



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. : 01275069

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : PRASTUTI UPADHAYA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24-08-2024

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

केंद्र
Centre **DELHI - KAROL BAGH
(001)**

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)					



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**

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

Tribal art provides an avenue to understanding existent social & cultural life of the tribals and their interactions with other groups.

HISTORICAL

① Bhimbetka cave paintings in Madhya Pradesh are a reflection of earliest form of cave painting and rock art.

② They reflect ~~but~~ hunting & gathering scenes in the paleolithic period.

③ They also show leisure activities like dancing and cattle rearing in later periods.

④ Also reflect evolving use of tools ~~for~~ from paleolithic to mesolithic to neolithic.

⑤ use of materials of painting give idea about

available resources.

CONTEMPORARY

① continued tradition of tribal paintings are protected by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

② Narali paintings of Maharashtra are an example.

③ These show tribal dance and historical life of tribals, eg. even hunting-gathering scenes.

④ help understand tribal attachment to forests & environment.

⑤ Pattachitra paintings (Odisha/West Bengal) also reflect interactions with Hindu traditions.

Hence, tribal paintings are a window to tribal history and culture.

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

Both Gandhiji and Nehruji presented the seminal leadership of Indian National Movement, Gandhiji being the father of the Nation & Nehruji being the first PM.

DIFFERENCES

<u>Gandhiji</u>	<u>Nehru</u>
① believed in <u>spiritual basis of freedom movement</u> & <u>complete non-violence.</u>	① was <u>more rational</u> and <u>did not rule out use of violence</u> if needed
② importance to <u>self-sufficiency</u> & <u>khadi industries</u>	② focused on <u>state ownership of resources</u> & <u>limited viability of khadi.</u>
③ more focused on	③ focused on <u>unity</u>

satyagraha and social
reform.

and complete freedom/
purna swaraj.

- (4) critical of capitalism & materialism
- (4) supported western
modernization and capit-
-alism to an extent.

SIMILARITIES

- (1) both believed that Indians had right to
self-determination.
- (2) believed in Indians being equal to British,
against racism.
- (3) critical of revolutionaries eg Sardar Udham
- (4) focused on national movement, unity,
reform in India in terms of caste and
women's participation.
- (5) belief in democracy.

Hence, although there were divergences in their
belief systems, both believed in a bright &
secure future of India free of British colonia-
-lism.

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

Post World-war II era saw an increase in
de-colonization movements across the world,
like Indian independence, formation of
State of Israel, Kenya, South Africa, etc.

FACTORS

① Economic reasons.

① Britain, the largest empire, was
drained of its wealth after the war.

eg Britain owed India over \$1 billion
in 1945 money.

② It had extracted all possible wealth
from its colonies.

③ Viability of maintaining a large colony
like India without economic benefits was
very less.

2. Political Reasons

- (a) Rising anti-colonial movements
eg Quit India Movement in India
- (b) Rise of leftist politics
- (c) Rise of liberal governments in Western countries that were anti-imperialism
- (d) focus on anti-war movements.

3. Cultural Reasons

- (a) decline in racial superiority theories.
eg White Man's Burden theory.
- (b) more demands for equality on international forum eg United Nations.
- (c) Rise of globalization and neo-colonial and neo-imperial policies.

Hence, post world war II era saw a decline in colonial support and rise of independent nation states of the third world.

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

Water bodies and wetlands form an essential feature of urban diversity and ecosystem and act as carbon sinks and tourism spots alike.

CAUSES OF HUMAN ENCROACHMENT

① rising population and density

② demand for land for agriculture, leads to eutrophication too.

eg Serai part of Northern plains reclaimed.

③ construction of houses

④ pollution by industrial waste

eg Yamuna river in Delhi

⑤ invasive species grown for beautification

that consume a lot of water.

eg palm trees grown for aesthetic purposes in North India.

IMPACT

- ① decline of available water resources
- ② more extraction & pressure on ground-water \rightarrow Delhi & north-west India.
- ③ habitat loss of endangered species
 \rightarrow sarus crane in UP and Delhi.
- ④ decline in potential carbon sinks
- ⑤ no protection during urban flooding
 \rightarrow Delhi water logging issues in monsoon
- ⑥ urban heat island instances, heat domes.
- ⑦ low tourism potential in cities and
loss of aesthetic value & natural beauty.

Way forward

- ① creation of protected areas \rightarrow Okhla Bird
sanctuary, Bharauri wetlands (Delhi-NCR)
 - ② focus on reduction of population and
satellite cities. \rightarrow Meerut, Alwar near Delhi
 - ③ move out industries
- \rightarrow As signatory to Ramsar Convention & Bonn Conven-
-tion it is necessary to protect urban wetlands.

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)

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

10

Transportation systems are of types like land transport, sea/water transport and air transport. Geography plays an important role in determining its development & operation.

INFLUENCE OF GEOGRAPHY

① Physical relief features like mountains, hills make construction of roads difficult.

eg → Himalayas, Shimla-Kalka Express

② Ecological sensitivity can also prevent extensive construction due to fear of

natural disasters. eg → Western Ghats

(Wayanad landslides)

③ Badland topography can prevent

construction & operation eg → Chambal basin

4. extreme prone to rain means frequent flooding and prevents water navigation
Eg → Ganga & Brahmaputra in Bengal.

5. meandering rivers and frequently changing paths also makes creation of roads harder Eg → Kosi & Gandak in Bihar.

6. Desert areas do not have much scope for transport systems without advanced tech. Eg → Marusthali region of Thar desert.

7. Plains are conducive to construction of transport infra like roadways & railways.

8. Plateau region can have hard rocks and difficult to cut through, requires blasting and pulverization.

Hence, transport systems are constructed based on accessibility of physical relief features, the drawbacks of which can be overcome only by modern technology sometimes

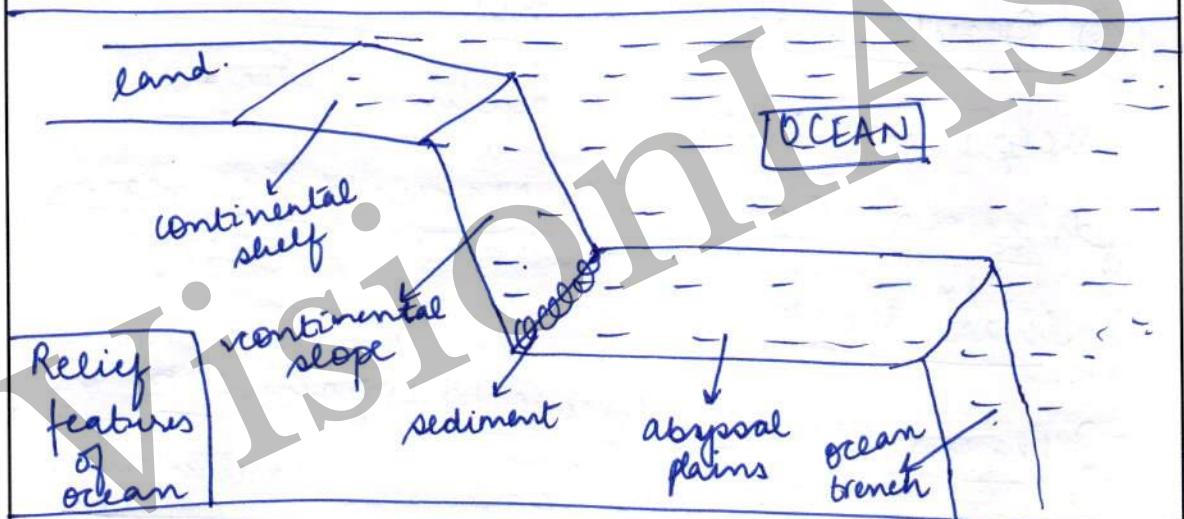
6.

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

Ocean trenches refer to an ocean relief feature that is formed due to subduction of plates, and are some of the deepest points on earth. eg Mariana Trench.



FORMATION

- (1) They are formed due to creation of a convergent plate boundary.
- (2) When an oceanic plate subducts under another oceanic or continental plate, an

oceanic trench is created.

(3) These can be present near continental boundaries too.

eg → Java Trench, Mariana Trench, etc.

CHARACTERISTICS

(1) These are very deep, and are usually the deepest points on earth.

(2) Water pressure is very high.

(3) Expanding oceanic crust subducts into trenches, so the age of trenches is not very old.

(4) These also have deep sea organisms living in them, without autotrophs.

(5) Oceanic trenches are bounded by abyssal plains, but trenches do not get sunlight.

Oceanic trenches are still largely unexplored

to the fullest due to difficult accessibility and are topic of discussion among marine researchers.

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

India has recorded an increase in extreme rainfall events recently in many parts. These refer to both heavy rainfall and drought-like conditions in some areas.

REASONS

- (1) Rise in global warming, India is expecting an increase of 2.4°C by end of this century.
- (2) El-Nino effect has become more pronounced.
- (3) Pacific Decadal Oscillation changed into its cool phase around 2019.
- (4) Cyclones in Arabian sea eg Taalme
↳ delay/weaken monsoon.
- (5) Greenhouse gas emissions, local heat domes cause extreme low pressure zones.

⑥ late formation of low pressure trough
or ITCZ shifting in monsoons.

⑦ Cyclones before monsoons → Remal in Bay of Bengal in May 2024.

⑧ weakens polar stratospheric vortex and jet stream due to ozone depletion.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT

① heavy losses of agriculture, monsoons
are called "Finance Minister of India".

② frequent cases of urban flooding

→ Delhi (2024), Chennai, Bangalore

③ frequent cyclones → loss of life in coastal regions.

④ landslides, glacial, ^{lake} outburst floods,
exaggerated due to heavy rains.

→ Kedarnath, Wayanad in 2024.

The rising rainfall irregularities point to a
grim change of climate patterns in India
that need to be taken care of.

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

India is expected to have ~60% of its population in working age group by the next decade. The female labour force participation rate as per Economic Survey 2023-24 is at 37%, global average at 49%.

CAUSES

Demand-side

less support for gig economy

wage gap

lack of jobs in organized sectors.

maternity benefit not available in informal sectors

lack of skilled women

more women going for higher education

focus on better jobs, overqualified women

patriarchal mindset

Supply side

rising incomes mean women choosing to stay at home.

IMPACT

- ① expected GDP loss of 4-5%.
- ② lack of diversity in job market.
- ③ some fields are male-dominated.
- ④ aggravates income inequality of genders.
- ⑤ lesser consumption in economy.
- ⑥ lower household incomes.
- ⑦ essential for holistic women development
- ⑧ more concentration in sectors like agriculture and domestic work.
- ⑨ higher dependency ratio compared to Western democracies.

~~In 19~~ As per Claudia Goldin, Nobel-prize winner in economics, focus should be on shifting to industrial & service sector by increasing labour intensive sectors like textile (eg Bangladesh, Vietnam) and skilling for service sector.

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

Caste is a system of hierarchy prevalent in Indian society since historical times, that divides people based on birth and restricts their occupation. Articles 14, 15, 16 and 17 aim to abolish caste system and untouchability.

PROGRESSIVE SECULARIZATION

(1) class has become a more important factor than caste especially in urban India.

(2) caste practice of untouchability is banned + punished → deterrence.

(3) Urbanization has led to mobility.

(4) Reservation has led to upliftment of the masses, premised by land reforms.

⑤ some "lower castes" are more dominant landowners in many areas.

eg Yadavas in UP - Bihar.

⑥ Globalization and modern education

CASTE STILL CONTINUES

① rise of caste consciousness and caste politics in 1990s eg Bahujan Samajwadi Party

② Reservation has perpetuated caste differences,

eg 1990 anti-Mandal Commission Protests

③ caste clustering in modern occupations eg majority of sweepers are from Valmiki caste, leatherwork done by Chaman

④ 93% of top corporate jobs occupied by "general castes".

⑤ continued existence of violence against Dalits eg as per NCRB data, >50% of crimes against SC/ST are violent.

⑥ Untouchability eg Jitan Ram Manjhi (Bihar CM) temple incident.

⇒ Hence, although caste has changed forms it still exists as a form of deprivation and method of exclusion in Indian society.

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

As per the recent Oxfam Report on Inequality
in India, top 1% people own 44% of
all wealth of India, and top 10% owns
56% of all wealth, while at the same
time we have pulled >400 million people
out of poverty in the past decades.

Reasons for Dichotomy

① definition of poverty ^{line} _n is defined in
absolute terms and not international
standards. \rightarrow Tendulkar Committee.

② decline in socialist policies post 1991
reforms \rightarrow rise in capitalism

③ Jobless growth is a feature of Indian GDP.

④ lack of mid-sized MSME firms

⑤ caste & class inequalities lead to

wealth hoarding by few.

⑥ smaller middle class and wider poor class \rightarrow 60% of population depends on PDS system.

⑦ K-shaped recovery post COVID-19.

⑧ generational wealth among upper castes and landowners.

⑨ Regional disparities \rightarrow Bihar has 50% multidimensional poor

⑩ Religious differences \rightarrow Sachar Committee pointed to poverty among Muslims (13% of population).

⑪ agriculture stagnation, employs 40% population

Way forward

- \rightarrow inclusive growth policies
- \rightarrow expand manufacturing
- \rightarrow corporate taxation

To achieve the constitutional goal of a welfare state (Article 38) it is necessary to reduce inequality of wealth in India.

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 emerged in the age of later Vedic period and Mahajanapadas and spread throughout India.

CAUSE S OF RISE

- ① dominance of Brahmins in existing system
- ② disconnect between rich & poor
- ③ for lack of spirituality, focus on rituals, idol worship, etc.
- ④ prevalent caste system
- ⑤ less people could read Sanskrit

COMPETITIVE AND HOSTILE DYNAMIC LEADING

TO DECLINE

- ① Brahmanism opposed Buddhism and both competed for patronage and prominence.

(A) Funding

(1) Buddhism gained patronage from Mauryan & pre-Mauryan rulers [eg. Asoka, Shaka Kariyanko dynasty, Kalasaoka, etc.]

(2) However, post-Mauryas and Guptas were Brahmanism supporters.

(2) Post-Mauryas were even anti-Buddhist

[eg. Pushyamitra Shunga broke stupas, Sasanka uprooted tree under which Buddha got enlightenment.]

(B) Followers

(1) Initially Buddhism gained followers from lower castes, women also joined.

(2) However later Sanghas became sites of corruption and ~~→~~ were avoided.

(3) Royal opposition [eg. Shungas] meant people were afraid to associate.

(C) ~~funders~~ Ideology

① The loss of original teachings of Buddha after his death started the decline.

② division into Mahayana and Hinayana further fragmented ~~it~~ it after Kanishka's death.

③ promotion of rituals & idol worship under Mahayana & Vajrayana confined Hinayana to Sri Lanka and was considered similar to Brahmanism.

④ subsequent Islamic invasions extinguished Buddhist existence in North West and Afghanistan regions.

CONTEMPORARY

Buddhism's decline was never reversed & is now practiced in Sri Lanka and Far East. Taliban destruction of Bamyan Buddhas was symbolic of last vestiges of decline.

There are attempts to revive in form of Buddhist circuit and pilgrimage in India.

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

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

European travellers have been coming to India since ancient times like Megasthenes whose book Indica is an important source for Mauryan rule.

Medieval time - Importance

① Vijayanagara Empire

① visited by travellers like Nicolo Conti, Paes, etc.

② elaborated on rule in empire,

participation of women in administration.

③ also talked about rivalries of

Vijayanaga with Bahmani Sultanate
and subsequent Deccan sultanates.

③ Mughal Empires

① Francis Bernier was a physician in
court of Jehangir.

② he wrote of Mughal court proceedings
and features like "gharokhe darshan".

Effect on our understanding

① offer neutral perspectives.

② description of daily, local lives
of people in great detail.

③ well-preserved accounts, compared
to lost accounts by Indian scribes

④ compared with European cities &

counterparts

② gives light on trade between global powers.

Issues

① not totally reliable.

② conflicting accounts \rightarrow Megasthenes
said there was no slavery in India.

③ ~~the~~ Eurocentric viewpoint - considered
Indian ways as inferior

\Rightarrow hence European travellers present a
lot of information on medieval period
and their accounts give detail of
culture, economy & architecture.

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

Battle of Plassey in 1757 is considered as the most important battle of British in India that ensured British colonialism.

Impact on Indian history

- ① Battle of Plassey led to establishment of British military supremacy in India.
- ② It gave British ~~see~~ access to the riches & resources of Bengal ~~and the~~
- ④ control of Bengal trade was necessary for British.
- ⑤ Battle of Plassey led to Battle of Buxar in ~~1766~~ 1764 that defeated the Mughal emperor and removed the one remaining

sovereign head in the subcontinent.

⑥ It gave British ability to defeat the French in Battle of Carnatic Wars.

⑦ They could access labour & money of Bengal to finance their wars in India.

⑧ Got Diwani rights of Bengal.

Impact on history of world

① It led to the path of British colonization of UK's cash cow - India.

② Britain financed its industrial revolution in the next century from de-industrialization of India, possible due to Battle of Plassey.

③ Britain was able to advance ahead of other European powers due to this victory → leading to even winning two world wars.

④ Britain's focus on India led to American Independence & creation of the USA.

⑤ Britain used resources from India to populate Australian & Canadian colonies.

⑥ India was used as a source of raw materials, and a buyer of imported manufactured goods from Britain.

⑦ The mechanization of Europe was prevised on this war & Indian colonization.

⑧ Britain used India as bait to consolidate United Kingdom and quell Scottish Independence movements.

∴ Hence, Battle of Plassey led to changing not just Indian but world history in the long run as it was a prerequisite to Indian colonization.

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 of India was done from both west & east parts of India. While Punjab was divided on the West, Bengal was divided on the East.

CONDITIONS

(1) Partition was done in a haphazard manner by drawing of borders by Cyril Radcliffe in a few months.

(2) It was based on communal lines, it divided two lands that were culturally and ethnically same.

(3) It led to large scale violence, killing, looting and violence against women.

Why easier in Punjab & not West Bengal

- (1) Punjab was already quite divided, with Western side dominated by Muslims, Indian side by Hindus, Sikhs, number of people to be rehabilitated were less.
- (2) Bengal was more mixed & sudden population transfer made it difficult.
- (3) Bengal saw more violence even in 1946 due to Direct Action Day and Kolkata riots.
- (4) Delay in transfer of population & migration created difficulties in crossing border in Bengal.
- (5) Punjab is a plains area with clearly defined border line while Bengal was a deltaic & riverine region with porous border even today.

⑥ August 1947 was followed by rains and cyclones in Bengal region, making efforts difficult.

⑦ land was more well-divided in Punjab, making land allocation easier.

Bengal had less well-defined division.

This was due to Mahalwari and Zamindari systems.

⑧ Impact of previous famines in Bengal.

⑨ Punjab near to capital of Delhi - better administration

Impact

→ large scale violence in Bengal for many months

→ enclaves of Bangladesh in India & India's in Bangladesh.

→ even today, border is porous.

August 14th is commemorated as National

Partition Horrors Remembrance Day to never

forget the consequences of divide & rule policy of the British.

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

15

Coal provides a major chunk of thermal energy production in India, leading to 75% energy from thermal sources.

ECONOMIC COSTS

- ① coal is cheap and easily available in India due to ample reserves.
- ② green energy resources like solar, wind require initial investment.
- ③ green energy also increases import dependence as India does not have all technologies eg semiconductor fab. used in solar panels.
- ④ coal is also raw material for existing

steel & iron industries which will need investments to transfer to green energy

⑥ existing infrastructure of coal

~~is~~ existing thermal power plants

⑦ higher production costs also mean higher bills for general population.

⑧ subsidy schemes like EV subsidy creates fiscal pressure on govt.

SOCIAL COST

① increase in electricity bill can cause increased inflation.

② coal industry employs large workforce in mining, processing, power plants, DISCOM phases.

③ Green energy is more capital intensive and less labour intensive.

4. can cause ecological damage to surroundings and loss of life eg

eg Tapovan dam, hydropower projects in Himalayan regions

5. displacement of tribals and locals

eg opposition to Sardar Sarovar dam.

6. Protests from civil society

eg Narmada Bachao Andolan

7. apprehensions to nuclear power plants

eg Kudankulam power plant, TN.

Way forward

→ expand schemes like PM-KUSUM & rooftop solar installation

→ phase-down over phase-out approach

Transition from coal to green energy should be based on development & sustainability balance.

16.

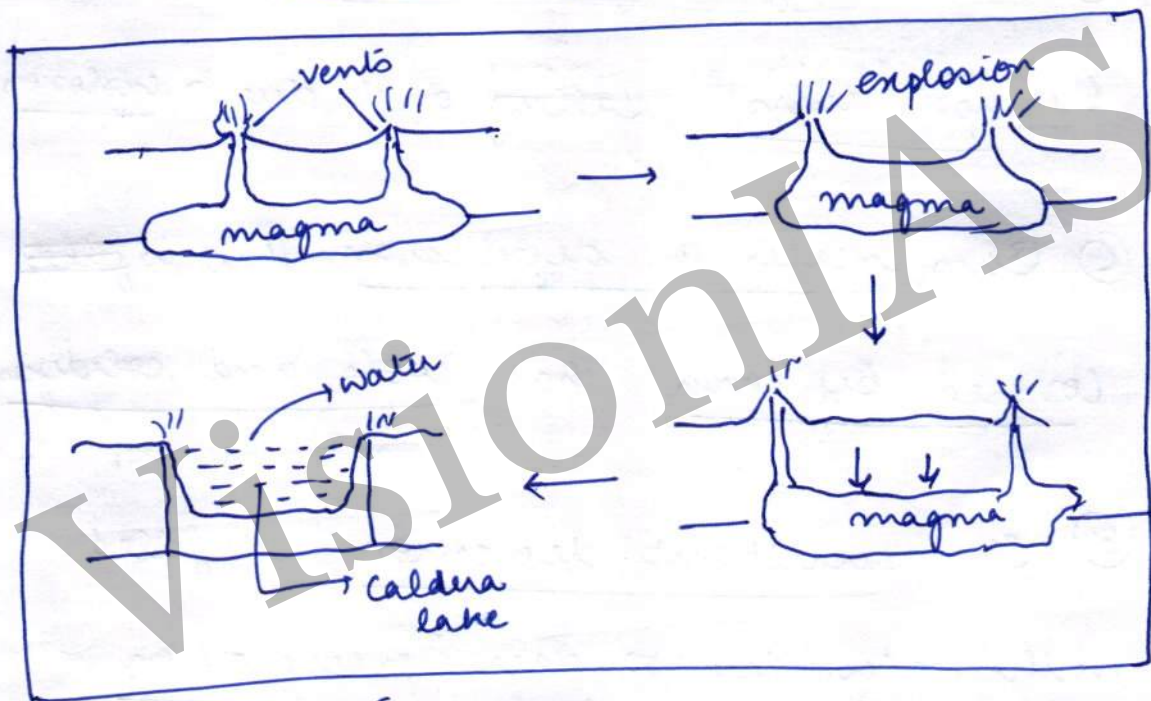
ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Calderas are a form of volcanoes that are the most explosive. They are found when volcanic eruptions take place.



Formation of volcanic caldera

Formation

- ① They occur when magma chamber is very close to the surface.
- ② There are multiple vents for lava to

come out.

③ Explosion is so large that the upper
crust collapses onto itself as the lava
flows out.

④ The empty magma chamber is covered
by upper crust falling on it due to explosion

⑤ This creates a depression that is ~~filled~~
covered by lava that cools and solidifies.

⑥ The resultant depression is filled
with water due to rain / precipitation.

⑦ Hence a caldera lake is formed.

Contribution to scenic beauty

① They often form large lakes in
areas eg New Zealand.

② The lakes act as local tourist attraction.

③ They are wetlands that also attract biodiversity, adding to the scenic beauty.

④ Activities like boating and water sports also take place in these volcanic structures.

⑤ Also act as freshwater reservoirs to locals.

⇒ Calderas can ~~be~~ act as local tourism hotspots due to their enhanced beauty.

17.

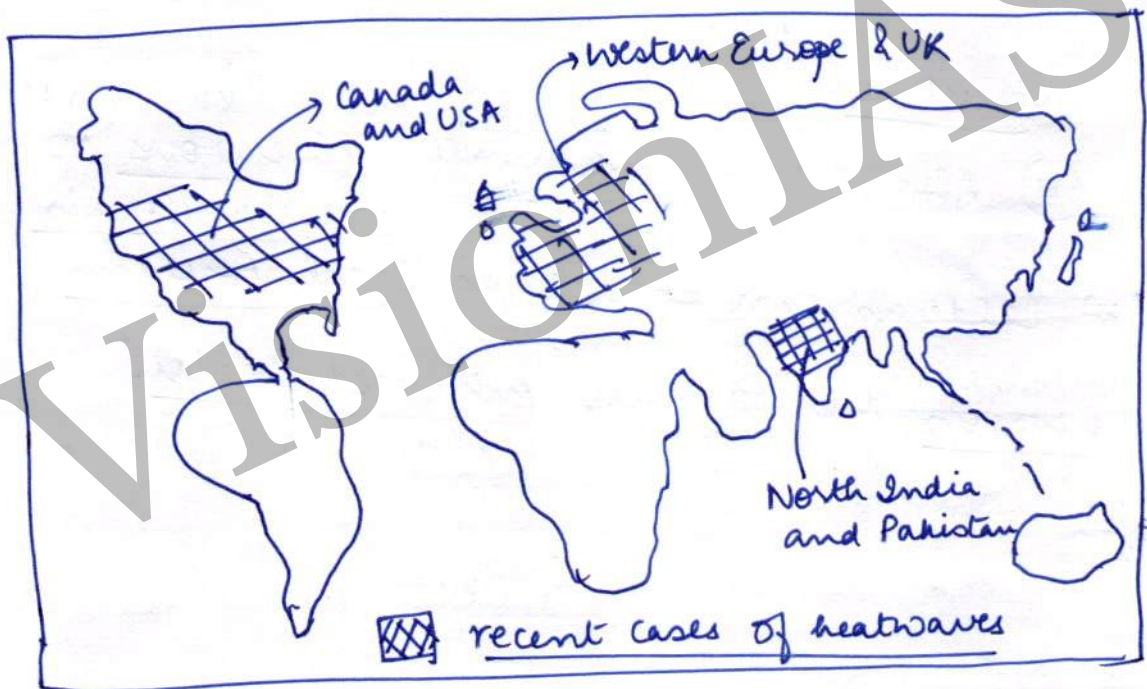
वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

Heat Waves refer to the phenomenon when temperature ranges exceed normal range by $6-7^{\circ}\text{C}$ or cross 40°C in plains and 35°C in mountainous regions.



REASONS

- (i) rise in global temperatures due to global warming. Average rise is around 1°C globally from pre-industrial levels.

② Melting of Arctic glaciers → less albedo of snow.

③ Heat dome effect / Omega effect in US and Canada due to high pressure trapping warm air.

④ Marine heat waves are transferring heat to land.

⑤ El Nino effect → less rains.

⑥ Pollution and ~~the~~ greenhouse gas emissions
eg Black carbon in Arctic, methane & CO₂ emissions.

⑦ Urban heat island effect due to large amount of concrete → low albedo, high sunlight absorption.

⑧ Unpredictable rains & shorter winters.

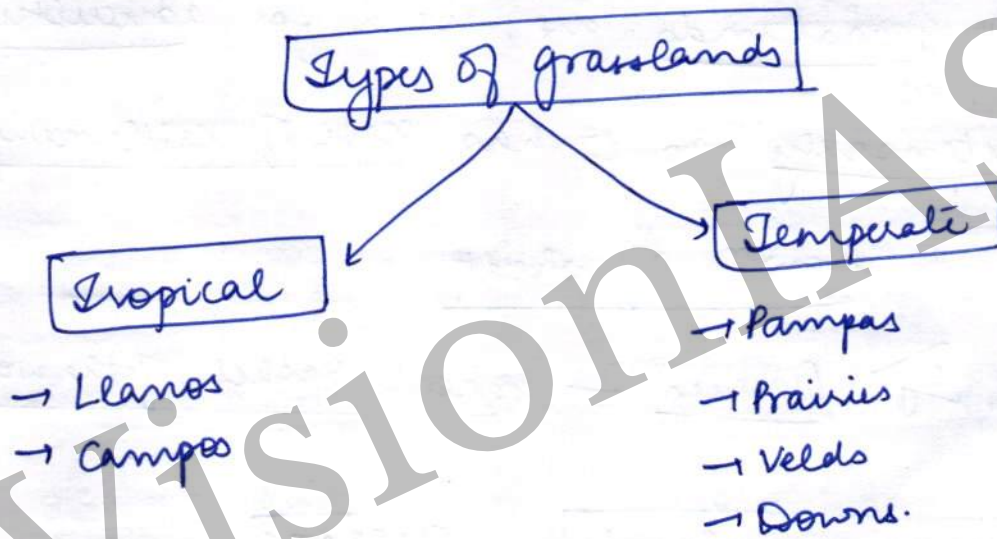
Impact on food security

① affects rainfall patterns → delay in crop ~~and~~ harvest.

- ② inability to grow temperature sensitive crops.
- ③ spoils crops due to locust attacks caused by heat → heat causes locust growth.
- ④ global supply chain disruptions
- ⑤ lack of proper irrigation infrastructure in India.
- ⑥ ~~more~~ affects fishing industry due to impact on fishing areas at confluence of currents.
eg → Peruvian fishing industry weak in El Nino year due to no upwelling, Dogger Bank, Canada
- ⑦ can cause harmful effects on cattle and poultry - dairy industry.
- ⑧ Rising sea levels → impact coastal agriculture
Hence, heatwaves have to be tackled to prevent harmful impacts on food security & human habitations.

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)

Grasslands refer to areas with less number of tree growth and good conditions for growth of grasses.



Characteristics of grassland biome

- ① less growth of trees, more grasses, even tall, nutritious grasses.
- ② medium to low rainfall and humidity.
- ③ large temperature ranges daily and

defined cold & warm seasons.

(4) supports some fauna like lions, elephants,

giraffes, etc.

→ Herbivores that can survive on grasses
like deer

(5) Grasslands are used for agriculture
extensively as it has scope of cattle rearing
and growth of wheat.

eg Prairies → wheat basket of the world

BANNI grasslands → THREATS

(1) incessant agriculture and cattle
rearing.

(2) Cattle grazing has led to removal of
vegetation and exposed the topsoil.

(3) soil erosion and landslides.

(4) growth of water intensive crops like rice.

(5) Construction activities

(6) Wetland encroachment.

Way Forward

(1) prevent growth of water intensive crops

(2) Promote indigineous crops.

(3) Cattle grazing should be controlled to allow grasses to grow back.

Grasslands form an important part of
ecosystems earth's ecosystems and support
a variety of lifeforms & should be protected.

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

Indian secularism is different from Western idea as it is a positive form of secularism that promotes state's involvement when needed & does not create a wall between church & state.

Challenges inter-religious domination

- ① It protects religious minorities under the constitution ⇒ Article 29 & 30.
- ② It promotes freedom of religion in articles 25 - 28.
- ③ It opposes forceful conversions.
eg → stanislaus case, protection of tribal religion.
- ④ It focuses on pluralism and protects

religious places of worship \rightarrow Places of worship Act.

⑤ penalizes hate speech \rightarrow under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita.

Challenges intra-religious domination

① protects people of lower castes from casteist practices \rightarrow SC/ST act.

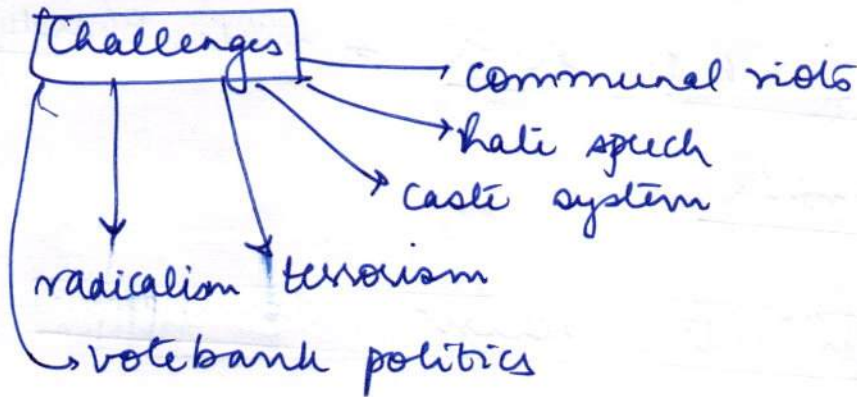
② protection of women from regressive practices \rightarrow Hindu Inheritance, Triple Talak criminalization.

③ It protects sectarian minorities of a religion \rightarrow shia & Ahmaddiya muslims

④ the government tries to eradicate all forms of untouchability \rightarrow Temple Entry movements, Pasmanda Muslims, etc

~~Challenges~~

⑤ Protection of sexual minorities
like LGBTQ eg Naveen Singh
Johar case



Way Ahead

- promoting equality & brotherhood.
- Uniform civil code as under Article 44
- focus on Indian identity

Secularism in India is more about reform & less about Church-state separation.

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)

Indian cities are often centres of innovation & modernity and at the same time have poverty & squalor. Around 40% are urban poor

Inequality & Exclusion

- ① Urban poor lack access to basic facilities like education & healthcare
- ② slums are often areas of residence with subpar conditions.
- ③ Unauthorized colonies lack proper drainage.
- ④ Informal sector employs large numbers of migrants.

5. Lockdown during COVID-19 & subsequent exodus of migrants showed inequalities in standard of living.

6. Mumbai has slums like Dharavi & skyscrapers side by side.

7. Police & law enforcement also penalizes poor

8. Apathy of municipal corporations.

9. Top facilities to middle & upper classes in gated colonies.

10. Results in crime increase.

Steps

1. Control migration by improving rural areas \rightarrow Rurbanization Mission

2. Facilities like water, sanitation

to slum areas.

③ Free education in good public schools

eg Delhi education model

④ Legalize unauthorized colonies existing for decades.

⑤ Prevent creation of more slums by updating land records.

⑥ Proactive municipal boards with more power.

Urban centres can be the focus of growth but not before eradicating inequalities; under SDG 11.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

EAL

VisionIAS