



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. : 0130753

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Surbhi Patil

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENG

तारीख
Date

24/8/2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

Dehradun

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

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

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

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

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

Indian society is full of representation of art & tribal paintings showcasing a vast tapestry of cultural heritage.

Tribal art → Insights into cultural practices

① celebration of way of life and cultural assimilation

e.g. wall art showing daily chores and human connect



② Universal humanism and deeply religious connect with nature

e.g. use of natural colors like ochre, green

③ Co-habitation with animals, birds & plants in general

e.g. Bhimbetka paintings depict elephant, deer hunting.

(4) community festivals celebration
e.g. Lakshudya painting ^{celebration} depict society
celebrating festivals

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

Tribal art → values of tribal community

(1) value of love and compassion to human
being & nature
e.g. Pokra art - celebrating children

(2) syncretic & symbiotic relation with
people and animals

(3) presence of dharma - focus on good deeds
e.g. Kalighat painting depict Yamraj or
god of death

(4)

Tribal art should be preserved and protected
to serve as a beacon of India's soft power
EK Bharat Seivta Bharat can be expanded
to teach our children about tribal art
values in schools.

2.

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Indian freedom struggle was successful due to unremitting efforts and leadership of stalwarts - two of them were Mahatma Gandhi & JL Nehru

Approach towards Indian freedom struggle

Mahatma Gandhi

① Focus on non-violence and satyagraha to drive out British from India

② Focus on Ramroya and a country without any governance but Panchayat and village Panchayat (ग्राम - पंचायत)

JL Nehru

① He used dialogue & discussion as a means initially to gain freedom

② Socialist by ideas, he wanted an egalitarian society where people were equal

3) Continued with fast-unto death against separate electorates

4) Began non-cooperation at the confluence of Khilafat movement but ended it due to Chauri Chaura incident (against violence)

5) Believed in the power of people to gain freedom but continued struggle was not followed as people would get tired.

6) wanted Indians to participate in 2nd world war in a fight against fascism

3) He wanted representation for lower castes in the Indian democracy

4) wanted the movement to continue to end British rule. He was of opinion of struggle till the end to gain victory (S-U)

5) Did not believe initially, but post CML disobedience movement, came to adopt struggle - True struggle of Gandhi

6) wanted British to give Indians freedom first if they are fighting for democracy

They both contributed in immense ways for India's freedom, are becoming galerists of India & other Prime Ministers of India

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

World war II resulted in accelerated decolonization across the world as the colonial powers started leaving the countries and focused on own growth

Key factors that ^{led to} decolonisation

① Loss of economic potential of the Allies and colonial powers and they could not fight & subdue the countries & armies

② National awakening among the countries that they want to have self rule over countries.

Reform of social reforms in India led people to have faith in themselves

③ Real intention of colonial powers of loot, exhaustion and exploitation

came out in the open. As they fought for democracy as Allies in WW2 yet did not give freedom to countries

(4) National groupings based on collective ideologies led people to people connect and spread of ideas
e.g. Bandung Conference and non-aligned movement.

(5) Formation of United Nations accelerated decolonisation as ideas of \rightarrow liberty
 \rightarrow socialism
spread across \rightarrow democracy

(6) World war beginning and ideological connect with USSR/USA blocks led to further countries being decolonised.
e.g. Singapore in 1970s

(7)

Decolonisation led to revival of nationalistic tendencies and power of people to have self role, self identity and a free world to live in.

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

The recent floods in urbanised
Delhi, Mumbai, Gurgaon have caused
massive damage to life & livelihood.

With urban population set to rise from 30%
(Census 2011) to 50% by 2030,

human encroachment becomes a challenge

Impact on water bodies

(1) Over construction and concretisation
leads to blockage of natural flow of
water & rivers

e.g. Yamuna regularly floods the Delhi roads

(2) Stormwater drains become clogged
due to plashes, less groundwater seepage

(3) Lakes have been dried in Bangalore
for creating high rise apartments
e.g. Angerhi Bus stand was Mudikere
lake earlier

④ Pavements outside offices, buildings locate an obstruction to natural flow in downstream \rightarrow leading to flooding of apartments in Gurgaon

⑤ expansion of land around wetlands and reservoirs \rightarrow pollution, drainage problem, algal bloom e.g. Bellandur lake caught fire from industrial waste

⑥ Urban heat island effect where over construction lead to less groundwater recharge e.g. 400000m low level of groundwater in Pune.

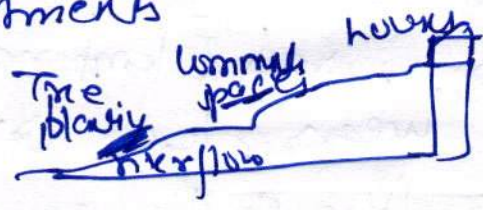
ways to deal

1) model building by laws

mandatory Rain water harvesting
honesty
less construction

2) effective & stringent methods on encroachment by builders — due to pressure of construction of apartments

3) construction away from flood plain zone.



Urban areas are a byproduct of economic growth. They need to be sustainable & environmental friendly for

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

Geographical features of the land are the determinants of infrastructural systems for effective transportation and people movement.

Physical geographical features → Development of Transportation

① Terrain & topography decides on the mode of transportation.

ex → Development of ropeway in mountainous areas like Shimshal to Markodyang.

ex → railway on relatively flat land

② Climate often helps in transportation

ex → rain & temperature determines the wear & tear or depreciation of infrastructure ex. network of iron.

6

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

VisionIAS

Geographical features have contributed to
the development

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

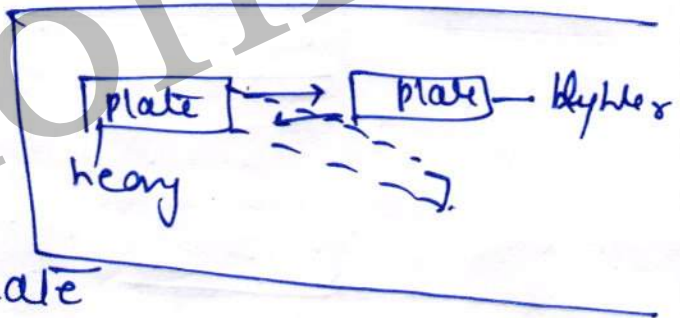
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean Trenches are geographical features found in the deepest regions of oceans creating a unique ecosystem

Ocean Trenches formation

① When ocean-continent or ocean ocean plates collide, leading to subduction of the heavier plate

② The gap gets created when the subducting plate



melts under heavy temperature and pressure

③ Open these Trenches have underwater volcanoes formed as magma may rise up.

Ocean relief formations

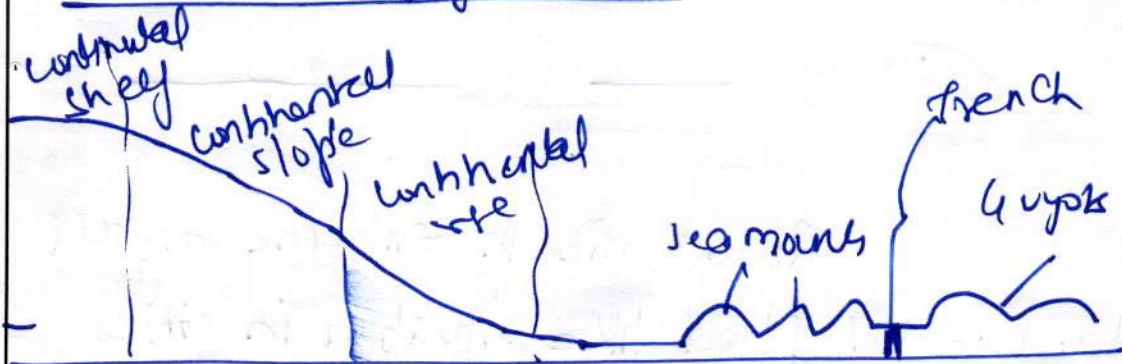


Fig: - Ocean Relief features

- ① Continental shelf provides vast richness of life with various seashells, fishes and food.
- ② Continental slope - sudden fall in slope leading to height difference - creating the mesobathyal zone and conducting environment for big fishes.
- ③ Sea mounts and Guyot are often found at the bottom of ocean giving life to woods, algae & local life.
- ④ It's filled with nutrients at the top while bottom generally is a barren zone with low oxygen & light.
- ⑤ Poly metallic nodules are also found at the bottom of oceans.

Need is for international collaboration to protect the vast expansion of oceans for

7.

हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Recent rise in extreme rainfall has created flood like situation in cities like Delhi, Mumbai

Reasons behind increasing no. of extreme rainfall events

① climate change & global warming have exacerbated climate variation, monsoon become erratic

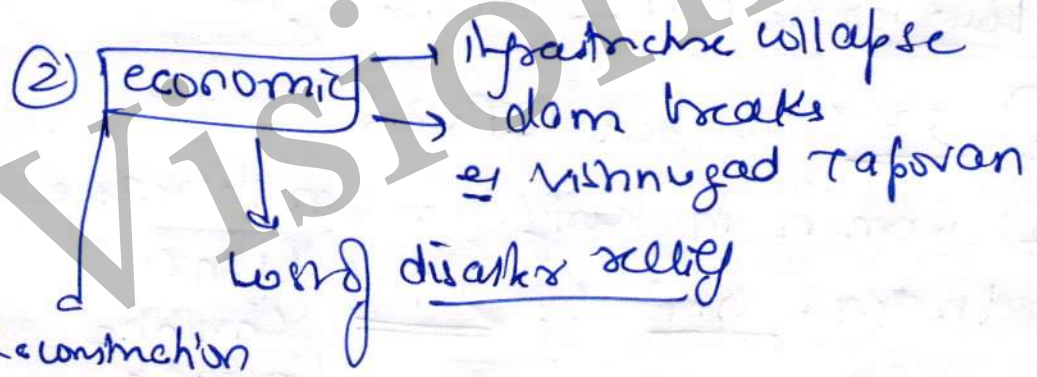
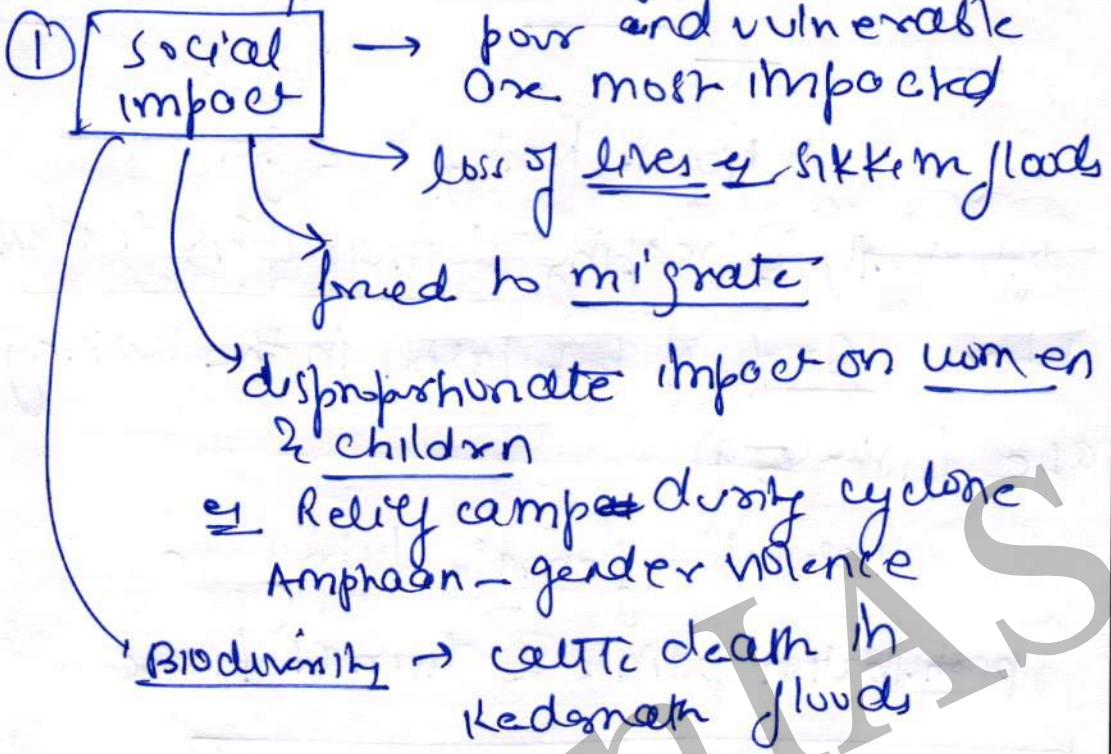
ए 1.2°C already by IPCC

② It creates a feedback loop — with rise in Lakshya & heavy monsoon

③ western disturbances have also become erratic leading to rainfall in March - April — impact on Rabi crop

④ Anthropogenic → contributes to extra pollution through vehicles emissions

Impact of extreme rainfall events



Reconstruction & rebuilding

- ways
- 1) community preparedness
 - 2) capacity building of institutions
 - 3) Behavioural change due to climate adversity ⇒ Aco 26
 - 4) Sendai Framework

more collaboration & resilient infrastructure can reduce the impact of extreme rainfall.

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 having the golden opportunity of reaping demographic dividend where 65% of population in the working age (15-59).

Yet, low female labour force participation paints a dismal picture

Low female LFPR - cannot afford

① 37% as per PLFS 23

② women in workforce can increase India's GDP by 27% (IMF Chinnitc Lagarde)

③ women are more enrolled in higher education → GOR - 27.2% (ALM 23)

↓
Can be used in employment

④ manufacturing sector can gain from women contribution which is

a low contributor at ~~20~~¹⁸% (2017 Industry)

① Feminization of agriculture can be reduced, thus industries like Unilever, Food processing will grow

Challenges

- 1) Dual burden of work — care work limited to women
- 2) gender pay gap, motherhood penalty
- 3) glass ceiling / glass cliff
- 4) Harassment at workplace e.g. Kolkata rape & murder
- 5) objectification & commodification of women
- 6) Patriarchy leads to domestic violence

Way to go ahead

- ① provision of safe spaces, crèche facility
- ② equal pay should be promoted
- ③ paternity leave, menstrual leave
- ④ strict enforcement of laws like POCSO 2012

Dr BR Ambedkar — held a bird analogy with one wing — Similarly, India cannot

grow much if women are out of workforce
need women to become Amshakti

9.

क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Caste is a social concept where mobility
1) restricted among people belonging to different caste leads to further divisions in society.

Progressive secularization of caste

means caste is losing its relevance in society

- 1) Caste neutral jobs & practices
- 2) Industrialization → urbanization
↓
anonymity → growth of cities
heterogeneity →
caste discrimination has reduced
- 3) move from occupational division of labour → egalitarian norms
- 4) Caste no longer considered in marriages — rather compatibility is more important

3)

Use of caste based skills EXITs

1) As per NFKE-3 — Only 11%
intercaste marriages

2) Caste based dominance in marriages
ex → a groom was harassed for
going on a horse

3) modern form of purity and pollution
ex — separate glass for housemaid

4)

Caste has become segregated more in
urban area yet with one in
modernization, work principles. Yet
caste is still present in India's culture
due to historical presence.

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

India has lifted 25 crore
people out of multidimensional poverty
as per latest MPI report NITI.

Yet inequality is present

where Oxfam report says,

Top 1% - hold 77% wealth and
55% income

~~Inequality~~

Inequality is increasing

① more Informalization of economy

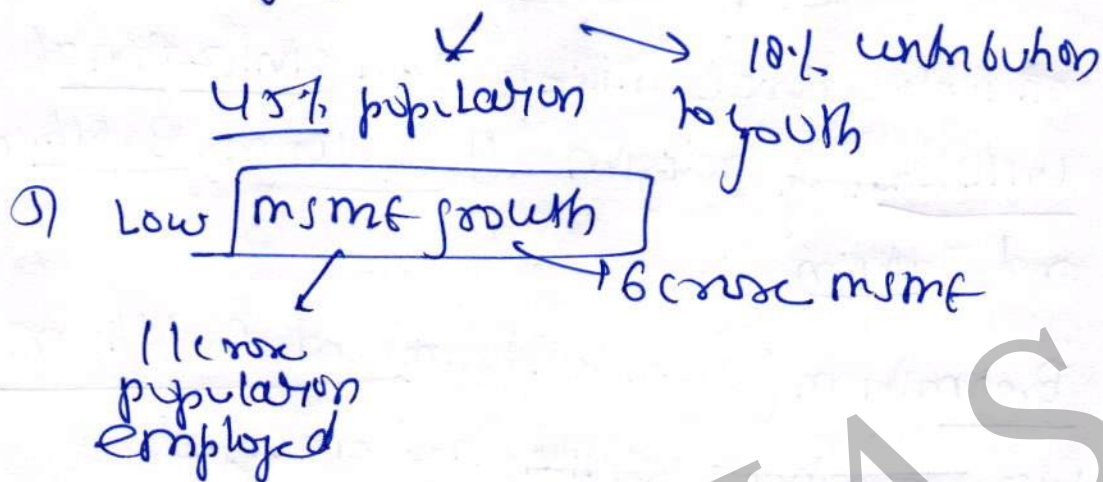
② Lack of skills among poor to
participate in formal sector

ex 8% formally skilled in India
55% USA
45% → Korea

③ low female labor force participation

resulting in women being confined to unpaid, care economy,

1) lack of growth in agriculture



Ways to deal

- ① Transition of skill enhancement
eg - pramukhanna
- ② Female employment → defeminization of agriculture
→ monetization of unpaid/care work
- ③ manufacturing sector push
eg - PLI, semiconductors

India needs to grow at an expedited pace for Inclusive growth where everyone is uplifted for Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस प्रश्न में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is a unique place in the ancient cultural milieu with civilizational contribution of religions of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism.

Brahminism (from Hinduism) and Buddhism were prominent religion and emerged parallelly. Yet their trajectory often come in conflict leading to competition and decline of Buddhism.

① Competition over Funding

② Competition over Followers

→ Buddhism was adopted by many due to
non-violence, middle path of life

→

VisionIAS

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

VisionIAS

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

India had a rich history of cultural, polity and economy that it was cherished ~~used~~ by travellers from worldwide especially Europe.

European Travellers in medieval period

- (1) medieval period expanded from about 5th century to about the time of arrival of British in 18th century
- (2) many dynasties and kingdoms flourished in the period.

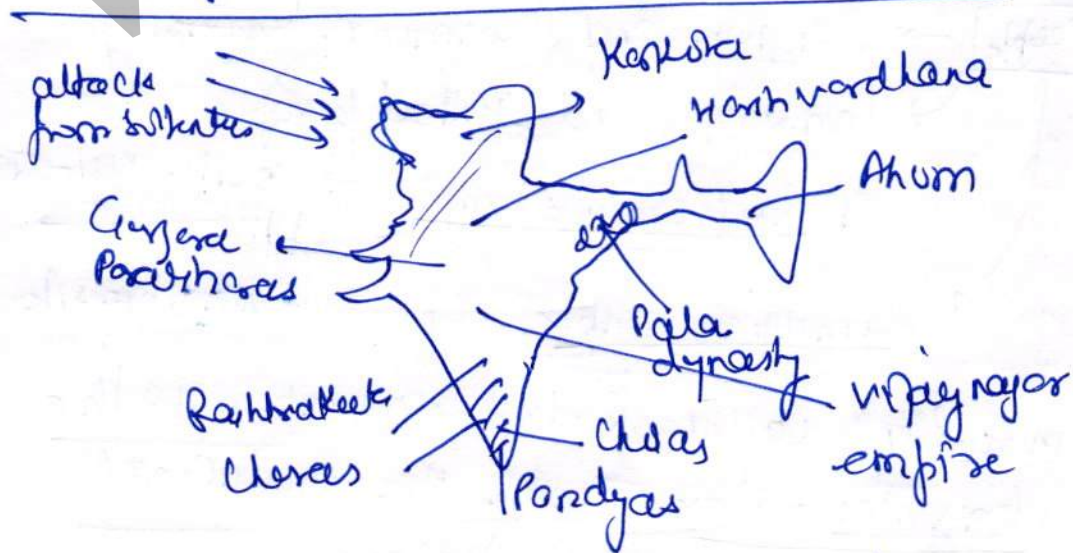
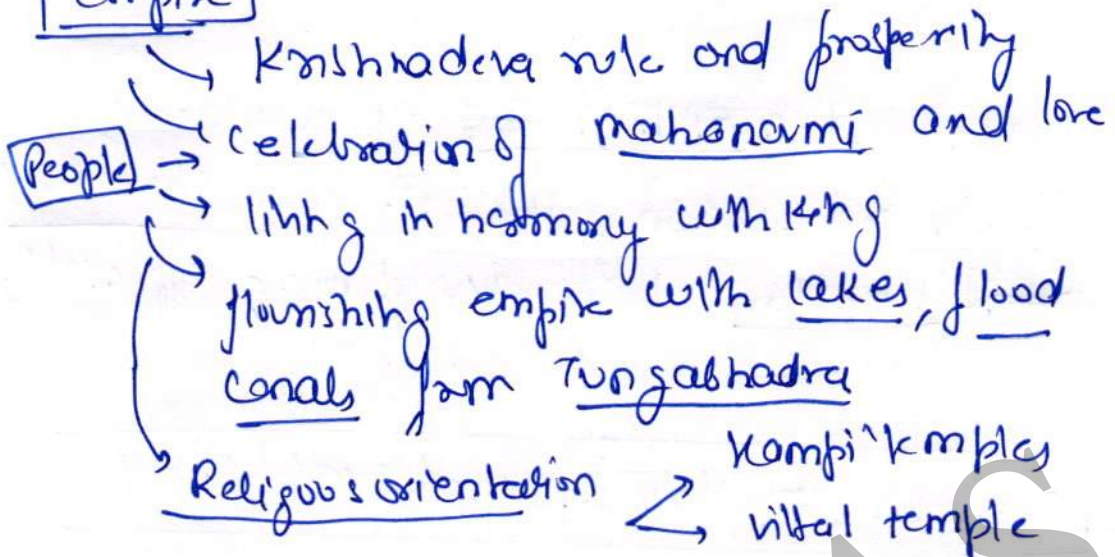
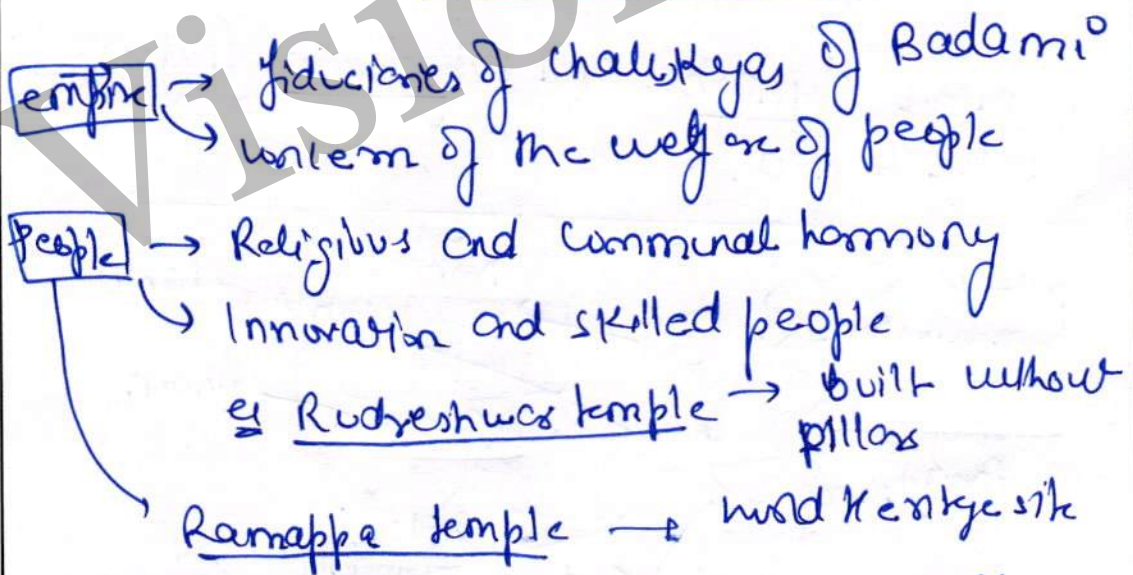


Fig: India in the medieval period and various dynasties

(3) Travellers like Nikitin visited Vijayanagar empire



(4) Marco Polo visited Kattariya Kingdom & talked about Rudreshwar Temple &



Marco Polo called Rudreshwar temple as the brightest star amidst the medieval temples

(5) Niccolo Coni & frankish travellers visited different states and wrote extensively about — cultural practices
↳ general way of life
↳ universal humanism and spiritual inclination of people

(6) Later, Bench archaeologist also travelled to Nalanda → he was Francis B. Channon & discovered ruins of Nalanda University
↳ presence of Buddhism literature
↳ religion living in harmony
↳ accounts of foreign students like I-tsing coming to India to learn.

Travelers have left on indelible account of rich Indian history of tapestry of culture, civilization, way of life. It has led to deeper understanding of way of life and provided link to the past which needs to be taught to younger generation for the future.

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

Battle of Plassey in 1757 is often called the first war of Independence

by Battle of Plassey in 1757 was a seminal victory of British where it was able to cement its rule in India and created hegemony among all the European colonisers

Changed the course of Indian history

- ① British emerged victorious leading to subjugation of local leaders
- ② ended the rule of Mughals and was restricted only to Delhi & nearby areas
- ③ It showed the deep divisions in Indian society & how their internal fights led to external power capturing power in India

- ④ set a blow to Morathas who were looking to unite India
- ⑤ British overpowered French threat as whoever controlled Bengal could have access to vast resources, trade

opportunities

- ⑥ Robert Clive set up dual rule in Bengal where they had diwani rights of revenue while Mir Jafar had lot of responsibilities & had to pay reparations.

- ⑦ Indian leaders like Mir Karim tried to overthrow British by joining hands with Awadh Nawab

↓
led to Battle of Buxar in 1764

↓
eventually British overpowered

shaped the course of world history

- ① enhanced the British power and hegemony among colonial powers
- ② British east India company revenues was lot more due to trade in Bengal
 - ↳ Built better navy
 - ↳ supported Indian industrial revolution
 - ↳ export of raw material from India
- ③ made British conquer other territories like America through enhanced revenue from India
- ④ other powers remain restricted to regions like Indonesia, Australia.

Battle of Plassey of 1757 gradually led to subjugation of Indians. It created simmering discontent which erupted 100 years later in 1857 as the first war of independence and eventually led to India gaining its freedom back in 1947 → Aadi Ka Amrit Mahasa

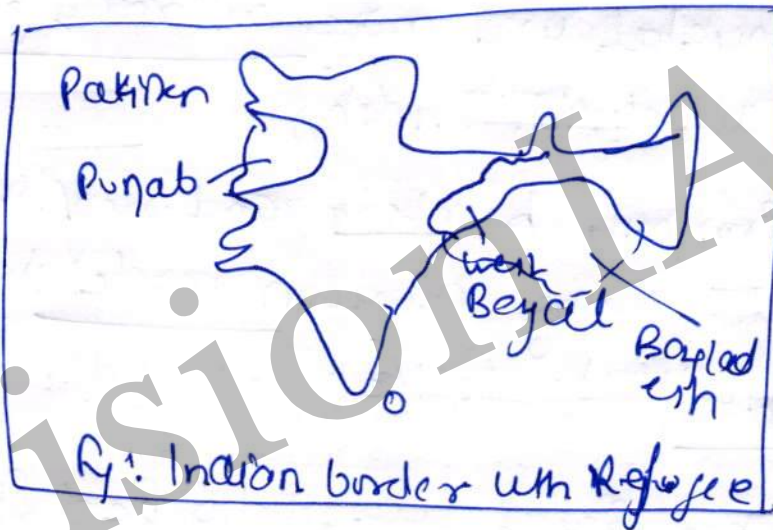
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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)

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

15

Independence in 1947 came with honors of partition were over 10 million people were killed leading to increased refugee problem.



Difficult to rehabilitate refugee in W. Bengal

① origin of Two nation theory happened in Bengal region

earlier Bengal partition of 1907 & eventual annulment in 1911 created divisions

→ societal tolerance was low in the region as there was communal tensions from beginning

② Population of the region was more heterogeneous and difficult to set aside a place for refugees

③ Topography and Terrain of the region was more mountainous in the upper areas of Darjeeling,

④ Society was more culturally pluralistic with all religion existing

⑤ Proximity to rivers and overflowing water during monsoon made it difficult to settle

⑥ Since Bengal was a hotbed of revolutionary activities of Sachin Sanyal, Anubindo, Surya Sen → the Hindu people of the area did not accept refugees in the area.

⑦ migrant crisis further exacerbated in north east where refugees came from Assam also.

Relatively easier in Punjab

- ① less population compared to Bengal
- ② society was less plural
- ③ Revolutionary activities were limited as many were outside India from Punjab area
- ④ more cultural acceptance of provision of langar was made for refugees by local
- ⑤ Political leaders were more willing for negotiation and moving forward with resettlement & growth

Punjab left a long term trauma to the refugees and their families. Men like Qader here represented what India as a nation had to go through to achieve independence from an entire colonial regime

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

India has committed to climate net zero target by 2070 and adoption of Panchamant target to have 500 GW of renewable energy by 2030 (BP 26)

Yet, India is heavily dependent on coal with 55% of energy coming from it.

economic cost with transition from coal to green

① heavy investment needed for green technologies

② Innovation and Research is low in India ex → 0.7% expenditure on R&D by GDP

③ wage dependence on coal → existing plants are cheaper

abandonship would lead to asset misused ← High capacity utilization achieved

Retrofitting with green methods
↳ gradual cost.

④ likelihood of people impact → economic cost of jobs

UNEP says India would cumulatively need \$1.7 trillion to be climate neutral by 2070.

Social cost of Transition

① Dependency of people on coal plants
e.g. Coal India Limited → over 1 lakh employees

② Impact on energy availability
Renewable not available throughout the day → locked power will create societal divisions

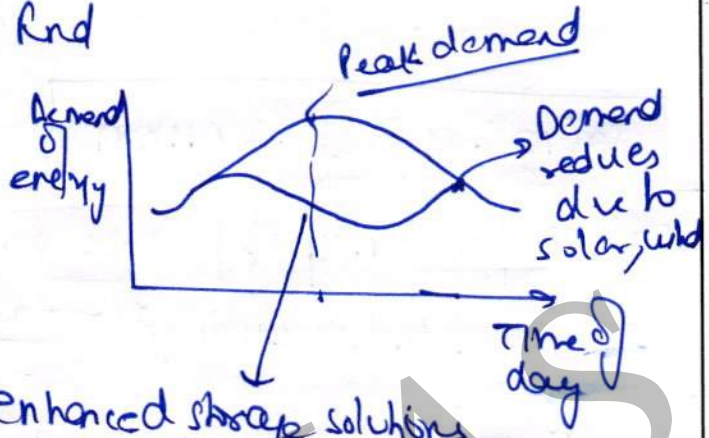
③ India's growth may reduce due to Transition.
→ low disposable income of poor
→ Social mobility reduced.

ways for transition from coal to green

① Tech Transfer from like minded countries and international collaboration under Col 28

⇒ loss & damage fund

② gradual transition can Reduce impact & enhance renewable acceptance



Enhanced storage solutions can boost energy gap.

③ Attractive options on household acceptance of renewable solutions

⇒ Pm Suryaodaya Yojana → subsidized solar panels
→ low Bank loan

④ strategic investment ⇒ green hydrogen

19600 cr on scheme & electrolyser → 61 lakh jobs

⑤ Hybrid plants → solar - wind - & coal
nuclear plant operationalised in Kakrapur

with rising economy @ 0.2%, India's energy needs will continue to grow. Increased investment

Carbon Border Adjustment tax & make India self-reliant

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)

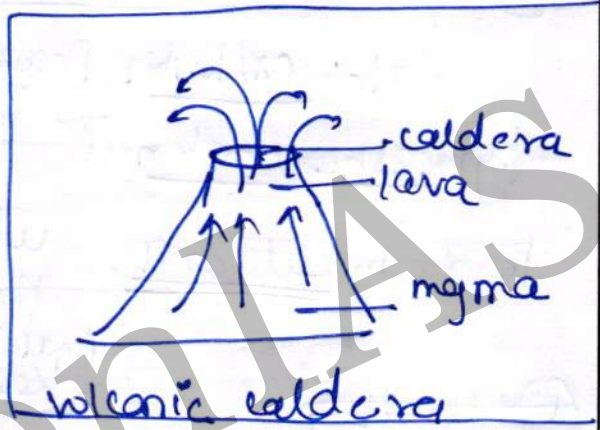
Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Volcanic caldera or types of volcanoes that are so explosive that they collapse on themselves resulting in a huge gap or caldera

Process of formation of volcanic calderas



① Due to the tectonic movement, oceanic or continental plate keep on moving

② magma is formed deep in mantle due to the intense pressure & heat in the ^{lower} ~~crust~~ crust & mantle

Types of magma/lava

Basaltic

- low in explosion
- more fluid
- less viscous
- more silica

acidic

- highly viscous
- less silica
- more viscous
- less fluid.

③ As the magma finds an opening, it creates volcanic flow.

Due to high pressure and heat the lava doesn't flow easily, rather explodes

④ Often interaction with water can further create explosion leading to dust, ash & pyroclastic material thrown off a volcano leads to caldera when they collapse on themselves

⑤ ~~When it~~ ^{eg} Kerinci volcano in Indonesia

Volcanic calderas → scenic beauty

① over time water gets accumulated in the caldera & caldera lake is formed

② enhances the tourism potential as people come to visit.

③

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

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)

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

15

Heat waves is said to occur when temperature increases beyond normal range for a persistently long period of time i.e. 4 or more days
 plains → above 40°C
 mountains → above 35°C

Reasons behind →

① Increased frequency of heat waves

① Climate change & global warming

→ IPCC warns of 1.2°C rise in temperature

→ erratic rainfall and monsoon

- Increasing El-Nino & Positive Indian Dipole effect

② Advanced glacier melting

sea level rise

Reduced albedo

greater sea temperature

lead to

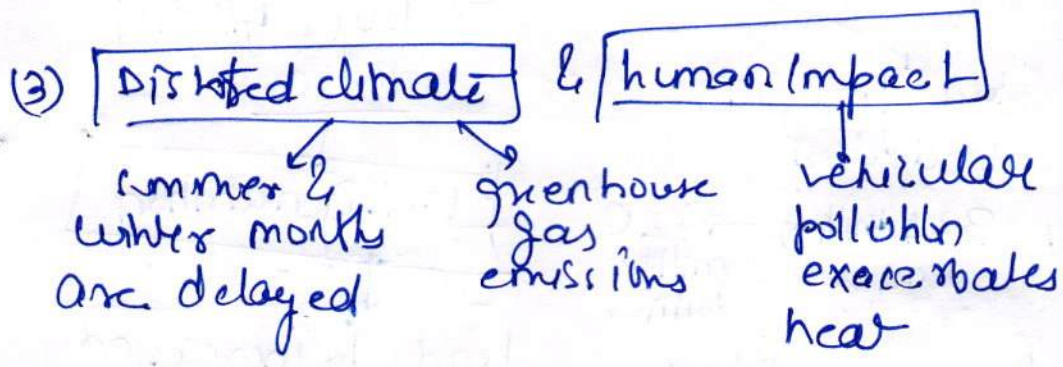
El Nino

↓
 low rainfall in regular months

↑ Increase in cyclone intensity

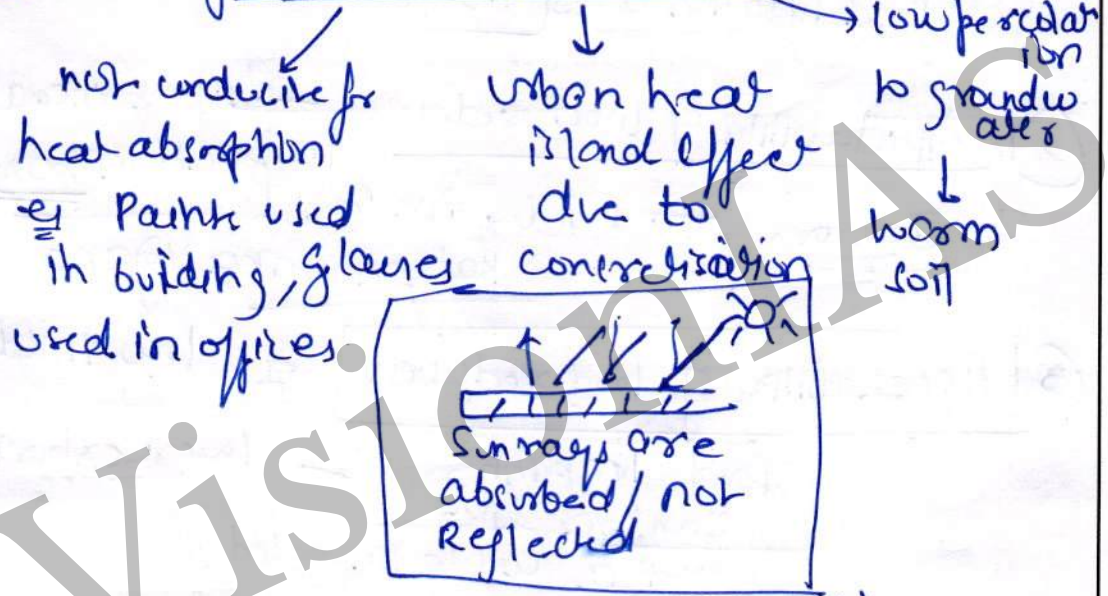
→ Delayed rainfall

↓
 Increased moisture availability and conducive for rain



Increase in intensity of heat waves

(1) **lack of adequate infrastructure**



(2) **Positive feedback loop** — where one time heat wave leads to continued chain

Impact on global food security

(1) **Impact on crops** → low productivity
→ lower yield

e.g. - India's agriculture grew by only 1.4% in FY24 (economic survey) due to delayed monsoon.

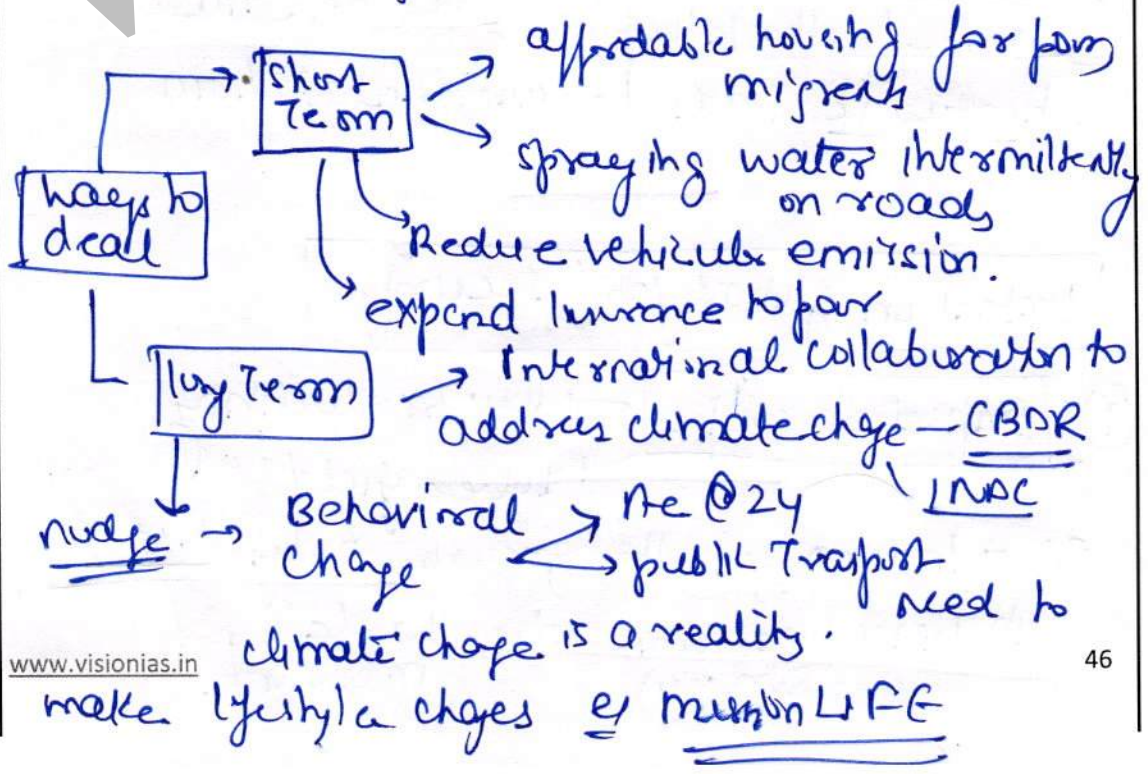
lowers food grain production
 ex 329 million tonnes → 328 million tonnes
 ₹123 ₹124

lowers yield of pulses
 leads to lock of nutrition
 leads to increased inflation due to supply demand mismatch

ex India's CPI → 5.4%
 yet food inflation was 7.5%

② Affordability of food reduces — disproportionate impact on poor
 ex 80 crores covered under PM Kisan Kalyan Anna Yojana.

③ Accessibility of food reduces ex low yield
 ↓
 lower exports
 food importing countries like Africa will be impacted.



18.

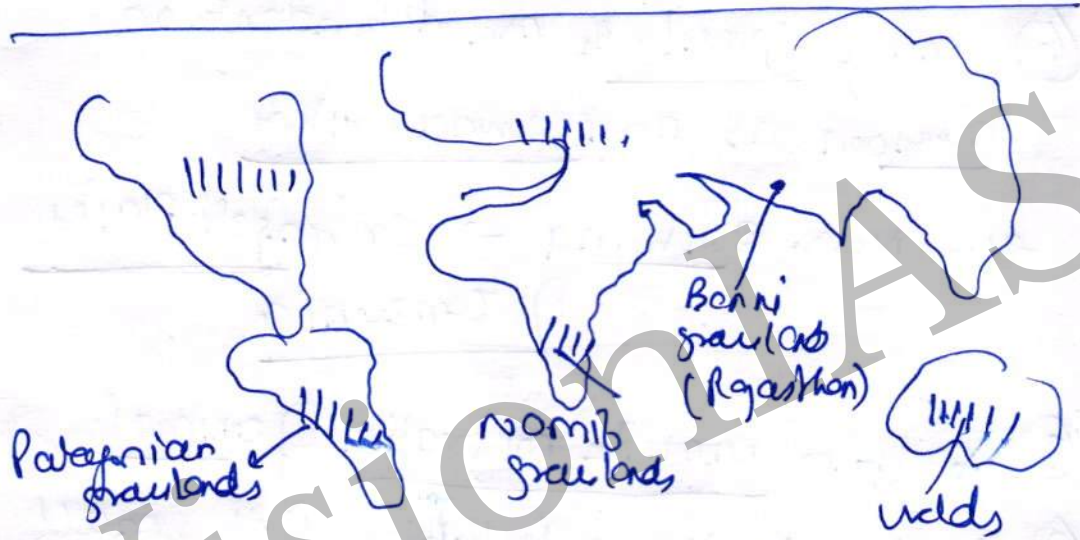
घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Grassland Biome are found in the temperate regions of the earth creating unique spaces on earth attracting animals



By :- Grasslands areas

Characteristics of grassland Biome

① well maintained grasslands occur creating a natural landscape for growing animals e.g. deer, elephants

② large huge population density and density of animals due to growing land

- ③ Also attract predators ^{Chitrah, leopards}
- ④ Temperature remains uniform throughout the year with mild diurnal variations
- ⑤ Rainfall further enhances the diversity of grasses
- ⑥ many grasslands are dependent on monsoon as no seasonal rivers
e.g. near Bokhara → Serengeti Plains of Tanzania
- ⑦ leads to massive migration of animals
- ⑧ provides livelihood to herders with small agriculture proximity
- ⑨ grasslands have been cut in many places to give way for plantations.

Threat posed to Bonni grasslands

- ① expansion of desert area from Thar into Banni area leading to desertification of grassland

② Impact of climate change \leftarrow droughts
causing runoff deficit \leftarrow El Niño

③ expansion of urban spaces ready to
threat to tribes & animals alike

④ Conservation of great Indian Bustard
(critically endangered) is a challenge
death to the \rightarrow poaching
power lines

⑤ encroachment of land due to rapid
industrialization.

Ways to protect Banni grasslands

① Integrated approach of collaboration with Tribes,
NGO, and society for protection

② Protection from encroachment \rightarrow creation
of buffer zones

③ Green wall creation around the area to
reduce desertification

④ Awareness among the public \rightarrow voluntary
contribution - responsible
business.

They are ecosystem providers and need to be
preserved and protected in like SAB 13/14
as protection by SC in Rajasthan care
on 10/11/14

19.

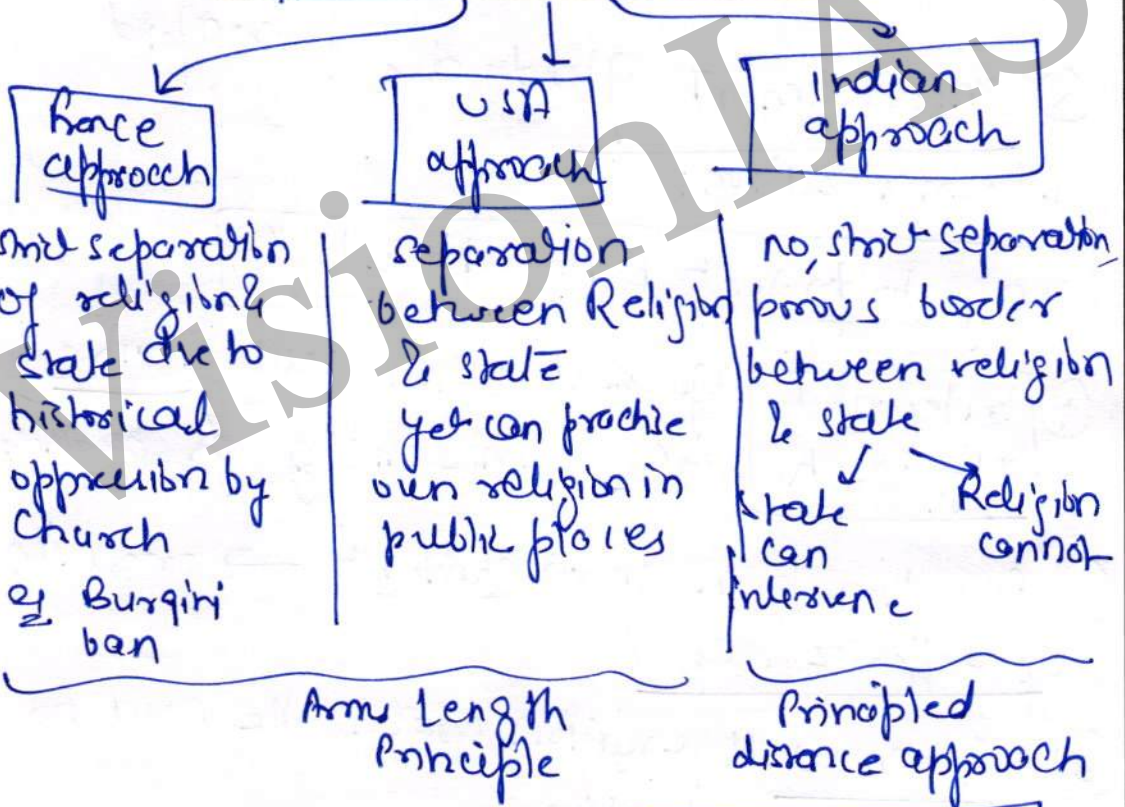
धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Secularism is the process where those govern the country are separated from the heads of religious institutions so that there is minimum impact of religion in the governance of country

There are different models/approaches to secularism



India's approach → challenge inter-Religious domination

① Freedom to practice own Religion in consulate propagate (Art 25)

ensures no religious dominates, rather
all are equal & have equal powers to
practice

② Recent, Uniform Civil Code passed by
Uttarakhand in line with Article 44

exemplifies → Religion equal in civil cases
state cannot differentiate

③ State does not use tax, or relieve in
one religion propagation, rather on universal
growth of all

④ Promotion of equal opportunities for social
mobility → Banning of shariat in school by
Karnataka High Court → schools use secular
places

Challenge Intra-Religious domination

① Domination of women in any Religion
not allowed

e.g. Banning of Triple Talaq / Nikah
Halala
→ provide equality to women to
right to a dignified life.

② Against oppressive practices in a religion

female
genital
mutilation

by Dawoodi
Bohra
community

Prevention of entry of
women in temples

Doctrines of essential
Religious Practices (1954)

③ Domination of one sect over other within a religion.

Yet there are challenges

① Against Nizam Rule → critics say everyone has
freedom to express religious belief & gain
education.

② Concern over Judicial Paternalism by the
courts by going within realm of religion

③

India's secularism aims to promote an equal
society, to transform a medieval hierarchical
society to a modern egalitarian democracy
respecting pluralism, inclusivity & cultural
richness

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)

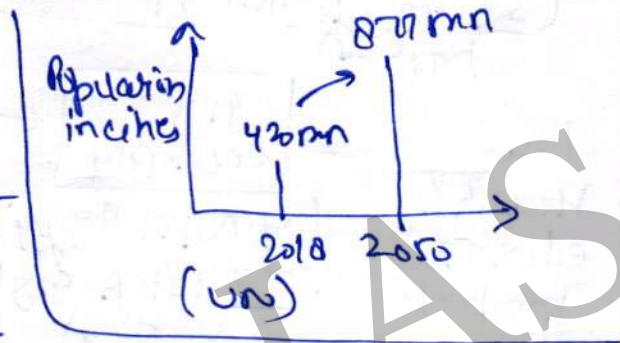
Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

Indian cities have become major contributors to India's GDP where 30% of India's population (Census 2011) resides.

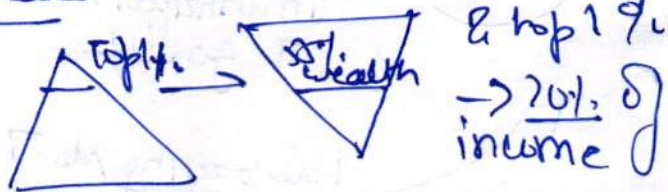
Yet, they have high contrast & paradox where world's largest slum Dharavi faces high rise apartments (number)



Indian cities → landscape of stark inequality

① widening income disparities between rural and informal work

② Oxfam Report



③ disproportionate impact on poor with respect to climate change → flooding of slums ex near → drought, heat waves ex

④ unaffordable for poor to live in cities

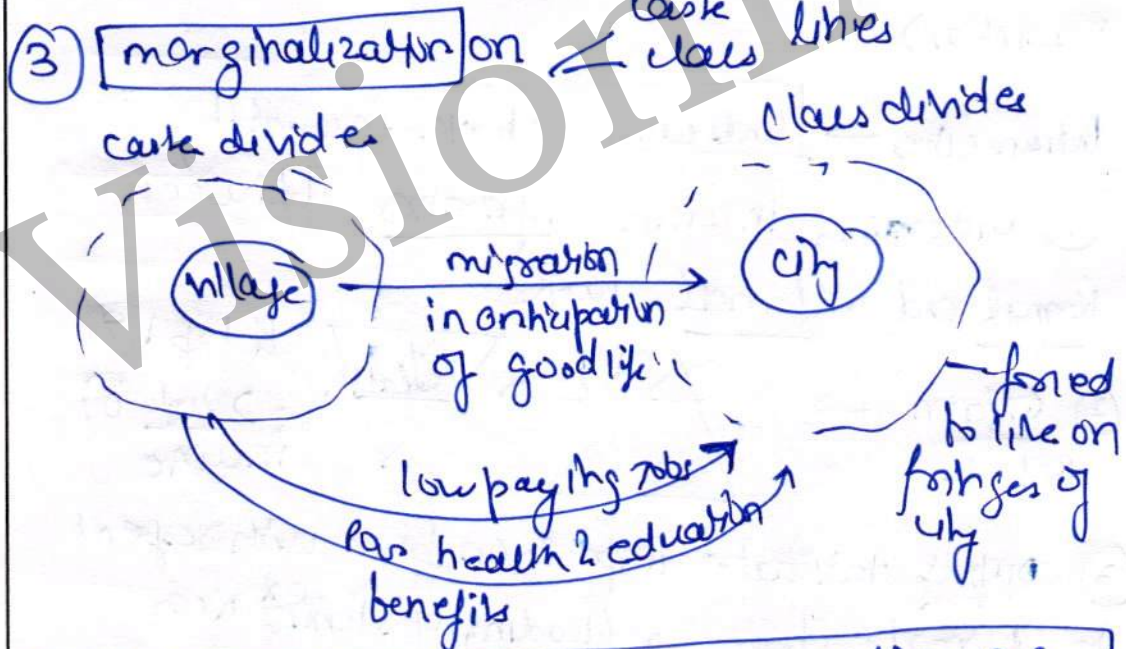
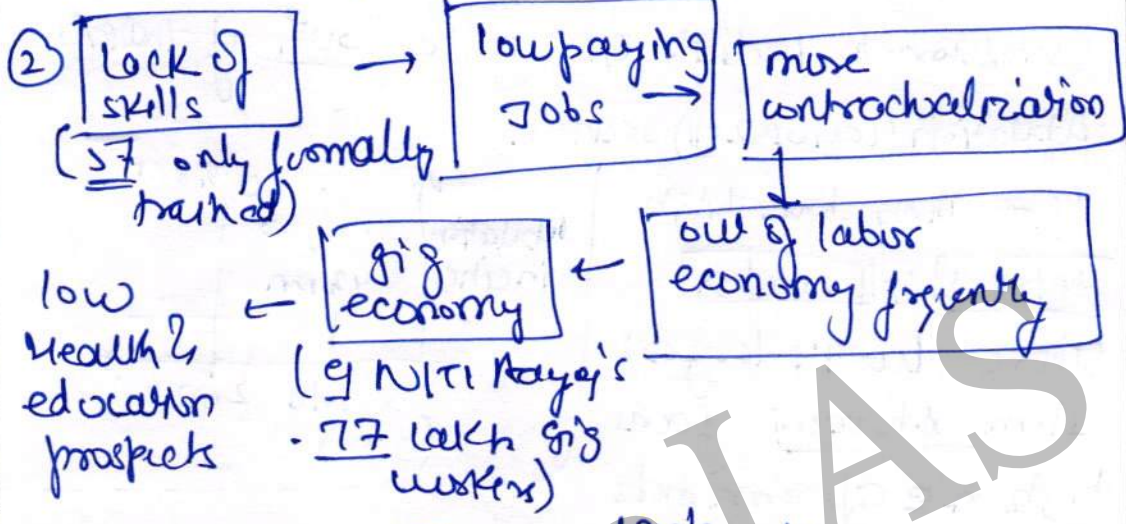
⑤ AC creates more burden on poor.

⑥ Domestic violence, crime against women in cities are on rise

→ Angeli rape case Delhi 2023

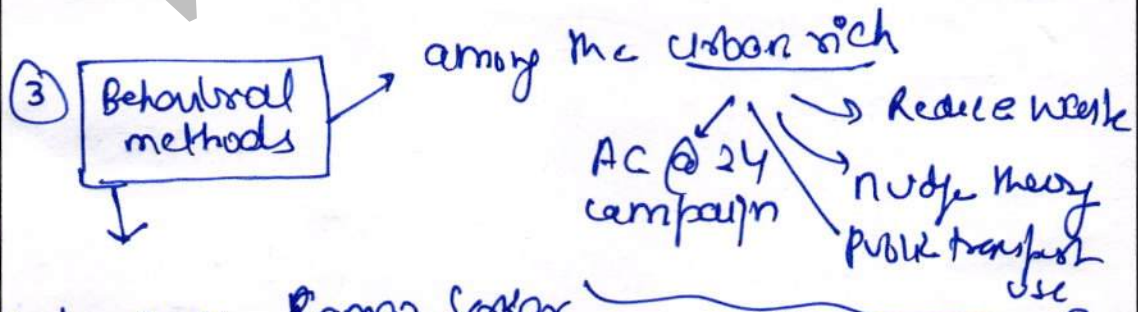
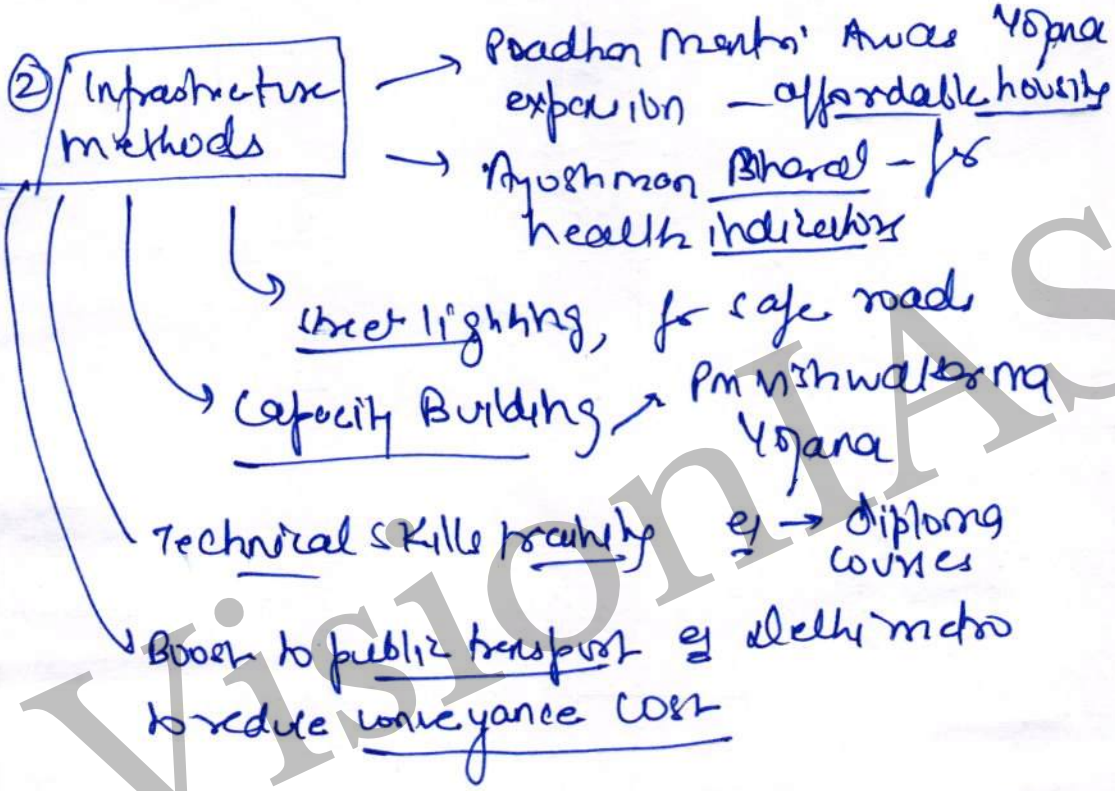
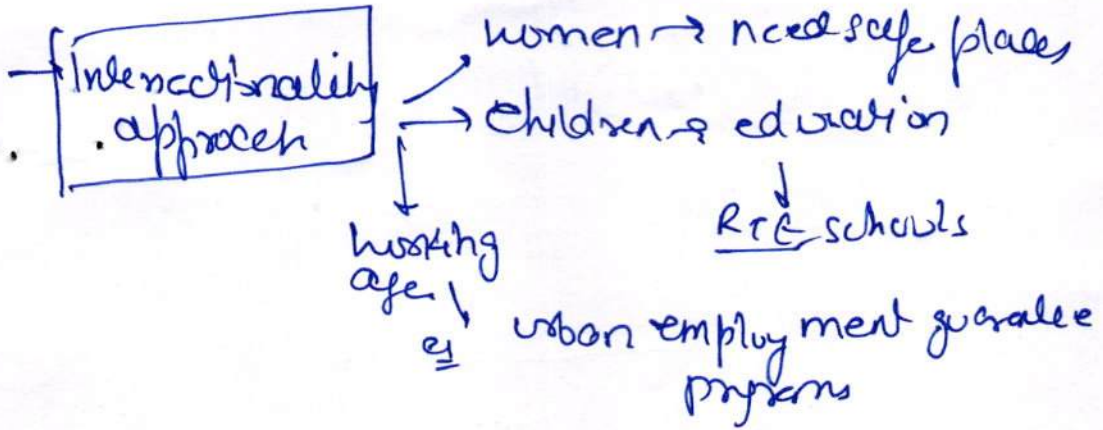
Landscape of social exclusion

① limited scope of social mobility → daily wage labour
 restricted to low paying jobs domestic labour



Steps to make urban areas more egalitarian

① Institutional methods → separate body to look into the cause of migrants → Data based analysis



In her book, Bama Sarker & Bazar - urban based approach, Reduce Index of climate change on poor

Rohini Nilekani says society, Government need to come together to equally distribute the benefits of capitalism (Bazar) to all for Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikaas

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

VisionIAS