



**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. : 01003945

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHILPA CHAUHAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

**ENGLISH**

तारीख  
Date

**24 August 2024**

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

केंद्र  
Centre

**011 (Dehradun)**

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></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;"><b>Important Instructions</b></p> <p>Candidates should read the un- tioned 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)	

**प्रासांक 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)		
<b>सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b>					



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### 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.

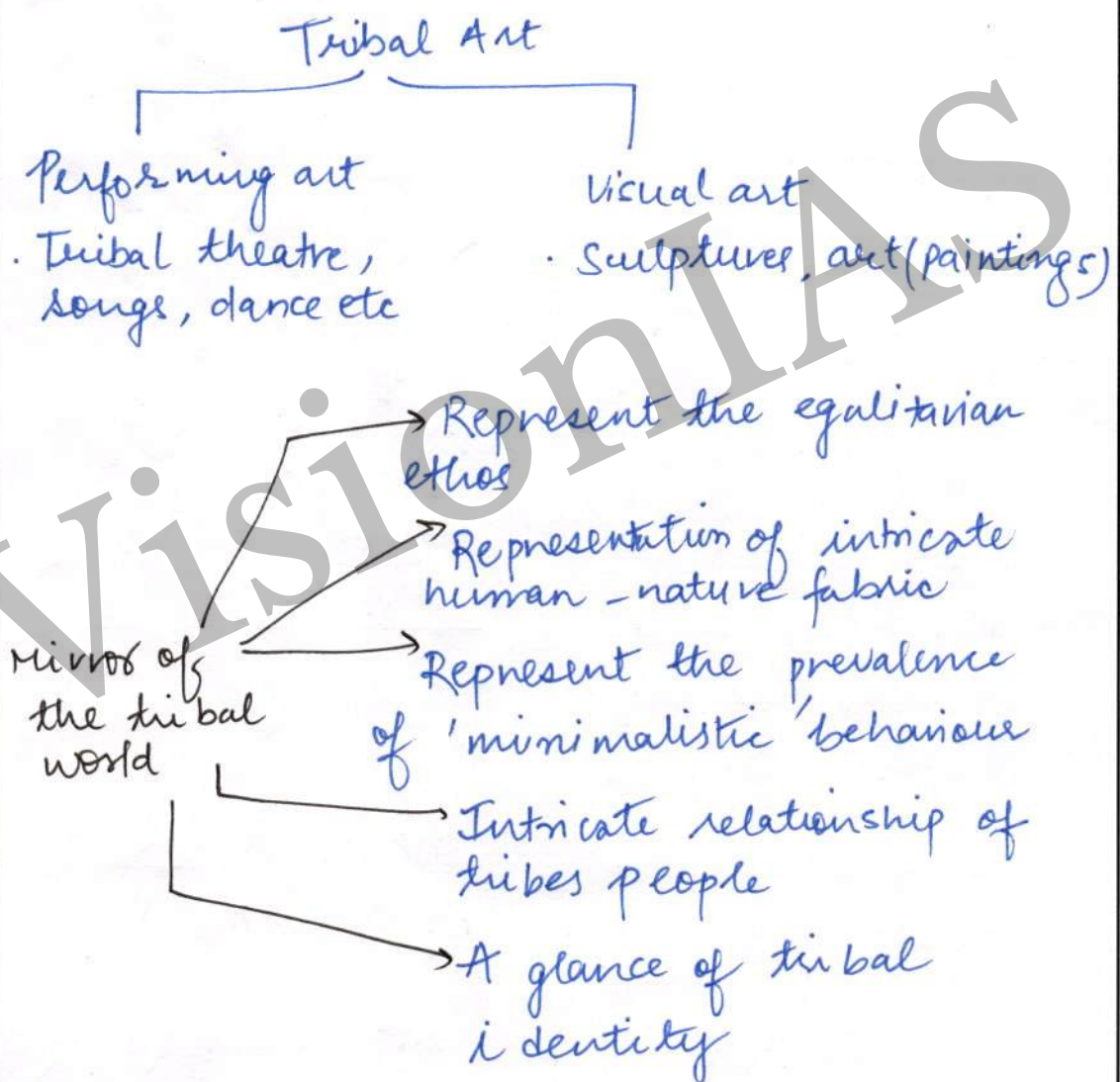
जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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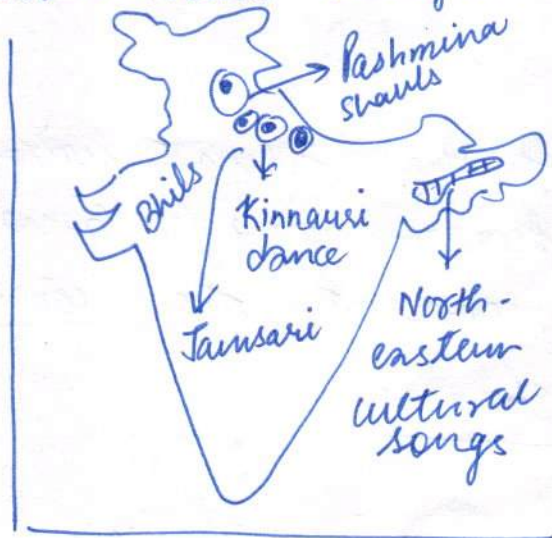
India, as a crucible of civilization, has vibrant tribal community. The art from the 'margins', as oftenly misconstrued, contribute immensely to Indian identity.



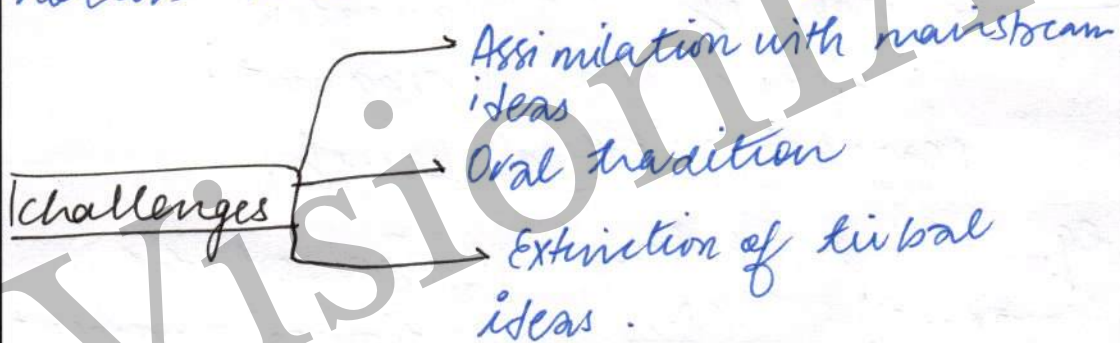
© Tribal art resembles the tribal

closeness to their immediate surroundings, as opposed from main-stream beliefs.

① The tribal art through 'writings' and 'presentation' in main media has undergone significant changes.



Tribal voices like Nismala Pantul has brought these notions into the main foray.



In the jamsari tribe of Uttarakhand, the different culture faces challenges.

However, due to various initiatives like TRIFED, GI tagging, cultural repository of tribes are getting new frontiers.

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

As the stalwart figures of Indian freedom struggle, Gandhi and Nehru represent the 'conscience of Indian Struggle'

	Mahatma Gandhi	Nehru
<u>Grounds</u> <u>Outlook</u>	Driven by ethos of non violence and ' <u>peaceful agitation</u> ' eg. calling off non cooperation after chauri-chaura	Driven by greater pragmatic belief. ○ espoused for continued movement after chauri-chaura
<u>Ideology</u>	Principle of Satyagraha eg. opposed the ideas of revolutionaries	Realism based on circumstances praised the efforts, despite ideological differences

## Gandhi

Economic ideas Based on ideas of minimalism  
eg. support for cottage industry

ideas on caste supported the varna system  
(albeit discrimination)

ideas on religion highly religious, supported religion in politics

However, shared common ideas

both supported independence through peaceful measures

promoted internationalism

espoused social reform

supported constitutional means for freedom

## Nehru

supported economic progress through different economic means.  
eg. Support for big industries

called for rationality on scientific lines

espoused 'secularism' in public places.

3.

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

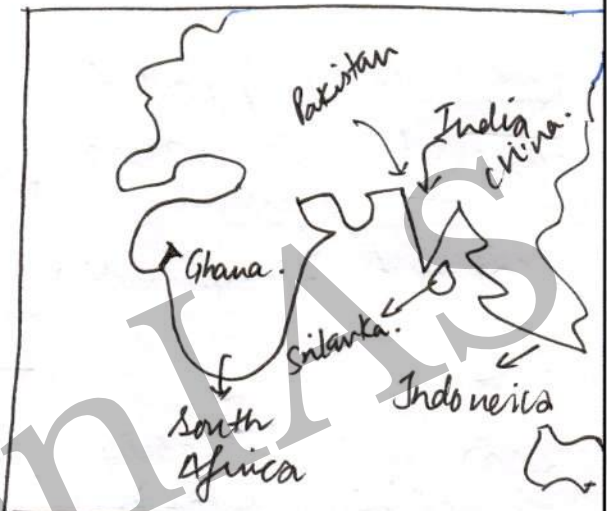
What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हफ्ते में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The post world war II, era augmented the process of decolonization, across Africa and Asia, spurred by various factors.

World war II, the key watershed moment in the history of world, has far reaching impacts on nations.



factors leading to decolonization

Decolonization Post WW-II

1) The world-war II, embroiled various colonizing nations, impacting their capacity and will to continue the colonial plans.

eg. India (subsequent struggle Quit India movement 1942, naval mutiny 1946)

2) Rise of 'nationalism' in various, hitherto colonised nations

3) Weakening economies of colonial nations  
eg. Great Britain suffered huge losses due to war

4) Rise of Soviet Union, further led to exacerbation of de-colonization process

5) The involvement of USA, in the world war II, augmented the process

eg. The president of USA, furthered the decolonisation process (Atlantic Charter)

6) Increased communication among nations led to calls for unity, in the face of authoritarian challenges.

eg. Unanimous opposition of Nazism and Fascism

The establishment of institutions like UN and NAM, further augmented the 'nationalistic' ethos.

4.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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'Urban environment' has undergone various changes as outlined by ARC of IPCC.

The rapid urbanization, has put huge burden of 'human encroachment' in urban spaces.

Impact on water bodies-

World bank projects, by 2036, 40% Indians in urban spaces, that will exacerbate the situation further

i) Shrinking water spaces

eg. destruction of natural lakes in Bengaluru (Lake city)

ii) changing 'groundwater table' through concrete building.

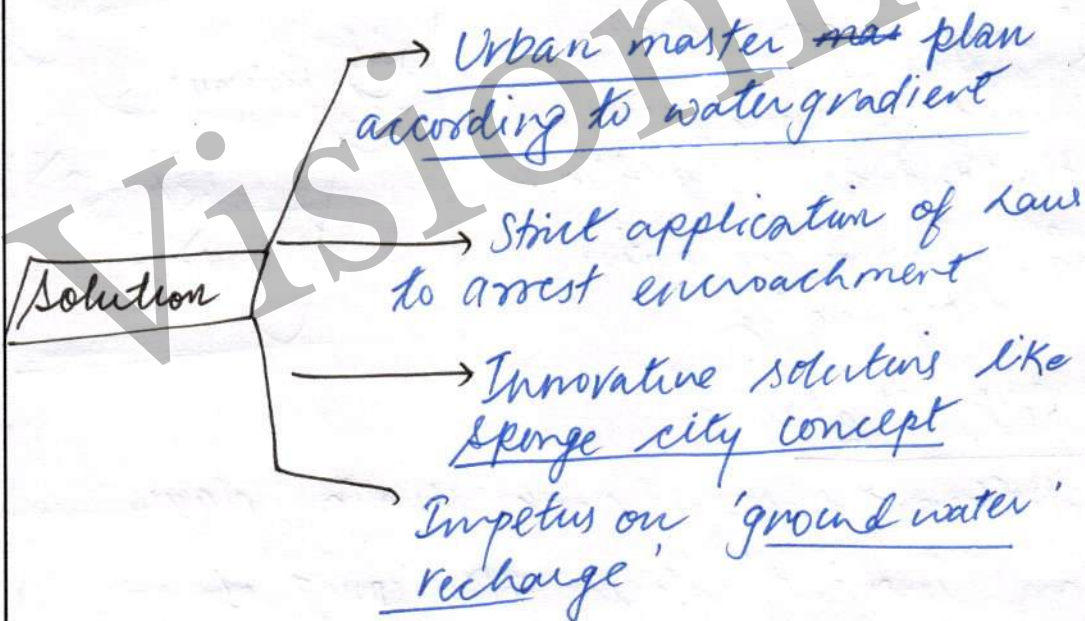
eg. pavements of concrete hinders aquifer recharge

iii) changes oxygen demand of water bodies

eg. Addition of chemicals enhances biological oxygen demand

iv) Urban construction impact the natural gradients of water flow  
eg. Absence of master plan has led to regular storm water problem

v) over-use by urban habitants has led to lowered groundwater level  
eg. As showcased by central groundwater database



Initiatives like AMRUT 2.0, focuses on sustainable development of urban spaces.

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 इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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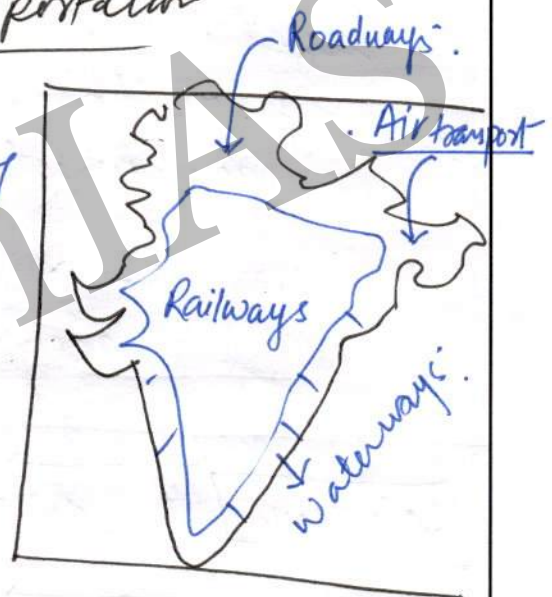
Geographical features, have intricate relationship with transportation systems of a particular geography.

Physical features impacting development and operation of transportation

1) Topography - topography

of any region has direct bearing on transportation system.

eg. Railways for plain topography



2) Rock Strata -

Different type of rock strata, plays an important role in development of transportation.

eg. Layered rocks of young orogeny are considered unsuitable for road transport

3) Vegetation cover - huge vegetation cover of eco-sensitive importance hinders laying of roadways or railways.  
eg. Arey forest protest

4) Underlying aquifers - The groundwater impact the geological stability of overlying rock strata.  
eg. Aquifer puncturing in Joshimath leading to land subsidence

5) Gradient of rock aspect - The gradient of rock (steep/gentle), has huge bearing  
eg. Kangri landslide in Himachal Pradesh

6) Water depth - for water transportation, the slope of river channel along with depth (inclusive of bottom bedifl decides) water mass of transportation  
eg. Suitability of Ganges in its lower/middle course

Technological developments like in aviation however, has opened huge avenues for faster transportation.

6.

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

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

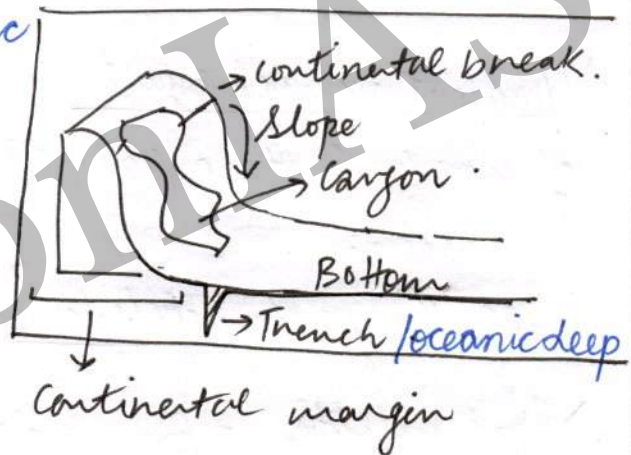
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उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

The ocean bottom relief, has myriad landforms. Ocean trenches are the most peculiar of these.

Ocean trenches - these are the deepest points of oceanic relief. They are found close to continental margin along with oceanic canyons.

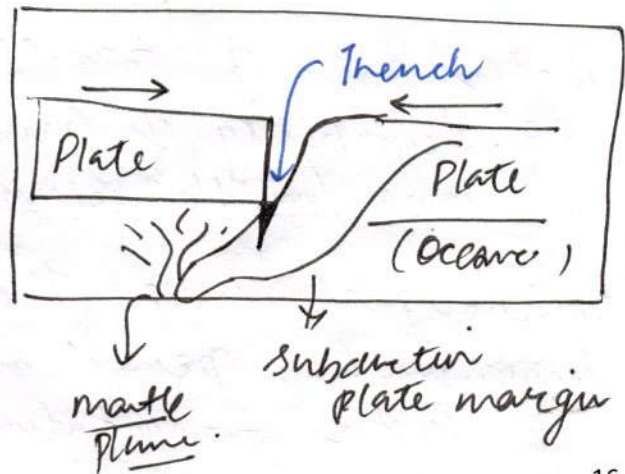
① Pacific ocean has the largest number of trenches.



Formation -

① Trenches are formed at the Subduction Zone of margin of plates.

② Convectonal currents leading



to convergence of plates, lead to submergence and subsequent melting of denser (oceanic) plate.

① The subduction zone, where one plate slides past the other, is the zone of formation of trench.

Significant characteristics -

- i) these are the zone of huge tectonic activity.
- ii) proximity of 'mantle plume' zone
- iii) hotbed of oceanic tsunamis due to vertical displacement of water
- iv) aids in study of 'tectonics'
- v) forms the deepest parts of earth.

The sea floor spreading studies under Hamy Hess, has led to greater knowledge about the peculiar oceanic relief like trenches.

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

The climate change induced extremities of weather events, has huge socio-economic ramifications.

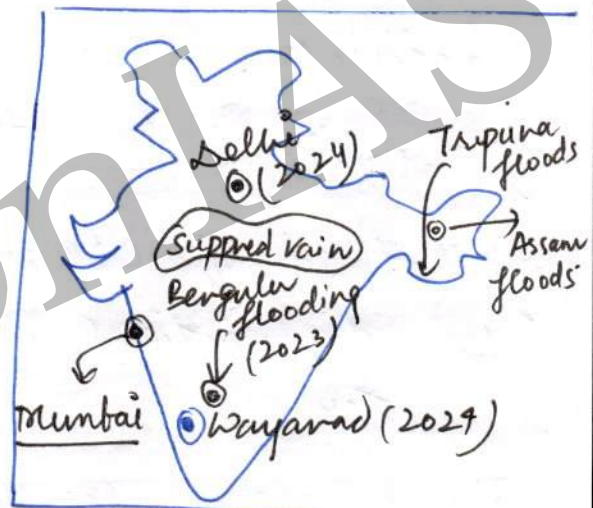
Rainfall, as a type of precipitation has undergone significant change temporally and spatially both.

Reasons -

i) Climate change -

is one of the major reasons for recent extreme rainfall events.

eg. Changing pattern of rainfall



Recent extreme events

ii) Changes in Arabian sea pressure system -

due to fast warming of Arabian sea, the southward shift of pressure

cells have led to huge changes in rainfall pattern.

eg. In recent incessant rainfall in wayanad, the Arabian sea played an important role

iii) human made factors - Anthropogenic factors through altering albedo, transpiration losses by trees, have led to huge changes.

Wayanad has lost around 62% of its green cover between 1950 and 2018

iv) Increasing heat waves - The warming due to human activities has led to changes in pressure systems.  
eg. Below average (LPA) in July (monsoon) (weak monsoon trough)

way ahead - Along with faster adaptation methods, extreme weather events would require huge finances to insulate climatic systems.

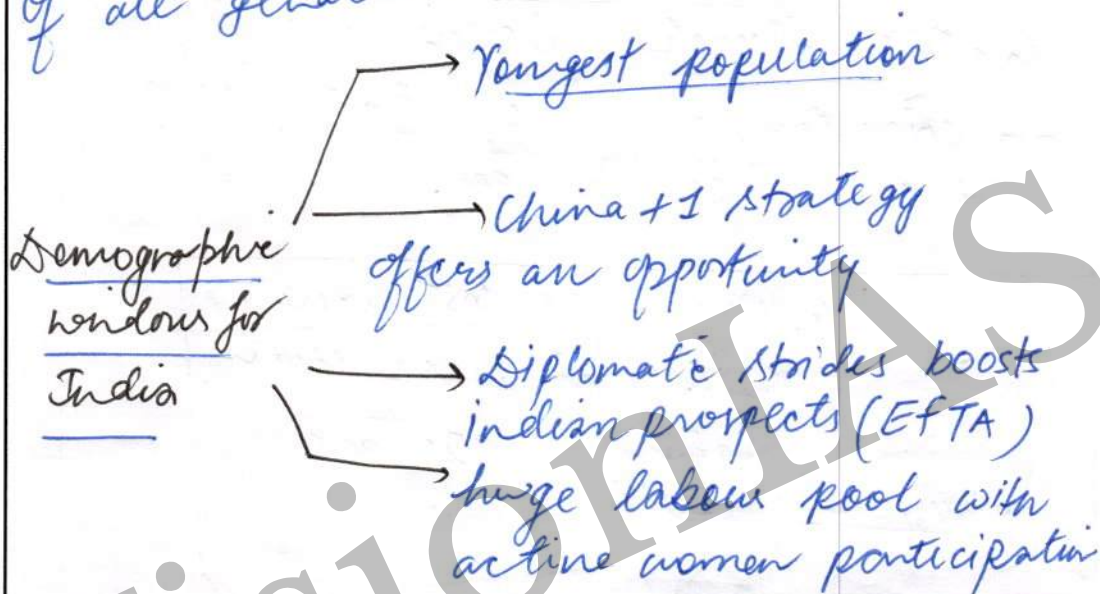
8.

वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसंख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Demographic dividend window offers India many opportunities with active participation of all genders.

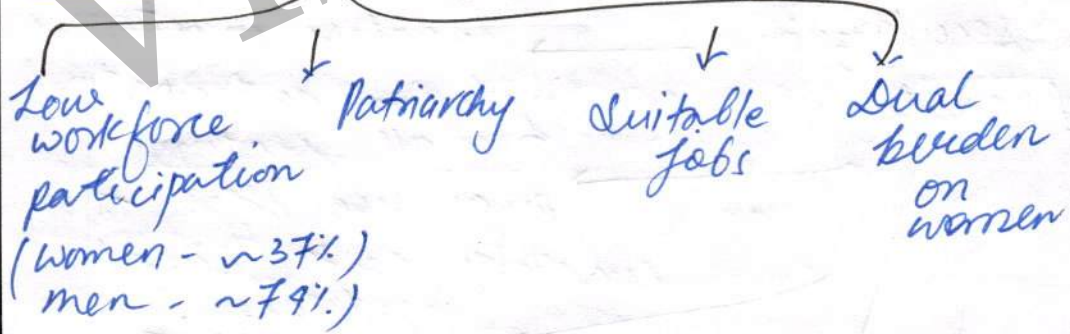


### Including women - An imperative

- ① As half of the demography, their participation will boost GDP, as outlined by world bank
- ② Will Augment human resource development
- ③ 'An educated women in workforce, can argue well for all'

- ① improves societal prospects  
eg. Breaking glass ceiling/glass cliff
- ② huge opportunity cost of keeping women out of work force  
eg. Empirical data shows, with greater participation of women, economies tend to perform better (Bangladesh)
- ③ Can help reduce various problems  
eg. Smart environmental choices with information (Life)  
: Lowering subsidy burden

However challenges prevail



Schemes like Standup India, Mudra that lays special impetus on women are steps in right direction.

9.

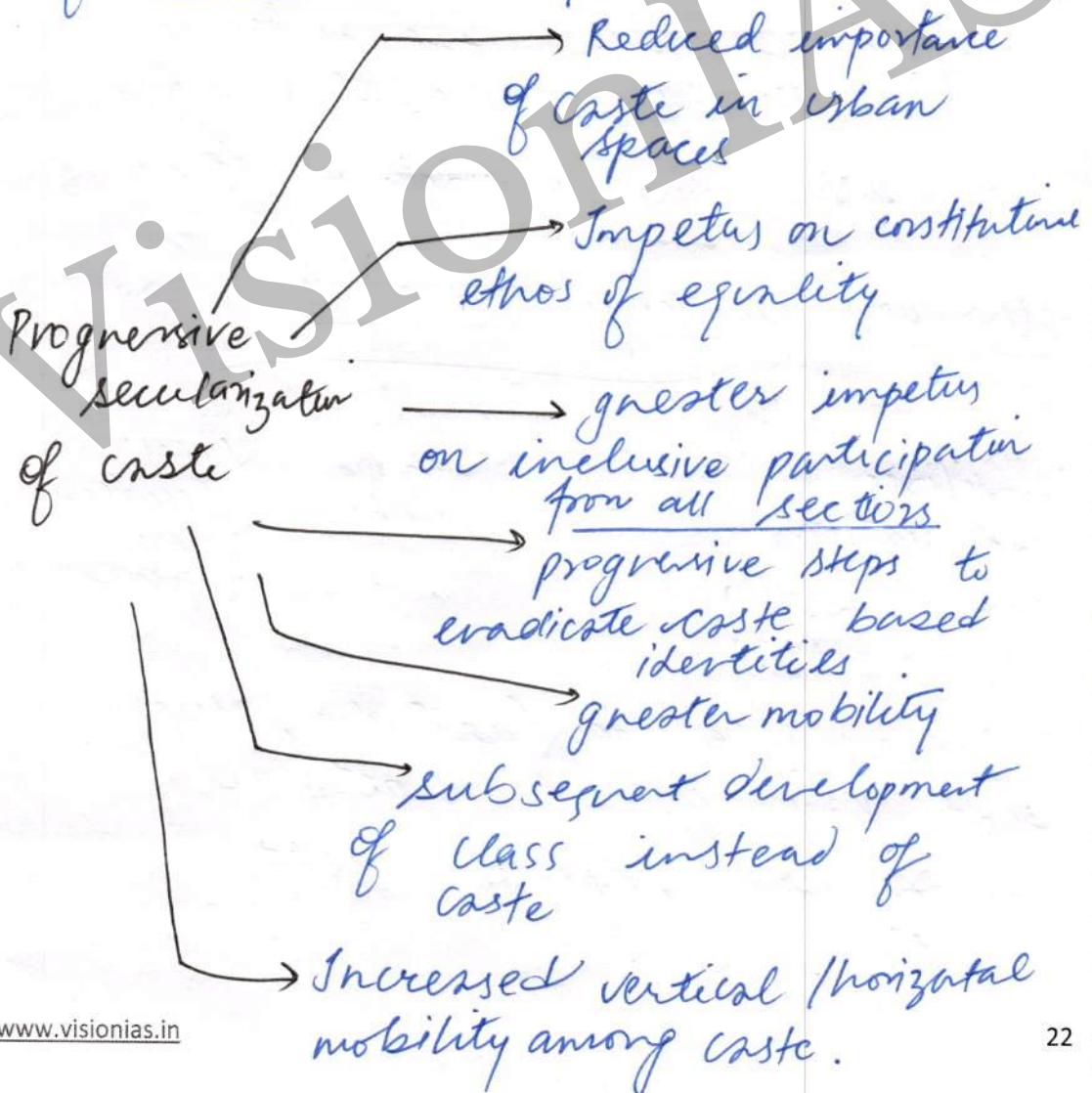
क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)  
Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words)

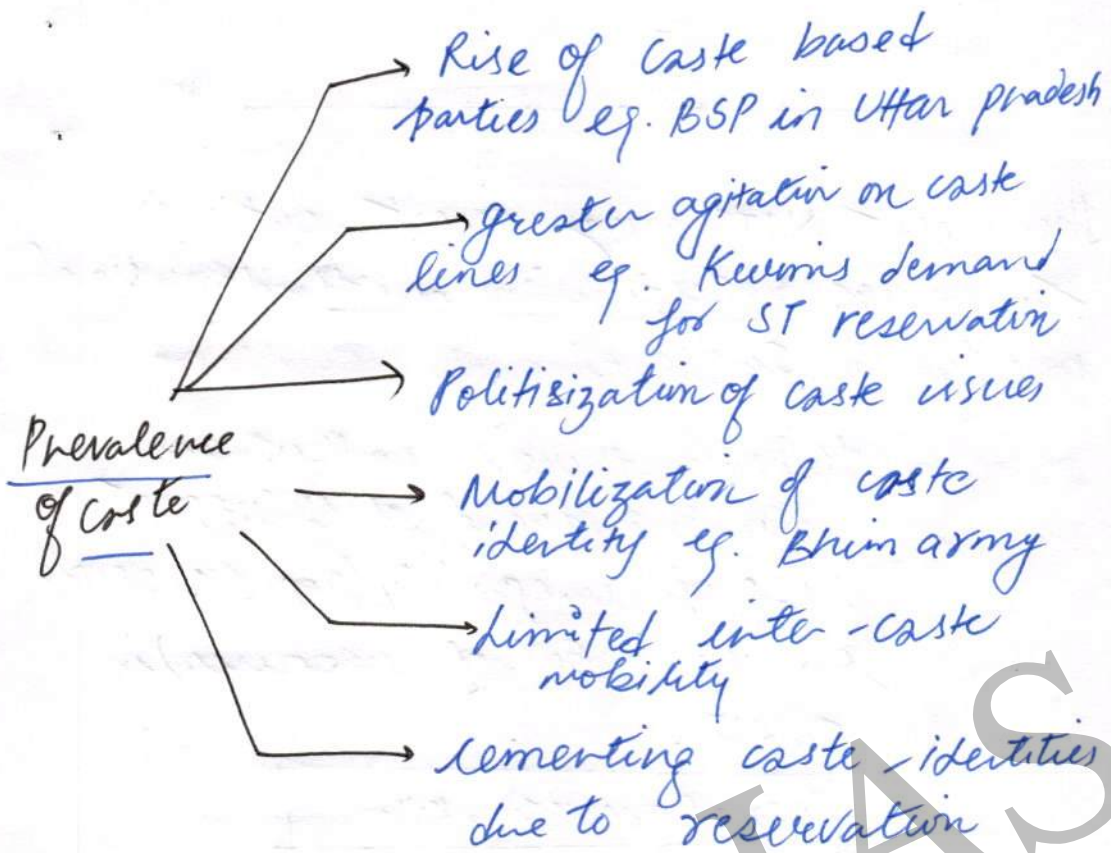
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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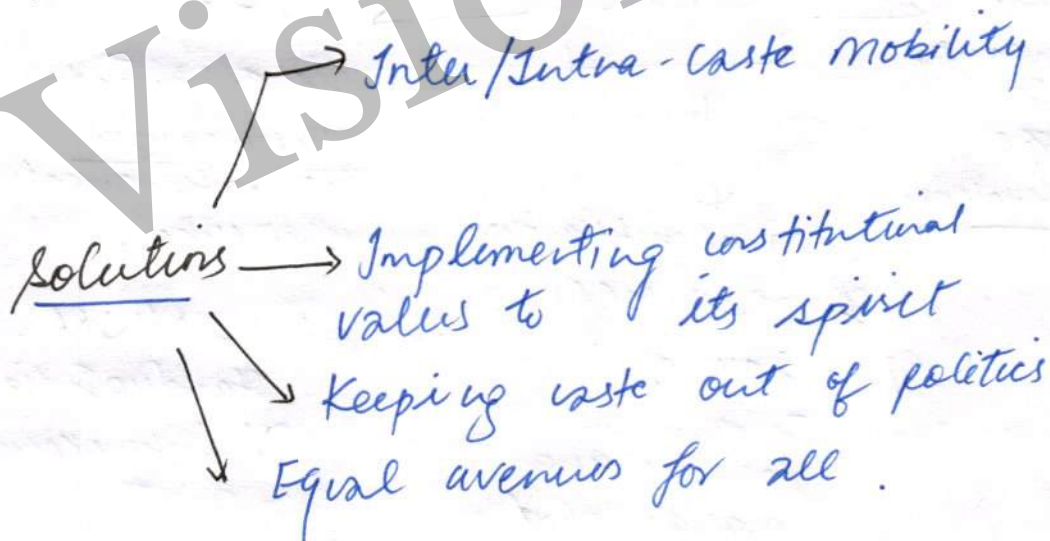
'Secularization' refers to the lowering importance of religion in public sphere.

\* Secularization of caste refers to the phenomena of 'lowering importance of caste' in society.





⑥ Caste continues to play a dominant role in Indian social structure.



The Ambedkarite vision of India will foster only on equal principles of caste-discrimination less society.

10.

समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

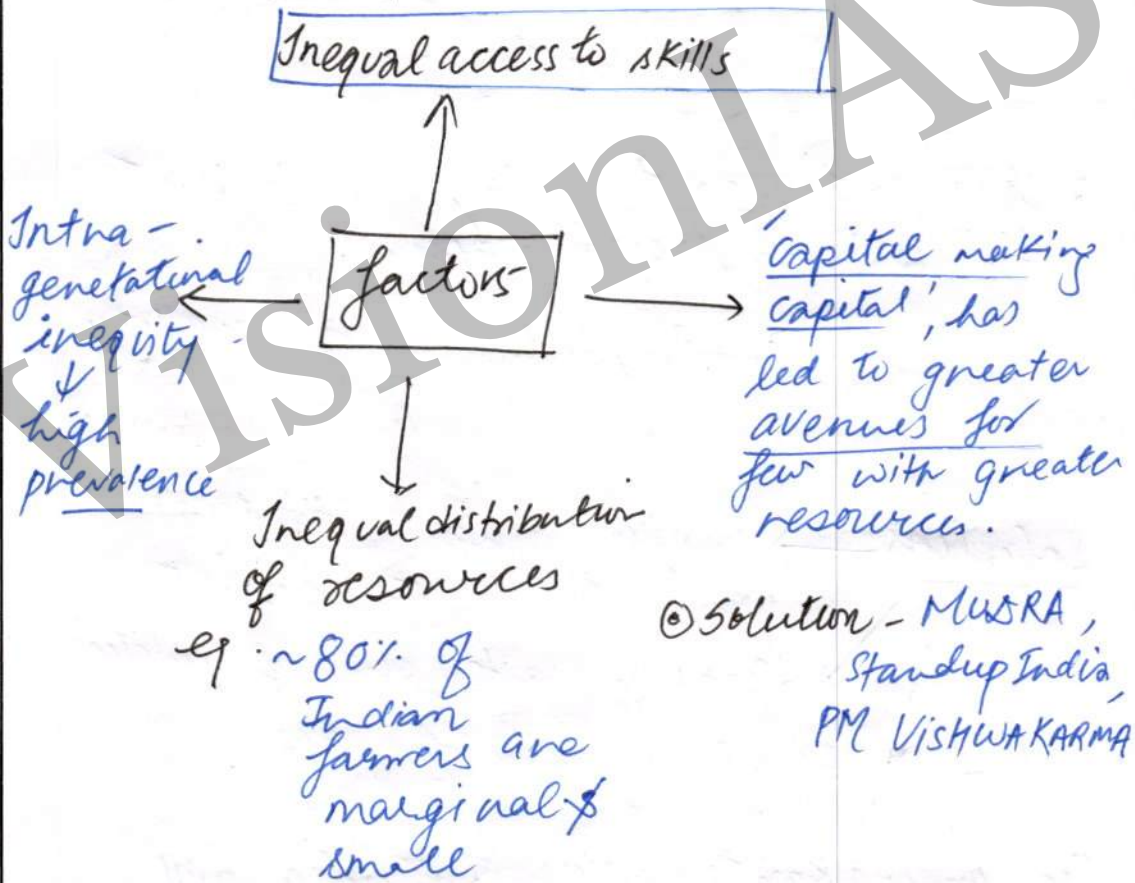
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टिकोण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The recent NITI ayog report, outlines the huge reduction in multi-dimensional poverty in India.

However, there's rather an alarming trend of subsequent rise of inequality (top 1% people owning ~ 50% of resources) in India.

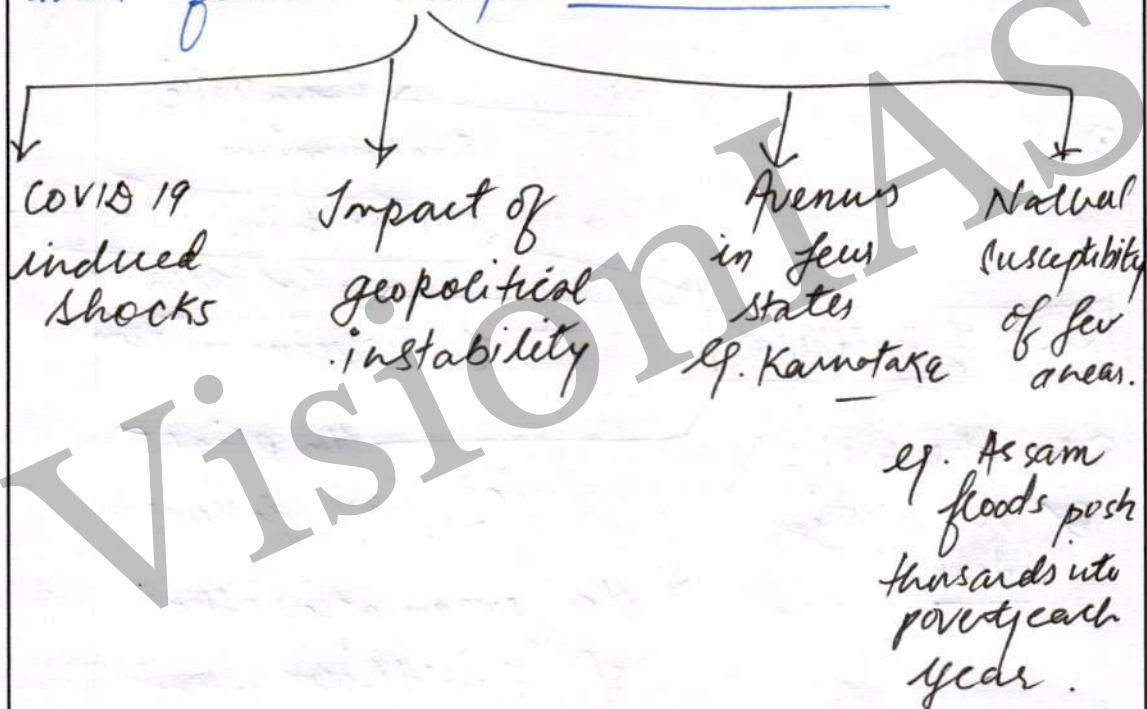


© further, gender stereotype, resource availability for few sectors of

Vulnerable category makes it further difficult for accessing opportunities.

The glaring '80 crore' beneficiaries under 'PM Anna Yojana' itself serve as a grim reminder.

Further, inequality has various dimensions that further complicate the issue.



⊙ As highlighted by Gini coefficient, however, the inequality pattern, is somewhat narrowing in India. Initiatives like recently launched 'Youth Internship under CSR' will augur well for India.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The crucible of Indian civilization through interactions of Buddhism and Brahminism, has led to development of current Indic identity.

⊙

Rise of Buddhism

⊙ On the ruin of ritualistic ideas

Ritualistic Brahminism

Support from ruling class  
Solidification of discrimination

The plight of lay followers

The pragmatic ethos of Buddhism

⊙ Buddhism flourished during Mauryas, Kushans etc, however subsequent competition between the two, led to its decline.

\* Rise of 'Guptas' paved the way for revival of importance of 'Hinduism'

Brahminism /  
Buddhism

Direct  
Contestation

→ The revival of ideas of 'egalitarianism' in 'Hinduism'

→ The patronage of top brass led to 'funding' for architecture, lay followers  
eg. the first temple of Deogarh in Gupta territory

→ further, in the east the 'palas' patronage to 'Buddhism', declined after the decline of Pala empire (last blow by Mihir Bhoja)

(\*) The subsequent changes in 'Buddhism' itself left in ruins

→ the increasing materialism in buddhist monks

→ the division of buddhism in various strands changed the principles

→ further, the changes brought in by 'Mahayana' buddhist

Order, made it similar to Hinduism:

→ The hostility of foreign attackers towards 'Buddhist learning centres' left them in ruins

→ The inculcation of ideas of equality into Hindu fold

→ greater acceptance to Shudras and women

\* This subsequently led to complete removal of 'Buddhist' order by 12th century.

However, the ideas of Buddhism has flourished to Tibet, South east Asia, China etc, which later marked the re-entry of Buddhism in India.

Hence, Hinduism found the 'royal' patronage along with greater following among lay people.

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 दृष्टि में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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European chronicles are the rich source of 'material (written)' sources of Indian history.

Various travellers have left innumerable sources about Indic ways of medieval times -

1) Ibn Batuta - A traveller from Morocco, he has outlined a great detail of medieval India.

i) prevalence of caste system

ii) he has mentioned about 'sale' of animals and humans (women)

iii) mention of feudal distribution of land

iv) centrality of king over all resources

## 2) Francois Bernier (Mughal court)

- ⊙ A traveller from Europe, he visited Mughal court as a physician of Dara Shikoh
- ⊙ he mentioned about crop system of India
- ⊙ talked about revenue distribution and collection system eloquently
- ⊙ mentioned about prevalence of ruling elite and control over resources.

## 3) Chinese travellers - Assists the travel accounts of European (Fa Xien / Xiu Xiang)

## 4) Niccolo Conti -

- ⊙ Visited Vijayanagar empire
- ⊙ Gues into Vijayanagar's efficient water system
- ⊙ Importance of 'Rai-Nayak'

System

- ① mention of confrontations of Bijapur, Golconda, Ahmednagar contest
- ② Chronicles on power-distribution hierarchy in the empire.

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्मिग में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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VisionIAS

13.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हस्तिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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Battle of Plassey (1757) paved the way for European conquest of India.

Battle of Plassey fought between Nawab of Bengal, Sirajudaula, Awadh Nawab and Mughal King, against the British army under Clive's leadership had far-reaching ramifications -

For India -

- 1) Paved the way for first territorial possession in Indian territory
- 2) It exposed the division between Indian rulers
- 3) Led to the 'virtual control' of Bengal into English hands (puppet Nawabs)

4) The Bengal possession (furthered through Buxar, 1764), led to control of British over eastern India

5) This significantly rendered Mughal empire weak, eventually breaking into shatters.

6) The revenue garnered through Bengal solidified EIC's standing, supporting huge army (backed by crown in England)

For world -

"India is pivot of our empire, if we lose India, we lose our empire!"

these lines summed up the importance of India in British crown jewel.

(\*) Plassey battle, paved the way for British incursions into resource rich India.

(\*) Resources garnered in India, led to building strong army, that

supported British conquest elsewhere as well.

④ Led to strong British presence in India, thereby rendering British army strong in defeating French in Carnatic war, leading to peace treaty between French and British, impacting European history as well.

⑤ further placoy battle, was to decide the fortune for future British plans in its colonies.

⑥ In Europe, the 'six-year war', subsequent struggle of Dutch, French, Portuguese in India, left an indelible impact on all, deciding the future course of colonization for rest of the world.

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

Punjab and West Bengal, under India Independence Act (1947) underwent greatest changes, as neighbouring states of west and East Pakistan.

However, both had its own challenges.

\* The issues in Punjab.

i) Punjab as a border state had huge influx of migrants from west Pakistan.

ii) Punjab, despite having a common culture of 'Sikhism induced identity' to a great extent had division of Muslim and Sikh population on two sides of border.

iii) The Land demarcation 'Red cliff award', with clearer demarcation of border, made it easier to settle influx of refugees.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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iv) further common culture bind the people, which made it easier for authorities to assimilate masses into Indian territory.

v) further, rehabilitation took place across northern geography of India.

### West Bengal -

- i) stark differences of culture (Religion based)
- ii) huge population of Bengal with already high density
- iii) the assimilation of 'Bengali culture' into north-eastern states gave way to 'outsider' rhetoric
- iv) huge tribal population with clear ethnic distinction made

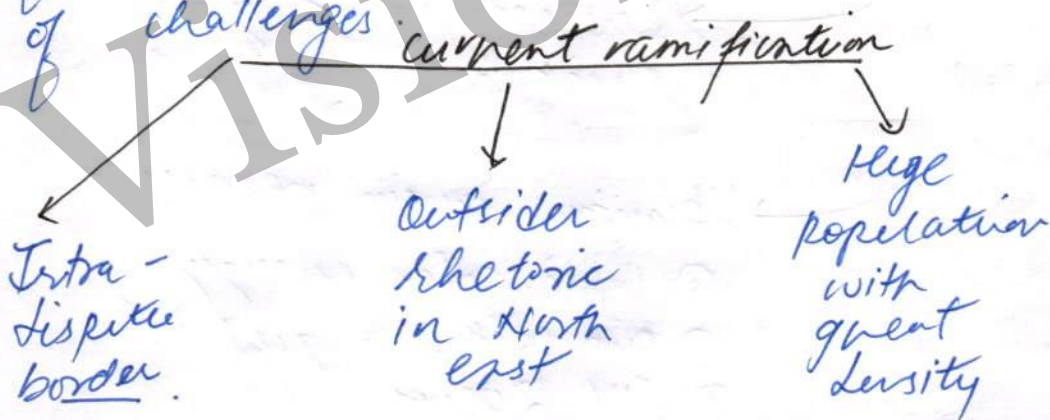
it a limiting factor

vi) further prevalence of 5th/6th schedule areas in North east

vii) the population was larger, when compared to influx in other border states.

viii) further 'the political consideration' played an important role as well.

The refugee crises on the aftermath of partition brought its own set of challenges.



Despite, the challenges India, assimilated the refugees on both borders, promoting its 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' re-established by passage of CAA 2019.

15.

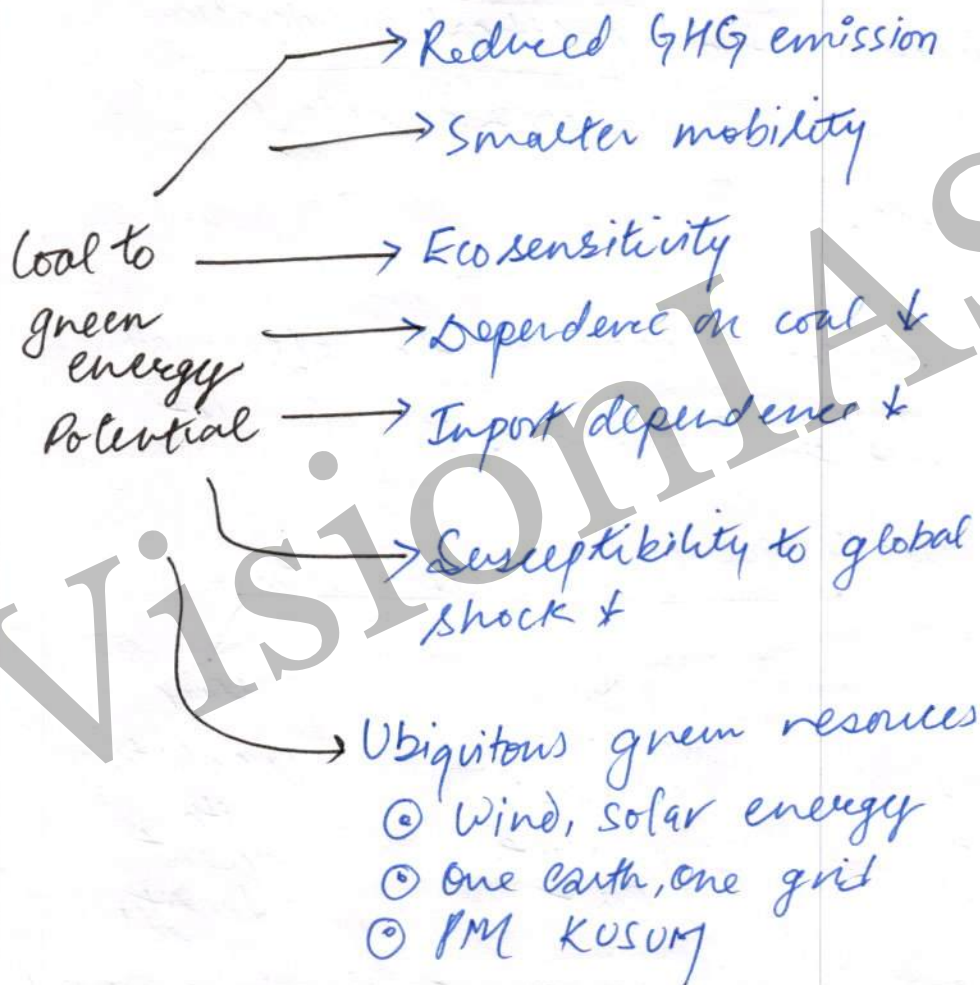
भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words)

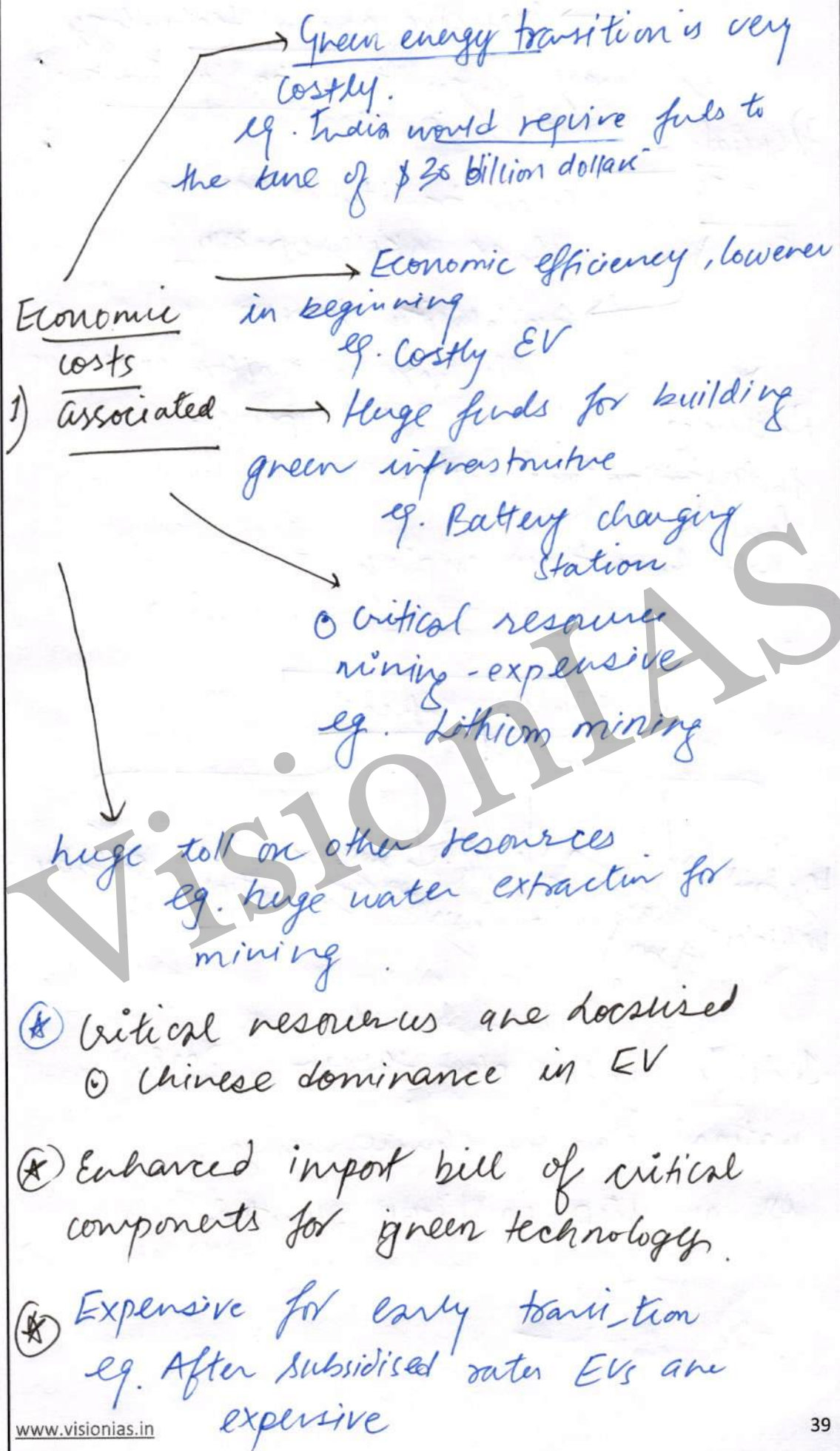
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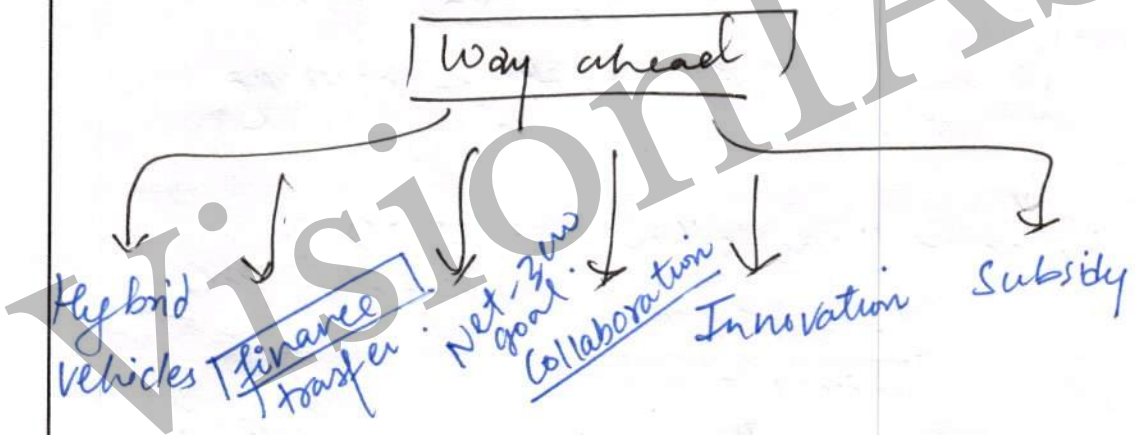
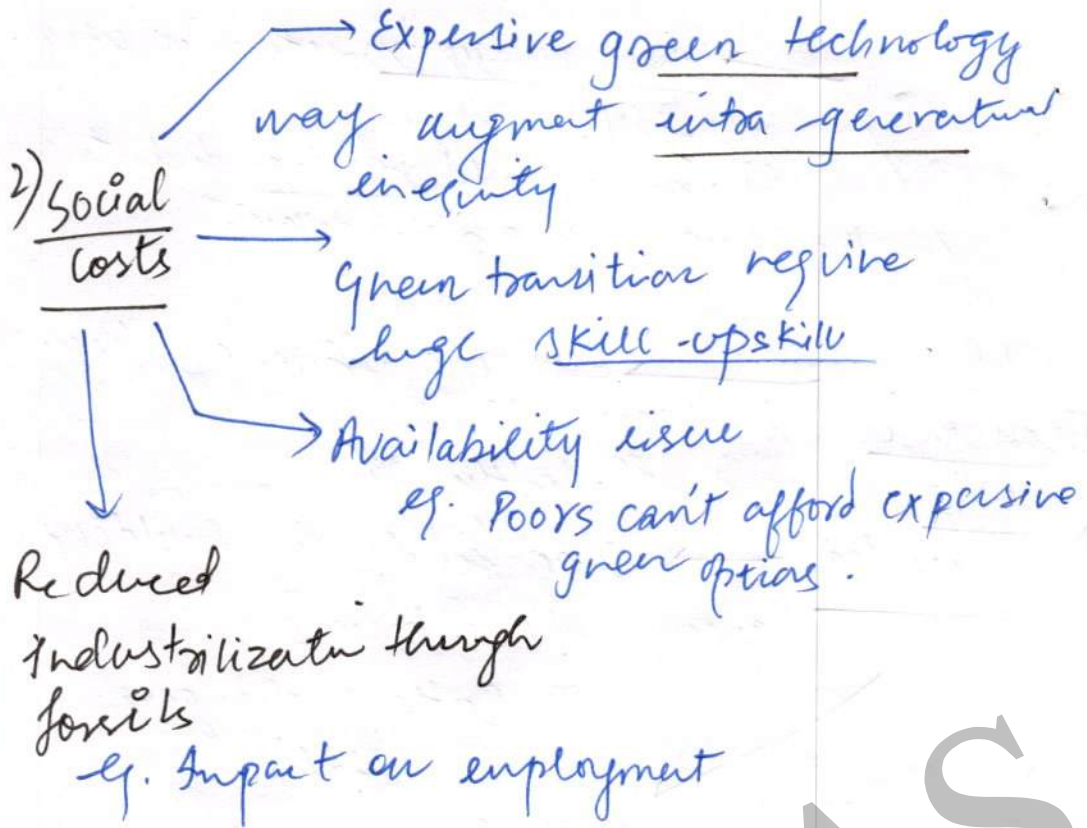
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The climate induced vagaries require urgent remedies like Glasgow - phase down idea, (26th COP)



However, this transition, for a developing nation has wide ranging ramifications -





India's action plan through 2008, national plan on climate change, is a step in right direction.

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

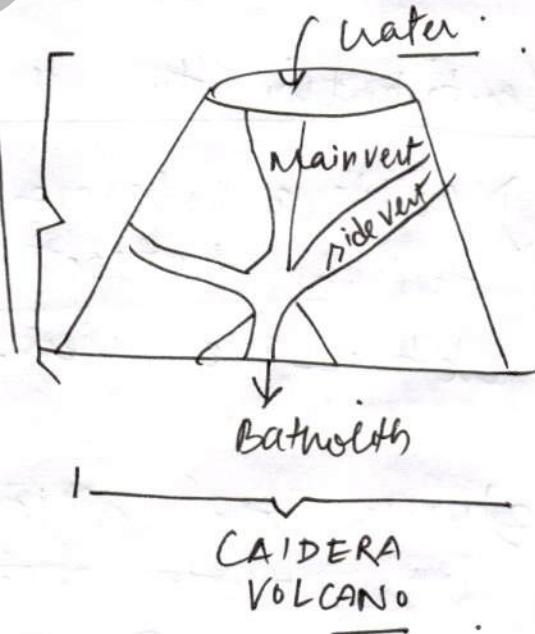
उम्मीदवारों को इस इकाई में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Volcanism refers to the process of rising mantle lava to the surface and associated landform formation.

⊙ Volcanic calderas, are a type of volcano, in a conical shape, that may have lake at top, in the open crater, accumulated through rain water. (After dormant volcano)

⊙ Formation process

Volcanic calderas are associated with the ooze of viscous lava, that forms the steep to gentler sides of a volcano.



① Caldera volcano are the most common type of volcanic formation.

② These are associated with 'source' of deeper depths, that supplies it with regular pyroclastic ooze.

③ further, the main vent, attached to the batholith (main conduit) act as the main source of lava eruption.

Contribution to a region

1) Caldera volcano act as the tourist hotspots due to their picturesque view.

2) with the adjoining plain areas, these volcanoes are the perfect places for geology.

enthusiasts

- \* They are the scenic spots
- \* They also act to enivision.

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्शिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
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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 waves refers to the temperature deviation from normal, that is characterised by extreme of temperature.

### Heat wave (As per IMD)

Absolute term

eg. If temperature for plains reaches beyond  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$

Relative term

eg. If temperature deviation is more than  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$  in any area.

Reasons for increased heat waves -

1) climate change induced changes to precipitation pattern temporal and spatial

2) The rising amplification of oceanic water has led to ramifications for atmospheric-oceanic system.

eg. West European heatwaves, 2024

3) The phenomena of heat wave has increased in urban areas due to urban heat Island.

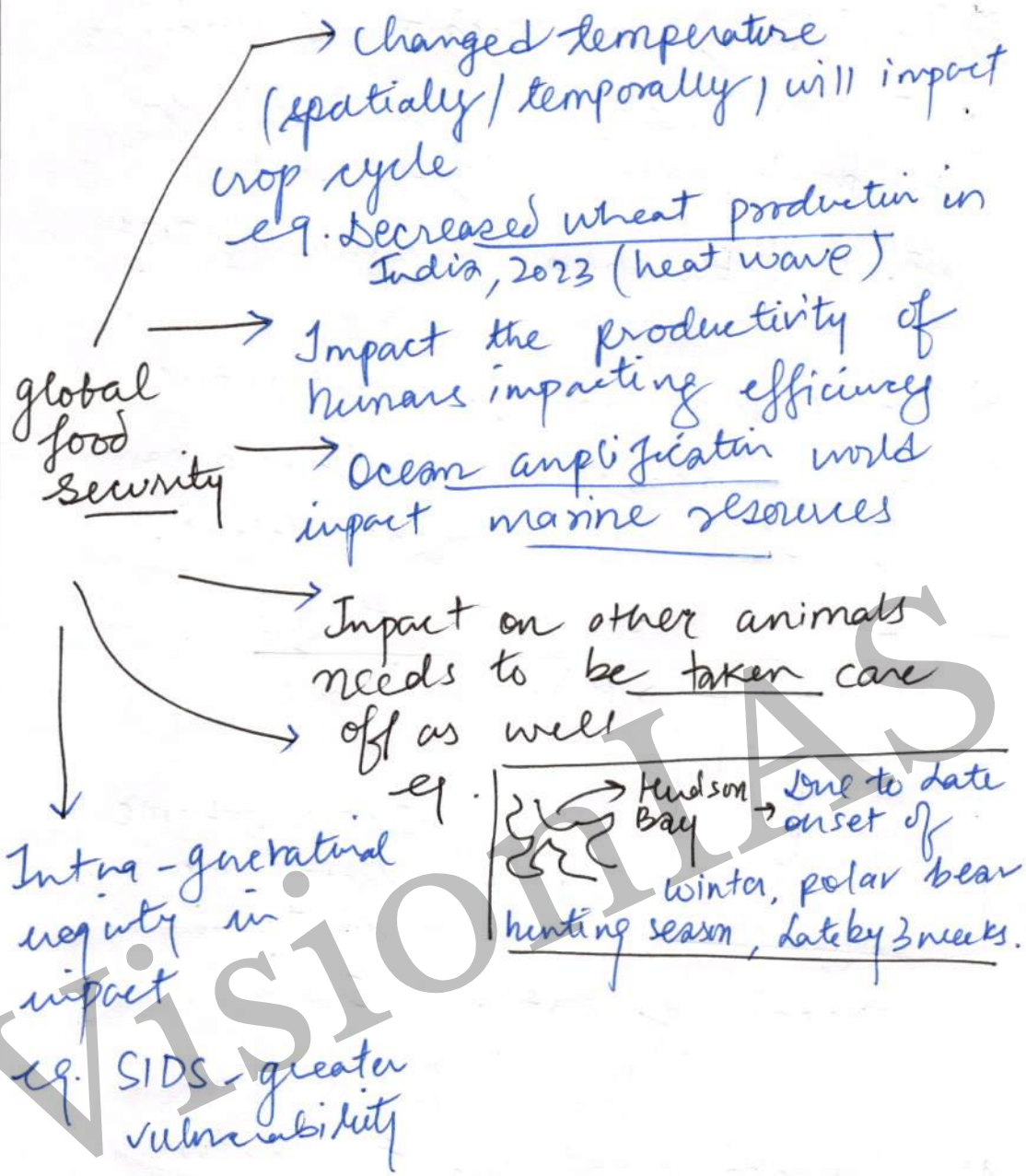


eg. 2024 extreme heat wave events in India

4) Enhanced heat, due to factors like reduced forest cover, water bodies.

eg. Destruction of 'Lungs of world' - Amazon

○ Regular destruction of 'kidneys' of ecosystem 'wetlands'



In such light the recent initiative by Ricetech and Maize, to develop zero tillage crop and climate smart Paddy are steps in direction right.

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

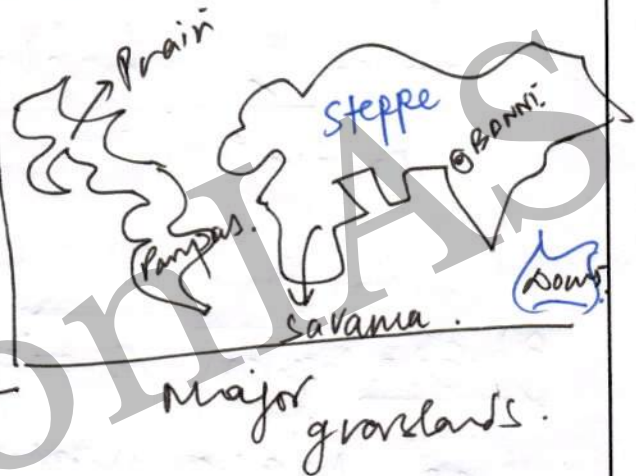
उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Grassland are the intermediate biome between forest and desert. They are considered seral community in ecological succession.

Characteristics of grassland biome

Temperate

Tropical



- 1) Marked by 'moderate rainfall' (Ranging from 60-70 cm - 110-120 cm)
- 2) Marked by huge biodiversity of flora & fauna
- 3) Characteristic species - grasses  
eg. Tussock tall grasses
- 4) Rejuvenation of ecosystem through annual fires.

5) Considered as the grain bowls of world  
eg. Temperate grassland

6) Marked by extensive commercial grain cultivation

7) Temperate grasslands are the zones of mechanised farm production

8) Ecological productive zones  
eg. Masai vana with huge prime productivity.

### Banni grasslands in India

⊙ With the general absence of grassland biome in India, Banni grasslands are the biome of



Western Indian Peninsula is Gujarat and few areas of Rajasthan.

(\*) species - wild asses, ~~caracals~~ (adapted to special conditions) etc

(\*) human encroachment poses great risk to banni grasslands

(\*) The human intervention through poaching of species, green tech initiative has wide ranging ramifications for banni grassland.

The biome restoration should be undertaken for utmost respect for ecological sensitivities.

19.

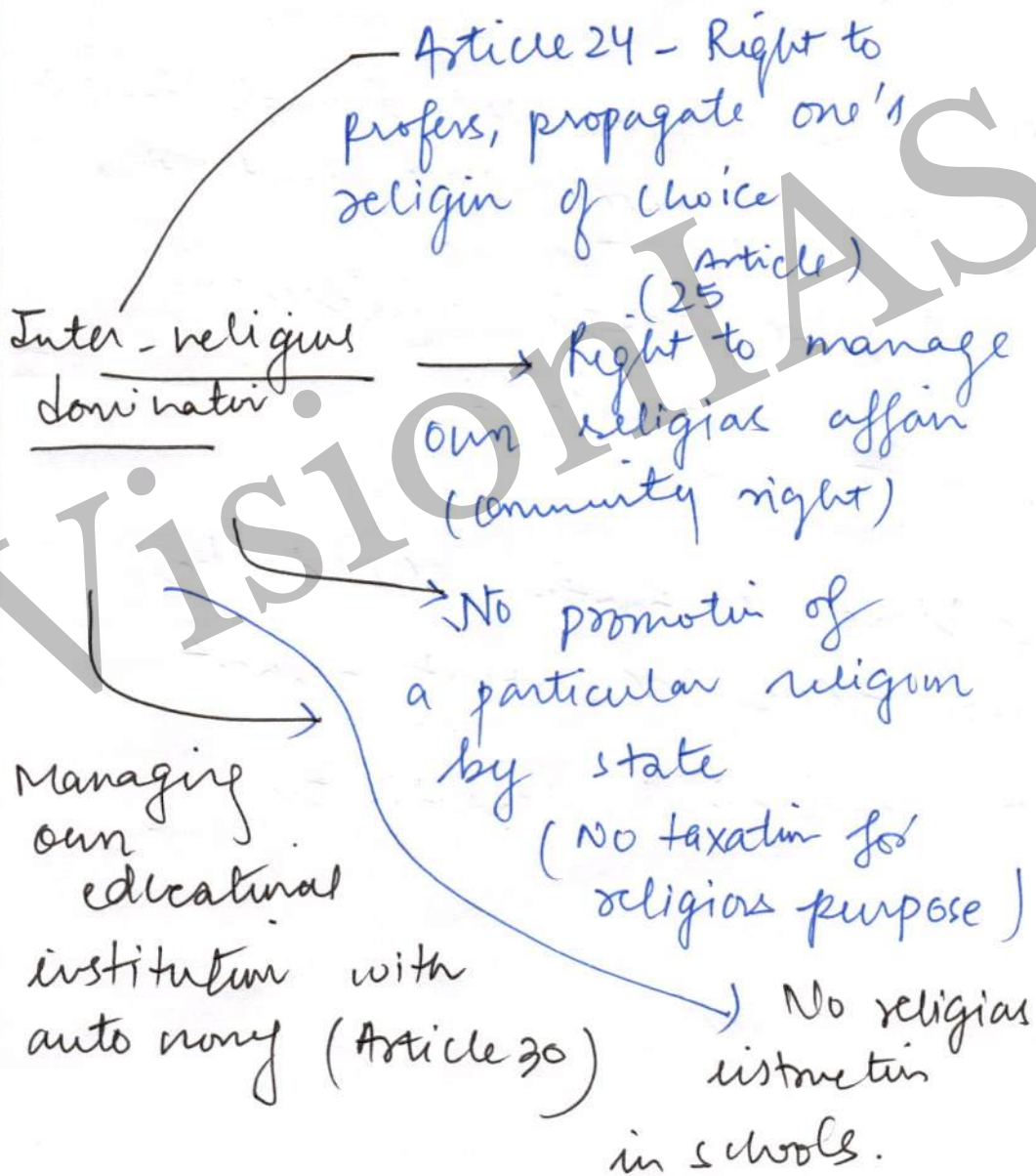
धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Indian secularism based on 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' and 'Sarva Dharma Sambhav', is unique to its identity.



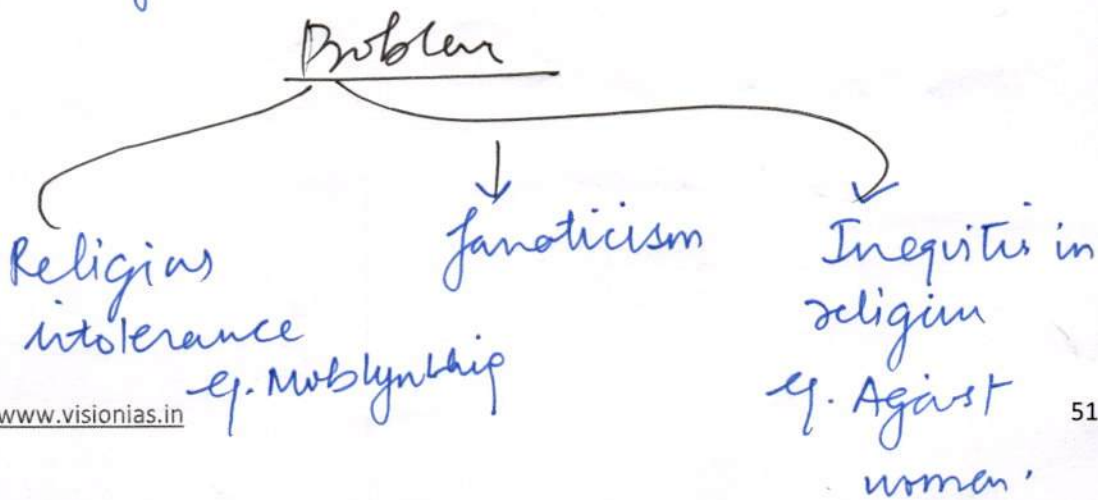
Further part III through articles 14, 15, 16, debar state from making any discrimination on state religious grounds.

Principled distance  
eg. can interfere in discriminatory practices

Intra-religious  
domination → No toleration for intra-religious inequity  
eg. Sarla Mudgal case

Bar on religious fanaticism for every religion

state can promote all religions  
eg. Haj subsidy



Indian secularism further gives scope for state to intervene through -

i) special legislative  
eg. Personal laws of people

ii) Inclusive diverse milieu.

eg. promoting harmony  
(fundamental duty)

\* Indian secularism is suited to Indian identity of

'Unity in diversity' as outlined by Pt. Nehru.

20.

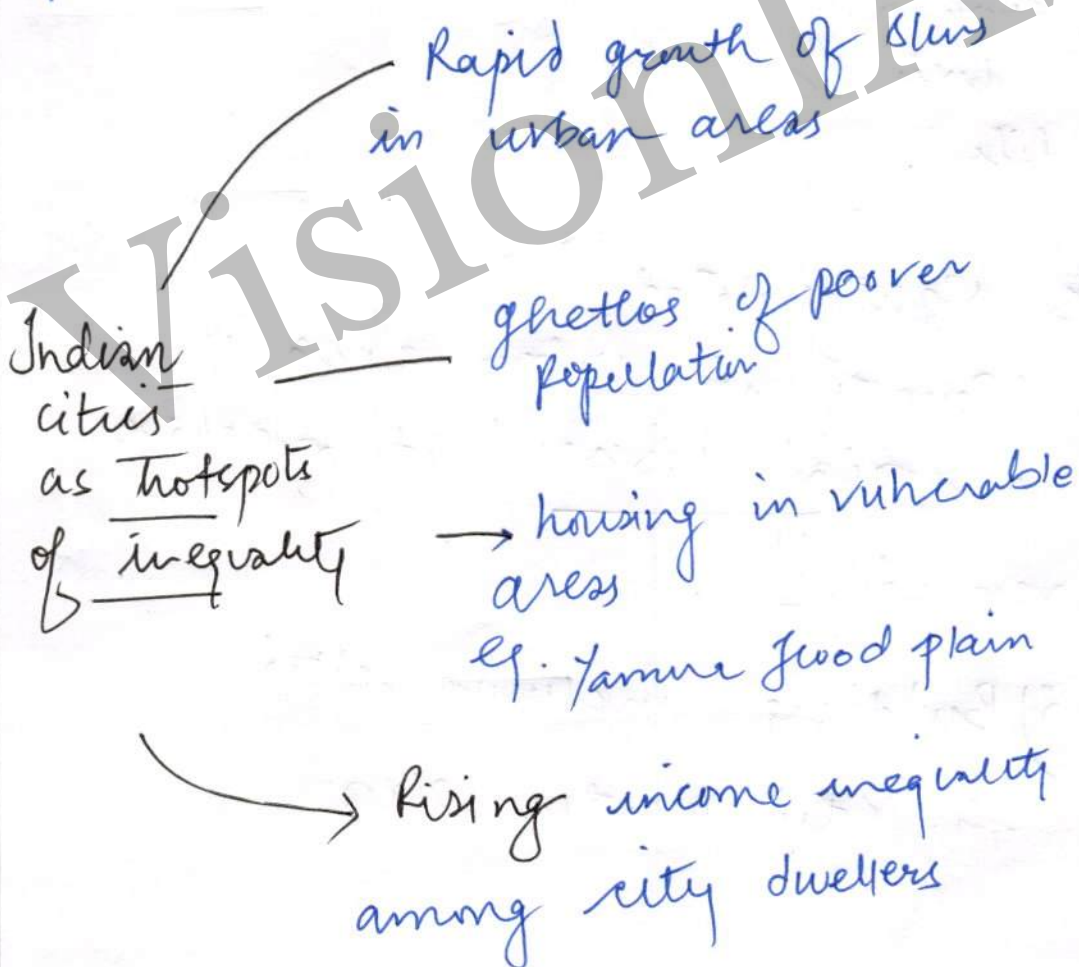
क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

Ans. With rapid urbanization, Indian cities are at receiving end of huge population. As per world bank by 2036, 40% of India's will be living in urban spaces.



job opportunities for all  
e.g. Gig work option

Different picture

increasing upwards  
mobility of urban  
people

huge avenues for  
startup and business

e.g. stand up India  
Initiative

participation  
from all  
boxes of  
life.

As rightly noted

'Poverty in urban area is  
a social issue' it require  
remedies.

i) Building inclusive cities  
e.g. city master plan

ii) Increasing mobility among people

iii) equal job avenues for all

iv) Including climate-smart technology to reduce vulnerability of masses.  
eg. flood mapping

v) Developing efficient transport system to decongest city areas.

vi) Promoting smart-city through (stakeholder based approach)  
eg. AMRUT 2.0.

Smart cities are not possible without smart sustainable villages.

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AL

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