



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

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

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 उपरान्त 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. : 00976428

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RITIKA PANDEY

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

Aug 24, 2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

RANCHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश 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।	Important Instructions 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.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (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।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (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
2	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।	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.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	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।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	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।	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.
7	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।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	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।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Tribals possess a rich repository of traditional knowledge, art (such as dance, crafts) and religious practices.

Role of tribal art in providing valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of tribals

1.) Religious values : → eg
tribals live in sync with their nature. This is reflected in their art forms.



2.) Medicinal values

use of magico-religious functionaries such as shamans to treat diseases
⇒ traditional knowledge about leaves

eg Ashwagandha plant.

- 3.) Festivities → eg) Sankranti in Jharkhand is a festival of nature. Chhau dance is performed.
- 4.) Decoration of bodies eg) Onges wear microliths.
- 5.) Folktales eg) Munda and Anura tribals believe that they participated in Kurukshetra war.
- 6.) Theatres and drama eg) Kalbelia-Snake dance in Rajasthan shows their linkage and harmony with nature.
- 7.) Paintings eg) Pithora, Warli, etc. show tribals' worldview.

In light of above importance, government has launched Tribal art festivals, One ~~State~~ District One Product scheme, etc.

For a Samriddh Bharat, this needs to be recognized by all that tribal art can be quite insightful!

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
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Mahatma Gandhi said that Nehru would be his successor (1934), highlighting great deal of connectivity between the two leaders.

Similarities between them

- 1) Believed in moderate form of struggle.
- 2) Dream of self-dependent India.
- 3) No division on the basis of caste [eg] Poona pact was favoured by both.
- 4) Fabian Socialism / welfarism was both ^{the} leader's ideology.
- 5) Against partition of India.

Differences between their approach

उम्मीदवारों को
इस क्राशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Gandhi

- No call for Purna Swaraj unless 26 Jan, 1929 resolution.
- Enlightened Citizenship
- Decentralization

Nehru

- Aligned with SC Bose on idea of 'Purna Swaraj' during Simon Commission protests.
- Against Gandhi's enlightened anarchy concept.
- In favor of centralization

Ultimately, the synergy of their ideas shaped the course of Indian freedom struggle and also post-independent India.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Decolonization accelerated post World War 2 on a global level. (eg) India, Africa, Malay Peninsula, etc.



Decolonization post World War 2

Factors leading to accelerated decolonization post-World War II

1.) Colonial rulers' related

a.) Fatigue due to two consecutive wars within 30 years.

b.) Insufficient economic resources to maintain the colonies.

↳ (eg) military cost to curb nationalistic demands.

c.) Couldn't fight ^{for} Colonialism ideology
since people of ~~a~~ these countries turned
against war.

d.) Cold war era $\Rightarrow$ rise of USA and
USSR.

2.) Colonised countries' related

a.) Rise in nationalistic demands
due to access to enlightenment ideas
of 17th century Europe.

b.) Examples $\rightarrow$ India inspired several
colonies to fight for independence.

c.) Non-Aligned Movement $\rightarrow$ unity
amongst countries.

d.) Increased pressure (eg) guerrilla
warfare in Africa.

~~How~~ The process of decolonization
however is still not complete due to
rise of neo-colonialism, vividly
seen in case of African countries.

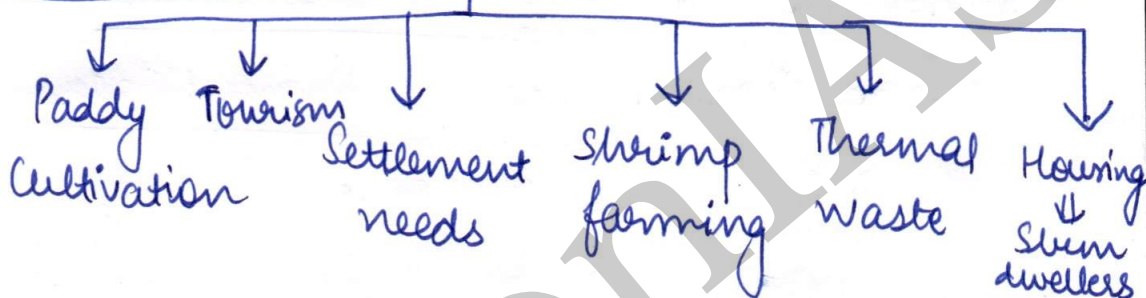
4.

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
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नहीं लिखना
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A large number of water bodies in India are polluted, declining or witnessing encroachments.

Reasons behind human encroachment of water bodies



Impact on water bodies in urban areas

1.) Eutrophication of lakes

↳ due to sulphur and phosphorus pollution

↳ leads to algal bloom (Biological oxygen demand increases).

2.) Polluted stretches (eg) As per CPCB, entire stretch of Yamuna along NCT of

Delhi is polluted.

3.) Death of marine species $\leftarrow$ ~~Flora~~ ^{Flora} Fauna
 $\Rightarrow$ reduced biodiversity.

4.) Collection of garbage eg Plastics,
leading to alteration in natural
flow of waterbodies.

5.) Becomes unsuitable for human
and cattle use eg Chemical
waste.

Way Forward

- 1.) River Reclamation programs.
- 2.) Strict provisions against ~~the~~ polluting waste.
- 3.) Collaboration with local population and NGOs in line with Joint Forest Management.

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 दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Transportation system refers to rail, road, airways, waterways pattern and these are highly dependent on physical geography.

Role of physical geography on transportation systems

- 1) Presence of good river links, free from rapids / cataracts $\Rightarrow$ smooth waterways. (eg) Ganga river; Port towns in port areas.
- 2) Hilly terrain need airways and railways for transportation.
(eg) Street trains in Darjeeling.
- 3) Easy and plain landscape $\Rightarrow$ Road transportation is easier.

4.) Hazard prone landscape (eg)

Himalayan region $\Rightarrow$ difficulty in
Construction of transport systems.

Steps Taken

- 1.) UDAN scheme for regional
connectivity in North-East.
- 2.) National Waterways Act, 2016.
- 3.) Major and minor ports.
- 4.) National Highways by NHAI.
- 5.) PM Gram Sadak Yojna for rural
connectivity.

Thus, physical geographies have
an important role to play and
government policies should aim to
develop these regions in synergy with
physical geographies.

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

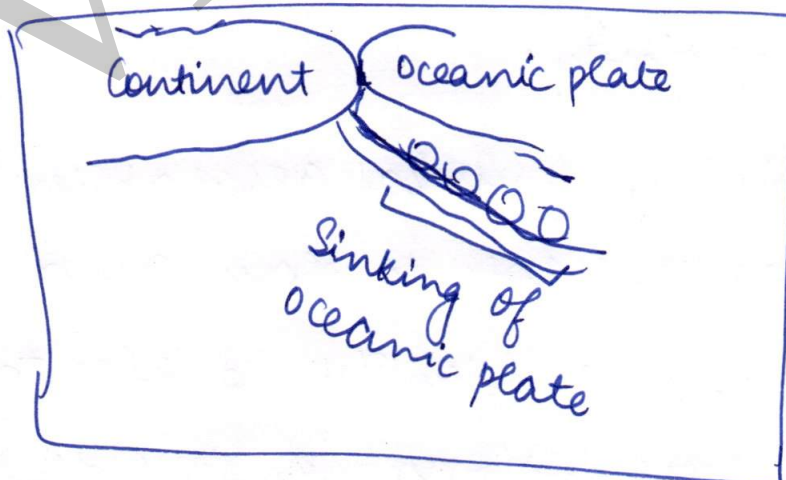
उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ocean trenches refer to deep benches formed within oceanic floor.

Formation of Ocean trenches

* Oceanic- Continental plates
Convergence :-

When oceanic and continental plates collide, the ~~de~~ denser oceanic plate goes inside and reaches deeper levels of earth.



(eg) Mariana Trench (Pacific Ocean).

Significant Characteristics

- 1.) Very deep formations (eg) Mariana Trench is deeper than height of Mt. Everest.
- 2.) Shallow, intermediate and deep earthquakes.
- 3.) Rise of melted oceanic plate materials, when they form magma $\Rightarrow$ volcanoes.
- 4.) Formation of ~~a~~ volcanic islands, volcanic chains and archipelagoes.
(eg) Pacific Ring of Fire.
- 5.) Rich in Resources, when magma reach earth. (eg) rock, diamond, etc.

Thus, Oceanic trenches are responsible for many diverse 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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Extreme rainfall events have increased in India - leading to drought at few places and flood at other places.

Reasons behind these events

- 1) Unpredictability of monsoon rains due to climate change (IPCC Reports).
- 2) Change in vegetation cover $\Rightarrow$ loss of soil moisture $\Rightarrow$ uneven distribution of water.
- 3) Increasing incidences of cyclones in Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.
- 4) Delayed withdrawal/ retreat of monsoon.

Socio-economic impacts

- 1.) Flooding, especially urban flooding increases.
- 2.) unpredictability in agriculture.
- 3.) Reduced agricultural yield.
- 4.) Reduced groundwater table.

Way forward

- 1.) Crop diversification
- 2.) NDMA guidelines about urban flooding.
- 3.) Reforestation.
- 4.) Land Reclamation.

A proper collaboration between national and global practices to overcome climate change would ultimately be helpful.

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

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इस दृष्टि में
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India has surpassed China recently to become most populous country in the world. Moreover, average age in India is 29 years.

Thus, India would have largest working age population and role of women becomes immense:-

1.) India's GDP is projected to increase by 1.5% annually for every 10% increase in women participation.

2.) Rise in women education (eg) in STEM in recent times.

Constraints faced by women in workforce

1.) Gender pay gap → (eg) world Bank says this won't close till 2186 A.D.

2.) Sexual harassment at workplace

(eg) recent Kolkata hospital case.

3.) Stigmata attached (eg) due to
Maternity Benefits Act.

4.) Desire to control women (eg) upper
Caste Hindus.

5.) Unfavorable conditions (eg) lack of
menstrual leave provisions.

6.) Abysmal labor force participation
rate in STEM.

Way Forward

- 1.) Menstrual leave policies.
- 2.) Stringent implementation of POSH act.
- 3.) Laws against gender pay gap.

It's only through concerted efforts
of society and government at large that
India would achieve SDG of Gender
Equality.

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 दृष्टि में
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Secularization of institutions/practices
Refer to destigmatization and reduced
role of ritual practices.

Arguments in favor

- 1.) Less prevalence of untouchability in urban areas. (eg) Flat culture, paying guest.
- 2.) Birth of class within caste $\Rightarrow$ role of economics has increased.
- 3.) Pride in being OBCs (eg) Patidars/Patis in Gujarat.
- 4.) Inter-Caste Marriages is increasing in India (Special Marriage Act, 1954)
- 5.) Caste associations $\Rightarrow$ fight for secular reasons (eg) reservation.

Counter-arguments

- 1.) As per Amit Thorat report, nearly 27% households still practice untouchability.
- 2.) Caste Patriotism (eg) recent IIT Delhi survey shows nearly 50% students were neutral to caste remarks.
- 3.) Manual scavenging still persists in India.
- 4.) Caste-based violence (eg) Ghatiga town, UP → dalit groom pelted with stone for desiring to ride a horse.
- 5.) Khap Panchayats still persists (violation of Shakti Vahini Case).

Thus, as per Rajni Kothari, caste as an institution still persists in India and unless endogamy, reservations are there caste would be found in ^{both} secular and non-secular forms.

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 दृष्टि में
 नहीं लिखना
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As per NITI Aayog data (Multidimensional Poverty Index), nearly 10 crore have escaped poverty in recent years. Also, World Bank paper (2022) points towards overall reduced poverty in India.

But, inequality is increasing in India. Reasons:-

1) Political factors

- Hate Speech
- Freebies in elections
- Bureaucratic red-tapism
- Governance.

2) Economic factors

- unsuccessful land reforms
- Poor working conditions
 eg Gig workers work for ~11 hours, earning less than ₹ 500
- Low women labor force participation rate.

- wage gap (Gender inequality)
- Glass ceiling by companies.

3) Corporate Reasons

- Skewed spending on CSR
- Crony capitalism eg Predatory pricing policies.
- Tax cutting measures eg violation of Aims' length Principle.

4) Social Reasons

- Caste-based discrimination ⇒ prevents upward mobility.
- Insufficient housing and Sanitation.
- Poor educational outcomes in government-run schools.
- Poor skilling landscape (less than 5% skilled in India)

Thus, to combat inequality, government policies, corporate sector, NGOs, civil societies need to work in sync. This would help achieve SDG 1.2.

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 शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Buddhism in India flourished during the period from ~500 BC to first century AD, but it then saw gradual decline.

Role of competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism

1. Over Funding

- Empires like Pushyamitra Shunga's Shunga dynasty ~~see~~ sought to destroy Buddhism.
- Also, with fall of Gupta Empire, the funding for universities like Nalanda decreased.
- Further, attack by Shashank Gouda's dynasty (cutting of Bodhi tree) destroyed many features.

2. Over followers

- As per BR Ambedkar, Brahmins gave up meat eating to line up with Buddhists. This increased Brahminical followers
- Also, absence of caste system initially attracted followers, but sects like Nilambari Buddhist, Lohar Buddhists etc. began facing casteism.

3. Over ideology

- Brahmins presented Buddha as the 10th incarnation of Vishnu
- ⇒ emergence of belief that Hinduism was original religion.

• This reduced followers of Buddhism.

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इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
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However, there were certain
dynasties (eg) Harsha, Pala, etc. that
patronised Buddhism

- Emergence of Tantric sects,
miniature painting among
Palas.
- Reconstruction of Nalanda
University.

Thus, although Buddhism's peak
saw a decline, it still continues
in various parts of India.

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)

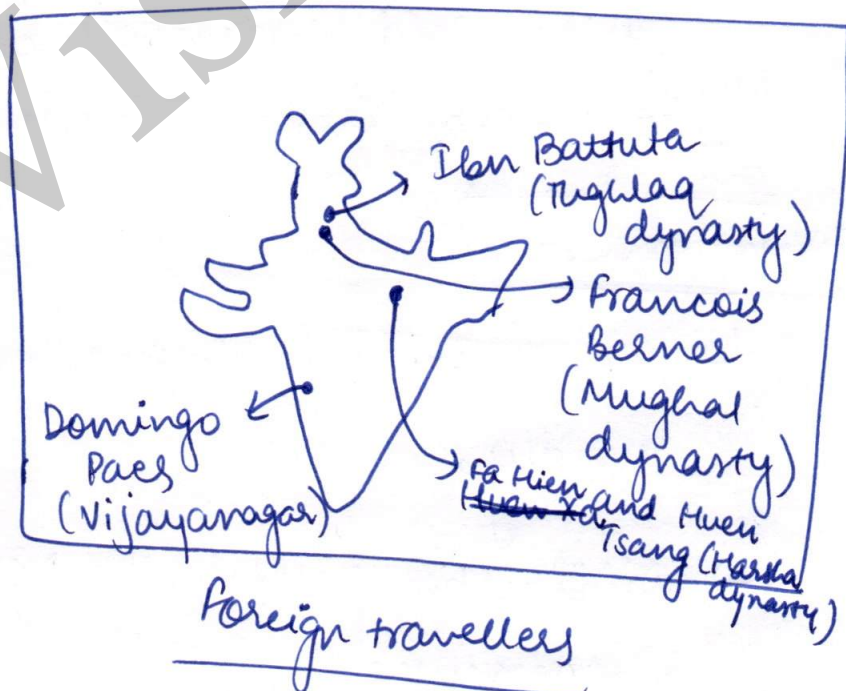
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Medieval period in India was a period of architectural wonders, technological changes and proliferation of art.

This understanding of medieval history comes through European travellers' accounts :-



Shaped our understanding on empires of that period

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इस क्राशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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1. Italian accounts

↳ Domingo Paes visited Vijayanagar, describing it as a wonderful city.

↳ Abdur Razzag confirmed this.

2. Francois-de-Berner

↳ He described the economy of that period - calling India a great economy - "Every gold ultimately comes to India from entire world."

3. John Franestore

↳ He described Mughal empire vividly.

↳ Difficulties about Mughal Succession.

Role ~~is~~ in shaping our understanding of people

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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- 1.) Domingo Paes described people of vijayanagar as very poor, while rulers were rich.
- 2.) Persian wheel use, growing of various crops.
- 3.) Festivities observed by people, marriage procession.
- 4.) Mood and emotions of people were expressed very vividly.

Ultimately, this increased European's understanding of India and led to belief that India is a land of snake charmers, where people worship million of Gods (James Mill) leading to Eurocentric bias.

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 हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Battle of Plassey, 1757 was responsible for ultimate conquest of India by Britishers, as they began 'draining Indian economy' here onwards.

Role of battle in changing the course of Indian History

- 1.) Political aspects:- Britain now placed a puppet ruler Mir Jafar in Bengal, ensuring British dominance.
- 2.) Economic aspects:- Misuse of dastaks by EIC traders became easier.
Also, royal mint was used by EIC.
- 3.) Social aspects:- ~~At~~ The role of Nawab of Bengal became just a

Symbolic one, leading to decreased
Confidence among public.

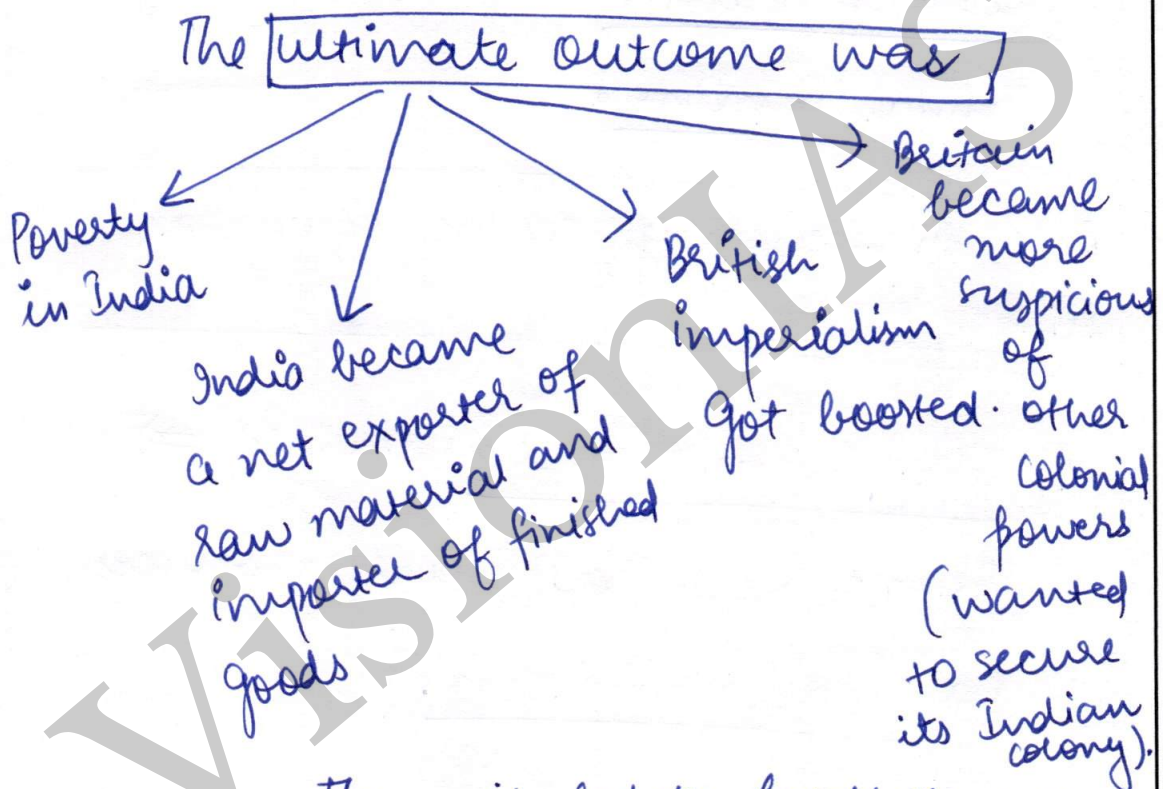
4.) Food security saw threat, as
drain of wealth began. Outcome →
Bengal Famine.

Role in changing course of world
History

- 1.) Colonialism of India started ⇒
Britain now had more resources
for Industrialisation.
- 2.) Britain got trade surplus in Indian
trade (largest chunk of Britain trade).
- 3.) Boosted desire among other
Colonial countries (eg) Scramble

for Africa.

4.) Suez Canal (link between Indian and British trade) got a very high value post its construction.



Thus, it led to further wars like Battle of Buxar, and ultimately World wars.

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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Partition of India happened on two fronts — North West (West Pakistan) and Eastern Side (East Pakistan).

Difficulties in rehabilitating Refugees

Punjab	West Bengal
•) Less population •) Less cultural homogeneity eg low number of Sikhs. •) Influence of Muslim League was more.	•) more population •) Comparatively more cultural homogeneity → Bengalis and Assamese. •) Less influence of Muslim politics in the region.

-) Natural frontiers-
eg rivers Indus, Jhelum, etc.
-) comparatively less number of natural frontiers.
-) Immigration and Emigration began earlier.
-) Continued till later times eg 1970s.
-) Sikh unity $\Rightarrow$ refugees accepted easily.
-) Assamese/Bengalés divide
eg Asom Gana Parishad-1970s.
-) favorable government policies.
-) Government Ignorance

Steps Taken by Government after partition

- 1.) Article 5-11 sought to recognize refugees reaching till 26 Jan, 1950.

2.) Minority protection agreement

Signed with Pakistan.

ultimately, East Pakistan suffered the onslaughts of partition for several decades and this led to the Birth of Bangladesh in 1971.

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 दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
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The transition from coal to green energy is very essential in light of Panchamrit goal and aim of Sustainable Development.

Transition from coal to green energy

- Green Hydrogen Mission (aim of 5 MMT by 2030).
- Ethanol blending program (20% aim by 2026).
- Sovereign Green Bonds
- PLI scheme for solar PV modules.

Economic costs associated with the transition

- 1.) Need of larger investments $\Rightarrow$ funding from larger banks and renewable development schemes.
- 2.) Cost of electricity might go up for general consumers.
- 3.) Need to import $\Rightarrow$ worsening Current account deficit (eg solar PV modules base is poor).
- 4.) Discoms distress might increase.
(AT&C losses is high ($\sim 11\%$)).

Social costs associated with the transition

1.) Impact on tribals

- $\rightarrow$ wind energy plants (eg) Tamil Nadu $\Rightarrow$ displacement
- $\rightarrow$ disturbs their 'Nature-Man-Spirit' complex.
- $\rightarrow$ land encroachments (eg) Gujarat

2.) Impact on Poor

- Impact on jobs of coal mining and transportation workers
- Increased unemployment due to need of technological know how.

3.) Other Impacts

a.) Environmental destructions (eg)
Ostrich death due to wind farms.

b.) Inability in meeting targets might impact the overall net zero by 2070 goal.

Thus, it's needed that the transition be undertaken by keeping ESG (Environmental and Social Governance) in mind and ensuring that benefits reach everyone.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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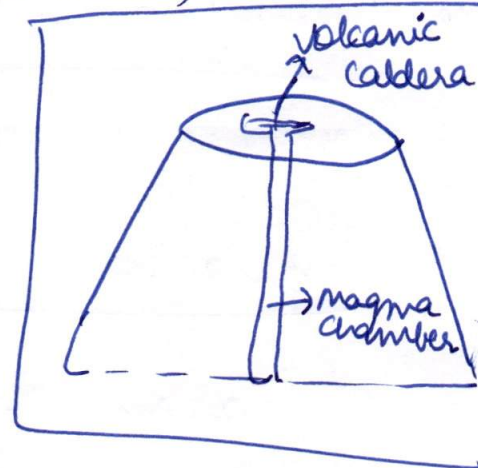
Volcano refers to release of magma, smoke, dust and pyroclastic materials from a chamber connected to internal structure of Earth-mantle.

Volcanic Calderas :- These are large volcanoes, with wide mouth which may become explosive when water enters (Caldera Lake)

Formation of volcanic caldera

* When magma is very explosive, it often reaches earth slowly.

* This slow release forms wide mouth, leading to calderas of volcanoes.



Contribution to scenic beauty of the region

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Caldera Lake → It is a very beautiful view of volcano from outside.
- Dormant volcanic caldera ⇒ source of water for species like birds ⇒ Biodiversity might thrive.
- Tourist attraction due to special features of volcanic caldera.
- Regulating climate → Release of large amounts of smoke might lead to air pollution, reducing the scenic beauty.

- Thus, volcanic caldera also regulates soil of the region $\Rightarrow$ growth of plants.
- Resources such as diamond under the volcanic structure (eg) Kimberley, South Africa.

Thus, volcanic caldera can impact environment, economy and society of the place in which it's found.

17.

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

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per IMD, heatwaves refer to a situation when temperature increases by 4°C in plain areas, while 6°C in hilly areas.

Reasons behind increased frequency and intensity of heat waves

1.) Climate change:-

- IPCC report :- Nearly 1.07°C increase since last century.

- This has impacted Tet streams

$\Rightarrow$ capturing of heat $\Rightarrow$ Birth of urban heat islands.

2.) Settlement practices:-

- unsustainable building practices.
⇒ urban heat island.

3.) Energy security:-

- use of coal, etc. to generate electricity ⇒ Climate change.

4.) India specific

- Shifting of ITCZ ~~to~~ northwards, till Indo-gangetic plain.
- low pressure condition on mainland.

5.) Local winds

(eg) Loo in India ; ~~Chir~~

Impact on global food security

1.) Shifting agricultural practices due to:-

- a.) Land degradation
- b.) Uneven rainfall
- c.) Increased temperature.

2. Reduced yield per hectare, impacting food security.
3. Disrupting settlement and transportation $\Rightarrow$ constraints to food distribution.
4. Increase in conflicts, due to climate change $\Rightarrow$ logistical challenges.
5. ~~Un~~ Uninhabitability and unsustainability of present geographic locations.
6. Consumption of groundwater $\Rightarrow$
Stress on water resources $\Rightarrow$ irrigation challenges.

Way Forward

- 1.) Crop diversification, to include new tolerant varieties, suited to local needs.
- 2.) Sustainable agriculture $\rightarrow$ eg Zero Budget Natural Farming, PM PRANAM, etc.

18.

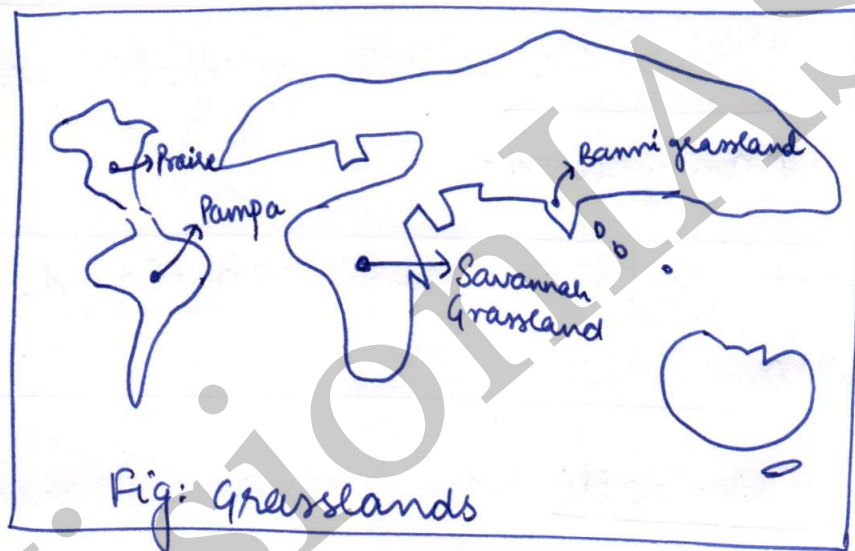
घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Grassland biome refers to the intermediary between Tundra region and forest ecosystem.



Characteristics of grassland biome

- 1.) Big game hunters eg) Cheetah, lion, etc.
- 2.) Burrowers found eg) Rabbits.
- 3.) Climate :- very less precipitation
 $\Rightarrow$ prevents formation of ~~rain~~ forest (~70 cm annual rainfall.)

- 4.) Frequent forest fires , due to higher temperature. (eg) Banni Grasslands.
- 5.) Edaphic characteristics :- Soil is highly fertile. (eg) wheat cultivation.
- 6.) Presence of highly nutritious grass.
- 7.) Flora rich → wide varieties of grass found.

Threats posed to Banni grasslands in India

- 1.) Chir-batti i.e., fires are frequent.
- 2.) Maldhari tribals → facing onslaughts of development-induced-displacement.
- 3.) Climate change ⇒ decreased

precipitation, leading to loss of grasslands.

- 4.) Shifting of fauna $\Rightarrow$ imbalance to ecosystem (loss of keystone species.)
- 5.) Poaching / Hunting of animals.
- 6.) Habitat loss due to encroachments.

Way Forward

- 1.) Ensuring cultural preservation of inhabitants.
- 2.) Sustainable development $\rightarrow$ (eg) land practices.
- 3.) Involvement of NGOs in restoration of grasslands.
- 4.) Preventing fires $\rightarrow$ through better policy measures.

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

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इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
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India's approach to Secularism is distinct from western secularism and it's evident in Article 25, 26, 27, 15, etc.

Approach to Secularism

- * Indian method of Secularism doesn't seek a water-tight compartment between religion and politics.
- * Rather, it's based on the 'principled distance', but at the same time interference in religion by politics.

Challenge to Inter-religious domination

- 1.) Article 15, 16 → No discrimination on the basis of religion (eg) public

spaces, employment opportunities, etc.

2.) No tax for promotion of any Religion.

3.) Article 29 → distinct script and culture have right to protect so.

4.) Article 30 → minority Education Institutions can be established.

5.) Article 25 → freedom to profess, practise and propagate.

6.) Banning forced conversions by several states.

Challenge to Intra-religious domination

1.) Article 17 → Ban on untouchability practised among ~~the~~ Hindus.

2.) Article 25 → Government can

interfere in management of religious institutions eg Opening of temples for all.

3.) Essential Religious Doctrine propounded by Supreme Court prevents intra-religious conflicts eg Anandi Margi Case.

4.) Equality through laws eg Special Marriage Act, 1956 for inter-caste marriage.

Overall, its impact has been increasing secularization of politics and intra-religious and inter-religious unity, fulfilling the goal of fraternity (preamble and Fundamental Duty.)

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)

15

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इस छवि में
नहीं लिखना
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According to World Inequality Report, in India, Top 1% population holds ~40% of wealth. This inequality is higher in Indian cities.

Arguments in favor - Indian cities are landscapes of Inequality and Social Exclusion

- 1.) Slum dwellers: - In India, there are more than 10 million people ~~live~~ living in slums.
- 2.) Segregation of poor eg poor conditions of urban poor households.
- 3.) Caste-based marginalization is frequently seen.

- 4.) Sub-Prime crisis due to increasing cost of living.
- 5.) Weakening social bonds due to market economy.
- 6.) Women's conditions worsening
(eg) double burden of domestic violence and Sexual harassment at work place.

Counter-Arguments

- 1.) Avenue for social growth (eg) better educational services.
- 2.) Caste-mobility is seen (eg) Flat Culture.
- 3.) Better economic status, due to more wages in urban areas.

- 4.) Increasing rationality (eg) women education.
- 5.) Improved caste associations, leading to horizontal solidarity.
- 6.) Political participation (eg) formation of pressure groups (workers, farmers, women, etc.)

Way forward

1. Planned urbanization (eg) model for metropolitan city development.
2. Social safety nets (eg) housing schemes, health insurance schemes.
3. Sincere implementation of POSH Act for increasing women employment.

By taking steps for egalitarian urban areas, India shall be able to achieve its goal of a Samriddh and Viksit Bharat by 2047.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS