



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. : 01146808

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SANSKRITI TRIVEDI

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 PUBLIC**
SCHOOL, DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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)					



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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

As per census 2011 around 8.67% population of India are tribes. They are anthropologically identified as the original inhabitants of certain regions showcasing indigenous lifestyle.

Tribal Art - Insight into culture

- ① Dance - Folk story based, bulk participative, done for both religious and secular occasions (eg) Chhau performed in Jharkhand
- ② Music - In vernacular languages for marking a festival or religious ceremony; use of locally made instruments (eg) Santali songs in Chotanagpur plateau
- ③ The architecture and material used - showcase the things of value (eg) Dokra metal art making

Images of dieties

- (4) Paintings - give reflection of daily lives
(e) Wark painting of Mahabodhi

Tribal art - Values of communities

- (1) More community based values than individual (e) paintings like Pithura done in communities
- (2) egalitarianism shown as ~~all~~ all equally participate
- (3) Closeness to nature showcased - as tribal motifs have biodiversity showcased
- (4) Religious values towards nature and its produce like the Sarna art seen in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh.

As we celebrate PM-JANMAN for tribes and try to bring them into development, tribal arts have to be preserved like Birsa Munda Tribal Museum (Ranchi)

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

Gandhiji and Nehru are two stalwarts of our freedom struggle showcasing the evolutionary nature and diverse ideological stand of the movement.

Similarities between the two

- ① Believed in mass action
 - eg) both supported mass movements like civil disobedience, khilafat etc
- ② Believed in including peasants and trade unions at various stages
 - eg) AITUC formation
- ③ Women participation was key for both
- ④ Wanted indigenous institutions and structures of governance, economy

Differences between the two

Nehru

Gandhi

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① Not at all sympathetic to British | ① Sympathetic to <u>British</u> during the support to <u>world wars</u> |
| ② More <u>Radical</u> and <u>confrontational</u> in approach, wanted <u>Struggle - Victory</u> | ② wanted to break all agreements with the British like the <u>Struggle - Trust - Struggle</u> strategy |
| ③ More <u>international</u> and <u>cosmopolitan</u> thus supported idea of <u>democracy</u> | ③ More support of <u>grassroot</u> level <u>movement</u> and <u>governance structure</u> |
| ④ less <u>symbolic</u> more <u>legal</u> | ④ <u>Symbolism</u> was <u>important</u> (eg) Salt |
| ⑤ Not complete <u>ahimsa</u> | ⑤ <u>Ahimsa</u> supported |

Though differences exist, they both at the core were believers of 'Swaraj' in complete sense and set foundation of modern India

3.

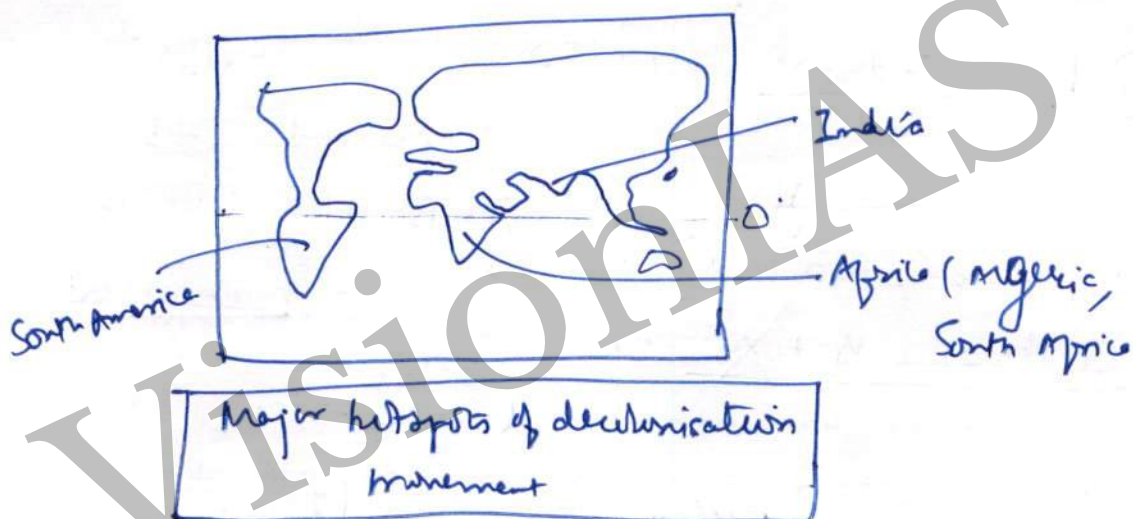
द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारी को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Decolonisation refers to the long drawn struggle for autonomy and self determination in imperialised countries; most prominently seen in post world war - 2



Factors that accelerated decolonisation

① Internal to the countries -

(a) Strong movements of independence struggle led by leaders and multiple ideologies (e) Indian freedom struggle

(b) Greater awareness among people through ideological enclage and also UN principle to fight (eg) British ideas of no taxation without representation

(c) (2) External factors

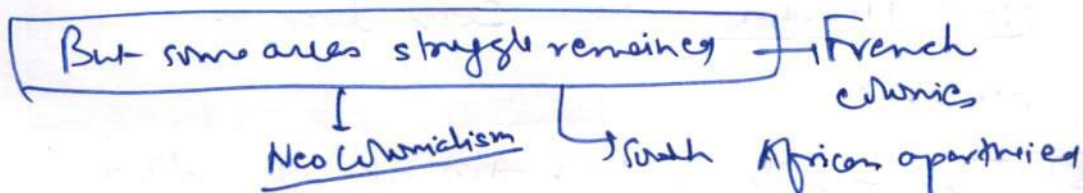
(a) The colonising countries mostly had weakened post WW2 (eg) ~~USA~~, France, Britain

(b) US and USSR were now two major blocs; France, Germany & Britain had fallen in importance.

(c) USA asked Britain to withdraw from colonies as against 'liberty'.

(d) Governments in colonising countries were favourable (eg) Labour government in UK supported independence.

(e) UN principles stood for decolonisation

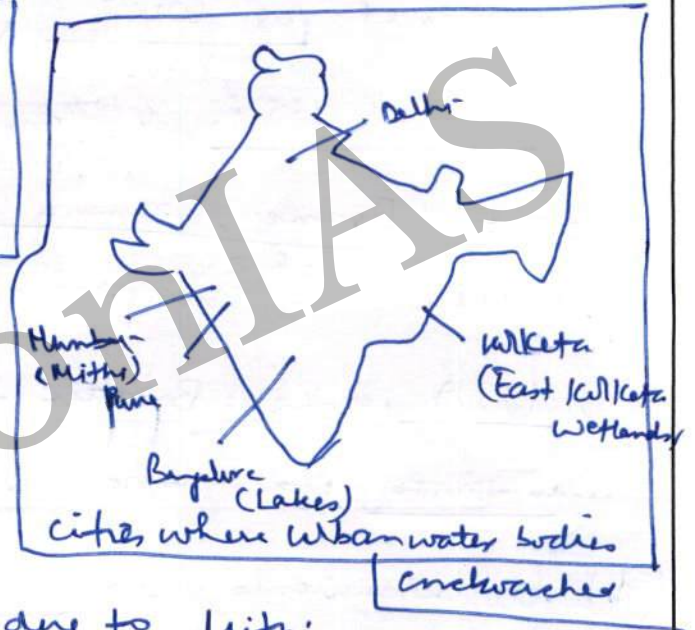


Today erstwhile countries have supported

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

Urban areas have 30% of our population but are crysted (Delhi = 16/km² density) and thus ecological factors like urban water bodies are essential to manage ecological balance.

Impact of such human encroachment:



- ① Disasters like urban floods are exacerbated or

Seen in Mumbai due to Mithi river encroachment

- ② The biodiversity and breeding sites are impacted (eg) Flamingos in Navi Mumbai are seen less in Mumbai

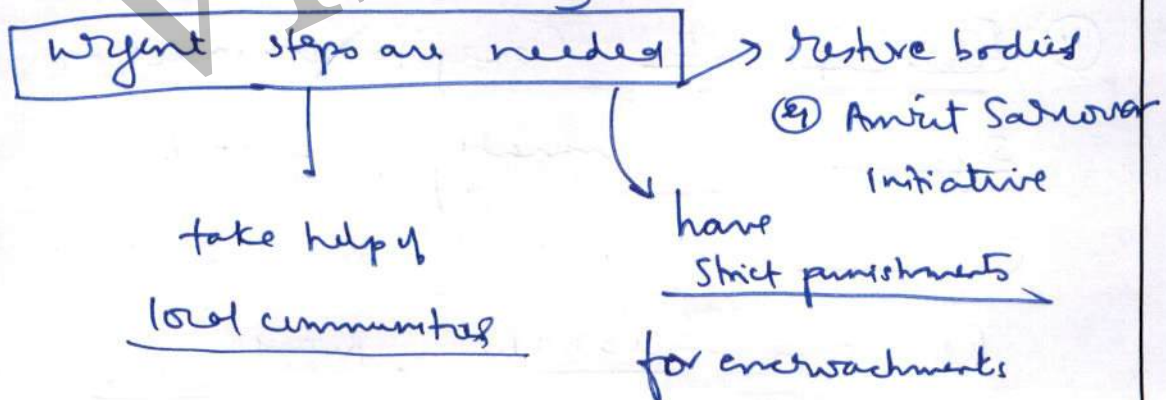
- ③ The functions of bodies like filtration, desiltation of water is hampere

this leads to enhanced pollution in these bodies (eg) East Kolkata wetlands have a layer of water hyacinth (eutrophication)

④ The water bodies thus can seep into groundwater and contaminate the bodies (eg) Yamuna in Delhi

⑤ The natural flow is restricted by encroachment thus impacting the entire carrying capacity of the river.

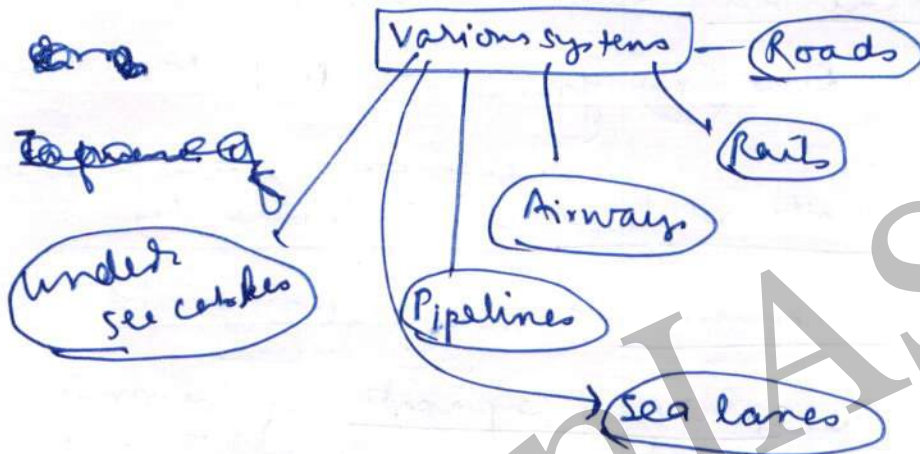
Though useful for having more land to accommodate rising population.



Bhoj Lake in MP is a good example to take note from. We can thus preserve the fragile ecological balance.

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)

Transportation systems form essential features of logistics that are lay in industries & human development



Influence of geographical features :-

- ① ~~Geographical~~ Easy to construct systems are usually preferred
 (eg) Roads in hilly terrain over Railways - Chardham Road
- ② Plains are suitable for railway
 (eg) Siberian Railway

③ Pipelines also need protection from disasters as gases can leak leading to pollution and disasters (eg) construction underground

④ Underground systems also preferred to bypass congested places (eg) Metro

⑤ Ports are constructed on natural harbours easily (eg) western coast of India
↳ Vadhwan

⑥ Sea lanes are preferred for inter country trade as continental gaps exist

⑦ Special geographical features are mimicked for easy travel (eg) Suez Canal
Panama Canal constructed to mimic straits

⑧ In hilly countries - animals still used
(eg) Nepal, Bhutan

Thus our transportation has to upgrade to our needs - the

Bharatmala project aims at multimodal
connectivity

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

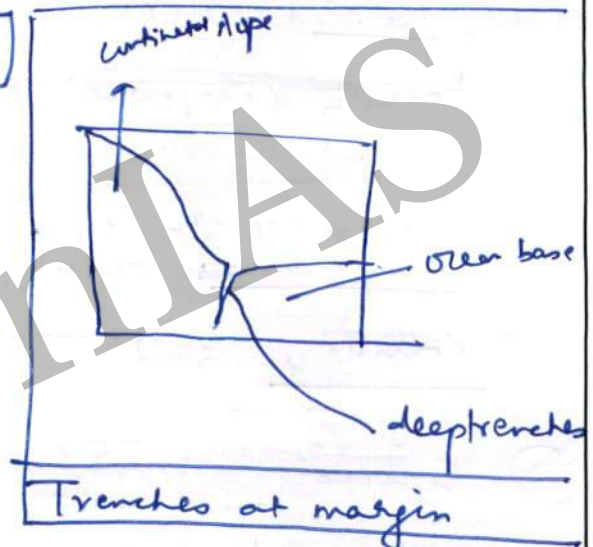
उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिफ में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Oceanic Trenches are unique physical features of the oceanic floor seen at the convergence zone of the continental slope and the oceanic floor.

(a) Marginal Trench

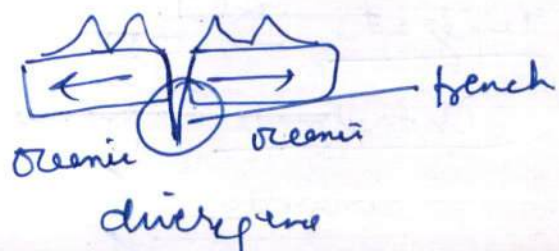
Formation of trenches

① These are formed when the oceanic and continental plates converge leading to subduction of oceanic plate



② This creates huge depth like systems at that zone called the trenches.

③ Also seen at mid-oceanic floor where oceanic plates move apart.



Significant features

- ① They are mostly volcanic in nature
- ② They are one of the deepest regions of the earth's crust (eg) Mariana Trench is 11 Km deep
- ③ They also fill up sediments brought from rivers at the continental slope, thus have resources
- ④ have paleomagnetic features used to find the ages of rocks and plates
- ⑤ Give refuge to biodiversity as protected from big predators.

As the cell changes of shape, we can learn more about history through such research

(eg) PRITHVI scheme of

M/O Earth Science

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.

As per 6th IPCC report the South Asian region specially monsoon India is prone to high variability of rainfall

Reasons for such extreme rain events

- ① Climate change induced monsoon difference causing ~~small~~ high rain over small time (eg) Chennai floods
- ② The heating of oceans have led to disturbed atmospheric systems (eg) El-Nino Modoki events have increased
- ③ More number of rain causing disasters like cyclones - even rose in Arctic sea
- ④ Disturbed jet streams thus giving rise to high winter rainfalls too

Impacts

Ⓟ Negative

- 1) Disasters have increased (eg) Waynes landslide due to high rain
- 2) Agriculture is disturbed, crops destroyed
↳ ∴ food insecurity
- 3) Tourism is impacted
- 4) Dam failures - can cause energy crisis
- 5) Governments conflict among center-state on the actions (eg) WB wanted more funds for Amphes
- 6) Biodiversity is hampered

Positives

- ① Dry region getting rain (eg) Rajasthan
- ② Scope to Rainwater harvesting

Thus there is need for advanced forecasting systems through high tech like

Big Data Management and Satellite
as seen through BHUVAN portal

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
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As per CMIE, ILO, the Female labor participation (FLFPR) in India has seen dip since the start of the decade and has recovered only recently at about 30%. FLFPR

Women needed in workforce because:

- ① To bring more labor and skill to have better growth prospects,
- ② To focus on service sector growth
car economy and hospitality,
- ③ To focus on metal manufacturing, that are women SHG led (4) LIJAT piped, SEWA, TANWA
- ④ Unpaid household work to be monetised to reflect the real economy (Nobel laureate 2023)
- ⑤ Claudia Goldin 20 asks to have more women

Steps that are needed

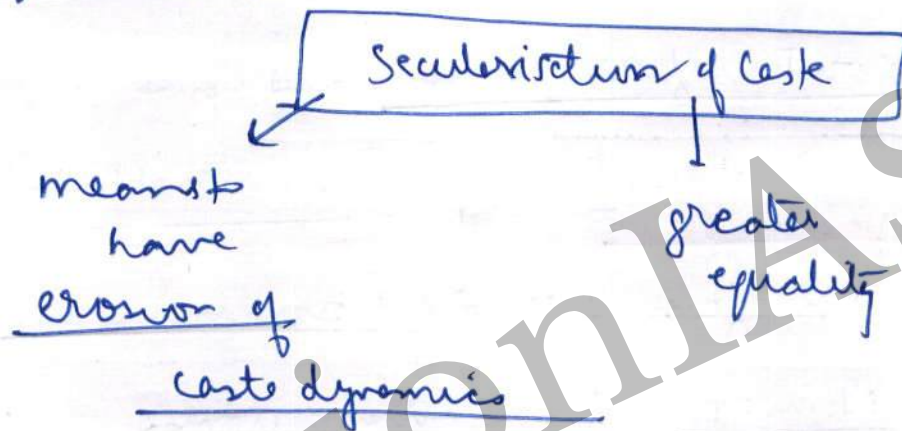
उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

- ① Legal to enforce equal work conditions (eg) Code on wages, POSH Act
- ② To ensure to cater to their unique needs (eg) creches etc. PALNA scheme
- ③ To counter glass ceiling and push positions of leadership (eg) Nari Shakti Aikiriyam
- ④ Learn from intending experiences like Norway that have women led growth
Major change has to be behavioral to counter patriarchal control over women to achieve SDG-5

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)

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

Caste is a unique element of Indian society based on chaturvarna concept that divides people on basis of purity & pollution



Progressive secularisation can be seen as

- ① Education and skill has led to social mobility (eg) lower caste IAS
- ② Constitutional provisions like article 15, 16 have given rights for equal development

3. Globalization has brought ideas of equality & liberty
4. Sanskritisation of caste led to erosion of divisions
5. Urbanisation leads to caste invisibility.
6. Strong caste movements have led to greater bargains.

But caste remains strong as —

1. Endogamy still prevalent (eg) Brahmin Marimway
2. Still cases of violence against lower caste (eg) Unnavao rape case
3. Demands for caste census
4. Reservation demands on caste lines — Jats, Reddys etc

Caste lines are thus evolving and need closer inspection; but equality has to be addressed to.

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

As per NITI's MDPI,
around 11% people are multidimensionally
poor in India

Fall in poverty seen as → As per Tendulkar
only 20%.

Regional disparity also reduces

(eg) Per capita income gap
b/w Delhi & Kerala

But Inequality Rising

(1) Unequal society — lack of level
playing
field (eg) generational advantage to
upper castes

(2) Regional development gaps (eg)
Green Revolution region
as compared to BIMARU

(3) Rise of 'Billionaire Raj' due to advantages of literacy, LPG reforms

(4) as per orfam 17. population has
40% wealth

(4) Gender gaps - women lack

(b) ~~poor~~ a) property, (agricultural 2015 - only 13% land)
unequal wages ($\frac{1}{5}$ th of men earnings - McKinsey)

(5) Resource and geographical differences -

Karnataka prosperous due to

~~IT~~ IT sector

(6) In technocratic society - agriculture is backward

Thus steps needed → SDG oriented development

Gender Empowerment

Law to ^{secure} equalise (e.g.) PM KISAN etc

Inclusive growth is the need for the times to achieve

\$ > trillion economy by 2030

11.

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

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Buddhism was the non orthodox religion that started in 6th c BC pioneered by Siddhartha in present day Bihar-Nepal, while Brahminism is a ~~the~~ hegemonic foundation of ancient Hindu thought based on varna classification.

Competitive dynamic leading to fall of Buddhism can be seen by:

① FUNDING

(a) The patronage to Buddhism fell gradually and post Pala period; it drastically fell.

(b) Major patronage to Buddhism was given by Ashoka, Indo Greeks and Kushanas; later kingdoms were apprehensive about Buddhism

② Mahendravarmen I write

Mettavilas Prchesam to mock Buddhism

(c) patronage to Brahminism rose post Pales by Resthaktas, Southern Kingdom

(2) FOLLOWERS

(a) Ancient kingdoms supported Buddhism like Ashoka and later Mauryas

(b) Indo Greeks supported Buddhism

(c) Gandhara and Mehura schools of art grew

(d) In southern India, Jainism was prominent apart from Brahminism, thus Buddhist followers declined

(e) Brahminism by the Brahmins while Buddhism by Vaishyas

(3) IDEOLOGY

There were differences between the (working class) two:

<u>Buddhism</u>	<u>Brahminism</u>
1. <u>Non orthodox</u> , against Brahminic value system	Orthodox, driven by <u>Brahman's</u> supremacy in <u>Chaturvarna system</u>

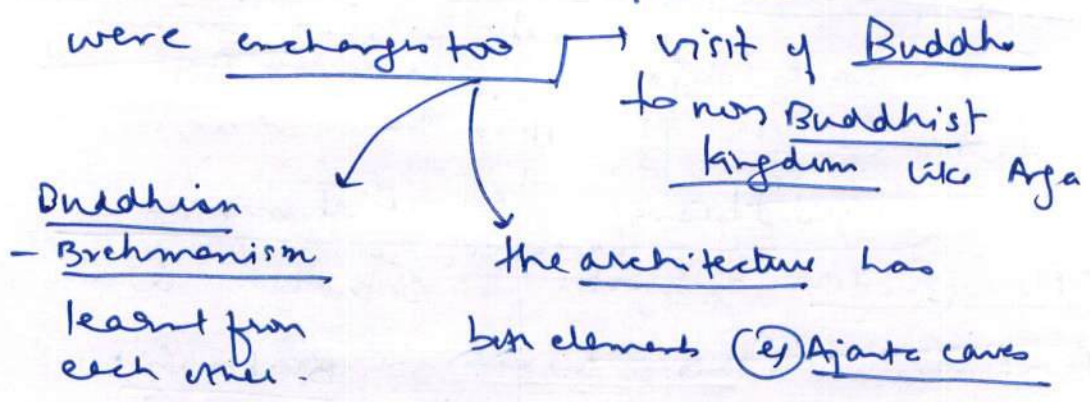
Buddhism

Brahminism

- 2) More egalitarian
- 3) wider participation in religion and social activities by all
- 4) easier procedures

- 1) very hierarchical ; segmented
- 3) Participation restricted by varna
(eg) women, shudras not allowed to read vedas
- 4) tough to practice as expensive and elaborate rituals
(eg) the festivals; the sacrifices (havyajarbho)

But both can't be separated as there were exchanges too



Today both are our ideological legacy and give deep insights into cultural lives

of the past. (eg) recent Nalanda university renovated - taught elements of both

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

15

Medieval India is identified by historians as time between Harsho's fall (647 AD) to Aurangzeb's time (1707 AD). There was a time of rich cultural exchanges due to rise in shipping expeditions and explorations.

European travellers and - Empires

- ① Written about various Rajput kings like Parameters of Malwa, Tomars of Dilico
- ② Write about the empire's political structures and courts (eg) Ibn Battuta became a qazi for Mohammed Bin Tughloq.
- ③ Write about religions of the kingdom (eg) Nikitin wrote about Islam under Bahmani Kingdom

- ④ Details about kings and their conflicts written (eg) Duarte Barbosa about Vijayanagara kingdoms
- ⑤ The practices and ills of the kingdom written (eg) extreme richness of kings contrasted with the poor
- ⑥ The individual preferences and prices of kings discussed (eg) during Akbar Shah Jahangir times Monserrete about Din I Illahi (religion)
- ⑦ Accounts of earlier colonial expansions seen (eg) Jahangir's meetings with

Travellers and people

- ① Write about daily lives and occupations (eg) Domingo Paes on Vijayanagara agriculture

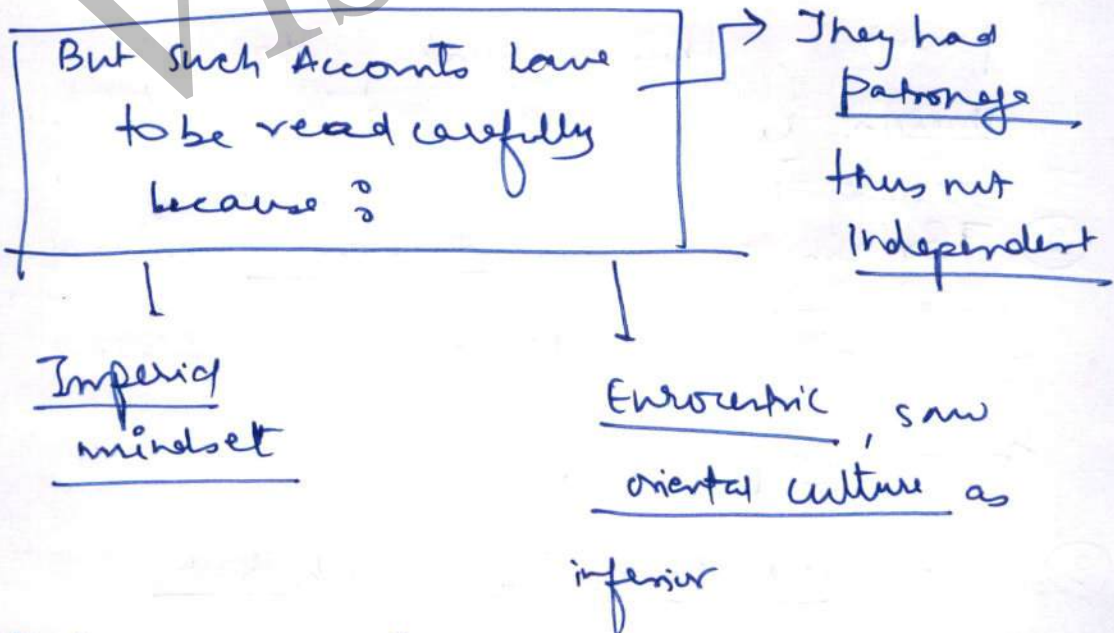
② Write about extremely divided society
and ill of caste system leading to
Asian Despotism work by K. Marx

③ Skewed property distribution noted by
European writers

④ Tribes and their practices studied

④ Rajmehar hill studied by

⑤ Women's positions studied in Vijayanagar
by Nuniz as women participated
in politics



But such writings are essential to
reconstruct history. Digitisation of

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Battle of Plassey was a watershed

Movement of British against Indian state of Bengal under Sirajuddaulah.

It ended in victory of British and changed the face, pace and shape of British India.

Battle → changed course of Indian History:

- ① Established British as major imperial power, thus establishing the long drawn Colonial Rule
- ② British got the diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha, thus made them important stakeholders
- ③ It led to control of rich trade through eastern ports being under

the British thus huge loss for India

(Start of reverse tariff policy, one way free trade)

④ It led to supremacy of British over
other colonial powers like France, Dutch

⑤ Bengal, grows as important centre
of British rule which in future will
be a hotspot of anti-British movement

⑥ Swadeshi struggle

⑦ Start of foundation of Dual government
in Bengal thus not only economic
but political control by British.

⑧ Battle - changed course of world

① Colonization of India - which
had 25% control over world trade
changed trade dynamics

② Britain grew as the hegemon
(Pan Britannica) which eventually
controlled large colonies (Sun never
sets in British
Empire)

- ③ Not only British, other colonising nations like French got encouragement in Africa
- ④ The hunger for more colonies also led to wars among the colonising powers
- ⑤ Anglo-French wars and even World wars
- ⑥ Political ideologies of liberty, equality and democracy were sure to spread in the entire globe
- ⑦ Greater travel and migrations of people started for trade thus leading to current day globalisation.

Thus the ~~idea~~ battle played many domains but also showcased weakness of Andrian rulers. But eventually Indians realised the strength in unity and rose against the British might.

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

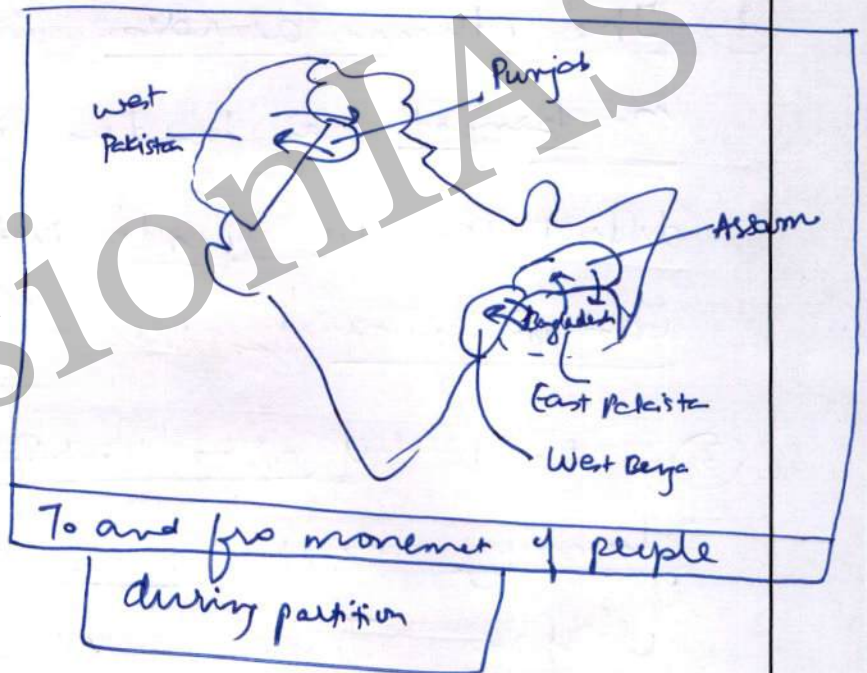
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Partition was a result of multiple factors - British policies and even shortcomings of the national movement - which divided India into two dominions as per Independence of India Act 1947

~~Rehabilitation~~

Partition led to

- ① Huge losses of line and property
- ② Communal clashes (e.g. Nawabpore, WBengal)
- ③ Administrative and fund division was painstaking
- ④ huge refugees on both sides
- ⑤ Violence of women, vulnerable



In this situation,

Rehabilitation of refugees in West Bengal was more difficult as compared to Punjab because -:

- ① Attention of politics leaders was more towards Punjab and ~~later~~ Bengal partition didn't get required work.
- ② The ethnic divides were deeper in Bengal as Hindus of India didn't consider Hindu refugees from East Pakistan as their own.
- ③ Lack of police control and proper planning led to mass-scale communal clashes. Thus Gandhiji was constantly in the region during independence.
- ④ The region was already heavily populated, thus opposition against more people to preserve scarce resources.

⑤ Though Radcliffe line divided the boundaries, it was done in a very rushed manner - thus not proper

division ④ Cooch Behar was part of the conflict; there were many other enclaves that were decided by Low Borden Agreement (2015)

⑥ The major leadership of new state was from West Pakistan - lack of guidance

④ Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan

⑦ Even today there is animosity about illegal Bangladeshi migration in

West Bengal and Assam (A 1985 agitation)

thus there is need for Bilateral agreement

use of tech for border controls

(BOLD-017)

Today India has a multicultural society which is a result of painstaking work done post partition (e.g. National Foundation

15.

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

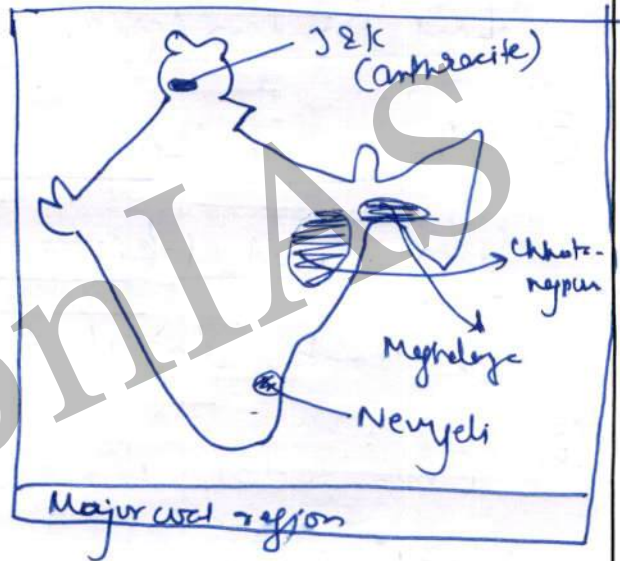
Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस एरिया में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per Pandament goal of India announced at COP-26 + UNFCCC India aims to reach net zero emissions by 2070 for which shift to green sources are essential

Concretely coal is used for 55% of our energy needs (BEE, M.P. Power)



Economic costs on transition :-

- ① As coal is established source (55%); there is huge cost in transition to close these setups and shift to green energy
- ② Green energy sources are expensive to first set up

- (2) Brehmenvel wind farm was one of the costliest projects.
- (3) The rare material needed for green energy is expensive (eg//) Silicon wafers in solar cells. → thus higher BoP deficit.
- (4) The cost is higher because they have to be imported (eg//) PV modules brought from China.
- (5) The entire supply of critical minerals is fragile and skewed as sources are limited (eg//) Lithium for e-vehicles concentrated in South America.
- (6) The usage of such green system will need re-skilling thus additional cost.

Social costs of transition

- (1) These coal miners communities dependent on coal and subsidiary industries (eg) Jharia mines in Chhotanagpur — entirely coal run economy.

② As higher level skills needed to operate green systems - many workers will be laid off.

③ Can lead to increased migration to urban centres for search of new jobs thus increased urbanisation, pressure too. (by 2050 - $2/3$ rd in urban centres - UN)

④ The tribes are mostly associated with coal sector (eg) in Odisha, Jharkhand - their developmental outcomes impacted

however such transition is essential as

- International commitments (eg COP26)
- Public health (article 47) as coal is polluting
- Sustainable goals 7 (energy)
- long term benefits (eg) Nordic countries shifted to wind & e-vehicles

Thus the transition has to be

INCLUSIVE as per Sarko Path aims of government, large scale skilling through PMKVY is a good option.

16.

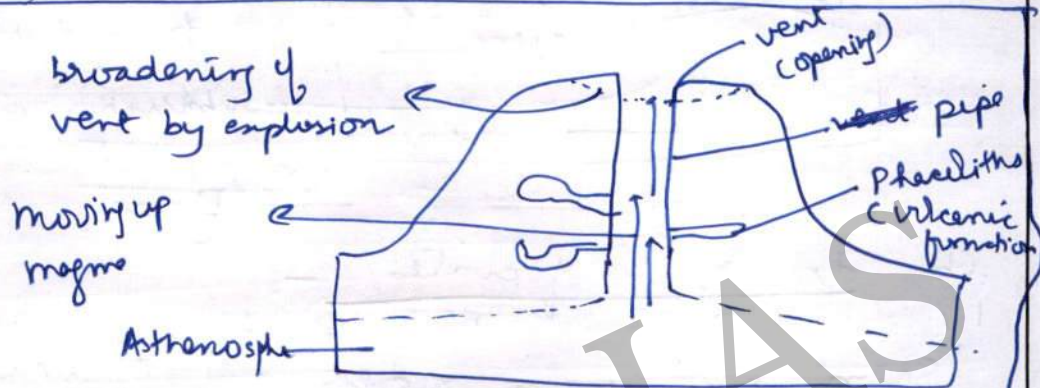
ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanic Calderas are huge
Volcanic vents seen in certain geophysical
formations - (a) Hawaiian island



Formation of Calderas

Process of Caldera formation

(1) They are formed due to continuous volcanic eruptions over a single

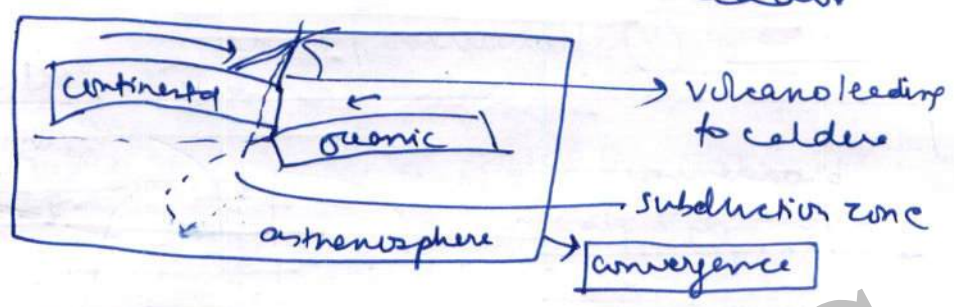
volcano leading to big vents and large geophysical features

(2) They can be formed in following
ways -!

(a) Continental - oceanic convergence
here the oceanic plate moves

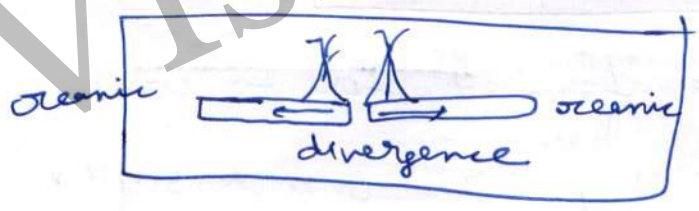
inside the continental plate leading to subduction zone formation

giving volcanoes (eg) Copostani at Equador



(b) divergence of plates -

Seen mostly in ridges of oceanic floor ; give a lot of magma to build ocean floors (eg) Atlantic Ridge, Iceland



(c) some are found in hotspots region due to regions that are not at plate margins (eg) Hawaiian islands calderas

(d) some are also seen due to rift valley formations (eg) Kilimanjaro, East African calderas

Contribution to Scenic beauty

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

- ① Volcanic Islands in Pacific are beautiful and pristine (eg) Hawaii is a tourist destination
- ② Due to release of chemicals that act as fertilisers added to adequate rainfall - the vegetation is rich (eg) in Pacific Islands like Vanuatu
- ③ Volcanic features - dykes, rocks (Batu hitam) etc are attraction of tourism (eg) Africa
- ④ The geysers and spring of hot water are unique ecosystems giving habitat to unique biodiversity
- ⑤ The water bodies stored in caldereas form unique lakes

Thus such geomorphological features

need to be studied closely, to

Minimise impacts (eg, Taal volcano was ;
disastrous)

and have hazard management too.

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 refer to the rise in normal temperatures by 5-7°C (IMD). They are defined differently for plains, hills (eg, plains above 40°C for 7 days)

Reasons behind rise in heat waves

(1) Natural

(a) Rise in El Niño, Southern Oscillation, like disturbances that raise overall temperature

(b) delayed oceanic-atmospheric circulation due to solar system related changes (eg) solar cycles

(2) Anthropogenic

(a) Rising temperature globally due to climate change caused by

higher Green house gas (GHG) effects
(400 PPM - CO₂ in 2021)

(b) The increase deforestation and
changed vegetation leads to increased
heating of land, degradation and desertification
(eg, 30% land in India - ISRO degrades)

(c) changed atmospheric - oceanic cycles
due to heating (eg) elongated El Niño
episodes; disturbance in Atlantic Meridional
circulation

(d) Reduced Albedo of Earth due
to melting of cryosphere (ICIMOD report)

(e) Even jet streams disturbed causing
changes in polar balance (eg) - disturbance
in polar vortex

Impact of food security

(1) Reduced availability as arable land
reduced as desertification seen
(World Desertification Atlas).

② Lack of water leads to crop loss

(eg) M. Earth science nts reduced monsoon irrigation in India

③ Regional Disparity - as equatorial regions (India, Africa) will be hit largely as compared to temperate (like USA)

④ Can lead to isolationism and inward looking supply chains (eg) wheat supply in tension in world

⑤ Pressure on land → thus poor yield

however some positives can be seen → some colder region used for cultivation

→ shift to more dryland indigenous crops like millet in India

Thus there is need for global collaboration through World Food Programme

sharing best practices to combat

rising food insecurity (India's Shri Anna

focus on millet

is good step)

18.

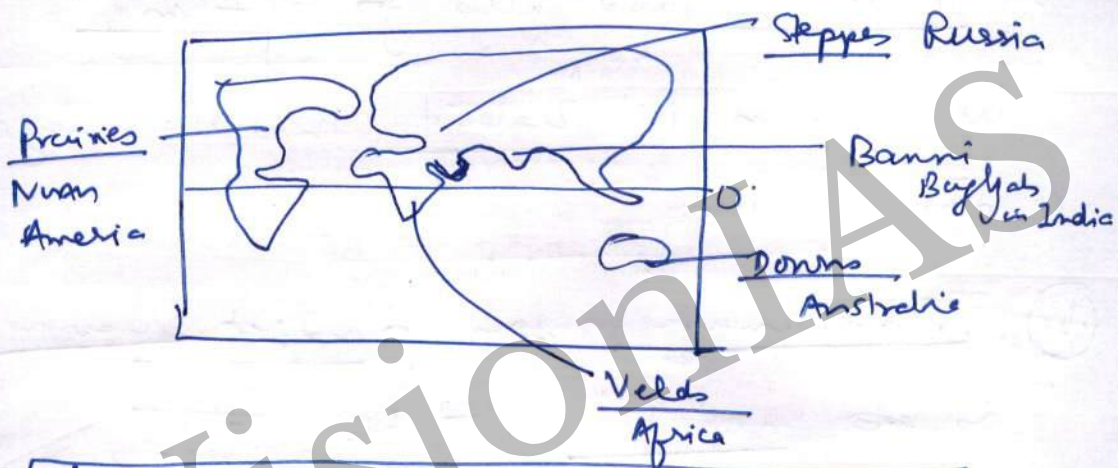
घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

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

Grasslands are unique biomes that are found in diverse climatic condition and are identified by their moisture and temperature data.



Major grassland biomes of the world

Characteristics of such biomes

- ① Moisture and Rainfall is on the lower end thus don't support huge vegetation
- ② Temperature - varying conditions -
 - ④ Temperate - Prairies
 - ⑤ Tropical - Banni

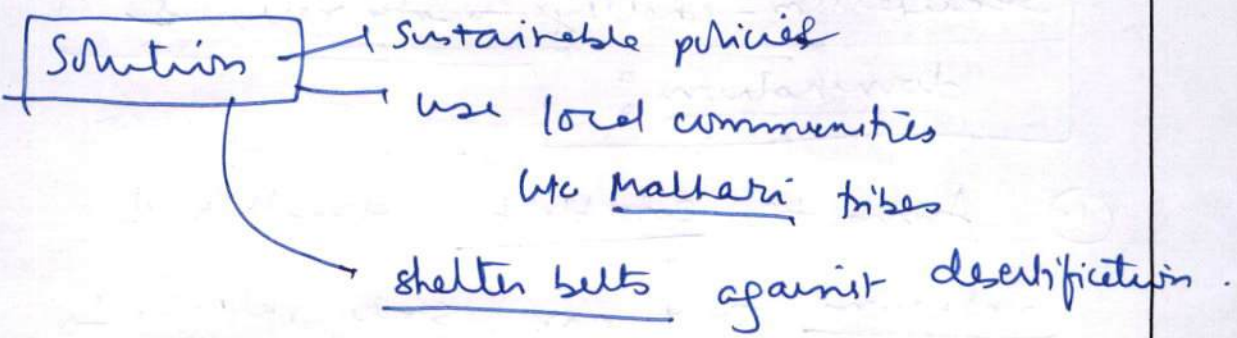
- ③ As the soil is not that fertile,
the vegetation is limited to grasslands
and not trees.
- ④ Agriculture is not fruitful due to
poor soils thus major economic activities
are industries and also factory farming
like seen in New Zealand that has huge
dairy industry.
- ⑤ Transhumance seen in such grasslands
as ~~are~~ nomads and tribes are
impacted. ⑥ Gujjars come down
during winters from Rajghats.
- ⑦ These grasslands are often regions
of the great game among animals -
as seen in Africa.
- ⑧ Grasslands are also seen to
provide pulp for paper industries.

Threats to Banni grasslands

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



- ① The rising desertification leads to poor grass yields.
- ② The dwindling grasses also leads to poor biodiversity as seen in Gir in Gujarat where lions are seen
- ③ Gujarat is focusing on industrialisation thus leads to poor maintenance / pollution
- ④ Reduced availability of water due to reduced monsoon
- ⑤ The high dependence on dairy sector due to cooperatives (Anand) - leads to over-grazing



Regular monitoring through satellite patches like Bhuban can be beneficial for such grasslands.

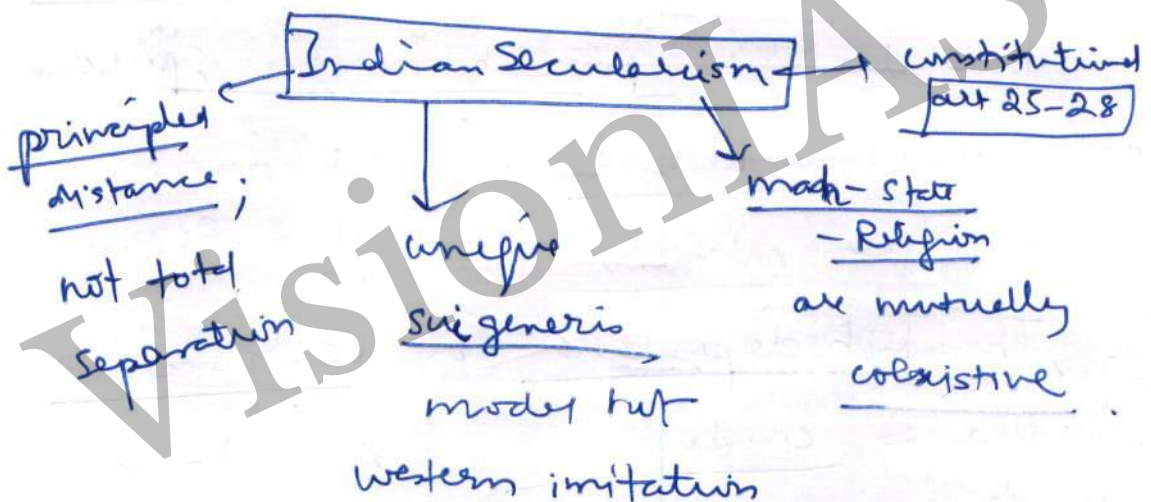
19.

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)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नही लिखने चाहिए
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Secularism is one of most prominent ideologies of modern times and seeks separation of state from religion. It is result of European enlightenment post European Dark Age.



Secularism - challenge to inter religious domination :

- ① Aims to establish equality of religions and no state religion to impact the policies.

- (2) Gives space for each religion to grow as people are allowed to propagate and profess as per article 25
- (3) Against communalism and violence which are legacies of British rule. Give space for practice
- (4) Protection of minorities, to ensure that 19% religious minorities also develop (census) 2011)
- (5) articles 29-30; Nalanda etc

Secularism - challenges intra dominations as well

- (1) Aims to end any practice that is discriminatory and not essential practice (eg) Shirin Mutt case said only essential practice; Sabrimo verdict to allow women

② Aims to establish equitable society
④ against varna based untouchability
focus on equality article 17

③ Aims to support reform within
religion ④ discussions on UCC,
Triple Talak abolished

④ Against dogmatic and inhuman
practices like witch-hunting,
human sacrifices seen in some
indigenous tribal religions

But some concerns remain → communalism
seen ④ Udhanu mob lynching

Debates on UCC → Sachar committee -
minutes are in ~~the~~
underdeveloped

In this situation, Indian secularism
needs to re-invent itself to

Start with commitment of welfare state
(article 38) and Salwa Dharma sanskars

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 शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per UN population prospectus
around $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of population will be urban
by 2050.

Cities - as landscape of inequality

- ① Income gap is huge between service, IT sectors and manual labor
- ② Migrant labor lives in slums (census 2011 - 17%) while some areas are such like NDMC of Delhi
- ③ Women find themselves underpaid (only $\frac{1}{5}$ th on average)
- ④ huge skill gap in urban regions

Cities as social Exclusion

- ① Ghettoisation, marginalisation of communities like Dharavi slum
- ② Urban ^{RWA,} societies put tough restrictions on the working class
 - ① separate lifts
- ③ Lack of social security benefits for migrant workers - COVID-19
- ④ Domestic help, trafficking seen
 - Debt are often ostracised

Steps to be taken

- ① Legal & Administrative → Migrant workers welfare fund
→ Municipalities + have byge plans
- ② Behavioral → awareness through people
- ③ city planning → more eqnd space ④ Wajar van
→ public spaces

These multidimensional steps can ensure SDG-6 - clean & inclusive cities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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VisionIAS