

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. : 392450

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ABHIJYAN KHANNA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24.08.24

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

केंद्र
Centre

GUWAHATI


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)

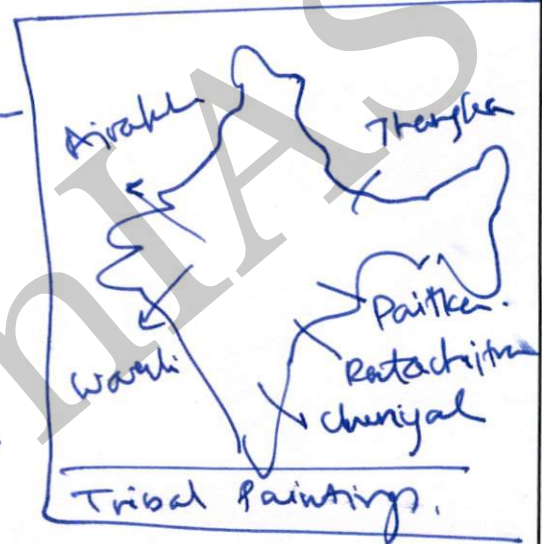
How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

India is a home of over 1600 tribes from different races (Mongloid, Proto-Australoid) that has rich heritage of tribal art.

Tribal Art providing rich insights of cultural perspectives and values



1. Showcasing day to day activities of the tribal life through art (eg) - Paitkar of Jharkhand
2. Highlighting significant events like marriage, birth of child.
(eg) Mithila paintings (Bihar)
3. Showcasing tribal solidarity
(eg) Warli by tribes of Maharashtra

4. Religious values and spiritualism

(eg) Thangka painting of Sikkim highlights
Buddhist values.

5. Shows tribal practices, customs, dress and ornaments.

(eg) Pattachitra of Odisha → depicting

Jagannath cult

→ Manusha Paintings → Snake images

6. Showing subaltern sentiments

(eg) Kalighat Paintings of West Bengal.

7. Handicrafts and textual expertise.

(eg) Airakhi Black painting of Rajasthan

Thus there is a need to promote tribal
art through 'PM Uthwakarma', Branding
through 'Tribes India' for 'Vikas Bhi,
Virarat Bhi'

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)

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

10

Mahatma Gandhi and Pt Nehru were both the stalwarts of India's struggle for freedom.

Differences in approach

Aspect	Nehru	Gandhi
1. <u>Method of struggle.</u>	Initially on constitutional methods like Prayers - petition	Extra-constitutional methods like Satyagraha, Salt Breaking etc
2. <u>Participation in Council</u>	Advocated for participation in legislative councils to bring reforms	Initially reluctant but later allowed. did not believe in Parliamentary democracy.
3. <u>Role of institutions</u>	Advocated strengthening	More believed in Power of

	institutions for democracy	Gram Swaraj
4. Symbolism	not much of proponents	Spinning wheels Salt etc were symbols.
5. Education	More focus on English education	Propounded vernacular education
6. Definition of Swaraj	Complete independence from British	Added 'purity of soul' as one dimension

Similarities

1. Both had visions of a British free India
2. Had faith in power of masses.
3. Believed in role of literature, books
(e.g. Young India (Gandhi), Discovery of India (Nehru)).

Contribution of both are now being
celebrated as part of 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav'

3.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Post WW2 witnessed decolonization
across the globe.

Factors accelerating decolonization
post WW2.

1. Atlantic Charter 1942 - signed by Allied Powers that proposed gradual self declaration in the colonies.
2. Weakening of colonial powers - heavy economic losses to UK, France.
3. Freedom movements across the globe
(eg) India's freedom movement,
Movement in Malay Peninsula etc.
4. Leadership - (eg) Gandhi in India,
Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana etc.

5. Emergence of USA and USSR as
superpowers after WW2.

6. Clash of ideology - Communism (USSR)

⑤ Capitalism (USA) took the centre stage

⇒ led to Neo-colonization
and proxy wars.

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

The recent fire in Bellandur lake
in Bangalore highlights the perils of
impact of human encroachment in urban areas.

Impact of human encroachment

1. Water Pollution - dumping of sewage
and plastic waste
(eg) Deepor Beel in Gussabati
2. Loss of biodiversity (eg) declining species
of gangesi dolphin due to encroachment
3. Vulnerability to disasters increases.
(eg) Encroachment of flood plains ⇒
loss of lives due to Brabmeputra floods.
4. Eutrophication of lakes - loss of dissolved
oxygen → depletes fish stock.
5. Declining water table and aquifers.

6. Loss of aesthetics - Hampens scenic & beauty aspect of urban areas.

Positive impact too

1. Buandification of banks.
(eg) riverfront development under Namami Gange
2. Income from fishing activities and non-timber forest products
(eg) Makhna industry of Bihar

Way forward

1. Strict enforcement of Wetland Conservation Rules, 2018.
2. Develop WTE plants for sewage treatment
3. Community awareness
(eg) 'Love your River' campaign in UK.

Protecting urban wetlands, also the lungs of cities is key to achieve SDG #11.3 - Sustainable & Inclusive urbanization.

5.

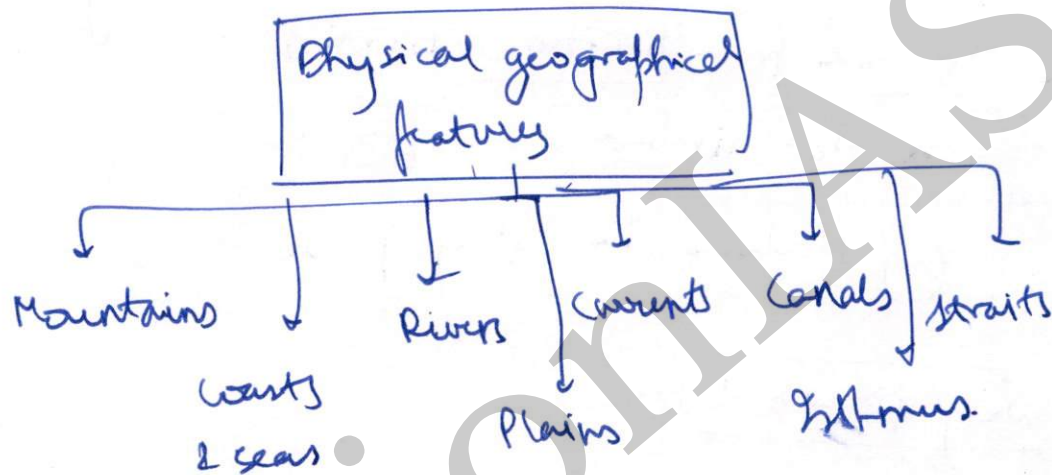
भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Earth comprises of various geographical features formed by denudation and deposition that affect global transportation system



Geographical features affecting operation of transportation systems

1. Plains - Flat terrain facilitates roadway and railway development

(eg) Gangetic Plain → one of the densest road network of the world.

2. Rivers - Inland water navigation

(eg) Jal Marg Vikas Project

3. Ocean currents → facilitates marine
waterways (eg) Indian Ocean region →
carries > 80% of global trade.

4. Canals and isthmus - Shortens time, distance
and cost between continents.

(eg) Suez Canal helps in Asia - Europe trade.

5. Mountains & fjords → difficult in constructing
ports

6. High altitude → obstructs transportation
↳ only done through airways.

(eg) Tibetan Plateau

way forward → develop an overarching legislation
to control trade across features
↳ Treating them as global common
(like Antarctica).

There needs to be a global collaboration
for safe and inclusive transportation in
the spirit of 'Vandhaina Kutumbakam'.

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 deep depressions formed due to subduction of tectonic plates over each other. (eg) Mariana trench

Formation of oceanic trenches

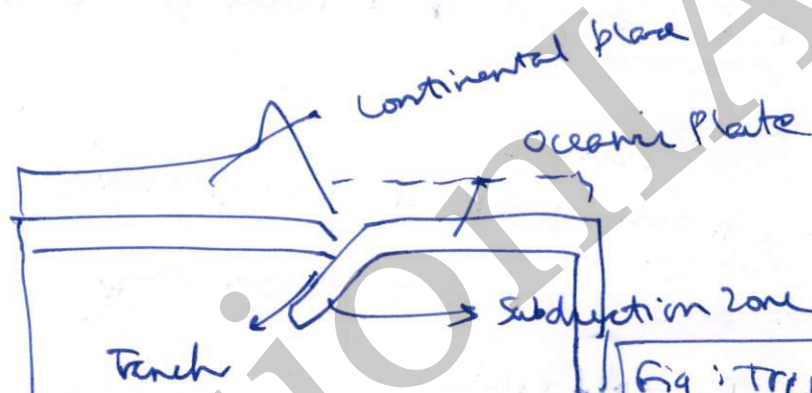


Fig: Trenches.

1. Formed at the junction of oceanic-oceanic convergent plates or oceanic-continental convergent plates

(eg) Ryuker trench at border of Phillipines and Japanese plates.

2. The lighter heavier plates subduct below the lighter plate.

3. In case of similar density, the faster moving

plate subducts below the slower moving plate.

Significant characteristics

1. Very deep - narrow regions ($\sim 10,000\text{ km}$)
(eg) Mariana trench is about 3-times the height of Mt Everest
2. Very low temperature (sub-zero)
3. Very high pressure.
4. Lack significant biodiversity, having few bottom dwelling microbes.
5. Low solubility of oxygen
6. Difficult to explore and conduct experiments.

Thus we need to develop the research and development capabilities to explore trenches to understand the geomorphology of earth better

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 recent floods east of Uttarakhand and the flash floods of Pune shows erratic monsoon pattern in the sub-continent

Reasons for increasing extreme rainfall

a) Natural reasons

1. La-Nina events - High pressure in Peruvian coast facilitates increase rainfall
2. Positive Indian Ocean Dipole.

b) Anthropogenic reasons

1. Global warming - leading to higher sea surface temperature $\Rightarrow$ More evaporation $\downarrow$ More rainfall
2. Increase temperature of Tibetan Plateau
 $\Rightarrow$ pulls more trade winds from southern hemisphere.
3. Western Disturbances - Delayed onset and

withdrawal from Indian subcontinent

⇒ Erratic arrival of monsoon,

4. Urban Heat Island effect → Flash floods.

Socio-economic impact

1. Disasters vulnerability increased

(eg) Wagoned landslides

2. Flash floods in urban areas

3. Agriculture - crop loss, low yield

⇒ impacts farmers income.

4. Disruption of human activity

(eg) school closure, professional loss etc

Way forward

1. Shift towards green economy

(eg) Hydrogen economy

2. Adaptation and mitigation measures

(eg) R&D in water tolerant crops.

Thus there is a need to build resilient communities, in line with Sardar Framework.

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 undergoing a favourable demographic transition with median age of 28.2 yrs (world population report) but female labourforce participation rate is hardly 37%. [NSO].

Reasons for low participation of women

1. Patriarchy - denial of economic opportunity from family due to implicit socialization.
2. Economic barriers - Pink collarization of jobs, 'Glass ceiling' effect and 'sticky floor' effect.
3. Safety and security at workplace (eg) Recent R.G. Kar Medical college incident
4. Stem's leakage Pipeline - women constitute hardly 15% of ~~workforce~~ workforce in health despite 50% of enrolment in higher education

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

Benefits of greater women participation

1. Increase in GDP - India's GDP to increase by 27% with similar female participation (McKinsey global report).
2. Women empowerment - better decision making choices $\Rightarrow$ line with SDG#5 [gender equality].
3. Recognition of 'Pink economy' and 'Care economy' $\Rightarrow$ greater dignity for women.
4. Increase in standard of living of family, investment in children education.

Way forward $\rightarrow$ skilling of women through Skill India mission
 $\rightarrow$ Enforcement of gender provisions
(eg) POSH Act, Maternity benefit Act etc..

Increasing women participation is key to realize the 'Nari Shakti' for a Viksit Bharat @ 2047

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

Caste is a socially hereditary endogamous group.

Progressive secularization of caste

1. Sanskritization of caste - lower caste adopting upper caste practices
(eg) Tetelism, Vegetarianism etc
2. Converts from lower caste Hindu group to other groups demanding reservation.
3. Each of treatment of equality to caste converts → demand for equality * (eg) Ahmadiya of Islam
4. Returning back of original caste converts (ghar wapsi Movement)

Not progressive realization

1. Prevalence of caste based occupation -
eg Manual scavenging.
2. Caste based Matrimony ads combining
with religious identity.

Thus, there needs to be equal
protection of all and equal treatment of
all caste groups (Art 14).

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

Despite India lifting 135 million people out of poverty in 2015-2019 (NITI Aayog), inequality in India is rising with top 10% of Indians owning 70% of national wealth (Oxfam report)

Reasons for increasing inequality

1. Impact of Covid - Pushed many people back into poverty.
→ Skewed growth of certain sectors (eg) -
Educatn, IT sector etc
2. Inflation - high prices of food grains due to external shocks (Russian - Ukraine war).
3. Slow growth of manufacturing sector and MSME sector.
4. Lack of gainful employment
(eg) Unemployment rate reached all time highest of 6.2% in 2022.

5. Migration pressure - (eg) Rohingya
migrants.

6. Impact of disasters (eg) cyclone Amphan
led to loss of \$14 Bn (World Bank).

7. Caste discrimination - (eg) Caste based
occupation like Manual scavenging.

Way forward

1. Saturation of govt schemes:

(eg) PM-Awas Yojana, PM-JAY etc

2. Over Universal Basic Income may be
looked at [Eco-survey 2020].

3. Balanced regional development

(eg) Infrastructure push through NIP.

Inequality needs to be tackled at war
footing to achieve SDG #10 and for Satth
Sath, Satth 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)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Buddhism emerged in 5th century BC

through Gautam Buddha due to growing orthodoxy in Brahmanism.

However, the same reason led to downfall of Buddhism in India.

Competition and hostile dynamism between Brahmanism & Buddhism

a) Funding

1. Competition for political patronage

(a) Satavahanas giving land grants (Brahmadeya) to Brahmins.

2. Accumulation of wealth by Buddhist monasteries → lack of redistribution

3. ↳ created a feudal society among the Buddhist.

⑥ Followers

1. competition to induct followers by
forces through Sanghas.
2. Lack of accessibility of Buddhist scriptures
to lowest caste groups.
3. Adoption of Sanskrit as a medium of
preaching. (eg) Buddhaghosa, Vinayadharma-
marga etc.
over Pali / Prakrit.

⑦ Ideology

1. Prevalence of idol worship of Buddha
(eg) Mahayana form..
2. complexities in interpretation of Mahayana
Mithya etc
(eg) concept of 'Arhat' mis-understood
by many.
3. discontinuation of stupas, vihara and
chaitya ⇒ that acted as halls for
discussion among monks.

4. Multiplicity of gods

(eg) Padmapani, Mokiteshwara etc

Other reasons for decline

1. External invasion . (eg) Bakhtiyar Khilji
destroyed Nalanda University.

2. Embracing of Islam

3. Bhakti and Sufi → gained more
acceptance.

Thus Buddhism though declined
in India but spread to other
South East Asian and Asian countries.

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

European travellers started visiting the Indian subcontinent, following the Arabian travellers from 11th century onwards with Marco Polo being one of the first to visit the Kalchuriya dynasty.

Role of European travellers

1. Understanding kinship, genealogy of Indian rulers & giving account of Political History.

⑨ Duarte Barbosa talked about Vijayanagara lineage.

2. Economy of India ⑨ Nuniz talks about vibrant urban culture of Hampi (Vijayanagara capital).

3) Status of women (28) Bar Bosa talks

about multi-talent of women from -
astrology, wrestling, soothsaying etc

4. Trade accounts (29) Diamond merchant

Travernier talks about abundance
of minerals in India.

7. Agriculture (31) Namiq talks about
advanced irrigation patterns (Persian wheel)
→ Prevalence of growing of crops 2
times a year

6. Religious syncretism - led to cross-
fertilization of culture

(32) Father Monseigneur visited Akbar's
courts → led to development of
~~Din-i-Ilelchi~~ Din-i-Ilahi.

However, they also gave negatively feedback,
some of which may not be accurate.

1. Ghetto - urbanization and camp towns
(9) as said by Francois Bernier.
2. They talked about lack of investment
in agriculture & intense poverty.
3. Documented famines in medieval
India
4. Mentioned prevalence of social evils like
untouchability of chandals. etc.

Thus, despite the shortcomings, they
provide an account of India of
past and has helped in reconstructing
history.

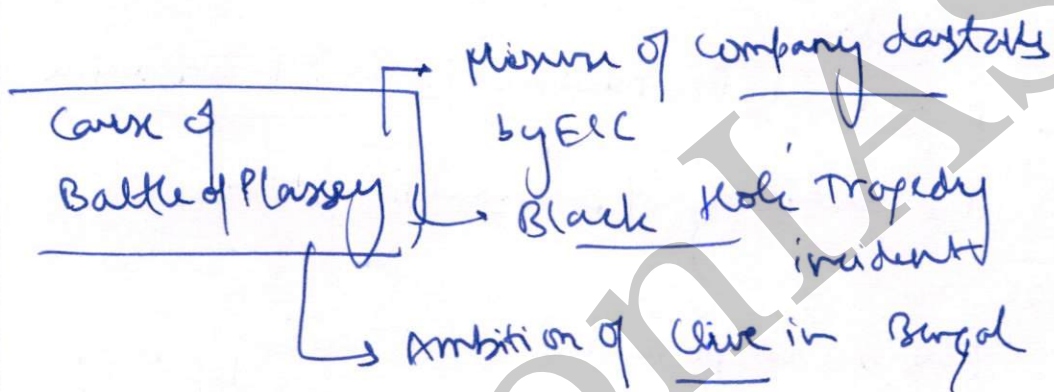
13.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The British won the Battle of Plassey (1757) under the leadership of Robert Clive over the Nawab of Bengal (Siraj ud Daula).

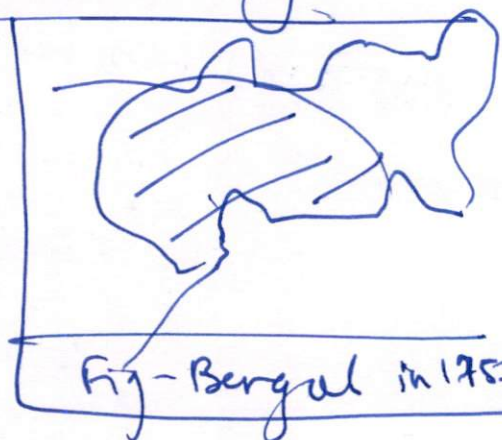


Battle changing course of Indian History

1. First major victory of British EIC over any Indian ruler.

→ Boosted morale

and confidence to defeat more rulers



2. Revenue collection - Bengal was a rich province → Annexation meant continuous

supply of resources for imperialistic motives.

3. Went to Mughal ambitions and power
⇒ Bengal Subah was a Province of Mughals.
4. British got hold of Kalcutta Port
(Fort William) for running trade.
5. Explored the vulnerability and disloyalty
and factionalism among Indian rulers.
6. Exploited the tactic against
Maratha in Anglo-Maratha wars
and Mysore in Anglo-Mysore wars.

Changing course of World

1. Battle coincided with Anglo-French
Wars ⇒ Boosted confidence of EIC to French
defeat in 3rd Anglo-Carnatic wars
⇒ Signed treaty of Pondicherry that limited
The French to just Pondicherry in India.
2. Stronghold over Indian Ocean Region
and South East Asian countries.

3. Shifted other European imperialist to East Part of the Asia.

(eg) Dutch → Indonesia.
Spanish → Phillipines.

4. Started the trend of Colonization of the 'old World' countries.

(eg) African colonization in the 19th century.

5. Economic trade - led to Unilateral Free trade and Mercantile policy by the Europeans.

The Battle of Plassey thus changed the status of India's and global landscape.

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

India underwent a painful partition in 1947 when India was ~~to~~ divided into India and Pakistan through Radcliffe line and Mountbatten Plan.

Problem of
refugees
after
partition

1. Mass influx of refugees from both the sides of border
2. Communal clashes at borders (eg) Noakhali
3. Unilateral partition $\Rightarrow$ lack of social awareness

Difficulty to rehabilitate refugees in Bengal

1. Population - higher population in Bengal compared to Punjab $\Rightarrow$ More number of refugees..

2. Ignition of past wounds - Bengal
undergone similar partition in 1905
(Swadeshi Movement)
3. Communalization of region - Bengal was
communalized more due to Hindu -
Muslim population.
& compared to Sikh-majority in Punjab.
4. Lack of leadership in Bengal.
① Gandhiji had to intervene.
5. Demographic challenges - Demography
of East comprised of different tribes
in North East that led to
demographic changes and clashes.
6. Lack of global support :- Punjab
~~was~~ separation was helped by UN but
not so in Bengal.
7. Government Policies - Rehabilitation

in Delhi (Patel Nagar) proved quite
successful. - but lack of such
space in Kolkata (Federal Issue).

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

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

India through Panchamrit Plans

of achieving 50% of energy requirements through Renewable energy has pushed for transition from coal to green energy.

Energy transition initiatives

1. Green Hydrogen Mission.
2. Solar Rooftop Mission
3. EV Policy, FAME Mission
4. National Solar-Wind Hybrid Energy Policy.

Impact

a) Economic impact

1. Energy security = lack of import dependence on coal
2. Reduce current account deficit and govt debt $\rightarrow$ healthy macroeconomic indicators.

3. Employment opportunities in highly

labour intensive sectors-

(eg) Electric vehicles.

4. Investment in development in Green Energy

(eg) Reliance - NELISA (Norway) deal

for green hydrogen electrolyzer
manufacturing.

5. Research and development for new technology

(eg) 4th generation Biofuel.

Social impacts

6. Reduced health impacts - (eg) Pollution

due to PM 2.5 - 10 Particles causes

premature death.

7. Poverty amelioration - through employment benefits.

8. Green and clean fuel - income security for poor.

2. Empowerment of women → no need to collect coal, kerosene.

(c). Balanced regional development-

(eg) development of North East through
PM-Urja Ganga.

Challenges

1. ~~Importance~~ dependence on coal (~60%).
2. Shutdown of Thermal Power Plants.
3. High cost of green energy.
4. Grid instability to integrate green energy.
5. High debt of Gencomps and Discoms.

Way forward

1. subsidize Renewable energy -
(eg) PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana
2. Promote renewable energy markets.
(eg) RTAM, GTAM etc.

Transition to green Energy will enable
to achieve SDG #7 - Sustainable and
clean fuel.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanic calderas are large depressions formed at mouth of an active / dormant volcano, usually filled by water due to rainfall (eg Lake Bira (Gopur))

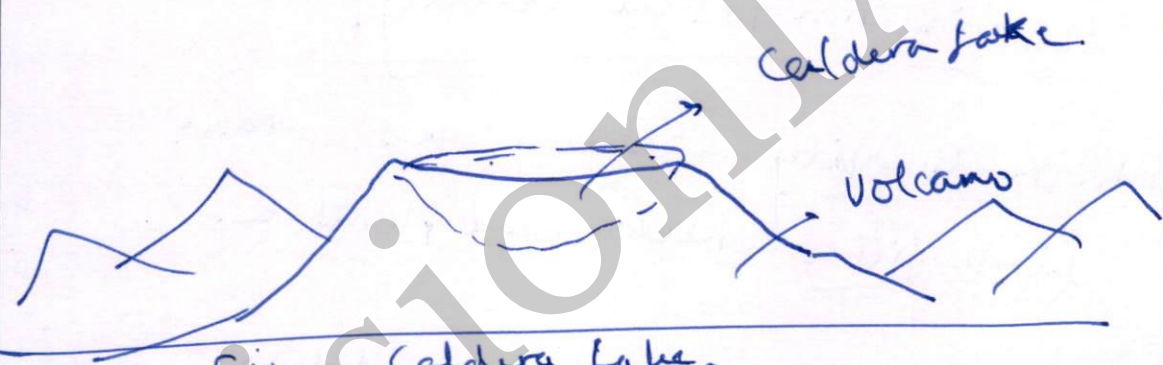


Fig - Caldera Lake.

Process of formation of caldera

1. Volcanic eruption → destabilizes the land mass due to shaking & tremor.
2. Subsidence of top part of volcano under the mouth of original volcano.

(19) Krakatoa eruption (1881) subsided
the original mountain.

3. Formation of depression.

2. Filling up of that by water (rainfall)
or ice melt leading to formation
of a lake.

Contribution to scenic beauty

1. Biodiversity - caldera lakes contain
diverse fishes, underground plants etc.

2. Vegetation - lush green vegetation
surrounding the volcanic mountains.

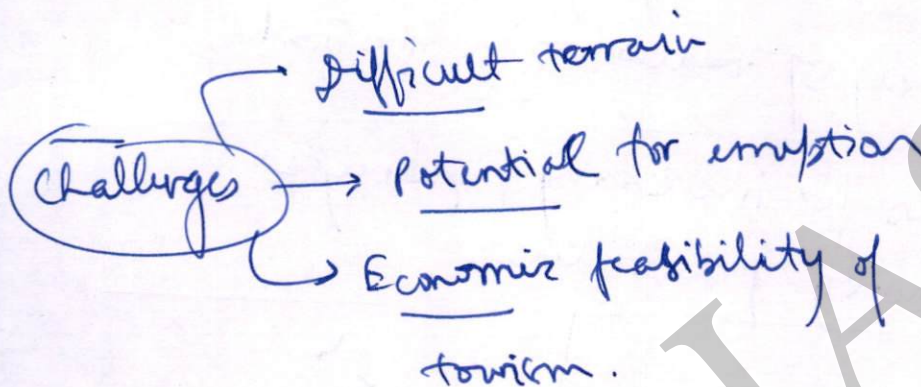
3. Tourism potential - development of
resorts, hotels etc adds economic
benefits.

2.1 Hotspring & fumaroles - Region where
hot water springs up due to intense

pressure underneath.

5. Mountainous landscape amid ocean/seas

(eg) Kraccatoa region seen from distant



Way forward

1. Continuous seisographic monitoring
2. Identify vulnerable population.
3. Locate safe hotspots.

Thus caldaras are a testimony to Earth's divergent landforms and has huge untapped potential.

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)

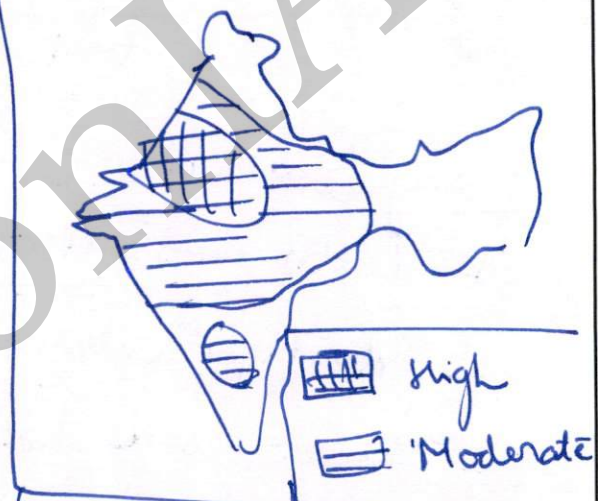
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent heatwaves in North India, Europe (Spain) highlights the increasing frequency of heatwaves in the world.

Reasons for increasing frequency & intensity of heatwaves

1. Global warming -
→ Earth has already increased by 1°C from pre-industrial level (IPCC - 6th ARC)



2. Reduced ice cover -
→ reduced albedo effect → affect heat budget of earth.

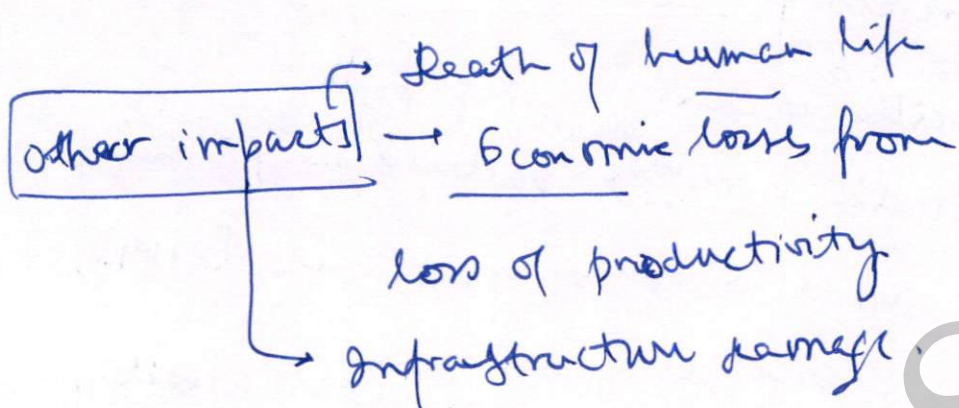
3. Deforestation and loss of green cover
→ changes microclimate of the region
4. Changes in global atmospheric pressure

- and air circulation pattern
5. Increasing El Niño events in Eastern Pacific ocean.
 6. Erratic monsoon patterns (eg) delay in arrival in India by 1 week (IMD)

Impact of heatwaves on food security

1. Loss of crop yield due to high temperature
2. Increase vulnerability to pest and disease attack
(eg) locust attack, white mealy bug etc
3. Reduces shelf life of products
→ loss of perishables.
4. Affect storage of foodgrains & needs cold storage infrastructure.
5. Affect soil fertility → reduces moisture and nutrient cover.
6. Loss of farm income = ES predicts decline of farmer income by 20-25% in

un-irrigated areas



Way forward

1. City wise Heat Wave Action Plan
(eg) Ahmedabad Heat wave plan
2. Promote traditional practices of water shed management
(eg) Nadis - Tankas of Rajasthan.
3. R&D on drought and disease resistant crops.

Thus making adaptation to Heatwave is key to making resilient communities and tackling climate change [SDG #13]

18.

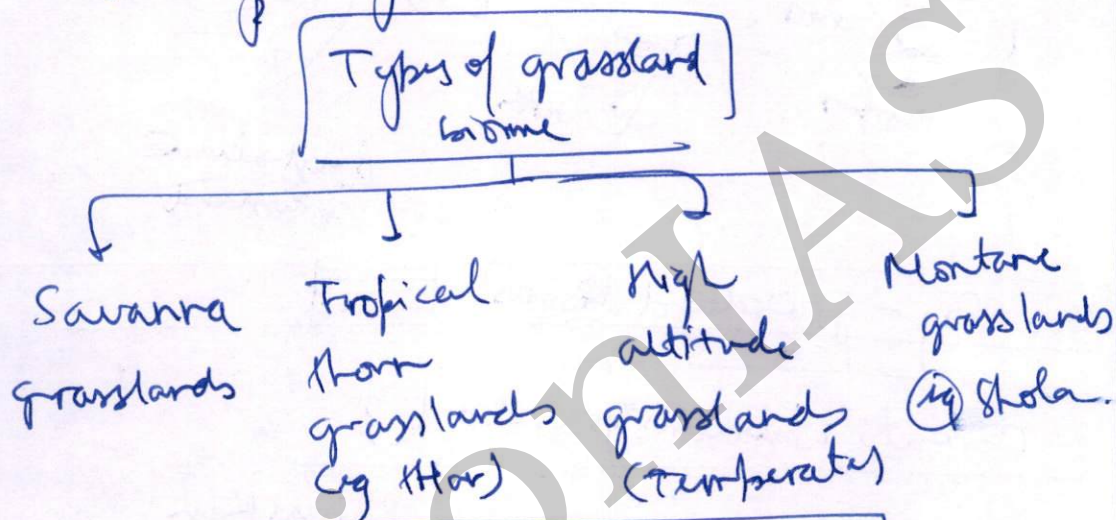
घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

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

grasslands are extension of short and long species of grass, interspaced by trees withing long distances.



Characteristics of grassland biome

1. Continental effect - located deep inside continents $\Rightarrow$ climate extremities
2. Rainfall - 50-75 cm of annual rainfall
 $\rightarrow$ ~~Ex~~ $\rightarrow$ Exception of Shola [>200 cm of rainfall].
3. High Biodiversity
 (eg) Neelkavirji in Shola, African lions in Savanna.

4. Suitable for agriculture. (eg) Pampan
of Argentina, velds of South Africa

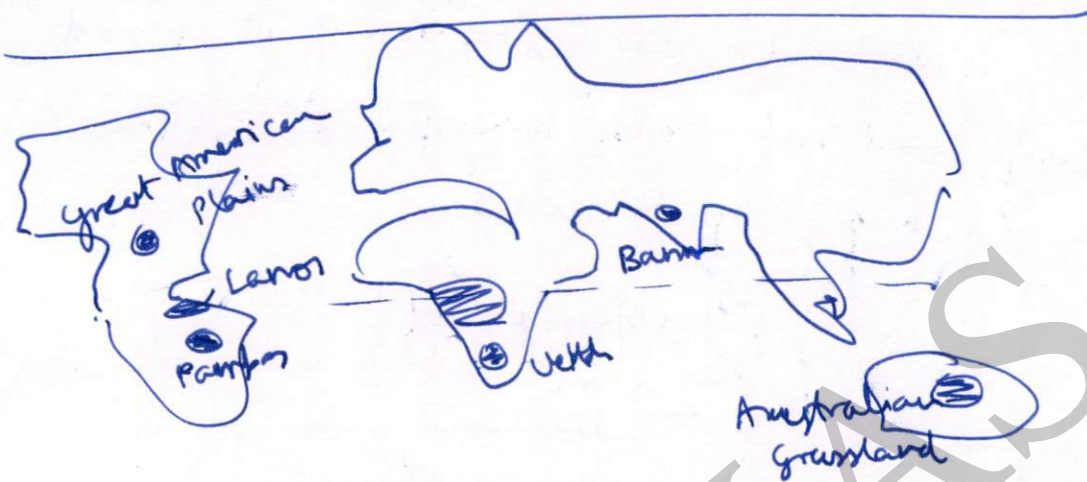


Fig - Grassland Biomes.

Threats to Bammi grassland

1. Located at Jujarat - Rajasthan
↳ proximity to Thar desert.
2. Desertification threat due to expansion
of Thar desert.
3. Lack of legal protection - Not covered
under Wildlife Protection Act 1972 →
protected areas network.
4. Biodiversity loss. (eg) Threat to Asiatic
lion population.

3. Lack of community empowerment

(eg) Maldhars having poor socio-economic parameters.

• Declining ground water level due to poor agriculture practices

Way forward

1. Joint forest management -

2. Land rights to Maldhars under FRA 2006

for community based preservation.

3. Bringing them under WPA 1972 → conservation reserve.

By protecting the grassland biome, we would be able to achieve SDG #15.4

Protecting ecosystems and biodiversity.

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)

Secularism is a basic feature of our constitution [SE Sommai, 1991] that is based on the Principled Distance Model.

Secularism focussing on inter-religious domination

1. Fundamental rights - Articles 25-28
guarantee right to practice, profess and propagate any religion.
2. State sponsored religious reforms
④ Triple Talak ban (Shayara Bano),
3. Religious harmony and cohesion
⇒ 'Sarva Dharma Sambhava, Sarva Dharma Sambhava' - Gandhiji
4. Protection to minority institution
- Art 29-30.
5. Protection of religious ideals and values.

⑨ SC in Bijoe Emmanuel upheld the Jehovah's Witness request to exempt from singing National Anthem.

Secularism challenging intra-religious domination

1. Equality of all (Art-14-A) - NO discrimination based on caste also.

2. Legal protection measures

④ SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act.

3. Creating an egalitarian society through social welfare ④ MUBRA for SC/ST.

4. ~~Idr~~ Treating different ~~homogenous~~ caste groups as non-homogenous group.

④ Lawinder Singh Judgement allowing sub-categorization of castes.

5. Political mobilization - based on caste ④ BSP in UP.

Challenges to secularism

1. Homogeneity and uniformity threat.
2. Neglect of Tribal practices
(eg) animistic rituals
3. Perception of Policy of appeasement towards minorities.

Way forward

1. Implement uniform civil Code (Art 44)..
2. Adoption of Race Relation Unit Model
of Hong, District Peace Committee (etc)
3. Welfare schemes penetration among
minorities (Sachar Committee report)
→ to reduce mistrust

Secularism should thus be a
'force multiplier' in the spirit of ER
Rohat Shrestha Bhora for fulfilling
the Fundamental duty 51A(f).

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)

15

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

Though Indian cities contribute > 65% of GDP and has 33% of Population, nearly 1/6th of people live in slums (Census 2011) highlighting inequality in cities--

Indian cities turning into inequality and social exclusion landscapes

1. Proliferation of slums: (a) Slum (Mumbai) and urban sprawls.
2. Ghettoisation of population creating 'gated communities'.
(a) Religious and caste based segregation.
3. Lack of voice of migrants → becoming a 'Marginal Man' [159 million migrants, ES]
4. Disaster vulnerability - Impact most felt

by poor and excluded.

5. Governance deficit in the secluded regions

Cities providing opportunities too

1. Employment to the migrant population
2. Entrepreneurship to marginals
 - (eg) Salit Capitalism
3. Better career choices for women
4. Better education and health facilities

creating a more egalitarian landscape

1. Quantification of migrants data -
 - (eg) through KSEEM Portal
2. Saturation of govt schemes
 - (eg) PM - Awas Yojana, Drinking water.
3. Expediate One Nation, One ration Card
Scheme [Partha Mukherjee of adhyaya committee]
4. Strengthen ULBs to reduce governance
deficit [Jshar Judge Ahluwalia]
Committee

5. Implement Urban employment guarantee program (eg) Rajasthan's initiative.

6. Promote secular pattern of living.
(eg) Hong Kong Model of Race Relation unit.

7. Insurance schemes - against disasters.

Thus above steps will help to ensure that cities develop as 'growth Hubs' for India and achieve SDG # 11.5 - Inclusive and sustainable urbanization.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

VisionIAS