



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. : 014 286 70

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : PRATEEK YADAV

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/8/24

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

केंद्र
Centre

DEHRADUN (011)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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

India has over 8.6% tribal population (Census 2011). Each of them has a rich history of tribal art eg Warli art

Tribal art : Insights to Cultural Perspectives

(I) Daily life Culture & activities like Dancing eg Warli Art



⇒ Warli Art

(II) Household Culture eg Madhubani tells household walls painting was culture of women of Tharu tribe

(III) Religious / Animistic Beliefs & cultural motifs eg Labuji Ka Phad depicts faith of Bhils

IV

Tribal Art : Insights into Values of Indian Tribes

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

I

Collectivism reflected in paintings of Madia - Gonds of MP.

II

Love towards Nature reflected in Kalamkari paintings of Andhra tribes

III

Worship of motifs like Fish in Machhliani paintings

IV

Influence of Buddhist Values of Compassion in Thag Ta paintings of Sikkim tribes (Lepchas)

Thus, these tribal art must be preserved as UNESCO Cultural Heritage & promoted through schemes like ODOP, GI tags for us to truly imbibe their values.

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

Mahatma & Nehru were both tall leaders of freedom struggle in 20th century

Mahatma	Nehru
① Swaraj	① Purna Swaraj
② Mixed model (Trusteeship Capitalism)	② Socialist led development
③ Village empowerment & Cottage Industries	③ Modern Cities & Heavy Industries

④ Domestic
focus

④ Focussed also
on International
Mobilization

⇒ African Relations
Conference 1946

⑤ Peaceful
Satyagrah
focussed more
on ordinary
people

⑤ Used Modern
methods like
Radio

focussed more
on peasant
mobilization

⇒ Faizpur Session
1936

~~Cranchi~~ can be said to
be moderate when compared
to Nehru. But both had
~~most~~ most significant contributions

3.

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

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

10

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

~~Decolonization~~ Decolonization is the process of independence of erstwhile colonies (economically, politically, socially) from their colonial masters

Post-World War - 2 Decolonization



Factors for Accelerated Decolonisation -

(I) Cold War Politics → USA & USSR wanted to expand sphere of influence, thus wanted UK, France to decolonise

② Atlantic Charter 1941 ⇒ declared
USA & UK support to post-war
decolonisation

③ Rising Nationalist elites like
Kwame Nkrumah, Subarno

④ Imperialist theory was proven
due to Disastrous effects of World
War-2 ⇒ Raised awareness
against imperialism in Colonies

⑤ UN formation 1945 ⇒ Right to
Self-determination upheld in
UN Charter

The decolonisation, however,
has given way to new forms
like Neo-colonialism; Chinate
Colonialism etc. Steps needed
for Sovereign Equality &
Reformed Multilateralism in this era.

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

Water Bodies are Sponges of Earth, help in Climate Balance & Hydrological Cycle. However, it has declined in Urban areas due to Encroachments

① Sewage Water Discharge in water bodies disturbs ecology (eutrophication)

② Filling of ponds for Land Reclamation as in Bengaluru

3) Urban Industrial
Pollution discharge into
Water Bodies

4) Encroachment on Wetlands

eg. Andheru, Ronds

Thus, we need IRT
based solutions for Water
reclamation like Moss

Radhau App of Andheru

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

Transportation systems include
Air, Hyperloop, Rail, Road -

All these influenced by
Physical Geographic features

[Influence on Development]

① Engineering Techniques

→ Tunnel Boring Machine
in Western Ghats

② Airfield Runways in

hilly areas, Helicopters
~~domes~~ in Himalayas

③ Waterways in Riverine

systems → MV Ganga

Influence on Operations

① Road Operations in
Geographical Passes like
Mumbai - Pune Pass

② Hyperlocal Operations

Requires levelled plain
geographies

③ Railways in Hills

Requires Narrow Gauge

⇒ Shinde Toy Train

6.

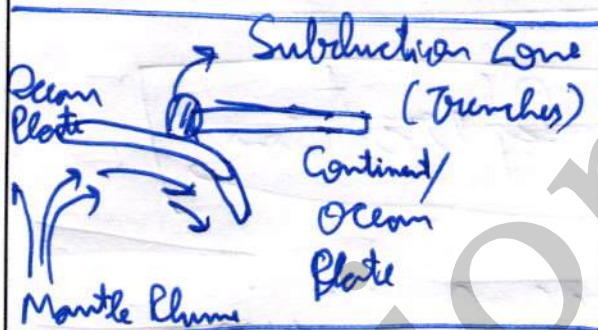
महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

Ocean trenches are deep marine landforms formed by "Seafloor Spreading" & subduction of oceanic plates.



Formation of Trenches

The mantle plume rises from beneath surface. It thins the oceanic crust (Si Ma) & leads to Mid-Oceanic Ridges. This Mantle plume in asthenosphere moves laterally causing Oceanic Crust to flow & collide towards another plate / Continent. Oceanic plate is denser so it goes down into subduction zone (Wadati-Benioff zone)

This subduction forms trenches as Convergent boundaries (C-O convergence)

Characteristics of Trenches

(I) Deepest Places on earth

→ Mariana Trench (10,000 m deep)

(II) Benthic Zones ⇒ No sunlight so presence of Chemoautotrophs (extremophiles)

(III) High Water Pressure ⇒ Deep Sea pressure makes it unreachable - causes disasters (eg) Titan Submersible Accident

(IV) Nearest to Core of earth

→ 10 kms depth of Mariana Trench so Very Hot in Trenches

Trenches are unexplored areas which have become new frontiers of geographical exploration, as in Deep Ocean Mission of India

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

Extreme Rainfall events are when the concentration of rainfall in a specific area & specific time happens $\Rightarrow$ Cloudbursts

Rising no. of Extreme Rainfall

↳ Declining Rainfall in Meghalaya

↳ Rainfall - led flooding in Rajasthan

Reasons

① Global Warming $\rightarrow$ disturbs

Atmospheric & Water Cycle

causing Cloud Concentration

in an area

② Urban Heat Island $\Rightarrow$ Rising

Aggravates over Urban areas
increases Cloud formation &
subsequent urban flooding

$\Rightarrow$ Delhi Old Rajinder Nagar

(II)

Marine Heatwaves disturbs

Cyclone Processes & causes
extreme rainfall in Western Ghats
now.

Socio - economic Impacts

① Health Security threatened
by rising Malaria prevalence
in flooded areas

② Agricultural loss → loss of
wheat productivity due to
skewed rainfall

③ Disasters like Wagamon
landslides

④ Livelihood loss of urban
migrants due to urban
flooding

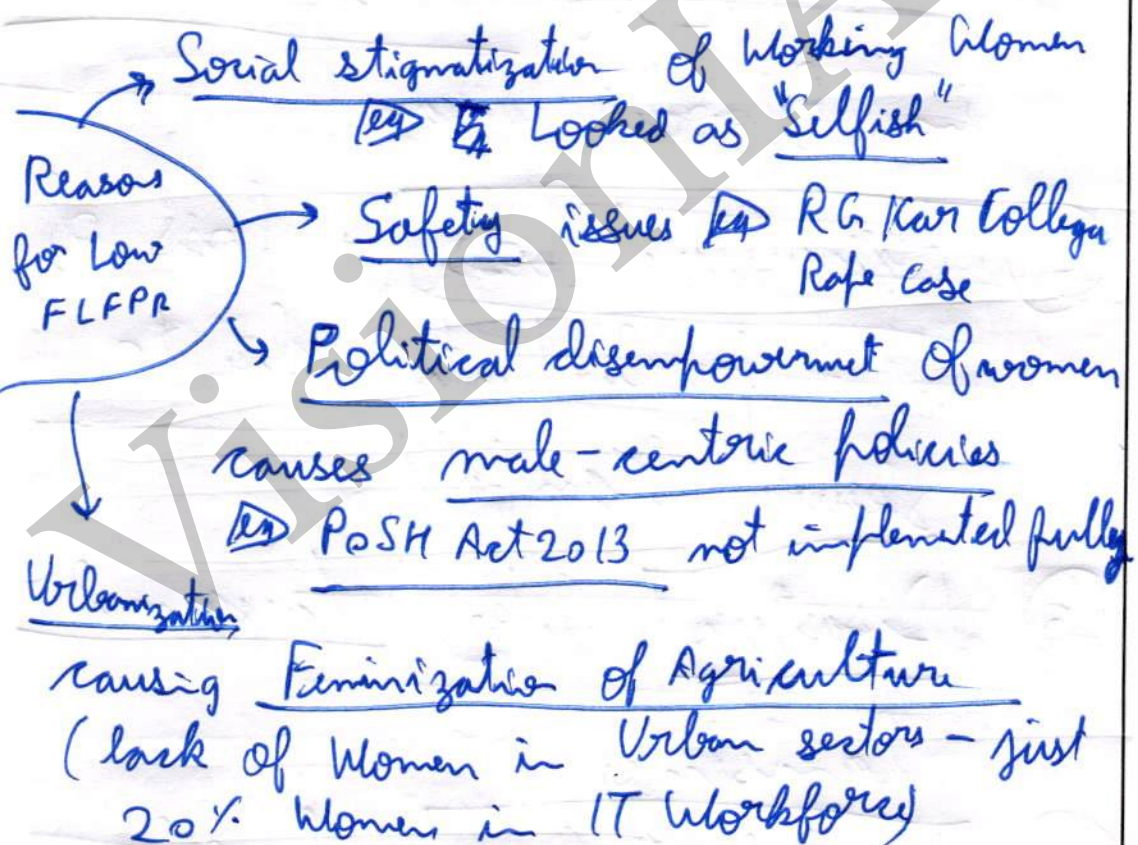
8.

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 हानि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has over 68% working age population (UNFPA). But, its Female labourforce Participation (FLFPR) ^{rate} just 37%, compared to Male's LFPR as 78% (PLFS).



India Cannot Afford Low FLFPR

① Demographic Burden → Working women prevents burden solely on male in an ageing population (Dependency Ratio increases)

② Women Empowerment is ~~quintessential~~
quintessential (Art 51A(e), Art 39(a))
↳ requires economic empowerment
of women

③ Prevent Social Crimes ⇒ Women
in workplaces breaks gender
stereotypes ⇒ empowers women
in both Public & family as per
Susan Moller Okin

④ Transition to Viksit Bharat through
Knowledge economy needs
Women (as per Claudia Goldin's
"U-Hypothesis")

Steps Needed -:

① Women - friendly laws (learn from
Swedish laws)

② "Couple Equity" through Gender-
Neutral education (as in Kerala schools)
Women empowerment is a must
because Ambedkar's Social Democracy
Political Democracy

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 दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
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Secularization of Caste means
when caste loses its religious
& ritual connotations & is
manifested more prominently
in secular activities like
Jobs (Reservation), Politics etc.

Yes, There is Progressive Secularization
of Caste

① Politicization of Caste: Caste-based
regional parties has reduced
its ritualistic connotations
(Rajin Kothari)

② Caste for Social Mobilization

eg) Jats bonhomie used for
farmer protest by Laksh

③ De-Casteirization of Jobs due to Globalization $\Rightarrow$ Merit-based jobs in IT sector of India de-casteirizes service sector away from "Shudras"

④ Non-Traditional families like DINK, live-ins, not account for Caste-based Society

However, Caste has continued to manifest in social, religious domains in New forms (LIMINALITY of CASTE)

① Honour Killings by Khap Panchayats show Caste dominates Marriage choices of Rural India

② Traditional Occupations still based on Caste $\Rightarrow$ 97% manual scavengers are Dalits.

We need to annihilate Caste through schemes like Vinay Sarmar

10.

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

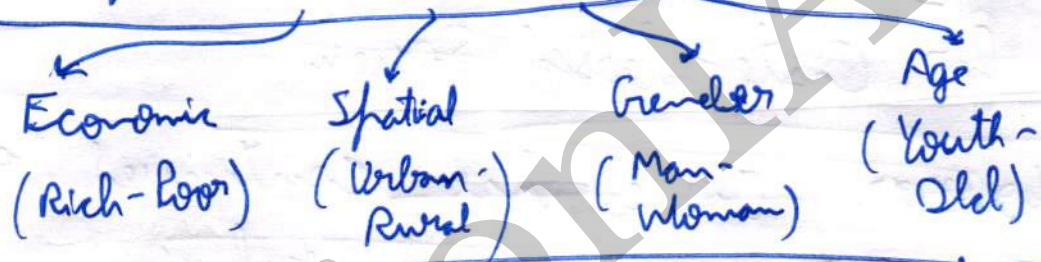
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words)

10

India uplifted 24.8 crore people out of poverty since 2014.

But, its GINI index is rising from 0.31 in 2014 to 0.36 in 2022.

Inequality Manifestations



Reasons for Increasing Inequality

① Jobless Growth ⇒ IT sector employs just 1% of workforce, but 7% of GDP ⇒ globalization benefits distributed to "miniscule minority"

② Digital Divide ⇒ Urban Tele-density is 134%, Rural ⇒ 58% ⇒ This reduces e-governance & DBT benefits to rural population

III Climate Vulnerabilities → Women & Child 70% more vulnerable to Heatwaves than Men (CSE Report)

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

IV Capital - Intensive, Labour-Displacing growth of India → AI led layoffs (14 million jobs lost by 2030 to AI - WEF Future of Jobs Report)

V Access to Justice → Only 5 new cases per 1000 in Bihar, V/S 20 new cases per 1000 in Delhi
⇒ leads to Regional inequalities & regional discrimination

Way Ahead ⇒

I Labour-intensive sectors be promoted ⇒ Textile employs 88 times people than Automobile (NITI Aayog)

II Digital Literacy - learn from "Digital UP" programme

Inequality requires whole-of-society approach to uphold Article 38.

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

Buddhism started with Lord Buddha's demise in the 6th Century B.C.E. It was a rival to the existing Brahmanism (Vedic traditions). But, it lost the race in the Medieval era.

Decline of Buddhism due to Competitive Hostile Dynamics with Brahmanism

(I) Over Funds = Patronage rivalry

① was won by Brahmanical kingdoms (Cholas won over Buddhist Pandyas)

② Temple Funds >> Monastery funds

Rich Hindu empires like Cholas, Vijaynagar

Poor Buddhist empires like Palas

II Over Followers

Saints

- ① Bhakti (Nayanars, Always) of
South attracted followers back
to Hinduism, away from Buddhism
- ② Buddhism was less Expansionist
ideologically than Brahmanism
- ⇒ Vakatakas less expansionist
compared to Guptas (Samudra-
gupta)
- ③ Buddhism spread to Tibet &
Sri Lanka, South-East Asia
But, Brahmanism consolidated
its stronghold in Indian
Subcontinent

III Over Ideology

- ① Frequent splits in Buddhism
(Mahasanghika - Sarvastivada in 2nd
Buddhist Council; Hinayan - Mahayan
in 4th Buddhist Council)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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But Brahmanism was not split,
just reformed by Bhakti Saints

↳ Buddhism weakened than
Brahmanism

① Buddhism - Inward looking
(Meditation in Viharas)

Brahmanism - Extravagant, Tangible,
Bustleous (Dance, Festivals,
Music like Bharatanatyam,
Borgeet)

Buddhism

less spread
than Brahmanism

Hence, Buddhism declined
over Brahmanism funds, followers,
ideologies. But, today it
is India's Symbol to
World - PM Modi says ^{it} "We
are from Land of Buddh, not
Yuddh"

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Medieval India has seen a host of European travellers from diverse countries $\Rightarrow$ Marco Polo of Italy, Duarte Barbosa of Portugal

Role of Travellers in Shaping Our Understanding of Empires

I Chronological history of ruling dynasty $\Rightarrow$ Duarte Barbosa tells about Vijayanagar dynasty (Tuluva)

II Administrative Machinery & divisions $\Rightarrow$ Jean Baptiste Tavernier about Aurangzeb's religious administration

III Patronage & cultural contribution of empires $\Rightarrow$ Marco Polo tells about Ramappa Temple (Warangal)

④

Relations with other Empires

highlighted $\Rightarrow$ Afanasy Nikitin

tells about Vijaynagar - Bahman
 rivalry

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Role of Travellers in ^{our} Understanding
of people of Medieval India

① Cultural motifs of ordinary
people told $\Rightarrow$ Domingo Paes
 $\Rightarrow$ widespread lifestyle usage in
Vijaynagar people

② Religious Practices of people
 $\Rightarrow$ Francois Bernier tells
highly devout Hindus causing
stagnation in Society

③ Economy of the people of those
times $\Rightarrow$ Francois Bernier tells
collective ownership of land in
Mughal era

IV

Caste discrimination & Social

Stratification (eg) Niccolo Conti

tells about untouchability in

Dev Raya II's Reign

Thus, the texts of these
travellers must be preserved
& researched to recreate
the understanding of our past
& take inspiration from the
positive elements (Art 51A (B))

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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 हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Battle of Plassey 1757 was fought between Robert Clive & Siraj-ud-Daulah. It marked the ascent of British power in India & across World.

Changed Course of Indian History

① British power transforms from Trading Class (Dastaks) to Ruling Class (Diwan functions - Dual Government) in Bengal

② Subsequent defeats of Indian powers - Battle of Buxar, Anglo-Maratha Wars was due to Bengal Diwan finance obtained in Battle of Plassey.

④ British Industrialization fuelled
by Bengal finances $\Rightarrow$ Subjugation
of India into Colonial economy
(Drain of Wealth Theory)

It also changed the course
of World History :

① Britain over France $\rightarrow$ Empowered
British wins over France
(a) Battle of Wandiwash,
7 years' war $\Rightarrow$ won by
British

② Opened Floodgates of European
Imperialism $\rightarrow$ British's class
win inspired Dutch in Indonesia,
French in Indo-China, Germans
in Africa

③ Started Scramble for Africa in
1870s $\Rightarrow$ European powers boosted
by finances from their colonies

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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causing them to wage wars in Africa

④ Modernisation of World through liberal ideas of ~~2nd~~ Renaissance
↳ influenced 3rd World intellectuals (Nehru, Bose)

⑤ World Wars due to "Imperialist urge" as per Lenin

⑥ Spread of Socialism in 20th Century as reaction to European imperialism which was started via Battle of Classes

Thus, it is correct when

Nabin Chandra Sen calls Battle of Plassey 1757 as "a Night of Eternal Gloom" not just for India but whole world

14.

विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent Bangladesh Crisis has brought to fore the issue of refugee crisis in West Bengal. Such refugee crises happened first in Partition 1947.

Punjab Partition	Bengal Partition
① <u>Extreme Violence</u> (2 million people killed)	① Less Violent due to Gandhi's fast (except Noakhali riots)
② <u>Clear Demarcation of boundaries</u> due to plain/desert areas	② <u>Leftover enclaves</u> after Partition (Jurisdictional & Border Disputes arose)
③ Pakistan was idea of <u>Punjab</u> intellectuals (Liaquat Ali, Iqbal)	③ Bengal (East Pakistan) Partition was not society/intrinsic leader-driven.

Reasons for Difficult Rehabilitation of ^{Refugees in} West Bengal vis-à-vis Punjab

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- (I) Tribal assertion against Refugee influx in Assam $\Rightarrow$ AASU Movement
- (II) Porous Borders ^{with East Pakistan} (Sunderbans mangroves, Hiverine island) make border demarcation & Refugee identification difficult
- (III) More Hindu Population in East Pakistan caused difficulty in refugee accommodation in India
- (IV) Lack of Muslim League support to Indian leaders in East Pakistan compared to those in Punjab
($\Rightarrow$ Mujibur Rahman was not coordinating ^{with Nehru} as much as Jinnah)

⑤ Less riots in East Pakistan ~~did not~~ led to Hindu-Muslim

"undemarcation" $\Rightarrow$ This led to abrupt & intermittent refugee influx throughout 1950s, 60s, 70s. But, Punjab riots clearly demarcated & separated Hindus & Muslims geographically. So, refugee influx from Punjab side was less protracted.

Partition is a blot on the history of subcontinent. We must learn from what went wrong; as in ~~the~~ commemoration of Partition Horrors Remembrance Day.

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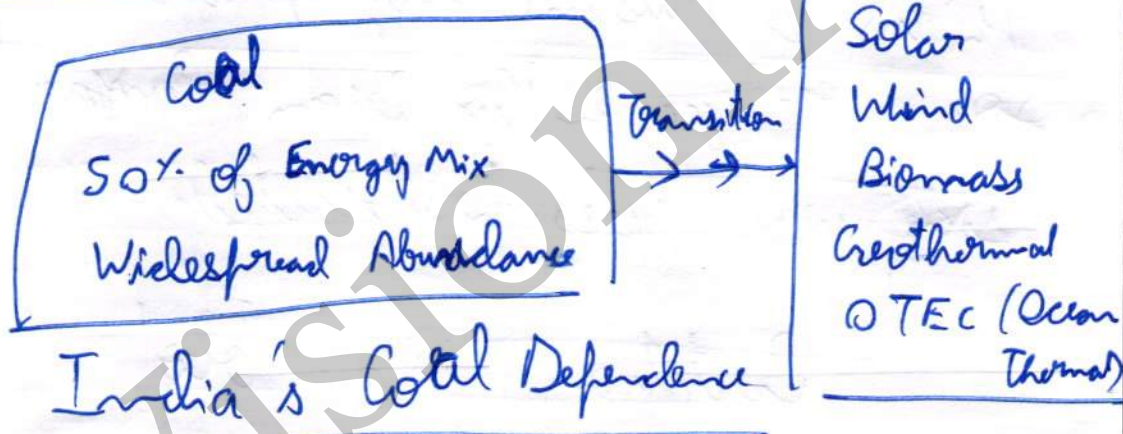
भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, COP28 declared "Transitioning away from fossil fuels" as a global goal. This requires an increased pace of transition from Coal to Green energy.



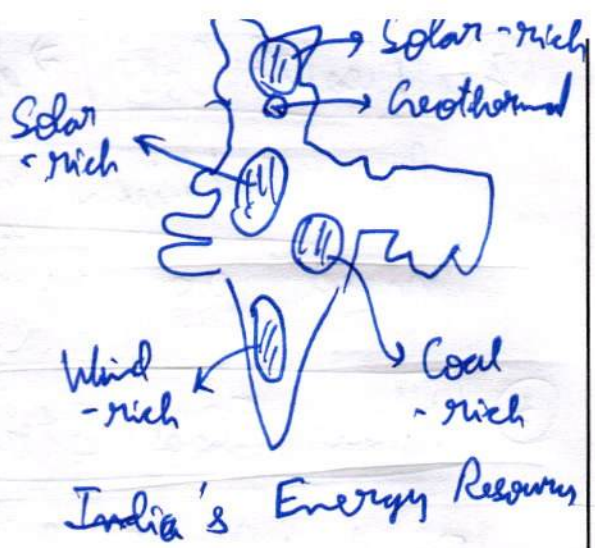
This transition has Economic & Social Costs because of Coal-based economy of India

Economic Costs of Transition :-

① Employment → Coal Mining employs lakhs of Indians, especially tribals

② Displacement-induced livelihood loss due to

Renewable Energy Plants $\Rightarrow$ Ladakh Solar farms proposal threatens pastoral groups



उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ De-Industrialisation threat of Coal-based industries like Steel until Green Hydrogen replaces it

④ Import Dependency will increase (100% of Lithium & Cobalt imported by India for Solar panels, but Coal import is less due to local abundance)

Social Costs of Transition -

① Tribal alienation in Coal areas (Jharia, Bokaro) due to loss of social security (provided currently by mining Contractors)

② Health Costs → Increased pollution
by Lithium mining (1 ton Li
need 100 million litres water)

③ New Class Stratification →

Formerly Coal-rich areas
impoverished & new renewable
energy areas become rich
(regional imbalance)

④ Skill loss of workers involved in
Coal sector (due to transition).
⇒ Impoverishes ^{already} backward regions
of Jharkhand

Steps Needed for Just Transition

① Climate Finance : upto \$ 4 trillion
needed by India to achieve
SDGs by 2030

② Reskilling & Upskilling of workers in
old energy industries (eg Absorb
Coal Miners in Solar Panel manufacturing)
This upholds Principle of Article 38

16.

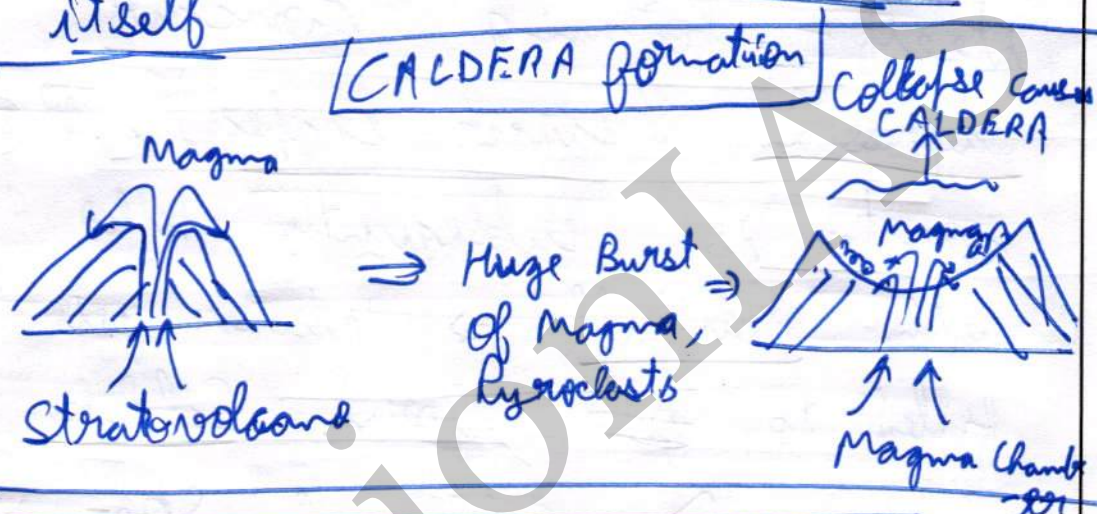
ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words)

15

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इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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(volcanic lakes)
Volcanic Calderas are the
volcanic landforms formed by
collapse of volcanic cones onto
itself



Process of Formation of Calderas

First, the Viscous lava (acidic)
~~and~~ cools down to form
volcanic cones. Internal Magma
rises to block the fissures. Thus,
the internal heat of Magma
Chamber is not released. This heat
gets accumulated & bursts

outward in form of pyroclastic explosion. High intensity of explosion on volcanic fissure causes the earlier solidified volcanic cone to collapse onto itself - forming concave depression (saucer-shaped). This crater is subsequently filled with rainfall $\Rightarrow$ Water gets filled to ~~form~~ form Caldera lakes $\Rightarrow$ Calderas in San Andreas (USA)

Contribute to Scenic Beauty -:

- ① Isolated Water lakes (Calderas) view like Oasis, thus pleasing to the eyes
- ② Transparent & Bluish Water is seen in Calderas $\Rightarrow$ picturesque

View for film shooting

③ Contrast of High Boundaries
around a lake (depression)
is beautiful to view

Thus, Calderas are a unique
geo-morphic endogenically
created landforms which
must be preserved & appreciated
as per UNESCO Geo-heritage
Convention.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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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 भाग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per CSE, India witnessed heat waves nearly everyday between April - July 2024

Reasons for Increased ^{intensity} frequency of heat waves

- (I) Extreme Rainfall Patterns → intermittent - early & reduced rainfall distribution
 ⇒ No Snowfall in Ganga - org
- (II) Global Warming → IPCC says by 2100, 3°C rise at current pace of mitigation → this reflects in heat waves on land
- (III) Urban Heat Island → Increased concentration & entrapment of heat due to concretization
- (IV) Marine Heat Waves → Arabian Sea is heating ⇒ reflects in

heat wave in Coastal cities
like Mumbai

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिए में
नहीं लिखना
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This has grave impacts on:

(A) Productivity → average 90 minutes
productivity loss (Rising Above the
Next Report of ADB)

(B) Women Disempowerment → "Scorching
Divide" Report 2024 suggests
increased time poverty of
women, increased Care burden

But, most grave impact is on
Global Food Security

(I) Agriculture Productivity loss
↳ by 30% for every 0.5°C
increase in temperature

(II) Crop fires increasing ⇒ causing
loss of food production + farmer's
income

(III) Rising Pest Attacks ⇒ Warm temperature
are conducive to pests like
Bollworm

(IV)

Unequal grain distribution $\Rightarrow$ Food

deficit areas like Himachal,
Vidarbha would get less foodgrain
due to Transportation loss in
Hectonnes (lack of refrigerated transport
in India)

This requires Urgent Steps :-

① Climate Smart Agriculture like
Hydroponics, drought-resistant
crops like Ragi, Bajra

② Cold Chain infrastructure - quicken
implementation of PACS cold storage
scheme

③ Cooperative Model to ~~to~~ absorb
climate hectonnes shocks $\Rightarrow$
Sahayak FPO of Maharashtra

④ Food Fortification for Mid-Day meals
With these steps, we would
ensure Nutritional security as
per SDG-2.

18.

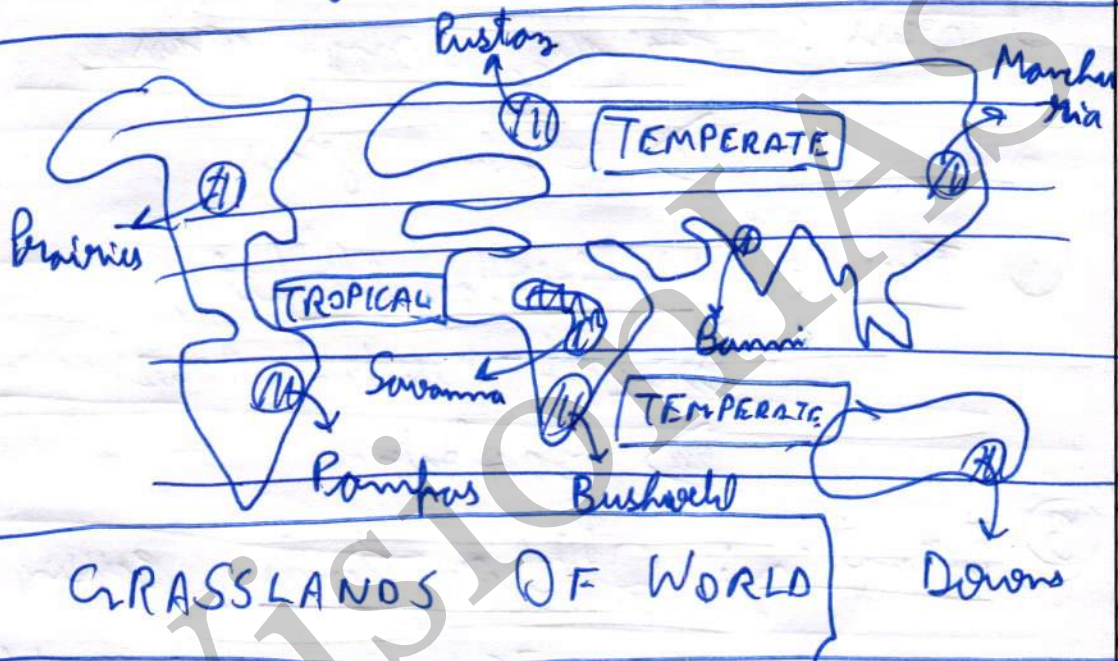
घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(50-75 cm annual rainfall)
Grasslands are ecotonal biomes between rainforests & deserts.

They are of 2 types - Tropical & Temperate



Characteristics of Grassland Biome

I Temperate Grasslands (Prairies)

① Grass : Soft, short grasses

② Trees : largely treeless,
expansive grasslands (Pustoz)

③ Formation : Continentality

④ Economic activities : Mechanised farming (eg) Brasias,

Cattle Ranching (eg) Chicago grassland

⑤ Biodiversity : temperate fauna (eg) Wolverines

II Tropical Grasslands (Savanna)

① Grass : Hardy, long grass

(eg) Elephant grass

② Trees : Umbrella-shaped,
Drought-resistant trees

(eg) Acacia

③ Formation : Offshore Winds, causing
50 - 75 cm annual rainfall

④ Economic activities : Subsistence farming,
Wildlife tourism

(eg) Serengeti National Park

⑤ Biodiversity : Diverse fauna (eg) Wildebeest

India has Banni Grasslands in
Gujarat as part of tropical
grasslands of India

It hosts Wild Donkeys (Asses)



उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Threats to Banni Grasslands

- ① Invasive Species - like Prosopis Juliflora replacing Banni grasses
- ② Marine Heatwaves in Arabian Sea - disturbs ecology of Banni
- ③ Poaching of Wild Asses (a keystone species) $\Rightarrow$ causes proliferation of Invasive Alien species
- ④ Rising Cyclone frequency in Arabian Sea disturbs coastal ecology like Khurai Canal

We must ~~cons~~ conserve Banni grasslands as per SDG 15.

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

Indian secularism is defined as a politically negotiated principled distance model where state is not religious-agnostic but gives space to all religions & sects within Constitutional Morality (Article 25, 26) (Professor Rajeev Bhargava)

Indian Secularism Challenges Inter-religious Domination

- ① Article 25 gives freedom of conscience to all.
- ② Minority protection through Article 30, NCM Act 1990 etc prevent Majoritarian domination & minority

③ Independent judiciary upholds religious equality (eg) Shirur Mutt Case, Tripoli Talag Case

Indian Secularism also Challenges
Inter-religious Domination

① Equal space to multiple sects
of a religion as per Article 25
(eg) Dawoodi Bohras, Sufis within
Islam; Ramakrishna Mission
within Hinduism.

② Doctrine of essentiality to avoid
orthodox sect's domination over
religion (eg) Shirur Mutt Case,
Jeeviah Case established this

③ Caste Discrimination not allowed
as part of Secularism (Article
15 (4), Article (4)) because the

essence of secularism is human
dignity & equality.

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

Thus, Indian secularism
is a sui-generis which is
not just "Dharm-Nirpeksh"
but even "Ranth-Nirpeksh"

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Over 34 % of India's population lives in urban areas. However, 17 % of this is in urban slums, pointing out to stark inequality in cities.

Cities as landscapes of Stark Inequality

① Living standards -! Lack of water & sanitation facilities in slums but expensive ^{good} services in gated societies ~~As~~ Dharavi vs Hiranandani

② Crime prevalence → women crimes in slums but CCTV cameras in posh localities ~~As~~ Chhayaabad slums vs Vrishali of Delhi

③ Education inequality → poor quality education in government urban schools, but good education in ^{expensive} ~~excellent~~ schools ~~As~~ DPS Modern School

Cities as landscapes of Social Exclusion

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

① Caste exclusion → just 12% of urban population is Dalits

② Economic exclusion → Increasing wage gap between blue-collared & white-collared jobs

③ Political exclusion → Lack of voting rights to residents of illegal slums

However, cities have also empowered

erstwhile excluded communities

④ Rurbanisation - brought good facilities to town areas

⑤ Secularization of society → ^{urban} jobs not on basis of traditional caste occupations

⑥ Women empowerment → Over 36% of IT sector (urban) workforce is women.

Yet, much more needs to be done for inclusive urban areas

Steps^{needed} for Egalitarian urban areas

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

(I) Employment → utilise DUET model of Jean Dreze to have broadbased employment

(II) Data-based planning - to address invisibilisation of slums

(III) PURA model of APJ Abdul Kalam for Urban sanitation & hygiene facilities in slums

(IV) Urban redevelopment → Dharavi: redevelopment by Adani to alleviate population density (2.5 lakh people per sq. km in Dharavi)

~~the~~ This will uphold the "Right to Livable Cities" of UN Habitat & SDG-11.

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VisionIAS