



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 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. : 45958906

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : TANVI GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

तारीख
Date

24/08/24

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

केंद्र
Centre

CHANDIGARH

Man moke

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>	

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)					



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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-1)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

India has more than 705 scheduled tribes which have immensely contributed to the cultural richness of the land.

Tribal art provides insights into cultural perspectives

- ① The strive for cultural preservation
eg → Rangbath Murren's Olchiki script
- ② Celebrations & cohesiveness during festivals
eg → Bathukomma festival (Jharkhand)
- ③ Art forms using natural products
eg → Warli art (Warli tribe)
- ④ Diversity of rituals & habits
eg → Gond culture, Bhil culture
- ⑤ Isolation from mainland
eg → Santal tribe (Andaman & Nicobar)

Tribal art demonstrates the
Tribal values

- ① Unity & egalitarian community
↳ women participate in
dances, festivals.
- ② Tribal god held supreme.
↳ It
- ③ Satisfaction & contentment
↳ minimalist societies.
- ④ Naturalisation - harmony with
nature ↳ sacred groves

India's approach towards Tribal
cultural preservation

- ① Inner line permit - ↳ North East -
Arunachal,
Nagaland.
- ② Schedule - 5 & 6
- ③ Schedule 8 - scheduled language.

The Tribal art is reflective of
the rich cultural heritage of India.

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 & Jawaharlal Nehru contributed immensely towards freedom struggle but had different approaches -

Mahatma Gandhi

Pt. Nehru

① Rameyajia & Village Republics (mentioned in Hind Swaraj)

① supported "Mass Democracy"

② Against Tech. & machinery that led to labour displacement

② supported Technological advancement
eg IIT Kharagpur set up.

③ Compared machinery to "snake hole" & promoted cottage industries

③ supported capital intensive manufacturing [Mahalanobis model]

④ Struggle - Inca-
Struggle due
to weaknesses in
continuous mass
movement.

⑤ Supported khadi
& charkha ("Second
~~wheel~~ "lung")

④ Struggle -
Victory as
the means to
attain freedom

⑤ He was not
too enthusiastic
about khadi

However, Both had certain
similarities

- ① Opposed violent movements against
British.
- ② Against Fascist & Communist
alignments
- ③ Recognised the utility of role of
education & constructive activities
in reforming society.
- ④ Incorporation of sub-altern
sections (dalits, women, minorities)
in freedom struggle.

Gandhiji & Nehru, despite stark
contrast worked hand in hand
in spearheading the National Struggle
for freedom.

3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरान्त वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
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इस क्राशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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

The urbanisation rate in India is currently 35%. It is expected to increase to 45% by 2035. However, there are concerns over sustainable expansion.

Encroachment of water bodies in urban areas

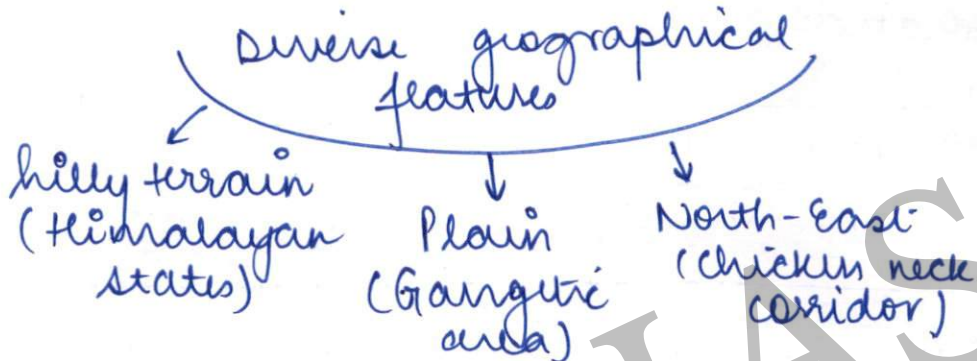
- ① Encroach flood plains - concretisation → triggered urban floods (eg) Chennai floods (CAEs called it "man-made")
- ② Destruction of wetlands as buffers zones (ecosystems) (eg) Kanwar Lake (Bihar) → Impact Biodiversity.
- ③ Urban Heat Island Effect due to less cooling effect of transpiration.
- ④ Water shortage & scarcity due to less seepage (eg) in Chennai (water fights)
- ⑤ Trigger landslides due to

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has diverse terrains & geographies that has influenced the transportation systems -



Influence of geography on transport systems

Development

- ① Hilly terrain - difficult to build roads.
- ② North east areas - heavy rainfall
↳ frequent maintenance of roads required.
- ③ "Resource curse" in Midland (red corridor) → Naxalism has led to development deficit.
- ④ Western Ghats → steep slope

⑤ Coastal plains → shipping facilities can disrupt fishing grounds
eg Fishermen protests against Adoni ports

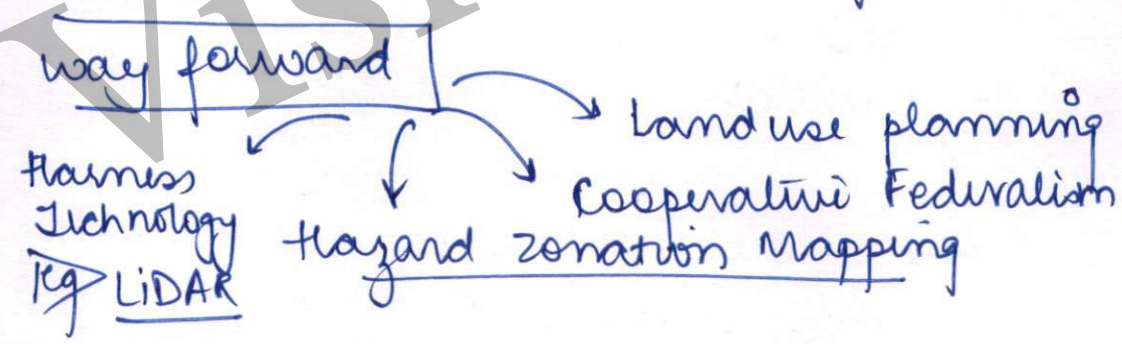
⑥ Interstate cooperation required for Inland waterways (eg Satluj-Yamuna Canal)

Operation

① Frequent landslides disrupt road infrastructure (eg Chorabari Uttarakhand)

② Heavy cloudbursts & damage to dams (eg K. Changthang dam damage)

③ Other issues → lack of funds for maintenance
peer planning



The EIA & SIA must be done before transportation development to make it sustainable & long lasting.

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 ह्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

The oceanic relief is diverse in the form of trenches, gulfs, sea ~~mouth~~ mounts, ridges, etc. Oceanic trenches are a result of plate tectonics.

FORMATION OF OCEAN TRENCHES

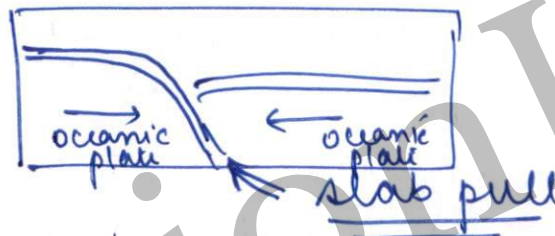


Plate tectonic move above Asthenosphere due to convection currents

↓
when oceanic plate collides with another oceanic plate or continental plate, (convergent plate boundary)

↓
The denser oceanic plate subducts below the lighter plate

↓
trenches form.

Characteristics of oceanic Trenches

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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- ① Hydrothermal vents due to steep depth-
- ② Prone to earthquakes due to tectonic movements-
- ③ Igneous & metamorphic rocks are abundant \rightarrow Pumice in Mariana Trench
- ④ Unique Biodiversity \rightarrow yeti crabs
- ⑤ Accretionary wedges may form that accumulate sediments * may lead to formation of fold mountains \rightarrow Andis & Peruvian Trench
- ⑥ Volcanism is prevalent \rightarrow in Sunda Trench

The oceanic trenches are unique landforms * their study has contributed to understanding of formation of geographical features.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The climatic change has altered the rainfall patterns in India, triggering the socio-economic impacts.

Reasons for rising extreme rainfall events

- ① Urban Heat Island effect → increased temperature & precipitation
- ② cyclonic rainfalls enhanced due to more intense cyclones.
eg Biparyaj (North-West)
- ③ ~~At~~ westerly disturbances interacting with monsoonal rainfall.
eg During 2013 ~~clouds~~ cloudburst in Uttarakhand.
- ④ Higher temperatures have increased updraft & more intense orographic rainfall.
eg seen along Western Ghats.

⑤ Meteorological phenomenon like Socio da Nina - recently India witnessed supple dip La-Niña

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

Socio-economic Impact

- ① Disasters like → cloud bursts, GLOFs, Flash floods
↓
destruction of life & property.
- ② Adverse impact on Agricultural crop production
- ③ Water borne diseases like malaria, cholera due to increase in floods.
- ④ Damage to dams (eg) Tapovan Vishugad dam (Uttarakhand).

way forward

→ Flood proofing
→ Technological power for prediction
eg Doppler radar

The whole of govt approach is needed to prevent adverse impacts of extreme rainfalls.

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

65% of total population in India is less than 35 years of age. But female labour force participation is < 35%.
(male - 75%)

India cannot afford low participation of women

- ① Demographic dividend potential must be harnessed.
- ② Financial inclusion & empowerment of women

social spillovers
eg) 90% women spend income on household.

- ③ Social upliftment of society
↓
Attack patriarchal bias
↓
women as leaders.

④ women entrepreneurship policies
eg Talguni Nayyar's Nykoo

⑤ fulfil SDG & 505 → India's major globally -
⑥ Reduce crime against women

Steps required to increase women participation

- ① gender Budgeting & womanifestos
- ② Skill, Reskill & Upskill women
- ③ credit availability eg 79% of women entrepreneurs are self financed
- ④ gender sensitive policies
eg maturity & menstrual leave
- ⑤ Nudge policies — eg graffiti walls in Punjab to showcase successful women

To reap the demographic dividend, women must be released from the trap of sticky floor & glass ceiling

WHY less participation?

- ① dual burden
- ② maturity wall
- ③ gender based hiring
- ④ role stereotyping

9.

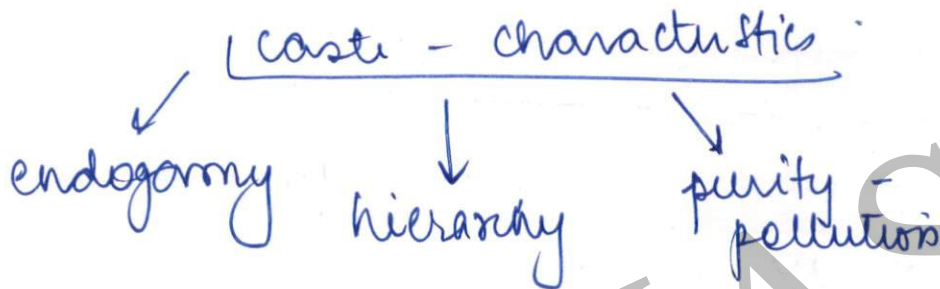
क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

There are more than 1200 castes in India & the caste system is unique to India



There has been progressive secularisation of caste

- ① class based urban spaces
eg → urban class (gig economy)
- ② Affirmative actions & its impact on social mobility of lower castes
- ③ cosmopolitan culture of urban cities acting as job magnets eg → Hyderabad, Bangalore.

④ Intracaste marriage have increased
(5.3% - Census 2011)

⑥ Dalit capitalism \rightarrow DICCI
However, the caste bias still
remain

① Politicisation of caste \rightarrow caste
based political parties - BSP.

② Endogamy still preferred

③ Dominance of few upper castes
in some areas

\rightarrow Ahirs, Yadavs.
(Bihar)

④ Manual scavenging
 \rightarrow 95% are SCs.

India must adopt secular
policies to promote development of
lower castes to create a
MOSAIC identity.

10.

समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

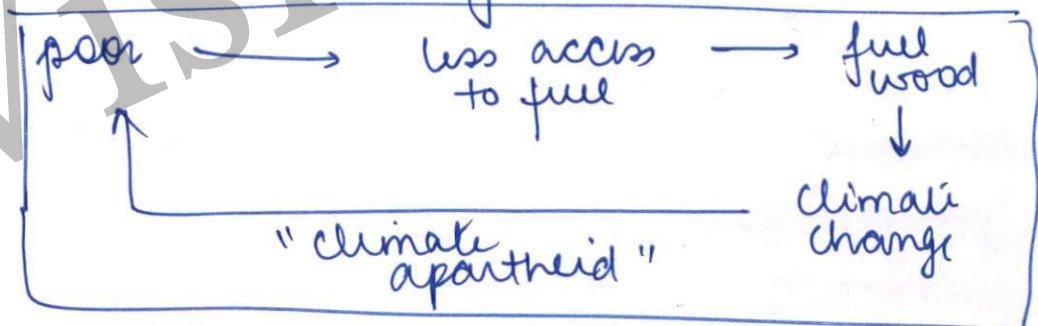
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words)

10

Poverty has reduced from 55% (2005-06) to 16.4% (2019-21) [MPI Index] but still, 10% of upper class hold 75% of total wealth.

Reasons for rise in inequality

- ① Informalisation of economy, especially post 1990; liberalisation.
- ② Digital divide → 40% digital penetration in rural areas.
- ③ Climate change.



- ④ Poor agricultural reforms
↳ 22% of farmer are BPL.
- ⑤ Disasters → impacted vulnerable sections more.

⑥ caste based discrimination
↳ 95% of manual scavengers are SCs -

⑦ Patriarchal bias → low female labourforce participation (35%)

way forward

① labour intensive sectors focus
↳ Textile

② Agricultural reforms
↳ land reforms → SVAMITVA
↳ diversification of crops

③ Technology as a weapon against poverty
↳ DBT, Jam Trinity

④ social security schemes
↳ Quasi-Basic Income
↳ Insurance penetration

Political Swaraj must transform into economic swaraj for all — "steruodaya through Antyodaya"

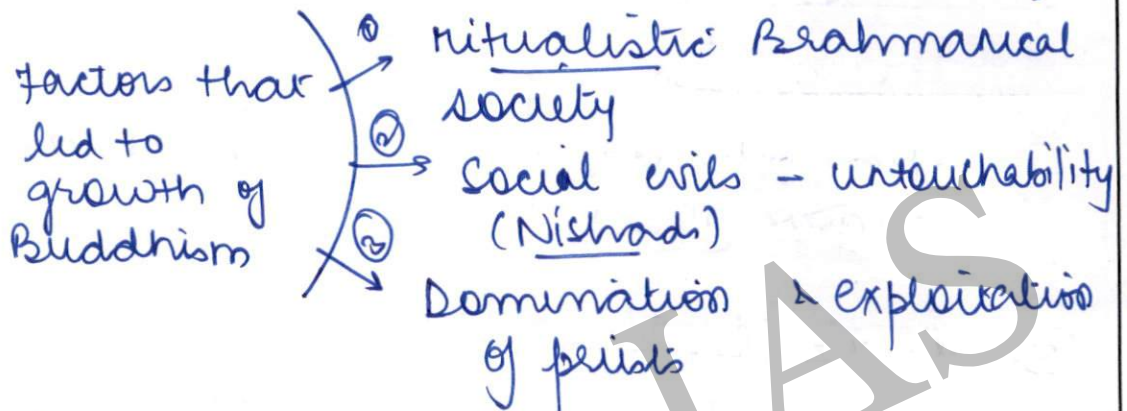
11.

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

Buddhism emerged in 6th c. BC as a heterodox school (SHRAMANA) to counter Brahmanical domination



In this backdrop, Buddhist school emphasised on

equal society

inclusive path to salvation

no priesthood

condemned Varna System.

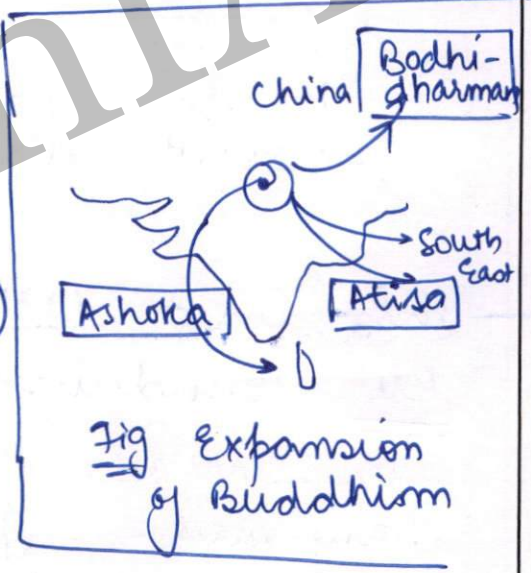
However, the competitive & hostile dynamics emerged between Brahmanism & Buddhism over

(A) Funding

- ① Funds received by Brahmanical society from southern rulers
eg Sivadama (Pallavas)
- ② Buddhist funds were less due to lesser footholds in India
- ③ Brahmins (priests) charged fees for performing rituals as against Buddhists.

B Followers

① Brahmanism was spread in North as well as South (Cholas, Mauriyans) while, Buddhism was mainly confined to North & East.



② Buddhism mainly spread to North East Asia from India while, Brahmanism spread

to far east too (eg During Chola period)

(c) Ideological Mark

- ① Brahmanical reforms reduced evils (eg reduction in domination of priests — "self respect marriage") (Periyar)
- ② Buddhism got divided into
 ↙ Mahayana ↘ Hinayana
 Digambara Svetambara
 (sky-clad) (white-clad)
- ③ Decline of Pala Empire → reduced ideological spread
- ④ Rise of Vaishnavism & Shaivism in south revived the Brahmanism.

This led to decline of Buddhism
But Buddhism is still practiced
in diverse parts of the world
(Myanmar, Thailand, India, etc.)

12.

मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तान्तों 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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

The European Travellers travelled to India, attracted by the economic & cultural richness of the land.

European Travellers accounts helped in understanding of medieval period's

Empires

- ① Megasthenes' Indica notes Mauryan empire's vastness (Chandragupta Maurya)
 - ⊙ Centralised structure
 - ⊙ slavery flourished
 - ⊙ Practice of sati & Untouchability

② Nicolo Conti's account of
~~Bar~~ Vijaynagar empire talks
about

③ Women empowerment —
employed women

③ 1

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उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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 हार्गिफ में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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The Battle of Plassey was fought between British (led by Robert Clive) & Mughal dynasty that changed the Indian & world history.

Battle of Plassey impact on Indian history

- ① Increased the power of British control in India.
- ② Britishers got the Diwani Rights of Bengal, Bihar & Orissa.
- ③ The policy of "Rallying them" & exploiting the internal rivalry of rulers expanded.

- ④ British Dastaks began to be exploited by East India Company officials
↳ led to drain of wealth in the form of exactions.
- ⑤ led to decline in other European powers in India.
↳ French were ousted.
- ⑥ Bengal Trade dominance came under British EIC control
↳ laid path for further expansion of British in India.
- ⑦ Mughal power decline & its All India character came to be attacked.
- ⑧ Britishers slowly began to exploit India through policies like 'Do or subsidiary Alliance', King of Fence
↳ eventually led to British becoming territorial power.

The Battle of Plassy changed world history

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

- ① British became dominant power & French power declined.
- ② Increased International struggle for domination of over Colonies
↳ Carnatic wars linked to European wars between Britain & France.
- ③ Industrial Revolution in Britain benefited due to colonisation
↳ India made exporter of raw materials

Scientific Revolution

Period of British Supremacy

British Naval Power.

Thus, Britain became the global power.

Battle of Plassy is thus the testament to the fact that Indian history affected the world history to great extent.

14.

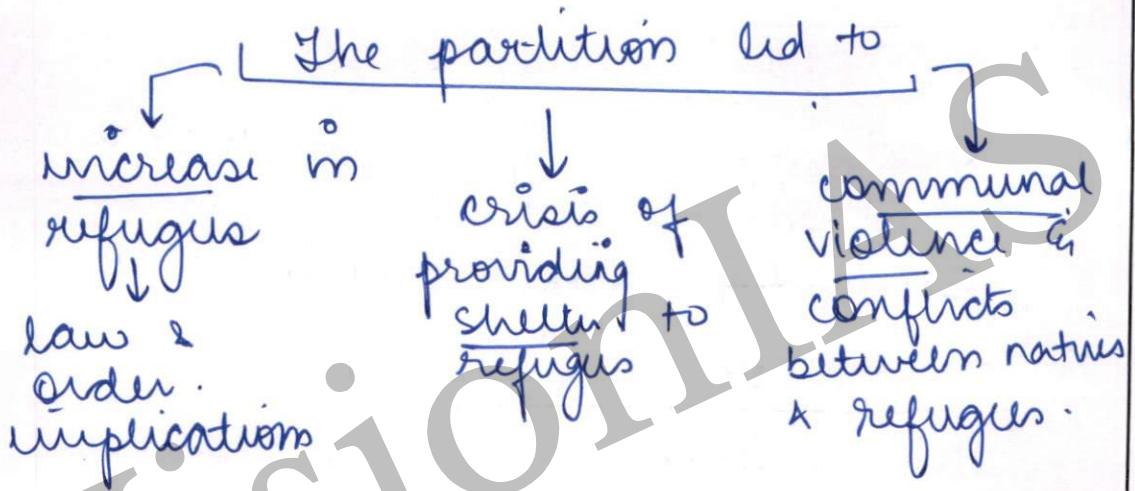
विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Partition of India in 1947 after Attlee's statement & Mountbatten Plan led to the creation of West ^{Pakistan} ~~West Bengal~~ & East Pakistan.



The rehabilitation of refugees in West Bengal was more difficult as compared to Punjab

① The refugees of ~~to~~ in Punjab could be resettled in houses vacated by erstwhile muslims to Indians which who later went to Pakistan.

② Cultural affinity

The culture of West Pakistan & India was similar.
↳ Punjabis spoke similar language.

But this was not true for East Pakistan.

③ Border issues

The ~~is~~ riverine border of Indian coastline with East Pakistan created law & order issues → rapid influx

④ Tribal societies of East

The refugees of East Pakistan led to ethnic conflicts & tribal agitation due to → threat to demography.

⑤ The shelter in Punjab were provided by Nationalists in Amritsar, etc. But such initiatives were less in West Bengal.

India's approach to rehabilitate refugees & balance interests

- ① Gandhiji went to ease Pakistan to prevent communal violence due to refugee issue.
- ② Assam Accord was signed to provide recognition to refugees who settled before 1971.
- ③ Diplomatic engagement with Pakistan to resettle refugees on both sides.

The ramifications of partition continue to impact India even today, as seen in the form of increasing refugees due to instability in Pakistan & Bangladesh.

15.

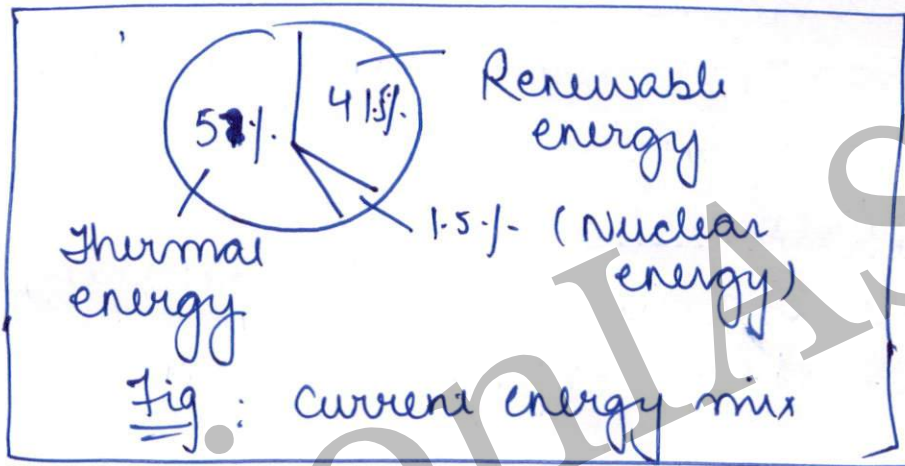
भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
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India in its Panchamait targets expect transition to Net zero by 2070. This would require transition from coal to green energy



India's transition to green energy can lead to

ECONOMIC COSTS

- ① Green energy is costly.
eg) Manufacturing of solar panels.
- ② Technological issues - India imports solar wafers from for solar panels.

- ③ Loss to Thermal power plants
- ④ Spillovers to other sectors if there is abrupt shift
↳ Iron & steel industry, mining industry.

SOCIAL COSTS

- ① Job loss for those involved in coal sector.
- ② Inequality may increase as green energy is skilled labour intensive, unlike coal sector.

however, there are Economic & Social benefits too.

Economic benefits

- ① Boost manufacturing sector (↳ EV)
- ② Greening of economy.
↳ long term economic benefits
- ③ More trade ↳ EU planning CBAM

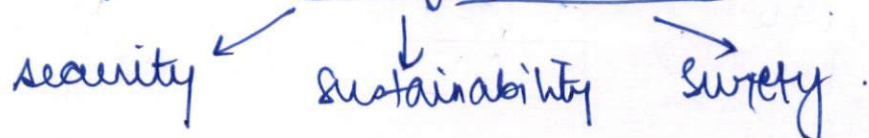
Social benefits

- ① Better health parameters
- ② Green jobs
(Hydrogen Mission expected to create 30 mn jobs by 2030)
- ③ Air quality improve

The way forward lies in

- ① Green skill enhancement
 ↳ Suryamitras, green skill development program.
- ② Logistics improvement for boosting manufacturing
 ↳ solar parks, wind parks
- ③ Transform consumers to "Prosumers" of energy
 ↳ PM Suryodaya Yojana - produce solar energy
- ④ Farmers be promoted as "Ujjadatta" mission,
 ↳ PM-KUSUM
- ⑤ Harness the potential of Kanchar "Kachre se Kanchar"
 ↳ stubble be used to produce energy.
- ⑥ Green Nudge of consumers
- ⑦ Green incentives to industries
 ↳ tax rebates

The green energy will help in resolving the energy trilemma



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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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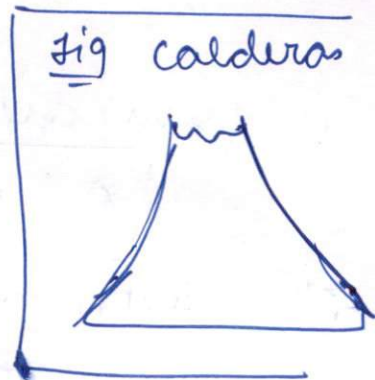
Volcanic landforms are a result of endogenic geomorphological processes that help in balancing the heat budget.

volcanic calderas

- have witnessed intensive volcanic activities in past
- new dormant
- collapsed due to volcanic eruption

PROCESS OF FORMATION

Intense volcanic eruption of lava & pyroclastic material
↓
the part of volcano



collapses on itself
↓

It creates a hollow inlet
in volcano.

↓

Volcano cools down &
the material solidifies after
the volcano becomes dormant.

↓

Volcanic caldera.

Contribution of volcanic caldera
to scenic beauty

- ① Caldera lakes formed due to accumulation of water in the caldera.
- ② Solidified volcanic material is a scenic beauty.
- ③ Attracts tourism due to lakes & water sports.

- ④ Unique Biodiversity adds to its beauty.
- ⑤ It ~~person~~ reflects the natural landscape formation
- ⑥ Contributes to research & understanding of volcanic landform

However, there is a emerging threat to volcanic calderas

↓
climate change →
outflow & water regime change in lakes.

↓
Increase in tourism → may impact biodiversity & ecosystem integrity.

The countries like Indonesia, Iceland, Italy have harnessed the potential of volcanic tourism.

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

90% of the Indian landmass is prone to heat waves (CSE) as ~~season~~ in This has led to hydra headed challenges for food security.

IMD criteria for heat waves

max Temperature	departure from normal
$\geq 40^{\circ}\text{C}$	5-6 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
$< 40^{\circ}\text{C}$	4-5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

This criteria must be followed for 2 consecutive days in atleast 2 stations.

Reason behind increased intensity & frequency of heat waves.

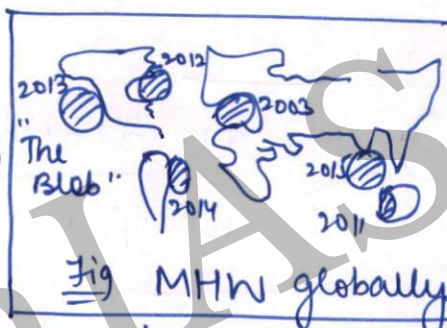
- ① Rising global temperatures - risen by 1 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ compared to pre-industrial level, already (IPCC)

② concretisation has increased solar radiation trapping
↳ "urban heat domes"

③ encroachment of floodplains has reduced cooling effect of transpiration.

④ Marine heat waves due to climate change.

↓
sea level rise melting of snow from below



⑤ Deforestation due to expanding urbanisation

⑥ Vehicular pollution & Industrial activities have increased solar trapping

⑦ Melting of Glaciers → reduced albedo
↑
more solar radiation ←

Impact of Heat Waves on Food Security

① Increase incidence of flash droughts

- ② Reduces agricultural productivity & yield by 10.5% due to 1°C rise in temperature.
 - ③ Shift in agricultural patterns
↳ Wheat fields in Kansas shifting northwards.
 - ④ Shortage of water for irrigation.
(Indian agriculture - 55% rainfed)
 - ⑤ Increase pest attacks & locust attacks on agricultural fields
 - ⑥ Plant disease incidence increases
↳ Blight disease, yellow rust
- way forward lies in
- ① Climate smart agriculture ↳ millet's sequester carbon.
 - ② Climate resilient crops ↳ Arka Ranushak variety of Tomato (GM crop)
 - ③ Insurance cover to farmers
↳ PMKBY.
 - ④ Sustainable food habits ↳ lab grown meat (cultivated meat)
 - ⑤ Cooling Action Plan
The food security in the face of rising heat waves requires green lifestyle based on MISSION Life.

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

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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

Article 25-28 of Indian Constitution explicitly focuses on the principle of Secularism to create a multi-religious & multi-cultural society

Indian secularism has challenged inter-religious domination

- ① No state religion - all religions are free to practise
 → not a theocratic state -
- ② Minority rights to prevent majority domination
- ③ Article 29 - right to preserve own culture
- ④ Article 30 - can establish minority education institutions.
- ⑤ Exceptions to certain religious groups for practices that amount to essential practices → Sikhs allowed

to wear turbans even in army.

- ④ No restriction on wear public display of religious symbols.
eg Hijab Ban controversy -
hijab is not banned (unlike in France).

- ⑤ Welfare schemes for religious minorities
- | | | |
|--|---|------------------|
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| USTAAD Scheme
(preservation of cultural identity) | <u>Nai Udaan</u>
<u>Nai Mansi</u>
(socio-economic upliftment) | <u>Jis Parhi</u> |

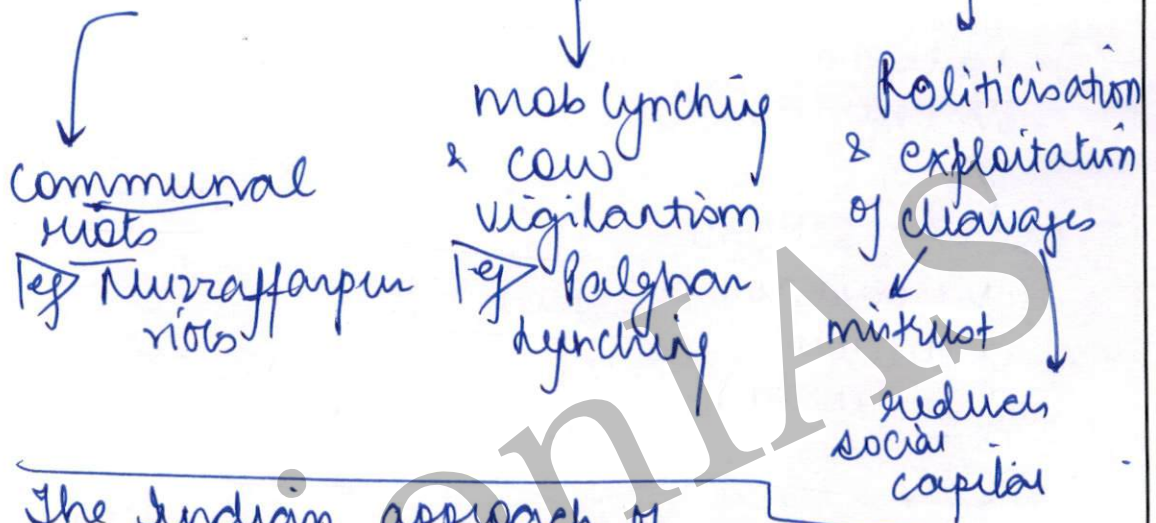
Thus Indian secularism adopts "principled distance" approach

Indian secularism challenges inter-religious domination

- ① upliftment of weaker sections & banning unhealthy practices
eg Ban on untouchability
- ② legal measures to reform religious practices eg Ban Triple Talak
(women empowerment)

- ③ Promotion of 'equality' & 'inclusivity' in practicing religion.
 eg) Sabarnmata case - women allowed to enter temples.

However, there are risks to Indian secularism



The Indian approach of secularism must be complemented with

- ① equal opportunities principle (SACHAR COMMITTEE)
- ② Progressive reforms & socio-economic upliftment of all religions.
- ③ Decentralised leadership.

The Indian concept of secularism is essentially based on SARVA DHARMA SAMBHAV.

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)

The urban landscapes in India have become economic engines of growth (60% to GDP) but there are diverse inequalities.

Indian cities have

INEQUALITY

- ① Urban poverty rate is as high as 9% (NITI Aayog)
- ② Proliferation of slums
- ③ 30% of urban households have inadequate access to clean drinking water.
- ④ Educated unemployment — youth unemployment rate has increased to 17%.
- ⑤ 80% of total labourforce in urban areas is engaged in

informal sector

- ⑥ ~~is~~ Inadequate housing facilities
↳ 102 crore housing needed in cities (MOHUA)

SOCIAL EXCLUSION

- ① Ghettoisation of urban spaces.
↳ gentrification & segregation based on religious identities.
- ② caste segregation transformed into "class".
↳ SC/ST have lower economic access to resources.
- ③ Excluded from clean urban spaces ↳ highlighted during COVID refugee crisis; pollution

STEPS required to make urban areas egalitarian

- ① Skill development through re-skilling & recognition ↳ Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) under PMKVY.
- ② Credit availability to informal workers ↳ PM-SVANI (DHI) scheme provided credit to > 78 lakh people.

- ③ Housing development \rightarrow Signity housing model (Hydrabad), Dharavi slum redevelopment -
- ④ Smart cities & infrastructure \rightarrow Command & Control Centres for better coordination & planning.
- ⑤ Urban Employment Guarantee scheme to reduce unemployment.
- ⑥ caste neutral jobs through boosting gig economy. \rightarrow Urban Claps.
- ⑦ Greening of cities through Afforestation drives

Urban Infrastructure Development Fund; ~~MGNREGA~~, Nalton Afforestation Program, are steps in right direction to make urban spaces inclusive.

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