



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. : 00162127

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Mohit Agrawal

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख

Date

24/08/2024

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

केंद्र

Centre

Susant University
Gurgaon

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश 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।	Important Instructions 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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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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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

India has more than 700 tribes (Census 2011), having varied culture transcending into various art forms : Architecture, language, cuisine, dance, painting etc.

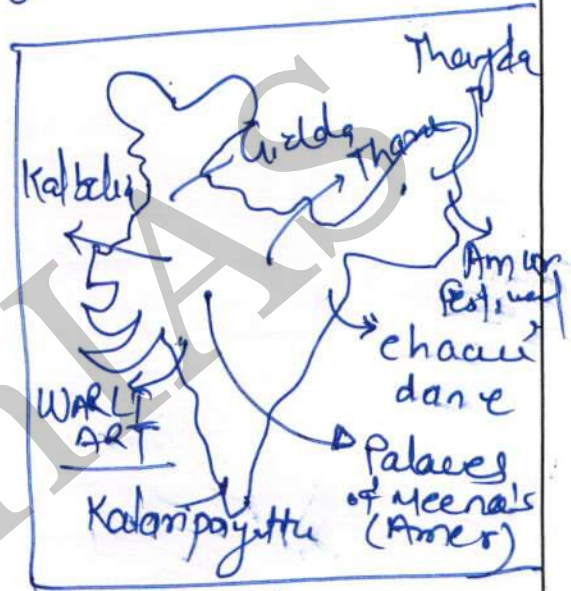
These art showcases vast Indian diversity, with unique Indian identity.

Language of

communities (e.g. Bodo & Manipuri) shows traces of hill region.

② Dances like Manipuri, Sattriya, Kalbeliya (Rajasthan) shows the groups and socio-economic relations between tribes (hierarchy)

③ Arts like Madhubani of Bihar, Warli painting of Maharashtra shows the



unique entertainment and lively life.

(4) various use of medicinal plants
and forest produce (e.g. Mahua) during
festivals shows happiness.

(5) Need for preservation → Documenting traditional /
tribal knowledge & practices
→ TKDL

(2) Monetisation of tribal art
for their welfare e.g. India gifted
tribal arts to world leader (4-20)

(3) minimal interference (Panchsheep
principle)

India has '75' PUGTS with a unique
characteristics.

Their sense of development must
be in line with their aspirations
(XAXA Committee)
2012.

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 हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Mahatma Gandhi (The father of our nation)
and Jawahar Lal Nehru (1st PM of
India) were instrumental in Indian independence

Similarity :-

- 1) Both followed peaceful approach, peaceful
national movement compared to Revolutionary
- 2) They both worked within framework
of constitutional struggle, believed in
talks and raising demand struggle
based on satyagraha.
- 3) Both were socialist in their own
right, with type of nationalism.
- 4) Each supported each other,
[1936, J.L. Nehru, President of Congress.]
farzabad

5) Both worked for an agony and
their education (

6) ~~Both supported~~

Comparison

<u>Gandhiji</u>	<u>Nehruji</u>
1) firm <u>believer</u> in peace, non violence and <u>truth</u> .	1) Did not agree sometimes with <u>Gandhiji</u> eg <u>Gandhiji's</u> support to <u>Britishers</u> (WW II)
2) Did not take <u>active</u> role in <u>Government</u>	was part of <u>Government</u>
3) Gave up <u>clothes</u> (British) and wore <u>Photi</u>	~~was~~ did not gave up.
4) More connected with people & <u>masses</u>	steered national <u>Congress</u> at Top <u>level</u> .

"Gandhiji and Nehru" brought
much needed independence to India.
along with freedom fighters like Sardar
Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad etc.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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World War II has led to shifting the hegemony from Europe (UK led) to USA.

Factors: Decolonisation

- ① Democratic spirit led by USA (allies), Cold War
- ② Picked up National movements after witnessing fallibility of Imperialism, eg Myanmar, Indonesia
- ③ Economic & Educational empowerment of colonies
→ Inspired decolonisation
eg India (loss of wealth)
- ④ Dominio effect (one after another) by mutual inspiration

③ Non-aligned movement led by India supported decolonisation

④ Destruction of colonial powers' Economy → complete devastation

⑤ Emergence of pacifist, nonviolent - the world leader 'Gandhiji'

That Imperialist never gave up on Colonies (Commonwealth), allies (Coldwar) and now Neo-colonialism.

It is imperative that 'Global South' remain united (voice of Global South Summit, 2023, under leadership of India acknowledge this fact)

4.

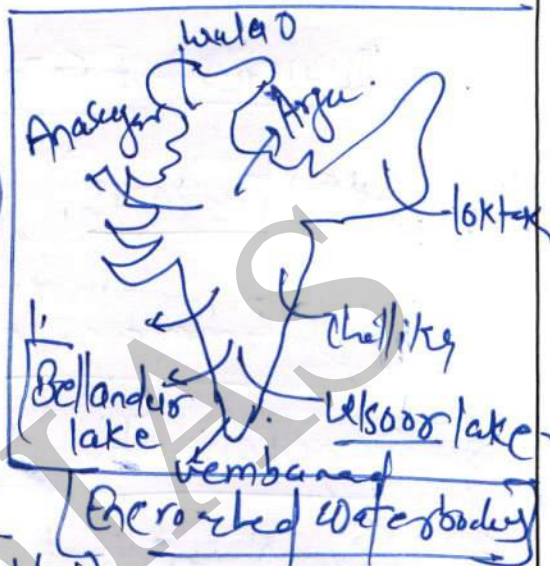
मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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India has lost major of its waterbodies
i.e. wetlands due to unplanned urbanisation.

More than 14% of
its water bodies are
destroyed. (ISFR 2021)



Reasons →

- (1) Unplanned development
(urban sprawl of Delhi), Yamuna.
- (2) Slums (41.5%, Census 2011)
- (3) Encroachment of waterbodies, levers
and catchment areas (Ganga, Kanpur)

Impact →

- (1) Destruction of water quality → due
to reduced quality of water (effluent)
cause BOD and CO₂ ⇒ eutrophication.
- (2) Disturb Biodiversity in the lake,
river eg sandmining (Construction),
Gangha dolphin

③ lead to Bad Odor due to.

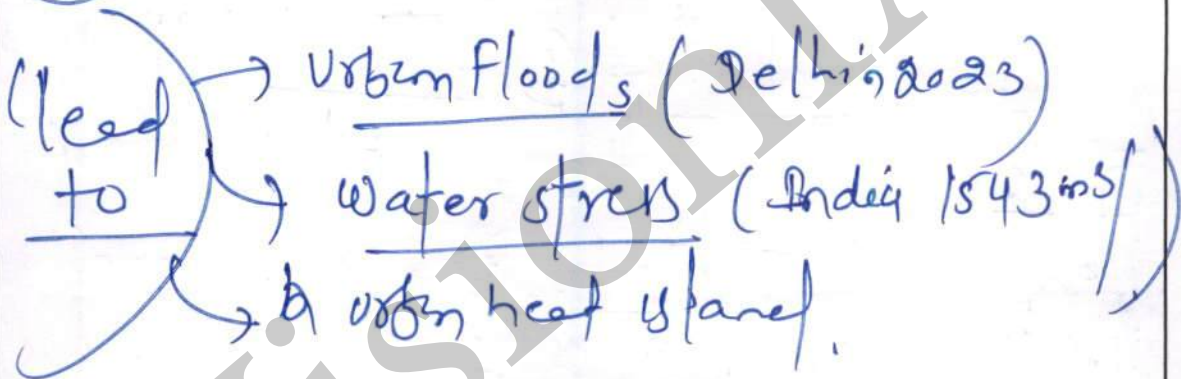
Eutrophication eg long lake, malabar,

Yamuna Bazaar.

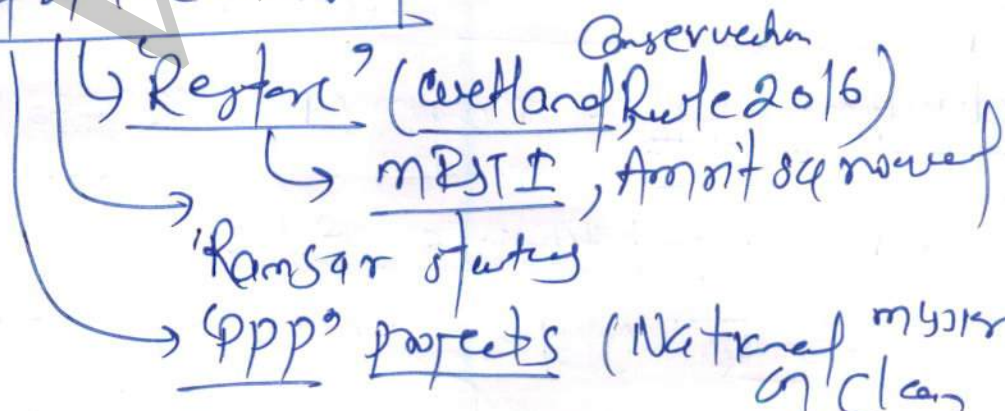
④ Inference into food chain and food web

⑤ reduce the carbon sequestration capacity
eg wetland destruction (Kidney)

⑥ Irreversible damage.



Need of the hour



⑦ Given the rising Urbanisation (50% by 2050)
UN reports water bodies restoration

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)

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Transportation is the vein of modern day economy and interconnected world. Physical Geography, has direct role with respect to 'project feasibility' and function.

4. Impact of Geography →

↳ Development → ① Altitude and slope determines the cost and level of engineering required. eg → Himal tunnel (Rohatung)

② Coast line demand constant form disasters eg :- major waves, tsunamis.

③ Waterbodies provide feasibility for waterways (National waterways program) → ④

④ Frost → involves bidirectional travels, required freeze.

⑤ height from mean sea level (MSL)
determines the required slope for
railways eg Kantari.

Feasibility Test → cost (initial) of capital
→ Internal rate of return
→ demand (projected)
→ level of industrialization.

#

Operations →

① high slope required for
high energy of diesel locomotive compared
to electric

② safety requirement in
a remote areas eg 'perished' rural
operating cost.

③ physical features →

density of population → demand for transport

eg plain region → high demand due to
high population density.

Geography is the first checklist
in designing any transportation system,

one of the reasons for underdevelopment of
NE.

6.

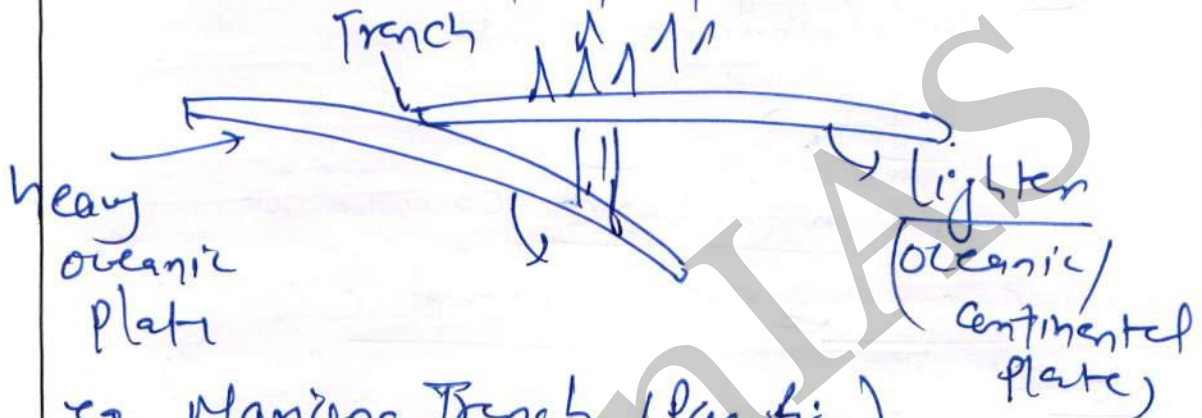
महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में कीजिए)

How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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Subduction / Zone of the heavier & denser oceanic plate leads to formation of deep trenches.



eg Mariana Trench (Pacific)
is 11000 km. Ring of fire

Characteristics →

- ① Very deep with Extremely high pressure and 'no life'
- ② presence of rare & critical minerals (Nature study)
- ③ leads to formation of volcanic

chaits due to consistent churning.

eg panth'ing of fire

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④ frequent Earthquake & landslide
led Tsunamis → affect life
and livelihood.

eg Tapan witness 2 Earthquake
every hour

⑤ need of the hour is to study
those trenches to study the formation
of our mother earth and for the
welfare of humanity.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Climate change and extreme temperatures
are now normal (2020 warmest year),
leading to shifting rainfall projections
spatially and temporally.

Extreme Rainfall
Extreme Drought

→ frequent cloudburst
(himachal 2024, Uttarakhand
2023)

→ Urban flooding
eg Chennai 2015, Delhi 2023
Bengaluru, 2023

Reasons →

① Rising Global Temperature →
more convectional rainfall due to
high evaporation & transpiration.

② Urbanisation and concretisation
leads to urban heat islands - →
low pressure effect eg Delhi

③ Development of
Climatic Factors →

↳ La Nina and positive Indian Ocean Dipole
eg 2023

↳ Rise in frequency of cyclones, depression
& Biparty, Tactae, Nisayra.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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Socio-Economic Impact →

a) Social → Destruction of life

eg Kerala Flood (2024), 7400 dead
(landslide) and unaccountable missing

② Emigration → demographic
imbalance eg Rohingyas, Bantu char.

③ Cultural destruction eg
Indus valley civilisation.

b) Economic → ① loss of livelihood and
Capital eg > \$15 bn loss due to
Uttarakhand floods 2013.

② Destruction of Economic
activities eg Glaciers lake
outburst flood, Sikkim

NDRF guidelines and Climate adaptation

is need of the hour, Use of CRRI

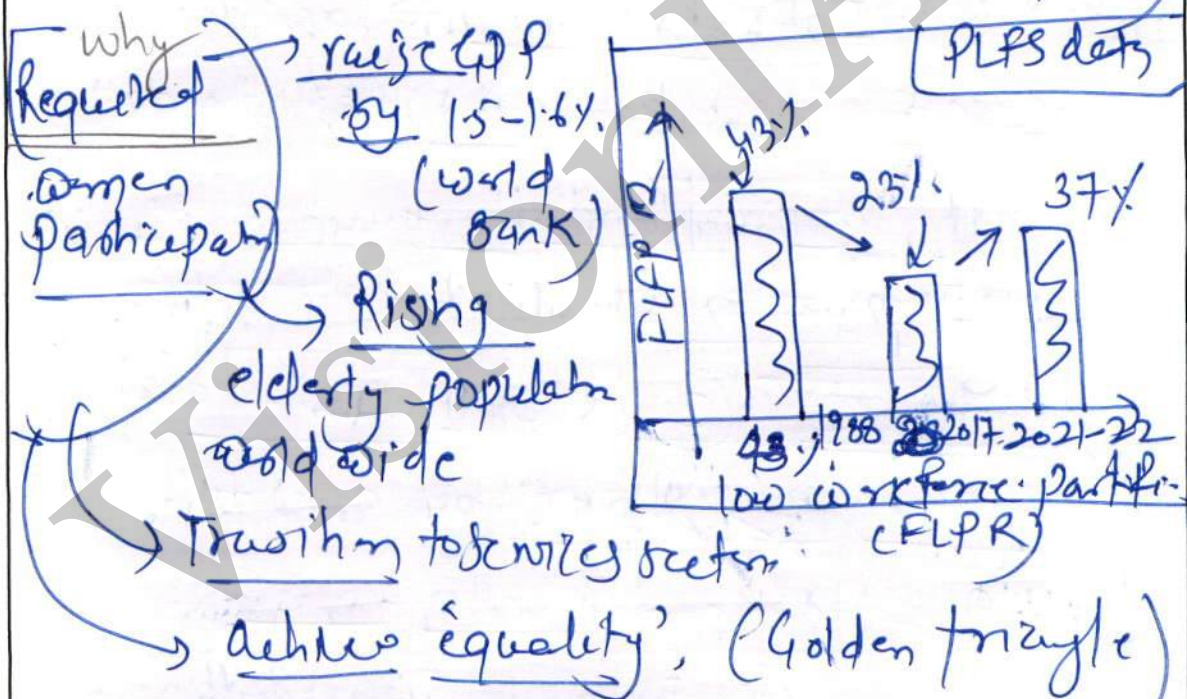
8.

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

India is witnessing nearly 97 year long demographic dividend till 2041, one of the youngest population (65%, <35 years) — NSO, 2019

percentage of female will rise from current 48.5% to 48.8% by 2030 (UN population report)



I measure the progress of a nation by the degree of progress its women have achieved.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Reasons for low PLFPR

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① U shaped structural transition (Clayton & Golden 2023)
- ② Rising Education and demand (high GER in higher education)
- ③ Indian society → patriarchy
→ rising family income
→ status symbol, affected
- ④ lack of accountability (domestic work)
- ⑤ Safety & security (Kolkata hospital rape)

How to Raise

- ① Attitudinal shift
BBBP → BA DUA (ecosystem) 2018-19
- ② Effective implementation of Gender equality programme → Gender Budgeting (6% 2024-25)
 - maternal benefit, 2017
 - Equal pay for equal work
 - role models (Indira Nayi, UrdhvaBalan, Anita Williams)
- ③ Federal (Cooperative & competitive federalism)

Women are the other wheel of this Indian Cart. for Visit Bharat of 2047, equal role of women is must (SP65) 21

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)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
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'Caste' is homogenous, yet hierarchical social group rooted its presence in ancient and medieval times. (offshoot of varna)

Features :-

- ① endogamy
- ② strict dining rule.
- ③ Strict division of labour
- ④ Achieved status < ascribed status
- ⑤ Caste based identity eg Kumhar, meena, vaishya.

Since Independence, there is dilution of Caste identity due to :- (Tendency to secularisation)

a) Progressive Constitution and laws
based on Golden Trinity 14th Am 21

b) Rising industrialization and urbanisation
→ Need for labour (cast is irrelevant)
→ new identities emergence
(Based on work)

c) Globalisation → Inter caste marriage
→ Cosmopolitanism and westernisation

However, in recent times, reemergence of caste is another feature of Indian society →

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① frequent demands for Caste Census (Categorisation of politics)
- ② Caste based groups in college, work-place and frequent meetings
- ③ Role of technology → WhatsApp group (caste based) and frequent sensitisation
- ④ Recent verdict of honorable SC (Jeevender Singh vs state of Punjab)

Way forward → Focus on education and awareness
need for affirmative actions and equitable opportunities to those left behind.

SDG Goal 2030 required a sustainable society with intergenerational equity, that intergenerational deprivation (as experienced by depressed castes), Positive Nudge is need of the hour.

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

India has reduced poverty from 240%.

in 1991 to 14.9% in 2022 (Nih'aryog

Policy paper 2023)

OK from

Rising Inequality → 10% holds 70% wealth
→ haves and have nots

① K-shaped Economic growth due to
rising services sector / low employment
elasticity compared to multiplier manufacturing

② Inequitable development → growth
concentrated in urban regions (460%
of GDP from 34% urban population)

③ Invisibility of Big push → vicious
cycle of poverty, as Government
subsidies and programme could not
create any real impact.

④ Rising feminization of poverty due
to low workforce participation of
female, dual burden, triple
poverty

⑤ Insufficient policy support → Budget
~ 13% of India's GDP, due to low
Tax Base (2.7%) Eco survey [2023-24]

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हॉमिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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However, recently released household
Consumption Survey (HECS) by MOSPI

Says otherwise →

① Rise of rural income is more than
urban.

② Income of rural households ~~and~~ has
wealth
risen continuously since 2014.

Need of the hour

- ① Focus on Peripheri (G. Myrdal)
 - Aspirational Block Programme -
 - Invest Summits, N-E development
prog.
- ② Raising women workforce
↳ third gender ↳ Art & Handicrafts
- ③ Create manufacturing jobs
 - ↳ attracting FDI (Foxconn),
 - ↳ friendshoring (China + I)

Inequality anywhere is threat to equality
everywhere (Bangladesh crisis)

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 हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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'Buddhism' was the reaction to rising Brahminism in [6th BCE]. After the Mahaparinirvana, Buddhism grew leaps and bounds under the patronage of various rulers (Shunga dynasty, Maurya), & Ashoka's Dhamma.

1st phase of decline (After Mauryas)
↳ [120 BC — 50 AD]

① hostile rulers → Pushyamitra Shunga
④ (destruction), Killing of Buddhist monks
rewarded with 1000 villages

⑤ Rise of

⑥ Reduced funding and privileges to
↳ Chaitya & viharas (Buddhist caves)

② Conflict between followers

↳ 2nd Buddhist Council led to
formation of Sthaviravajras and
Mahasanghika

2nd phase of decline (After Kanishka)

① Rulers (Guptas), mainly Brahmins leg Ashwameghayajna.

② Rise of Sanskrit language (language of privileged) and reduction in use of Pali, Conflict with Brahmins.

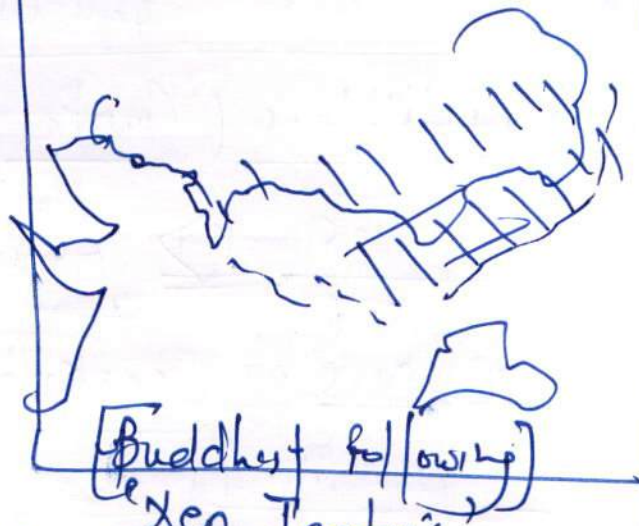
③ Rise in corruption among Buddhist sanghas (Itsing's documents) (7th CE Chinese travels)

④ further split in Buddhism
↳ Theravada and Mahayana
(4th Buddhist council).

↳ ⑤ spreading of form of Buddhism to Tibet and South East (Silk route)

However, declined Buddhism maybe it is one of the most followed religion across world..

Majority in
Eastern countries
(China, Thailand,
Japan etc)



Spread → Travellers
accounts (Huen Tsang, Fa-hien)
Buddhist following
(Xen, Tantric)

② Traders and their ideology

③ Persecution of Buddhist monk →
Emigration

Importance of Buddhism → 'Vipassana meditation'
(mental health)

↳ 'madhyam marg'
(diplomacy & war)
↳ UK & other Russia

↳ Rising materialism
(Cause of sorrow)

Need of the hour is to develop
Buddhist circuit as India is land
of Buddha, not Yuddha jai Modi

मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तान्तों 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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

European travellers presented a vivid accounts of Indian history led by Mughals and thereafter oppressive Britishers

① Italian Nicola de Conti showed the vast wealth of Behamani Sultante and people residing

② Moroccan traveller, Ibn Battuta (Rihla) described Mughal empire and its vastness.

→ mansabdari system

→ Patronage of art & culture by Mughal rulers & Paintings (darwaz)

③ Francois de Bernier (physician of emperor Shah Jahan) told the state of affairs wot society and Indian system of medicines prevalent in hinterland.

④ 'Tavernier' depicted the mighty wealth of India.

British Era

① Historian James Fergusson, unearthed the Mughal Empire and its rich heritage.

② Max Weber → Indus Valley Civilization

③ British viceroys & Generals (who were travellers) took interest in Indian paintings (Company Paintings) and took to ① their home.

Criticisms → ① they wrote their own version of history, satisfying local populus.

→ ② showed India into bad lights (sometimes)

Accounts of travellers form,

special importance for historians

to trace the legacy of India &

Cross check with their own.

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

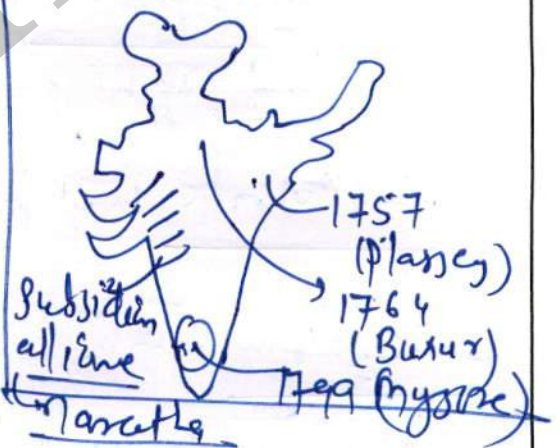
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Battle of Plassey in Bengal between forces of Siraj-ud-daula and 'C/lie' led to establishment of 200 years British rule in Indian Subcontinent

Changed Indian history :-

① Subversion of local rulers —
within 100 years
till 1858 via —

- Subsidiary alliance
- policy of protection (Lyttton)
- doctrine of Lapse (Dalhousie)



② Drain of Wealth (Radda thes Nakhari)

- oppression of peasants and artisans
- deindustrialisation at cost of Indian handicrafts
- new tariff policy (mercantilism)

③ Communalism via policy of
conscious divide and rule (1909, 1932
Communal award)

④ Frequent hunger and famine → due to
diversion of resources for military
(World War II, Scarcity policy)

⑤ Consistent oppression of Indian
population (Press act, Ilbert Bill,
Rowlett act)

Course of world history also underwent
a significant shift —

① Driving of other European powers from
India and other commercial interests —
eg Carnatic wars (Treaty of Alhyte-Clepple)

② 'Pan world Empire' " (Sun never sets
in British Empire)
from Canada to Australia

③ Industrial revolution → development of markets colonies (Africa scramble)

④ Inspired other powers for colonialism

→ Spain's territory in Latin America (Portugal)

→ French in Africa, Pacific (Reunion island)

⑤ led to eventual world wars (I and II)

⑥ and subsequent rise of United States

⑦ Inspired freedom movements in 20th century (spread of education, renaissance)

As Global connectivity is happening, allies are coming together.

In the name of climate change, Colonisation is seeing by new

Hegemony (US - Carter doctrine,

China's Marshall plan, debt trap diplomacy)

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hasty
'Partition' led to creation of west
and east Pakistan along the borders
of India.

Refugees and migrants from both
sides flocked, leading to mass exodus.

Rehabilitation of west Bengal was
difficult —

① Already large population of west Bengal
compared to Punjab —

② Long partition of Bengal (1905)
disrupted ^{organic} people-people connect,
while Punjab was intact

③ Absence of Communist tendency
in Bengal asserted lack of

Assimilation

④ demand for conservation of local culture by local population

⑤ ^{strong} connection ~~with~~ people ⇒ assimilation

⑥ Relatively stable polity in western India (case (instruments of assimilation signed))

'Incomplete' assimilation of minarhes from ^{now} Bangladesh leads to

→ illegal migration (N-E crisis)

→ persecution of minarhes

→ failure of promulgation of CAA by Indian Government

Given the current Bangladesh exists,
safeguarding the right of minorities
must be priority by ~~be~~ readily
engaging with new government
of Bangladesh.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Vision IAS

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Coal constitutes ~ 55% of energy basket of India (REC, 2024), a major contributor to GHG emissions (CH_4 , CO_2 , SO_x , NO_x).

'Paris goal's under NDC required ~ 50% of energy basket from Renewable sources by (2030), [India's Panchamrita 500 GW]

However transition poses challenges

Economic cost :-

→ ① High initial cost of capital and Gestation period ⇒ reduced financial viability.

→ ② Threat of Sunk cost as existing plants will be idle.

→ ③ land acquisition cost

→ land (state subject)

→ rising pressure from population

(largest nation 17% population, only 2.4% land)

④ Cost of technology procurement and R&D
→ importing solar panels

⑤ Opportunity cost of labour and society whose livelihood depends on Coal mining & plants.
Thermal.

⑥ Grid cost (integrated) and Battery storage cost (lithium)

Social costs → ① destruction of life

and livelihood ⇒ inequality and social unrest eg Khand tribe protest, Odisha, Rathore miners, mayakhan.

② Culture decline

③ Threat to peace & harmony → Internal security eg left wing extremism.

Wayout → ① Just energy transition
based on CBR-RC principle

→ ② monetisation of assets. (NMP, 2022)

→ ③ Training and skilling (upskilling) of
existing workers (destroy 6 million jobs
but create 24 million jobs IEA report 2024)

→ ④ Co-operative federalism

As Green transition is need of
the hour (IPCC 6th AR) and India
being the front runner, alternate
Green technology must be procured &
developed with focus on social
(Coal Bed methane)
equity.

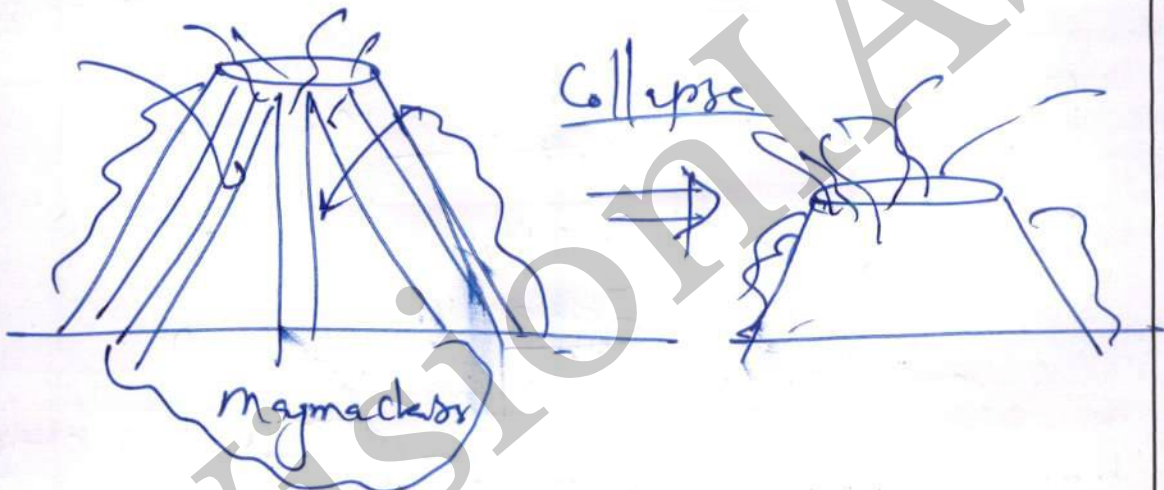
16.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanic Calderas are dome shaped mount formed due to sudden eruption of Andenitic volcano. ^{Yellowstone}
They tend to collapse on themselves.



Caldera - Scenic Beauty

↳ They are the hub for tourism for both geologists and eco enthusiasts, but also general populations due to their aesthetic appeal.

Reasons →

① Constantly emerging volcanic ash, gases → creates 'halo effect'

② formation of beautiful landforms, spreadly across 100's of kilometres

③ Showing underlying geological activities and molten magma

④ Hot Zone of study p
empirical research for such things

⑤ They are also poor threats due to

① 'Active nature' → possibility of further explosion

② 'Collapse'

Though

Their scenic beauty appeals, but
threat to human life & livelihood must
also be kept in mind.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिमे में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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VisionIAS

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

In 2022, UK witnessed highest temperature in recorded history.

2023 was the warmest year.

As per IMD, heat waves (HW), on the basis of deviation from normal average is when temperature exceeds $(4.5^{\circ} - 6.4^{\circ})$.

'Extreme HW is when temperature rises more than $6.4^{\circ}C$.

Reasons for rising Heatwaves →

(a) Natural factors → frequent climatic events like El Niño, negative Indian Ocean dipole.

(b) Slowing down of thermohaline circulation (reduced currents & heat distribution)

① 'Solar Cycles', leading to intense energy release from sunspots.

Anthropogenic factors -

(a) Human led climate change

→ ① rising concentration of Greenhouse Gases.

(CO₂ ↑ by 320%, Methane by 860% /-)
Since Industrial revolution

(II) deforestation → reduced carbon sequestration

⑤ Unscrupulous Urbanisation

① Encroached wetlands → reduced carbon sink
→ chilling effects

② Concretisation → urban heat islands (heat domes)

③ Rising cooling requirement → AC,
→ feedback loop.

③ Industrial Emissions - and vehicular emission 460% of total emissions

- ④ Risky Population (B.25n, UN population prospects 2023)
- ① demand for agriculture
↳ (methane release)
 - ② demand for more water resources
 - ③ high entropy

#

- Impact on food security →
- ① Reduced Production → by (15-20%)
(FAO, 2021)
 - ② 'Climate stressed migration' ⇒ disrupt National food balance
eg UK's Confab.
 - ③ affect on underdeveloped nations and population eg sub-Saharan
 - ④ Skewed impact on marginalized (women, poor) - Triple Burden

Climate adaptation is needed,
via climate resistant crop variety (ICAR Dhara), agriculture (Precision farming, Polyhouse) with Government's support to vulnerable population

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 grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words)

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

Banni
15

Grasslands are the transition between forest biome and deserts. eg

Savannas of Africa

Characteristics -



→ ① Presence of short and long grass, with sporadic trees eg

→ ② Great Game of Africa

② Fauna → fast runners

like cheetah, Gazelle, chinkara

(Talchaper wild life sanctuary (chennai))

③ Infrequent rainfall season

with distinct dry seasons
eg fires of usg

50mm Annual rainfall < 100mm

④ Population density is relatively higher than Desert and dark forests

⑤ Prevalence of agriculture economy

→ Steppes, Pampas

→ Food Bowl

⑥ Mechanised agriculture
due to vast field

'Banni Grasslands' are found in

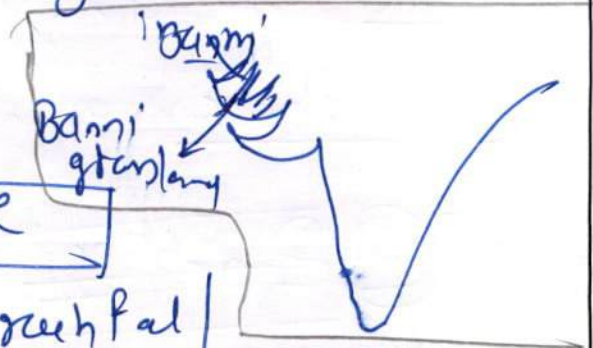
Gujarat's Kutch region

Threats -

① Climate change

→ reduced rainfall
⇒ desertification

→ drying water bodies & salt flats



- ② fragmentation of natural flora & fauna (eg. lions of Gir, Kharali Camel)
- ③ Unchecked encroachment

Steps required → ① restoration of waterbodies (Amrit dharohar scheme)

② Centre state Coordination
→ similar programme like National wild life conservation plan
→ Breeding centres

③ International collaboration
→ NGOs like WWF, BNHS
→ reintroduction of keystone species (Cheetah from Namibia)

India's

UN decade of ecosystem restoration (2030) called for rehabilitation of grasslands & preserving natural habitat

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

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

India's secularism is 'positive secularism', meaning based on 'principled distance' with occasional and curated intervention (Sabnamdhar, 2018)

Challenge to Interreligious domination

- ① All religions are equal in their own right. (Article 25-28)
 - freedom to profess, practice
 - freedom from state 'tax'
- ② Promotes harmony, fraternity, equality with liberty. Based on [Article, 14, 15, 51A]
- Unity in diversity, 'Thali model'
(mosaic model)

Challenging

Intra-religious domination → via intervention

• based on Constitutional morality and broader Indian Ethos :

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

① Right to equality to women

eg Shahbano Case (1985),

Sayrabano (2017)

② 'Principle of essentiality' (Shirur Mutt case)

↳ Uplifted Ban on temple entry of women (2018)

③ Demand for uniform civil code (Article 44)

↳ Parliament call for @

'Secular Civil code' to eliminate interreligious historical injustice.

(Polygamy in Certain Community)

④ Regulation of affairs of religious

organisations.

eg (Waqf Board)

However, there are certain fault lines.

① Scourge of communalism
eg Delhi riots 2020

② Radicalism of religious organisations
eg Barrage dal

③ Threat to internal security & unity
eg inter ethnic conflicts (North east)

Way out → ① Consultative approach to
'8cc' with religious
patrons, opposition and stakeholders.

→ ② Inclusive decision making

Indian Constitution is neither religious
or non-religious, it gives equal rights to
all.)

P.B. Gajendragasakar
(Ex 55)

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

Census (2011) postulates India's urban population to be 31%, which is poised to rise to 40% by 2030 (UN Habitat), out of which slums constitute 415% of it. eg.

Bastis of west Bengal

a) Indian Cities : Inequality & Exclusion

② Reasons :-

I) Uncontrolled migration (push / pull factor) → Overwhelm city infrastructure
↓
Formation of 'slums'

eg : 'Dharavi' of Mumbai (largest slum)
with migration from Bihar, etc

II) Poor standard of living in neglected zone due to Urban Governance deficit (Ecosurvey 2018)

III) Poor planning of cities due to
insufficient administrative capacity
and land availability

IV) Urban sprawal (radial, horizontal
& ribbon) of low ^{income} ~~paying~~ workers.

V) Neglect of periphery (Balanced
regional development at the cost
of cities (growth) ~ 4000 census towns
(6 tiers)
Census 2011)

VI) 'Socio-political exclusion'

→ Ghettoisation (Ahmedabad)

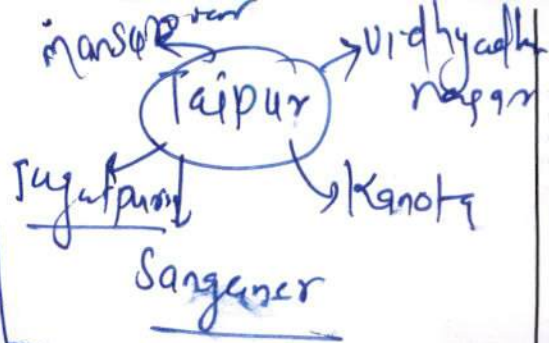
Consequences

- a) 'Urban crimes' (Theft, murders), safety of women
- b) disasters (floods,)
- c) ^{shows} poor state of affairs
(Governance deficit)

Steps Needed

1) Development of satellite cities.

- ② Improve Urban Governance by
 democratised decentralisation
 + financial decentralisation
 (funding: Bonds, development)



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

- ③ Effective Implementation of Government policies

- Prm Urban Awas (Component for housing of slum-dwellers)
- Eliminate multiple displacements
- Participatory Governance (By making them stakeholders)

- ④ Safety of Women (NCRB data) 31% women face abuse & Stalking

- ⑤ Balanced regional growth - AmRUT mission / Reurban mission
Aspiration Block / disto net program
 (By providing urban amenities in rural areas)

⑥ For a Viksit Bharat of 2047, balanced Urbanisation is need of the hour where

Cities are not only 'SMART', but supportive of all.

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AL

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