



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00111387

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SOUMYA SHARMA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date 24.08.24

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

केंद्र
Centre

NOIDA

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.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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

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

India being a multicultural country incorporates within it plethora of tribal arts and traditions.

Tribal Art and cultural perspectives

① Animist Traditions

↳ worship of nature and animals

Ex → Boar worship visible in art of Karnataka

② Topophilia to the place

↳ Deep love to the territory and forests

Ex → Ramman art in Uttarakhand

③ Natural and traditional materials usage.

↳ Ex → Shokar art of West Bengal

Values of Tribal Communities

- ① Mirrors their egalitarian society
(Ex) Men & women both practices.
- ② Dependence on nature visible in ecocentrism in tribal arts.
(Ex) Tree / Forest spirits etc. in arts
- ③ Language → mirrors animal and bird sound.

Challenges

- ① Sanspiritisation → loss of sub-cultures.
- ② Globalisation → loss of culture, language.
- ③ Economic → Changing taste / consumption patterns
(Ex) loss of market.

Govt. of India through steps such as promotion of tribal art in G20 summit and TribesIndia portal for e-commerce will help preserve tribal arts and crafts

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mahatma Gandhi born in 1869 while Jawahar Lal Nehru born in 1889. Mahatma Gandhi considered Nehru to be his successor.

Comparison of approach of Gandhi and Nehru

Similarities :

- ↳ Basic skeleton of both of the approaches was Non-Violence
- ↳ Tolerance, Multiculturalism
 - ↳ believe in mass nationalism
 - ↳ proposed involvement of all communities in freedom movement.

↳ Empowerment of women

↳ Both supported their involvement in social and political space

↳ Social justice } Complete freedom will encapsulate social equality too

Differences

Gandhi

- ① Struggle - True - Struggle strategy

- ② Gram swaraj and Sarvodaya

- ③ Earlier supported "Self rule" and dominion status

- ④ Supported Nehru Report

Nehru

- ① ^{continuous} struggle strategy

- ② discontent after withdrawal of NON Cooperation

- ③ Believed in socialism and centralised planning

- ④ Criticised Nehru Report

- ⑤ Demanded "Purna Swaraj"

Thus the relationship while having differences was based on mutual respect and learning from each other.

This tolerant attitude is what led to unity of INC during freedom struggle in late 1940s.

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

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

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

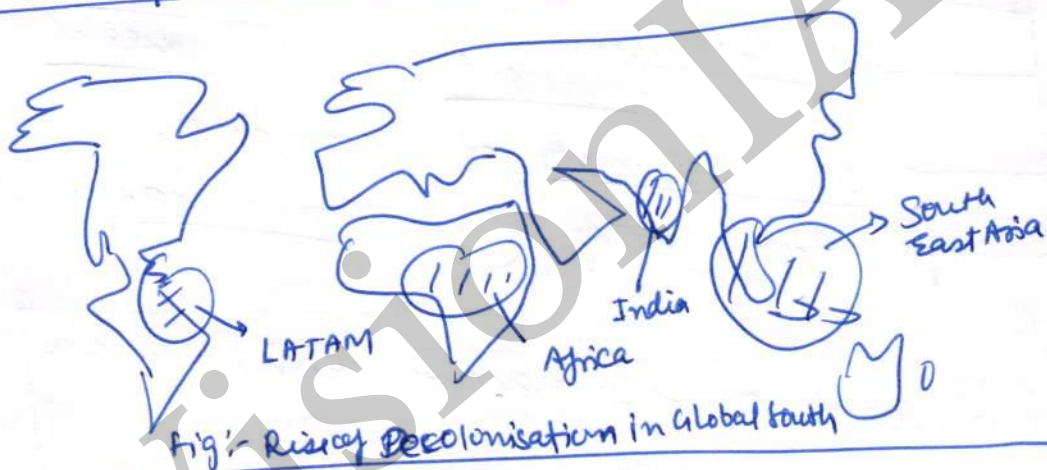
World War-II ended in 1945 and was termed as war to end all wars. It was shown as war of justice.

Factors accelerating decolonisation

- ① Victory of democratic powers
(Ex) USA, UK, western European
- ② Promises to Colonies
↳ powers promised self-rule and independence in exchange of participation by Colonies.
- ③ Changing zeitgeist
↳ USA and other powers in favour of decolonisation.
- ④ Pervasiveness of Idea of Liberty

- ⑤ Weakened position of colonisers
↳ "No war is a good war" - huge economic cost to Britain and other colonial powers

- ⑥ Rise of Nationalist movement
↳ rise of nationalist movements owing to increased self confidence and weakened colonial powers



India during Post WWII had RIN mutiny, INA trials protests, and a deep discontentedness towards British.

British realised it is not feasible anymore to rule India.

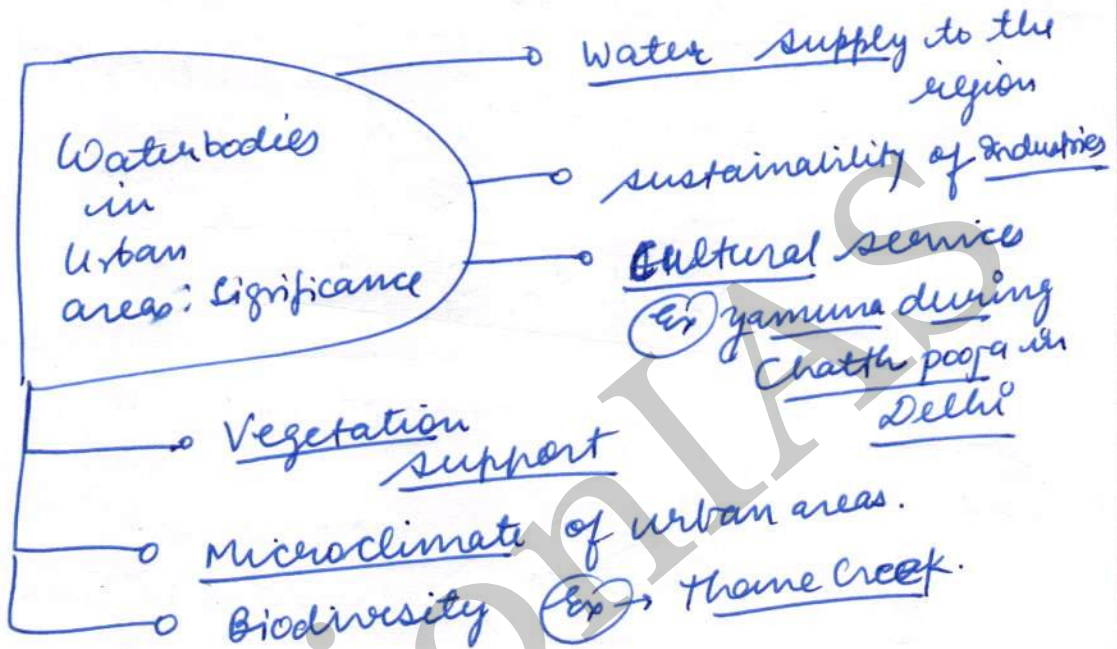
4.

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

Recent Waterbodies census found around 4% area of India under wetlands.



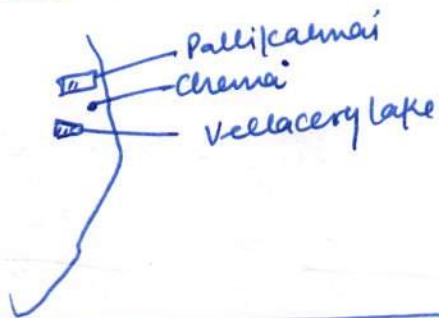
Impact of human encroachment on water bodies

- ① Drying out Urban waterbodies
 - ↳ Wastage disposal and over extraction
 - ↳ (Ex) Bellandur lake in Bangalore.
- ② Fires
 - ↳ waterbodies affected due to pollution, snoff catches fire.

③ Shrinking area

↳ Due to encroachment size-shrinking

(Ex)



[Chennai area under wetlands dropped from 80% to 15%.]

④ Extreme hydrometeorological hazards

↳ Increasing vulnerability to droughts and floods.

(Ex) Delhi floods

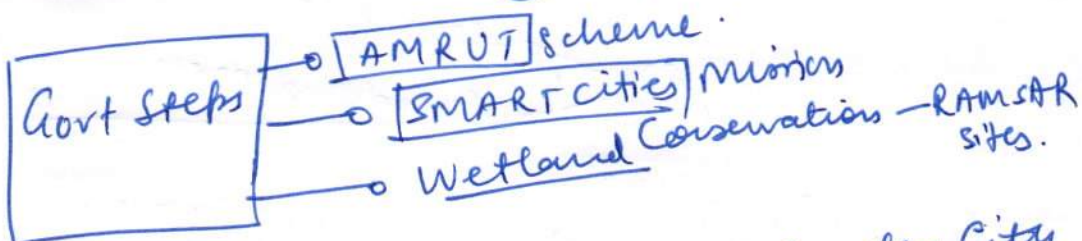
(Ex) Chennai droughts.

⑤ Biodiversity loss

↳ Biodiversity along Yamuna affected due to waste disposal around Indraprastha

⑥ Zero day → drinking water crisis

(Ex) Hyderabad, Lucknow.



India can learn from Garden City concept or sponge city concept of China to manage its urban waterbodies

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

Physical Topography plays a major role in routing and siting consideration of transportation.

Physical features as barriers

① Rugged topography

↳ hard to develop transportation

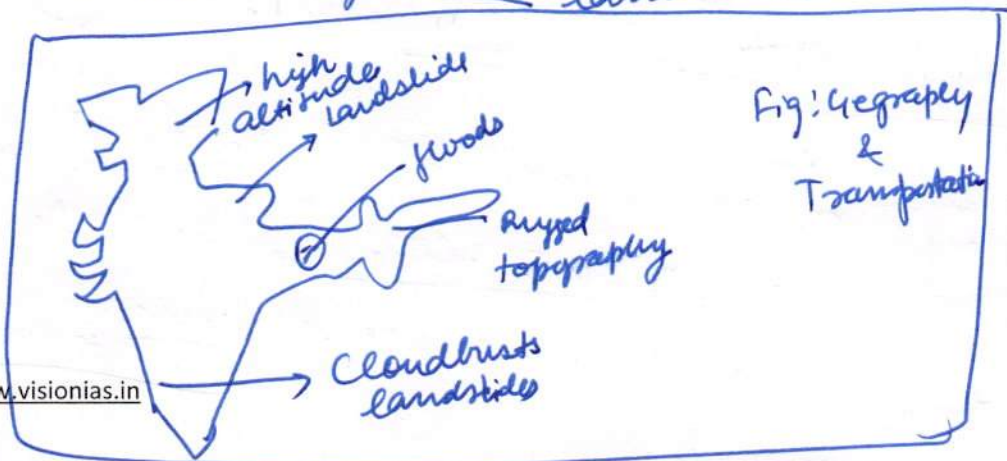
Ex → North East India

② Ecologically sensitive areas

↳ Biodiversity hotspots Ex → Western Ghats

③ Geomorphologically sensitive areas

↳ Himalayas — Steep slope
↳ landslide prone



④ Climate of a region

↳ Influences sustainability of the transportation

(Ex) → High Rainfall and Runoffs.

⑤ Geology of the area

↳ Karst region - subsurface drainage
- issue of transportation development

Other challenges

↳ ① quality of Transportation material used.

② Public / local factors

↳ Tribals sometimes do not want transportation.

③ Govt. Apathy → developmental deficit.

India through PM-Gram Sadak Yojana,
PM JANMAN, PM-DEVINE is aiming
to bridge transportation gap in India

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

उम्मीदवाले को इस कश्चि में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean trenches are the manifestation of convergent plate boundaries.

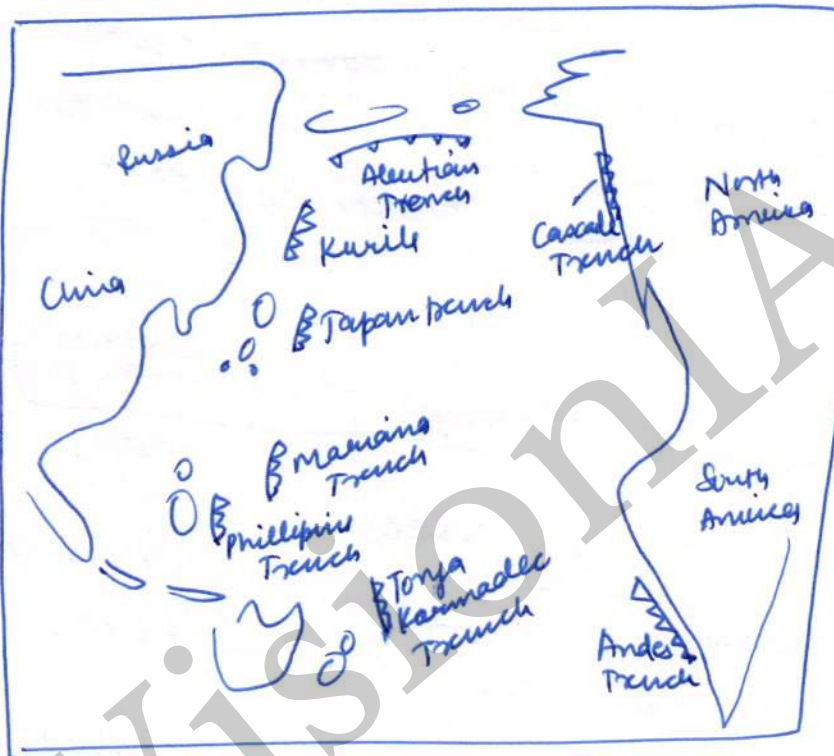
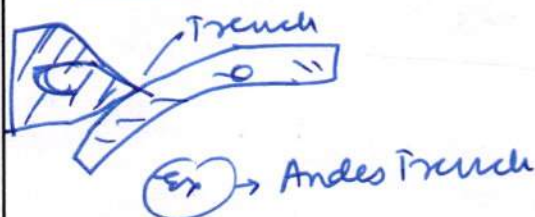


Fig:-
Trenches in Pacific Ocean

Formation

Ocean-Continent
Convergent boundary



Oceanic-oceanic
convergent
boundary



Example - Mariana Trench
↓
Philippines & Pacific Plate

Significant Characteristics

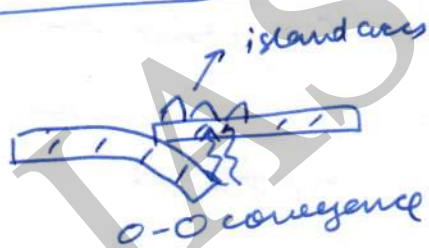
① Zone of Earthquakes

↳ formation of Benioff Wadati zone due to subducting plate destruction

(Ex) 80% Earthquakes & Volcanoes in Pacific Ring of fire

② Formation of Island arcs

(Ex) Japanese Island arc



③ Deepest formation of the earth

(Ex) Mariana Trench

④ Formation of Marginal sea

(Ex) Japan Sea.

⑤ Region of Tsunami Generation

(Ex) Sunda Trench - Tsunami of 2004

These regions also have hadal pelagic habitat and biodiversity. These regions are not well explored and India's Mission Deep Ocean is to better understand these deep oceanic features.

7.

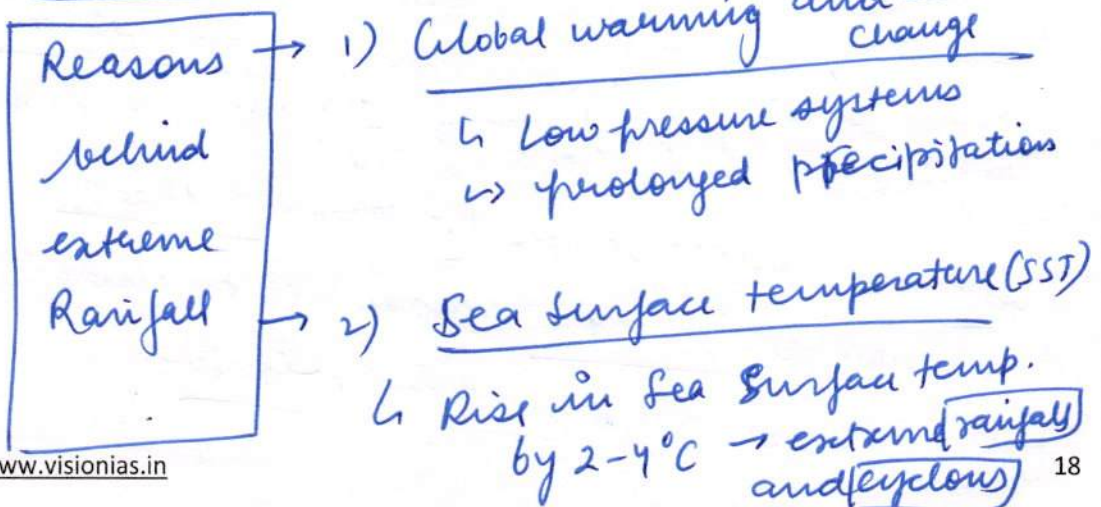
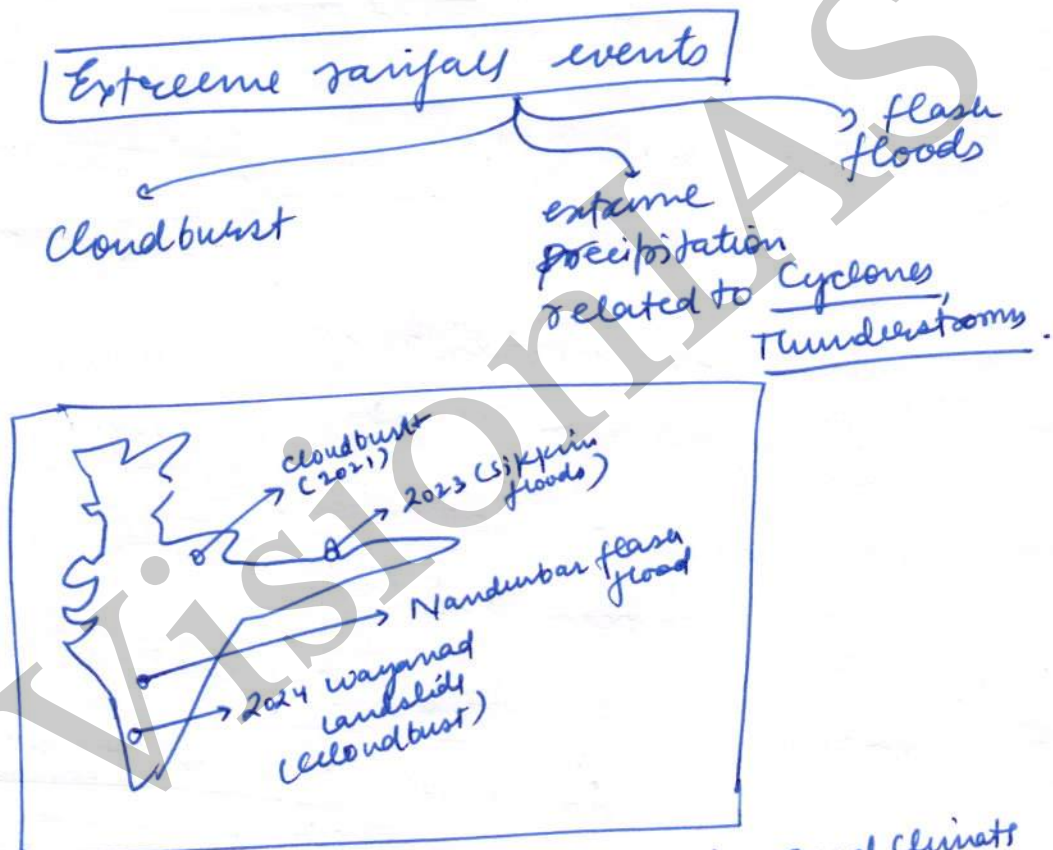
हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

उम्मीदवाजी को इस वॉशिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has monsoonal type Climate resulting in more than 80% rainfall in 3 months.



Ex → Cyclones in Arabian Sea risen by 300%.

↳ ③ Meandering jet streams
↳ also impact the intensity of rainfall.

↳ ④ ENSO
↳ La-Nina year linked with high rainfall

↳ ⑤ Indian Ocean Dipole
↳ positive phase → Arabia sea arm of monsoon
↓
strong → floods on western coast.

Socio economic impact

↳ ① floods → loss of lives
Ex → floods in Kerala - 3000+ dead

↳ ② Landslides → loss of Infrastructure
Ex → Changthangdam in Sikkim cloudburst

↳ ③ Loss of Livelihood
Ex → Wayanad landslides and Plantation Agriculture

↳ ④ Loss of Place / Sacred groves etc.

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
is necessary for holistic solutions of
extreme rainfall events

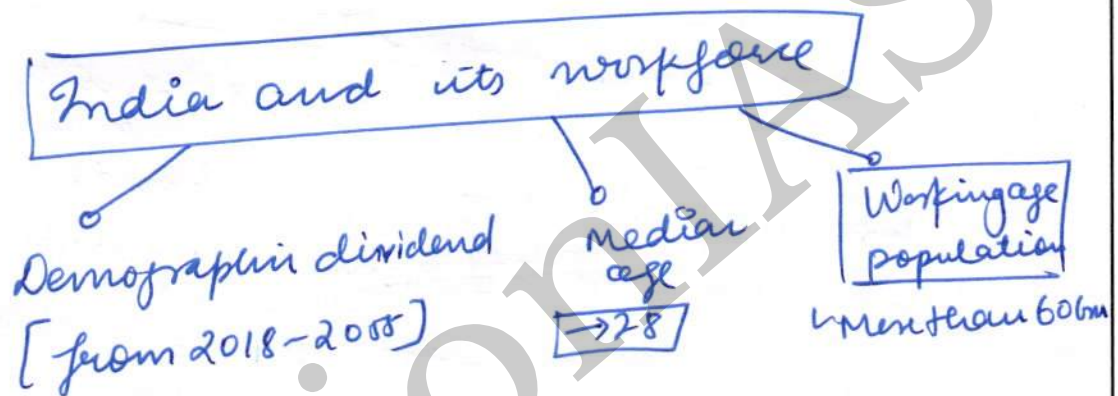
8.

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

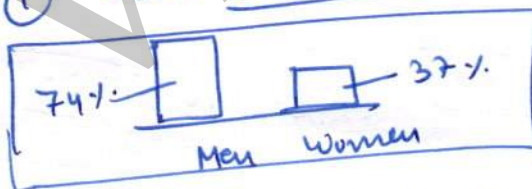
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is the largest population country and largest working age population in the next decade.



Women participation

① Low Women Labour force participation rate



② Social Mindset

Only 18-1% Contribution to GDP

Time poverty

↳ Could not learn new skills

Only 18-1% of Labour Income of India

Gendered division of labour

8 times more unpaid care work than men

Financial dependence

Lack of ownership of assets

③ Informal workforce

- ↳ 66% in Agriculture
- ↳ >90% informal
- ↳ lack of social security net.

④ Class Ceiling → 18% in senior mgmt. position only.

Steps by Govt.

- ① POSH Act → security and safety.
- ② PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana - Skill development of women
(under budgeted)
- ③ National Creche Mission
- ④ States → Bihar → Menstrual leave.
- ⑤ Maternity Benefit Act - Maternity leave

ESG framework
↳ mandatory to improve Gender Diversity

Reservation in jobs

Way forward

Paternity leave
or unsuff maternity leave

Gender sensitisation of workplace

Senior qualifications
(up) → To become a district judge

Women labour force participation if become comparable to Men, India will have 27% increase in GDP as stated by IMF

9.

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

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Caste in India is still a reality while falling caste based inequalities specially in Urban areas.

Secularisation of Caste?

- ① Not Limited to one religion
(Ex) → have spread to other religion
- ② Not annihilated as envisaged by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
(Ex) → Caste based political parties.
- ③ Caste based Inequalities
(Ex) → Manual Scavengers → 97% Dalits
- ④ Socio Economic Indicators
↳ Work across the spectrum for "Lower caste"
(Ex) → ST → 59% literate (National - 74%)

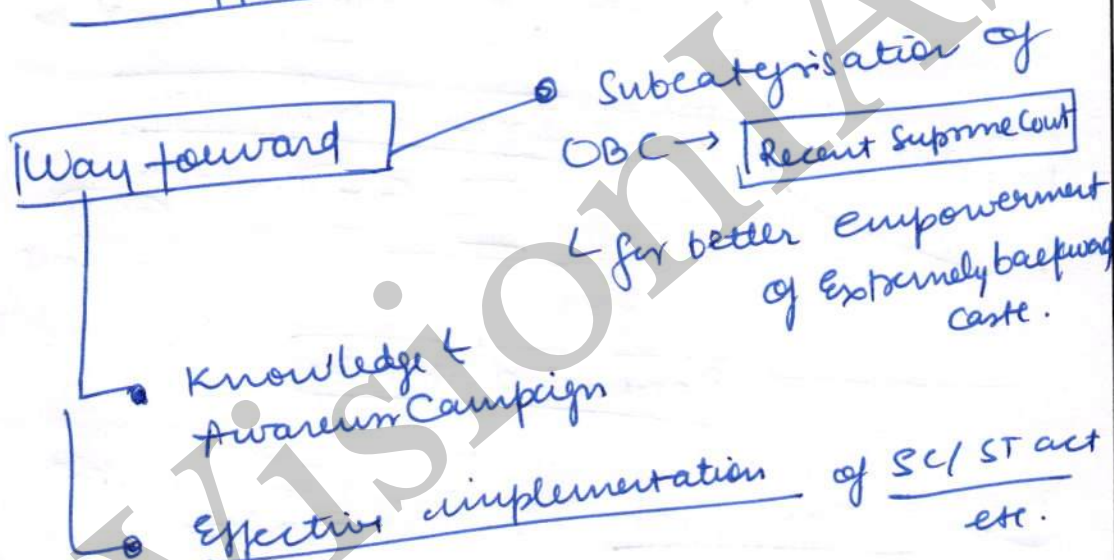
Trend of secularisation of caste

① Urban Areas

Caste has morphed into class

② Inter Caste → manages ceremonies } have increased.

③ Political parties → based on caste emanicipation & empowerment ↓ Power structure not lopedided to only upper caste



India can achieve the idea of a casteless society through achieving the justice, fairness equality as enumerated in DPSP & Preamble

10.

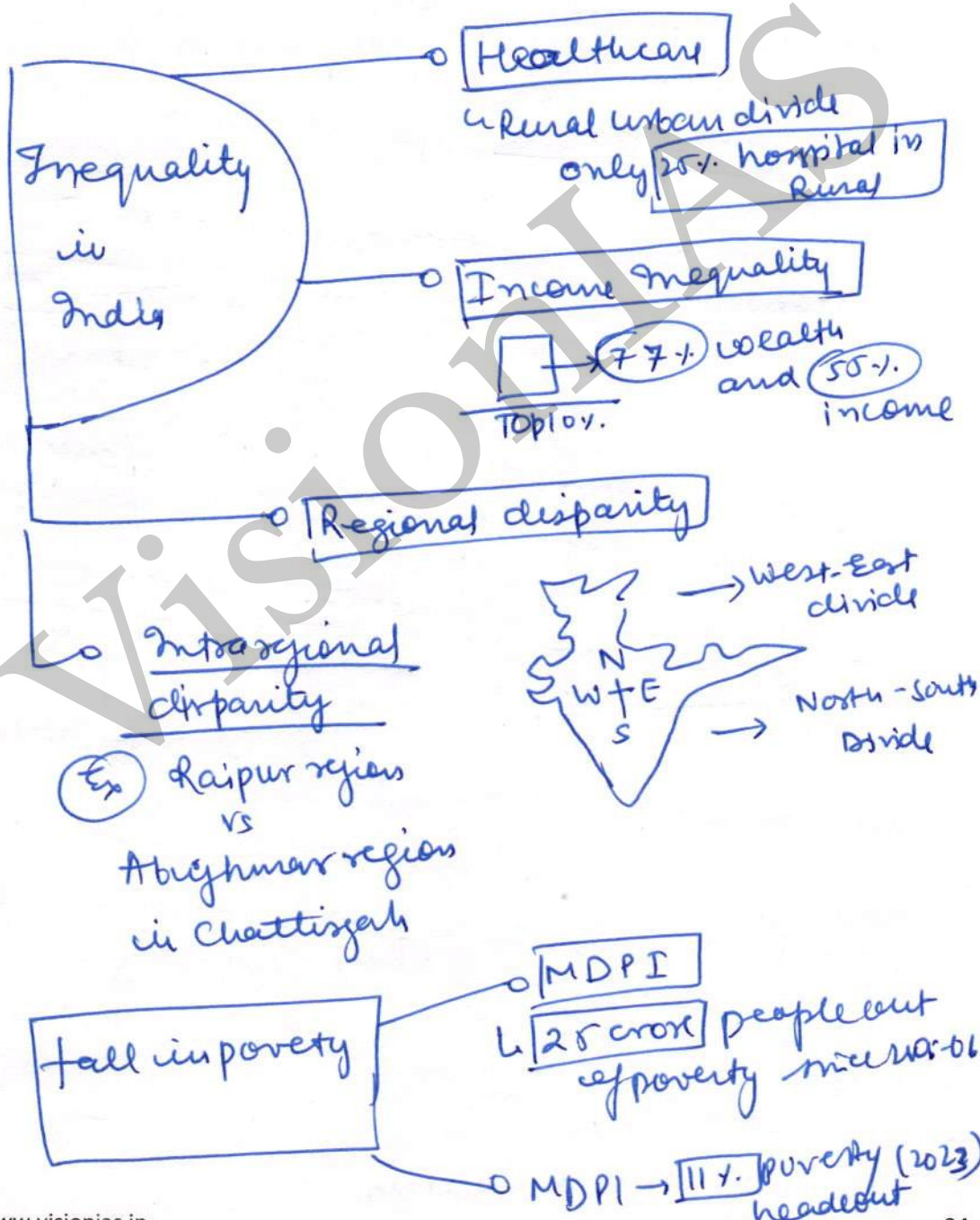
समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

Inequality in India is one of the highest in the world, according to World Inequality Report.



Reasons behind Inequality

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

① Post LPG reforms

↳ Services sector development

② Market reforms

↳ Business and owner development
due to increasing Foreign Investments

③ Fall in Agriculture growth

↳ erode 50% of employment.

④ Inefficiency of Poverty Alleviation program

Ex → MGNREGA → wages → delay
→ lower than
minimum wage

⑤ Inefficiency of Land Reforms

Ex → only Kerala & West Bengal succeeded
to some extent.

⑥ High population growth rate

↳ lack of employment creation

Ex → 10% youth unemployment.

For Inclusive Growth, India has to adhere

to ideals of DPSP (Art 39(a), (b)) and
have to invest in human capital and
employment creation.

11.

ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Buddhism which originated with DharmaChakra parvanta of Ancient Buddha in 6th Century B.C. started to decline in Medieval India.

Dynamic between Brahminism & Buddhism

Competitive

↳ TO gain patronage of Kings

↳ TO gain more followers.

↳ Buddhism in Mahayana adopted Sanskrit to enhance their stature

↳ Hinduism/Brahminism incorporated Buddha as an Avatar of Vishnu

Hinduism	→ Supported Kaumkand
	→ caste hierarchy
Buddhism	→ following Madhyam Marga
	→ No caste distinction.

Hostile dynamic

- ↳ Kings & Rulers who supported one religion became antagonistic to other.

Ex → Pushyamitra Shunga.

↳ Shashanka Gauda

→ Bodhi tree destroyed.

Impact

- ↳ Migration of Buddhism from India

- ↳ Destruction increased in Foreign Attacks

Ex:- Bakhtyar Khilji & Nalanda

- ↳ Conversion of sacred spaces

Ex) Slave dynasty modified Buddhist Hindu temples into mosques

- ↳ Followers of Mahayana & Tantric Buddhism converted to Brahmanism owing to increasing similarity.

- ↳ Development of Hindu temples and Architecture

Nagara school

Dravidian school.

↳ Contemporary

① India Secular Country → space for all.

② Buddhist heritage conserved.

(Ex) Sarnath Stupa - World heritage site

③ Constitutional Safeguards
(Art (24-28))

④ Soft power

↳ Cultural / Buddhist diplomacy

ASEAN

Mongolia

(Ex) Kangyur diplomacy

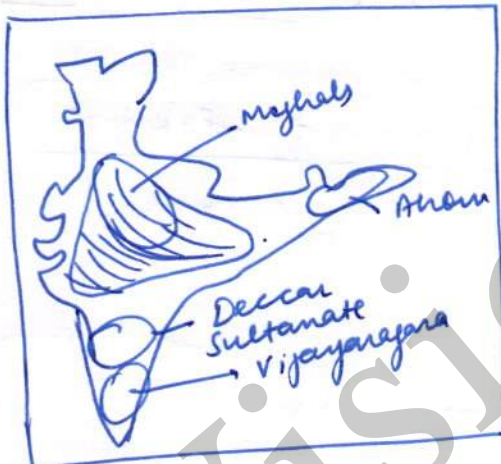
India continues to be a multicultural society, has provided refuge to Tibetan Buddhist and Buddhist art & culture while being a majority Hindu society.

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 में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India during Medieval period was a fragmented polity and has plethora of Culture, subcultures. This can be seen in the works of European travellers.



Foreign travellers Accounts

- ↳ Arrived with Arrival of European Traders
- ↳ Age of Exploration and voyage in Europe.
- ↳ Magellan's adventure and exploration
- ↳ Age of Renaissance & curiosity to learn about other culture.
- ↳ Discovery of route to India by Vasco De gama.

Accounts of Travellers about India

① Polity of the time

↳ Talked about the ruling class.

(Ex) Niccolò de Conti → Vijayanagara.

↳ Wealth of the Treasury

↳ Majestic temples and Palaces

(Ex) Vijayanagar - Hampi was compared with Athens and Rome

↳ Description of Territories of Empire
and fight / conquest for same.

② Socio-Economic Condition

↳ Talked about the economy, trade
and wealth of citizens.

(Ex) Joseph Baptiste Tavernier.

↳ Deep class inequality and Rural
urban divide.

(Ex) →

- ↳ Existence of Slaves and Slave trade.
- ↳ Existence of Devadasi system
- ↳ Presence of ports, custom officials
- ↳ Main source of income of Empires was Agriculture rent.

NOT totally / reliable Accounts

- ↳ As Looked at the society from "Eurocentric" approach.
- ↳ Sometimes Racist attitudes and explanation
- ↳ lack of Comprehensive knowledge — based on superficial explanation of cities.

Nevertheless, account of European, Arab travellers along with the indigenous accounts of the time, numismatics, architecture etc. have helped in developing a clear overview of the times.

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

British won in Battle of Plassey, 1757
and defeated Shiry-ud-daulah, hence
de-facto controlling the polity of Bengal
Suba.

Significance in course of Indian history

- ① Advent of a European power
in India apart from limited
portuguese control on west coast.
- ② Gained Zamindari rights of
three districts
- ③ Huge war booty and which helped
in financing Southern expeditions
of British.
- ④ Decided / De-facto control over
trade from Bengal

— Large trading firms

→ Misuse of dastaks

→ huge wealth earned by Company officials.

⑤ Later on → Dual Govt after Treaty of Allahabad. (1764)

Significance in world history

① Emergence of Britain as superpower

Naval Superiority → East India Company.

② Earnings from Bengal Suba and Leavings helped in later defeating French power in India in 3 Carnatic War.

③ Decided that Britain will be the future superpower in India and in East.

④ Development and growth of Britain

Exports to Indian market

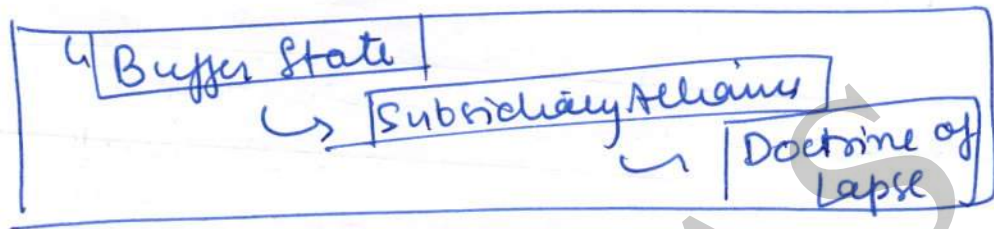
Cheap imports from India

de-industrialisation of India

Rack-Rent

↳ Later on, British defeated Dutch in Battle of Bedara and Dutch remained limited to South-East Asia.

↳ British started expanding into India



↳ This was the start of "policy of Aggrandisement" of East India Company.

The policy only changed after 1857 war of independence, from then on British power limited to economic exploitation and Divide & rule policy in India

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 नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Partition in 1947 ~~was~~ the most darkest chapter in Indian History as it lead to Deaths of millions, deep Communalism and regional antagonism in South Asia.

Refugees in Punjab

- ↳ Millions died
- ↳ One of the largest exodus
- ↳ Challenge of providing food, water, housing.
- ↳ Borders crossed fields, homes, villages etc.
- ↳ Deep distrust and communalism
- ↳ Most vulnerable were women and children.

Refugees of Bengal

- ↳ had more difficulty in rehabilitation

↳ Geographical issues

↳ Rivers as borders

↳ Tribal areas

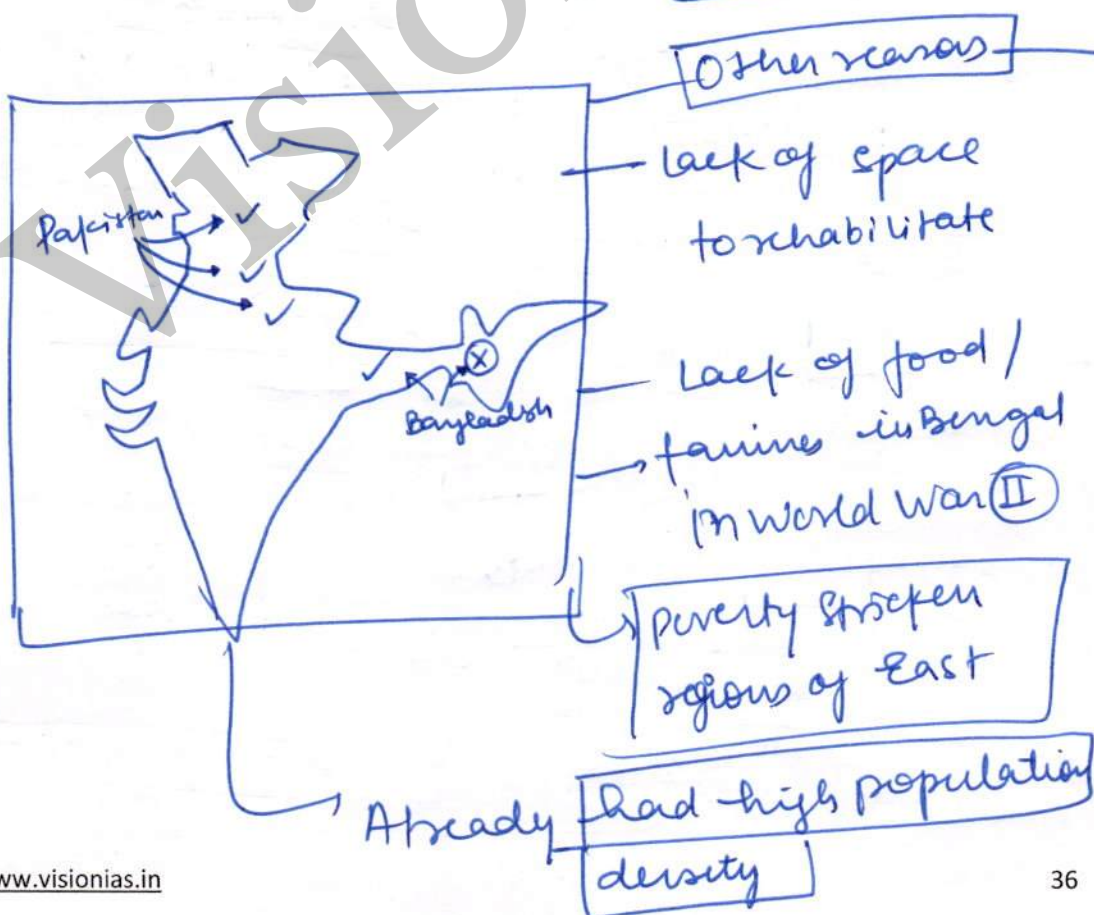
↳ deep lake and territorial
↳ Not allowed to settle/rehabilitate

↳ Lack of administration

↳ Delhi closer to Punjab
↳ relatively better administration

↳ Communalism and killings

↳ Apathy of Pakistani Authorities in controlling law & order



The Efforts made by Indian Govt.

↳ Constitution : Art 4-11 : Citizenship granted.

↳ Shelter and relief camps

↳ Distribution of land & properties to communities.

↳ Border relations (Ex) Atrai-Wayha Sanghaata Express

↳ Land Boundary settlements.

Pending issues

- ① Terrorism and lack of trust
- ② Most un-integrated region of world.
- ③ lack of movement / mobility to connect with their part.

SAARC, BIMSTEC and Indus Water Treaty provides venue for India to peacefully resolve disputes and integrate the regions better to ensure social-economic & cultural development

15.

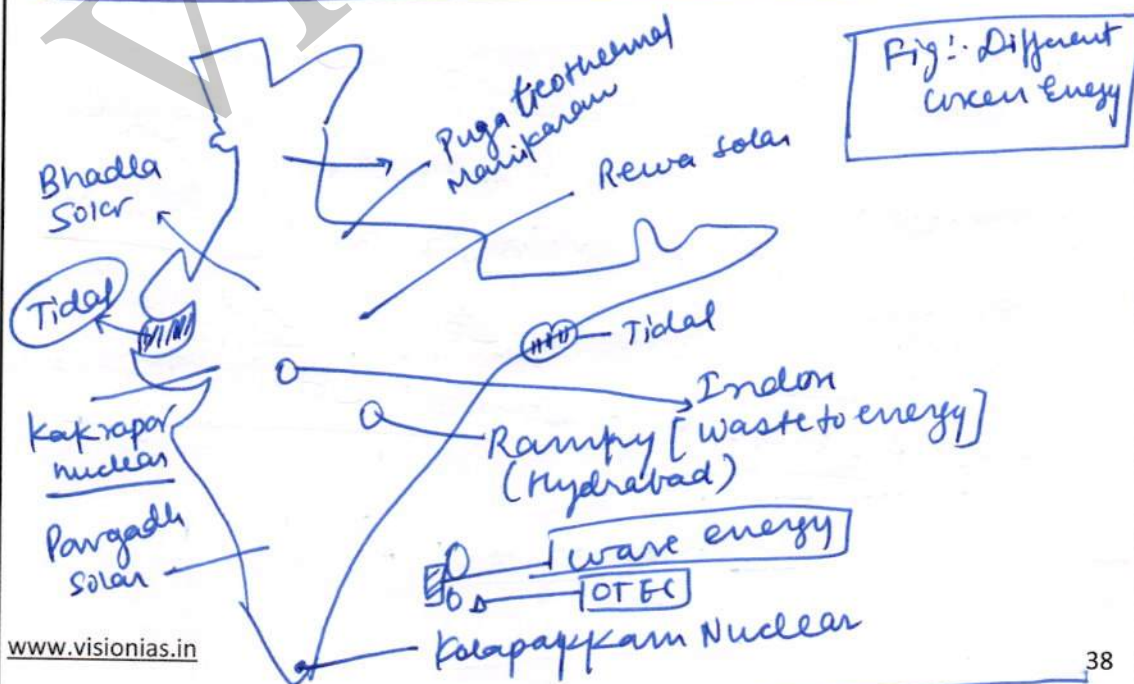
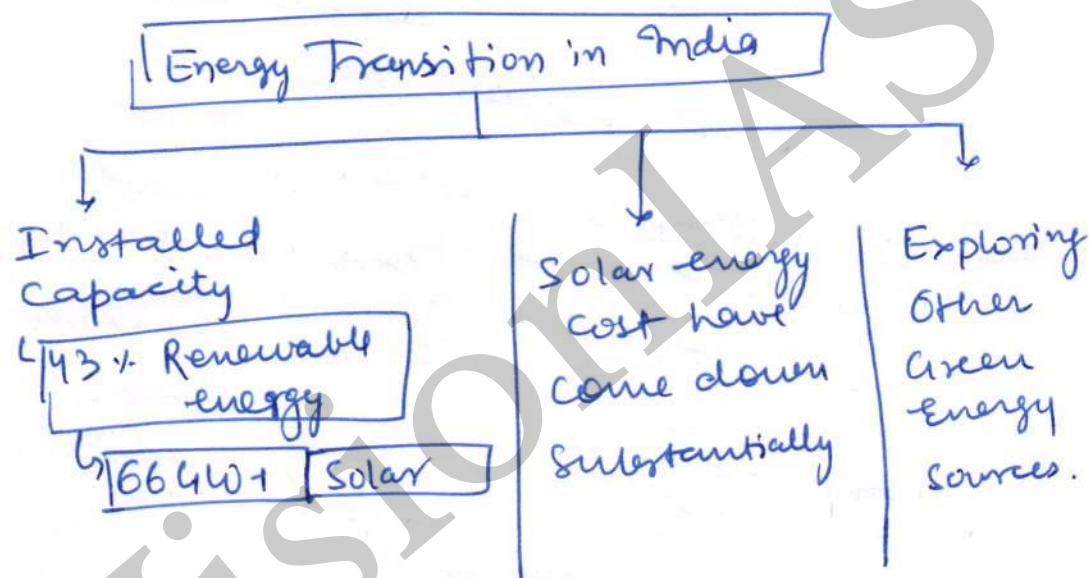
भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

India currently have 68% dependence on Coal for its energy needs but is gradually transitioning to Green Energy



Economic costs of transition from coal to green

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

↳ Cost in Infrastructure development

①

↳ Transmission lines

↳ Power plants

② Cost in Development of Battery storage capacity

↳ Issue of seasonal fluctuations with green energy.

③

Cost of Manufacturing

↳ Mostly dependent on imports

↳ need to develop domestic manufacturing capabilities.

④ Energy cost → usually green energy cost more than coal

⑤ Industries → MSME - highly cost sensitive
(Ex) → 40% of the exports through MSMEs.

Social costs of transition from coal to green

① Charges of household electricity increases.

② Increased fiscal cost - financed through taxes and borrowings → finally on people

- ③ Poor people mostly dependent on coal firewood for their livelihood
↳ Cheapest energy source for hawker etc.

Benefits of Green Energy

- ① GHG emissions & pollution reduction

- ② Regional development
↳ areas of solar, wind power parks
↳ will attract Industries
↳ gainful employment.

↳ Rewa Solar park and Bundelkhand region of M.P.

- ③ Achievement of INDCs of Paris climate Agreement.

India has focussed initiative for various green energy development.

India is on its way to achieve its NDC.

For a Viksit Bharat @ 2047 & a Net zero Bharat @ 2070, Green Energy

is a sine qua non.

16.

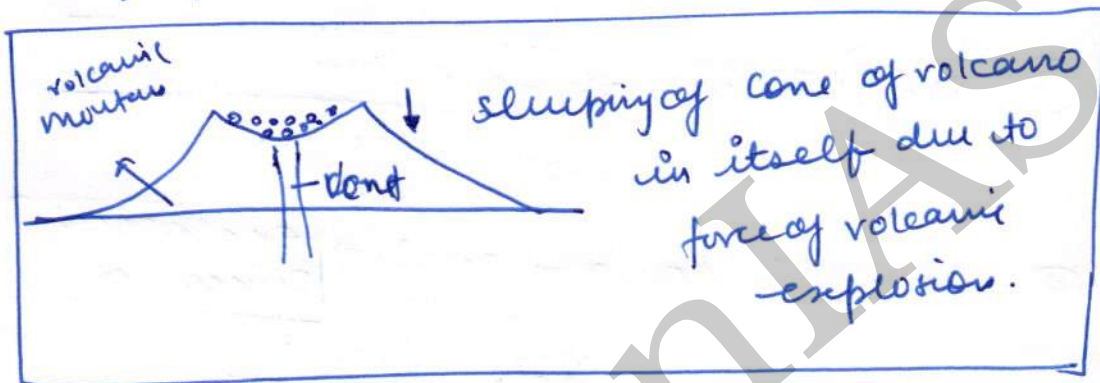
ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Volcanic Calderas are the result of explosive volcanoes associated with highly acidic, and silica rich magma.



- ① These volcanoes are associated with Plate interaction and boundaries
(Ex) → Calderas of Japan.
- ② Are Andesitic or Silica rich in origin.
- ③ Collapse of volcanic mount and opening in itself creates a Volcanic Crater
- ④ Regions of severe volcanoes
(Ex) → Krakatoa in Indonesia

Contribution to scenic beauty

- ① Formation of crater lakes
- ② Formation of Sulphur lakes and unique landscapes.
(Ex) Mountain Ijen in Indonesia.
- ③ Development of Adventure tourism in the region.
- ④ Volcanic lava → cools → ecological succession
helps in development of next habitat and ecosystem
- ⑤ Unique Biodiversity along with large mountain features.

Other importance

- ↳ Sulphur mining region
- ↳ formation of regur soils
- ↳ helps in study of interior of Earth

India does not have any such volcanoes.
But Pacific Ring of fire is famous for many such Calderas.

↳ Indonesia has lots of caldera
(Ex) Anak Krakatau.

Richard Fisher, Geographer stated that These volcanoes are manifestation of interior heat engine of Earth, and helps in development of Ecology, landforms, Agriculture etc.

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

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

Rising Global Temperature according to IPCC report will cross 1.5°C limit by 2030s. This will intensify the heat waves globally.

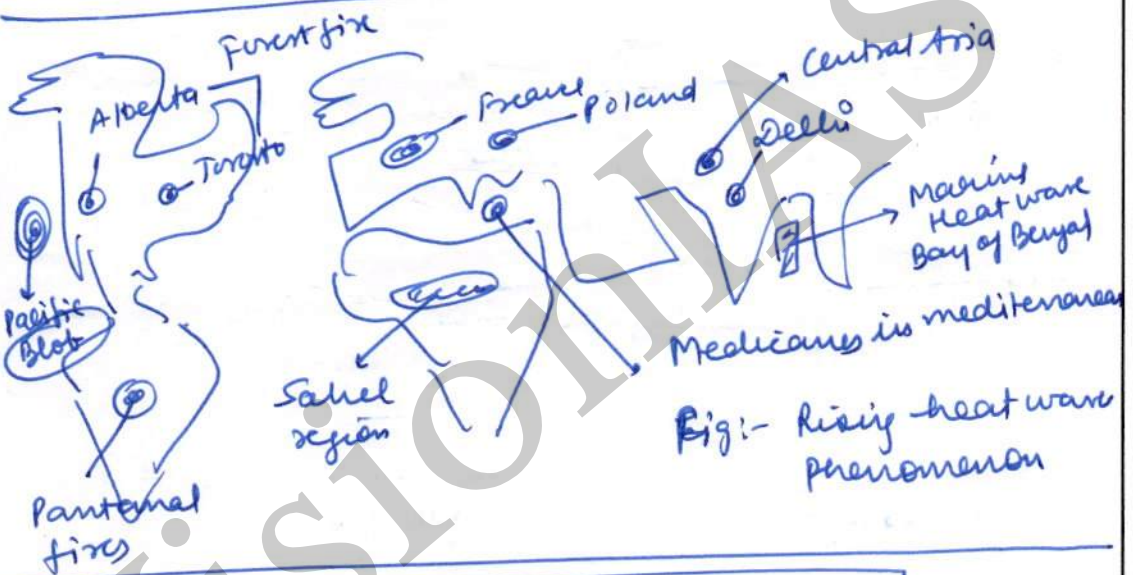


Fig:- Rising heat wave phenomenon

Reasons behind Rising Heat waves

① Rising Surface temperature

- ↳ 1.4°C rise in temperature since 1880s
- ↳ Increased heat waves

② High pressure Anticyclonic systems

- ↳ Exacerbate the heat waves
(as in Delhi - prolonged heat wave)

③ Arctic Amplification

↳ weakening polar vortex and slowing
down of jet streams

↳ prolonged induced High pressure cells
due to meandering Rossby waves.

↳ Intensity heat wave - (Ex) Heatwave
in Europe

"Omega Blocking"

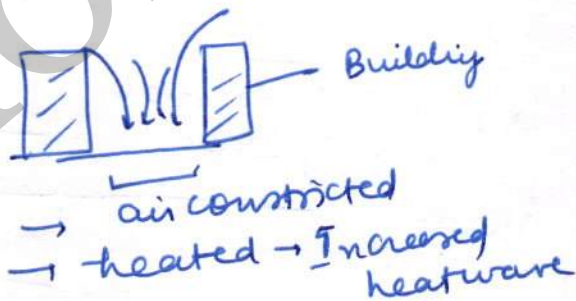
④ Urban Heat Island

↳ Concretisation of the surface

↳ Increased heat absorption

↳ High sensible heat in Urban region
ex:- High Bowen ratio

↳ Venturi effect



⑤ Wetlands & waterbodies

↳ destruction & lack of moderating effect.

⑥ Marine heatwave — due to rising mean
sea temperature — loss of Coral reefs
[>80% damaged]

Impact of Global Food Security

① Global warming → fall in productivity

→ RBI report 20% fall in grain productivity by 2050

② Drying up watersheds

Increased Capillary action

↓
Soil Salinisation

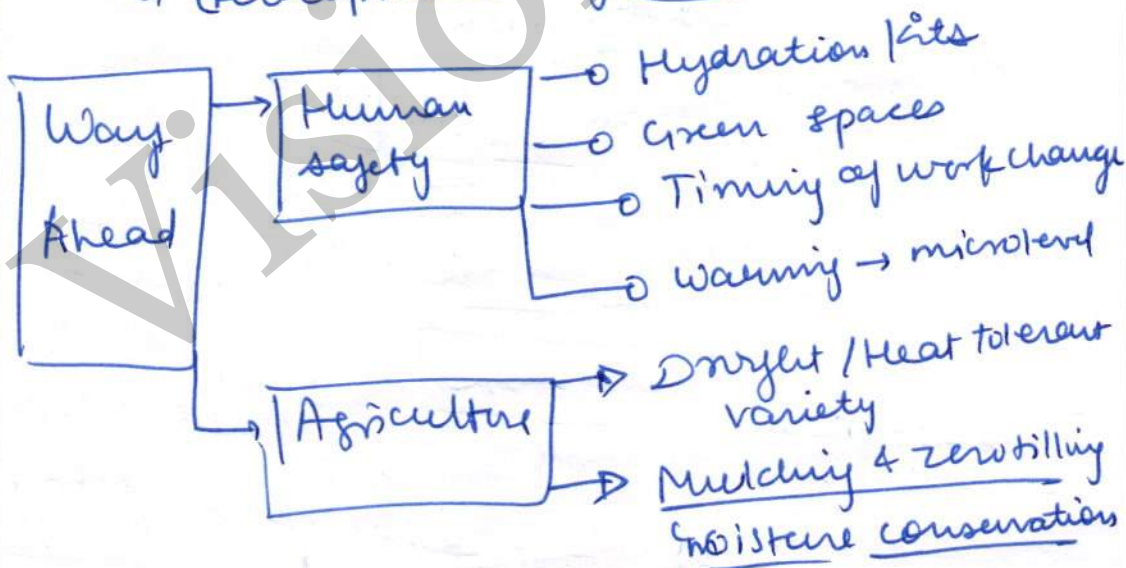
↓
lack of irrigation

→ Soil desertification

Loss of food productivity.

③ Increased sunlight / insolation / Heat

↳ development of pests



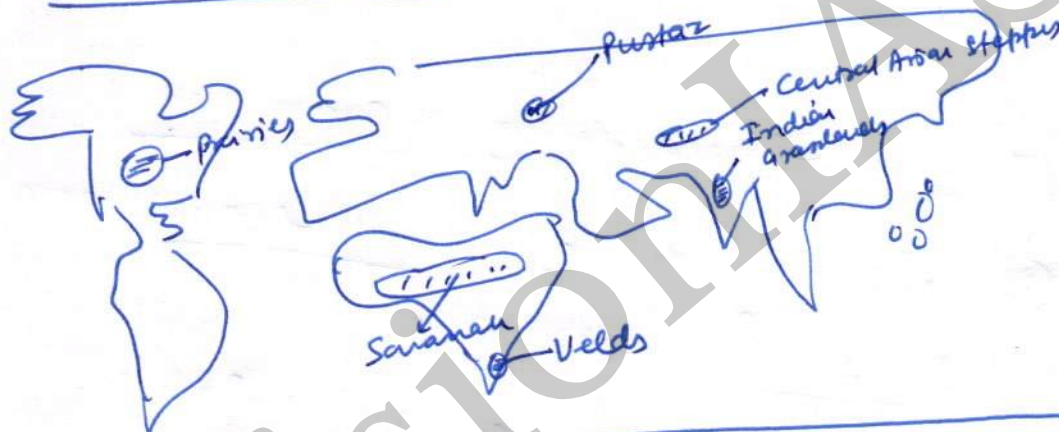
To ensure sustainable development way
⑭, Heat waves have to be dealt with effective adaptation and mitigation techniques.

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)

Grassland Biome is usually considered to be a low productivity biome but has immense Biodiversity and ecosystem services

Grassland Biome



Characteristics of Grassland Biome

- ↳ Grasses and low lying trees interspersed
- ↳ Support its own habitat & Keystone species

Ex:- Lions in African Savanna

Ex:- Tiger in Indian Grasslands and Lions in Gir

- ↳ Source of Carbon sequestration

↳ Support indigenous communities
↳ (ex) Maldhari of Barni Grasslands.

↳ Support grazing animals

↳ Areas of prospective renewable energy plants development

↳ prospective areas of wind farms.

Threats faced to Barni Grassland

① Development of power plants and other infrastructure

↳ destruction of unique habitat.

② Over Grazing is an issue

↳ cattle proliferation

↳ leads to increased runoff and erosion

③ Due to desertification

↳ expansion of deserts due to global warming and temperatures

④ Monsoon erraticity

↳ fall in overall rainfall and prolonged drought seasons.

(Ex) Drying up of grasses.
↳ migration of species.

↳ Dry seasons also result in increased vulnerability to fires.

Way Ahead — Treating Grasslands not as wastelands

- ↳ (EIA) before developmental works.
- ↳ Sustainable livelihood to indigenous community.
- ↳ International cooperation & best practices of conservation.

(Ex) Protected areas — grasslands.

India has large area under grassland lands and is important region of dryland farming. Hence, must be sustainably planned for its use.

19.

धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

India follows a positive form of secularism. i.e. principled distance and promotion of all religions.

Challenge Inter-religious domination

- ① Article [25] → Right to freedom of religion in personal sphere
- ② Article [26] → Collective Right to freedom of managing religious affairs.
- ③ Art [27, 28] → No force to pay for promotion of one religion.
 (no mandatory religious instruction in public institutions)

④ Multicultural & pluralistic society

- ↳ presence of diverse ideas & traditions
- ↳ Personal laws to manage personal affairs.

⑤ Space to all religion

- ↳ Govt. promotes all religions
- ↳ Hajj services & Temple construction

⑥ Restrict Majoritarian tendencies

⑦ Preserve Tribal Cultures

- ↳ Sama religion or Adivasi worshipping
- ↳ Sacred Groves - Adivasi tribes.

Intra-religious Domination : Challenge by Secularism

- ① Art 25(2) → Regulate Hindu Temples to ensure social justice and rights of SC/ST community

② States manage Temple management bodies

- ↳ Supreme Court considers it as secular function.

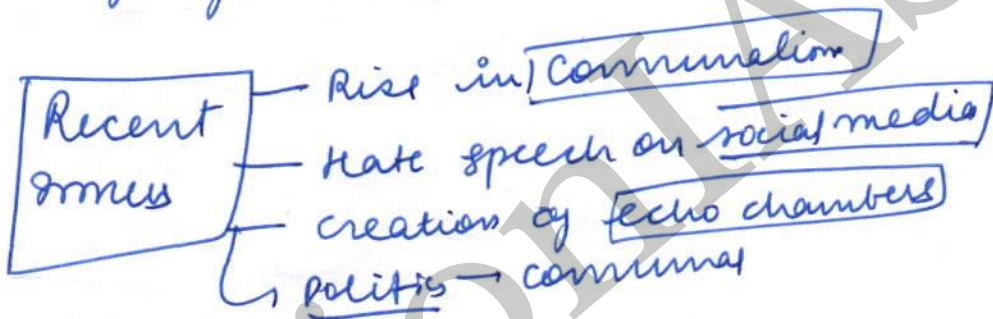
③ Triple Talag Case

↳ Supreme Court reiterated "principled",
distansy

↳ can interfere if not essential religious practice

④ Fundamental Rights Primary

↳ Freedom of religion must not go against individual liberty, public order



India is a salad bowl of cultures and have integrated all the religions that made it its home.

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

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

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

15

Indian Cities are facing issues of declining social capital due to inequality and exclusionary infrastructure.

Inequality in Cities

① Slum population

↳ 30-1% of population in urban areas live in slums.

② Development of urban sprawl and squatters

↳ due to lack of low income housing.

③ Displacement due to development

↳ removal of encroachments, slums without notices and rehabilitation

④ Rising Gig Economy

↳ lack of social security net

↳ lack of fair remuneration

↳ Difficult working hours

Social Exclusions

① Caste → morphed into class

(Ex:) lower castes

low skills & education

low income
urban
class

lower paying jobs

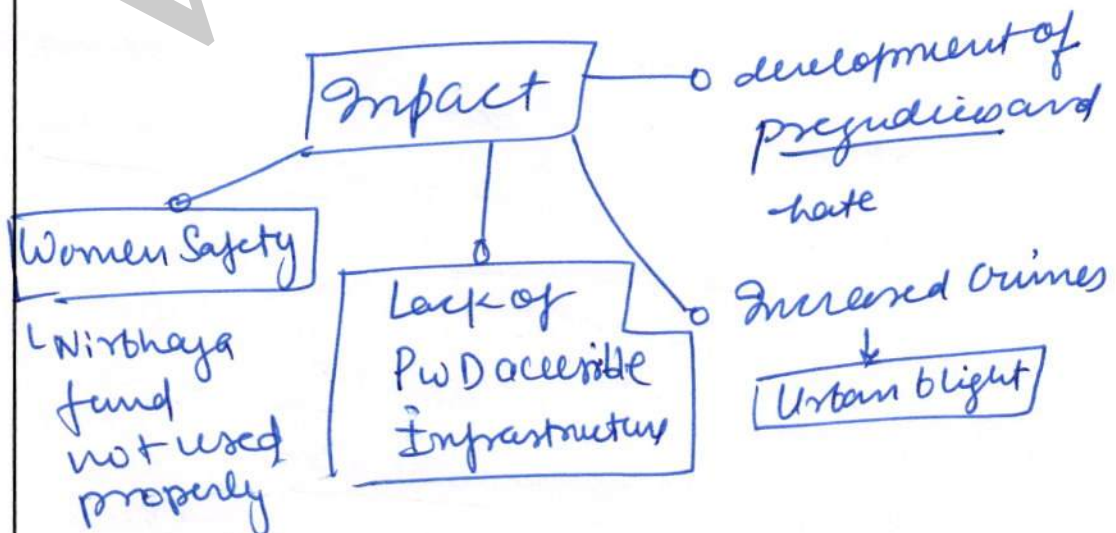
② Ghettoization

↳ areas of low income households
↳ lack of amenities & services.

(Ex) → East Delhi — Tanker Economy

③ Gated society in Rural Urban fringe

↳ further excludes the low income households from high income.



↳ low women labour force participation
↳ most of the migrant women indulged
in menial works in cities.

↳ high level of Malnourishment and food
insecurity in slum areas.

↳ high level of Communicable diseases and
Unhygienic condition in slums.

Through Smart Cities mission, AMRUT
and PM-Jan Awas Yojana. Govt. trying to
improve Urban liveability

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



VisionIAS