



**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. : 277076

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ASHUTOSH MISHRA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

24-08-24

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

केंद्र  
Centre

GHATARPUR (MP)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

Roeq

|   | <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<br>For Official Use              | कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use |
| <p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br/>Signature of Examiner(s)</p> |                                             |

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

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



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**सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2028)**

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे  
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश**

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

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

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

*All questions are compulsory.*

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

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

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

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

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

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Tribal art reflects socio-cultural perspective of their communities through different expression.

Cultural perspectives

1) Tribal paintings

a) warli painting → use of rice white gusk, cow dung

→ Showing celebration through dance, music down

b) Masawa painting

(Odisha)

→ create painting on particular festivals

c) Bundelkhand

↳ creation of Horse, Buffalo on

Diwali by Tribals → consider them as prosperity

2) Tribal music

Folk music → use of folk instruments by ho and Munda tribes

→ local language song

3) Tribal dance

eg- Jawari in Chhatarpur → reflect importance of wheat crop

## Values of Tribals community

- 1) Subaltern paintings of Kalighat → reflect exploitation.
- 2) Madhubani paintings of Bihar  
↳ reflect celebration of cultural festival
- 3) Equality → painting reflect equal position to men and women.
- 4) Importance to local forest → celebration of Tribal dance in sacred grove.  
eg - Khasi dance  
- Wangla dance - Meghalaya.
- 5) Use of local Material eg Ahom Dance → use of local cloth, local woods based craft, instrument.
- 6) Collectivism → Manipur → Chuibgudga Festival  
↳ celebrated by entire village

Therefore, we must promote tribal art. It is our heritage which also help us in understanding their culture.

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

Mahatma Gandhi ~~was~~ is the father of nation who led national movement.  
Pandit ji was the 1<sup>st</sup> prime minister of our country.

Contrast

|                                     | Gandhi                                                                                        | Nehru                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Religion</u>                     | Gandhi believe in " <u>Sarv Dharma Sambhav</u> " and active role of religion in public sphere | - Nehru was <u>neutral</u> towards religion<br>- Does not want active role |
| <u>Industry - Industrialisation</u> | Focus on <u>cottage, Khadi, Rural industry</u>                                                | Focus on <u>Massive industrialisation, centralised economy</u>             |
| <u>Political system</u>             | Democratic <u>decentralisation</u><br>↓<br><u>Village Republic</u>                            | <u>Centralised &amp; state led system</u>                                  |
| <u>Education</u>                    | - Vocational Education<br>- <u>Vernacular</u>                                                 | - <u>Modern, Scientific technical education</u>                            |

|           | Grandhi                                                                                      | Nehru                                   |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Socialism | Grandhi's socialism was <u>influenced</u> by John Ruskin's "Unto the last"<br>↓<br>Sarvodaya | → Influenced by <u>USSR</u> based model |

### Similar feature

- ① Both believe in equality, liberty, fraternity as an important values.
- ② Both were leader of nations, not leader of community.
- ③ Both believe that Ending Suffering of people is most important objective.
- ④ Nonviolence & Satyagraha → Nehru participated in Grandhi led movement.
- ⑤ Empowerment of women → Both emphasised on women's growth.

Rajmohan Grandhi writes that Grandhi ji had great trust over Pandit-Nehru, more than any other leader. Because, both share similar idea of shakti.

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

Post World War II saw massive decolonization movement around world.

### Key factors

- 1) Decline of Empire → British war weary economy was forcing him to sell back
- 2) Rise of new powers → USA, USSR → They created an earlier colonial power like British, French  
↑  
Pressure
- 3) Rising awareness among people and resulted mass movement across world
- 4) Rise of Non alignment movement → key agenda was decolonization.
- 5) Formation of United Nation → UN charter emphasise over sovereignty, "we the people"
- 6) Leadership of Southern countries like India  
↳ supported decolonisation around the world

- ① promotion of liberal ideas which  
reignite people sovereignty
- ② Rising appeal of socialism → People were  
getting firm that power lies with masses
- ③ Rise of cold war → USA supported freedom  
movements in USSR's periphery
- ④ Rise of economic growth, prosperity ⇒  
people started demanding political rights  
↳ Bangladesh against Pakistan
- ⑤ Rise of concept like neo institutional  
economic order NIEO → which increase  
autonomy of countries
- ⑥ Rise of social movements for freedom  
as seen in Africa

Therefore, multiple factors contributed  
for decolonization. Today, people are going  
even against neocolonialism through  
social movement.

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

Water bodies in urban area provide multiple service like drinking water, biodiversity conservation, recycling of nutrients etc.

### Impact of human encroachment on water bodies

- ① Issue of flood → water bodies used to absorb excess water.
- ② Drinking water problems → Bengaluru water crisis due to encroachment by industrialist on water bodies.
- ③ Affecting ecological biodiversity → water bodies conserve local biodiversity.
- ④ Extinction of unique species → ex. Somplare, unique species are getting extinct.  
⑤ Manipur - lok tal lake → local Sanghaol deer depend upon it.
- ⑤ Release of carbon stored in marine ecology.
- ⑥ Water bodies in coastal area acts as buffer against extreme disaster like cyclone, Tsunami, flood.

- ⑦ Affecting livelihood of people who are dependent on water based economic activities  
➔ Agriculture.
- ⑧ Decline of ground water level due to decline in water bodies.
- ⑨ water bodies clean polluted waters, promote recycling of nutrients.
- ⑩ Socio-economic impacts on poors, tribals women
  - Tribals' Sacred water bodies
  - women has to go faraway place to bring water.

### Government initiative to restore

- ① Amrit Sarovar Scheme
- ② Atal Bhujal Yojna
- ③ Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sicha Yojna → Restoration of traditional bodies
- ④ Promote watershed movement

India has 17% world population & 4% water resources. We must conserve them.

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

physical features play major role in growth of different kind of transport system

① Development of inland transport

eg - Bangladesh → large no. of navigable rivers.

② Development of Railway in India

↳ coal mining provided energy to early railway systems.

③ Ship based transport

India has coastal ports → 90% of trade is transported through sea.

④ Limited transport in mountainous region

↳ Till now, Kashmir is not connected through railway due to mountainous geography.

⑤ Road connectivity → very less connectivity  
in North east due to large no. of rivers,  
forest, mountain etc.

⑥ oil pipelines → Alluvial or soft soil →  
easy construction of pipelines.

⑦ light and gravity based transport-  
system

⑧ Development of retaining walls  
in mountainous roads to avoid  
landslides

⑨ Imense forest region in Chattisgarh,  
Orissa → low transport-connectivity

Thus, physical feature influence  
the transport of every country  
Needs of Research & development to  
go for tailor made approach

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

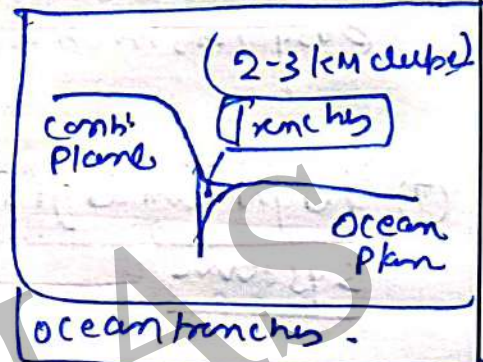
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Ocean trenches are deep trenches located in border of continental ~~land~~ land and ocean plane.

### Formation

1) Flow of lava from mid oceanic system

2) Get subsumed in trenches



### Features

① Known for volcanic activities

② known for Earthquake → Shallow Earthquake

③ Transition from land to ocean

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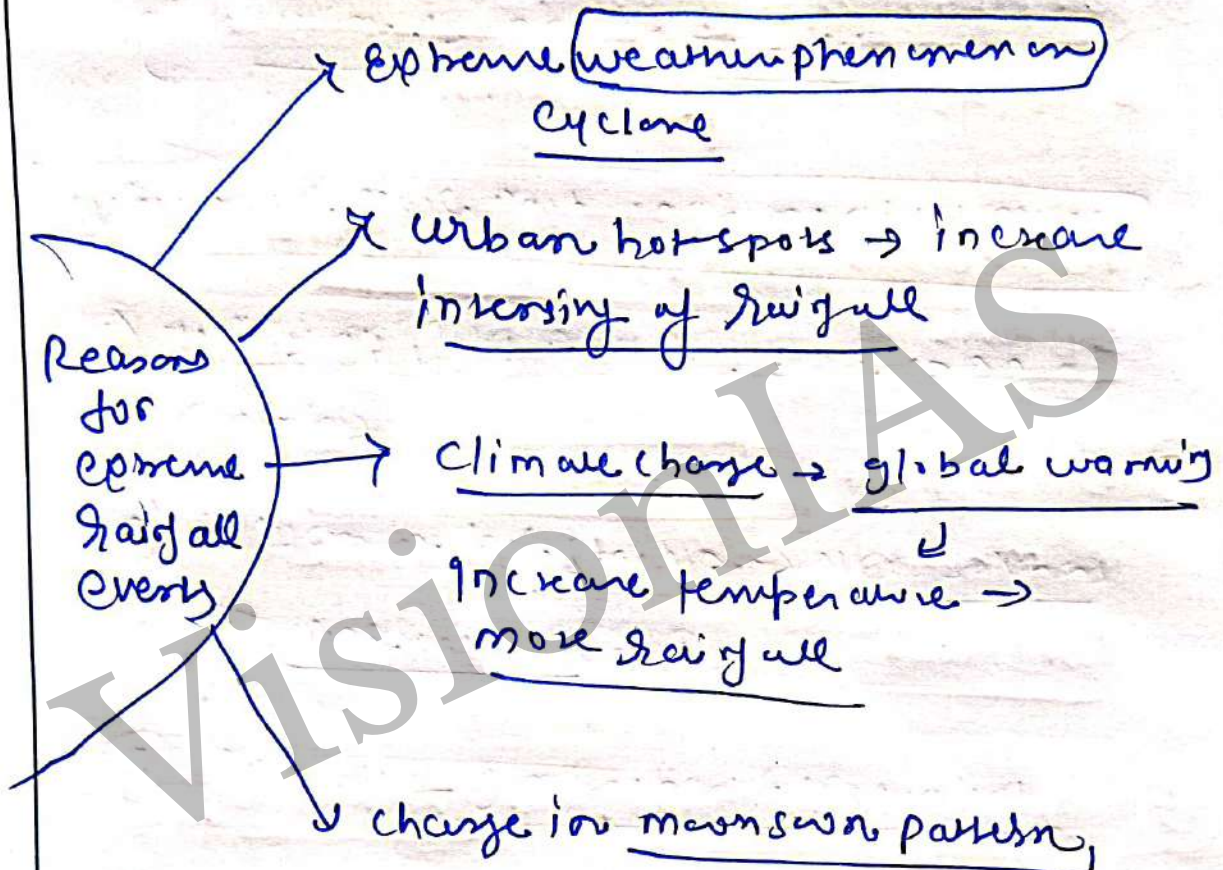
7.

हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)  
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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## Reasons for rise



## Socio-economic impact

- ① issue of disaster → Flood → displacement
- ② destruction of property

③ Rise of diseases, drinking water  
problem

④ Rising cases of landslides ⑤ Wayanad  
landslide

⑥ Soil erosion

⑦ Destruction of agriculture crops

⑧ Displacement of animals ⑨ Assam flood  
for Rhinoceros

Thus, it has massive impact  
on people, animals, forest

8.

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

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

India will have largest demographic dividend. The current participation of women is near to 24%.

Why need more participations of women

1) IMF → It will increase 27% GDP of Country.

2) Women led startup → New solutions

↳ Pink colored jobs

3) Addressing gender based inequality

4) To enhance success of digital india, more in india etc

5) Improving children health due to good economic condition of women.

## Ways to increase women's part

- 1) Enforce POSH act, maternity benefits
- 2) Equal ~~work~~ pay
- 3) skilling of women
- 4) Safety at public place
- 5) Training of police, law institutions  
to protect women
- 6) Education for women
- 7) Defeat patriarchy through  
new socialisation

National Educational Policy 2020 is  
a gamechanger in this direction.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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### Progressive secularization

① Rise of caste bands parties

↳ SP - Yadav

② inter-caste marriage

③ leaving caste surname

④ decrease in discrimination  
in urban space

⑤ Rise of rational, scientific temperament

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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

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11.

ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)  
 How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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In Post Maurya period and onwards till 8<sup>th</sup> century, we saw the Conflict between Brahminism and Buddhism.

Competitive dynamic b/w Buddhism & Brahminism

|                  | Brahminism                                      | Buddhism                                                                 |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Function</u>  | ① They do not support <u>lending activities</u> | Supported <u>lending activities</u> for growth of <u>Vaishya</u> section |
|                  | ② Asked for killing of <u>cows/animals</u>      | Asked for conservation of <u>domestic animal</u>                         |
| <u>Followers</u> | <u>Caste system</u>                             | Brought all the sections including <u>Women</u>                          |

It created enmity between Buddhism and Hinduism. Law reforms, other activities resulted decline of Buddhism of Hinduism.

## Decline of Buddhism

① Attack of Hindu rulers on Buddhism

↳ Pushyamitra Sunga, Shashank of Gaud dynasty.

② Inclusion of women in Sangha → Rise of 'lust' based activities in Sangha.

③ Reforms in Hinduism

↳ Rejection of 'Cow' as an important Animal → for agricultural economy

④ Rise of Mahayana in Buddhism

↳ Buddhist Monk started focus on Material wealth

⑤ Extreme emphasis on austerity compare to Hinduism which ascribed for Artha, Dharma, Kaam, Moksha.

⑥ Inclusion of other invaders like Indo-Scythians, Huns, to in Brahministic architecture  
↳ Declined influence of Buddhism

⑦ Later rulers like Gupta provided huge funding for Hinduism over Buddhism.

⑧ Practices of vedic rituals by Chalukya, Cholan, Pandya → Except Pala, no other major ruler gave patronage to Buddhism.

⑨ Inclusion of Buddhist in Hindu varna system as 'untouchable' as explained by Ambedkar.

Thus, multiple trends led to decline of Buddhism in India.

However, it got spread in other part of world. Today, it is 4<sup>th</sup> largest religion.

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)

15

European travellers provided multiple information about socio-cultural practices of ancient times

① Domingo Paes (Italy) → information about Vijayanagara Empire

↳ prosperous economy

↳ high growth in agriculture

↳ Bravery of Kings

② Athanasius Nilcebin

↳ talked about Bahmani Empire

↳ Strong administration

↳ Strict punishment for crime

③ Macropolo - The Book of Sir Macropolo

↳ Talked about Rani Rudrama devi of Kalchuriya Empire (Telangana)

↳ prioritised Nobels based upon quality not-hereditary

④ Benches traveller - Travennier

↳ Talked about 4 diamond mines of Golconda.

↳ took many demands from India to Europe.

⑤ Thomas Roe → during empire of Jehangir

↳ Explained the Mughal administration (Mansabdar system)

↳ Revenue system and wealth of Empire

↳ Explained reach of Mughal in Indian subcontinent.

⑥ Vasudeyama → Though a explorer but gave information about coastal towns of West India

↳ Explained the spices system of India.

## Shaped important information

- ① provided information about administration, governance, revenue
- ② Explained Economic sources, Cultural history

## However

- ① often their views are biased as they lack the cultural understanding of region.
- ② often exaggerate one thing over other for appearances.
- ③ Many views do not support the objective records of that time.
  - ▷ Showing of Mughal empire after Aurangzeb as beggers by French travellers.

However, they still helps in enhancing our understanding of history

13.

1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)  
The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Battle of Plassey 1757 was a fight between British under Clive and Bengal Governor. It led to defeat of Bengal Governor.

It changed course of Indian history

1) British got territorial acquisition over Bengal.

2) imposed Dual Rule which help in strengthening financial condition.

3) later Plassey's victory led to victory in Buxar and Treaty of Allahabad - its

Significance

↳ Defeat of Mughal Empire  
↳ Allocation of Revenue Right to British

4) After Plassey victory, trade share of Bengal increased massively

↳ British 2/3rd import of Asia → from Bengal

5) Development of British base → helped in fighting war in Madras, Maratha

- ⑥ Emergence of Kolkata as new centre of national movement due to immense exploitation and formation of British capital.
- ⑦ Security of Bengal from Marathas and Afghans due to long distance secured British interest.
- ⑧ Bengal victory helped in British expansion in north east, Assam in late history.
- ⑨ Formation of 1st supreme court, development of Hugli port, industrialisation etc due to arrival of British.

### Change in history of world

- ① Defeat of Dutch → British defeated Dutch in battle of Bedra - 1759 → Dutch got concentrated to Indonesia.
- ② Defeat of French → Battle of Wandiwash 1760 → As Bengal led to strengthening of British.

③ British policy of divide and rule →  
Polarisation in Hindu-Muslim → Partition and  
formation of Bangladesh.

④ British war with Myanmar  
↳ It reduced French influence  
↳ increased British role in Pegu

↳ Bengal was main base for expansion in  
North East

⑤ British policy with Tibbet → Young husbands  
movement, Relation with Bhutan, All  
were guided with Security of its base  
in Bengal and Kolkata

⑥ Moreover, Rise of British as empire →  
Huge drain of wealth from Kolkata

Therefore, Battle of Plassey was a  
turning point which changed history  
of continent.

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

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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

India has plans to get **Net zero** by 2070 which require massive transition towards green energy.

### **Economic costs**

- 1) It needs nearly **(\$6 trillion)** investment in Indian economy.
- 2) End of coal based power plants → issue of removal of people from thermal industries.
- 3) coal based energy is a **cheaper source**
- 4) **Green transition** and **expensive energy** will increase **cost of living**.
- 5) Decline of **coal based mining** → mining as an important source of revenues for mining states like Jharkhand, Orissa.
- 6) **Coal based industries** ~~are~~ which provide livelihoods for large people will get collapse.

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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- 9
- ⑦ Carbon colonialism → Green transition  
Requires support of developed countries.  
Thus, their industry can dominate our  
economy on name of transition.

### Social Cost

- ① Exclusion of poor, vulnerable ~~from~~ due  
to expensive service delivery
- ② High cost of electricity
- ② land acquisition and displacement of tribals  
③ creation of big hydro dam
- ③ project like wind mills have some  
impact on ecological diversity in  
Rajasthan ④ Great Gnebaon bushra d  
↳ many local people are attached  
with it.
- ④ small iron mines will get stopped  
↳ many tribals in Northeast (Meghalaya)  
are depend upon it.

- ⑤ e-waste produced from Solar panels  
↳ severe impact on health of people

⑥ Solar projects on rivers, lakes → Decline in fishing, impact on livelihoods of local poor people

### Way forward

- ① Developed countries should support developing countries through finance, Tech transfer.
- ② use of Loss and damage funds, Green Climate Fund.
- ③ Inclusion of poor, Tribals in planning of Green energy projects.
- ④ local level based Grid promotion & Synergy scheme.
- ⑤ PLI schemes, R&D in Green technology to reduce its price.

Green transition is necessary for sustainable future. However it should take care concern of poor, Marginal.

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)

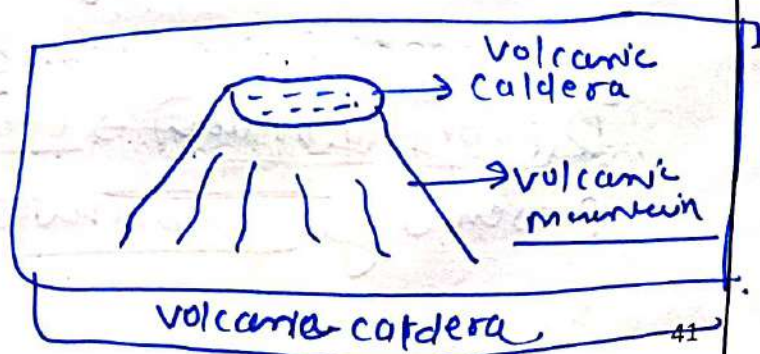
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volcanic calderas denotes lake formation  
in volcanos, after filling of water through rainfall or any other means.

Process of formation

- 1) Composite volcano → massive explosion in volcano
- 2) collapse of its upper chamber due to high intensity
- 3) creation of vacuum in its topmost parts of volcanic mountain.
- 4) Rainfall → leads to filling up of water in volcano
- 5) It led to rise of volcanic calderas



## How do they contribute for scenic beauty

1) Coming out of lava from volcano

↳ very mush fertile → Thus promote growth of green forest around it.

2) lava also create multiple volcanic structure

↳ generate beauty.

3) Volcanic lakes at great height further enhance its beauty

4) often Volcanic caldera along with forest, ephrisive structure → create waterfall like structure.

5) Rise of unique species in this region due to unique soil properties.

6) lake at mountainous region further enhance its beauty.

7) Purity of water → cleanliness and presence of Cyanobacteria → Medicinal

Properties increase tourism profitable,

⑧ From Far away place → They appear beautiful element of nature due to reflections of lakes.

⑨ Spread of volcanic material, phenomenon like degassing or continuation of active volcanisms along with calderas create unique geological phenomenon.

Therefore, they emerge as natural ecological region which attracts large no. of tourists.

Along with their geological properties, they also contribute in economic growth of region -

17.

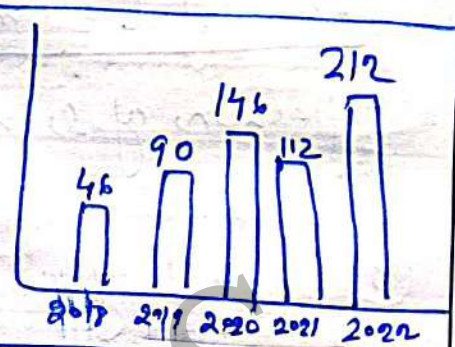
वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Heat waves is rising consistently with increased intensity. For example, more than 200 heatwaves in India.

Similarly, even countries of Europe, located in northern sphere are seeing heatwaves.



Reasons behind increased frequency/intensity

Heatwaves in India

- 1) Global warming → increase in temperature of world.
- 2) Decline in snow due to melting of glacier  
 ↑ Decline in Albedo → vicious cycle.
- 3) Rise of Urban heat-island → Due to massive population concentration and deforestation.
- 4) Arctic amplification → climate change is increasing temperature in arctic especially.
- 5) Rise of phenomenon like El-nino → increase intensity.

- ⑥ Decline of forest and ecological hotspots which contributed in decrease of temperature.
- ⑦ Rise of Carbon Soots, organic particle → They absorb heats.
- ⑧ Continuation of Carbon and other green house gases emission
- ⑨ Decline of traditional water bodies  
↳ wetlands → Play role in decrease of temperature.
- ⑩ Excessive encroachment in Mountainous ecological region → acted as buffer against heatwave.

---

### Impacts on global food security

---

- ① Decrease in quality of grains
  - ① India → wheat are becoming ready for harvest by March despite low thickness of grain.
- ② high temperature → reduce of production of subtropical, temperate crops

③ Heatwaves are resulting into collapse of vegetable and fruits plants → unable to handle extreme heat.

④ Rotting of grains → Reduced accessibility of food.

⑤ Due to increased costs → Rise in price of food commodity → exclusion of poor.

⑥ Issue of clean drinking water availability due to decline in water based wetlands.

⑦ Heatwaves increase the vulnerability of malnourished people → fails to absorb more nutrient.

### Way forward

1) Paris agreement → control global warming

2) Promote Urban-green hotspots

↳ Urban-green scheme of India

3) Prepare local action plan

like Ahmedabad Heat wave action plan.

Therefore, a holistic approach is needed to

[www.visionias.in](http://www.visionias.in) address above issue.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Grassland biome subjects a transitional biome between forests and desert. It has following Characteristics

### ① Rainfall

↳ Distinct Rainfall season and sufficient only for growth of grassland

North America - Steppe

S. America - Pampas

Europe - Steppes

Africa - Savannah

↳ Nearly 75cm in India → Grassland biome

### ② Grass for agricultural production

↳ steppe; prairie → wheat, Maize production

### ③ Good quality grass for animals

Pampas → Argentina → animal industry is developed.

### ④ Temperature — Tropical → Savannah — Temperate → prairie

### ⑤ Fire in Savannah is a regulating feature

### ⑥ unique species

↳ Boab trees in Savannah

↳ Ziraf, elephant in Big grasslands like Savannah



Grassland Biome in World

### Threats posed to Banni grasslands

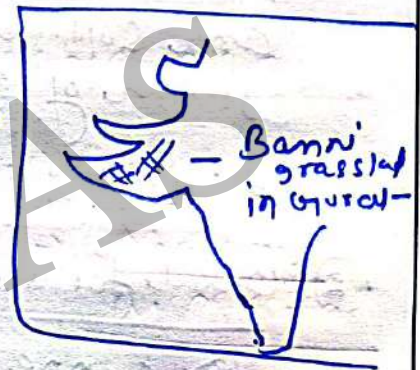
① Encroachment by industrialisation, urbanisation.

② Decline of water bodies of local grasslands.

③ Migration of tribals which play important role in conservation.

④ Issues of climate change → rising sea levels, rising heatwaves, extreme weather like cyclone.

⑤ Conversion of grasslands into agricultural lands.



- ⑥ Dumping of Solid waste in close to Urban areas
- ⑦ Decline of local native animals due to hunting → These animals contribute for Conservation → Camels
- ⑧ Mining for Multiple minerals
- ⑨ Issue of Soil Erosion, Desertification
- ⑩ Change in weather phenomenon → Change of Decline in rainfall pattern

### Solutions

- ① Community led conservation → include tribals.
- ② Enforcement of Forest Rights Act 2006
- ③ Strict regulation of industrial, solid waste, encroachment-activities.

Conservation of grassland is linked with ecological prosperity. We must promote it.

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

India's secularism asks for state interventions in religious domain to address inter and intra religious domination.  
Challenge inter-religious domination

- ① Recognition of community rights article 25 to 29 → freedom to practice one's religion.
- ② No official religion of state → "Dharam Nirpeksha"
- ③ Policy of "Sarv Dharam Sambahav"  
 → Government holiday on all major festival of all communities.
- ④ Principled distance model  
 → Giving support to weaker/minority.  
 → Jio Parsi Abhiyan → aim to promote Parsi population.
- ⑤ Conservation of one's language, culture (Article 29)  
 → Primary education in local language (Article 30).

⑥ promotion of Educational institute of all community ⇒ Ensure growth of all religion

↳ State can't discriminate in grant with minority educational institute.

### Challenging - Intra-Religious domination

① Article 17 → against untouchability → protecting Dalits, tribals from upper caste exploitation.

② Article 14, 15, 16 → Equal rights to each section of society.

↳ No discrimination based on caste, gender

③ State interference to bring reform → for protection against intra-dominance.

↳ Triple Talaq law → women protection from personal law.

④ Recognition of [Rights of Transgender], Decriminalisation of homosexuality.

⑤ protection of Tribals way of life →  
5th schedule, 6th schedule, PESA act  
etc

Therefore, Indian model is much more progressed  
than western one

However issues,

1) Communalisation on the name of  
vote bank politics

2) Failure of state to protect rights of Dalits, Tribals

↳ winning on a tribal in MP

3) Failed to bring UCC as directed by  
article 44

4) Issue of reservations, caste based politics

Way forward

There is need of strong internalization  
of ethics along with secularism which  
will ensure priority of values like  
liberty, equality, love, care as important  
secular values in every action

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

15

India has nearly 35% population living in urban sphere. However, 4% controls the 60-70% resources of urban economy.

Landscapes of stark inequality / social exclusion

① Economic inequality → Rise of urban poor like migrants workers, daily wages

② Rise of slum → one one hand we have Gated communities, other hand 17% population is living in slums

③ Ghettoisation based on ethnic inequality  
Poor ethnic community living in particular region → Muslim community urban space in Delhi

④ Rise of informal economy

a) Org based economy → No social security

b) Unorganised workers → Domestic workers → living on very low income

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

⑤ Gender inequality

Feminisation of poverty → Mostly women are in informal and low paid jobs

⑥ Communalisation and social exclusion

⑨ Delhi riots → Divide between Hindu-Muslims

⑦ Social exclusion of local tribals

⑨ Spread of Mumbai → in local nearby forest-  
↳ Decline of space for tribals

⑧ Ethnic atrocities & discrimination

⑨ Discrimination with hindi state labourers in Chennai

To make urban area more equitarian

① Inclusion of all stakeholders in planning

② Addressing the housing issue

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

⑨ PM Awas Yojana for migrants

③ Building Public Infrastructure

⑨ public transport, hospital, Education etc

- ④ Schemes like one Nation Card for Migrants  
- No residential requirement for LPR  
under Ujjwala
- ⑤ Social startup → Griha Karmi in Delhi →  
Solving concerns of domestic workers.
- ⑥ Welfare Schemes like Free bus for women in  
Delhi, Free electricity for poor.
- ⑦ Role of Civil Society → 4 Yojna → working in  
Mumbai's slum for rehabilitation
- ⑧ Strong public service delivery by Municipality  
→ Drinking water, Sanitation.
- ⑨ "Growth percolation" in enhanced way  
in local pwr section.
- ⑩ Social Security measures for informal workers  
→ Wig workers law in Karnataka.

Thus, we must achieve above goal to  
envisage vision of SDG-9 and SDG-10

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

REAL

VisionIAS