → technology import

② Import dependence owing to billions of dollars

③ Transition of conventional thermal plants

eg: ~~De~~ De-sulphurisation of coal plants, phasing out old ones, coal gasification are challenges.

④ Affordability of green energy is still priced above thermal

⑤ Subsidies are huge, affecting budget for green transition

eg: PLI for solar → 10,000 crores

Hydrogen mission 2023 → 19,670 crores

Social costs : green transition

① Livelihoods are impacted

eg: 67% of energy from coal, employment to millions in coal bearing regions

② Inequalities in income, access to clean energy, highlighting energy poverty

③ Environmental costs for green transition

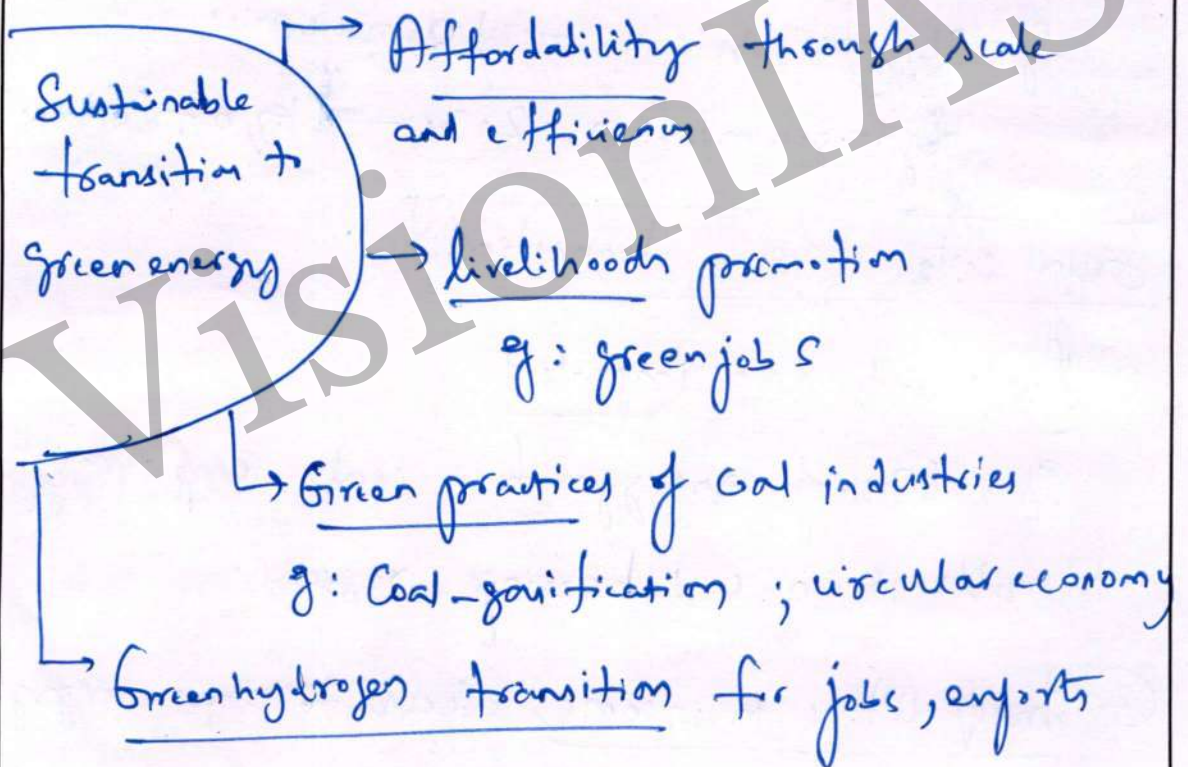
eg: Death of Great Indian bustard (GIB) in solar transmission line

eg: Degradation of grassland ecosystems due to solar panel deployment
Deaths of birds due to windmills

④ Exploitation of marginalised communities owing to resettlement and rehabilitation

eg: mining regions of lithium → tribal belts

eg: J&K (reasi district)



Energy security is crucial for atmanirbhar and green transition is critical to achieving SDG 13, SDG 9, SDG 10.

16.

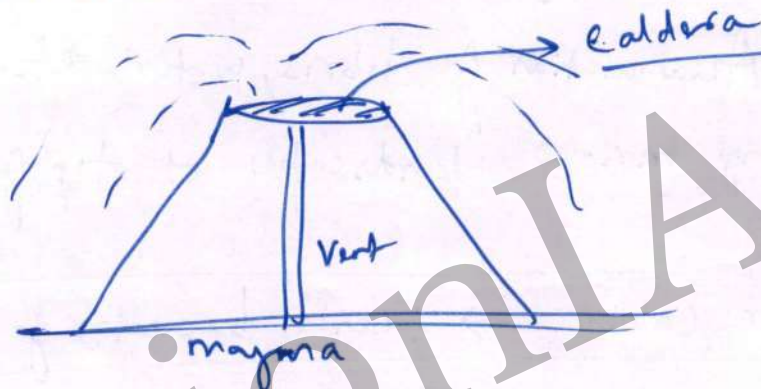
ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanic Calderas are landforms developed due to volcanic eruptions and subsequent development of volcanic landforms at the top of volcanic cone.



eg: volcanic caldera

Process of formation of volcanic caldera:

- formed usually in case of acidic volcanoes which silica, explosion is usually high
- usually at convergent boundaries (or) hotspots

hot magma rises

↓

formation of volcanic cone due to lava and dust

↓
subsequent depositions of layers

↓
Closure of volcanic vent due to accumulation and cooling of material

↓
subsequent bursting out of magma, forming huge depression at the top forming caldera.

↓
Accumulation of debris, water etc. in future forming various landscapes at top of volcanic caldera.

Volcanic caldera → scenic beauty of the region

① Formation of beautiful volcanic crater lakes due to rainfall and accumulation of water



② Presence of rich minerals and biotic action, giving fluorescence & beautiful colours enhancing beauty.

③ Development of erosional & depositional features, giving rise to unique landscapes

④ Development of various volcanic layers, forming volcanic cone adds to the natural beauty

⑤ Landforms (due to lava spread) are rich in soil organics, nutrients supporting vegetation growth, enhancing beauty of region.

⑥ Eruptions at regular intervals, spouting out magma, ash are beautiful to watch from distance, adding to the natural beauty

This volcanic caldera due to its unique formation and subsequent stages of development adds to the natural beauty of the region.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Heat wave is defined as persistence of abnormal temperatures over a region in deviation of average for consistently 2 days and more.

plains : $> 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ \rightarrow heatwaves start condition
 $> 4-6.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ than normal \rightarrow heatwave

hills: $> 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $4-6.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ more than normal

Coastal: $> 35^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $4-6.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ more than normal

Reasons for increased frequency and intensity of heatwaves:

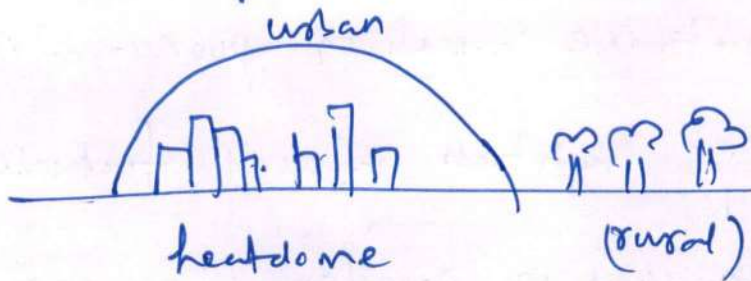
① Impacts of climate change:

↳ Rise in global temperature due to GHG emissions; impacting heat budget of earth

↳ Seasonal changes in monsoon and rainfall patterns, fueling heatwaves due to dry conditions.

② Rising urbanisation

↳ concrete spaces → heat dome effect



③ Deforestation and degradation of forest ecosystem

leading to loss of cooling services of forests.

④ Vulnerability of communities owing to

non-economic factors

Heatwaves → impacting global food security:

① Reduction in yields of major staple crops

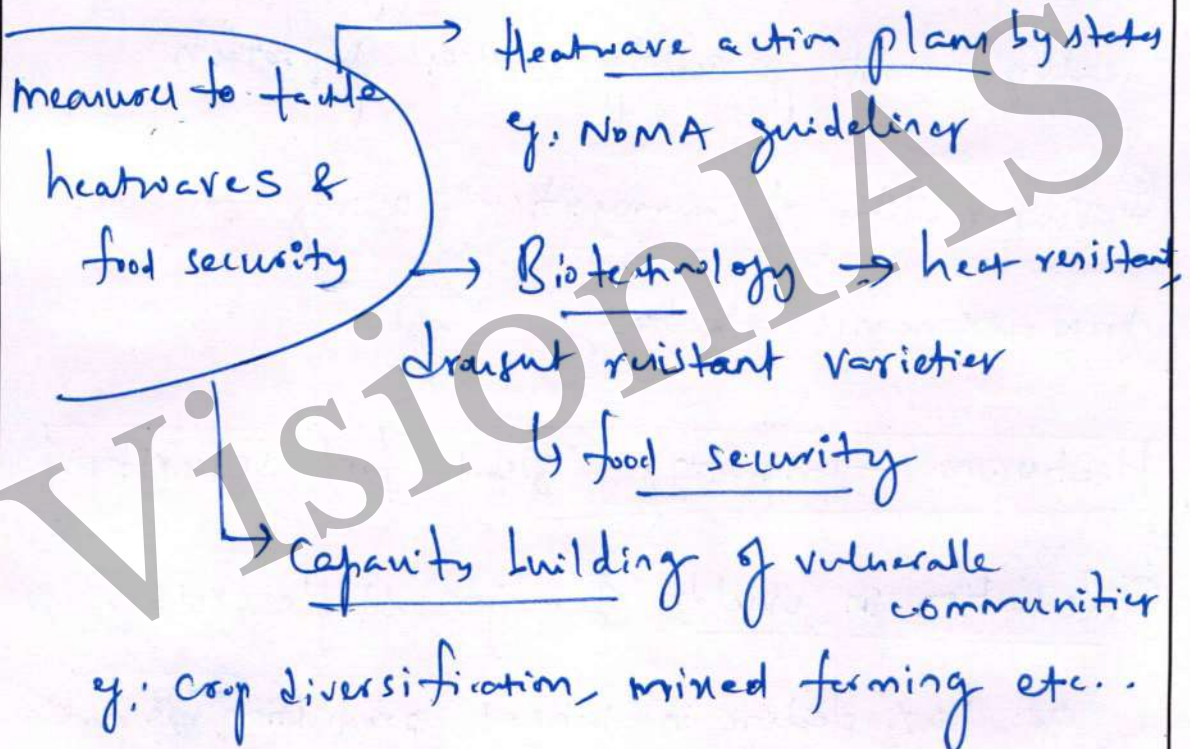
eg: 10% decline in wheat production in India by 2030 due to increased temperatures

② Loss of ecosystem services offered by forests

impacting food security of indigenous communities

③ Supply chain disruptions due to heatwaves
eg: forest fires in India, Greece, European countries

④ Disproportionate impacts on poor countries,
exacerbating heat stress induced food insecurity
eg: Droughts in Somalia (Horn of Africa)



As per ILO, 2.2% of global productivity
or \$2.4 trillion by 2030 are costs due to
heatwaves. Hence, concerted action from all
stakeholders are needed to mitigate impacts
of heatwaves.

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 हकिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Grasslands are a transitional biome between forests and desert ecosystems having significant ecosystem services.

Characteristics: grassland biome

① Predominance of shrubs and grasses, with limited diversity of trees.

② MesLivorous animal diversity

eg: gazelle, deer, cattle etc. . .

③ Transitional features of ecotone:

↳ Supporting floral & fauna biodiversity

④ Supporting ecosystem health

eg: Soil nutrient enhancement, Arresting soil erosion.



Threats posed to Banni grassland



Banni grasslands
'Gujarat'

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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① Environmental threats

↳ Spread of invasive tree species

eg: Prosopis juliflora, affecting
grasslands

↳ Rise in heatwaves, droughts due to climate
change

② Anthropogenic threats:

↳ Development of infrastructure, energy systems

⇓
grassland fragmentation

⇓

eg: solar parks,

degrading grassland ecosystems

③ Deforestation and encroachment

↳ loss of biodiversity and livelihoods of people

eg: Maldharis

④ Soil erosion, salinity and land degradation

due to agricultural practices and scaleret
changer

⑤ Heatwaves: Annular loss of grasslands,
waterbodies, threatening local flora & fauna.

Measures needed to conserve grassland ecosystems

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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- ① Arresting spread of invasive species, restoring health.
- ② Promotion of native wild varieties of shrubs, grasses
- ③ Checking anthropological impacts through sustainable utilisation of grasslands
↳ ecocentric approach against technocentric development
- ④ Declaration as conservation reserves, protected areas leading to enhanced protection
- ⑤ Involving local communities and their knowledge in restoration projects
eg: Land degradation neutrality fund, mapping of vulnerable areas etc. .

Grassland have significant environmental and economic implications and conservation of them is crucial for ruvio-economic growth

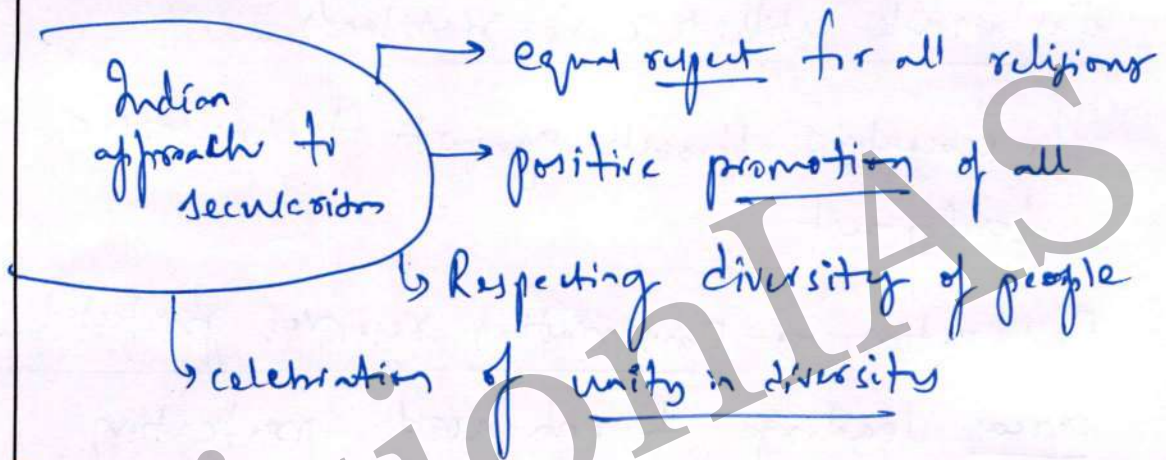
19.

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

Secularism in India is rooted in ancient traditions of religious tolerance of Arthashastra to Varudhava Kutumbakam principles of motherland



Indian secularism → Challenging inter religious domination

- ① No. official state religion in India, equal importance to all religions
- ② Political democracy for all irrespective of religion, gender etc. . .
- ③ Affirmative action for minority religions
 eg: jains passi scheme for jains
Waqf boards for muslims.

④ Constitutional & legislative provisions

Art 15 → no discrimination based on religion

Art 26-do → religious freedom for peaceful coexistence.

BNS (Nyaya Sanhita) → punishments for religious hatred.

Indian secularism → challenging intra religious domination

① Removal of untouchability : Article 17

↳ empowerment of scheduled castes

② Affirmative action through reservation policies for SC, OBC communities

③ justice for discriminated communities

↳ manual scavenging (elimination) act & livelihood promotion 2013.

↳ Startup india, standup india movement for entrepreneurship and empowerment.

↳ PM Aarsh gram yojana

↳ for development of SC dominated villages

④ Deterrence provisions for crimes against weaker sections (SC's):

→ SC/ST atrocities prevention act

Challenges to secularism

→ Rise in religious fundamentalism

→ mob lynching, cow vigilantism

→ Communal harmony is disrupted

eg: Hate speeches, religious hatred.

→ Political ideologies targeting communities for vote bank politics

→ Inter-religious & intra-religious inequalities fueling tensions

eg: Sachar Committee, Xaxa committee reports

Balanced development and prosperity of all communities is crucial for achieving ideals of VIKRIT BHARAT and strong secularisation is the need of the hour.

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)

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

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Rising skyscrapers at one end and ghettos at the other represents the dichotomy of Indian cities in this era of urbanisation.

Indian cities - landscapes of stark inequality

- ① Rise in income inequality across cities
eg: World inequality lab → 1% own 22% of national income
- ② Access to basic amenities is disproportionate in cities
eg: Rising slums due to unplanned urbanisation
- ③ Environmental degradation, affecting poor and marginalised
eg: poor air and water quality

Indian cities - landscapes of social exclusion

- ① Rise of privatopia's → exclusionary spaces
eg: gated communities

② Poor quality of life for weaker sections

housing → ghettos, slums

education → limited public means

health → skewed presence of public hospital, resources

③ Vulnerability of women and children

→ Rise of sexual violence against women

→ Rampant human trafficking, child abuses.

④ Limited social capital in cities

→ Rise of individualism and materialism
owing to globalisation and nuclearisation

⑤ Lack of avenues for social harmony and recreation

g: Malls, private spaces are costly and exclusionary for poor.

Steps - to make urban spaces more egalitarian

① Provision of basic amenities

g: housing → Pradhan mantri Awas yojana
↳ Add. 1cr homes in urban areas

Sanitation, water → Jal Jeevan mission, Swachh Bharat, Amrut

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

② Increased livelihoods promotion

↳ National urban livelihood mission

↳ labor intensive jobs through

↳ PLI schemes for mtg, credit support

③ Women empowerment through

↳ MUPRA, Meetyindia, SHA promotion

↳ legislations to safeguard and protect women from abuse

④ Sustainable development of cities

↳ tier 2, 3, 4 cities through infrastructure

↳ balanced urbanisation through comprehensive

development of villages

40% of India lives in urban areas by 2028

∴ sustainable urban life is crucial to achieve

SDG 11, SDG 10.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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