



**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. : 01203838

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AAYUSH SAINI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

24-08-24

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

केंद्र  
Centre Bhai Joga School,  
Karan Bagh.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

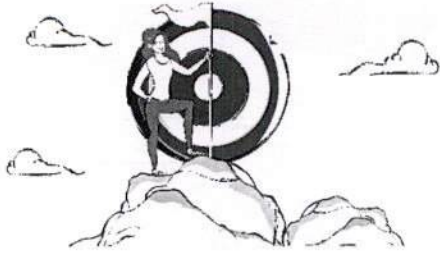
Arji

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important Instructions</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु 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)		
<b>सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b>					



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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)

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

There are close to 550 tribal groups existing in India with ~~various~~ <sup>diverse</sup> cultural and traditional values.

Tribal Art ⇒ Cultural perspectives

1) Crafts are being made from forest products

— Shows their unique & cultural relation with the forest.

2) Paintings are made using natural products and depicts

— Day to day life  
— Festivities  
— Rituals

(Eg): Phad painting of Jharkhand shows after life rituals

Tribal Art ⇒ Value of  
Indian Tribal  
Communities

1) Group Cohesiveness

Ⓞ: Warli Art depicts individual  
holding hands

2) Dance and music - to pray to  
local land and practicing tradition

Ⓞ: Seeking ~~of~~ blessing by dancing  
~~of~~ before going for hunt  
(Santhal tribe)

3) Worshipping nature ≠ using  
only fallen produce to practice

art. Ⓞ: Khond tribe.

4) Art of traditional healing using  
forest produce for making medicines.

There's a need for  
Cultural mapping of the tribal  
groups and subsequently planning  
for their preservation

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

Uniques ideologies and approaches to protest against the British rule resulted in suppression of Britishers from multiple dimensions. Some followed Constitutional methods other became revolutionaries.

Similarities in Gandhi - Nehru ideology

- 1) Both were largely non-violent in their approaches
- 2) Both sought the participation of masses for overturning British rule (Eg): during QIY.
- 3) Both were against societal iniquities and appealed masses to target down towards a Common goal

- 1) Both were critical towards  
democratic setup (though difference  
in both existed)

### Contrasting features

- 1) Nehru was socialistic in character.  
Gandhi Ji praised for local government  
governance system.
- 2) Nehru agreed to follow  
Constitutional methods (Election  
participation)  
Gandhi Ji opted the method of  
satyagrah to  
raise voice.
- 3) Nehru was in favour of industrialisation  
and, globalization and modern education  
Gandhi Ji was bit conservative in  
this regard.
- 4) Sense of protest has outrightly  
non-violent character for Gandhi Ji.  
Nehru vouched for active resistance.  
allowing violence at some instances.  
Despite, difference.  
Gandhi Ji made Nehru his  
successor.

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

Rapid delocalization took place after WWII ended in 1945 due to change in socio-political and economical setup of the geopolitics

Key factors for acceleration of decolonization

1) Change in world order

- US and USSR emerged as prominent power (favoured decolonization)
- Decline in Britain's and France's hegemony (largest colonizers)
- Formation of multilateral institutions (United Nations) (favoured decolonization)

## 2) Change in Economic setup

- large resources lost for allied power { unwilling for holding colonies }

## 3) Social factors

- Rise in nationalistic movements in the colonies.
- Image of a "white man" degraded in mind of people,

## 4) Other factors

- humiliations for British and French in Suez crisis (1955)
- Rise of Global South

↳ Non Aligned movement  
(called for decolonization)

Despite decolonization,  
number of  nations  faced  
 neo-imperialism,  partitions and  
 misadministrations; whose  impacts  
 are visible  even  today.

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

Urban centres are growing rapidly to cater rapid urbanization [50% population by 2050]. This is leading to over-exploitation of natural resources.

Human encroachments of water bodies

- Diversions for agriculture/aquaculture
- Reclamation of land for infrastructure construction
- Hampering catchment area with extreme concretization
- To give way to tourist activities around water bodies

Impacts

1) Environmental impact

- loss of flora - fauna

(E): Dam construction restricts  
fisheries movement

- Rise in events such as Heat-waves  
due to decline in cooling effect

## 2) Extreme events

- Urban flooding - due to mismanagement  
of catchments (E) 2020  
Hyderabad

- Drought Conditions - (E): Chennai

## 3) Economic losses

- Decline in fisheries due to pollution  
and encroachments

- Decline in tourism

## 4) Social losses

- demeaning ecocentrism

- loss of culture (E): Chhattisgarh

There's a need to  
deeply ~~incorporate~~<sup>ingrain</sup> the ideology.

LIFE (lifestyle for environment) to  
preserve these water bodies in  
Urban centers

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

Transportation systems  
helps in marketing, movements  
and regional developments ⇒  
Acts as a lifeline of economy

Physical features  
influencing transportation

1) Water rich regions ⇒ better  
waterways

(eg): West Bengal (National waterways  
1)

2) Plains ⇒ helps in expansion  
of roads / railways

(eg): Ganga plain most dense  
road/rail network

3) Uneven Topography ⇒ Better  
air services as compared to  
plains

(Eg): Helicopter services in  
Himachal

4) Mineral resources → location of  
resources helps in developing  
the local ~~with~~ transport network  
for mobilization

(Eg): DRSCs from coal-iron  
bearing regions

### Way forward

1) Interlink the transport networks  
to prevent slows functioning

(Eg): Multimodal projects

2) Augment initiatives like Jyoti-Shakti

3) Healthy balance between development  
and environment protection

Current 14% <sup>of GDP</sup> ⇒ logistical  
Cost needs to be brought down  
to 7-8%

6.

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

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

10

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

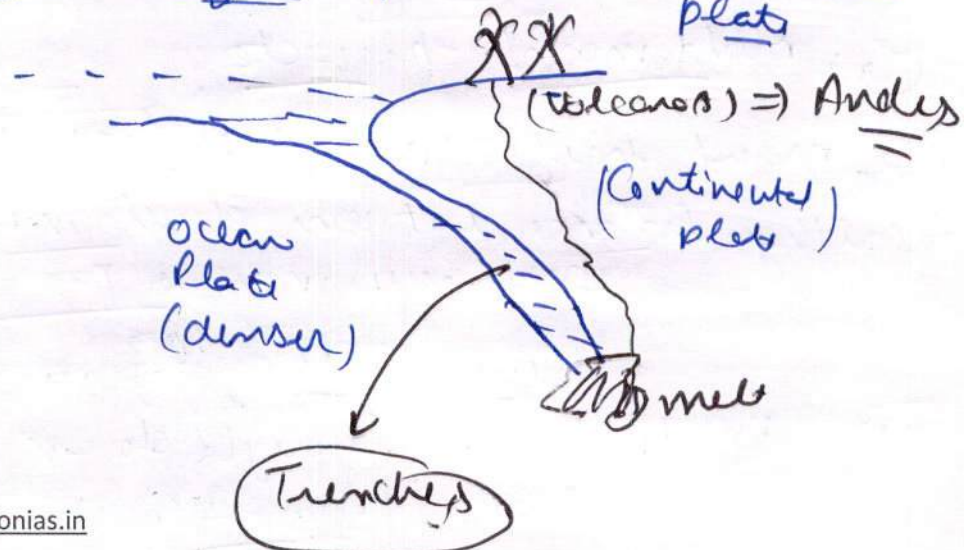
Ocean trenches are the unique low lying features whose depth is several thousands meters that greater than the other local features.

Formation of Trenches

Forms at Convergent boundaries

When ocean plate submerges down the continental plate

(Eg): Nazca plate - South America plate



## Significant characteristics

- 1) Often accompanied by volcanic activity at the sea-level due to melting of ocean plate  
(Eg): Andes mountain
- 2) great depths provides for distinct reliefs and flora-fauna as compared to other local features.
- 3) Acts as a point of Earthquake activity  $\Rightarrow$  Tsunami could also occur through these points.
- 4) Attracts hundreds of tourists for diving using specialized vessel.  
(Eg): Expedition of Mariano Trench.

Further, ocean mapping being undertaken by Nippon foundations and UNESCO will further reveal more such features of these trenches.

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

②

Recent, unprecedented cloud burst in Wayanad led to the unfortunate demise of more than 200 people.

Reasons for increasing number of extreme rainfall

1) Global warming - changing the rainfall pattern of India.

(Eg): heavy rainfall followed by Monsoon break.

2) Urbanization - Acts as urban heat dome  $\Rightarrow$  attracts clouds.

(Eg): 2020 Hyderabad floods.

3) Extreme weather patterns - cyclones

becoming more prominent  $\Rightarrow$   
more extreme rainfall events in BoB.

4) Change in Topography leading to  
change in wind directions.

(Eg): Accumulation of cloud over  
the valley due to high wind rip  
arising due to human activities.

Socio-economic  
impacts

1) Loss of Agricultural productivity  
(Eg: Heavy rain impacts coffee beans)

2) Infrastructural damages and loss  
of lives (Eg): Extreme rainfall of  
Manali in 2023

3) Migrations rising  $\Rightarrow$  From Himalays  
to plains.

4) Increase in disasters { Flooding  
Agriculture  
crisis  
Landslide

India needs to move ~~etc~~  
towards ensemble model of  
weather prediction and must provide  
for disaster calendar to  
mitigate

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

②

As per McKinsey, Indian women contributes merely 17% to ~~global~~ economy India's GDP against global average of 34%

Largest working-age population potentials

- To emerge as next manufacturing hub
- To tap in China+1 strategy
- To provide boost to service sector
- For depopulating the agricultural sector and improving per capita productivity

Current condition of women

- 1) PLFS shows 37% of women working (2022-23)
- 2) 85% of rural women are in primary sector
- 3) 80% in informal sector
- 4) Patriarchy, glass ceiling and pink collarization exists

Cannot afford low participation of women

- 1) Extra burden on working population (more dependency)
- 2) Lesser number of workers
- 3) Against India's vision of women led-development (A-20)
- 4) Less empowered women

Way Forward

- 1) Upgrade employability
  - ↙ skilling (DAY-NRLM)
  - ↘ better finance availability (S) : Stand up India
- 2) Augment SGP led microenterprises
- 3) Attitudinal change to allow women to work [ skooling ] NGOs

As Swami Vivekananda also said like bird cannot fly with one wing, nation cannot develop without women participation

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

Castes are endogenous groups, sharing common names and traditionally practicing common occupations. There are > 3000 Jatis in India.

Progressive secularization of Caste

Yes

1) Economic factors

- Post liberalization economy is based on merit and not on caste.
- Better access to financial resources irrespective of caste.

2) Social factors

- Industrialization, Urbanization and westernization
- Inter caste and inter-religion marriages

are on the rise.

### 3) Legal / Political factor

- Dalit-Muslim groupings in U.P  
based on their backwardness.
- Ideology of secularism through  
fundamental rights
- SC/ST Act (etc).

No

- 1) Caste based politics still prevails  
(Eg): Jats politically excluded Muslims  
after Muzaffarnagar violence 2013
- 2) Political Mobilizations - (Eg): Mass  
movement for Marathas reservation.
- 3) Violence and social exclusions  
(Eg): Boycott of Dalit men PDS in  
Patan district by upper Caste.

Thus there exists  
a paradoxical situation

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

Recent report by World Inequality Lab provided that 1% of India's wealthiest holds 42% of total wealth.

Fall in Overall Poverty

1) MPI report by NITI Aayog  
↳ 25 million people taken out from poverty since 2014  
↳ MPI down to 11% now.

2) Rise in employment opportunities by better education and skill initiatives

3) Food security supports - PM AKAAY

But inequality is rising

1) Post liberalization effects.

(only 32% wealth was held by Top 1%)

- provided for unequal opportunities
  - ⊗ Urban centres grew
  - ⊗ Agriculture sector fell
  - ⊗ service sector got boost

2) Wide disparities

- Urban - Rural
- Male - female
- Inter states
- SC/ST
- Caste based

⊗ Due to Socio-Political factors

3) Skilling related setbacks

- only 2% skilled → creating mass inequality

4) Corruption / Political / misadministration  
nexus  
are yet another causes

5) Skipping of Industrial sector ⇒  
direct jump from primary to  
Service sector

Skill development,  
boost to manufacturing sector and  
augmentation of FPIs could help in  
reversing the inequality

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

Buddhism initially emerged as a counter ideology to Brahminism, rejecting social structures and rituals. But sooner the difference started showing.

Competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism

1) Funding:

- Both sought the patronages of kings with competition for resources

(E): Satvahanas patronized both

- Both got tax free land allocations

(E): Brahmaneyas and Agrahanas

## 2) Followers

- Kings patronized both for political interests
- Generally large landholders and merchants became loyal to both.
- A strict Brahmanism followers also undertook violence against Buddhism.

(Eg): Mihirikula, Suryanulur killed many monks

## 3) Core ideology

- Initial ideology has drastic differences

Buddhism

- ascetic
- No rituals
- Idolatry.
- open to all

Brahmanism

- restricted to upper class
- rituals

Competition existed

- Later overlapping of ideologies further increased competition (Eg): Idolatry by both after Mahabharata 27

## How it led to decline of Buddhism?

- 1) In competition, fell into fallacy of materialism
  - accepted gifts like bohemans (lost the original touch with masses)
- 2) Similar ideologies further over time created the conflict and competition
- 3) Ideologies such as enrollment of lower castes, women and slaves was not acceptable to general masses
- 4) To uphold the supremacy of Brahmanism, many rulers did mass killings.

But despite facing the troubles, Buddhism didn't cease to exist and ideologies of Buddha still finds religion in today's time.

12.

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

15

Even much before the Britishers' advent ~~of~~ for Colonization, number of Europeans came to India. Some for Travel, exploration others for Trade etc.

European travellers and their role in shaping our our understanding

1) Cultural understanding - wrote

detailed account about the

- art

- literature

- Architecture

(Eg): Conti and Barbosa described the grandeur of the temple structures of Vijayanagara.

(Eg): Mohammedi Tibbo  
- Lotus Mahal.

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

2) Political understanding - the laws that run the empire.

- about the rulers

⊕: - Political setup and foundation

⊕ Marco Polo gave detailed account about how Rudram Devi efficiently ruled Kakatiya kingdom.

✱

3) Social understanding

- some picked up the good features of society to project

- others were critical. ⊕: For cepticism

⊕: - Francois Bernier criticized the backwardness of Indian society in comparison to Europe.

- Tavernier ⇒ provided for vibrant social setup, not backward but unique

#### 4) Economy and lifestyle understanding

- described how India's internal and external trade functioned  
{ gold sink of the world }
- The vibrant textile sector (e.g.):  
Muslin, chintz (etc):
- Large employment restricted to  
agriculture

(e.g.): Nesode Tome provided detailed  
account

Pers provided detailed  
account for vijayanagara

It is through these  
accounts of Europeans we get  
a clear image of the dim, with  
vibrant features understanding  
along with critical view of  
few backwardness

13.

1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Battle of Plassey was the first <sup>major</sup> battle fought by on Indian grounds by Britishers. It led to starting of British rule in India.

Changed the course of Indian History

### 1) Political changes

- slow penetration of Britishers to other parts started
- Took rule under own hands.
- Kings were either made puppets or were outrightly defeated.

### 2) Social changes

- local culture perished or became weak (E): Bengali saree.

- Traditional Education slowly got demeaned.
- New Societal laws emerged over time after the battle.  
(E): Ban of feminicide and Sati.

### 3) Economic Changes

- ideology of mercantilism started prevailing

Exploitation  
of colony for raw  
materials

Economic  
development  
of home land

- Traditional industry broke down.  
(E): decline of muslin production.
- Agriculture become commercialized  
(E): forced to grow Indigo.

Change of course  
of the world

1) Increase the resource of Britishers (trade and diastaks) ⇒ helped them to Colonized other parts of the world

2) Large number of Indian troops fought for Britishers to deepen the colonization of  
Latin America → South East Asia →

3) Battle of Plassey led to the resource accumulation to suppress other European powers  
French ← Dutch → Portuguese

4) Through the battle, Britishers learned the art of colonizing.

5) Industrialization and globalization bloomed after the Battle ⇒ turning point for the world.

Britishers over the year after 1757 emerged out as the strongest force in the world.

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  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Partition created a huge refugee crises with around 60 million people to be relocated in India.

Why it was more difficult in W.B. as compared to Punjab

1) Economic factor

- Punjab was more agriculturally productive

{ basic needs could have met easily }

- Land availability was over there and in Punjab for allocate to refugees.

2) Geographical factor

- Closeeness of Punjab to Delhi helped in better policy implementation

- Large populations of refugees got ~~also~~ relocated to

Ganga-Yamuna Plain

Delhi  
Western U.P. and  
Ajmer

### 3) Demographic factors

- Population of Punjab and around were mostly Hindus
- Bengal had intermixed Hindus and Muslims

### 4) Social factors

- Bengal took part in freedom struggle more prominently  $\Rightarrow$  the bonding were strong
- Less cultural diversity existed in Bengal after partition  $\Rightarrow$  Sense of brotherhood made it difficult.

## 5) Security reasons

- Punjab border was heavily guarded and movements were regulated
- Bengal kept relatively porous border ⇒ large amount of illegal refugees come in.

## 6) Cultural factors

- Cultural fundamentalism of North East tribes ⇒ disallowed rehabilitation in their lands.

(E): ULFA formation took place  
{1983 ⇒ Nihil violence}

## 7) Political ties

- ~~Bengal~~ local leadership of Bengaladesh was cooperative with India's just after partition when Jinnah's influence was weak.

The harm of improper rehabilitation exist even today.

CAA 2019 is a positive step in this regard

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  
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per our Panchamit goals, we need to slowly move ~~to~~ towards green energy

- 500 GW by 2030
- 50% of total power by renewable by 2030

Economic cost  
of coal to green  
energy transition

- 1) Renewable energy currently is expensive.
- 2) More land is required to setup green energy plants.  
{ Land acquisition cost already very high }  
(e): 100s of hectare of solar plant produce same energy as 10 hectare of coal

3) - Coal is indigenously available.

- For green tech we are dependent on imports

(Eg): Solar panels from China

4) Supply chain developed overtime for coal might become irreversible

(Eg): DRSCs are being made etc. smoother coal supply to thermal power plant

Social cost

1) Unemployment - millions are dependent on coal and mining and transportation

- green energy requires lesser monopoly

2) Further economic backwardness

- since coal bearing regions are already poor (Eg): Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh

3) Cultural harm + coal colonies  
are culturally vibrant (like a  
melting pot of culture)

(eg): Jharkhand coal mines worker unions

But it is important  
to switch

- 1) To meet our INDCs
- 2) Reverse climate change
- 3) Global warming will have more  
socio-economic cost in future.

Way forward

- 1) gradual change { Phase down, not  
Phase out }
- 2) Creating renewable energy plants at  
the locations of Thermal plants.

(eg): { NTPC floating solar plant }  
Telangana

- 3) Augment industrial production of  
green tech to generate employment  
to counter changes.

{ Further } scheme such  
as PM Surya Ghar Pratibha will help

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)

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

Calderas are the large mouths of the volcanos, can be either active or inactive

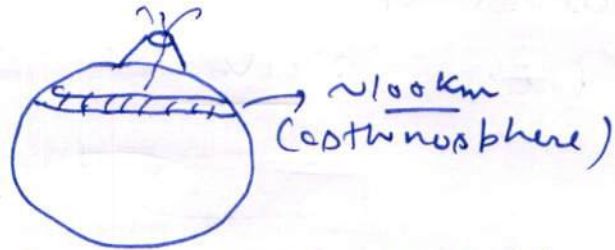


Formation of  
Volcanic Calderas

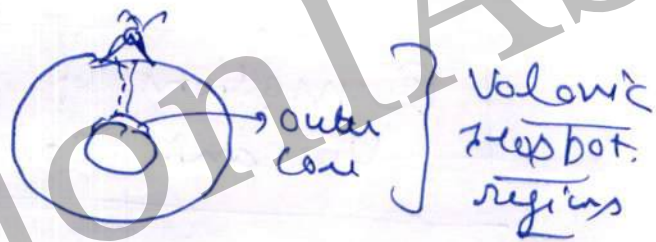
- 1) forms, when the ~~the~~ volcanic burst is very violent,
- 2) The material released as lava, collapses within ~~at~~ the volcano volcano.
- 3) No external features are formed due to ~~the~~ low viscosity of lava with large silica content.

4) Formation could be either from

a) Magma from asthenosphere



b) Could be from deep mantle and outer core (mantle plume)



5) Over the time Caldera fills with sediments and water when volcano becomes inactive,

(e): Loktak lake manipur

Scenic beauty of the region

1) Lakes and Dense forests are the common features of filled Calderas.

(Eg): Unique Phumdi's ecosystem of Loktak Lake, Manipur

2) Active calderas attract million tourists across their presence.

- (Eg): Volcanic Calderas of Guatemala.

3) Usage of drones further enhanced their beauty being projected for people.

4) Regions around active calderas are often dried provides for unique landscape with vibrant dark colour rocks. (Eg): Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia.

India, too must promote its caldera of Loktak ~~to~~ lake to attract more tourists each year to feel its beauty.

17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words)

15

Heat waves is a phenomenon when the temperature of a region rises by about  $\underline{5^\circ\text{C}}$  for consecutive 5 days.

Reasons behind increased frequency and intensity

### 1) Global Warming

- IPCC AR6 states that the global temperature has already touched  $\underline{1.1^\circ\text{C}}$  higher than pre industrial level

(E): Heat waves became prominent in Europe

{Tropicalization of Temperate Climate}

### 2) Urbanization

- Lack of green covers and

extensive concretization leading  
to Urban heat domes ⇒ creating  
more heat waves

3) Industrialization [Increasing]

- Industrialized regions are heat  
chambers of machines and power  
sources

(E): Chotanagpur plateau  
regions  
(Considered Carbon bomb)

4) Deforestation and decline in  
green cover and wetlands

- ~~Other~~ Otherwise provides for  
cooling of the region

(E): Amazon's degradation will  
lead to increase in instances  
of heat waves in delhi

Impact on global  
food security

1) Loss of productivity of the farms

(eg): wheat growing will become difficult to grow in (stripes).

2) Heat waves will reduce marine productivity

- decline in fisheries.

(eg): Recent marine heat waves in Atlantic.

3) Change in cropping pattern => difficult to quickly adapt to.

(eg): Tropicalization of agriculture in temperate.

4) Loss of human productivity working in farms due to heat stressors.

Way forward

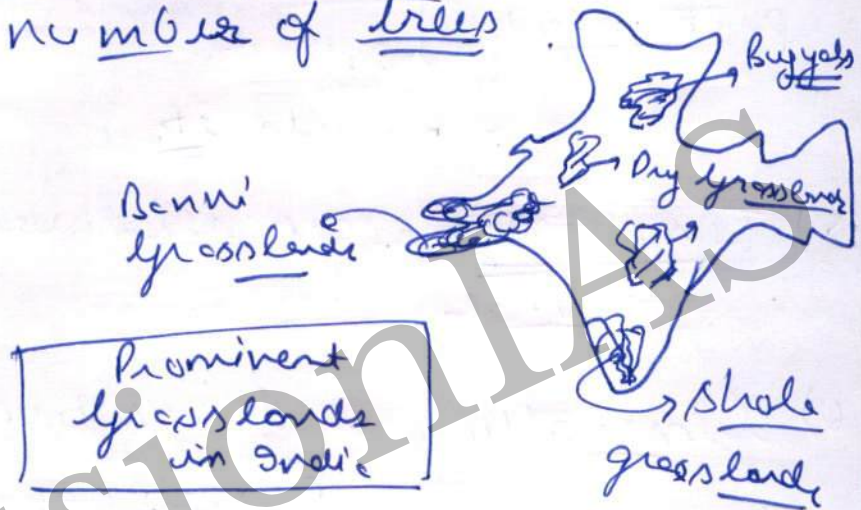
- 1) Expand green covers {follow Bonn challenge}
- 2) Adapt to changes {New crop breeds}
- 3) Net zero as soon as possible (latest by 2050)

Further following the ideology of "LIFE - lifestyle for environment" could help to counter heat waves events.

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

②

Grassland biomes are uniquely categorized ~~as~~ due to prominence of grasses & with lesser number of trees.



Characteristics of grasslands

- 1) lesser rainfall  $\Rightarrow$  not enough to support trees.
- 2) frequent fires  $\Rightarrow$  due to anthropogenic and natural factors  $\Rightarrow$  [good for regeneration]

3) Diverse fauna - large grass pastures

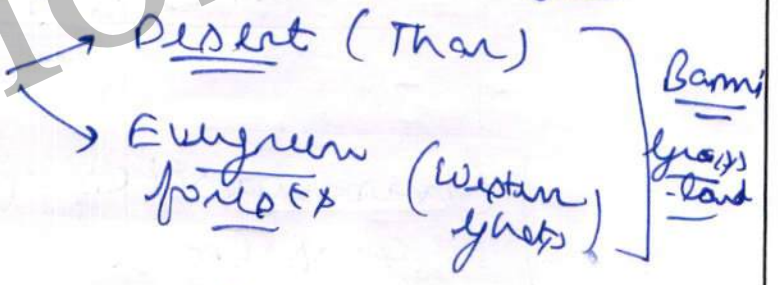
(Eg): Big game country Savanna

4) Borrowing animals are prominent

- Rats
- Rabbits etc

5) Temperatures are relatively higher

6) Generally, a transition zone between



7) Economy => largely pastoral → Cattle, Camels, donkeys etc

(Eg): Kenya Tribes

Threats Posed to Barmi grassland

1) Diversion of land for  
Agriculture

2) Enchoachment due to urbanization  
and industrialization ⇒ leading  
to infrastructure development

3) Rising cases of Heat waves ⇒  
frequent fires and desertification  
{ arising due to global warming }

4) Over grazing at some place leading  
to permanent land degradation

5) Loss of social lives and culture  
of locals due to modernization

Way forward

1) Declare Eco-sensitive zones  
wherever required

2) Ensuring water availability for  
farms / flora

3) Augmenting people's participation  
for restoration

Further, NGOs support  
and CSR activities could also be  
utilized for their benefit

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)

India's notion of secularism is derived from our cultural value of ⇒ "Sanu Dharma Sembhave" and "Dharma Nipersakte" [Uedic]

Challenge to inter-religious domination

1) Equal rights to practice religion [Article 25-28]

⇒ Freedom to pay taxes for a particular religion.

(Can be paid for all)

Freedom from getting educated from religion of any particular discourse.

2) Strict punishments under IPC and RPA (section 123) for

demonstrating dominance of  
any particular religion through  
assertiveness and violence.

3) Supreme court provided secularism  
as a basic feature of our  
Constitution.

- Legislature and executive can  
not favour for any specific  
religion dominance.

for subverting intra  
religious dominations  
as well

1) Sects and cults within  
a specific religion shall have  
no dominance over one another.

(Eg): Shi'a - Sunni = equal in  
the eyes of laws.

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छित में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidate must not write on this margin

2) All the rights extended to religion are also extended to its sects

(E): Right to manage religious property (Art 20)

3) Casteism is also subverted under the doctrine of secularism.

Sarv Vay Samabhav

4) Equal rights to women to practice within religion  
Way forward further

1) Use education as a tool to inculcate the sense of intra and inter religion tolerance.

2) Any intra religion assentiveness must also be subverted on the similar grounds

3) Reform for equal rights for women (E) Triple Talak

This unique diversity of India with 8 major religions, and > 3000 Jatis must be cherished

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)

2 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

Population of Urban centres is on the rise. There'll be 50% population living in cities in India by 2050 (World economic prospects)

Landscape of stark inequality and social exclusion

Yes =>

1) Top 1% of Indian base population holds 42% of wealth. {majority exists in cities}

2) Social exclusions happening due to lack of space

(e): 65 million lives in slums (lack of proper documents to avail opportunities of urbanization)

- 3) Castism in Urban centres gives way to discrimination based on class.
- 4) Unequal distribution of resources arising due to unequal skills and education

NO ⇒

- 1) Indian cities has led to better social inclusion for women
  - Independence
  - livelihood
  - Travel
  - Better say in society
  - Feminization movements (Urban centres as hub)
- 2) Castism and religious differences curbed due to education system and modernization of cities
- 3) Further, these cities provides a platform to upscale one's potential and become socially empowered and more equal to upper section

further steps to make  
it more egalitarian

### 1) Skill development

- As per AssoCham  $\Rightarrow$  jobs exists  
but people lack  
skills

### 2) Providing for living space $\Rightarrow$ better inclusion to society.

(E): Dharavi slum redevelopment  
project.

### 3) SNL like initiative for urban centres as well for women empowerment and to make

them more equal to men.

### 4) Provision of basic necessities for all [ education, health water, electricity ]

In order to realize  
the vision of developed nation

@ 2047, India's cities needs  
to function efficiently  
and with equal participation  
of all

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