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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. : 01238934

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : TRIVOK SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/08/24

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

केंद्र

Centre VISION IAS

LAL KOTHI JAIPUR

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)					



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.

VisionIAS

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

The tribal art acts as a reflection of the rich heritage and social life of the tribals.

Insights into cultural perspectives



Warli Art



Gond Paintings

(1) Depicts the religious leanings of the tribe → Palghar and Ma Mansa Goddess in paintings of Warli tribe.

(2) Shows the daily life activities → women are shown grinding spices; dancing. (Sabrai folk art paintings of Jharkhand)

(3) Shows the food habits and dressing sense of tribes → Gond paintings depict this.

It also reflects the values of the Indian tribal communities.

(1) Ecology preservation → Paintings show tribes in harmony with nature and animals. (Good paintings of Animals and forests)

(2) Social equality among tribes + Both men and women are shown doing daily chores.

(3) Spiritualism of tribes is shown in the way they worship goddesses for fertility and well-being.

(4) Communal living and harmony → Various groups lived together and undertook economic activities.

The "Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas" celebrated on November 15 celebrates the rich culture of these tribes

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

Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation of "Bharat" as a modern state. Both had a different approach.

Mahatma
Gandhi

Jawahar Lal
Nehru

→ Focused on struggle - peace - struggle strategy to keep the masses energetic eg → Gandhi
Jinnah Pact (1931)

→ Didn't support Purna Swaraj in early stages

→ Focused on struggle and victory method to gain independence quickly

→ Was adamant on getting complete ind-
pendence from start.
(Lahore Session 1929
resolution) 8

→ Didn't agree fully on including workers; focused on reducing class conflict.

→ More focused on constructive work and economic regeneration of khadi work.

→ Didn't support the Princely state (Prasannamandal movement)

→ Wanted to include the working class and give the movement a socialist touch. (Gaya Session 1922)

→ Wanted to have political power and initiate reforms directly.

→ Had touch with such movements and wanted them in mainstream.

Some similarities

→ Both wanted Non-violence as the key method

→ Both supported the inclusion of women in freedom struggle.

As we celebrate the "Badi ka Aamit Mahotsav" we should recognize the contribution of these two giants

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)

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

10

The sun started to set on many imperialist empires after the World War II. This was due to various reasons.

(1) Economic reasons → Imperialists like British had huge spend in world war leading to debt. They wanted to leave the colonies as they couldn't handle expenses.

(2) Political reasons → Pressure from the Allies to give independence. USA and others stood for right to self-determination
→ local nationalist movements like in India and Burma also fastened the process.

(3) Aggression by Axis powers + Japanese were ready to invade South Asia. This also forced many to give indep-
-endence to colonies.

(4) Creation of United Nations and (UN)
rise of USA (which stood for democracy) also pushed this.

(5) NAM (Non-Aligned movement)
called for de-colonization of the world at the Bandung Conference (1955). It led to movements in Africa.

(6) The will and determination of people along with support from local elites led to independence.

The soul of nations long suppressed finally found utterance after de-colonization.

4.

मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

The recent Delhi floods saw various migrants getting affected. They had camps on the Yamuna flood-plains which made them vulnerable.

Increasing human encroachment

- (1) Migrants occupy such spaces due to high real estate costs and lack of affordable housing.
- (2) Rampant urbanization has led to the encroachment of wetlands.

Impact on water bodies in urban areas

- (1) Leads to pollution + The Yamuna shows frothing due to high levels of pollution (industrial and human)

(2) Eutrophication → Water bodies get depleted due to waste and other discharges.

(3) Shrinking space of water bodies →

The Hyderabad city has reduced area of water bodies due to encroachment.

(4) Affects the biodiversity → Various local and migratory species face challenge.

Impact of water body depletion on humans → Increased incident of Urban floods e.g. Bengaluru and Hyderabad → Urban Heat Island effect

Various schemes such as MISHTHI and AMRIT SAROVAR can help restore these bodies and fulfill the goal of Sustainable Cities (SDG 11)

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

Geography is the key deter-
-minant of various factors. As Tim
Marshall has said nations are "Prisoners
of Geographies"

Physical features influencing development
of transportation systems

(1) Topography → Plain area supports
efficient and quick transport (like
Trans Siberian railway). While mountainous
areas need significant effort for
such development (Atal tunnel)

(2) Altitude → distance of the area

from sea level affects the cost; efficiency and viability of operations.

→ development of railways in Jammu Kashmir; Switzerland is tougher than doing it in bargetic plains.

(3) Climatic conditions → This affects the suitability and comfort of citizens along with operations cost.

→ Tundra region transport needs regular maintenance due to cold temperature

→ Heat in tropical countries and desert areas hinders transport

Indian Case study

→ Focusing on region specific transport (Parvathmala + Ropeways in hills)

→ Various categories for every area → Rail bridges over rivers; Road infrastructure in deserts etc.

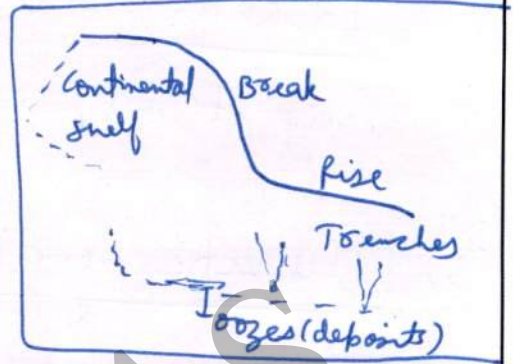
The Bharathmala and SagarMala projects aim to build geography specific transport systems

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)

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

10

Ocean trenches are formed in the deep ocean on the ocean bed. They are crucial repository of biodiversity. (Mariana Trench in Pacific Ocean)



Formation

- (1) Movements in oceanic crust can lead to their formation.
- (2) Underwater volcanic explosion can also create trenches.
- (3) Faults and crevices on the oceanic crust widen to form trenches.
- (4) Underwater earthquake also leads to their formation.

Characteristics of these reliefs

(1) They support biodiversity including various fishes and planktons.

(2) They have mineral repository.

(3) They are crucial in understanding the ocean history and relief.

oceanic trenches thus provide an insight into the mysteries of ocean.

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

The recent 570 mm rainfall in Wayanad over 48 hours shows the prevalence of extreme rainfall events in India.

Reasons of extreme rainfall events

(1) Climate Change → As IMD has observed; climate change has led the monsoon to be short but intense in nature.

(2) Cloudburst phenomena → Especially observed in high altitude areas; it leads to 100 mm rainfall in 1 hour.

(3) Cyclones → The Biparjony cyclone led to heavy rains in Gujarat and Rajasthan

(4) Storm Surges and Orographic rainfalls can intensify quickly. → Western Ghats and coastal areas experience this.

(5) Arctic Amplification → It has an indirect link towards altering the monsoon patterns.

(6) Madden-Julien Oscillation (MJO) → It enhances intense rainfall in its positive phase.

<u>Social impact</u>	<u>Economic impact</u>
→ leads to <u>displacement</u> of local communities. (Due to <u>Climate refugees</u> → landslides in hilly areas)	→ loss of <u>life</u> ; livestock and property.
→ <u>Disproportionate impact</u> on Women (as they have to do field work; fetch water)	→ <u>Crop damage</u> leads to Agricultural loss and <u>reduced farmer's income</u> .
→ <u>Health burden</u> due to diseases from unhygienic conditions	→ <u>Street vendors</u> affected more than others.
	→ Fiscal burden on state (Announce relief packages)

There is a need to prioritise

Sustainable development and enhance resilience of local communities to deal with such incidents

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

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

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

India's demographic dividend will peak in 2041 (with 59% of total population as working). Women have a crucial role in it as a equal half.

Low participation of Women in Workforce

- (1) Marriage hinders economic participation of women (Claudia Goldin study)
- (2) Stereotypes leading to only Pink collared jobs for women.
- (3) Sexual harassment at workplace leads to low Female labour participation (only 37%)
- (4) Glass Ceiling (lack of promotion) hurts prospects.
- (5) Patriarchal norms; lack of inclusive public transport are barriers

As IMF has highlighted ; economic participation of women can boost India's GDP by 2.4%. Various steps to boost

participation :-

- (1) National Creche Scheme and PAWA scheme to help married woman work.
- (2) Maternity Benefit Act 1961 provides 26 week paid leave - Menstrual leave by states like Kerala; Bihar and Odisha.
- (3) Breaking male bastions to allow women in Armed forces permanent commission and women DTC Bus drivers.
- (4) Enhance participation in Science (STEM) sector by schemes such as NIDHI; VIGYAN SHODH
- (5) Enforcement of POSH 2013 Act; She-Box.
- (6) SHG and Startup ownership of women promoted through NRLM and Standup India.
- (7) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao for ATTITUDE change (free bus rides) (Karnataka) and enhance public transport.

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

Rajni Kothari explains the "Secularization of Caste" as the withdrawal of caste from traditional sense and increased role in modern way (Education; Political empowerment)

Progressive Secularization of Caste in India

(1) Increased demand for affirmative action has led to increase in representation of OBC/SC in services.

(2) Political empowerment through party mobilisation → Dalits through BSP
→ OBC through regional coalitions

(3) Reduced discrimination and increasing inter-caste marriages (NFNS-5)

(1) Increased socio-economic status of lower castes.

But; this process has also sharpened the caste divide.

(2) Domino effect of reservation demand and has led to violence and conflict.

- Patidars demand in Gujarat
- Marathas demand for OBC status.

(2) Politics has become polarized on caste basis. (People vote caste while development takes backseat)

(3) Violent demands by caste groups lead to clashes → Bhina Koregaon incident.

(4) Reduces the space for unreserved category → Taking affirmative action beyond 50% limit (Arda Sambray) in various states (69% in Tamil Nadu)

There is a need to moderate such demands by sub-categorisation and focus on socio-economic development.

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

Orfam report highlighted that top 5% own 65% of wealth in India. This is a contradiction to the "Equality" principle in Preamble.

Increasing inequality despite poverty fall

(1) India lifted 13.5 crore people out of poverty (NITI Aayog) but inequality

high due to → Jobless growth in India

→ Agriculture is stagnant and low-remuneration.

COVID-19 led to the rise in inequality in short term.

Caste and Gender inequality not factored in poverty indicators

Various groups excluded from

social security nets (like Migrants)

→ Rural-Urban bias has led to

increased inequality in Urban areas

(No NREGA; lack

→ Digital divide concentrated of social security)

the benefits of technology in few hands.

Way ahead

(1) Focus on Capital intensive sectors

to boost income and job demand.

→ PLI scheme for various sectors.

→ PM-MITRA for textile; PM-SAMPADA for food processing

(2) Enhance farmers' income (Ashok Rajwani Panel)

→ By diversification to Livestock; poultry;

→ Drone support through PM-KISAN Horticulture and enhance FPOs

(3) Women empowerment → SHG Model
→ Drone Didi (Lakshmi Didi)
Caste inequality removal → Standup India

(4) Extend Urban Welfare

PM-MUDRA

(5) Digital Bridges like PM-WANI → E-Shram / ONORC
and BharatNet → PM-Awas.

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

Buddhism rose in influence due to the oppressive; exclusionary nature of Brahminism. It proved as an alternative for people.

Why Buddhism rose? → It had democratic principles of Sangha and equality of women.

→ It didn't have elaborate rituals and idol worship which acted as an attraction for poor and lower castes

Hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism

(2) Buddhism reached its peak in the Mauryan Era with Asoka's support. Post their decline; Sungas rose and they supported Brahminism

(2) Competition for funding

→ Patronage from Kings became important to spread religion; build temples/monasteries.

(3) Competition for followers

→ Brahminism had idol worship and various rituals like Ashwamedha which attracted people. There was a sense of visibility

→ The Buddhists changed their methods (Hinayana → Mahayana) and Dhamma Yatra to attract followers.

(4) Competition for Ideology

→ scholars of both religions debated on this (Prayag conference during Harsha's time is an example)

This overzealous attitude of Buddhism led to its decline.

Decline of Buddhism

(1) Adoption of idol worship led to creation of grand Buddha images and increased funding.

→ This funding led to corruption in the monasteries.

(2) Increased presence of women in the Sanghas and immorality of some monks tarnished image.

(3) Buddhism lost its core idea of abandoning desires (Nirvana) and became materialistic.

(4) This led to disillusionment in faithful followers. They adopted Shaktite; Vaishnavite and Shaivite traditions.

Nevertheless; both religions enhanced the syncretic and diverse nature of Indian society.

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

15

Traveller accounts acts as a window in the past for various contemporary societies. It helps us relive our history and heritage.

Various accounts by European travellers

(1) Francis Bernier was in the court of Shah Jahan

(2) Jean Baptiste Tavernier's book.

(3) Nicolo De Conti; Barbosa; Nuniz and Domingo Paes in Vijaynagar.

(4) East India Company accounts.

They have been important in shaping our understanding of empires

Shaped our understanding about empires

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

(1) Nature of economy → Jean Tardieu

has shown the federal nature of the economy and King as the sole owner of land.

(2) About the cultural achievements

of Kings → The Vijaynagara Empire's architecture like Mahadevi Dibba explained.

(3) It shows the welfare works of the King. → The building of canals by ~~the~~ Deva Raya is shown in various texts.

(4) Conquest of Kings → The Bahamani rivalry with Vijaynagara is depicted.

(5) Tolerance of Kings → Francois Bernier has highlighted the tolerant nature of Dara Shikoh.

Told about the people

(1) Societal conditions → Jean Tavernier writes about the poverty prevalent at that time.

(2) Daily life and activities → Nuniz writes that women did wrestling; soothsaying. Also talks about local fairs.

(3) Economic activities of people shown like Agriculture; animal rearing.

(4) Religious faith of common folk is also highlighted

The traveller's accounts enables us to connect various dots and

relive our great past.

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

Robert Clive's triumphant
victory over Sirajudaulah changed
the course of history. Bipan Chandra has
highlighted it as an inflection point.

How it changed course of Indian
history?

- (1) British had complete control over
Bengal which was one of the richest
province of India. (materially and
geographically)
- (2) It led to the domination of
British over Indian territories and
decline of other powers.

(3) British had access to Calcutta port and the Diwani rights which strengthened them economically.

(4) led to the impoverishment of peasants and artisans in India.

(5) Gave British the economic and political might to capture other areas

→ Aggression in Mysore (1767-1799)

→ Control over Maratha areas.

Not only Indian history; World history also changed significantly.

(2) Bengal had 60% of export share in British economy. The salt; silk; opium helped Britishers take a lead

in the Industrial revolution and led to British rise [Pan Britannic]

(2) Economic might coupled with control of strategic locations led British to isolate other Europeans from India.
- Dutch and French defeated..

(3) The British success led other nations to follow suit which gave rise to New-Imperialism. (French; Italy and Dutch captured colonies)

In this way, Battle of Plassey 1757 had far reaching consequences and created social, economic and political ripples across the world.

14.

विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

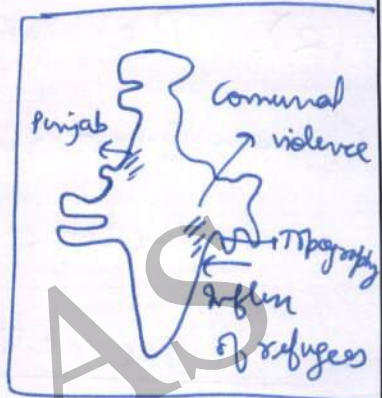
Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

The partition proved a huge challenge for the country in terms

of rehabilitation of refugees and curbing violence.



Efforts for rehabilitation

(1) A Rehabilitation Commission was established under PM of both countries to help identify and settle the refugees.

The two border-contiguous area of Punjab and West Bengal posed challenges in this task.

(2) In West Bengal; communal

Violence was at peak in areas of Noakhali which hindered the work.

→ In Punjab; violence was there but limited in nature.

(2) The government presence was more on western border and East Pakistan was neglected. This lack of will hindered the refugee settlement in Bengal.

(3) The topography → In Punjab; vast tract of plain region available

→ In Bengal; flood like conditions; diverse topography posed a challenge.

(4) More cultural unity in Bengal region acted as an obstacle to settle refugees as they had great kinship

Despite the challenges; the rehabili-
-tation work was carried on:-

(1) Mahatma Gandhi Present in Bengal
region to avoid the outburst of
communal violence.

(2) Role of local organisations and
armed forces helped in the process.

(3) Adequate supply of ration and
supplies to refugee camps.

(4) Property exchange agreement done
between the two countries to assist at
recovery

The partition was a horror
as it divided India in two parts. But the
relief works helped save many lives.

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

A recent data has shown India's import dependency on coal increased from 72.1% to 75%. This underlines the challenge of transition from coal to green energy.

Economic costs in transition

(1) High Energy share of coal + It has 55% share in electricity production.
Phasing out coal would lead to a disruption

(2) High cost of green energy ^{v/s coal} + The green technologies like Solar; Green hydrogen are costly → Due to Import dependency (Solar Panels of China)
And initial phase

(3) India has abundant coal reserves (5th largest) but lacks Rare earth minerals (needed for transition). More import will push costs.

(4) Creating new infrastructure and R&D expenditure for green transition will put fiscal strain.

Apart from economic costs, the coal supply chain has various social connections.

Social costs associated with transition

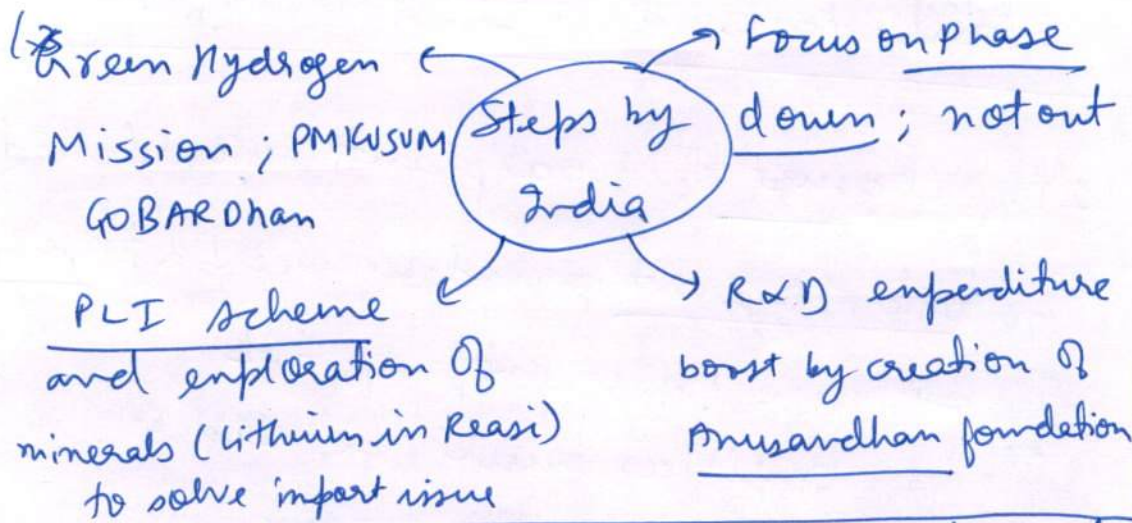
(2) Closure of coal plants would lead to unemployment and exacerbate poverty

- Coal Miners out of job
- Employees will be laid off.

(2) Coal dependent states like Jharkhand; Chhattisgarh; Odisha would lose out on revenue. This will create regional disparities

But, this transition is important as

- (1) High emissions in coal sector hurt environment.
- (2) India's Paris commitment and Panchamrit target (500 GW by 2030) require this transition.



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 घांति में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcano is the violent explosion of lava; gases and dust in the air. One of its resultant land-form is Caldera.



Process of formation of Caldera

(1) Violent explosion in volcano leads to blowing away the top which creates a crater like structure. 
Sumatran volcano

(2) Mostly Acidic lava is the reason as it is dense and more explosive.

The Caldera is also a significant tourism attraction.

Contributing to the scenic beauty
of the region

(1) The caldera can be developed as
as a geo-heritage site due to its
crater shape.

(2) The crater is sometimes filled
with rainwater leading to the creation
of a beautiful lake. Eg, Lake Toba in
Sumatra.

(3) Various restaurants and resort
use the scenic view of caldera as
a backdrop.

(4) It adds a new dimension to
the local topography enhancing the
tourism value.

Apart from scenic beauty; Caldera also acts as a biodiversity centre.

(1) Various species visit the lake region of Caldera.

(2) New soil is formed which aids the growth of indigenous plants.

In this way; Caldera creates a comprehensive effect on the region's geography.

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

Increasing heat waves in European regions (Spain and Italy)
recently depict the challenge of this phenomena for mankind.

Heat waves → They are classified by IMD as a phenomena which increase the absolute temperature to →

- 30° celsius in hills and above
- 37° celsius in coastal areas
- 40° celsius in plains and above.

Reasons behind increasing frequency and intensity

(1) Increasing Greenhouse Gas emissions globally have led to temperature rise in areas.

(2) Urban Heat island effect enhances the ill-effects of such heat waves.

(3) local geographical phenomena such as Loos in India (Advection currents).

(4) Wind Pattern Changes lead to Heat domes as seen in various parts of USA.

(5) Encroachment of local water bodies across the globe reduces the moderating role and enhances heat.

How it will impact food security

(1) Reduced yield → Prevalent heat waves in India destroyed the wheat crop.

(2) Proliferation of pests which thrive in such hot conditions leads to crop damage.

(3) Increased water needs of crops leads to groundwater depletion and affects future food security.

This calls for a serious change of approach in modern-day agriculture.

(1) Adopting Permaculture and locally suitable varieties → millet in Arid regions.

(2) Developing climate resilient varieties
→ Role of agricultural research institutions like ICAR

The Deccan High Level Principles recently adopted at the G20 summit needs to be adopted globally to meet such challenges.

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

Grasslands are a ecotone feature (between forest and plains) They support biodiversity as well as local populations.

→ located in the tropical regions and some in temperate.
→ Savannah grasslands and temperate (Prairies ; Downs etc)

Characteristics

→ They have short trees and long grasses. (Trees in shape of umbrella)

→ They have distinct wet and dry seasons.

→ Receive moderate rainfall.

→ Fire plays the role of moderator in grasslands.

→ Grazers dominate grasslands (Elephant

supports local tribes (Masai, in ^{Gisurffe} Africa)

Banni grasslands are located in the Kutch region of the western state of Gujarat. They have seen rapid degradation in recent time.

Threats posed to Banni Grasslands

- (1) Decline in wetland area
→ The marshy and swampy areas have shrunk due to climate change and ill-management.
- (2) Declining biodiversity in the region → The Kharai Camels dominate this area but have seen drop in numbers.
- (3) Extreme weather events like Heat waves pose a threat to the local ecology.

Recently a group undertook
a study and has claimed that the
grasslands can be regenerated (Featured in
The Hindu)

- (1) Restoring the Wetland area
by converging it with MISHTHI.
- (2) Taking the support of Local Maldhari
tribes in ecological preservation.
- (3) Restrict the rampant Coastal
development and follow the ESZ
approach.

Grasslands biomes are
crucial in maintaining the ecological
balance and hence needs to be
preserved.

19.

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

India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

India's secularism follows the approach of "Sawa Dharma Sambhava". The constitutional backing (mentioned in Preamble and Article 25-28) makes it more concrete.

Challenging inter-religious domination

(1) It prevents conflicts by supporting

all religions equally through state policy.

→ Haj Yatra Subsidy by state.

→ Kailashnath Yatra management and train for Ramayana circuit.

(2) Judiciary acting as a peacemaker.

→ Ayodhya dispute resolution

led to win-win situation for both religion. (Temple for one; land for another)

(3) Prevents the feeling of alienation and power-struggle by developing all religious communities → PM-VIKAS; Nai Manzil

for Minority development

→ Sanskrit promotion and development of tourist circuits creates employment.

(4) Promotes inter-faith harmony through institutions like Army; All India series.

It also challenges the inter-religious domination

(1) Breaking the patriarchal hold in religion

→ Hindu Succession Act 2005

→ Triple Talak Act to empower women

(2) Recognizes the special rights

of some sects by allowing essential religious practices - Sikhs can wear Karda.

(3) Uplifts the more marginalized in a religion through affirmative action (Reservation)

→ Allowing lower caste priests in Tamil Nadu temples.

→ Talks of recognizing Qasimada Muslims

(4) Creating inclusive spaces by entering

state control. → Hindu Religions & Charitable Endowments Act lead to equal representation in temple trust

→ Waqf Act to prevent concentration of power

The Indian "Principled distance model" has been successful till now in upholding the secular fabric of the country.

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

15

The sights of slums such as Dharavi and Seemapuri enpose the myth of inclusive urbanisation in India.

Indian Cities as landscapes of stark inequality

(1) Income inequality is high in Urban areas due to pay gaps and informal nature of economy. (Enfam report)

(2) Housing is also unequal as rich and middle class live in high rise while poor live in slums. (Slumisation)

(3) WASH inequality + Poor have sanit-
-ation and hygiene issues in slum areas.

(4) lack of access to developmental schemes → Migrants excluded from PDS (Hunger → SDG 2 violated)

→ Healthcare services not available easily.

→ lack of political attention as can't vote

Social exclusion in Indian Cities

(1) Untouchability prevalent in various pockets → Most of the manual scavenging done by Scheduled Caste.

(2) Discrimination by rich shows class divide → Excluded communities harass delivery boys.

(3) Sexual harassment of domestic workers lead to women's poor condition → Delhi Society case.

Steps to make Urban areas more inclusive

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

(1) Affordable housing and reversal of

slums → PM-Awas Yojana

→ Odisha's Jagq Mission which provided land and house to slum dwellers.

→ Affordable Renting Complexes.

→ Budget 2024 proposed creation of dormitory for construction workers.

(2) Social security → E-Shram Card to

cover informal workers. OWORC → to provide PDS access

→ Inclusive transport by providing free transport to women.

→ Urban NRECA as shown in Rajasthan.

(3) Enforcement of laws such as POSH 2013

and Child labour prohibition to help domestic workers

(4) Build Counter-magnet cities to help slow the growth of urbanisation.

(5) Jal Jeevan Mission and AMRUT to enhance WASH facility

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VisionIAS