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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

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. : 01248985

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aswitheema

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24.08.24

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

केंद्र
Centre

Ghaziabad
012

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[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>

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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)					



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

In India nearly 7% of the population is tribal, who express their cultural richness through their various artforms.

Valuable insights

① Link with nature: Tribal societies live in harmony with their environment. This is reflected in their paintings → good paintings show tree of life, animals etc

Architecture → vernacular architecture using natural elements like timber, mud etc

② Progressive values: like gender equality are innate in their value system.
for eg: warli paintings are made only by women.

③ Collectivism: tribal societies are closely knit this can be seen in their artforms which showcase various collective celebrations & festivals.

(c) Some pictographs of Odisha wall paintings show dancing in circles.

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

(4) Spirituality: tribal societies are deeply religious.

(5) Bhata Kola theatre form in Dakshin Kannada

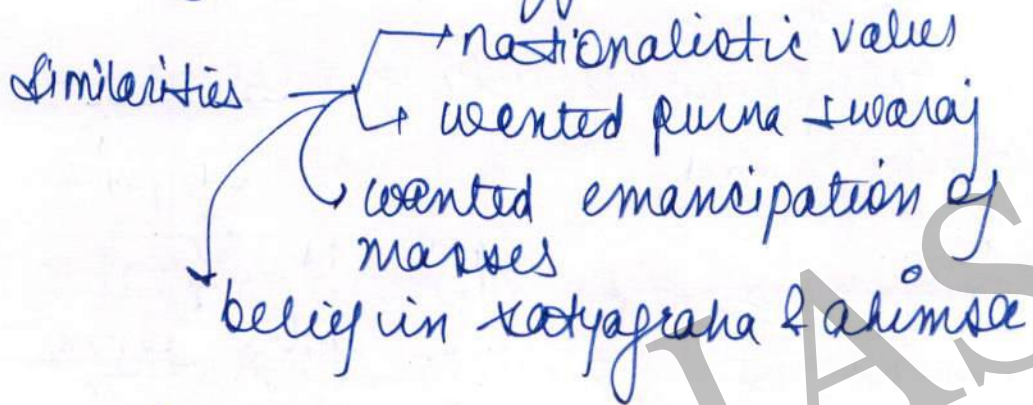
depiction of Saurashtra in Odisha tribal art form.

(6) Relationships: tribal societies deeply value personal relationships of kinships. This is well depicted in sandal paintings of Jharkhand & Odisha.

Therefore the tribal art forms provide us insight into their cultural values we must preserve them by ensuring titles like UNESCO Intangible Heritage status.

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)

Both Mahatma Gandhi & Jawaharlal Nehru were pioneering leaders of our Indian freedom struggle.



Gandhiji v/s J. Nehru

① believed in mass struggle, community development programmes.

① wanted to participate in law making post non cooperation movement and was a part of pro changes faction.

② wanted bottom up approach and change

wanted top down ~~and~~ change.

③ he supported Britishers during second world war

③ he was against use of Indian soldiers

in second world war and did not support the war as he was against imperialism.

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

④ he wanted from Swaraj

④ he wanted future India to be modernised and industrialised.

⑤ he used vernacular language to persuade masses

⑤ he used english to give powerful speeches. ⑥ Trust with Destiny

⑥ he held conservative outlook regarding varna & caste

⑥ he was caste agnostic.

Nevertheless both were instrumental in achieving freedom, and had deep respect for one another, as Gandhiji supported Nehru's PM candidature even overlooking Sardar Patel's popularity.

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

The conclusion of second world war saw the decolonization of countries in Asia & Africa.

Key factors

Global

- ① Pressure from USA, USSR against allied powers to ensure sovereignty for colonies
- ② Atlantic Charter
- ③ formation of UN promising egalitarian global order.

④ Support of USA, USSR to colonies in increasing demands for independence due to bipolar politics during cold war.

Political

- ① Rising nationalism in former colonies
- ② Quit India Movement in 1942

Economic

- ① Post war hardships in terms of inflation, poverty, unemployment
- ② famines (Bengal famine 1943) further raised frustrations with colonial maladministration
- ③ The allied powers lost their economic hegemony and were unable to sustain in colonies

Popular

- ① The radicalisation of armed forces
 - ④ INA trials, HMIS Talwar protests
- ② Soldiers returning from WWII further shared their stories and raised nationalism

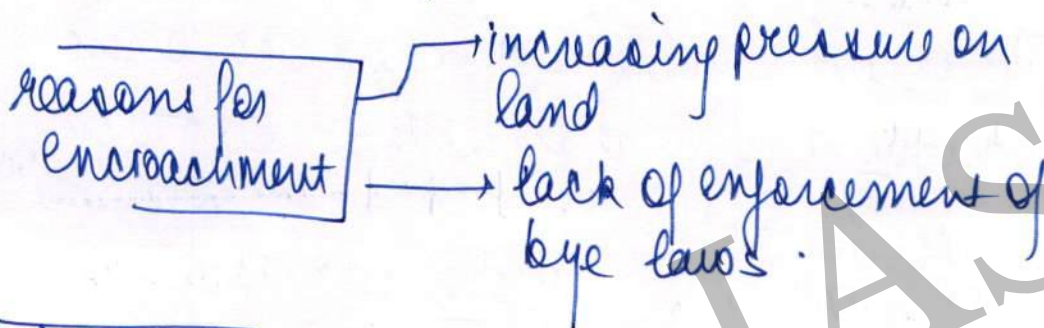
Thus the second world war though tragic for humanitarian loss, became a silver lining for colonies.

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

Recently the Water census 2022 has highlighted the issue of water body encroachment in India. Even the wetland international estimates India has lost 40% of its wetlands.



Impact

Ecological

- ① loss of water bodies increases temp-erature leading to urban heat island effect
- ② it disturbs nutrient cycling done by water bodies
- ③ decreases access to fresh water.
In India already 18% of world population lives on 4% land
- ④ loss of biodiversity like fish, aquatic plants

⑤ creates issues of flooding especially in urban areas (eg) Bangalore 2023

Disasters

① loss of water bodies and subsequent encroachment increases threats of building collapse during heavy rains and floods.

Economic

① loss of livelihood for traditional communities
(eg) fisher folk near deeper bel (swam) are experiencing decreasing yield

Cultural

① water bodies are recreational spaces their loss ~~is~~ decreases public spaces for rejuvenation
(eg) boating etc done in water bodies.

The need of the hour is to strictly enforce bye laws and ensure scientific land management to preserve our water bodies.

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

Advancement in technologies have enabled us to develop various transportation systems like rail, road, waterways shipping and airways to boost our economy and enhance connectivity.

Influence of Geography

Positive

- ① availability of vast network of perennial rivers enables development of waterways
eg NH 1 → Allahabad to Haldia.
- ② Submergent coastlines with narrow continental shelves are conducive for building ports for shipping eg west coast of India.
- ③ Alluvial plains with undulating topography are ideal for development of ~~highways~~ roadways eg Ganga expressway Yamuna Expressway

④ The calm conditions ~~for~~ in stratosphere are ideal for flying aeroplanes.

⑤ flight times can also cut short when aeroplanes are flying along the direction of jet streams. Also ensures fuel savings

Negative

① seasonal rivers deter development of inland water ways (eg peninsular rivers)

② Land mass orientation of isthmuses, gulfs, straits create difficulties in shipping routes (eg navigating through Suez canal is challenging)

③ Hills offer challenges in development of roadways and railways (eg silkappa tunnel collapse in UK, A rail density low in UK)

④ desert topography also not ideal for railways (eg low rail density in that desert)

Thus geographic features offer both advantages and challenges in development of transportation systems.

6.

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

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

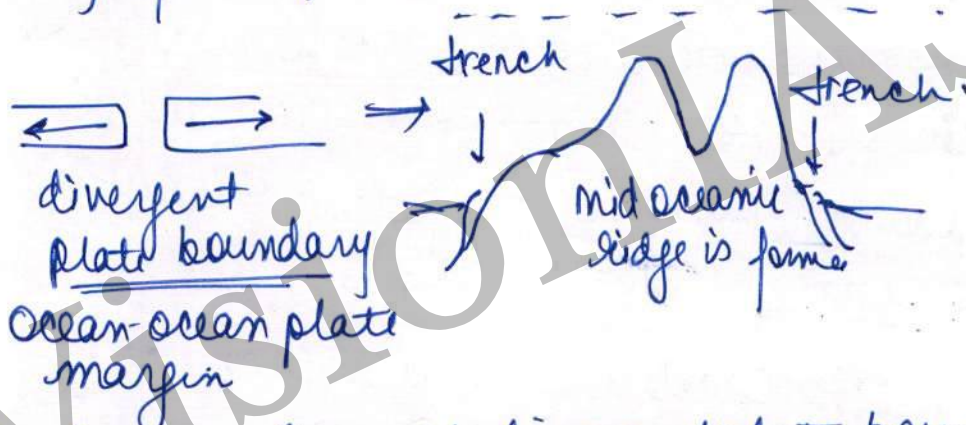
10

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

Ocean trenches are deep, steep under sea features which are formed near mid oceanic ridges (MOR).

formation

Can be explained using sea floor spreading theory by Harry Hess. It states that



The tension forces at divergent plate boundaries lead to creation of MOR which subsequently lead to creation of oceanic trenches along its margins.

Characteristics

- ① Long and narrow running parallelly to MOR (eg) Mariana trench, Pacific ocean

② play a critical role in thermo haline
circulations

③ have unique & rare biodiversity

④ have nutrient rich in planktons

⑤ mineral rich : have critical minerals
polymetallic nodules etc.

Oceanic trenches are thus
economically and geographically
significant.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent cases of flooding and waterlogging across major Indian cities is a result of increasing extreme rainfall events. As per CEEW study nearly 55% of Indian districts saw rise in extreme rainfall events.

Reasons

- ① Climate Change: Indian landmass has heated over 0.7°C as per WMO this excess heat has led to increase moisture holding capacity and rainfall.
- ② Cloud bursts: when more than 100mm/h rainfall happens over 25-30sqkm.
(eg) Mumbai floods 2005, Kedarnath 2013.
- ③ ENSO: Increasing variability of Southern Oscillations is increasing variability of Indian monsoons (eg) recently strong dip la nina happened.
- ④ Urban heat island effect: in cities increases

the temperature and buildings act as orographic barriers further increasing rainfall in cities

Socio-Economic Impact

Positive

① Good for drought prone areas as it helps prevent land degradation prevent water scarcity.

Negative

Social ① increased vulnerability of people living in slums (11% population → slums Census 2011)

② increases spread of vector borne diseases like dengue malaria

Economic ① traffic jams.

② loss of man-days leading to loss in GDP

③ damages critical infrastructure (eg Delhi airport damaged this season.)

Personal Safety

① Drownings (Delhi coaching case)

② Electrocution

Need of the hour is to invest in research of better prediction of monsoons and investing in disaster resilience.

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

In India nearly 53% of the population is of working age out of which nearly half are women. This number will only increase in 2030.

Issues with low participation of women

In India female LFPR as per PLFS data for 2022 is 37%, for males this is over 70%.

In countries like China, female LFPR is 61%. This creates issues of.

① Loss of GDP @ McKinsey estimates that 18% increase in GDP is possible with gender equality

② In India 82% of income is earned by men, only 28% → women (World inequality report)

③ increases poverty as women are unable to contribute to family income.

NITI Aayog → 15% population multidimensional
-orally poor in India

④ deters female entrepreneurship and innovation

⑤ creates dependencies of in women. creating issues of domestic violence.



Solutions

① Entrepreneurship: encouraged via PM Mudra, Standup India

② Skilling: through NRLM, and PM KVV.

③ SHG: should be encouraged (Lakshmi didi scheme)

④ safeguards: at work like POSH act, Maternity benefit act, creche facilities, period leaves (BH, KR) etc.

No nation can progress if it denies the contribution of 50% of its population
- Michelle Obama.

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

Caste is a deep rooted social institution in India which is based on principles of purity and pollution.

Progressive Secularization of Caste

Arguments in favour

- ① in urban areas, caste consciousness is decreasing and class consciousness is on the rise.
- ② GoI has undertaken various affirmative action programmes like reservations for SC, ST, OBC etc in public education institutes and employment. to empower backward castes and assimilate them in mainstream
- ③ youth are increasingly becoming caste agnostic and embracing progressive cosmopolitan culture.

arguments against

- ① continence of caste based violence

① NCRB 2023 report says nearly 57000 cases of caste violence against SCs

② caste has ~~permeated~~ developed in other religions also ① ashraf, ajlaf, pasmanda muslims

③ caste has internationalised. Beate has brought a law to criminalise caste based discrimination

④ caste continues to dictate expression of religion ① ban on temple entry for dalits in some areas, separate churches for dalit christians in Kerala.

⑤ caste consciousness has increased in ~~backward~~ backward groups ① demand for quotas 'jats, marathas etc.

Therefore the status of progressive secularisation of caste is mixed. The recent SC judgement on secularisation of SCs is a positive step in this direction

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

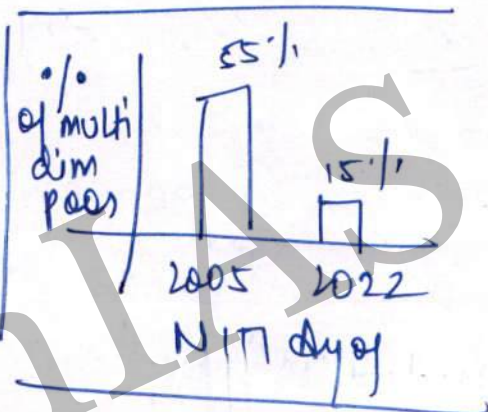
Recently the PM announced that India has lifted 40cr people out of poverty in the past 25 years. NITI Aayog also says only 15% people multi dimensionally poor now.

Reasons for inequality

But still as per world inequality report,

the top 1% of the population owns

40% of the wealth highlighting deep inequalities. The reasons for this are—



- ① Jobless growth: Post 1991 due to lack of development of manufacturing sector.
- ② Tax evasion: and money laundering by HNIs (eg. Vijaya Mallaya, Nirav Modi)
- ③ Poor skills: only 5% of the workforce is formally skilled affecting their employability.

④ Unemployment: rate as per PLFS is 3.2% in 2002. this also increases inequality.

⑤ Education: GER in higher education institutions is only 28% in India, in USA it is over 50%.

⑥ Caste: As per NSS data only 12% of regular salaried employees are SC, OBC against over 30% of general category.

⑦ Covid: created income shocks, loss of livelihoods.

⑧ Informal employment: Nearly 90% of population is informally employed with no social security.

Inequality → social unrest
→ deter economic growth
→ against justice

Therefore we must ensure antayoga and Samadaya by ensuring access to safety nets for poor and invest in human capital development.

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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Buddhism arose as a reaction to Brahminical orthodoxy and discrimination against other varnas as a result there were always hostilities between Buddhism & Brahminism.

Funding

Both ~~do~~ were dependent on royal patronages and endowments from merchants to maintain their institutions

eg) Brahmins → Maths, ashrams

Buddhists → Sangha, monasteries like Nalanda.

Followers

Both wanted to propagate their ideology as supreme and attract followers so as to undermine the other.

Buddhism sought to persuade followers of Brahminism to join sanghas instead.

Ideology

Brahminism
religiosity
complex yajna,
rituals
god-subject
feudal relationship
varna ✓

v/c

Buddhism
spiritualism
simple meditation,
chanting etc.
belief in nirvana
not in God.
x varna.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Decline of Buddhism

- ① Huna Invasion: around the reign of ~~Kush~~ Gupta led a blow to popularity of Buddhism.
- ② Advent of Islam: popularised new ideas. Attacks on Buddhist monasteries @ Bakhtiyar Khilji and Nalanda.
- ③ Mahayana Buddhism: inhibited the outward religiosity of Brahminism thus defeating the purpose of simpler Hinayana ideology.
- ④ Bhakti: movement began in the South with Alvars & Nayanars who were anti

Buddhists

- ⑤ Royal Patronage: shrank especially in South India as rulers patronised Hinduism and temple construction
- ⑥ Brihadeshwara temple made around this era.

⑥ In the east Buddhism incorporated tribal elements → Tantrayana Buddhism which was not similar to mainstream culture.

However as Buddhism declined in India it spread across Asia. It was also revived by BR Ambedkar (Nayana Buddhism)

Buddhism still remains relevant for Indian culture and is an active element of our soft power.

12.

मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

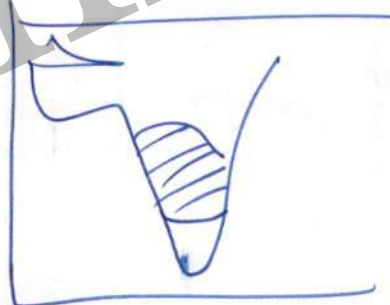
European travellers through their vivid and descriptive records help us uncover new facets of our medieval history.

Important Role

Understanding Empire

① VijayNagar empire: was visited by various travellers like Pals, Nuniz, Domingo etc.

Who outline the
→ extent of the empire
between. Godavri and
→ Tungabhadra



→ provide estimate of military strength
→ give details of economy in terms of
agricultural development, taxation
trade etc.

→ share ideas about administration

② Ayanas, Nayak system

② Mughal Empire was also visited by
Travellers Francis Berniers who wrote
Travels in the Mughal Empire. It tells us
about →

→ reign of Aurangzeb

→ Details of life of Dara Shikoh who
was contender for the throne against
Aurangzeb.

→ talks about wealth of Mughal Empire

→ its administrative structure @ mansabdar
system, suba divisions

Understanding People

① Vijayanagar Empire: These travellers give
details regarding commoners during
Krishnadevaraya's reign. Such as -

(a) religious freedom - enjoyed by people.

(b) caste system was practiced

(c) sati pratha was common.

(d) devdasi system was practiced in
temples

② languages - like Urdu, Kannada, Sanskrit etc were promoted

उम्मीदवारों को इस हदिय में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ class stratification was there due to different sizes of houses as observed by travellers.

④ Mughal Empire

a) Purdah system was practiced by women reflecting limitations & restrictions

b) Religious harmony was practiced

c) society was fragmented on caste lines and caste determined occupation of people

d) there was class consciousness among nobles and commoners

Issues → observations were biased as they depended on royal patronage
→ limited knowledge about local context led them to make bizarre conclusions at times

Nevertheless, they help us solve the puzzle of our 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

The black hole tragedy, mutual hostilities between nobles in Bengals, leadership of Robert Clive and a superior English force all ensured the victory of British in the battle of Plassey.

Changed course of Indian history

① EIC

→ was able to gain access to the revenue of Bengal

→ displayed its military strength as a foreign entity.

→ Used revenue from Bengal to undermine other states (e.g. Anglo Mysore wars, Anglo Maratha wars)

② Bengal

— lost its position as the most wealthy and powerful province of India

— Its rulers Mir Jafar, Mir Qasim

became vassals of EIC and lost all substan-
-tive power.

- Started onto a path of exploitation and drain of wealth as British
- imposed dual government system
- started zamindari system.

③ India at large

- started the process of colonialisation
- other states like Awadh, Mysore, Punjab etc were also slowly undermined through policies of ring fencing, subsidiary alliance and doctrine of lapse.

Changed course of World History

① French defeated: through the victory at Plassey the English were able to gain an edge in Carnatic wars and defeat ~~france~~ french. They emerged as the sole European power in India with the ~~outlets~~ outlets of french.

② English were able to dominate other European powers also like Danish, Dutch etc.

③ The access to India which became the crown jewel of British empire, instigated a race in Europe to acquire colonies by other countries.

④ Dutch → Indonesia.

⑤ Access to India fuelled Britain's industrial revolution and made it a super power in global politics.

During 1700s India was the golden bird with 25% of global trade share, post Plassey it decreased below 4% due to the drain of wealth.

Therefore Plassey was a turning point in Indian & global history.

14.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
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As per the recommendations of the Radcliffe Committee the Indian Independence Act created the republics of Pakistan and India through ~~participa~~ partition.

Refugees

Though partition was announced the details of boundaries were withheld for some time.

This triggered mass movement of refugees across our western and eastern borders.

Punjab

Refugees in western Punjab found their way into eastern Punjab, Haryana and Delhi. They were settled in refugee camps and later rehabilitated into colonies @ Lajpat Nagar, Old Isindar Nagar etc.

West Bengal

However dealing with refugees in

West Bengal became problematic

① due to call for direct action by then Bengal CM there were widespread communal riots and tensions in Bengal much more than in Punjab. ② the village of Neukhali was ~~badly~~ badly affected

② population density: of Bengal was much higher ~~is~~ as compared to Punjab this created tensions ~~all~~ between refugees and local residents.

③ poverty: Post the famine of 1943 there was already widespread hunger, poverty etc. refugee population added economic pressure.

④ Scarcity of land: to settle the increasing number of refugees (far more than from Punjab).

⑤ Communal tensions: between people.

It is for these reasons that when India gained freedom Gandhi travelled and fasted in Bengal to pacify the situation.

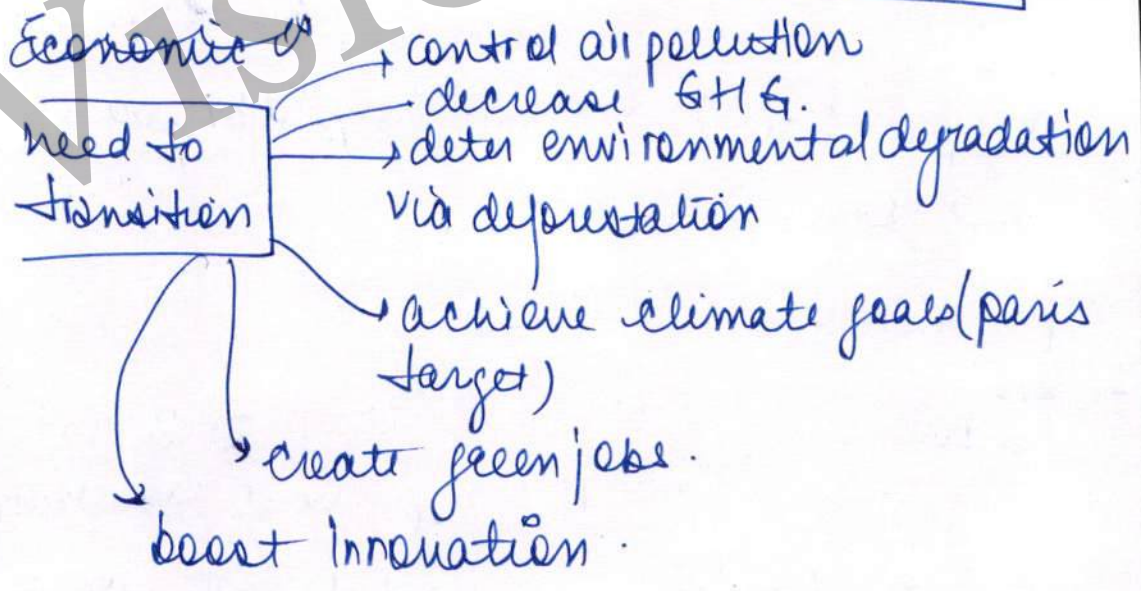
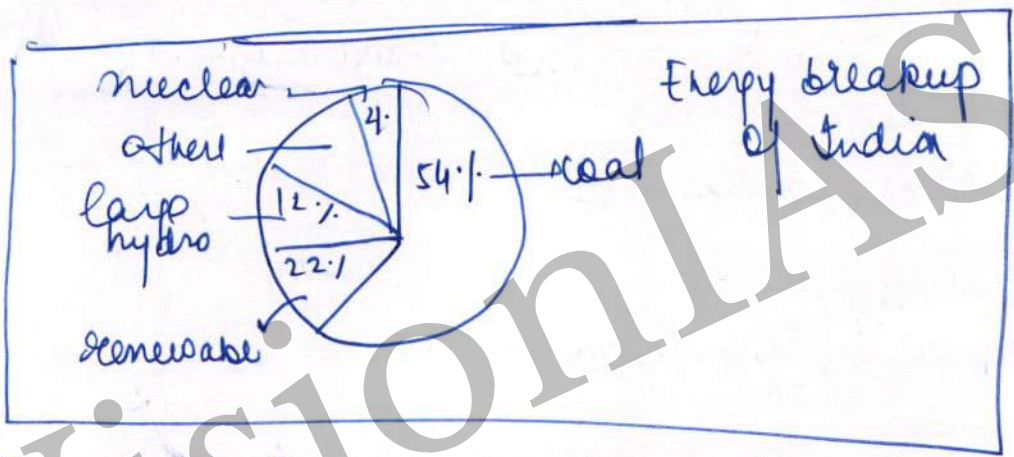
Partition was a tragic externality in our quest to gain freedom. But we must remember, the observance of Partition Horrors Remembrance Day on 14th August is a step in the right direction.

VisionIAS

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has resolved to ensure 50% of its energy from renewable sources as a part of ambitious goals at COP 26 therefore there is need to make a green transition.



Green Energy: solar, wind, green hydrogen, tidal, geothermal etc.

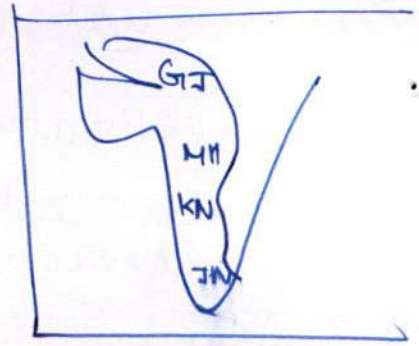
Economic Cost

- ① WEF estimates India requires ₹114 to achieve net zero targets.
- ② Capital Investments in developing PV cells, solar farms, wind turbines etc
- ③ lead to job losses in the mining industry especially in backward states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh etc
- ④ immense amount of money in R&D to ensure affordability of new technologies like green hydrogen energy.
- ⑤ skilling: required to ensure job relevance for people and to ensure availability of trained technicians.

Social Costs

- ① Land: Renewable energy projects require vast stretches of land. Land acquisition from small & marginal farmers and tribals will lead to their alienation from land.

② Disparity: across states will increase as states in south-west are leading in renewable energy creation while mineral rich states like Odisha, Jharkhand Chhattisgarh will incur loss of mining sector.



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

③ Gender representation: of women in renewable sector is low, and may increase in future as it requires expertise.

④ loss of forests, grasslands: may disrupt ecological balance and decrease biodiversity.

⑤ loss of cranes (sacred groves) in RJ due to solar energy → decrease in great Indian bustard.

Thus there is need to ensure affordable climate finance via green bonds to ensure an inclusive and sustainable green transition.

16.

ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words)

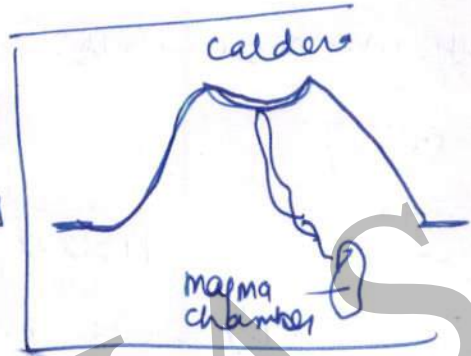
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanic calderas are one of the largest extrusive volcanic landforms

Formation

① Magma from the magma chamber travels upwards through cracks & crevices in the earth's crust.



② As it finds an opening lava flows outward.

③ Over a period of time lava cools and solidifies, consequent upheaval of lava from magma chamber cools over ~~the~~ previous layers increasing the height of the caldera.

④ Gradually a tall mountain like caldera is formed above the magma chamber.

Contribution to scenic beauty

- ① create a unique landform with steep sides
- ② volcanism processes like geysers mud rain etc further attract people to witness these rare phenomenon.
- ③ When caldera becomes inactive its cavity gets filled with rainwater and it becomes a volcanic lake. This is a major tourist attraction
- lake Titicaca along the border of Peru & Bolivia in the Chilean mountain range is an example.
- ④ the slopes and area around caldera is endowed with fertile black soil rich in minerals this enables proliferation of rich forests. This adds to the scenic beauty.
- ⑤ Various animals also cohabitats these forests. This enables wildlife safaris and ecotourism

① Calderas also attract adventure tourism as people enjoy going on challenging hikes and treks near calderas.

Therefore calderas are not only a geo-physical phenomenon but also an economic and cultural opportunity.

VisionIAS

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

Recent rise in summer temperatures in Europe, America and India highlight the issue of heatwaves globally.

Reasons

① Climate Change: As per UNEP global temperature has risen by 1.1°C since industrial revolution.

② Forest fires: in California, Uttarakhand etc also lead to increase in heatwaves.

Subsequently

③ Deforestation: and loss of carbon sinks aggravates global warming.

④ Heat dome effect: in Canada (2021) increased temperatures abnormally due to creation of high pressure zone acting as a lid.

⑤ Urban heat island effect: due to excessive concretisation has increased heatwaves in major cities like Delhi

⑥ Air pollution: due to GHG gases trap heat and raise temperatures

⑦ Teleconnections: like Indian Ocean dipole and el nino aggravate heatwaves in India and horn of africa.

Impact on food security

Positive

1. New Areas: in higher latitudes will become conducive for agriculture and increase food grain production

Negative

① Decrease in Yield: As per estimates India could see a 9% decline in agricultural yield due to climate change.

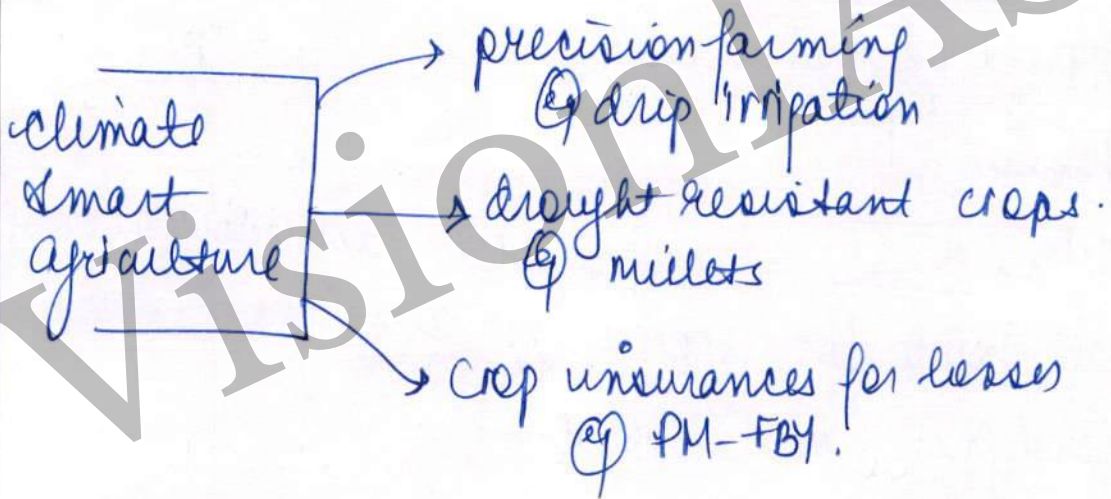
② Change in growing seasons: due to early

onset of summers and shortening of winter season will change cropping pattern and cycles

③ Pest Attacks: may increase due to changing temperatures

④ Agricultural losses: due to increased natural disasters like floods, droughts, etc.

⑤ Biodiversity loss: may decrease pollination of crops and hamper productivity.



Climate change will negatively impact not only food security but also hamper nutrition security, we must invest in agricultural R&D to devise solutions.

18.

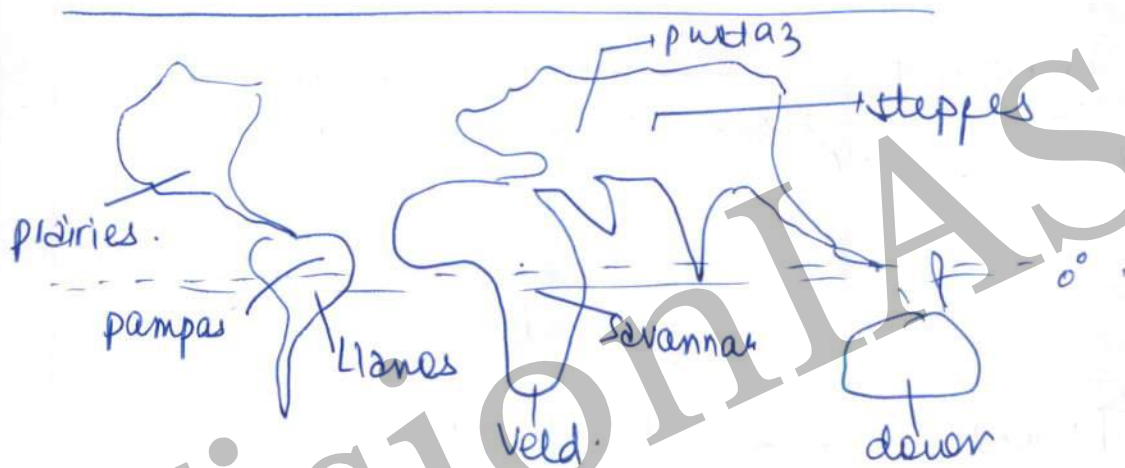
घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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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Grasslands are ecotone ecosystems between forests and deserts. There are two types of grasslands, tropical & temperate.



Characteristics of Grasslands

	Tropical	v/s.	Temperate
Location	between 10-30° N/S.		between 60-70° N/S
Rainfall	less than 100cm per annum		less than 75cm per annum.
Vegetation	short trees, (acacia, baobabs) different types of grasses (elephant grass)		trees are rare grasses in pure strands (eg) alfalfa.

fauna such in biodiversity
@ lions, hyenas, gazelles, african elephants, cheetahs

less rich in biodiversity.

weather: hot & dry with rainy season in October.

cold & dry no rainy season in particular.

economic significance

eco tourism

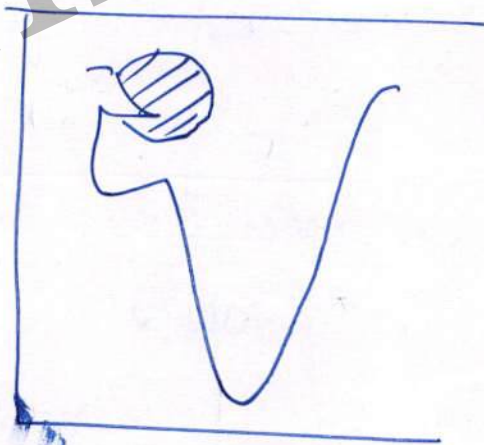
@ Masai Mare Conservation Reserve Kenya

granaries of the world

Praries, USA.

Threats faced to Banni grasslands

In India nearly 13% of forest landscape is grasslands. Banni grasslands are located in the Kutch region of Gujarat.



Threats

① Climate Change: is threatening biodiversity and livelihoods.

② Overgrazing: by pastoralists destabilises
Eco system

③ land degradation: As per ISRO land atlas,
gujarat is highly vulnerable against
land degradation

④ Land Pressure: due to competing demands
to set up solar farms.

⑤ Hunting: of fauna like black buck.
threatens food webs.

⑥ focus of forest conservation over preservation
of grasslands in policy discourse.

⑦ invasive alien species, like vilayati keekar.

solutions

→ protected areas

→ eco sensitive zones

→ community based conservation
of banni

Banni grasslands are an important
Carbon sink & cultural heritage for tribals
. We must protect them.

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

Secularism is a political philosophy which advocates for principled distance between state & religion.

Indian model is positive and based on Sama dharmo sambhava

Challenging inter religious domination

① It allows everybody freedom to profess practice & propagate one's religious belief (articles) but disallows forceful conversions by ~~any~~ ^{any} religious groups.

eg) UP → anti conversion law.

② It accommodates all religious beliefs.

eg) Govt → Kashi Vishwanath corridor.

→ Chandpur Sahib corridor

→ Tiro Parsi scheme

→ use of buddhism to advance soft power.

③ ensures religious harmony between groups
④ Byadhyo Ram Temple judgement & accommodated demands of both hindu & muslim groups.

Challenging Intra Religious Domination

① In Sabrimala case, the SC allowed entry of women in temple ensuring they are not discriminated against by their male counterparts.

② In Shah Bano case the SC abolished Triple Talak ensuring muslim women are not dominated by muslim men.

③ Indian secularism also ensures equality for all castes. Articles 14, 15, 16, 17 ensure that even dalits are able to access public baths, temples and religious ceremonies.

④ In Joseph Shine case the SC decriminalised

adultery to ensure parity amongst
Christian men & women.

To further enrich our secularism
and to deal with inter religious and
intra religious challenges, the time
is ripe to bring in a secular UCC
as called by PM on Independence Day.

VisionIAS

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

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

Nearly 35% of the Indian population lives in cities this is set to increase to 50% by 2050, but still cities face issues of inequality.

Landscapes of Inequality

① Income inequality: In India top 1% even 40% of national wealth (World inequality report). Most of these live in metro cities like Delhi, Mumbai etc.

② Caste inequality: is rampant in cities and leads to ghettoisation and marginalisation of backward castes

③ Dalits find it hard to rent accommodation due to their caste identity in cities.

④ Religious inequality: Due to domination by majority religious groups leads to

social exclusion of minorities ⑨ In
Vadodra a muslim women denied flat
under government housing scheme.

④ Spatial Inequality: is visible as slums
proliferate in the shadows of high
rise buildings. As per census 2011
11% population lives in slums. Dharavi
in Mumbai is Asia's largest slum.

⑤ Gender Inequality: Women face issues of
eve-teasing, harassment at workplace
etc limiting their effective participation
in society.

Steps

① Safety nets

- PM Van Dhan - Street vendors.

② Affordable housing (PM AY)

③ Quality Employment (National Urban
Livelihood mission, RJ's has brought
urban employment guarantee scheme)

④ Protection for women: ensuring their safety
⑤ pink coach in delhi metro
Metrobus model Odisha

⑥ financial inclusion: via PMJDY.

⑦ Social Awareness campaigns to decrease discrimination and increase fraternity.

⑧ Access to basic facilities like water, food (one nation one ration card) Sanitation (SBM-U) etc.

Cities will emerge as true economic engines only when we address the issue of social injustice. Then we will achieve SDG-11

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