

**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. : 01190247

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhilash

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

24 Aug, 2024

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Delhi Karol Bagh  
Bhai Joga Singh School

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

Rings

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important Instructions</b></p> <p>Candidates should read the 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)	

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

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



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश**

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

*Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.*

*There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.*

*All questions are compulsory.*

*The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.*

*Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.*

*Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.*

*Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*

*Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.*

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

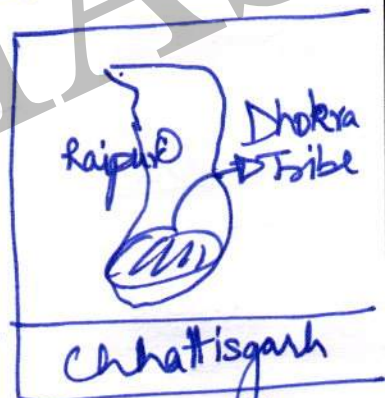
उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribal art is like an archive of insights to learn about the tribal ways of life.

□ Tribal Art provide insights into :-

① Cultural Perspectives

① Dhokra Metal Craft by Dhokra Dhama Tribe is unique.



② It shows continued practice

of Lost Wax Technique since Indus Valley Civilis<sup>n</sup> times.

③ This is similar to Dancing girl of Mohan jodero.

④ Tribal paintings on rock cut caves tells about their social setting of Bhimbetka caves

⑤ Tribal Numismatics tells about

the metallurgy of tribes. eg coins

## ↳ (II) Values of Indian Tribes

- ① Egalitarian society of tribes is depicted in the tribal sculptures, pottery. eg Meghalaya Baskets by Garo Tribe.
- ② Practices of Matriarchy shown on various paintings. eg Kerala Tribes.
- ③ Inula Tribes as hat catchers is shown in tribal plays.
- ④ Tribal art of jewellery making shows their nature's love.
- ⑤ Value of environmentalism also seen in tribal art.

∴ Tribal arts have provided valuable insights to Anthropologists like Margaret Mead.

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

Both M. Gandhi and J.L. Nehru fought in the freedom struggle for same goal. However their methods, ideology, etc. had differences.

### □ Differences in Gandhi & Nehru

#### ① Means to attain goal

↳ Gandhi: believed in purity of means & ends

↳ Nehru: focused only on ends.

#### ② Strategy to deal with British

↳ G: believed in Struggle - True - Struggle Strategy (STS)

↳ N: believed in Struggle - Victory - Struggle (SVS) Strategy.

#### ③ Idea for India's independence

↳ G: initially wanted swaraj, later independence

↳ N: aim was Purna Swaraj

4) Ideology

↳ (G): considered a conservative.

↳ (N): considered a socialist.

5) Method of Governance

↳ (G): ~~was~~ disliked Parliamentary system & wanted 'Gram Swaraj'.

↳ (N): wanted a socialist state with Parliamentary system.

6) Education

↳ (G): believed in vocational education (Nai Taleem)

↳ (N): focused on modern western education

7) Women

↳ (G): wanted high participation of women in freedom struggle

↳ (N): same

8) Industries

↳ (G): against rapid industrialis<sup>n</sup>

↳ (N): wanted Planned Rapid State led Industrialis<sup>n</sup> (like Soviet.)

∴ Despite the differences, both had the same goal of eliminating the British rule from India.

3.

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

What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Decolonisation movement

began post World War - 2

across the world due to various factors.

□ Key factors

① Pressure from USA, USSR

② Capitalism need for market

③ UN role

④ India's freedom struggle.

⑤ Domestic movements.

⑥ Rising against Exploiter

⑦ Inspir<sup>n</sup> from French Rev<sup>n</sup>

∴ Decolonisation created  
an inclusive world.

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

VisionIAS

4.

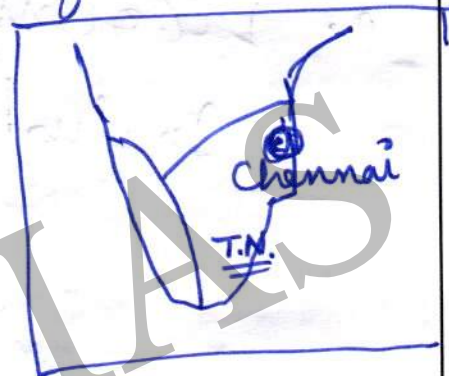
मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Recently Pallikarnai wetland in Chennai reported largescale pollution and reduction in size due to uncontrolled urbanisation of Chennai city. [IMD report]

Reason for human encroachment on water bodies :-



- ① Uncontrolled Urban Sprawl and concretisation.
- ② Deforestation due to division for non-agricultural use. eg Jawahar Airport, Noida.
- ③ Infra. development eg Char Dham Project
- ④ HEP Projects eg Sardar Sarovar dam
- ⑤ Govt. Policy supporting urban sprawl. eg Delhi Master Plan 2041
- ⑥ Floodplain Encroachment eg Akshardham Temple

## ① Impact on water bodies:-

- ① Reduction in size of water bodies. eg. talikarnai
- ② Increased incidence of pollution in Rivers. eg. CWC report 740% Rivers polluted.
- ③ Groundwater depletion  
eg. > 1m/yr drop in Haryana-Hungal.
- ④ Biodiversity loss eg. Sarus Crane Population decline
- ⑤ Drinking Water crisis in urban areas
- ⑥ Red Urban areas Temperature  
eg. Urban heat island effect.

Way forward  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Wetland Revivification} \\ \text{Planned urba} \end{array} \right.$

$\therefore$  Amrit Sarovar Scheme and PM-Kischi Sanchai Yojna have been launched to conserve water bodies in urban areas

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

Physical geographical features like slope, geology, topography, etc. impact development of transportation systems.

□ Physical features influencing development of Transportation

① Slope : flat terrains favour development of transportation projects.

eg Delhi - Agra Expressway

② Geology : consolidated sediments and hard rocks favour construction of stable transportation.

eg Joshimath land subsidence due to unconsolidated sediment.

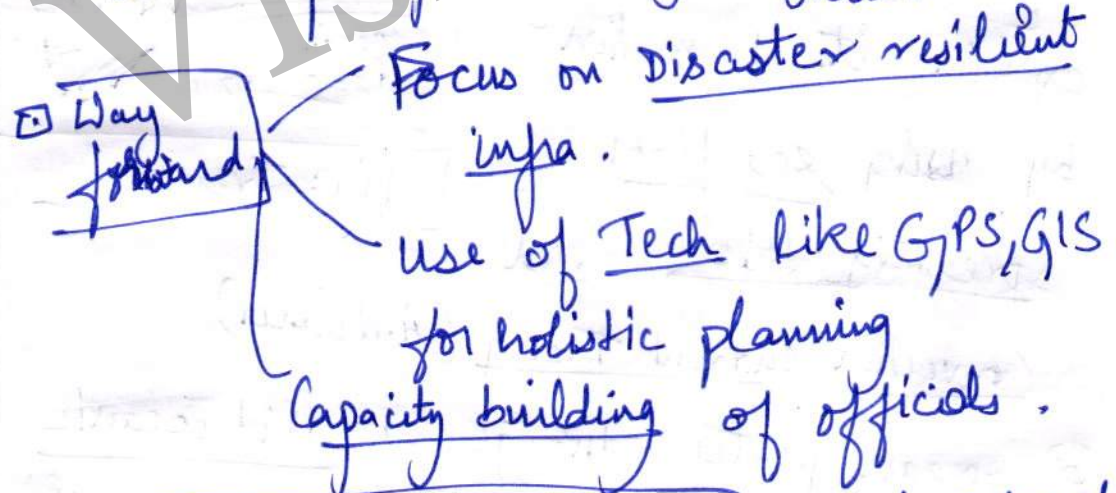
③ Soils : laterite soils are useful in construction as building material.

④ Climate : extreme rainfall leads to washing away of projects.

- ⑤ Water availability also influences,
- ⑥ Disaster vulnerability,  
eg W. Ghats are prone to landslides.  
Recent Wayanad landslides (2024)

□ Physical features influencing operation of Transportation

- ⑦ Suitable terrains favours in migration of skilled labour.
- ⑧ Remote areas have poor connectivity and thus poor operation.
- ⑨ Govt. support is lesser in far flung areas for operation. eg North-east India.



∴ PM-Gati Shakti Program aims to integrate such physical features in planning process for holistic Transportation development.

6.

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

How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150 words) 10

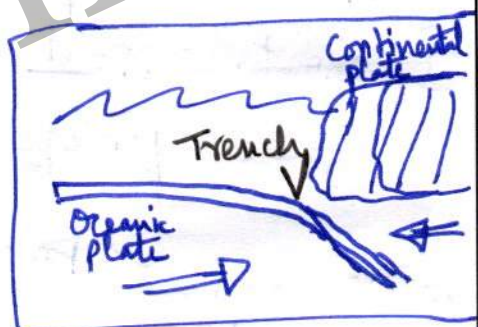
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean Trenches are major oceanic relief that form at convergent plate boundaries (Plate Tectonics Theory)

□ How are they formed?

① These are formed at convergent plates boundaries due to collision of 2 plates

② Plate Tectonics Theory explain its formation by using sea floor spreading theory and Convection current Theory (A.H Holmes)



[fig: Trench]

③ ocean plates diverge at Mid oceanic ridges due to rising limb of convection current.

④ These diverging plates collide with

other plates and lead to subduction of oceanic plate (due to ↑ density).

⑤ Such subducting plate create Trenches @ margins.

⑥ Examples of Trenches

- ↳ Sunda Trench
- ↳ Mariana Trench
- ↳ South Sandwich Trench
- ↳ Cayman Tr.



□ features

- ① Highly deep eg. Mariana Trench is 12 kms deep
- ② Areas of Aphotic zone
- ③ Unique bioluminescent biodiversity found
- ④ found near continent margins
- ⑤ Average depth of 6 kms

∴ Oceanic Trenches are unique oceanic relief formed due to 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 इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent events of cloudburst in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh (2024) and flash floods in Delhi, Pune (2024) highlight the issue of extreme rainfall events in India.

Reasons for Increasing Extreme Rainfall events in India

① Global Warming → IPCC 6th A.R.  
↓  
with Rising Temperature, such events will increase.

② Urban Heat Island effect due to unplanned concretisation has led to extreme rainfall.

③ Deforestation has further ↑ed such events.

④ Wetland destruction as wetlands act as sponges for extreme rainfall events.

Ex: Pallikarnai wetland, Chennai

⑤ Monsoon Teleconnections like

El Nino impact.

⑥ +ve Indian Ocean Dipole eg 2021 events

⑦ Madden Julian Oscillation increase rainfall

Impact of Intense Rainfall

① lead to urban floods

eg Pune floods (2024)

② lead to loss of lives eg Rous IAS basement death (2024)

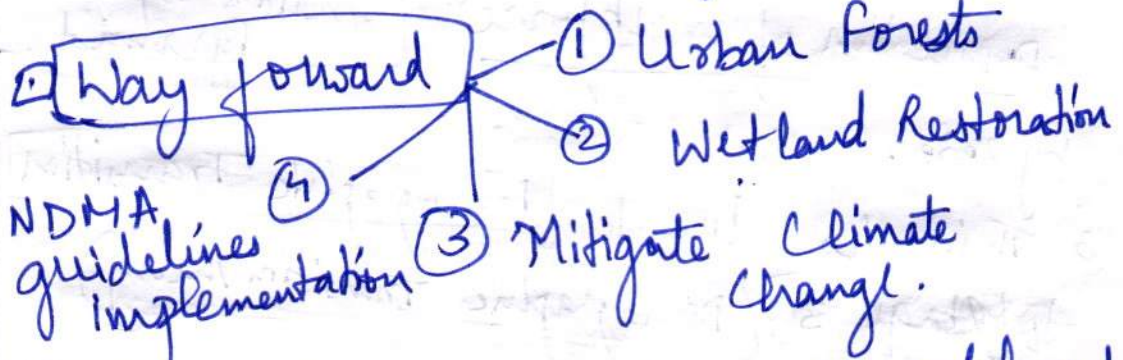
③ Infra. loss eg Bihar bridge collapse.

④ Increase poverty rates further

eg NITI Aayog MPI -> 11%

⑤ lead to job loss for people.

⑥ Displacement of marginalised section



⊙ IMD's Dynamic Monsoon model and Doppler weather radars can help forecast such intense rainfall events.

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

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

Acc. to UNFPA, India's demographic dividend (Median age = 28 yrs) and low female LFPR (37%) show both strength and weakness of Indian economy

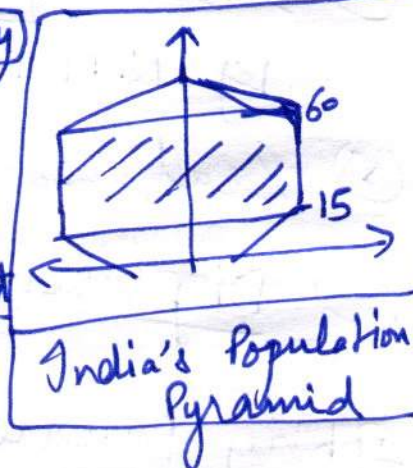
□ India: Largest Working Age Population by 2030

① Acc. to Economic Survey India's median age is 28 years.

② India will have largest population of workforce by 2030.

③ This is due to demographic Transition to Stage 3 (Demographic Transition Theory)

④ This will increase investment rates, savings rates in the economy.



## Low Women Participation

① Acc. to NSO, female

LFPR in India in 2023

is 37%.

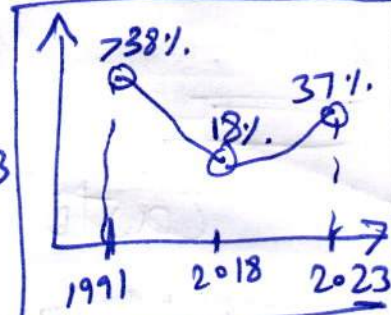


fig: female LFPR

② Reasons

- ② ↑ Crimes against women
- ③ Patriarchy, etc.

## India can NOT afford Low Female LFPR

① As higher female LFPR needed to reap the demographic dividend.

② To ensure inclusive growth.

③ To become Viksit Bharat by 2047

④ India has lower LFPR for females than global avg. → China 76%, USA 77%.

⑤ Women empowerment will happen.

∴ "India as a bird can't fly with one wing." This quote by

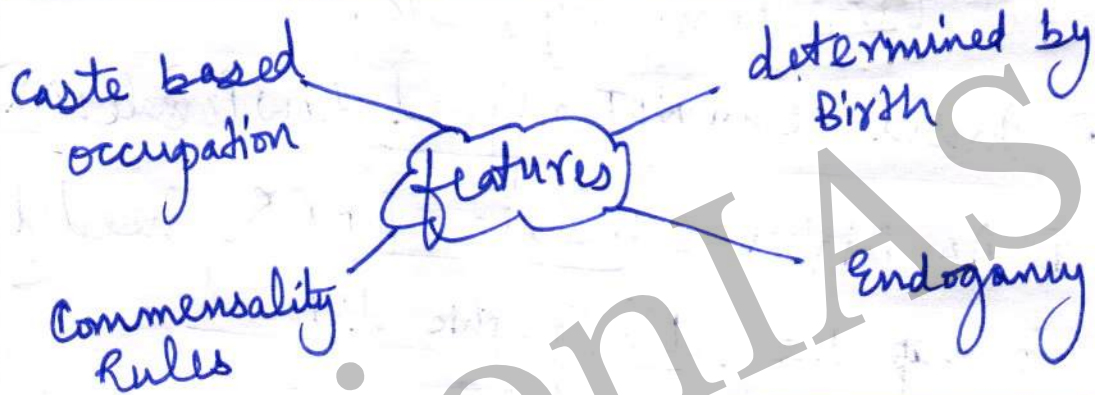
S. Vivekananda highlights importance of female LFPR for India's demographic dividend.

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)

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

Caste is a system of social stratification, that is derived from varna system.



### Reasons for Progressive Secularisation of Caste in India

- ① Modern education imparting ideals justice, liberty, equality.
- ② Rapid Urbanisation of India has led to anonymity.
- ③ Industrialisation led job creation has broken caste and occupation linkage.
- ④ Modern Indian Constitutional

Safeguards has led to upper social mobility eg A.14, A.19.

⑤ Reservation policy has increased status of marginalised section.

⑥ Increasing inter caste marriages (6%, 2011 census)

⑦ ↑ Caste Neutral surnames eg Singh, Sundaram.

□ However challenges for secularisation for caste, due to →

① Caste based mobilisation eg Dalit  
Kauchole  
movement.

② Political mobilisation of caste  
eg BSP

③ Mob lynching of dalits

④ ↑ing state crimes in society

⑤ 90% of Manual scavengers are still from Dalits section (Bajji  
Karamchari  
Abhiyaan)

∴ B.R. Ambedkar in his book

'Annihilation of Caste' stresses on importance of caste secularisation in India.

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

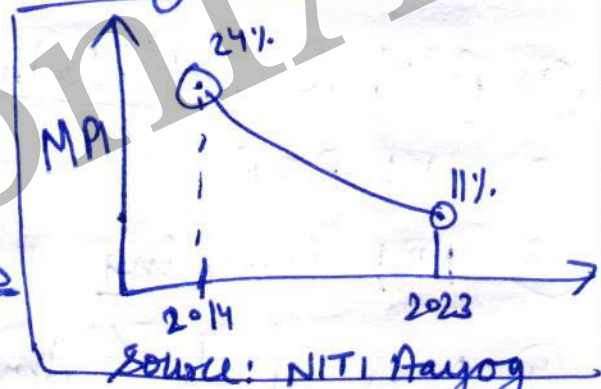
उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्जिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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must not  
write on  
this margin

Acc. to Oxfam Report, Top 1%  
own 40% wealth whereas NITI Aayog

MPI highlight reduction in poverty. This  
highlights the current paradox of  
inequality and poverty in India.

□ Fall in Overall Poverty:-

① NITI Aayog's  
MPI highlight  
that MPI in 2023 is  
11%.



② W.B highlight that India uplifted  
24 Cr. people out of poverty b/w 2000-16.

□ Reasons for increasing Inequality

① Failure of welfare schemes to  
reach the Antyodaya of society.

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

- ② Leakages & diversion in welfare scheme  
↳ CAG reported 36% leakage in Urea subsidy
- ③ Bureaucratic red tapism and corruption
- ④ K-shaped recovery post covid has further led inequalities.
- ⑤ Lack of Inclusive development.
- ⑥ Historical reasons like Zamindari system.
- ⑦ Political apathy
- ⑧ Poor Awareness among beneficiaries

### ④ Way forward

- ① Use of Technology like DBT for welfare schemes.
- ② Focus on Inclusive development
- ③ ↑ Transparency & Accountability measures in govt. schemes.
- ④ Amartya Sen states eradication of inequality is key to sustainable economic growth of India.

11.

ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के प्रवर्तन 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

Buddhism emerged in ancient India (300-400 BC) as a reaction against orthodox Brahminical supremacy.

□ Competitive & hostile Dynamic b/w Buddhism and Brahminism

↳ ① Over funding -

① Both religions competed for state patronage.

② Many religious summits were also convened by leaders to influence kings.

③ Both advocated salvation to king through different means.

④ Both engaged in trade for funding.

↳ Karle Cave, one on important trade route

⑤ Both devised unique strategies to influence nobles and masses.

↳ II over followers ✓

⑥ Both travelled across India for Proselytisation work.

⑦ Buddhism influenced Ashoka's policy of Dhamma.

⑧ Ashoka erected 84000 pillars across India to preach Buddhism.

⑨ Both established Temples and Stupas for worshipping.

eg Sanchi Stupa.

⑩ Buddhism allowed easy access to women, marginalised section.

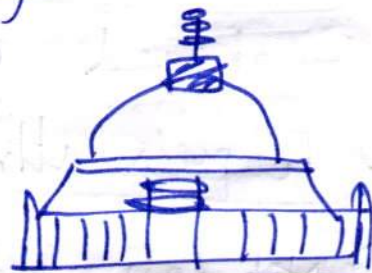


fig: Sanchi Stupa, MP

↳ III over Ideology

⑪ Buddhism preached 'love and devotion to god' as means of

salvation against Brahminical rituals

(2) Buddhism allowed women clergy.

(3) Buddhism was against Brahminical Supremacy.

□ Reasons for decline of Buddhism

(1) Loss of State Patronage, esp. in the post Mauryan period by P. Sunga.

(2) Revival of Brahminism by incorporating best practices of Buddhism.

(3) Buddhism's venture outside India weakened hold over India.

(4) People's attraction to rituals.

(5) Loss of funding from Nobility for Buddhism.

∴ Therefore this competition b/w Buddhism and Brahminism finally led to decline of Buddhism.

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

European Travellers in Medieval period visited many kingdoms like Vijaynagara, and provided an account of their ways of life.

□ European Travellers: Role in understanding

↳ (I) Empires

1. Domingo Paes visited Vijaynagara empire and wrote extensively about architecture like Mahanavami Dibba.

2. Fernao Nuniz visited Vijaynagara empire gave an account of Virupaksha Temple and Granite Nandi.

3. Nicolo de Conti visited Vijaynagara

and mentioned about Krishna Devaraya's  
literature works ← Amukta Malyada  
Jambavati, etc.

4. Ibn Batuta visited Md. Bin Tughlag  
in Delhi Sultanate and mentioned about  
his whimsical policies.

5. Al Masudi  
also wrote.

6. Al-Beruni's  
'Kitab ul Hind'  
tell about Indian  
empires.

7. Sir Thomas Roe and William Hawkins  
mentioned about Jahangir work in  
Mughal empire.

↳ (ii) about people

8. Fernao. Nuniz mentions that  
women in Vijaynagara held various  
positions & jobs like astrology, wrestling

9. Nicolo de Conti mentions about the  
beauty of Indian people.

10. Ibn Battuta talked about economy of Delhi Sultanate period.

11. Sir Thomas Roe highlights strong central polity of Mughal empire.

12. They also mention about Arts of people like sculpture, coins.

13. They wrote a bright account about wealth of India.

#### □ Negative Accounts

14. J. B. Tavernier wrote about high poverty in Mughal empire.

∴ Historians have used such European Traveller's account to

reconstruct medieval Indian history with much more accuracy.

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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Battle of Plassey, 1757 was fought between the East India Company (EIC) under R. Clive against the Nawab of Bengal.

Britishers EIC under R. Clive (Vs) Bengal Nawab Shuja ud Daulah  
won X  
lost

☐ Changed the course of Indian history

① marked the emergence of East India Company (EIC) as a political force in India.

② placed at the disposal of EIC vast revenue resources of Bengal.

- ③ highlighted the weak military strength of Indian forces.
- ④ marked the start of British Rule in India.
- ⑤ ~~was~~ exposed the fragmented polity of India, as EIC bribed Mir Jafar (<sup>Bengal</sup> Commander) to betray the nawab.
- ⑥ also started the British policy of Interference in domestic politics.
- ⑦ Resources of Bengal were used to finance annexation wars against Morathas, Pikhs, Hysores.
- ⑧ Later B. o. Buxar (1764) was won due to strategic location of Bengal.
- ⑨ B. o. Plassey showcased superior arms of Britishers.
- ⑩ B. o. Plassey eventually led to

Other was like B. o. Buxar (1764),  
B. o Bidar, etc.

① B. o. Plassey helped Britishers  
eliminate other Europeans from India  
→ Carnatic Wars → British @ French

② Changed the course of world

③ Britishers emerged as champions  
in Indian subcontinent.

④ expansion of British empire  
happened.

⑤ Fuelled British Imperialism in  
Africa, S-E Asia, etc.

⑥ led to Ind'l Revolution in  
Britain (D. Naoroji Drain of Wealth  
Th.)

∴ Battle of Plassey, 1757 stands as  
a watershed moment in Indian  
History.

14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words)

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

Partition of India in 1947  
led to Migration of >15 Mn people  
across Bengal and Punjab. This  
created many issues and challenges.

☐ Refugee Rehabilitation more difficult in Bengal than Punjab

- ① As Bengal was the nerve centre of Indian nationalism, there was strong resistance.
- ② Many people rioted against govt. decision.
- ③ There were also more communal riots in Bengal due to larger population in Bengal.

④ Deltaic plains posed challenges as difficult to cross such difficult topography.

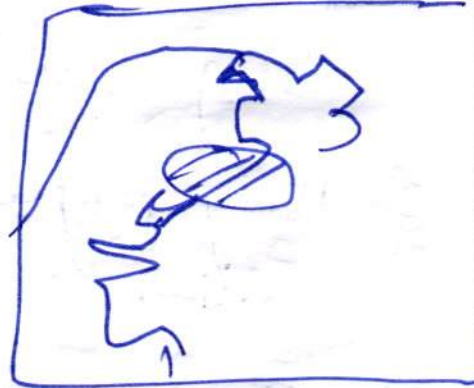
⑤ Bengal had higher population.

⑥ Bengal was British capital till 1911, thus more issues arose.

⑦ Bengal ~~had~~ <sup>had</sup> a land squeeze and inequality problem.

□ However, challenges also arose in Punjab sector

① Many historical sites were given to Pakistan.



② Religious sites of Sikhism were given to Pakistan.

③ >2 Mn refugee deaths in Punjab

(4) Issue of inadequate shelter for refugees.

(5) Refugees also resorted to communal riots here.

(6) Punjab had very low police personnel presence.

(7) Even leaders like Gandhi were in Bengal so compounded problem in Bengal.

India -  
∴ Pakistan Partition caused many issues and led to deaths of

> 3 Mn people. Thus creating a man-made disaster.

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)

Recently COP-28, UAE focused on phasedown of coal and Green Transition to renewable energy.

Costs associated with Transition from coal to Green Energy

↳ Economic costs :-

- ① High upfront investments needed for green transition.
- ② Higher per unit energy production costs of green solar energy.
- ③ Poor grid integration of green energy technology. eg Wind energy
- ④ Intermittent nature of energy supply from renewable energy.
- ⑤ Lack of energy storage solutions.

⑥ Poor Climate finance support from Developed countries.

eg failed Green Climate fund  
(100 Bn \$/yr)

⑦ High AT&C losses in current energy infra. of India. → 15%, FY23

## ↳ II Social costs

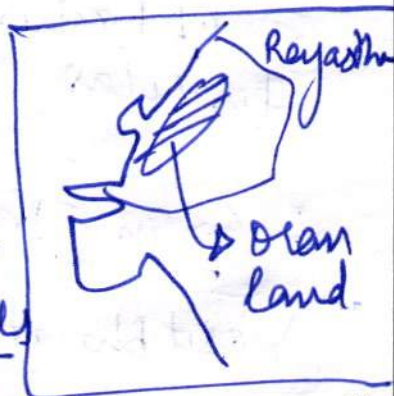
⑧ Land Acquisition hurdles due to social protests. eg Nuclear energy

⑨ Land Displacement of Marginalised section eg Census 2011 → 25% displaced are Tribals.

⑩ Biodiversity loss to local flora and fauna. eg Great Indian Bustard death due to Transmissi<sup>n</sup> wires

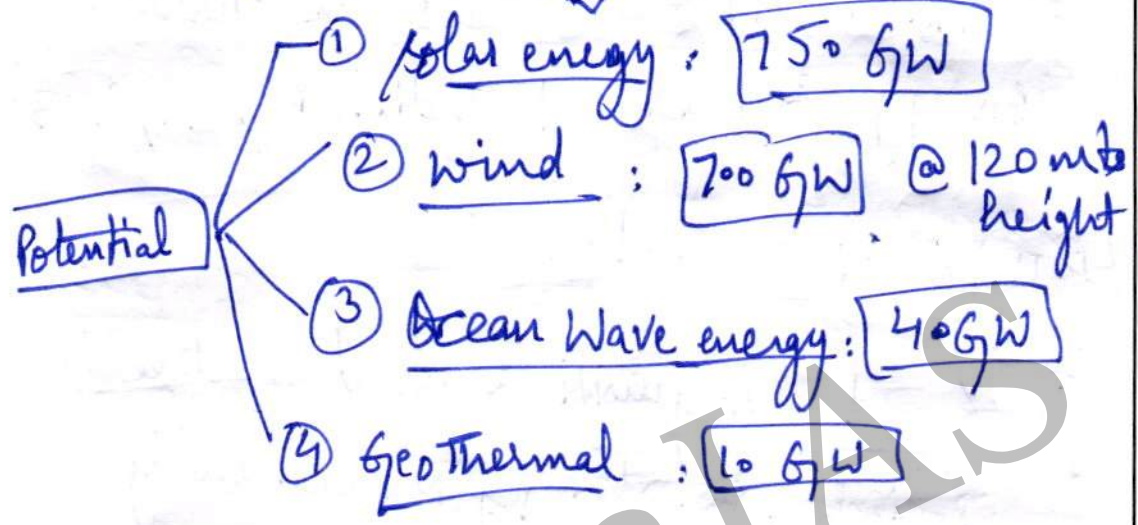
⑪ Encroachment over sacred groves eg Oran land, Rajasthan

⑫ Submergence of villages due to HEP project.

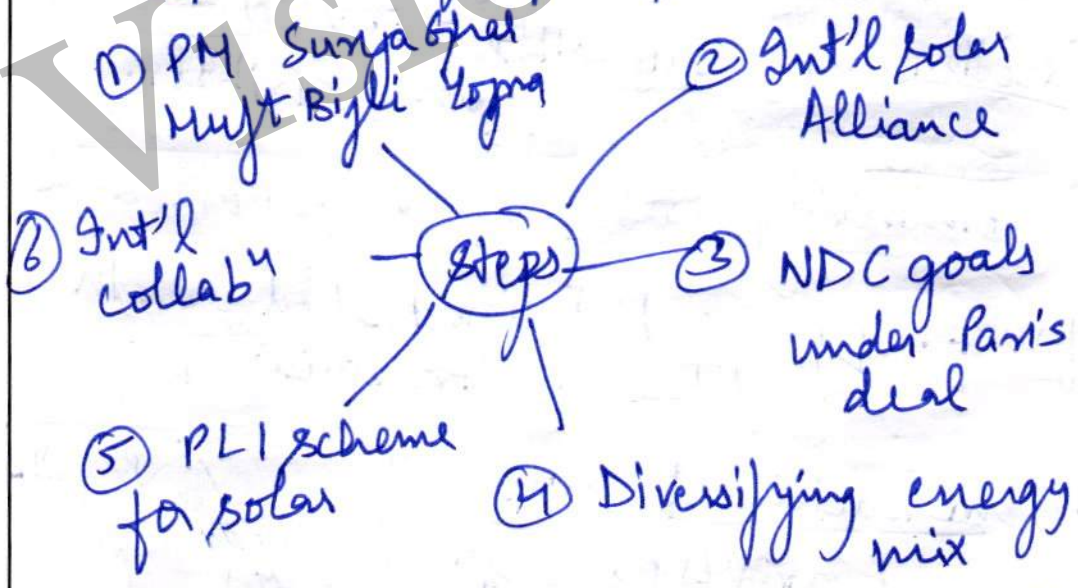


## Potential of India for Green Transition

Acc. to Mo New Renewable energy, the potential for each is as follows:



## Govt. Steps for Green Transition



∴ Green Transition will fuel India's

Viksit Bharat by 2047 vision & help

attain SDG 7: Clean energy by 2030

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)

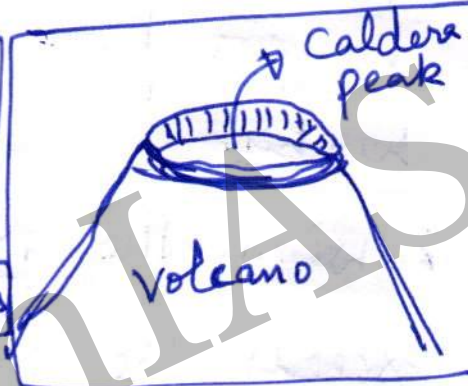
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

15

Volcanic calderas are volcanic landform that form due to explosive ~~at~~ Andesitic volcanism.

① Process of formation of volcanic calderas

① Acc. to Plate Tectonics



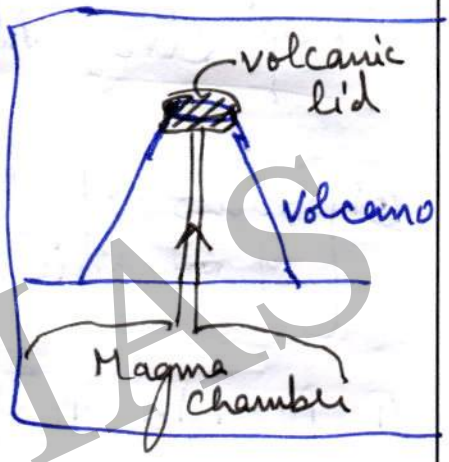
Theory, calderas are a type of volcanic landform associated with andesitic volcanic explosion.

② They are found at continental margins.

③ Due to cooling of lava at volcanic peak, a type of lid is created.

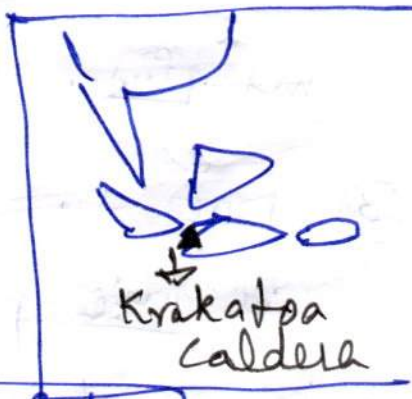
④ This volcanic lid, due to lava congealing, prevents further volcanic eruption.

⑤ Over time, there is build up of pressure due to rising magma from magma chamber.



⑥ When the pressure exceeds the critical threshold value, there is violent explosion of volcano. Leading

⑦ This leads to blowing away of Volcanotop, leading to formation of caldera.



⑧ ~~By~~ Krakatoa volcanic Caldera, Indonesia

⑨ Such caldera also have caldera lakes.

□ Scenic Beauty of Region due to volcanic caldera ✓

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

- ① Such volcanic calderas have caldera lakes.
  - ② They attract tourists from all over the world.
  - ③ Scenic beauty is amplified by lush vegetation due to fertile soil, due to volcanic ash.
  - ④ Areas of high biodiversity.
  - ⑤ Some active calderas have become zones of ~~active~~ Adventure Tourism.
  - ⑥ Tribals near volcanos also lead to tourism.
  - ⑦ Booming Hotel Industry near calderas amplify scenic beauty.
- ∴ Volcanic Calderas are unique landforms formed due to plate tectonics and amplify scenic beauty.

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

Acc. to IMD, heatwaves are declared when plains Temperature exceed  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$  and hills Temp. exceed  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Reasons behind increased frequency & intensity of Heatwaves

① Global warming → IPCC 6<sup>th</sup> A.R. reported  $1.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  warming (2024) since pre-industrial times. (1750s)

② Unplanned urbanisation lead to Urban heat Island effect causing Temp. spike in urban areas.

③ Massive Deforestation (FAO)  
eg  $> 10 \text{ Mn Ha}$  deforestation/year in amazon rainforest

④ El Nino year eg 2023-24



⑤ Indian Ocean Dipole, Madden Julian oscillation impact & weather patterns.

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

⑥ Jetstreams  
omega blocking  
leading to adiabatic  
warming of air.

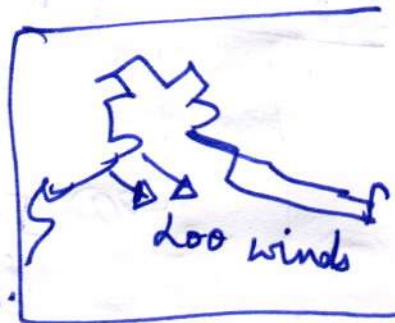


⑦ Anticyclonic conditions further lead to subsiding hot air.

⑧ Erratic monsoon patterns.

⑨ Wetland Destruction, as wetlands with water (high specific heat) absorb excess heat.

⑩ Presence of local hot winds  
eg Loo in North India.



□ Impact on Global food security

Acc. to FAO, heatwaves in 2023-24 have led to following impacts -

- ① Falling crop productivity levels.
- ② Heatwaves can also cause crop failure.
- ③ Heatwaves have also increased pest incidence. eg Tomato Mosaic virus, India (2023)
- ④ Falling labour productivity at farms.
- ⑤ Diversion of opt. resources from development to disaster management.
- ⑥ Failure of farm machines
- ⑦ Livestock mortality

Way forward

- ① Ensure climate resilient Agriculture
- ② Implement IMD Heatwave Early warning system.
- ③ Int'l Collaboration.

∴ Heatwaves pose a serious threat to global food security (SDG2). Thus Climate smart Agri. is need of the hour.

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)

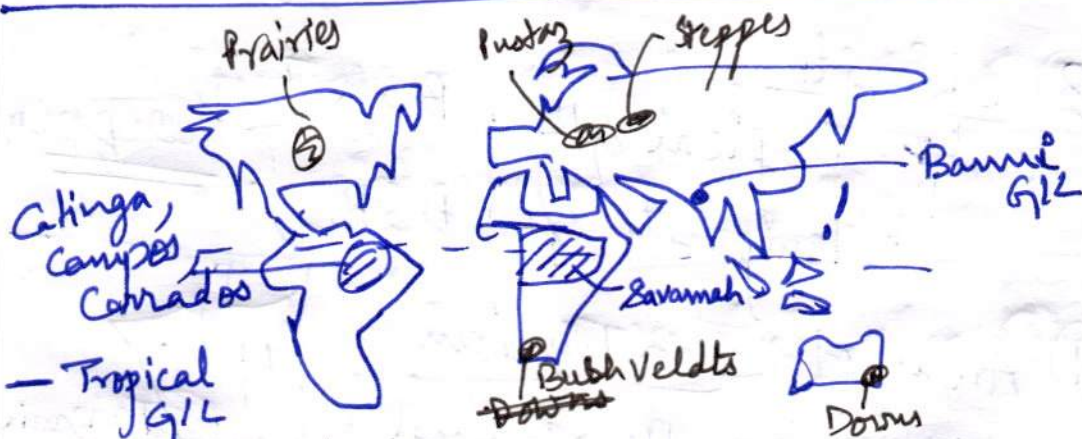
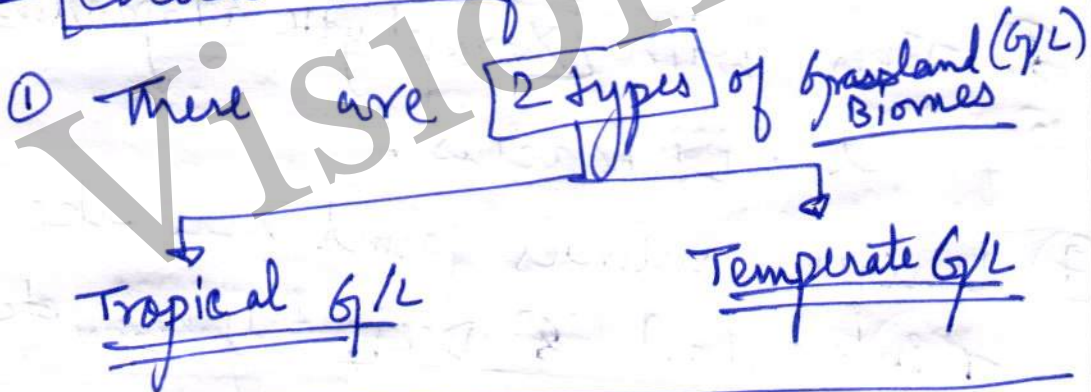
Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words)

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

Grassland Biomes are large terrestrial units with unique assemblage of plants & animals that develop in response to a distinct Climate.

↳ concept given by F.E. Clements

Characteristics of Biomes :-



- Tropical G/L  
- Temperate G/L

Fig: Grassland Biomes of world

- ② Grassland biomes have savanna landscape with lots of grasses and scattered trees.
- ③ Unique soils found here
  - ↳ Tropical grasslands: Desert soil, serozems.
  - ↳ Temperate G/L: Chernozem soil
- ④ Unique flora here with grasses like elephant grass, Congress grass.
- ⑤ Some herbaceous shrubs also found
- ⑥ Trees with Xerophytic adaptations found. eg Acacias.
- ⑦ Unique animals found here like lions, cheetahs, deer, hyenas, etc
- ⑧ Climate
  - ↳ Tropical G/L: BSA
  - ↳ Temperate G/L: BSK } Koepfen
- ⑨ Areas of Eco Tourism
  - eg Serengetti National Park, Tanzania



## 10. Threats Posed to Banni G/Ls

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिक में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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① These are found in Kutch district, Gujarat.



② Various threats faced are

↳ Physical threats

③ Desertification

④ Global warming

⑤ Sea level rise in Arabian sea

⑥ Tropical cyclones  
eg. Biparjoy

⑦ Forest fires

↳ Anthropogenic

⑧ Human Poaching of wildlife  
eg. Indian Wild Ass.

⑨ Overgrazing

⑩ Agricultural encroachment  
is here

⑪ Humans caused fires

⑫ Unsustainable Tourism

∴ Grassland Biome like Banni G/L provide important ecosystem services to humans.

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

Secularism is the principle that defines relation between the state and religion.

Models of Secularism

Western Model

- Strict separation

Indian Model

- Principled distance

□ India's approach to secularism challenges

↳ (I) Inter-religious <sup>Dominance</sup> domination

① State maintains a principled distance from religion.

② only intervenes when gross violation of constitutional values.

③ or to make reforms in societal values.

④ Prevents Domination of one Religion over another.

⑤ Art. 25-28 provides equal freedom of Religion to all communities.

⑥ A. 27 prevents State to discriminate b/w communities.

↳ ① Intra-religious domination

⑦ safeguards various sects within the religion.

⑧ Supreme Court used Doctrine of Essentiality to allow women's entry to Temples,  
Sabarimala

⑨ used to allow entry of women in Mosques.

⑩ Prohibit Triple Talac in muslims.

⑪ Prevent domination of Kangaroo units like Khap Panchayats.

∴ Indian secularism has balanced freedom to religion (25-28) with constitutional values.

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

15

Acc. to Mo Housing, India will have 50% urbanisation rate by 2050. Thus highlighting need to reform cities.

□ Indian cities as landscape of

↳ (I) Stark Inequality

① creation of slums

eg Dharavi

② Ghettoisation of marginalised communities

③ Inadequate transport infra.

④ Road congestion.

5) High Air Pollution,

↳ Social exclusion

6) Housing crisis

7) Lack of adequate water infra.

8) Lack of healthcare facilities

9) Lack of Schooling infra.

10) Increasing Crimes against

women eg Delhi gangrape

↳ Steps needed

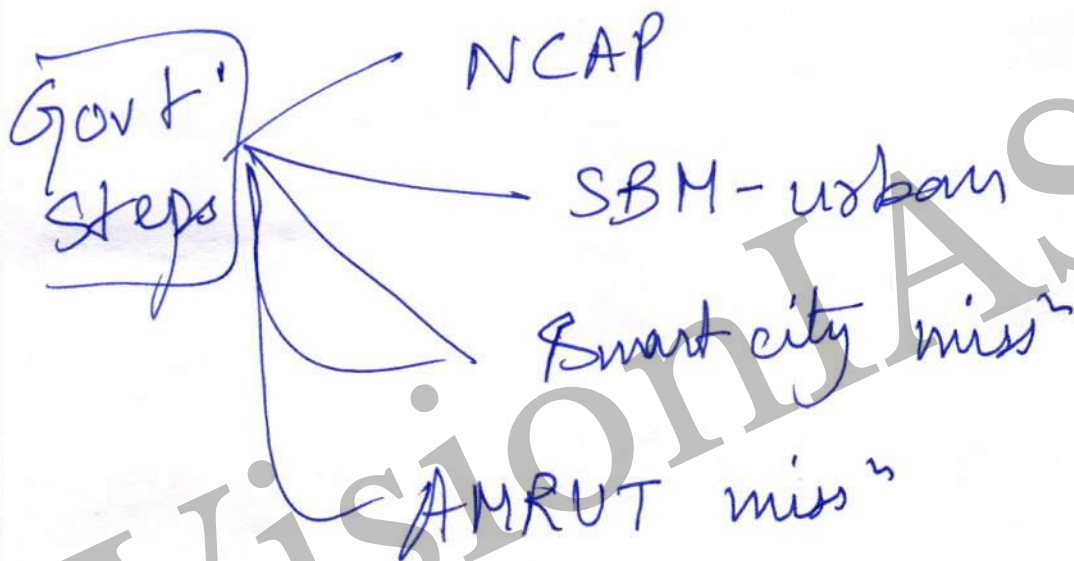
1) <sup>New</sup> Urbanism model (Denmark)

2) Accessible Infra

③ Clean air

④ Quality edu<sup>n</sup> for all

⑤ Healthcare for all



⑥ SDG 11 = Sustainable Urbanis<sup>n</sup>

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