



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. : 109839

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : MANSI SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

AUG 24, 2024

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

केंद्र
Centre **029**
NAGPUR


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)	

प्रासांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

The tribal art is vibrant expression of India's rich cultural heritage. It reflects the Indian diversity as it mirrors Indian society.

Tribal art providing valuable insights into cultural perspectives and value of Indian tribal community

A) Reflects social values through arts
eg. Through Warli Painting in Maharashtra, community togetherness is visible.

B) Reflects traditions and culture
eg. Marriage crown made by Santhal tribe bears testimony to their continuity -

C) Youth dormitory: present in tribes shows liberal mindset of

tribals \Rightarrow Dhumkoria among Oraon

d) Epitome of artistic expression as reflected in sculpture made by tribals \Rightarrow Bokhra art of Bastar

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

e) Reflect culture continuously from past \Rightarrow Polyandry among Tamari Khairi.

f) Communal living reflects feeling of togetherness as shown by hut-dwelling in NE India.

Loss of Tribal Arts

- ① Due to lack of political patronage \Rightarrow Asura tribe leaving iron smelting
- ② Lack of audience \Rightarrow Aerobatics by Naat.
- ③ Economic deprivation: joining mainstream economy.

GI tags, Aam Mahotsav and utilizing platforms like G20 to promote tribal arts are steps in right direction to make "EK Bharat Shreeta Bharat"

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

Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru are two strongest voices emerged against Britishers during Indian freedom struggle.

Similarities between two

- ① Both were hallmark of patriotism
- ② Belief in mass-participation for struggle.
- ③ against violent method for freedom
- ④ same outlook towards Britishers' exploitive policies.
- ⑤ Demand for inclusion of Indians in administrative works.
- ⑥ Both participated in Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement.

Difference between two

Gandhij	Nehru
① He believed in <u>passive resistance</u> and was totally against of violence.	① He criticized for taking back of <u>Non cooperation Movement</u> after <u>Chauri-chaura</u>
② He believed in good will of British.	He advocated for " <u>Purna Swarajyo</u> "
③ He believed in " <u>Swarajyo</u> " and small industries for self-reliance.	He focused on <u>industrialisation</u> for achieving self-reliance.
④ Education: Indian and western mixed	Education on western ideology for freedom struggle
⑤ firm believer of role of religion with polity.	wanted exclusion of religion from polity

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

Apart from difference, the coherence was more and even Gandhiji made Nehru as 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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Decolonisation is a process of removing foreign powers as a colonial power and sought independence from them.

Factors to accelerate decolonization post world war-II

A) Formation of United Nation that favours for independence of colonies.

B) Rise of New Powers in form of USA and USSR : both against colonialism.

C) Post war effect

- Colonial powers lack fund for wars
- loss of manpower
- Exhaust from WWII

D) Rise of Asian Power: as seen during Japanese Success that boosted morale of Colonies.

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

E) Leadership Emergence in colonies demanding freedom \rightarrow Pt. Nehru, Sukarno etc.

F) Neo-colonialism - new opportunities to exploit colonies without making them colonies.

G) Atlantic Charter - provided for self-determination for colonies.

H) Moral Implication - As colonies have supported them during war, thus morally obliged.

I) Fear of Communist power after Russian Revolution, colonies were getting inspired by Communism.

Due to this, a wave of decolonisation emerged in favour of colonies post WW II.

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
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this margin

As per IUCN Report, 80% of marshland, peats and water reservoirs in Ganga Basin has been depleted because of human encroachment.

Impact of human encroachment on water bodies in urban area

A) Reducing area of water bodies due to encroachment.

(eg) more than 60% of lakes in Hyderabad disappeared in last three decades.

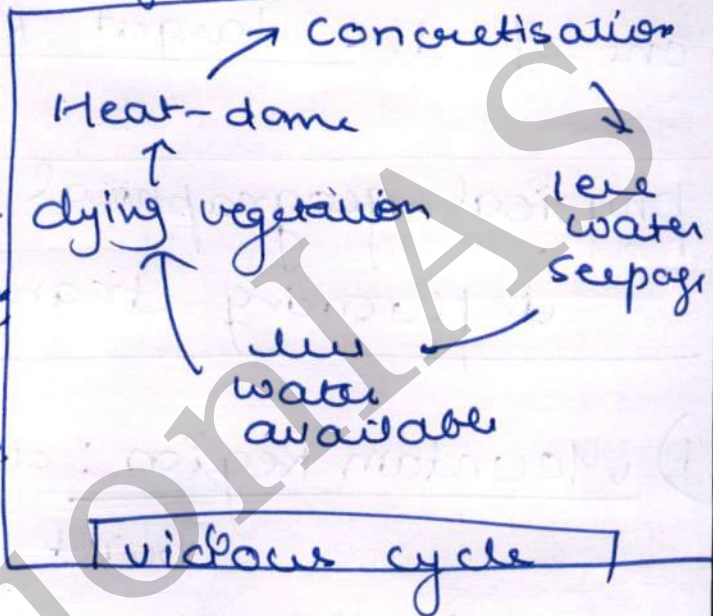
B) Eutrophication: As human-habitation near water bodies release sewage, untreated waste into water bodies. (eg) Pink bloom in Kerala.

C) Overflow during monsoon causing

floods in urban areas
eg Chennai flood.

a) Urban Heat-Island effect: due to lack of water bodies and concretisation of roads.

e) Lack of drinking water
due to pollution
fresh water is not available



eg. zero day in Bengaluru and Chennai.

way forward ① planned urbanisation as per SOP of NDMA.

↳ ② use green-buildings as promoted by BEE.

↳ ③ River-dredging and silt removal to make space.

this would help in achieving goal of "Sustainable Cities for

Tomorrow"

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 हार्फिण ने
नहीं लिखना
बाहिर
Candidates
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write on
this margin

India ranked [4] in proliferation
of railways in world and have
one of the largest road network.

physical geographical features
influencing transportation systems

1) Mountain Region: difficult to
build infrastructure
as Indian Himalayas are in
seismic zone - I.
yet, developed

- Atal Setu
- Sela bridge, Arunachal
- Char-Dham Yatra.

2) North East Region: due to ill
connectivity, air-transportation
via helicopter is well promoted.

eg) UAAAN-4 focusing NE Area.

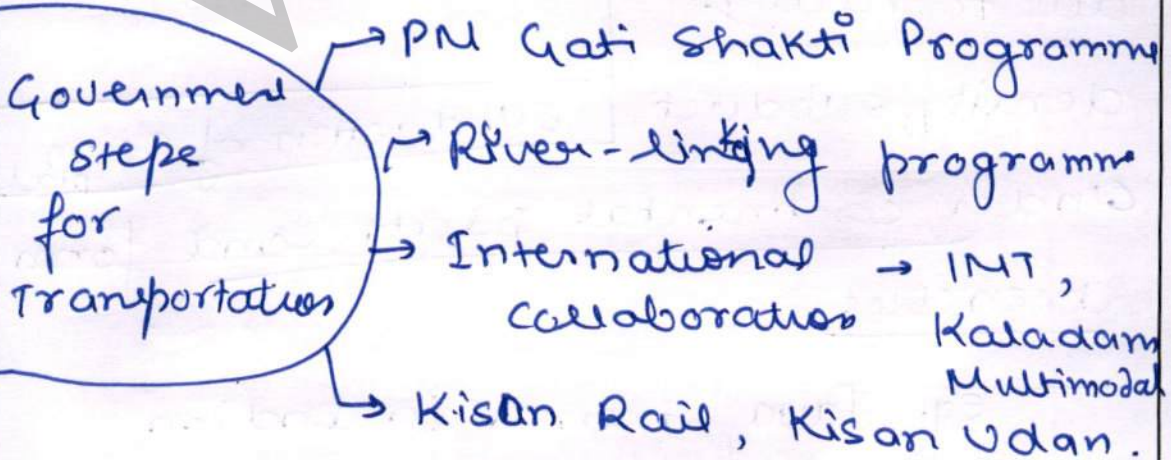
3) River: India has well connected river system, thus, water transportation \rightarrow NW \perp from Prayagraj to Haldwari

\rightarrow India's 90% of trade by volume through marine coast.

4) Pipeline: due to geographical reasons, pipelines are easy to develop.

\rightarrow HBJ pipeline, Naharkatia-Barauni pipeline.

5) Island Connectivity: by river cruise or air transportation



Transportation following geographical feature helps in reducing fuel consumption (Panchamul goal)

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
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Ocean Trenches are valleys formed at border of continental plate.

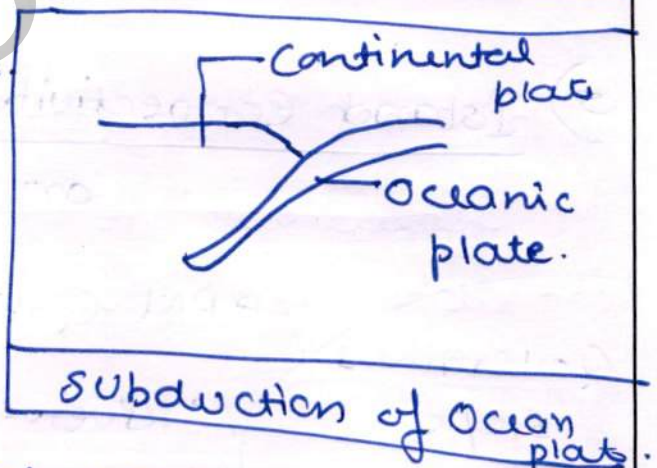
These are the lowest point of ocean relief. \rightarrow Marionna trench.

formation

formed due to convergence between continental-oceanic plate

at convergent area.

\rightarrow Oceanic plate due to heavy density, subduct



Under continental plate and form trench.

eg. Java trench in Indian ocean.

Characteristics of these relief formation

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

- ① Act as subduction zone and led to subduction of new plate formed at mid-oceanic ridge.
- ② Area of deep-seated earthquakes and are earthquake prone.
↳ Ring of fire in Pacific ocean.
- ③ Mark the end of continental plate and start of oceanic relief.
- ④ Tsunamis due to earthquakes and waves formed at trenches.
- ⑤ Important for releasing stresses formed at earth's crust.

Thus, Oceanic Trenches play vital role in Tectonic plate theory as proposed by McKenzie,

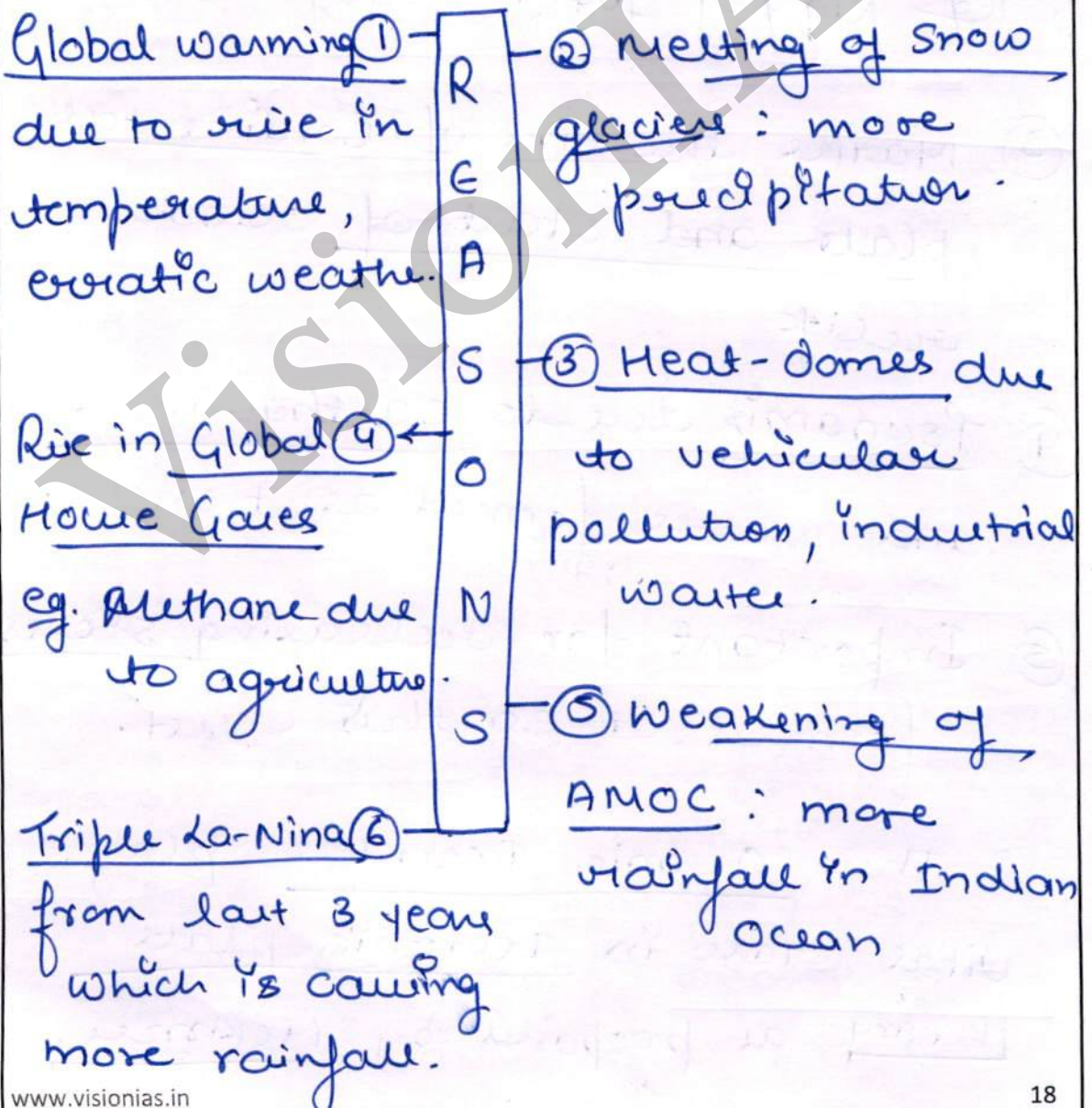
7.

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
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Recently, Number of extreme rainfall events have increase in India as highlighted by flood in Sikkim due to Lohong Lake.



Social Impact

- ① Loss of life and property due to flood, disaster.
→ recent landslide in Wayanad.
- ② Loss of livelihood
as 51% of agriculture in rainfed
- ③ Poverty and deprivation
due to economic losses.

Economic Impact

- ① Loss of GDP due to loss of agriculture.
- ② High unemployment as 45-48% of youths employed in agriculture
- ③ Supply chain disruption: impacts agro-based industries.
- ④ Loss of infrastructure due to extreme rainfall.

Way forward

- stringent warning system like I-floors.
- flood-zone mapping.
- follow guidelines of **NDMA** to prevent loss.

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

As per McKinsey Report, India's GDP would rise by 27% if there is equal female Labour force participation rate as of men.

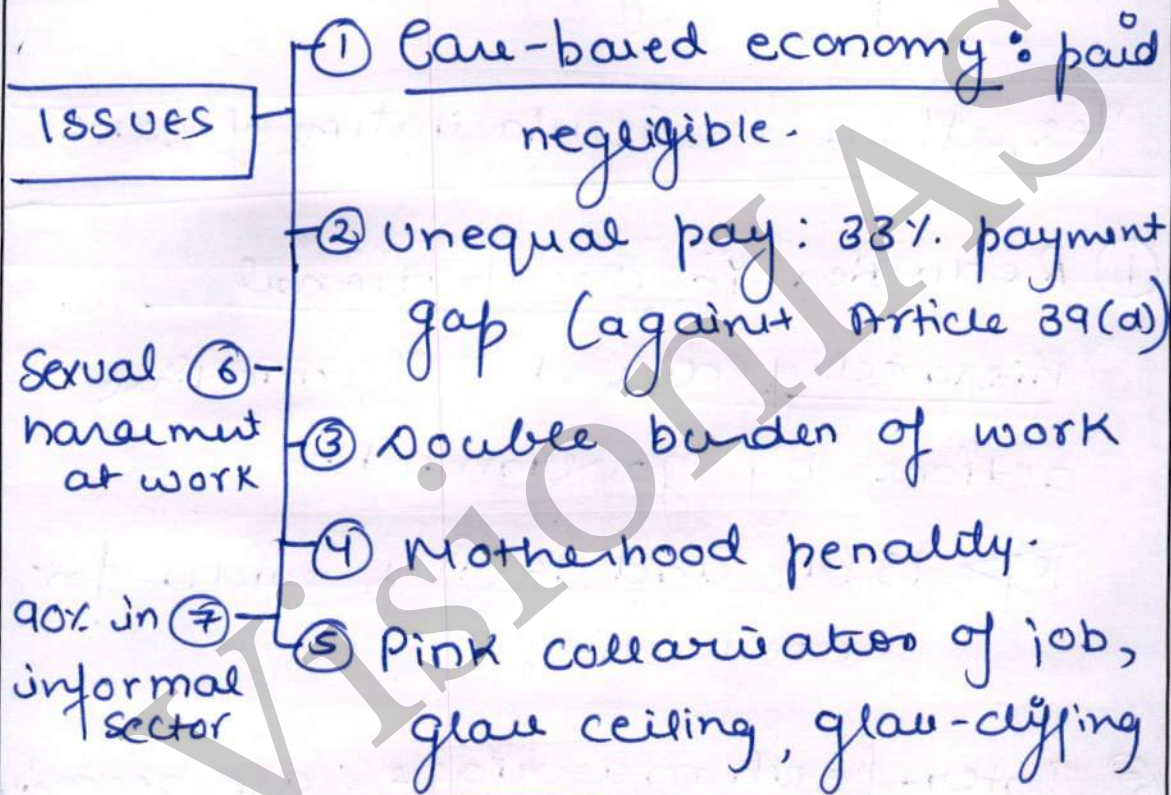
Low labour force participation rate

As of PLFS report, 37% - female labour force participation rate -

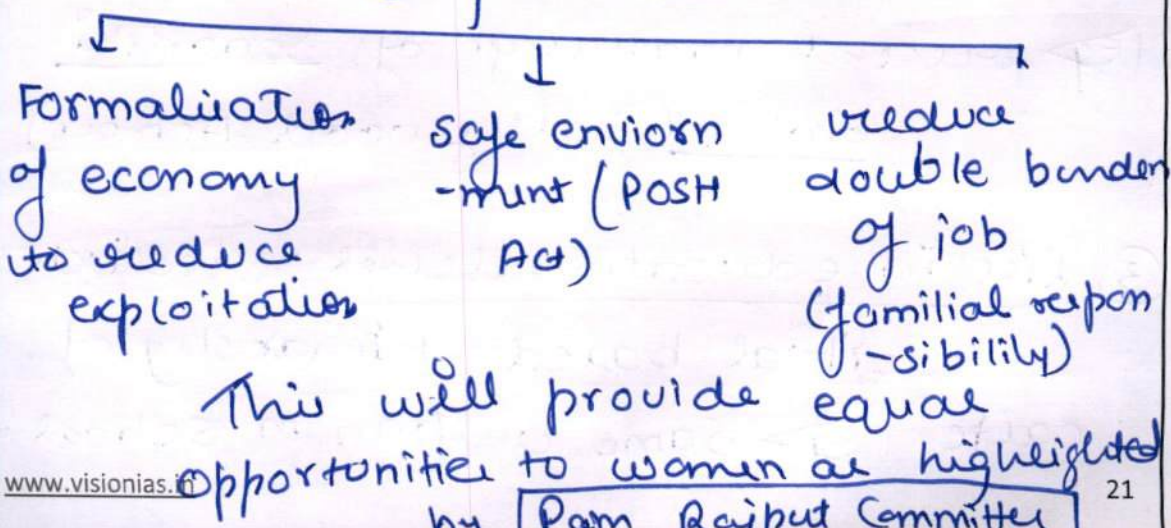
- Need of high female LFPR for India.
- ① promote equality among genders.
 - ② enhance labour productivity \rightarrow 77% of SHG are led by women and contribute 8-10% of GDP.
 - ③ Counter health cost as it will reduce malnutrition, low IMR

④ promote double salary thus higher savings → necessary for GDP of country

⑤ Improve human development as more educated female will be there.



Way Ahead



9.

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

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

10

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

"Secularisation of Caste" means removal of religious elements from the definition of caste.

Yes, there is secularisation of caste

① Reduction in Occupational hierarchy due to affirmative actions by government.

↳ 15(u) and 16(u) provide for reservation.

② Inter-faith marriage: are becoming new norms in society.

↳ recent marriage of Sonakshi Sinha (Bollywood Actress).

③ Rise in education level: reducing ritual based hierarchy of caste
↳ Same uniform in school.

④ Urbanisation: all are living together
-er and cultural exchange
is prominent.

eg celebration of festivals in
apartments

⑤ New festivals and feasts: to bring
together. eg Halloween

No, it is still there in
caste

① Manual scavenging: still 90% of
them employed are SCs.

② Caste-based discrimination

eg. ^{caste} groom in shyagoti, Karnataka
was not allowed in temple.

③ Casteisation of politics: As godgil

said, "we don't cast vote, we vote our
caste"

④ Still in mind: due to long history.

The need of hour is to implement
affirmative actions rigidly and creating
awareness to remove religious elements
of caste to attain "Sarge Bhavantu
Sukhine".

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

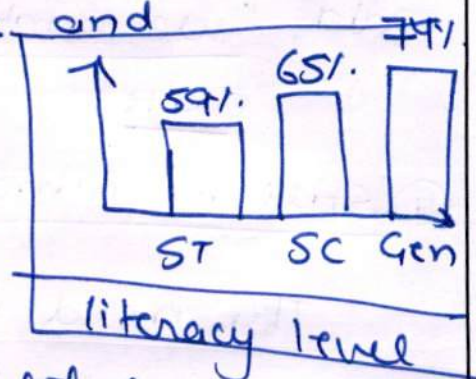
As per Oxfam Report, rich 1% of Indians have 40% of wealth while bottom 50% have only 2%. This highlights inequalities in India.

Cause of Inequality despite fall in overall poverty

① Historical factors: Many people have dynastic wealth which due to lack of land reforms, it was not distributed equally.

② Caste based inequality: due to long deprivation of SCs and STs.

This impacts social mobility.

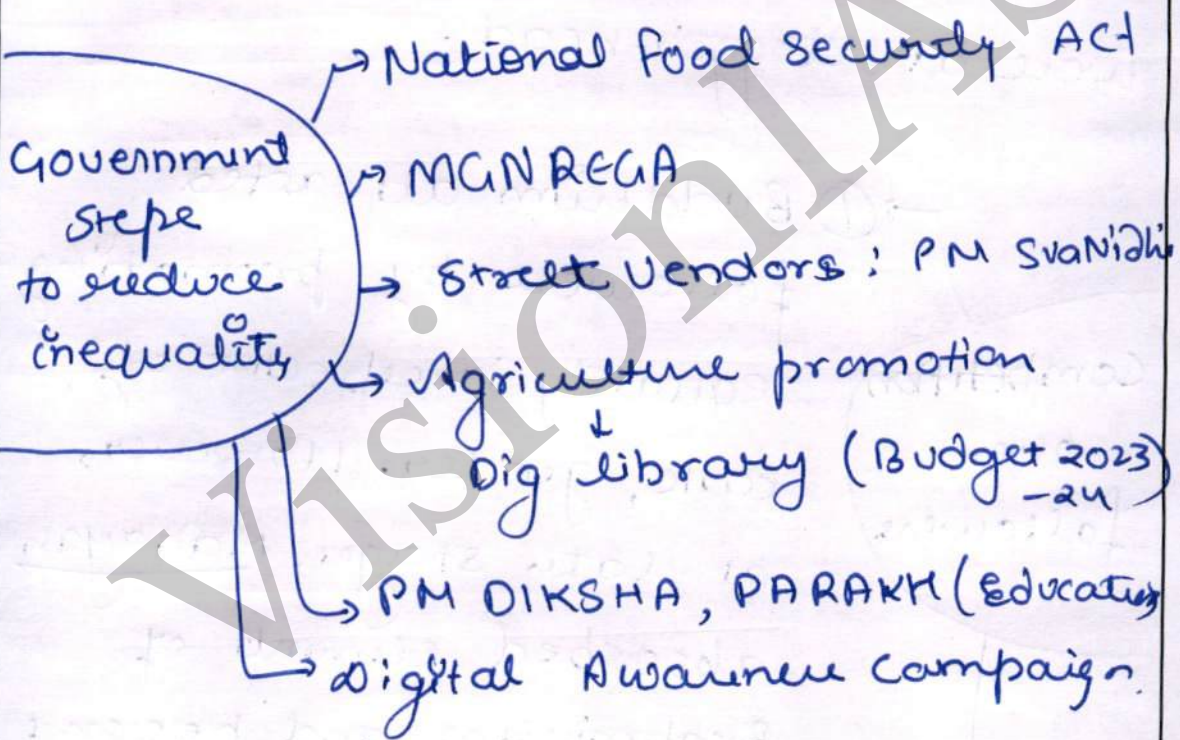


③ Gender based inequality: women are still getting 33% less pay

than men.

④ Digital Apartheid - digital revolution has further widened the gap. ~~eg~~ As per oxfam reform top 10% have 6 times higher access to internet.

⑤ Crony capitalism - that has increased inequality in India.



The need of hour is that all stakeholders (government, businessmen, NGOs, civil societies) to come together to reduce inequality (SDG-10).

11.

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

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

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

Buddhism has originated in India by Lord Buddha against orthodoxie and ritualistic discrimination by Brahmins. Thus, since starting, both were at logger's head.

Competition over followers

① Buddhism attracted followers by promoting equality irrespective of caste, gender. However, at later stages, Mahayan absorbed elements of Brahminism and became ritualistic

② Brahminism attracted followers on base of ritual and sermons. Facing competition from Buddhism, they brought revolutionary changes and got followers²⁶

② Buddhist monks who were once ascetic, became members of royal circles and ~~lost~~ mass followers, while Brahmins did vice versa.

Competition over funding

- By getting royal patronage
- Buddhism got royal patronage from Ashoka and Lata Harshava -sidhana, thus narrow patronage
- Brahmins got patronage of Gupta dynasty and also Harsh vardhana. Few Patronage were anti-Buddhist \Rightarrow Shashanka cut Bodhi-gaya tree and persecuted Buddhists.

Ideological competition

Buddhism was based on right conduct and knowledge through

following Ashtangika Marg and middle path. In starting it attracted people due to lack of sūtralu, pali language, strict denial of caste and women inclusion. However with time, they chose Sanskrit language and shifted to even tantric cult (Vajrayana) thus lost ideology for which they started.

However, Brahminism shifted its ideology from sūtralu to dogmatic one. Bhakti Movement further reformed Brahmanism and reformed Hinduism.

Although, there was decline of Buddhism, but with Ambedkar's Neo-Buddhism, it gained further acceptance in Indian society.

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

Travellers play an important role in highlighting socio-cultural parlance of that period and provided neutral accounts of empire.

Role of ^{European} travellers in medieval period in understanding empire and people

① Ibn Batuta: highlighted Tughlaq dynasty and talked about their land policies and court system

② Domingo Paes: visited Vijaynagar empire and highlighted that local village system is quite prevalent in their empire.

③ Francois Travenier: visited during Shah-Jahan period and Durr-e-Sikoh

- He mentioned land-revenue, jury by King system.
- He highlighted clothes worn at that time.
- He mentioned about women situation at that time and culture followed by them.

④ Jean Baptiste: He explored diamond culture of country and wrote about diamond mine.

⑤ Vasco-de-Gama: came as traveller but he highlighted prevalent polity of that time. He wrote about rule of Kochi and people here. According to him gold is quite prevalent

and even male rulers used to wear gold jewellery.

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

⑥ Marco Polo: He visited Kakatiya Kingdom and wrote about their architectural marvels.

→ He mentioned about pearls which are prevalent in this Kingdom.

ISSUE → ① He wrote as per patronage of rulers.
eg. Domingo Paes wrote so highly about Vijaynagar empire.

② Bias in understanding (eg) Travenier criticised Indian rulers and compared every culture aspect with west pat (Ethnocentric)

③ Linguistic Issue: They wrote as per their understanding.

Apart from criticisms, they provide brilliant memories of medieval era.

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

The Battle of Plassey in 1757 was fought between Britishers (Robert Clive) and Ruler of Bengal for sovereignty of Bengal empire.

Role in changing course of Indian history

- ① first territorial victory of Britishers in India and provided them huge area for exploitation.
- ② Establishment of puppet government in Bengal (Mir Qasim)
- ③ huge trade-benefit: we got trade concessions from Mir Qasim and led to establishment of one-side revenue trade.

④ Investment opportunity to get funds which fueled further expansion of British empire \Rightarrow Battle of Buxar

⑤ Trade Monopoly: As port of Kolkata was now under British Control.

Changing course of world history

① Expulsion of other European powers like Dutch, Russian and French gradually from Indian subcontinent.

② Major victory after Anglo-French war, thus cleared way for Indian Colonisation.

③ Exploitation of Indian trade and this money was used for British empire expansion in other countries \Rightarrow Exploitation of African countries

④ Unipolar world: with British as major superpower at that time India was great economic power [23% of world trade]

⑤ Provide source of funding that not only helped in ending Anglo-French rivalry but later helped Britishers in WWI and WWII.

Yet, not that much pivotal

① Just one of the war as it was Battle of Buxar that provided full rights to them in North.

② Needs further Consolidation as Marathas, Mysore and Punjab were formidable power.

③ Rise of Russia and France which were later counter.

As Peter the Great said, "one who controls India, controls world". Battle of Plassey put foundation stone.

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 क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Post Independence, partition of India and emergence of two nations: India and Pakistan led to most difficult task i.e. rehabilitation of Refugee.

More difficult in West Bengal

Reasons

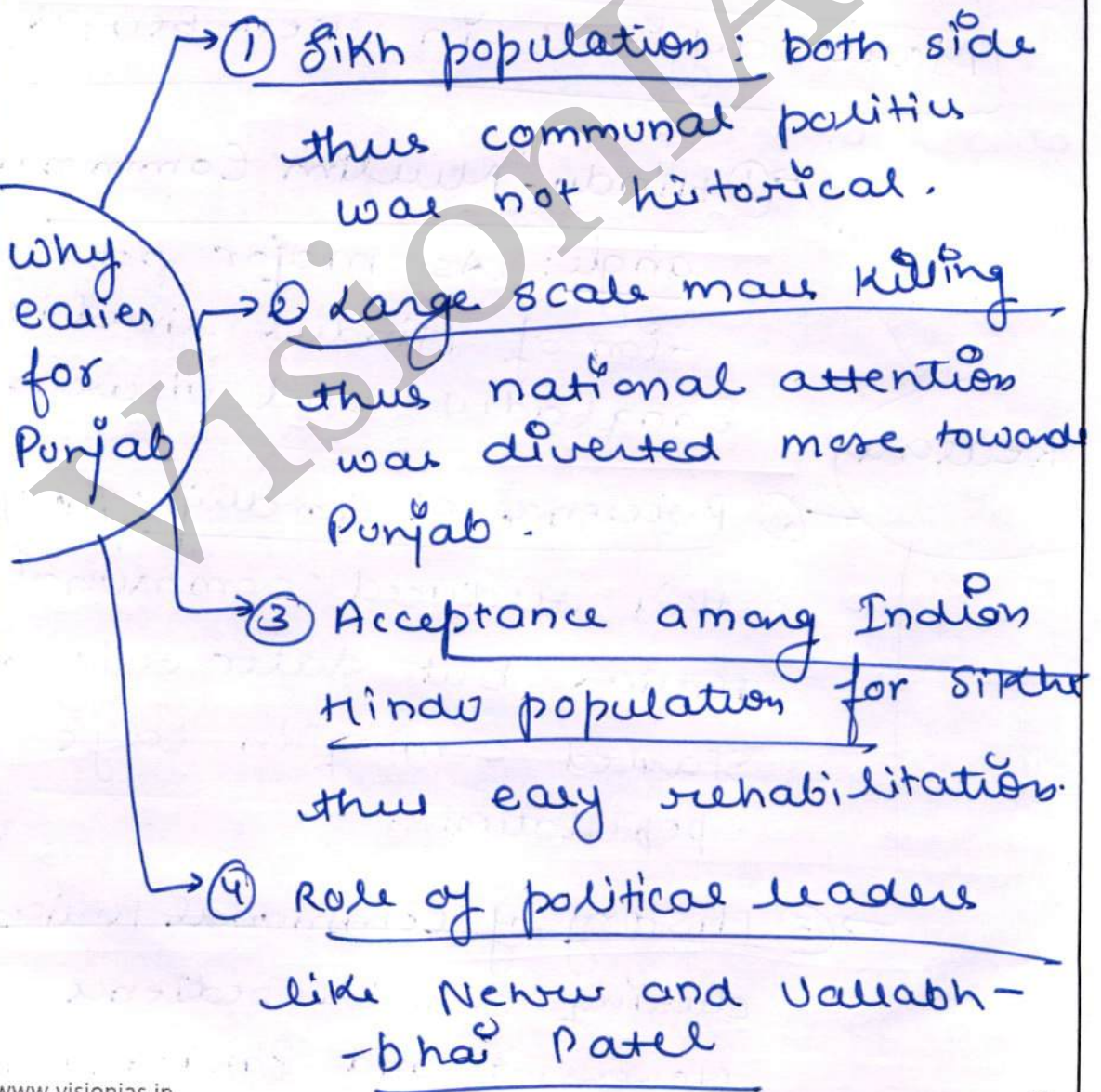
① Hindu-Muslim Communal angle: As major population of Hindus lived in Bangladesh and vice versa.

② Presence of Gandhiji: Though this reduced communal tension but later refugees started coming in large populations.

③ History of Communal tensions during Civil Disobedience Movement, and Pakistan Day.

④ Bengal as centre of Communal politics \Rightarrow Muslim League was formed in 1906 in Bengal only.

⑤ focus of leaders: more in Punjab as atrocity was manifold thus they were settled first.



Due to difficulties in rehabilitation of refugees in W. Bengal, the repercussions are still there -

① Ethnic conflict in Bengal and
N-East \rightarrow Assam movement.

② Demographic imbalance: due to
upcoming refugees.

③ Bangladesh war of liberation,
1972: more refugees to India.

Recent episode of minority persecution in Bangladesh due to protest for reservation would further complicate the refugee crisis in India.

There is need to strict
border regulations, force deployed
(BSF) and technological surveillance
-and to counter refugee
crisis.

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

PM. during COP-28 has reiterated Panchsheel goals which call for net zero emission by 2070 and 50% of energy from renewable source by 2030.

- Economic Cost for coal to green energy**
- ① As per WEF, India would need \$10 trillion for achieving Net zero emission by 2070.
 - ② Energy Security: As now 80% of oil and gas is imported, thus green energy will reduce CAD but at same time, costly to install green energy.
 - ③ High Cost installation for green energy → OTEC plant require \$7-8 million for installation.

↳ ④ Intermittency issue: As green energy is periodical and seasonal

↳ ⑤ Transmission lost: [40%] for green energy

↳ ⑥ Photovoltaic cells: needs semi-conductor, for which India is dependent on Korea, China, Taiwan

Social Cost

→ ① Loss of livelihood for locals
↳ coal mining projects.

→ ② Inequality will accelerate
as green energy is expensive than coal energy.

→ ③ Energy Apartheid: energy will be more available for rich people.

→ ④ Women at loss: as they collect firewood from forest.

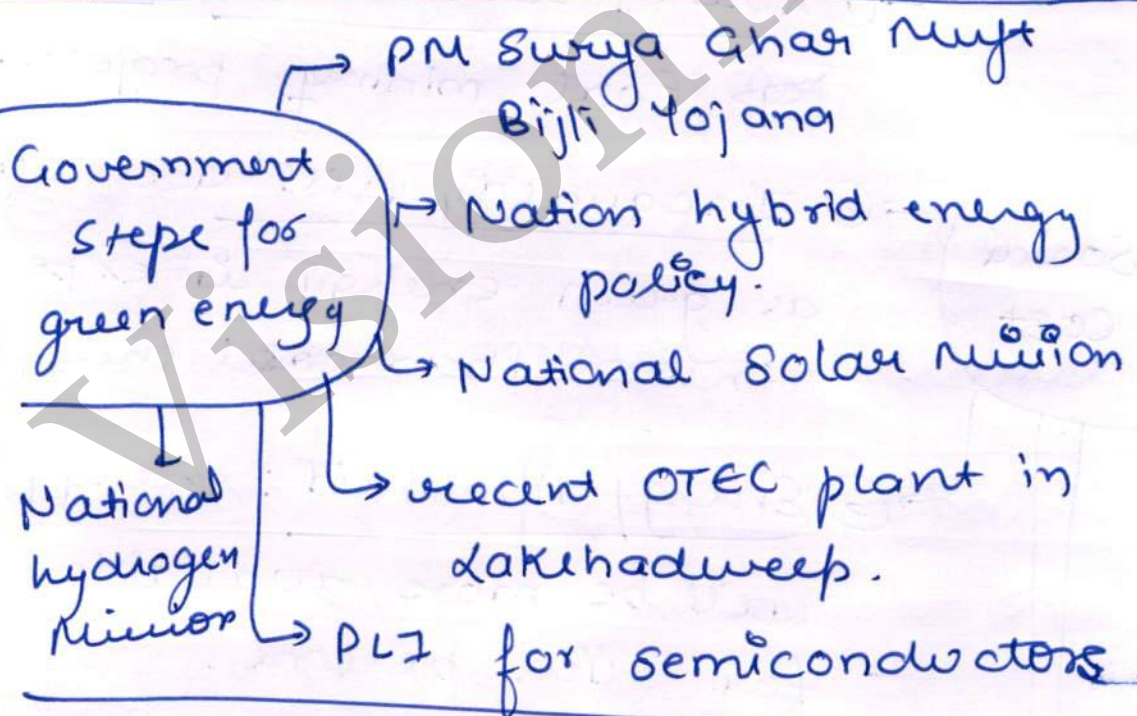
→ ⑤ Tribal livelihood: MFP would be impacted.

Yet, beneficial to convert to green energy

① Health: As per World pollution Report, 9 out of 10 top polluted cities are in India that causes health loss

② Safe and secure: as coal energy create pollution.

③ Contituity: as green energy is renewable.



This will help for green energy and achieve goal of free from effect of climate change as said by court in (M. K. Ranjit Singh case)

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 extrusive landform created due to pyroclastic impact of volcanic eruptions.

It is formed in composite volcanoes.

Composite volcanoes



eruption with less viscous lava and thus form cone due to lava solidification



When explosion become disruptive, this cone got disrupted and form scoop



rain filled it and form caldera lake

Contribution to the scenic beauty of region

- ① Pyroclastic clouds: release sulphur and other gases that reduce temperature and provide favourable climate. \rightarrow Mt. Stromboli
- ② attract rain: due to sudden low pressure created due to eruption of lava.
- ③ Marvels landforms like dykes, lava tongue are formed.
- ④ Caldera lake: promote biodiversity and attractive tourist spot.
 \rightarrow Mt. Vesuvius, Italy.
- ⑤ Regeneration of soil: by bringing new materials from earth's mantle, this helps in

Growth of vegetation.

⑥ Soil regeneration: As existing vegetation and biodiversity get engulfed and led to formation of minerals.

⑦ Different rocks: due to igneous rocks from magma and meta-
morphosis, rocks of different types add beauty of the scene.

⑧ Fossil Collection: These areas act as place for fossil collection.

Hence, Caldera not only contribute to scenic beauty but also mineral regeneration and reducing global warming to some extent.

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, as per IMD, is a phenomenon of rising temperature above 40° for plain area and 30° for hilly areas.

Reasons behind increasing frequency and intensity of heat waves

① Global warming

- due to rise in green house gases, global temperature is



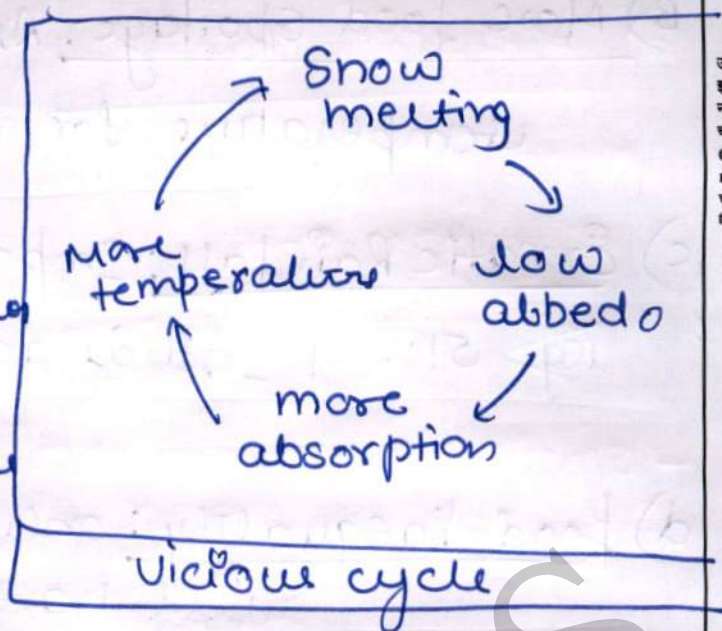
Incidence of heat waves

increasing. As per IUCN, rise of 0.7°C from pre-industrial level.

② Vehicular emission - increase pollution and thus increase temperature.

③ Snow Melting

- due to rise of temperature
- Arctic Amplification at arctic is melting two times faster.



④ Deforestation

- reducing oxygen and increasing CO_2 .
- ↳ reduces rain-attracting capacity
- ↳ due to promotion of mono-culture and urbanisation.

⑤ Rapid Urbanisation → Concentrication

- ↳ Urban heat Islands.
- ↳ encroachment of water bodies.

Impact on food productivity and security

A) Decrease in food productivity as climate-prone vegetation.

→ wheat productivity will be lost by **33%** by 2050.

B) More food spoilage: As favourable temperature for microorganism.

C) Erratic Rainfall: Impact agriculture
eg) 51% of India's agriculture is rain-fed

d) Food inequality: only rich population will have access.

e) Malnourishment and food insecurity due to lack of affordable food.

Governed steps

National level

- drip irrigation, sprinkler
- use of minimum fertiliser.
- National Mission for sustainable agriculture
- drought resistant crops like millets

International level

- collaboration to reduce global temperature (COP-26 of UNFCCC)
- supply chain resilience initiative.

Recommendation of N.S. Swaminathan would help in achieving sustainable food security for India

8.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Grassland Biome is one of the five biomes present in India with rainfall of 50-100 cm.

Characteristics of grassland biome

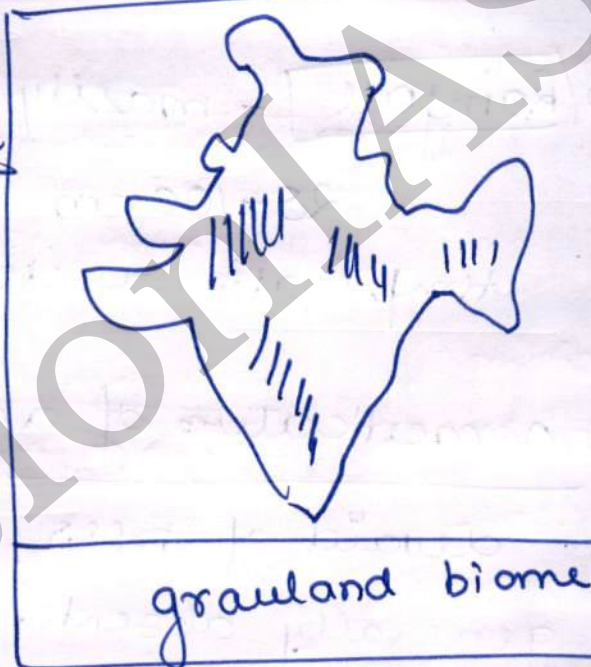
① There are two types

A) Savannah grassland

- found in Sudan
type of climate:

→ have less nutritious grasses and devoid of trees.

→ due to this, animal rearing is difficult.



B) Temperate Grassland

found in colder climate and have nutritious grass.



- suitable for animal rearing.

→ Truck farming in Prairie grassland.

② Rainfall - mostly present at 25-100 cm rainfall while temperate receive more rainfall.

③ Somestication of animals: due to devoid of trees, big-game are generally absent.

→ goat and sheep rearing is prominent.

Threats posed to Banni grassland
Banni grassland is found in Gujarat (Rann of Kachh area).

Threats

- ① Enroachment due to urbanisation, area is reducing.
- ② Reduction in biodiversity
↳ Lemels, wild water Ass
- ③ Inwative specie threat to native specie (Prosopis juliflora)
- ④ Global warming: rising sea level: 3.3 mm/year in North Indian ocean.
- ⑤ Maldivian Tribe focusing on other economic opportunities
- ⑥ Pak-India Issue: Sir Creek
thru border security leads to loss of Bonni grassland.

Way forward

- ↳ MISTHI initiative for mangrove restoration,
- ↳ promote Nature-Man Spirit Complex.
- ↳ bring all stakeholders together.

This will help in achieving SDG-14 (life ~~above~~ below sea)

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

Secularism is separation of religion from state (for western countries) or equal treatment of all religion (for Indian context).

Role in
Challenging
Inter-
religious
domination

→ Constitutional Ethos - Article 14 and 15 provide for right to equality.

→ Right to Freedom - as propogated in Article 25-28

→ Principle of Essentiality as in "Shirur Math case"

to provide safety to essential components
→ Turban of Sikhism

→ Cultural Unity - historical significance (Ashoka, Akbar)

⑤ Promote Tolerance: Ganga-Jamuna Tehzeeb

⑥ Reduce communal conflicts by giving equal treatment.

Intera-religious domination

① Removes Caste-based religious values.
eg: Temple open for all castes.

② Removes gender-discriminations
eg. Sabrimala case.

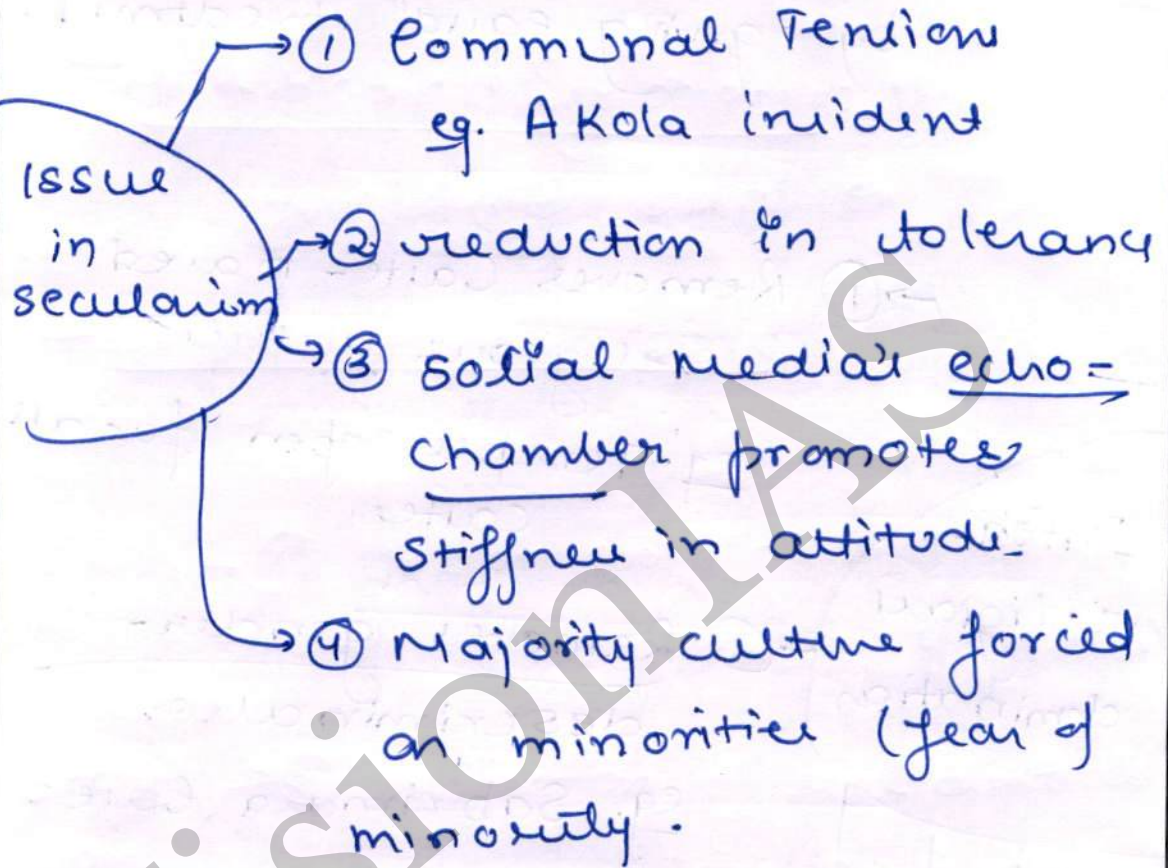
③ Right to equality for all. eg → Criminalisation of Triple Talaq case

④ Prevents discrimination
eg. Converted and non-converted Christian conflict.

⑤ No discrimination in religious bodies.

⑤ promotion of Uniform Civil Code.

⑥ Reduce ethnic conflict.



Thus, to promote Secularism in true sense, recommendations of Rangonath Mishra Commission should be guiding conductor.

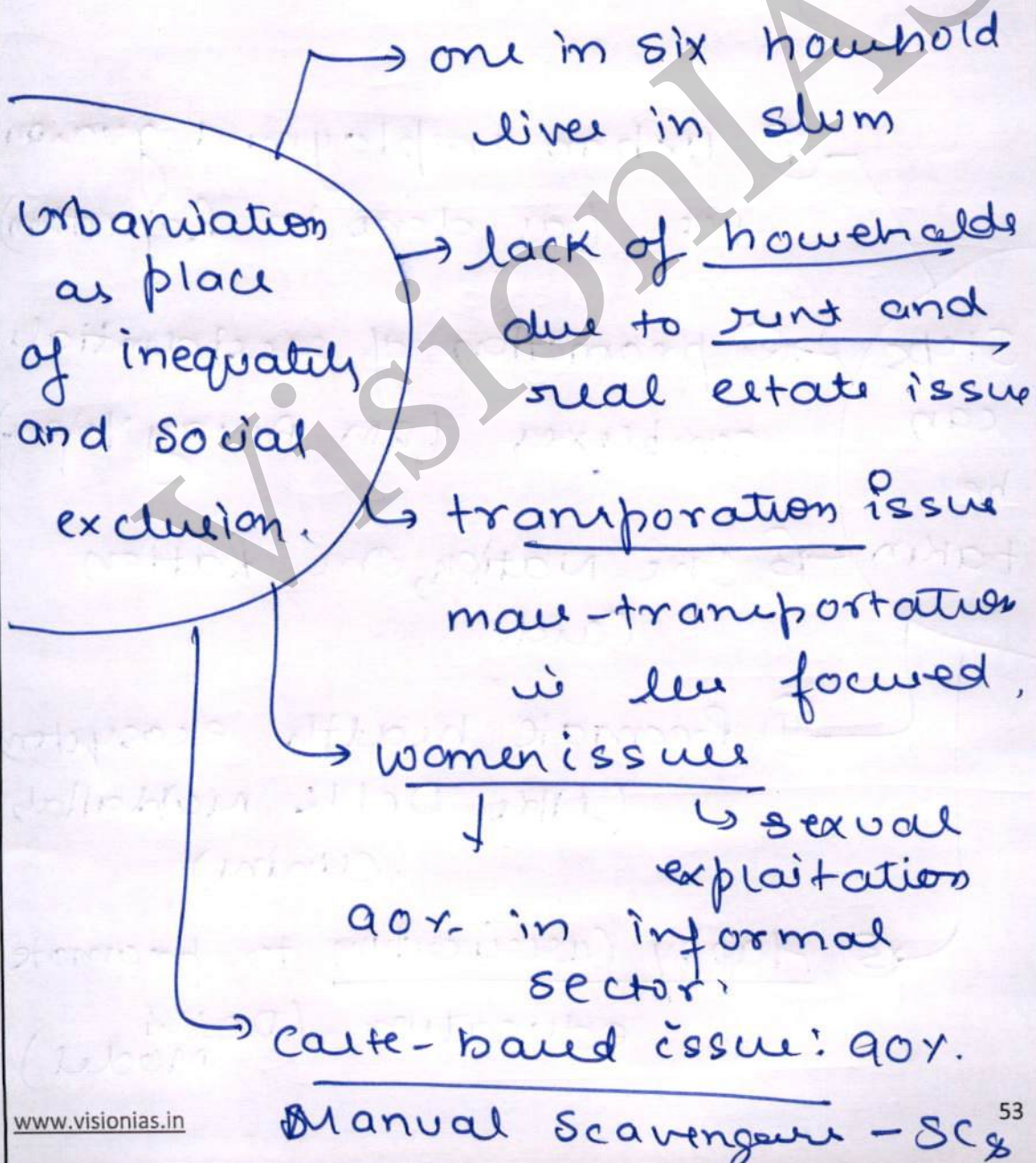
क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

15

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As per census 2011, 31% of Indian population live in Urban areas.



- hub of exploitation as migrant labourers don't have social security (absence of MAWAESA)
- Hikikomori Syndrome: Youths preferring isolation
- Marginal Man Issue

- Steps can be taken
- ① Urban employment guarantee (as done in Rajasthan)
 - ② promotion of residential complexes (PM Awas Yojana)
 - ③ One Nation, One Ration Card.
 - ④ Promote health ecosystem (like Delhi Nalkallas clinics)
 - ⑤ Happy Curriculum to promote education (Delhi Model)

↳ ⑥ National Urban Transport Authority (NITI Aayog)

→ ⑦ promote equality by skill provision (PM Kaurhal Vikas Yojana)

→ ⑧ promote caste-based equality

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