



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. : 00146775

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Anusha Jain

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English-

तारीख
Date

24/08/24

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

केंद्र
Centre

Jaipur

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)					



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

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

Tribal population of India is ~13% with ~18% area and their unique culture is reflected in art created by them.

Significance of Tribal Art

i) Insights into Cultural perspectives —

1) Religious beliefs — animism,

Totemism reflected in Rock Art

eg [Unakoti, Tripura] — with

engraved motifs

ii) Festivals celebrated → community gathering with collective effervescence

eg [Wari Art] of Maharashtra tribes

(iii.) Social structure - folklore,
practices represented in art

eg - Ganesha Kibe's, block prints
motifs, with Kibel head, marriage
procession, hunting, gathering etc.

4) values of Indian Tribal communities -
represented as

i) harmony with nature

eg living root bridges of Meghalaya

ii) matrilineal, matriarchal society

reflected in art, where gender
equality valued eg images of mother

Goddess, Amulabachi in Assam

Tribal communities, preserving
the indigenous knowledge, is part of
India's rich cultural legacy, that is being
recognised through initiatives like Tribal Haats

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
इस हाशिए
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Mahatma Gandhi was the political 'Guru' and advisor who gave direction to Indian freedom struggle by being the moral compass.

Nehru on other hand, was the wielder and executioner of the direction given, with own views towards fabian socialism.

Approaches of Nehruji & Gandhiji differed as -

Gandhiji	Nehruji
1) Completely against violence	1) Limited form acceptable
2) Taking back Non-cooperation movement	2) Not in favour of taking back movement when at full swing
3) <u>Change of Heart</u>	3) <u>Change of mind ideological</u>

Gandhiji

- 4) Realistic with idealistic principles
- 5) Complete distance from violators of non-violence
- 6) Bhagat Singh,
- 7) Leader of masses

Nehruji

- 4) Idealistic with realistic principles
- 5) Recognised the efforts of revolutionaries in freedom struggle
- 6) INA trials
- 7) Elite-bias

Despite this, there were similarities, in both -

- 1) Nationalism → Nation first, where both had best in mind
- 2) India's vision broad, at world-level - where both placed India at fulcrum of global world order
- 3) Agreeability and consensus-building are in both → with both being leaders

It is their efforts, that we today can celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav and look towards 'Amrit Kaal'.

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)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Post world-war, the countries were grappling by instability and putting house in order, prioritized with various conflicts emerging across colonies.

Factor for accelerated decolonization
post ww II

1) The ideological hypocrisy
highlighted → freedom of Germany from dictatorship, while holding on to colonies

2) Rise of nationalist sentiments in colonies —

↳ Soldiers sent from colonies
↳ Indians fighting British soldiers
↳ Famines, resource diversion & ~~total~~ full war.

weakening control of uprisings in colonies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- 3) The Inability to finance colonial occupation → heavy debt burden
- 4) Formation of UN → promoting egalitarian world order, human rights to prevent future wars
- 5) Ideological development → with Indian freedom, south asian colonies raised voices, demanding 'Self rule'
- 6) The Nuclear Catastrophe, created shockwaves, and rise of US as new power
- 7) Democratic, capitalism, & socialism ideologies drove constitutional reforms and decolonization subsequently

The free market regime, and loss of Britain as global power further contributed to decolonization process

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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Land Reclamation of urban water

bodies & change the ecological cycle and impact water bodies adversely.

Impact of Human Encroachment - on water Bodies in Urban Areas

① Pollution

Case study
Kampha beaker & Tanneries polluting Ganga with effluents

→ sewage discharge

→ Industrial waste
and chemicals

→ Waste-water, Acid

Rain → due to SO_x, NO_x
in air

*)

② Increasing Biological Oxygen Demand,
with restricted circulation of water -

↳ Stagnant Ponds → Blocked drainages
& Hussain Sagar Lake, Hyderabad.

③ Drying up of water bodies →

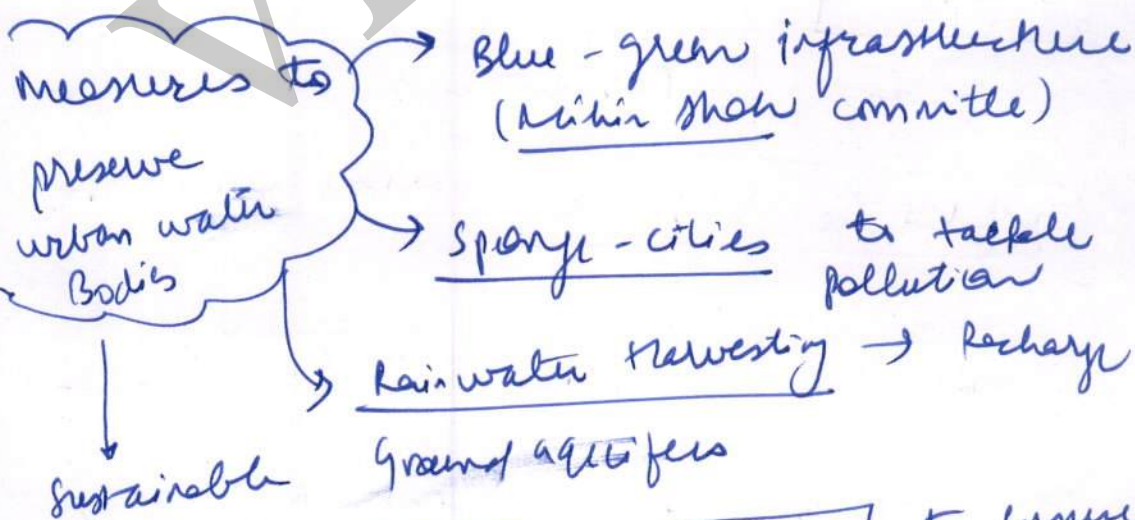
deforestation, disturbing water cycle
and intense heat waves

4) Urban flooding - due to choked
drainage, concretisation.

5) Flora and Fauna of water bodies
affected adversely. [e] kaliben, lungar

6) Soil liquefaction and instability -
with incident like GloFs [e] Sikkim

7) Unrestricted Tourism activities in
urban water bodies [e] Anno sagar lake,
Ajmer



SDG 11 and SDG 14 to ensure
clean, safe urban water bodies.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Transportation systems have reduced the global distance, creating world a global village.

However, Geographical Limitations of Development & operation of Transport

① Hilly Terrain : Mountains
steep slope → cutting narrow roads & railways

② Kashmir - Shimla narrow gauge train

③ Laying of Electricity Networks —
for Electric trains across mountains, forests etc

⑤ Rivers and seas - distance
increase, and difficult to cross

⑦ Bridges over Mumbai River -
Atal Setu

④ Gorges, river valleys, canyons,
connectivity gaps -

⑤ The topography along with Climate
also pose challenge in operation

⑦ Ladakh flights diverted due to
snow fall, bad weather

⑥ Narrow passages, corridors - ⑦ straits,
incomes, facilitate as well as obstacle

transport ⑦ Choke point → Strait of Malacca

Thus, managing these geographical
constraints with engineering marvel
development of Global Civilization has occurred

6.

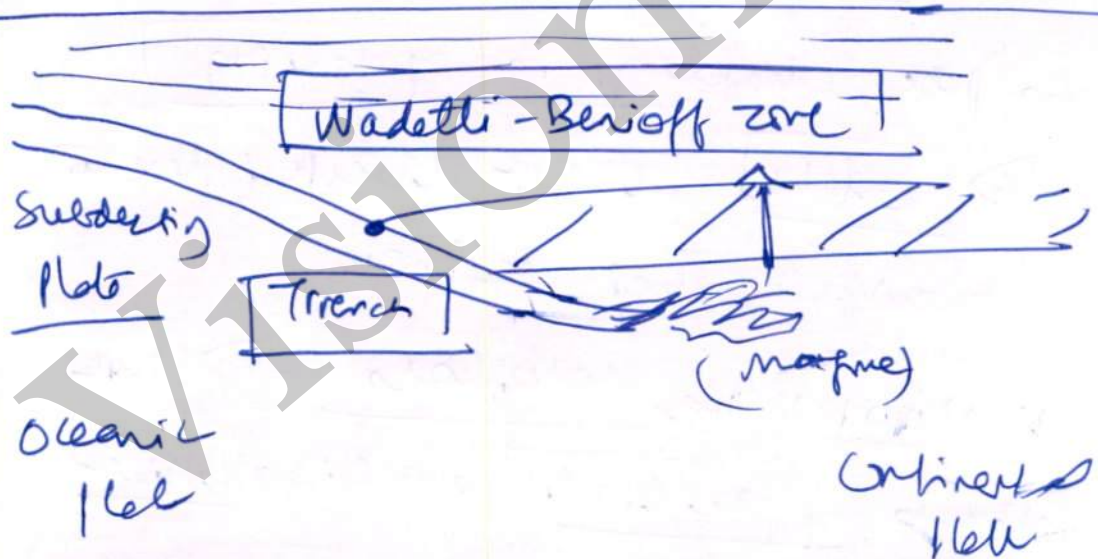
महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Oceanic Trenches are formed due to subduction of oceanic plates under continental plate, or oceanic plate



subduction process of
Trench formation

Then are the deepest points in oceans and marked with

high pressure, low oxygen and
dark zones of ocean.

Trenches are characterised
further by the [species] and
main biodiversity it hosts

⇒ Angler fish

The Marianne Trench, in Pacific
ocean is deepest trench on earth

Trenches provide critical information
about ocean formation, the under
sea life and narrow passages that
recreate history of formation of earth.

Many trenches are unexplored,
due to difficult [navigability] and
sensors and [sonars] are used to measure
depth and research.

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

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उम्मीदवारों को
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VisionIAS

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)

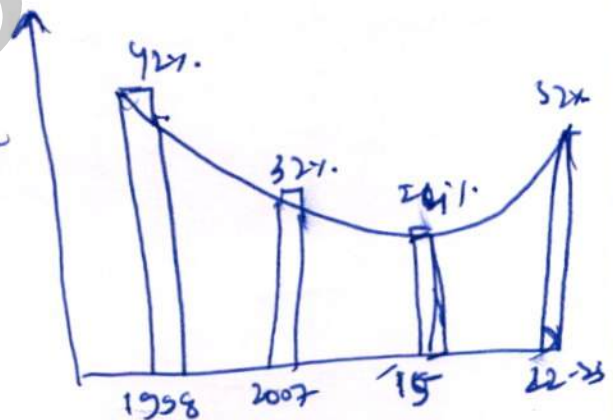
India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IMF study stated that India's GDP then increase by 27% with female workforce participation.

currently at 37% India's women workforce, is yet to reach its potential

Reasons for low participation



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इस हार्गिर में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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VisionIAS

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 क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Secularization means reducing impact of religion and its influence from all spheres of life

Progressive secularization of caste

- ① Social mobility / Avenues increase
 - ① Education access: [RTE Act]
 - ② Employment opportunities -
 - ③ Reservations [A 15, 16]
 - ④ Entrepreneurship — Dalit Capitalism
 - ⑤ DICCI
- ② Laws and Constitutional Provisions
 - ① Prohibiting untouchability (A 17)

② SCST Atrocities Act, limiting violence, discrimination of caste

③ Politicization of caste identities —

increasing representation and voice

④ Intersectionality - caste and gender mobility
however, certain limitations, revivalism
occurring as well ⇒

① Technology has increased hyper visibility
of caste by social media groups
based on caste

② Intra-caste marriage restricted — use
of marriage portals shadi.com
for same-caste

③ Elite & sub-Elite within-caste →
discrimination continued.

④ Symbolic representation, caste still
oppressive by Dalit Sarpasach killed by Ranin Sene

however, India's future is not caste-in-stone

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

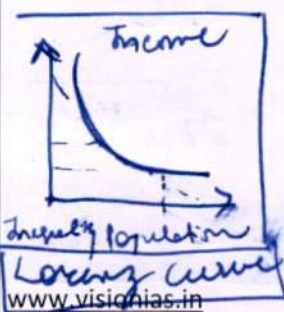
उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Recently, in report released by Niti Aayog
MPI has fallen to 6.3% from
earlier 11.7% indicating fall in poverty
however, oxfam report on inequality
depicts increasing inequality with
Top 10% controlling 70% of wealth

Reasons of Increasing Inequality

1) lopsided Growth → due to lack
of high paying jobs & 'middle income
trap'

2) Gini Coefficient 0.35, indicating -
high income inequality -



→ informal labour
→ High cost of living
→ Gender pay gap (34%)

3) Incentivisation of small industries →
'dwarfism' and

4) weak labour laws → exploitation

5) Duality of public infrastructure -

↳ Education → AER report highlights gap
↳ Health care → weak tertiary care centre
↳ water, Electricity, sanitation facilities
lopsided in Vidarbha slum

6) Relative deprivation increasing due to
inequality,

7) Social factors like
↳ Caste discrimination
↳ Gender inequality
↳ Minority oppression
further increase inequality

→ Targeted growth plans - Inclusive

measures → women Empowerment through
SHGs

→ Civil Society collaboration to
reduce discrimination

→ Encourage industrial growth, wage increase
and improve public infrastructure -

11.

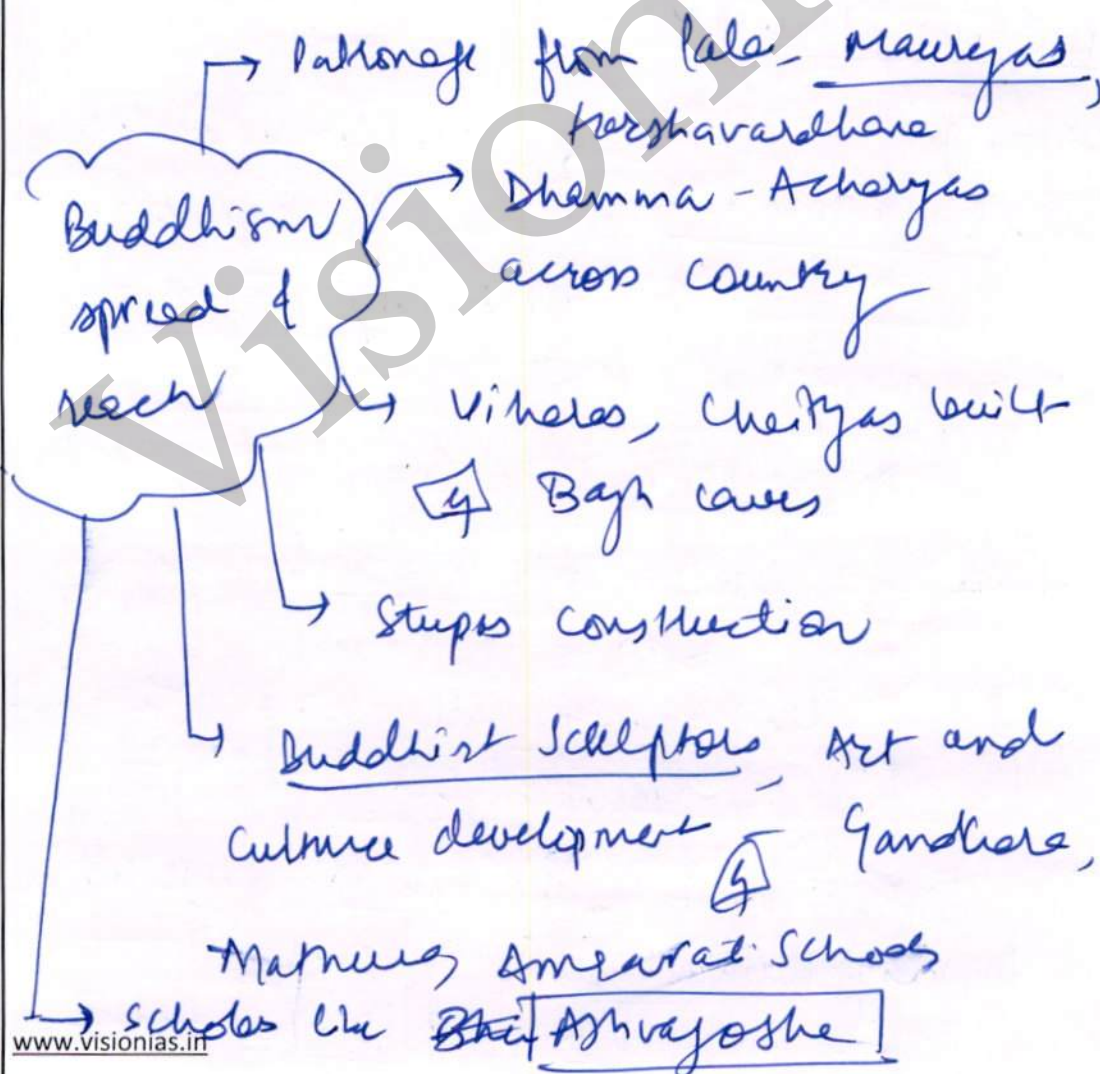
ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 emerged as heterodox sect in 6th century BC, countering Brahminical orthodoxy, giving alternative to oppressed sections of society to seek salvation.



Decline of Buddhism due to Brahminism competition!

II) Funding:

- ① Loss of royal patronage, after
destruction of Buddhist symbols, by
Shashanka
- ② Charity and public alms reduced,
diverted to Brahminical rites

III) Reform in Brahminism →

- ③ Reinvention by Shankaracharya -
 - ↳ setting up 'math' & chardhams
across India
 - ↳ Bhakti & devotion, revived
Brahminism → followers increased

IV) Ideological changes

- ⑤ Mahayana Buddhism →
shift from Buddhist
values

Advaita	} Caste, gender occupational bias removed
Nayana	
Chaitanya	
Mahaprabhu	
Tulsiaram	
Mirabai	
Bhakti Saints	

- acceptance of cherty
- social classes & discrimination started

⑥ Vajrayana Buddhism - with supernatural and Tantric forces, reduced followers

⑦ Brahminical Ideology underwent change with Bhakti saints preaching equality, harmony and inclusion with peace

IV Other reasons for Buddhism decline -

⑧ invasions by outsiders - who looted and plundered Buddhist shrines

⑨ Mass-killings of Buddhist followers and saints, by rulers, promoting Brahminism

⑩ Migration to safe spaces and only remnants of Buddhism left in India.

→ Thailand
→ Malaysia
→ Sri Lanka

⑪ Rise of Islam further subdued its presence

Despite this, Bharat continues to cherish its Buddhist legacy, where being actively used in diplomacy, as India have word "BUDDHA" not "YUDDHA"

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)

European Travellers gave deep insights into the cultural legacy of India with shaping of discourse on medieval history of India.

Role of European travellers in shaping medieval history understanding

1) Reconstruction of chronology, with standard timescale of events

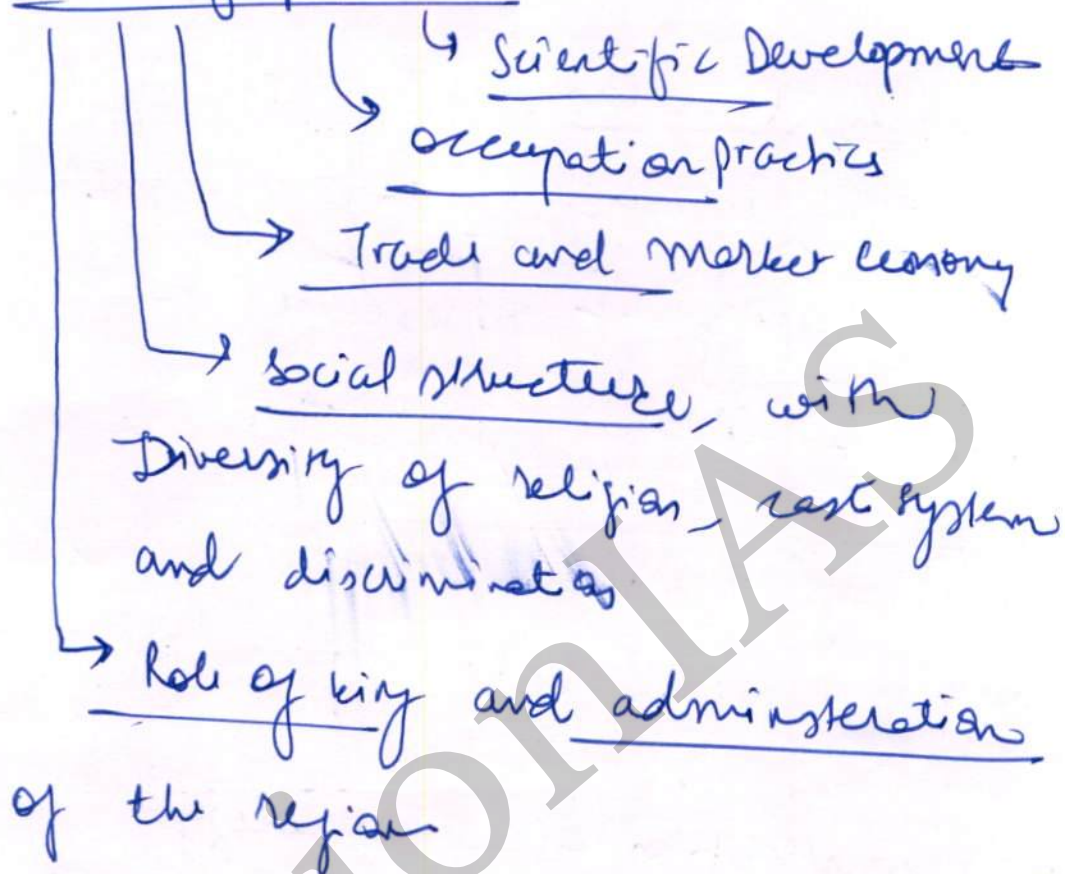
2) rulers and reigning empire
 information by Thomas Lee -
 visit in Jahangir court

3) The natural and geographical abundance of region

by Travel of John Baptiste Tavernier -

on diamond mines of Panna

4) The historical account of
lives of people



By Details in records of François Bernier
travelling court of
Dara Shikoh

⑤ Conflicts, wars and inter-regional

Conflicts - between Rajputs, Marathas,
Mughals and Deccan empires →
gave foreign colonialists to visit
India

6) Glorious of Vijayanagara empire
is recorded in travellers from Rome
and Greece, about the 'Golden
period'

7) European Travellers, went as far as
North-east, detailing about them
kingdoms and the geographical,
cultural distinctions across India

Despite the Eurocentric Bias,
European Travellers records, present a
continuous tale of Indian medical
history, which is cherished even
today.

13.

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

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

15

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

Battle of Plassey was "war without fighting" and laid foundation of British political ambitions in India.

Impact on Indian history:-

- 1) Revealed faultlines of Indian rulers → 'Divide & Rule' policy of Britishers worked every time
- 2) Limitation of Mughal influence — the largest empire at the time
- 3) Gave complete political, economic control to British, with a puppet ruler — Mir Jafar

- 4) Inflow of unrestricted trade activities by East India Company
- 5) Control over territories → empowered to eliminate other foreign powers and dominate Indian trade
- 6) Carnatic wars funded through Plassey victory against French company
- 7) Revived the defaulting East India Company which went on to rule 200 years over India

Impact on the history of world

- 1) Britain rose as superpower in global order, with Indian Colony being its 'Golden Goose'
- 2) Victory over France through international front, over colonies, ultimate defeat in 1760 Battle

of Wandiwash - 3 years after Plassey

3) British traders and merchants
prospered on account of Indian
goods

4) Industrial revolution in Britain,
funded by its victory over Plassey
and subsequent control of Indian
territories

5) Funding of world wars and
manpower through Indian
subcontinent - control gained after
victory of Plassey,

The defeat of Plassey marked
decline of Indian sovereignty and
rise of British prosperity, which saw
its culmination in Battle of Buxar,

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

Partition of India was done on blood of its people, whose scars remain even today.

The communal riots that ensued after Independence, were out of control and made Muslims refugees in their own country.

Similar fate, forced Hindus who had properties in West Pakistan and were forced to run away.

Amidst the conflict, the Indian Government made insistent efforts to rehabilitate refugees across borders.

Difficulties faced more in West Bengal
because the trust deficit in the region
was high.

Gandhiji's 'Noakhali Experiment' was
to restore peace & harmony between both
communities, for rehabilitation.

In Punjab, majority were Sikhs
and Hindus who sought refugee
migrated from Pakistan.

The homogeneity of Lahore &
Punjab, demography, cultural
similarity, helped in rehabilitation.

West Bengal on other hand,
had history of partition in 1905,
by Curzon.

It had weakened the demographic

bond, and were seen as outsiders by local citizens

Also the, indigenous culture, tribal areas, and cultural differences made rehabilitation difficult

The muslims from East Pakistan were difficult to settle in West-Bengal Hindus, due to violent riots, rapes and murders.

Also, [Bengal] was centre of political activities, since British rule, hot-bed of revolution & multiple ideologies, creating divergences.

Nonetheless, with efforts of peer building measures and empathetic attitude of administration, rehabilitation of refugees was ~~taken~~ completed successfully

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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Green Energy Transition is aimed by India upto 500 GW by 2030, upholding its Panchamrita goal.

However, the transition from coal is difficult journey because —

- ① Coal dependency of India is
~ 60%, increasing along with development
- ② Third largest reserve of coal in India
- ③ Heavy Industries energy source —
coal
- ④ 70% Thermal power plants for electricity
- ⑤ Iron & steel production → Coal dependent

Cost, Associated with Transition from Coal to Green Energy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Social Costs

① Impact on those employed in Coal industry — mining, washing, thermal plant etc.

② Inequality increase with job losses

③ poverty and social disabilities

④ Green Energy Technology accessibility, affordability and availability

Limitation

⑤ Great social divide → rural areas still depend on coal
→ coal is cheaper

⑥ High cost of set up of green energy → household burden increase

⑦ Farmers, slums, tribals will suffer disproportionately

Economic cost of transition

① Infrastructural overhaul

↳ Coal-designed machinery its → green energy suitable

② New investments for setting up -

eg - Green Hydrogen → } more than
- solar, wind farms } \$100 billion
- Geothermal Energy } required to
replace coal

③ Technology cost → Developed nations, control and IPK rules,

④ Procurement cost - of raw material, storage eg lithium, uranium etc

way forward → Common but differentiated
goals

Technology Transfer

→ Climate Justice, funding by developed nations

SDG 7 can be ensured with
global collaboration to wards Green energy

16.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Volcanic Calderas are formed
after explosive volcanic outburst,
that breaks the volcanic cone
and leaves crater in its place

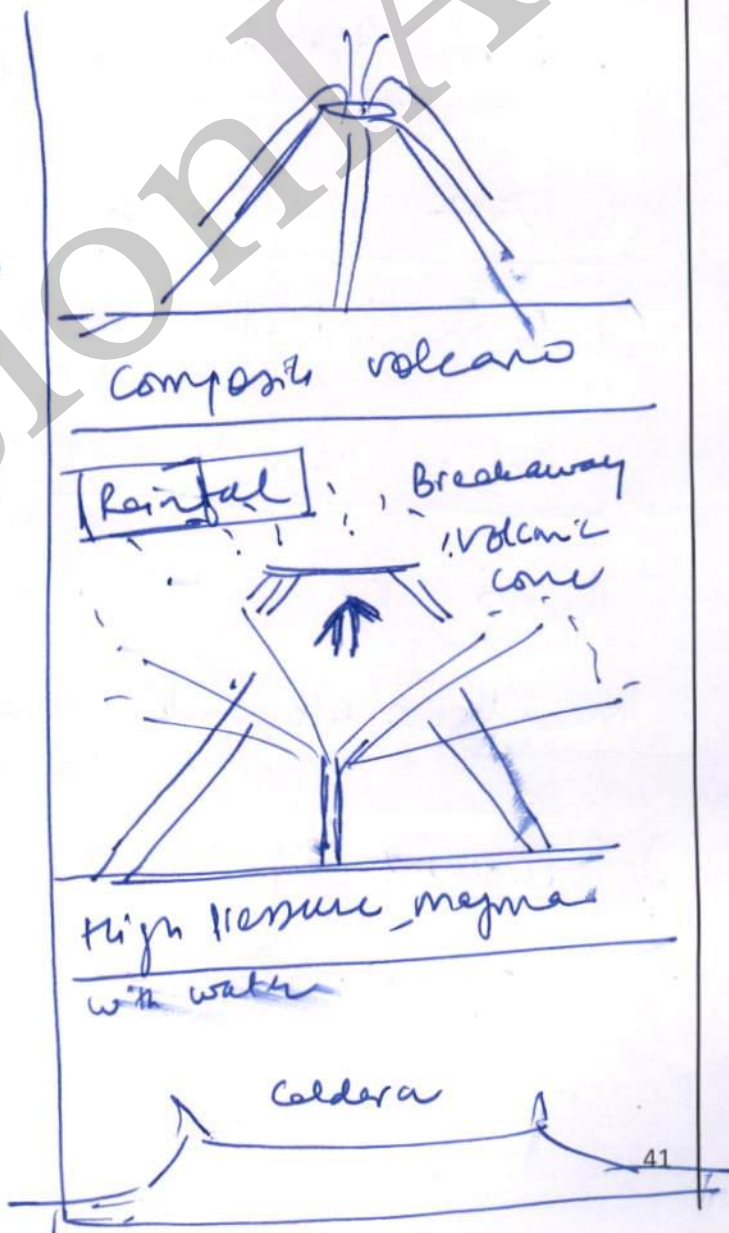
Formation

① Acidic lava,
builds over layers
thick, and hot

② Water droplets
enter volcanic
vent, leading to

high vapour
pressure

along with
magma.



3) The cone disintegrates, with pressure from all sides, gas looking way to escape -

4) [Caldera] left over volcanic structure, filled with water, and flows fumes around it

Ex) Mt. Krakatau, Indonesian
Scenic Beauty of Calderas

① vast structures with no human interference

② water reflectance creating hues of magma, sulphur and multi color, chromatic pictures

3) [Tourist spots] for its unique geographical formation

4) The gases escaping the vent,
and lava floor adds orange
hue against dark-black, brown
background

5) water filled Calderas — are
scenic lakes ex Lake Retba —
be loved due to its unique pink color
in Senegal

The nature's vagaries create beauty
reflected in Calderas, though
formed by destructive force, brings
~~the~~ people of world together in
collective awe.

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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Heat waves are defined as high temperature, $3-4^{\circ}\text{C}$ than normal, from surrounding areas of urban centre.

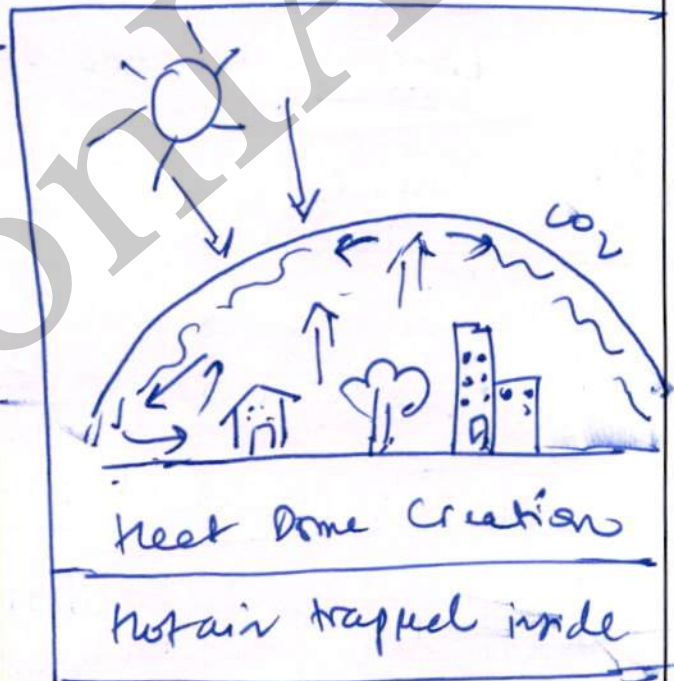
Reasons of heat wave frequency & intensity

① Rise in Green house gases -

due to vehicular pollution

↳ Industrial pollution, emissions

② Deforestation & lack of vegetation cover



- ③ The use of Air conditioning further raising air temperature
- ④ Lack of rainfall and ecological cycle disrupted
- ⑤ Concretisation, Hot Asphalt road construction

Impact on Food Security:

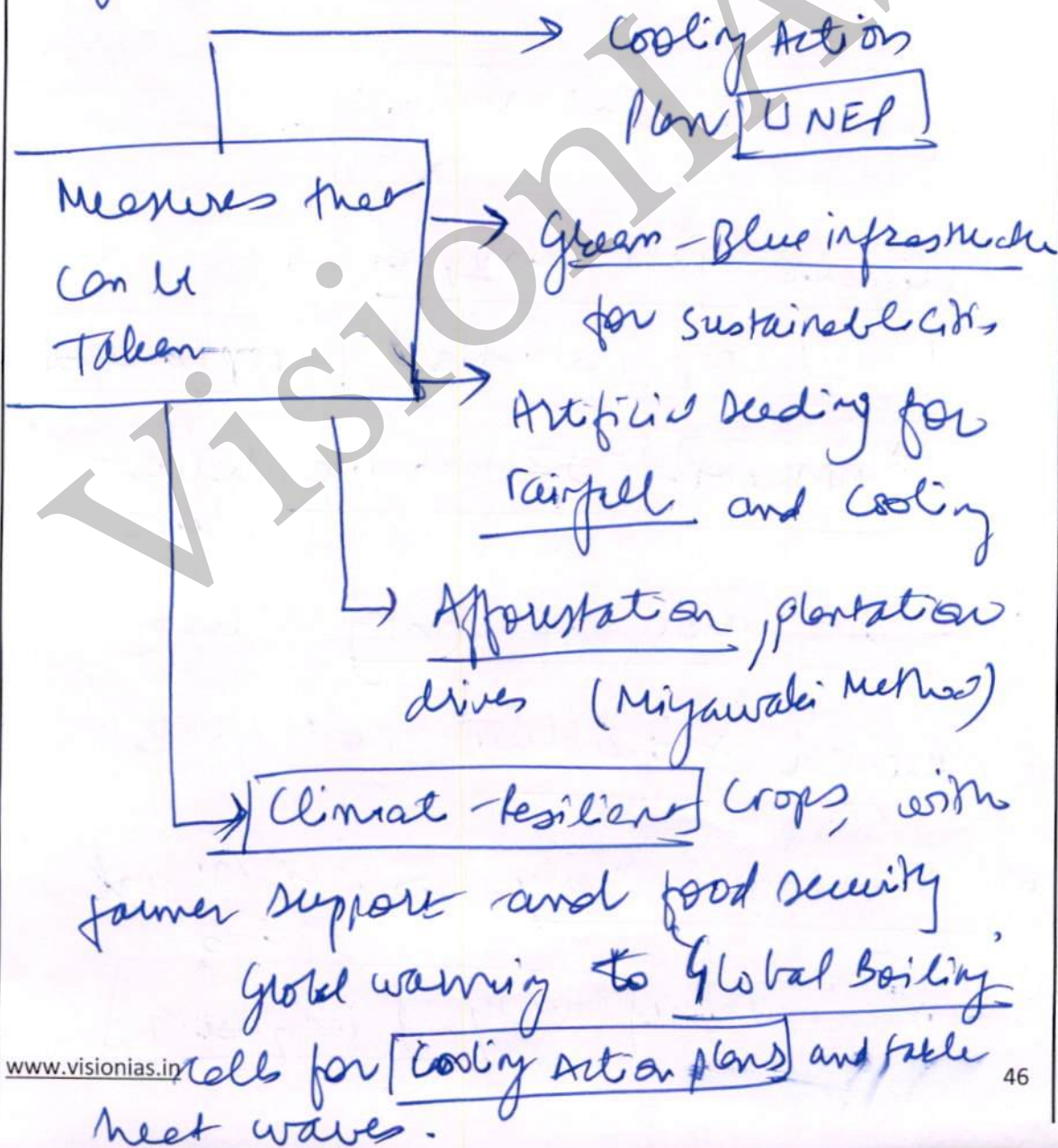
- 1) Climatic cycle disruption →
↓
food crop production, Crop failures
↓
NASSCOM 92 billion more harvest loss
- 2) Agricultural productivity reduce
- 3) Reigned Agriculture most affected
- 4) Shortage in supply → increase food prices
→ increase Poverty & inequality

3) Instances of Draybles and
loss of food production

⑥ Natural Disasters frequent in Cyclones

⑧ Cold storage failure — due to

heat wave $\Rightarrow$ rotting shelf-life
of food reduce -



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 वॉशिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Grasslands are of two types

majorly → Savannah Grasslands
Tropical

and Temperate Grasslands

Characteristics of Grassland Biome

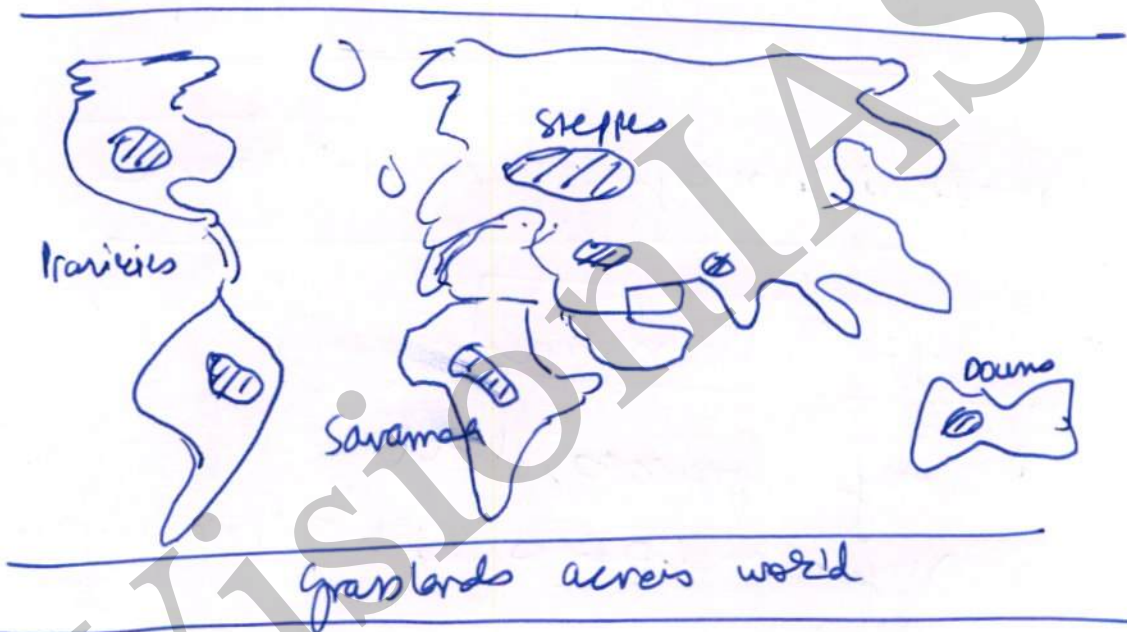
I) Tropical Grassland

- 1) Long Grasses, hard
- 2) dry conditions, high Temperature
- 3) Prone to fires, limiting growth of trees

4) Fauna → animals like Elephants
Lion, Giraffe, zebra etc

II Temperate Grasslands

- i) Soft, short grasses
- ii) Chernozem soil, fertile
- iii) Nutritious, and active
pasture grounds
- iv) wheat bowl of world



Threats posed to Banni Grasslands

- 1) Overgrazing → creating desertification
- 2) Flooding and over-irrigation —
leading to Salinization

3) Natural Disasters like Cyclones
frequency increase, damaging

4) Climate Change global warming →
Heat stress

5) Soil Pollution and Contamination -
duet. over fertilization & overflows

6) Encroachment and expansion of
human activities - agricultural
land conversion

Bamboo Grasslands, help
sustain the locals and maintain
ecology of the region, binding soil
and water retention

Ensuring SDG 15, and
SDG 15.1, 15.3 ~~loss~~ land neutrality,
Prevention of desertification through protection
of grasslands can be ensured.

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 क्राफ में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on
this margin

Ans 19:

Indian approach to secularism is rooted in ensuring constitutional ethos of equality and freedom, ~~whole~~ of religion.

(Article 14 balancing Article 25, 26 through doctrine of essentiality)

Secularism Challenging Inter-religious Domination

- 1) Protects minority rights - protection of practice, propagation and management of religious organisation [eg] Parsis, fire Temple
- 2) Equal promotion of all religion - principal distance doctrine of state sponsored pilgrimages for ~~both~~ Hajj, Amarnath etc.
- 3) Independence of functioning with separate board [eg] Akal Takht of Sikhs

4) Violation of universal principles enshrined
in constitution applied to all —

eg for Gender equality — Hindu Code Bill
restricted polyandry, Triple Talaq Act to
protect muslim women

Secularism challenging intra-religious
domination

1) Discriminatory practices within
religions countered —

eg Untouchability — Dalits in Hinduism
banned under Article 17

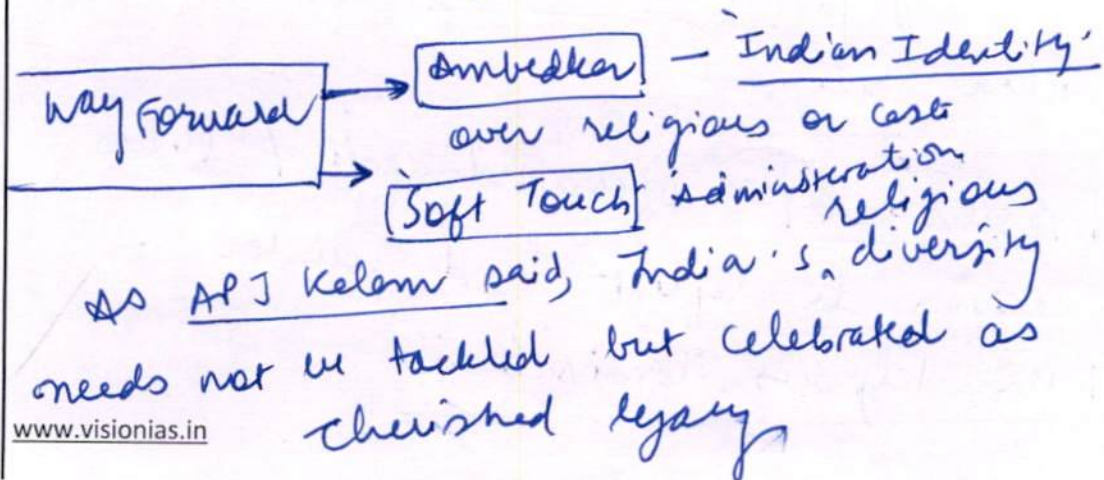
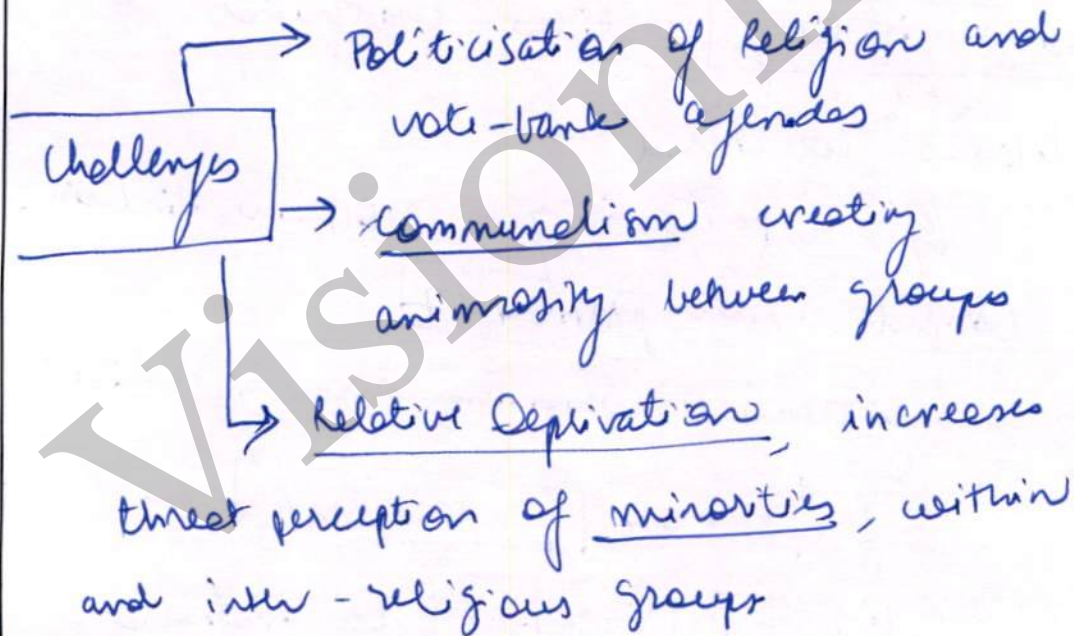
2) Sati practice prohibition, Dowry prohibition
Act → promote Gender Justice —
challenging patriarchal domination
within religion

3) Reservations to backward castes & tribes
medium to uplift and counter —
intra-religious domination

4) Schemes to promote minorities participation within religion -

[4] Parmanand Muslims - PM Awas Yojna support

5) Constitutional Remedies to all sects, sects, individuals within religion ⇒ Right to not practice religion also included



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

15

Indian urban population is 33%, projected to reach 50% by 2050, which will exaggerate the inequality and exclusion in cities.

Rising Inequality & Social Exclusion in Indian Cities

- 1) Slums - 17% of urban population with poor living conditions
- 2) water shortage with 54% households under Niti Aayog, are excluded from regular water supply
- 3) Urban poverty further limits access to education, healthcare facilities
- 4) Kangrajan Committee → 25% more cost of living

4) Pollution impacts the poor and vulnerable [eg] no water, Air purifier access ~~no~~ to upper class

5) Heat waves, urban flooding rising, making urban areas unsafe for living
[eg] DRN Delhi death of 3 students

6) Gini coefficient of 0.35, despite migration, income rise, indicated skewed growth. [eg] Oxfam report → Bottom 50% only 10% of wealth

7) Access to public facilities, nutrition, limited, due to increased burden on resources

Steps to make urban Areas Egalitarian

⇒ PURA initiative: Providing urban amenities in rural Areas →

- ↳ Check migration
- ↳ Reduce burden on urban infrastructure

2) upgrading Urban infra capacity -

- ↳ Multi modal transport system
- ↳ Robust Education & public health care
- ↳ Maintenance of old sewage drainage systems
- ↳ Slum Rehabilitation Act implementation

3) Employment opportunities → Urban Job cards, [1] Odisha model

4) Skilling and Reskilling - with prior learning certification, vocational training and create inclusive society

5) Mission Karmam → to develop suburbs, magnet-cities [4] Merrut, Alwar, Noida near Delhi

6) Public Utilities access to all [4] Jal Jeevan Mission

Thus, with aim of [SDG 11] Sustainable cities can be created which is inclusive and egalitarian.