



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 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. : 45 815 3 85

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ARYAN KUMAR SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24-08-2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

DEHRADUN

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	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।	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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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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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 हार्फ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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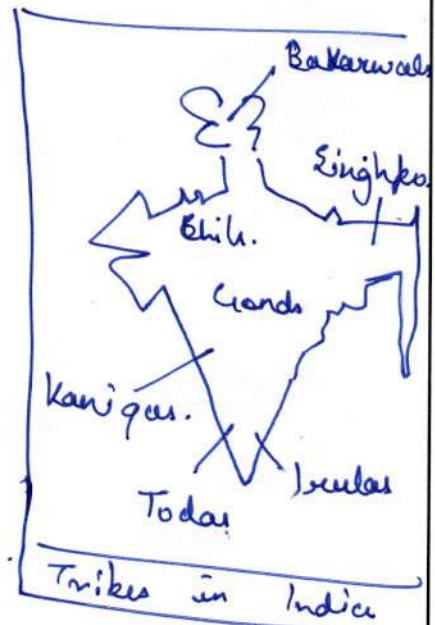
With around 8.6% of Tribal population, tribal art embraces India's cultural diversity in its unique way.

They provide valuable insights into:

A) Cultural Perspectives

① Tell us about local dances and festivities.

eg → North East of Mask making of Gods and Goddesses



② Paintings reflect their way of life.
eg → cave paintings in Toginara.

③ Local handicrafts offer insights

about their generational transfer of skills. Eg Dokra art in Odisha.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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④ Roll making and Theatre tells us about their religious beliefs.

B) Values

① Community living and shared Culture. Eg Kalighat measures..

② Equality and women empowerment.
Eg Women in Kalkelia dance.

③ Preservation and respect for ancient culture. Eg Grades 2 Gondna art.

④ Compassion towards nature, biodiversity, forests.

Thus, we can embrace Tribal arts by celebrating Jan Jatiya ⁷ dances and empowering TRIFON

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Both Nehru and Gandhi were bulwarks of Indian freedom struggle, guiding the nation towards its independence.

However, there were few differences in their approach.

Gandhi

- ① Followed Struggle
True Struggle.
- ② Followed democratic
'deals'.
- ③ Not in favour of
'industrialisation'.

Nehru

- ① Followed Struggle
wikery strategy.
- ② Followed
socialistic model.
- ③ launched Harvard
demon plan for
Industrialisation.

④ Did not favour interference in other countries' interest.

⑤ Father of Independence movement.

⑥ Idealistic and moral.

④ Favoured International collaboration with Commonwealth.

⑤ Father of Independent India's growth story.

⑥ Pragmatic and professional.

Also, there were few

Similarities

① Nationalistic spirit.

② Against Imperialism.

③ Consensus on Constitutionalism.

④ Agreed on Purna Swaraj.

Thus, both of them had differing yet collaborating roles in our freedom struggle.

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

Decolonization refers to the process of freeing of European colonies and Imperialistic restrictions.

Key factors that accelerated the process :

① Aftermath of World War II.

- Large debt burden on Europe.
- Slowdown of European Economy.

② Rise in assertive movements.

eg. Quit India movement ⇒ Do or die.

③ Rise of USA and spread of democratic values.

④ International organizations favouring
global collaboration. eg UN, WB, IMF.

⑤ Breaking of patience in local
populations → Demand for freedom.

⑥ Change in Government in Britain,
→ Labour party → more democratic.

⑦ Internal strife and Instability in
colonies. eg ethnic clashes in
Africa.

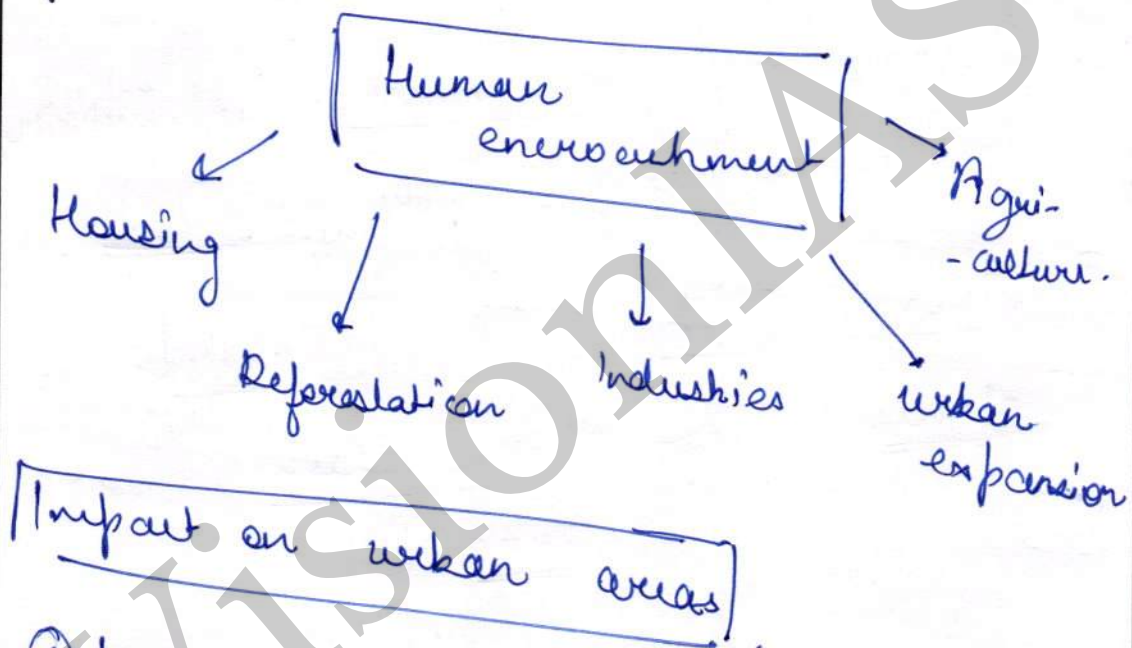
Despite this, process
of decolonization went on till 1990s
and further got challenged by
neo imperialism post globalisation.

4.

मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Between 1970 - 2020, Mumbai alone has lost around 71% of its water bodies.



③ Threat to aquatic biodiversity.

eg & Charial now endangered in Mikaula.

④ Leads to environmental issues

Eutrophication

increasing
biological
oxygen demand

⑤ Reduced water availability leads
to increasing ground water stress.

eg 256/700 districts → overexploiting
ground water.

Way forward

① Rejuvenation of lakes, ponds etc.

② Traditional rainwater harvesting.
eg Schads, Khadin etc.

③ Increasing green cover.

eg Urban forestry.

④ Increasing awareness about role of
water.

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 इलाक़े में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Transportation Systems across
the world are a result of diverse
geography, uneven topography and
varying demands.

Physical geography influence transportation

- ① Mountains → Development of hollays
and canes for transport.
eg Switzerland.
- ② Rivers → inland water-transport
in the form of river cruises.
eg Great lakes in America.
- ③ Islands → lead to development of
ports and maritime transport.
eg Japan.

④ Fertile plains and Grasslands lead to development of Railways.

eg Sydney - Perth Railway line.

⑤ Deserts offer unique mode of transportation using Sand Jeeps and off road vehicles.

⑥ Tundra region lead to the development of railway line as timbering wood is present.
eg Russian railways.

Thus, geography determines the Extent and mode of transportation across the world.

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 शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ocean trenches are the connecting point between continental plate and oceanic plate.

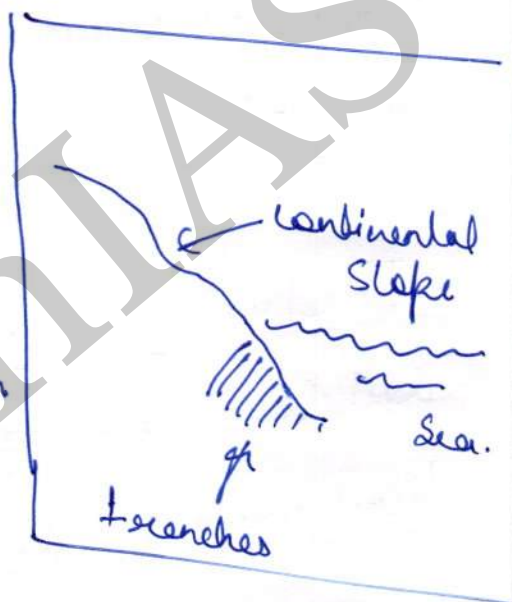
Formation

① Volcanic eruptions in mid oceanic ridges.

② Basic lava comes out and starts spreading laterally.

③ The further pushes the land relief towards the shore.

④ Finally subduction occurs and trenches are formed.



Significant characteristics

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

- ① Rich in oceanic resources
 - ↓
Minerals
(manganese)
 - ↘
natural gas resources
- ② Act as a bridge between continental slope and Abysmal plains.
- ③ Unique perpendicular currents called Turbidity currents present.
- ④ Have large number of fringing and barrier coral reefs.
- ⑤ older in age than Mid oceanic ridges.

However, overexploitation of oceanic resources is causing a threat to them.

We need to follow Marpol Convention to protect them and
achieve SDG-14

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 वॉशिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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On 31st July 2024, Delhi

received 108 cm rainfall, citing to be highest since 2010.

Reasons

- Climate Change: Extreme weather events increasing.
- Loss of vegetation (66,2400 hectares lost).
→ uneven rainfall.
- Global warming leading increase in low pressure areas.
- Decreasing wind circulation, causing cloud bursts.
- unpredictability of monsoon — ENSO — Pacific decadal oscillation.

Socio - Economic Impact

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इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
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- ① Vulnerability of agriculture (50% rainfed)
↳ Threat to food security.
- ② Urban flooding & halting livelihood
and hampering connectivity.
- ③ Threat to life as extreme rainfall
affects drainage. eg Recent drowning
of students in Delhi coaching centre.
- ④ Extreme rainfall can cause
disasters such as — Kedarnath floods
— Glacial lake flood outburst.

Way forward

- a) Sponge cities model of China.
- b) Ensuring regular drainage cleaning
— Chitala committee

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)

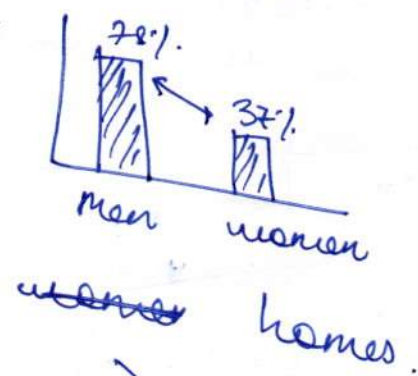
India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Around 65% of Indian population belongs to working age group offering high demographic dividend.

However out of 56 crore workforce, women's participation remains low:

① Huge Gap in labour force participation.

② Patriarchal norms push women to



14% in Parliament

4 SC Judges

13% in corporate ownership.

Significance of women's participation:

- ① Potentially can add \$770 billion to our GDP - McKinsey.
- ② Can lead to equitable and Inclusive growth.
- ③ 66% of work done by women is unpaid → potential to add more value to growth.
- ④ Women friendly skills (Pink ~~collared~~ ~~coloured~~ jobs) ⇒ leverage demographic dividend.

Way forward

- ① Inculcating more women in STEM jobs.
(currently 27%)
- ② Political empowerment to ensure women & centric policy. eg 106th CAA.
- ③ Effective Gender Budgeting.

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

Since the days of Rigveda, Caste System has been associated with the religious identities, primarily influenced by Hinduism.

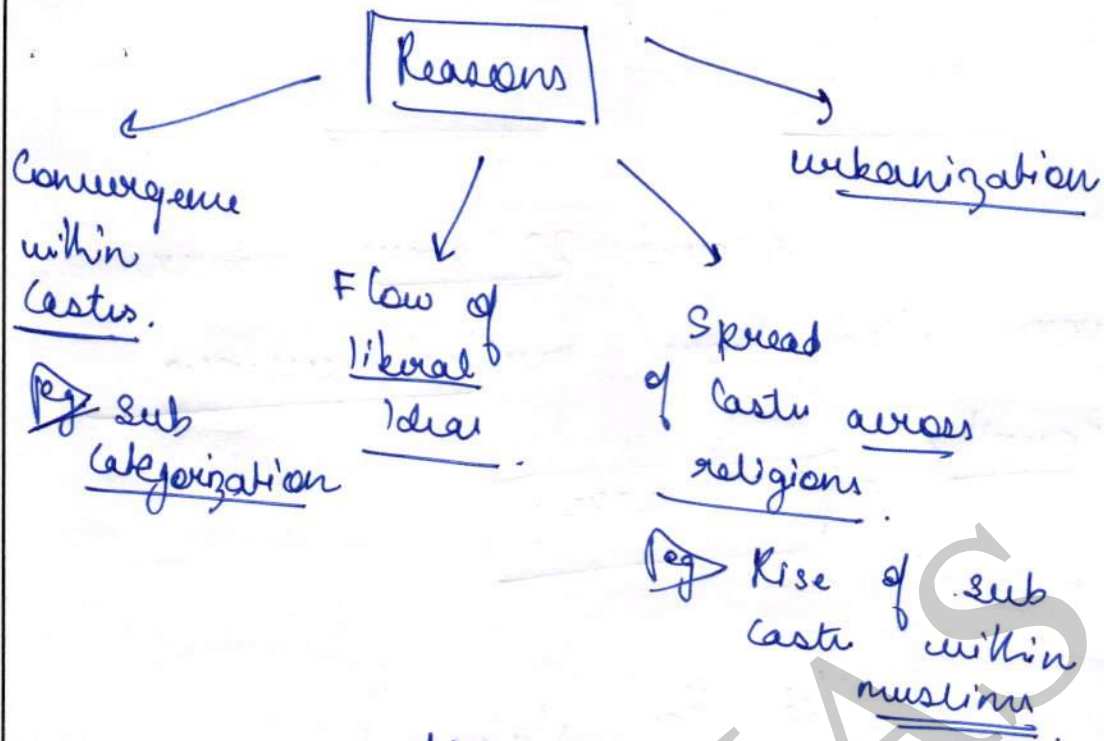
However, recently we are moving towards secularization of caste system as evident in

→ Class becoming more important than caste.

→ Independent caste identities are emerging based on ethnicity, history, language.

→ Rise of dominant castes.

→ Abolition of caste : 70% of urban people don't know caste of their neighbours.



However it cannot be entirely true as :

① Brahmanical Ideology still dominates.
eg Madde Snanam ritual in Kannalaka.

② Religion continues to intermingle with caste. eg Recent row over appoint of priest from non Brahman background in Tamil Nadu.

We need to follow Ranganath Mishra Committee and Bezkarnah Committee recommendation to speed sexualisation

10.

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

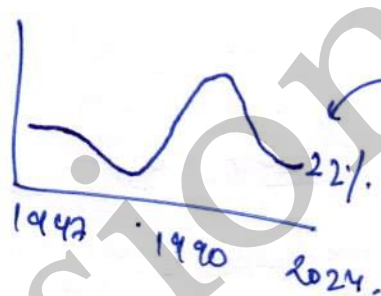
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Around 23 crore Indians
were lifted from multidimensional
poverty - [NITI Aayog]

Yet the status of inequality
remains



Reasons

Economic Survey

① Presence of jobless growth.
→ around 53% Youth (graduates) not
employable.

② Stagnation in agriculture. → 50% population
4% growth rate v/s national average → 8%.

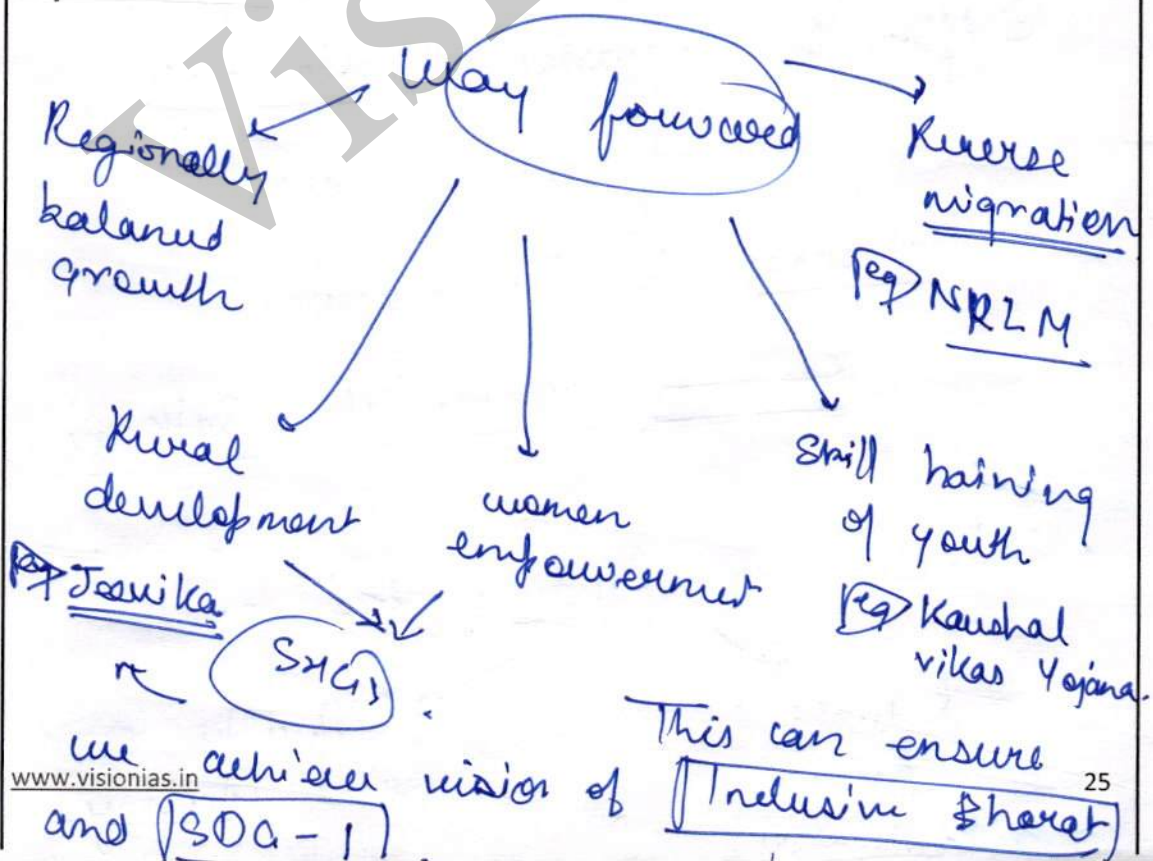
③ Gender disparity → women not earning same as men (men capture 82% of labour income)

④ Regional Imbalances

Per Capita land / Punjab = 3.6 hectares
Mizoram = 6.7 hectares.

⑤ Rural - urban divide

⑥ New forms of inequality → Digital divide
(only 38% digital literacy)



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)

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

Once a flourishing religion during Mauryan Empire, Buddhism gradually declined during the 5-6th century CE due to competition with Brahmanism.

Differences that led to decline

A) Funding

① After the Invasion of Indo Greeks, kings started giving more Patronage to Brahmanism.

eg Kanishka Gautami Putra Satkaeri.

② Decline in funding led to

Reduced
Chaitya,
Viharas

Difficulty to
spread ideology.

B) Followers

① With the rise in priesthood and resurgence of Vedas ⇒ Brahmanism revived.

② Support to Brahmanist Ideology as seen in

→ Gupta Coin ⇒ Vishnu Images
→ Nagara style of temple architecture.

C) Ideology

↓
Buddhism

- Focused on simple living.

- Difficult to follow for Kshatriyas

↓
Brahmanism

- collaborated with materialistic kings

eg Devadana (temple grants)

- Kshatriyas embraced it.

- Renounced
caste system

- Promoted the
growth of
varna system.

- Kings such as
Pushyamitra Sunga
opposed Buddhist
ideology.

- Kings such as
Chandragupta II
embraced
Brahmanism.

However, Buddhism despite
its decline continued to remain
significant:

① Harsha conducted Kanauj Assembly
to show Buddhist Solidarity.

② During Palas, Nalanda university
marked epitome of academic brilliance.

Circa

Today, the Buddhist
project is aimed at reviving
Buddhism again to enrich it.

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
 Candidates must not write on this margin

Ever since the times of Megasthenes (1st century BC) - foreign travellers have remained a crucial link in discussing pieces of our past.

Role of European Travellers in Shaping our understanding about :

A) Empires

① Mentioned about Political patronage that was available to various religions. eg Nani ⇒ Mahanauni Dibha (vijaynagara)

② Reconstructing the extent of the

Empires to determine their glory.

③ Economic wealth of the kingdoms.

eg Traumwieser ⇒ Diamonds in Mughal Empire.

④ The status and glory of kings and their Influence.

eg Ramínigo Páez ⇒ Deva Raya II.

B) People

① Social life of that time.

├ Social receptions

eg Bernier ⇒ Sati during Mughal empire

└ Social conditions and division
eg inequality among Chandalas

(untouchables).

② Cultural life of locals.

eg Dominigo Pais mention Makshagana Theatre
Temple marriages Nauti dances
 (Kalyan mantapa)

③ Economic occupations of the general
 masses. eg Narig - women
 workers.
Peets, Traders etc.

④ Loyalty of the people towards the
Emperor. eg Peter Mundy of Akbar.

⑤ Religious tolerance present in the
society. eg Rudolf Aquaviva.

Hence these branches
 continued to explore more of
 Indian subcontinent - acting as an
organic link for present historians.

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

Battle of Plassey was fought between Sirajudaulah and Robert Clive, resulting in victory of the latter in 1757.

Reasons for British Victory

- Backstabbing by Mir Jafar.
- Efficient leadership of Robert Clive.

However, this battle changed the course of :

A) Indian History

① Established dominance of

East India Company over Bengal

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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② Gave Revenue rights to British in Bengal region.

③ Administrative Control over Mir Jafar ⇒ Puppet Ruler.

④ Beginning of British Sovereignty.

⑤ Rise in Status of East India Company ⇒ Regulating act passed later to control it.

⑥ Gave a signal to other kingdoms about true nature of British.
Mysore Marathas

B) World History

① Transformed East India Company into a political ruling power.

② Cleared playing field in India for British

↳ Directing other Europeans to rest of the world.

↳ Dutch = Indonesia, French South America.

③ Paved the way for transformation of Colonialism into Imperialism.

④ The global Image of British Empire as "The march of God on Earth" was established.

⑤ Establish British hegemony as the strongest European power.

Thus the battle marked significant shift in Indian history following Battle of Buxar (1764) to create Imperial hegemony.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The partition of India, an outcome of Mountbatten Plan (1947) reminds us of horrific memories of the refugees

- Urushi Butalia ("The other side of Silence")

challenges
faced by
Refugees

→ Hasty partition process

→ Pakistan choosing to be a theocratic state.

→ communal violence

eg Noakhali riots.

However such challenges in rehabilitation were more serious in West Bengal than Punjab:

① Demographic Challenge

- ② Punjab had homogeneous society
while Bengal ——— Non Bengali Muslims.
 / Bengali Muslims
 \ Hindus

② Topographic Challenge

- ③ The poor connectivity with East
Pakistan due to geography
(mangrove forests).

③ Intra Communal Tension

- ④ Discrimination faced by Bengali
Muslims in East Pakistan.

- ⑤ Demand for autonomy being
suppressed by Pakistan ⇒ refugees
started returning back to India.

- ④ Already Existing [Insurgency]

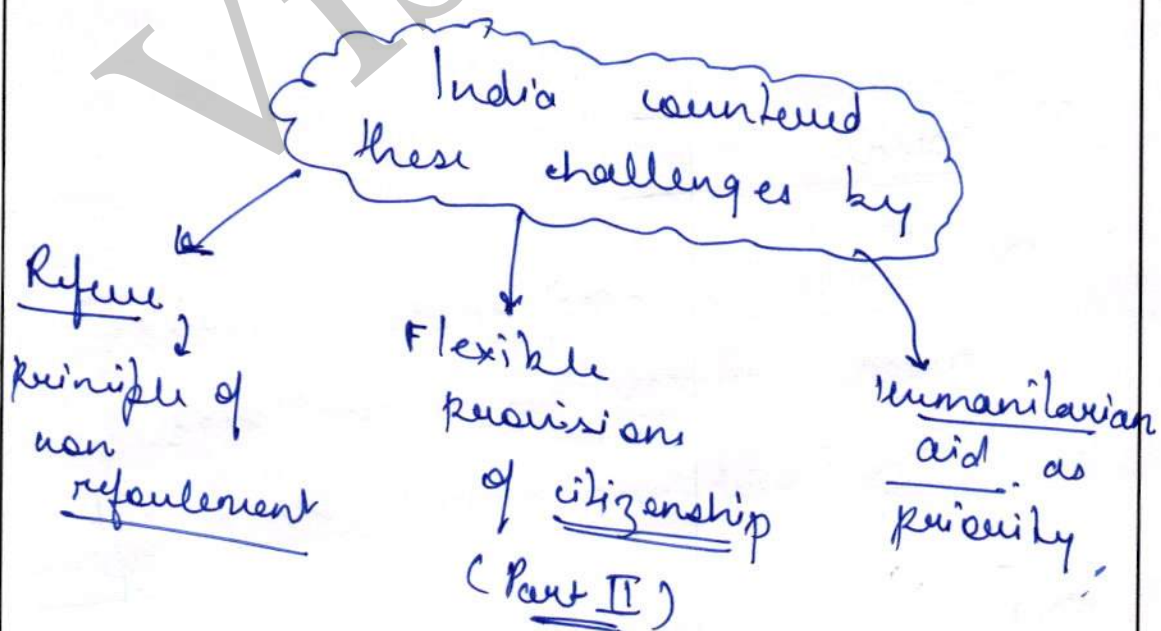
and Tumai in North East.

→ Naga Movement.

⑤ Retaliation by local population against Bengali Muslims due to communal tensions.

However even Punjab faced difficulties:

- ① Exploitation and trafficking of women.
- ② Separation of Youth and children from their families.



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 इलाक़े में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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As a part our Panchamrit
Coal. India aspires to produce 50%
of Electricity from non fossil fuels
sources by 2030.

Transition from coal to
Green Energy would facilitate this
Coal. However such shift will face
few challenges:

A) Social costs

① Community acceptance towards
green energy is a challenge.

Perceptions about EV → not
efficient.

② Low level of technical knowledge

and awareness.

③ Clean Energy Plants will lead to

→ Displacement of Tribals

→ Damage to local landscape.

eg Protest over Kudankulam Nuclear Power plant.

④ Clean Energy adoption would affect social practices.

eg Thum cultivation in North East.

B) Economic Cost

① Huge Investment will be required to set up efficient plants.

② Land Clearance needed. eg 80% of solar energy is land based.

③ High Cost of initial Installment may bridge inequality.

④ Coal provides cheap power to small Enterprises.

⑤ Climatic dependence of clean energy is a major hurdle → may reduce efficiency.

⑥ Transition would require investment in research and development.

Way forward

① Pragmatic approach taking village level transitions in decentralized manner.

② Empowering traditional clean energy practices. eg Bamboo water harvesting
→ Meghalaya.

③ Increasing Budgetary Expenditure.

④ Adopting Mission life.

water line Dutch model of Built with with nature can guide us
in achieving SDG-7

16.

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

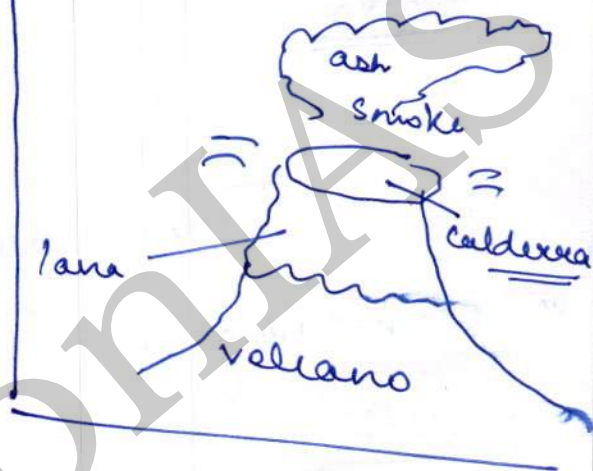
Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words)

15

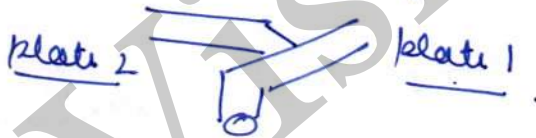
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Calderas are the vents or openings that are present on the mouth of volcanoes.

Process of formation



① Subduction of continental plate.



② Rise of magma to the surface of Earth.

③ Upward accumulation of igneous material $\Rightarrow$ creating mountain like structure.

④ Lava keeps building Pressure

from inside leading to high ^{temperature} _{Pressure changes}

- ⑤ Boiling lava erupts breaking the top of volcano opening the vent of Caldera.

They play a crucial role in contributing to scenic beauty of the region:

- ① Tourism as the lava keeps erupting.
eg Kilauea lava in Hawaii.

- ② Geothermal spots for emergence of geysers hot water eg Yellowstone National Park, USA.

③ Cooled lava leads to unique rock formation aesthetically.

→ Kimberlite rock, South Africa.

④ Dormant volcanoes offer mountain viewing as a tourist activity & embracing beauty of volcanic top.

⑤ Moderate eruptions offer scenic views of flowing lava.

→ Kunga Tungga volcano, Philippines.

Throughout our history, we have feared volcanoes, however we need to embrace their geographical beauty in order to harness their true benefits.

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

Global Incidence of Heat waves has increased by more 125% since 1901. - IPCC Synthesis Report.

Reason

① Natural Cause

① Geographic climatological phenomenon
eg Recent Triple dip La-nina.

② Increase in forest fires in tropical region.

③ Earth is going through a Solar maxima.

② Anthropogenic Cause

① Rapid Industrialisation causing melting of glaciers (Reduced Albedo)

③ Conversion of urban areas causing 'heat island effect'.

Given Impact on can have the food security:

① Reduced Precipitation will be a problem in tropical plantations

Brazil → India → China. sh.

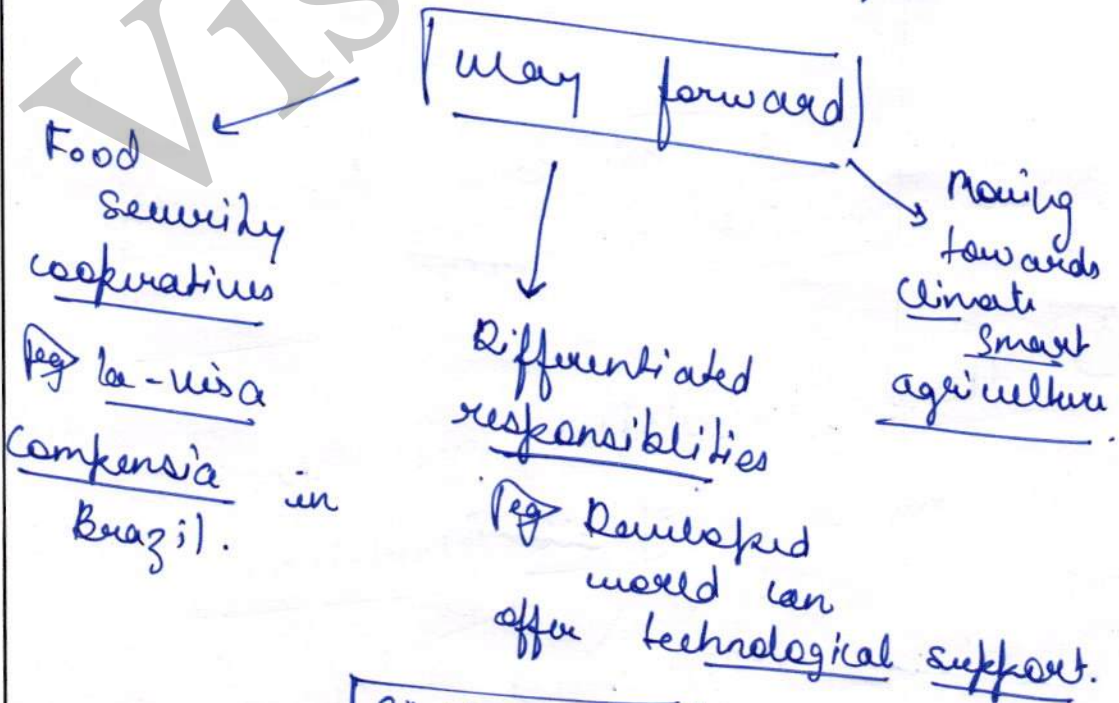
② Increased instances of droughts.

eg Indian drought vulnerability
increased by 59%.

③ Warm temperatures favour growth
of pests, bacteria, viruses.
eg locust.

④ Extreme climatic events will increase.

⑤ Storage of food grains will be
impacted → lower shelf life.



18.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Grasslands are 'temperate' biomes typically called as 'Savannah' that are found in Extra tropical regions.

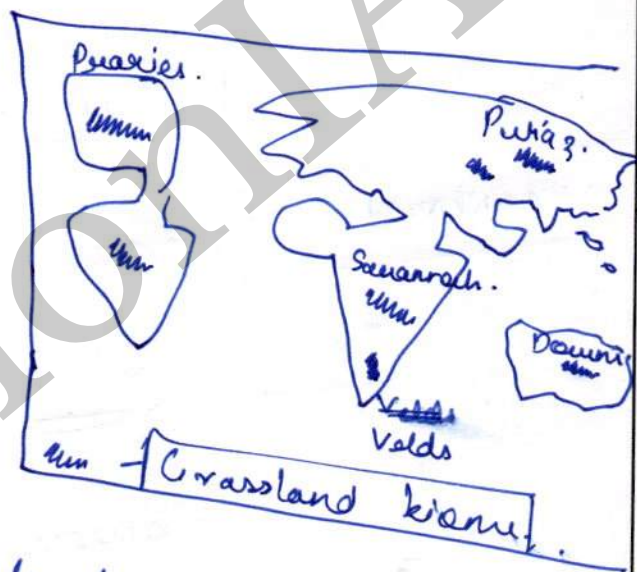
Characteristics

⇒ Rainfall less than 75 cm.

⇒ Tropical grasslands of Africa receiving precipitation as rain.

⇒ Temperate grasslands receive snowfall in winter.

⇒ Deciduous vegetation is found.



eg Salt, Teak, Timber, wheat etc.

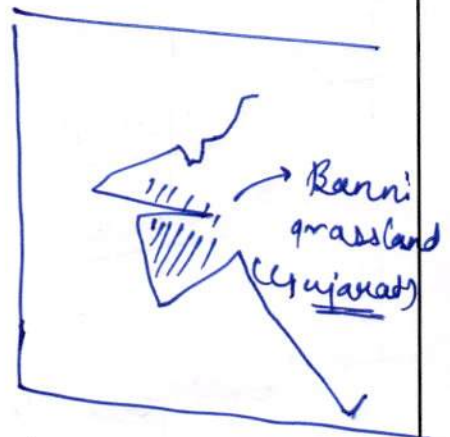
⇒ Called as "Craineries of the world"
↳ largest wheat producers

⇒ Biodiversity found includes
Reindeer / Goats / Camelids
etc.

In this context, Banni grassland becomes significant due to being Asia's largest grassland.

However it faces following threats:

- ① Increasing incidence of forest fires.
(36% vulnerability in India)



- ② Over grazing by herders, leading to declining soil health.
- ③ Over exploitation of local resources.
- ④ Hunting of unique fauna.
eg Indian Wild Ass → Endangered.
- ⑤ Vulnerability to climate change.
eg Recent cyclone Biparty.

Measures to tackle them

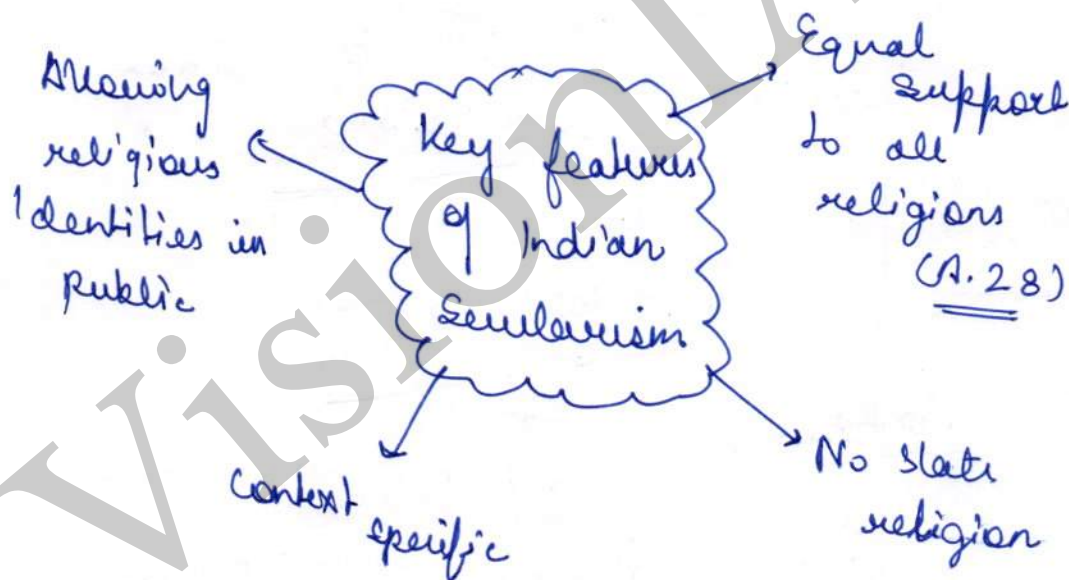
- ① Collaborating with local communities
eg Saved Grasses.
 - ② Implementation of rural forestry
as done in Rajasthan.
 - ③ Empowering local bodies. eg Rharoda village.
- This can ensure we
achieve SDG 15 by saving Grasslands.

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) T5

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

Rajeev Bhargava says that Indian Secularism is that of Principled Distance showing its positive nature.



This approach has been :

1) Inter religious

① Establishing harmony across religious communities.

② Government supporting religious
Identities. eg organizing / Kumbh Mela
— Haj Yatra.

③ Prohibiting discrimination based
on religion (A. 14, 15)

④ Preventing majority from establishing
dominance over minority.
eg National Commission for
minorities.

B) Intra-religion.

① Reforming religious evil customs.

eg Venkataraman
Devaru case → Banning
untouchability
(A. 17)

② Moving towards a caste neutral
society. eg Reservation for SC, ST.

③ Allows for sub-religious groups

to extent their autonomy.

eg Autonomy given to ~~Jews~~ Jews cult in Christianity.

However, few challenges still remain :

- ① Increasing communal Sentiments.
eg Nuh Violence.
- ② Sub categorisation does not apply to Muslims, Buddhists, Jains.
- ③ Justice Rohini Commission Report
↳ 90% of sub minorities not getting reservation benefits.

Way ahead

- ① Skill development { Nai Roshni Scheme
Rozgar haat.
- ② Sachar Committee = Equal representation Commission

20.

क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

Around 64% of urban areas have issue of Slums, showing stark contrast between rich and poor.
- [Census 2011].

Indian cities - turning into landscapes of :

1) Stark Inequality

① High land prices ⇒ making living unaffordable for poor. Peg Pannawari in Mumbai

② Social discrimination based on CLASS.
Peg Recent Gurgaon Incident of Slapping Security Guard.

③ Informalisation of labour (90%)

④ Climate Vulnerability increasing inequality. $\rightarrow$ 30% of groundwater is collected (but poor = no water purifiers)

B) Serial Exclusion

① ghettoization of minority communities.

② Reinforcement of Caste based labour.
 $\rightarrow$ Manual Scavenging.

③ Poor living conditions

- Transgenders
- Prostitutes.
- Widows.

④ Exclusion from welfare schemes.
 $\rightarrow$ around 80% urban population not covered in any welfare scheme related to health.

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

Steps to be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian :

① Ensuring housing for all

Reg 2 lakh house $\Rightarrow$ PM Awas Yojana

② Sustainable and cheap transport
(eg) MMRTS model of Delhi

Q. 1) MMRTS model of Delhi

③ Countering Climate Vulnerabilities

eg → Chandi garh Model / Sukhna Lake
mud houses.

④ Ensuring Cheap credit and mud houses.
↓
Suanidhi
Yojana

⑤ Extending Right to Education and skill.
↓
Vishwa
Karma
Yojana

Suanidhi
yojana

Vishnu
Karma
Yajna

(5) Extending Standard

Right to Education to XII

⇒ Kasturba Education Committee

Further Ishee Singh

Anemia

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our cities more sustainable.

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