



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

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. : 1216850

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ADITYA MATHUR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

KAROL BAGH

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
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Tribal art has evolved over millenia & is critical to showcasing tribal culture in world. (Eg) Warli Art in Maharashtra

Valuable Insights

① Cultural Perspectives:

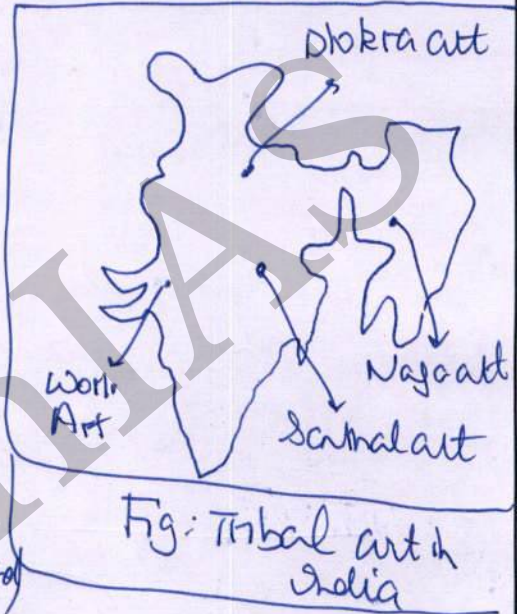
↳ Shows nature worship & sustainable exploitation.

(Eg) Santhal art (Jharkhand)

↳ Equality of Women: Showed by Ho Art due to no patriarchy

↳ Tribal Festivals: of Janjati Dinvas as shown by Warli Art.

↳ Participative society: of all members as equal. (Eg) Munda art



(2) / Values → Eurocentrism = due to
love for environment & resources

(Eg) Naga art in Nagaland

↳ Aesthetic Beauty: as part of society's

heritage. (Eg) Dhotera art of lost war
technique

↳ Equal Representation: of tribal & non-

tribal residents. (Eg) Xabuo art in
Chhattisgarh

↳ Economic Use: of resources but for
benefit of all. (Eg) Khasi art

Tribal art is integral part of
Indian culture, as shown in New Tribal
art Museum in Rashtrapati Bhawan by
Hon'ble President.

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 हार्शिए में लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mahatma Gandhi & Nehru had distinctly similar & dissimilar approach to freedom struggle

~~Diff~~ Similarities

① Poorna Swaraj Accepted by both as final goal of movement (Lahore Declaration, 1929)

② Emancipation of Women : to enable them to partake in movement. (Eg) Kamala Nehru in CDM

③ Social Justice : as means to establish "Ram Raja" & good governance.

(Eg) Reduction in land revenue (Katichi Resolution 1931)

④ Opposition to Capitalism : that created concentration to wealth. (Fazpur Resolution)

Difference/Contrast

Basis	Gandhi	Nehru
① Means to Swaraj	Satyagraha & civil disobedience. Eg) NCM, 1920	Armed action by masses. Eg) Indian Independence League
② Struggle & Truce	Believed in Struggle - Truce - Struggle (STS strategy)	Believed in Struggle - Victory (S-V)
③ Economy	Village economy	Socialism with Public Sector
④ British	Willing to cooperate if needed. Eg) support to WWII against Fascism	No cooperation unless India itself was free

Nehru & Gandhi had deep respect for one another & helped bring independence in 1947 with synergy & collaboration.

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

Decolonization picked up pace after WWII due to multi-dimensional factors at play

Factors

① Destroyed Colonies

as France, Britain & Italy had suffered greatly & were in debt (~~Dawes~~ Lend-Lease Act)

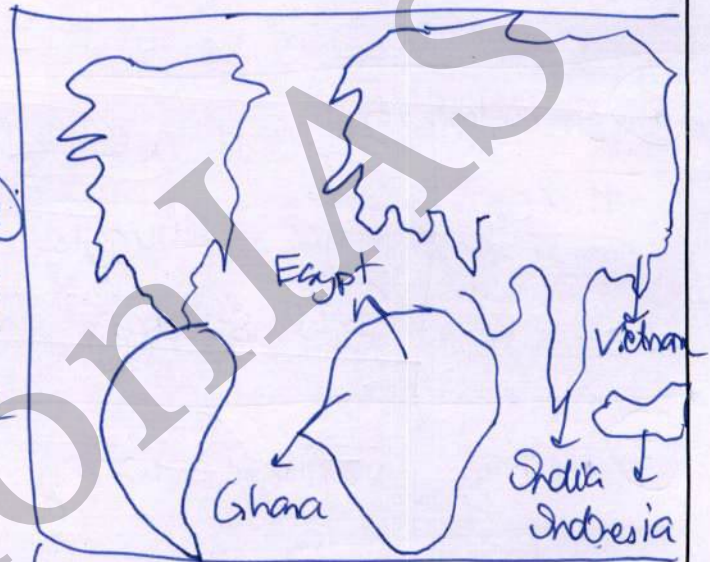


Fig: Decolonization post WWII

② National Movements: had become strong & demanded Independence (Eg) Ghana

③ Strong Leaders: hastened decolonization (Eg) Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam)

- ④ Support of Superpowers : of US & USSR who both supported decolonization
- ⑤ Military Incapability : of keeping control of economies far away
- ⑥ Promises during WWII : of granting self-sovereignty to colonies after WWII.
Eg. Cripps Plan (India)
- ⑦ Role of India : Played key part to ensure & promote decolonization.
Eg. PM Nehru in Africa
- ⑧ NAM : Took up cause of other colonies at its conferences

Decolonization was a complex ongoing event that happened due to interplay of many factors

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

According to CPCB, 75% of Delhi's lakes have been encroached & disappeared b/w 1975 - 2021.

Impact Water Bodies in Urban Areas

① Social Impact

1.1. Low Drinking Water availability: due to encroachment of lake. (Eg) 75% decrease in per capita water since 1947 - 2021

1.2. Health Impact: due to low water & polluted water. (Es) Cholera, Hepatitis E.

1.3. Poor Development: as water is crucial part of diet. (Eg) 36% stunted & 20% wasting (NFHS - 5)

② Economic Impact

2.1: Poor Productivity: due to low water use & high disease prevalence

2.2: Improper Resource Use: due to human encroachment of lakes.

(Eg) Bellandur lake, Bangalore

3 Disaster & Governance Impact

3.1. Urban floods: due to low buffering capacity & concretization. (Eg) Delhi floods 2023

3.2: Pollution of Groundwater: due to such encroachment. (Eg) Arsenic pollution in West Bengal

SDGs → Blue-green infra
→ Protect urban lakes
→ Private sector part. (Eg) Dimma lake by Tata's

Urban areas must protect water bodies like lakes & wetlands to ensure SDG-6 (Clean water)

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

Physical Geographic factors are a critical challenge to establish & expand transport systems

Influence (1) Facilitate

1.1. Help Ease of

Transport: By Palkad

Gap in Western Ghats
for road & railway

1.2. Flat Plains: Help build modern transport. (Eg) IGI airport, Delhi

1.3. Abundant Raw Material: found in Chotanagpur plateau help build transport systems. (Eg) Iron



② Obstruct/Hinder Development & Op

2.1 Physical Challenge: to create it in mountainous region. (Eg) Himalayas

2.2 Dense Forests: Create environmental haven & hinder transport. (Eg) Chhattisgarh

2.3 Difficult Topography: is un conducive to transport. (Eg) Garo Hills in Meghalaya

2.4 Plateaus: difficult to erode & wider to build roads. (Eg) Malwa

2.5 Treacherous Rivers: not easy to ply ships. (Eg) Kosi (Bihar), Brahmaputra

These factors must be systematically overcome to build modern transport to build Vibrant Bharat while preserving environment
(Sendai Framework)

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

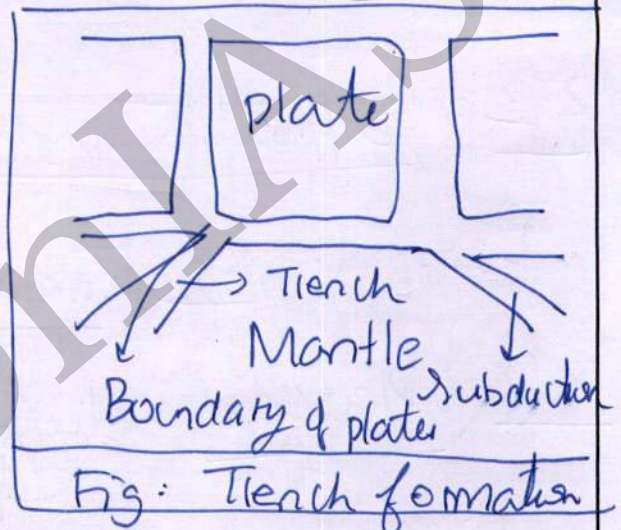
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean Trenches are oceanic landforms formed at margins of tectonic plates as explained by Morgan, Parker & McKenzie

Formation

① Formed due to Subduction

of oceanic plate under continental plate as it is heavier.



② Subducting Plate - Goes to Mantle

& melts causing volcanic arcs & fold mountains. (Es) Alps, Andes

Characteristics

① Deepest Parts - of Earth's crust.

ES Mariana trench in Challenger Deep

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

② Thermal Vents : due to release of Earth's geothermal energy

③ Habitat for chemosynthetic bacteria

④ Earthquakes : occur due to release of pressure at plate boundary. ES Sunda Trench

⑤ Destruction of Plate : at trench due to subduction in molten mantle

Trenches are critical parts of oceanic landforms & play key role in plate tectonics.

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
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Extreme rainfall events have been increasing in India for vast multitude of factors.

① Natural Reasons

1.1. Increased Evaporation: due to higher day temperatures & warm nights.

1.2. Transpiration. Increased due to heat effects on C-3 plants.

② Anthropogenic Factors

2.1. Global Warming - Increasing rainfall & freak incidents. (Eg) Chennai

2.2. Cloud burst: due to low sustainability in mountain region. (Eg) Kedarnath (2013)

2.3. Urban Heat Island Effect: Creating

evaporation & aerosols for condensation.

(Es) smoke from coal plant.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Impact

Social

- ① High Vulnerability: of poor due to low capacity to handle rain (WMO)
- ② Floods: in cities causing widespread damage. (Es) Delhi, 2023
- ③ Disruption: in lives of people due to rain

Economic

- ① Economic loss: due to wash rain. (Es) Bridge collapse (Bihar)
- ② Low Productivity: of people due to water-illness. (Es) Cholera.

Solutions

- ① Build people resilience. (Es) Aapda Mitra Scheme
- ② Enhance ability to handle rain

Urgent steps needed to ensure mitigation of rain-related impact
(Sendai 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

According to IMF, India has entered its demographic dividend era from 2018-19 to 2054-55.

Average Age in India: 29 years

Cannot Afford Low Women Participation

① 50% of Population : but only 41.3%.

LFPR (MOSPI data)

② Productive Asset : due to high

skills & competence of women

③ Causes Harm : due to skewed

economic growth. (Eg) 82% income

to men & only 18% to women (WEF)

↳ Flip to Economy . due to better participation. (C.G.I. increase in growth - 1M#)

Solutions

- Enhance Incentives . to women to enter workforce. (Eg) Equal wage
- Share dual burden with men
- Promote skills. (Es) PMKVY, SAMIKSH
- Provide easy credit for micro-business. (Es) MUDRA Yojana
- Better health . (Es) Aayushman Bharat
- Promote Partnership: of men & women to build New India (Hon'ble PM)

Women must be incentivised to participate in workforce to meet SDG-5 (Gender Equality) in line with Beijing Declaration.

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 defined as closed social group where membership is ascriptive & mobility is theoretically impossible.

Progressive secularization?

Yes, as

→ Better education & health to all despite caste

(Eg) PM-JAY

→ Affirmative action: Better jobs

say in governance (Eg) IAS, IPS

→ Urbanism: lower value to caste (Eg) Delhi

→ Modernization: with new ideals of equality

→ Laws: to protect interests

(Eg) SC/ST Act

No as

Modern Caste: Still releas

(E) Dalit boy killed
for drinking water

Entrenched Mobility: not possible

in rural areas

occupational division of labor.

(E) Moral scarcity

Rights & pollution exist

Solutions

IEC Campaign + build
equality

Moral Awakening

Caste must be eliminated to
build Shreshth Bharat

SDG-10 (Reduced Inequalities)

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

According to oxfam, top 1% wealth
to top 1% & 3% to bottom
50% wealth.

Increasing (1) Caste: Still
prevalent. (Eg) Manual Scavenging
for SC

(2) Low Skill: Only 4-7%
Indians skilled

(3) Capitalism: Creates inequality

(4) Poor Health

(5) Skewed development: In all
regions & gender.

(Eg) only 40% women LFPR

9 Fall in points: Only 16-3%.

multi-dimensional poor (N/A Aayos)

Solutions

→ Regional development:

ⓔ Central scheme

→ Skilled job: ⓔ PMKVV

→ Better educator: ⓔ PM SHRI School

→ Better universal health: ⓔ

→ High development focus on PM-JAY

marginalised sectors: ⓔ PWD

Urgent need to ensure equality
under Art. 14 in letter &

spirit to build New India by
Sabka Saath & Prayas. &

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Brahmanism & Buddhism evolved over centuries and competed for power, prestige & influence in ancient India from 100 BC - 9 AD

Competitive & Hostile Dynamic

① Funding 1.1. Both used for royal funds to build temples & monasteries to spread religious teachings. (Eg) King Dharma Raja gave funds to Nalanda university

② 1.2. Competed to get patronage of common citizens & rich leaders to expand religion (Eg) Sarthavaha (Caravan trader)

1.3. Competed for land grants (Eg) Given in

Satvahana Gautamiputra Satkarnu

(2) Followers 2.1. Competed to get more followers by converting each other's people. (Eg) Heliodorus converted people to Vaishnavism (Gandhi Inscriptions)

2.2: Destroyed Temples: to assert dominance & convert followers. (Eg) Pushyamita Shunga

(3) Ideology 3.1. Buddhism part of Shramana movement & rejected Vedas & Brahman supremacy. (Eg) Tripitaka

3.2: Brahmanism hostile to such negation of core tenets. (Eg) Shunga rule

3.3. Buddhism advocated Madhya Marg & simple life to per salvation & rejected priestly rituals.

Marked Decline of Buddhism

- ① Hostility of Hindu Rulers : Created disturbance of spread of Buddhism.
- ② Hindu Brahmanism Reformed : Help to ensure progressive ideals. (Eg) less animal sacrifice
- ③ Buddha as Vishnu Avatar : Propagated by people eroded values of Buddhism
- ④ Brahmanisation : by Mahayana Buddhism disoriented followers. (Eg) Sanskrit texts (Buddhaghosh) & idol worship

This struggle led to decline in Buddhism & is present even today in Sri Lanka (Buddhist monks & Brahman Tamil hostility)

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)

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

15

European travellers come to India as travellers, scholars, guides & wanderers & left deep impact by their accounts

Important Role

(Eg) Francis Bernier

① Understanding of Empire

1.1. Francis Bernier: Travelled to India from France and stated India was a camp town country with no private property as harmful.

1.1.1 Physician to Dara Shikoh

1.1.2. Stated India decadent compared to Europe & reason was no private property

1.2. Domingo Paes: Travelled to court of Krishna Deva Raya of Vijayanagara

empire & stated beauty of Hampi & strong irrigation systems.

1.3. Temple Architecture: Mentioned by Niccolo Conti (Venice) in Hampi & mentioned Dibbas & Vitupataka temple in Vijayanagar

1.4. History of Reign: of many kings like Akbar told by Fatheres Aquanta

(2) Understanding of People

2.1. Life of Common Subjects: Explained in detail by traveller Nuniz during 16th century.

2.2. Obsession with Precious Metals:

of people told by Sean Baptiste Tavernier who mentions India as

· pit of precious metals

2.3. Flourishing Silver Trade: Carried on

by businessmen explained by Carrua who came to study India's silver economy

2.4. Court's Courtiers: Illustrated by

Sir Thomas Roe & Hawkins during Mughal Empire.

Travellers played critical role in our understanding of Medieval India, as recently seen in the discovery of Domingo Paes accounts of Vijaynagar empire

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 हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The British comprehensively won Battle of Plassey in 1757 against Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah of Bengal due to clever diplomacy & Treachery of Nawab's "allies."

Battle: Fought between Siraj-ud-daulah & Robert Clive with Mir Jafar & son Miran who defeated larger army of the Nawab

Changed Course of Indian History

I. **Political Impact**

- Control of Rich Bengal: Gave great money & power to British
- First Indian territory under European

Battle of Hydapes against Ponus

↳ Dual Control of Bengal: with all power & no responsibility with British.

II. Economic Impact

→ Resource Rich Bengal: and its Diwani rights filled company coffers

→ Impoverished people: due to heavy tax

(Eg) Permanent Settlement of Bengal under Lord Cornwallis

Changed Course of World History

I. Colonial Course

① Established Britain: as finest colonial power due to control over richest country (Indian share in world economy was 23%.)

② Great Rivalry & Great Game: Began between Britain, France & Russia to

expand control of India & passes in
Hindu - Kush Himalayas. (Eg) Bolan pass

(3) Started Pax Britannica: due to industrialization of Britain at expense of de-industrialization of India

II. Other Colonies

(1) Distracted Britain from US: due to reduced importance relative to India

(2) Hastened American Revolution: due to oppressive British policies. (Eg) Boston tea party

Battle of Plassey changed course of India & world & ensured unchallenged British supremacy for 150 years until World War I in 1914.

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

After partition of India in 1947 based on Radcliffe award, millions of refugees migrated to India and West/East Pakistan searching for safety

Less Difficult to Rehabilitate in Punjab

① Kinship Ties: were stronger due to shared Sikh religion

② Stronger Military Presence: in Punjab due to stationed Gorkha regiments

③ Relative Food Prosperity: to feed refugees due to better Punjab agriculture productivity

④ Proximity to Delhi: to coordinate & ensure peace & comfort to refugees

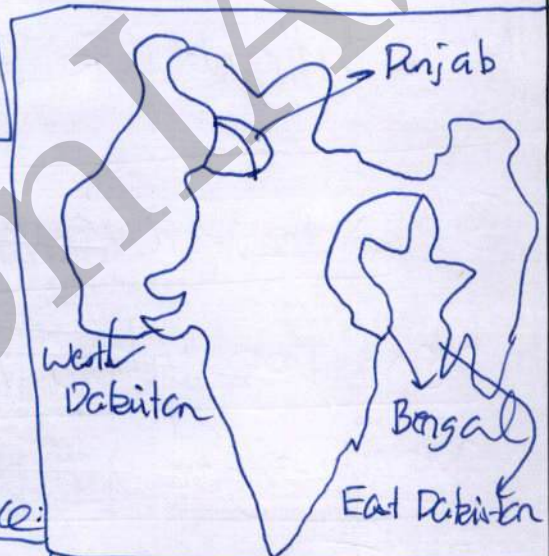


Fig: India in 1947

① Lower Riots in Punjab as compared to Bengal due to military & civil administration

① Better Planning: by officials to receive, rehabilitate & reintegrate refugees in society. (Eg) Housing, food, health camps.

More difficult to Rehabilitate in West Bengal

① Widespread Communal Violence: due to high population of Hindus & Muslims & great anger in people due to communal partition (Ran Chandrar Guba)

① Porous Border: Facilitating movement & violence by people on both sides

① General Poverty & Deprivation: due to impoverished people in Bengal due to cruel taxation (Permanent Settlement)

① Inadequacy of Basic Needs: due to
poor availability of foodgrains. (1943
Bengal
famine)

② Communalization: by political leaders
inflamed & created hatred. (Eg)
Calcutta riots,
1945.

③ Poor Law & order: due to inadequate
deployment of military & police

④ Surrounded by India: on all sides
except long border in Bengal.

Refugees faced great issues in
partition in both Bengal & Punjab,
& eventoday manifested in delays in
grant of compensation (2024) & Partition
Remembrance Day on August 14.

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

India has pledged to generate 500 GW and 50% of Energy mix from renewable energy by 2030 as part of its NDC (Commitment)

Transition from Coal to Green Energy

Can bring great growth & environment sustainability in India.

Economic Costs

① Loss of Productivity : due to lower use of large coal sector which provides electricity

② Loss of Livelihoods : as crises of workers part of coal industry directly & indirectly.

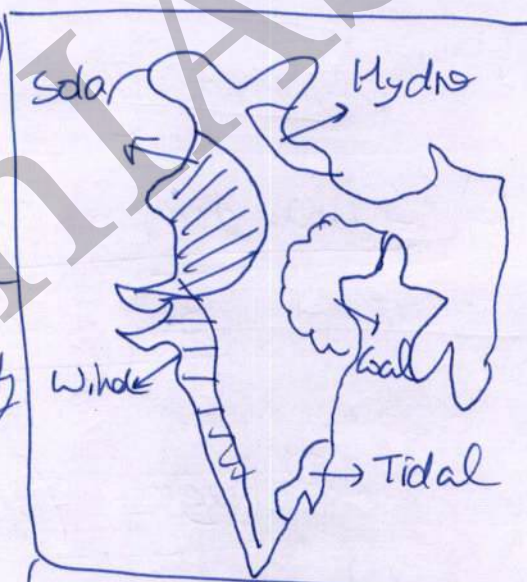


Fig: Energy Sources

(3) High economic costs: To transition
needing trillions of investment. (India
needs 100 billion USD every year - IRENA)

(4) Low Efficiency: in ~~the~~ green energy
compared to coal due to intermittent
nature. (Eg) Solar in day only, wind
only when wind blowing

(5) Lack of Technical Know-How: in this
transition creating great economic cost.

Social costs (1) Burden on Consumer: due
to higher cost of producing green energy
passed on to him. (Eg) Nuclear energy

(2) Threat of Disaster: due to use of such
energy (Eg) Chernobyl, Three Mile Island
nuclear disasters

(3) Environmental Damage: due to use of

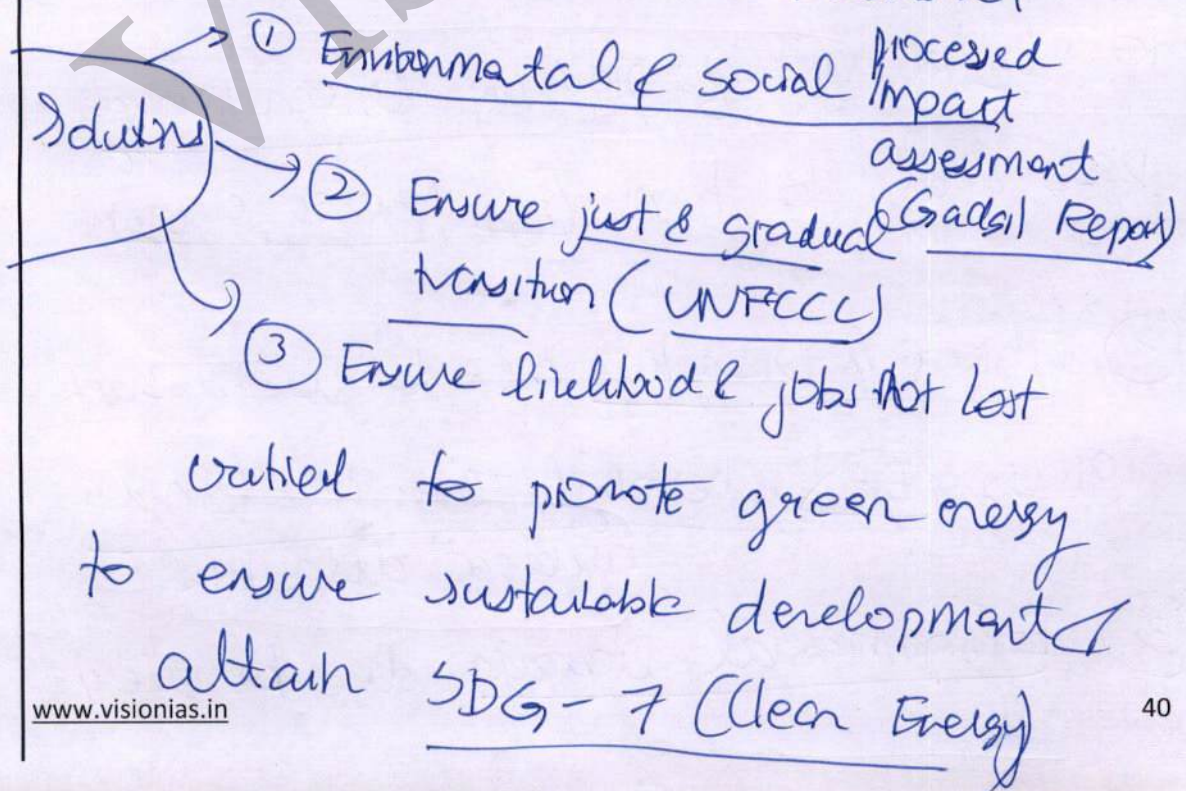
wind energy that harm birds.

(Eg) Great Indian Bustard in Thar desert is critically Endangered.

(4) Loss of Income: create poverty for many people (16.4% multi-dimensionally poor in India - NITI Aayog)

(5) Development Induced Displacement: due to hydroelectric plants inundating regions. (Eg) Sardar Sarovar Dam

(6) Waste Generation: by solar panels creating toxic - e-waste that is not



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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanic Calderas are huge volcanoes or supervolcanoes that form due to outpouring of lava on Earth's surface & gradual cooling.

Formation of Calderas

① Basic / Basaltic Lava

Comes out quietly as low viscosity. OR

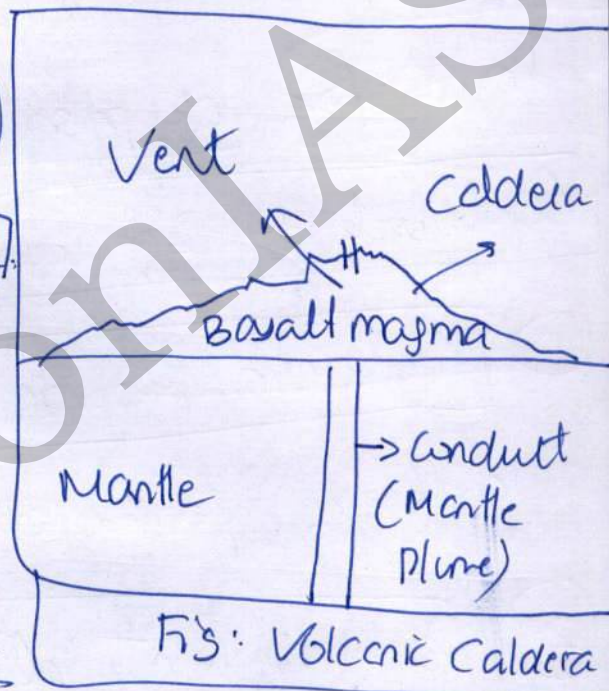
② Acidic Lava

Highly viscous & high

silica content explodes & released violently forming large lava mountain

③ Cooling of Lava

Forms caldera as large volcanic mountain formed by cooling of lava on Earth's surface



4) Extrusive Landform : as formed outside Earth's crust by cooling & solidification of lava. (Eg) Iceland Caldera

5) Dormancy : can be prolonged until Mantle Plume thickens crust & supplies lava for eruption of huge scale.

Contribute to Scenic Region

1) Caldera Mountain : Beautiful landform formed over many eruptions.

2) Part of National Parks : Adds to natural beauty in protected areas.

(Eg) Yellowstone Caldera in Yellowstone National Park, USA.

3) Caldera Lake : Formed by accumulation of water on caldera depression.

• (Eg) Rain, glacial melt etc

(4) Pyroclastic Material: Spewed by

caldera can bring colors & beauty to sky.

(5) Occasional Eruption: Add height & more lava material on surface.

Caldera Volcanoes are a critical part of Earth's tectonic plate action & must be protected to ensure safety of lives & regions as per Hyogo Framework

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Heat Waves are defined as abnormally high temperatures as deviations of long term averages in plain, coastal & hilly regions.

Reasons

① Increased Intensity

② Global Warming: Created higher global temperatures in all regions.

(1.5°C increase since 1850 - IPCC)

③ Climate Change: Increasing average temperatures over long periods & intensifying heatwaves.

(Eg) Chennai, ~~200~~ 2023

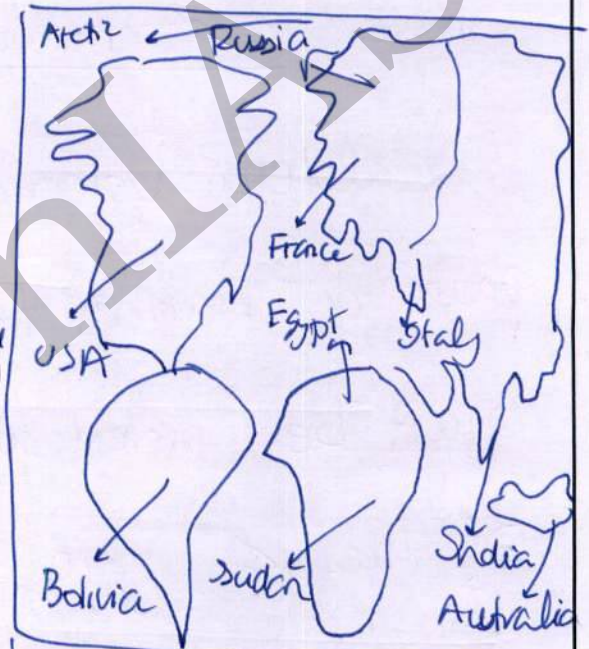


Fig: Recent Heat Waves

① Wildfires: Increasing & adding carbon & soot to further increase Greenhouse effect. (Eg) Hawaii, 2024, Italy

① Lower Resilience: In human population increasing perception & intensity. (Eg) Dep-dependence on cooling systems

Increased frequency

① Human actions: Creating runaway greenhouse effect by adding GHG gases due to development & industrialization. (Eg) Methane, CO₂.

① Urban Heat Island Effect: Creating more frequent heatwaves. (Eg) Concretization in New York

① Heat Dome: Region of high pressure & temperature inhibiting convection & cloud formation. (Eg) Europe, 2023

① Lower Monsoon Rain: due to El Niño conditions (WMD)
[Impart Food Security]

② Crop losses: due to high temp & Wilting. (Eg) Wheat in India (2023)

③ High Water Use: due to increased irrigation needs. (IARI). (Eg) Paddy

④ Lower Food Available: due to low production. (Eg) Ghana, Bolivia

⑤ Create Pressure: on public food distribution.

(India spent 2.3 lakh crore in food subsidy in

→ BioTech to build resilient crops (DMH-11) 2022-23)

Solutions → Ensure resilience (NDMA)

→ Promote sustainable lifestyle (Mission

→ Promote hardy grain (Millets) Life)

Urgent steps needed to ensure food security to all despite heatwaves to

attain SDG-2 (Zero Hunger)

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)

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

15

Grasslands are defined as biomes with grasses predominant & lower rainfall than rainforests but higher than Savannah. (Eg) Prairies (USA)

Characteristics

1) **Low Rainfall**
 due to lack of moisture bearing winds. (Eg) Downs

2) **Predominance of Grasses**

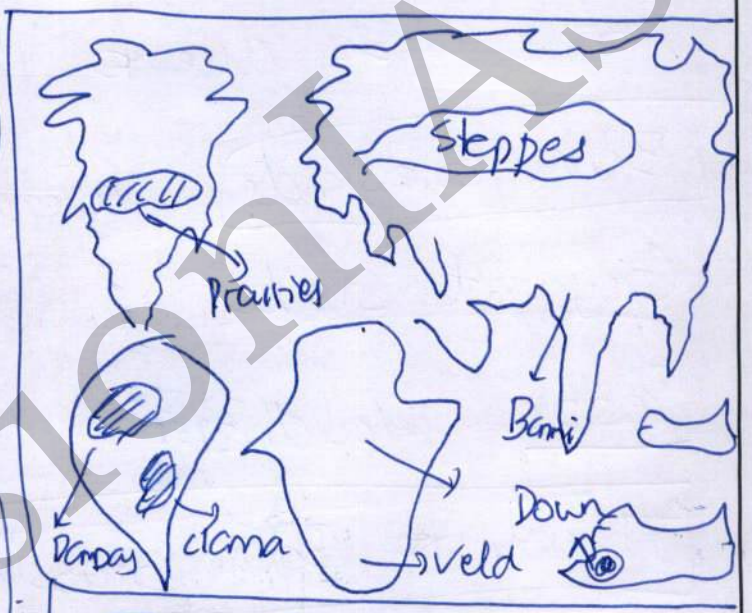


Fig: Grasslands

throughout region due to no adequate rain for growth of trees (Eg) ~~Poaceae~~ Poaceae family.

3) **Forest Fires**: due to high temperature & easy combustibility of grasses (Eg) Savannah

4) Diverse Wildlife : Due to suitable conditions for life. (Eg) Zebra, cheetah

5) Grainaries of World : as maximum production of grains. (Eg) Corn, wheat

6) Short Growing season : when moisture is available due to rains.

Banni Grasslands : Present/located in Gujarat state.

People: Maldharis

Threats to Banni Grasslands

1) Invasive Species : Like Prosopis Julifera that destroy other plants & are toxic to animals

2) Encroachment by Humans: Limited spread & reach of grasslands.

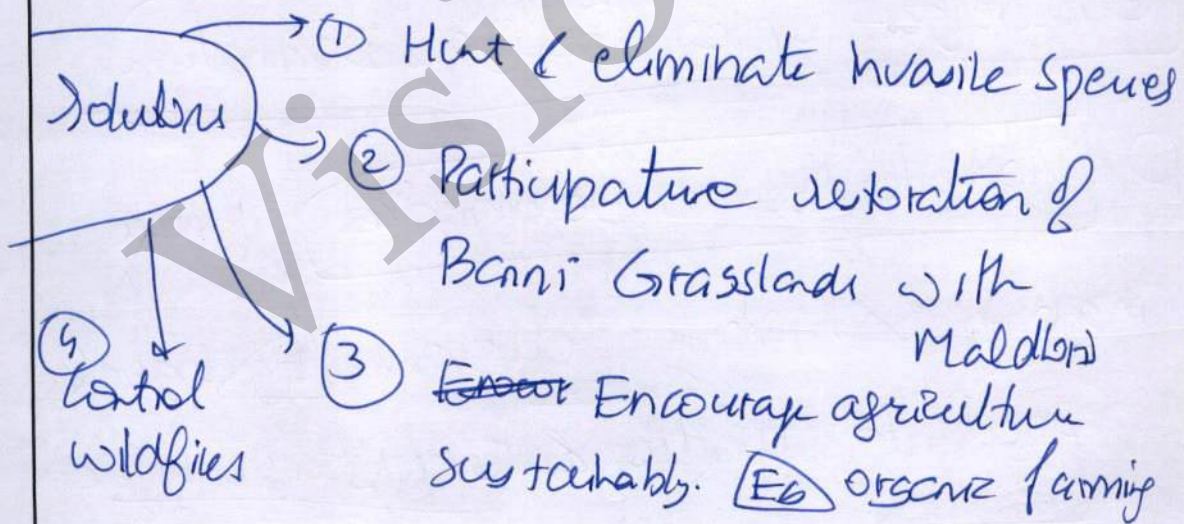
(Eg) Roads, farms

③ Wildfire : Due to accidental & natural fires. Eg High temp → fire in Gujarat

④ Desertification : Due to low rain and expansion of Thar desert

⑤ Low Productivity of grasslands due to low rain & poor irrigation system

⑥ Displacement of People : Maldhari due to poor livelihood opportunities.



Banni & other Grasslands are critical biomes & must be conserved for sustainable development & climate action (SDG-13)

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
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Indian Model of Secularism means equal respect to all religions by state while maintaining a porous border between religion & state.

- It evolved due to unique Indian conditions as opposed to French & American secularism.

Challenges - Inter-Religious Domination

① Prohibits Absolute Dominance : of either

majority & minority religions. (Eg) Equal respect to Hindus & Jains. under Article 25-

② Promotes Social Justice : Cutting

across religions by disallowing discriminatory practices. (Eg) Triple Talak Case 50
(Talak-ul-Biddat)

① Ensures Communal Peace : By deterring & punishing all religions seeking to disturb the peace. (Eg) Action against Godhra riots.

② Promotes Respect : For religious practices of all religions in schools, civic life & all spheres (Anna Roy Case)

③ Ensures Dignity : Even to members of minuscule religious minority under Article 21 of Constitution (Bijoe Emmanuel Case)

Challenges Intra-Religious Domination

① Ensures Equal Treatment : to all religious denominations in any religion (Art. 26)

② Prohibits Discriminatory Practices : that violate constitutional morality (Sabamata Case)

① Protects Essential Religious Practices

but allows regulation to state for secular or other practices associated with religion (Shirur Mutt Case, 1954)

② Allows Minority Communities : to preserve

language, script, culture & religious practices (Art 29, 30)

③ No Discrimination : for minority institutions from receiving state funds (44th Amendment Act)

④ No Tax allowed : to promote ^{Act} or religion or denomination (Art 27)

Way Forward

- ① IEC Campaign to decommunalize society
- ② Build trust. (Es) Community dinner
- ③ Equality to all religions.

Indian secularism ensures Principled Distance with all religions & denomination to build New India with Sabka Saath. 52

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 माथिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
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According to World Bank, Indian cities will host 60% of Indian population by 2050 compared to ~ 35.1% now.

View - Yes, Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality & social exclusion for following reasons -

Stark Inequality

Unequal Housing

→ 35.6% urban population but 17% live in slums. (UN-DESA)

→ Inequality in Income Richest 1%.

earn 40% of wealth but bottom 50% own just 3% wealth

→ Unequal Education: as 80% of (Orfom Report)

migrant workers children lack access to education (UNESCO)

↳ Poor Healthcare : due to poor public health system (60% PHC have 1 doctor, 5% have 0 doctors)

↳ Poor Food Security : due to inaccessible, unavailable & unaffordable nutritious food. (Es) Excess reliance on wheat & rice (FAO)

Social Exclusion

① Rural Exclusion : Translates into urban exclusion due to replication. (Taxa Committee)

② Ghettoization : due to poor urban housing & high costs.

③ Comprehensive Exclusion : from all spheres due to poor education, health, jobs (Es) 90% people in informal economy

Steps I: Legal Steps

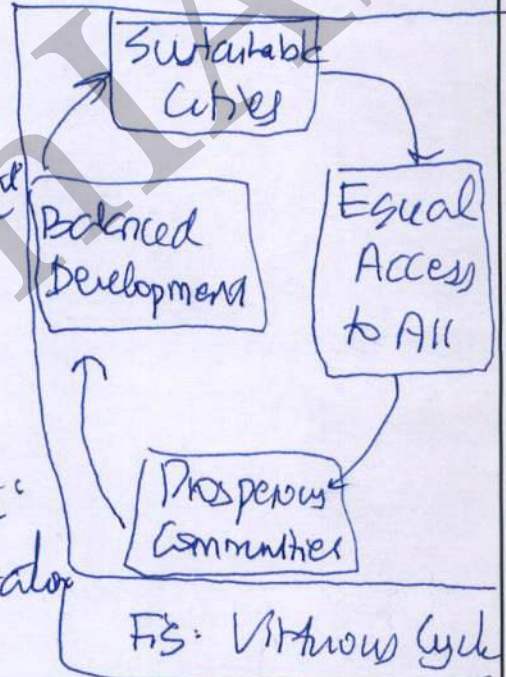
- ① Universal Social Security: a statutory right. (Eg) PM-SYM
- ② Right to Health: under Ayushman Bharat
- ③ Right to Skillily: to upskill all city dwellers. (Eg) PMKYY, STRIVE

II. Governance Steps

④ In-situ Redevelopment
of slums for clean & safe housing

⑤ RURBAN Development:
to ~~pre~~ mitigate out-migration

⑥ Sustainable Cities: to lead India's growth story (Isha Singh Khurana Committee)



Steps are needed to build New Cities of tomorrow for equal access to all & meet SDGs - 11 (Sustainable Cities)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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