

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. : 01360854

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SANJEEV KUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

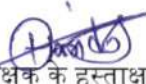
तारीख
Date

24 August 2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI - Karol Bagh

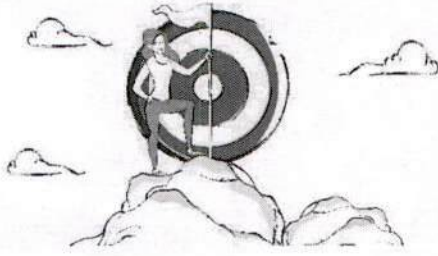

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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, अभद्र 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.

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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)					



सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2028)

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 हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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India accounts 8.6% of tribal population as per census 2011. It indulges into various art forms taking insights from historical learnings.

ways through which tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives

① Paintings → they perform art works such as Pithora paintings in western India, it provides cultural of hilly regions.

eg. others paintings are Thangka, Manjusha, Madhubani etc.

② Scripts and languages → this provides traditional way such as Ho, Mara, Lai languages.

③ Dance forms → in the tribal
regions -

eg: Bhootkola in the coastal
Karnataka provides vedic era views
on mode.

④ Other art forms such as:

(i) Theatres → such as Natshagana
in South India.

(ii) Puppetry → such as Kasutri Bahuliya,
Ravan Chhaya etc.

(iii) Martial art forms → such as
Chhau, Sankirtana etc.

Thus, through these art forms tribals
tend to portray their culture and
values of forest lives. It needs to
be protected via e-Haat initiative.

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 हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Mahatma Gandhi and JL Nehru was two luminary of India in the 20th century that shaped Indian history.

Similarities between
Gandhi & Nehru

① Both were loved by men & women,
north Indians & South Indians equally
unlike other leaders -

② Supported Purna Swaraj → from the
Britishers -

eg: Lahore session - 1929.

③ Non-violence → as Nehru
too did not support the violent-
revolutionaries -

Contract between both

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gandhi	Nehru
① Struggle - true struggle approach ② Organic circle is decentralised form of government. ③ Value-based education eg: vocational studies. ④ Economic model based on village-based industry eg: Khadi industry ⑤ Dradira Narayan eg: sarvodaya - Antoyodya	① Struggle - victory approach ② Parliamentary form of government. ③ Supported technical education. eg: opened <u>IITs</u>, <u>AIIMS</u> etc ④ Heavy industry eg: <u>Nehru-Mahalanobis model</u> ⑥ Growth at any cost eg: <u>progressive socialism</u>

Thus, Nehru-Gandhi was two bodies but one soul that led India to independence.

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

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Decolonization refers to freedom of the nations after a brutal colonial regimes under imperial powers like Britain, France.

Factors that led to decolonization post-world war II

① Establishment of UN and its charter is UN charter, and it promoted decolonization. eg: Article 1-4

② Pressure from Allies such as USA and Russia, on Britain & France.

③ Potential neo-colonialism as they saw it as a new way to exploit nations.
eg: Nkruma called

Africa is still under neo-colonialism.

उम्मीदवारों को
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नहीं लिखना
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④ changed global world order ⇒ as now
Britain was no longer a super-power
eg: USA has established Pax-Americana.

⑤ Nationalist movements ⇒ across globe
especially in India, Indonesia and
Africa
eg: Suparno, Nasser, Nehru etc

⑥ Establishment of NAM-1961 ⇒
promoted decolonization and end of
apartheid system.

Thus, decolonization under a international
institution liberated over 60 nations
in Africa.

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

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India accounts 50% of the total wetlands of its areas and also 85 Ramsar sites, some even located in urban areas.

eg: Keoladeo, Pong Dam etc

Ways in which human encroachment impact water bodies

① Buildings → use of lands to create urban settlements.

eg: Bengaluru flood in 2023 was result of encroachments.

② Biodiversity and habitat destruction in the region.

eg: shellfish poisoning and increase in toxicity.

③ Alien invasive species → arrival in the water bodies.

eg: Water hyacinth, Conocarpus etc

④ Impact ground water recharge → such as freshwater supply

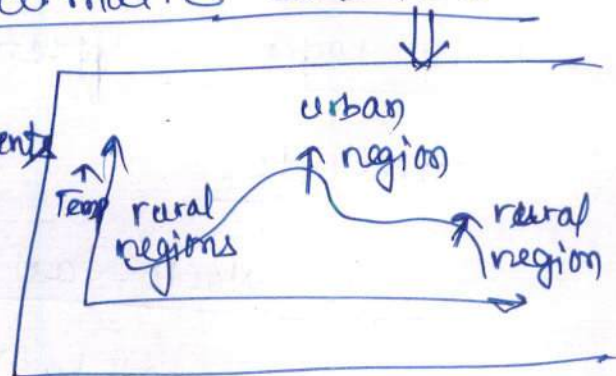
⑤ Flood control and soil erosion → gets impacted

⑥ Urban Heat islands creation → due to encroachments and reduction in the micro-climatic conditions.

Thus, such encroachments

can be tackled through proper

monitoring and proportion of Amrit Drohar and Mishakti programs.



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

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Transportation systems are the life-line
of humans to travel from one
location to others.

eg: roads accounts 90% of
human transportation.

ways in which physical geo-graphical
features influence development of transportation

① Climatic conditions $\Rightarrow$ such as
Hilly regions affect direct road
connectivity.

eg: North-east has access via
flights mainly.

② Rivers presence $\Rightarrow$ in the nearby
cities.
eg: Kochi water metro

instead of direct metres

③ Snowfalls → affect the round the year connectivity,

eg: Ladakh-Leh Highway.

④ Difficult terrains → that impact the tunneling -

eg: Silkyara tunneling

⑤ High erosion - landforms such as gorges -

eg: Chenab bridge - the

tallest bridge was made to bypass the gorges.

⑥ Seismic zones → need world-class connectivity.

eg: Atal-setu, Navi Mumbai

Thus, infrastructure especially transportation systems need to take care of the physical features.

6.

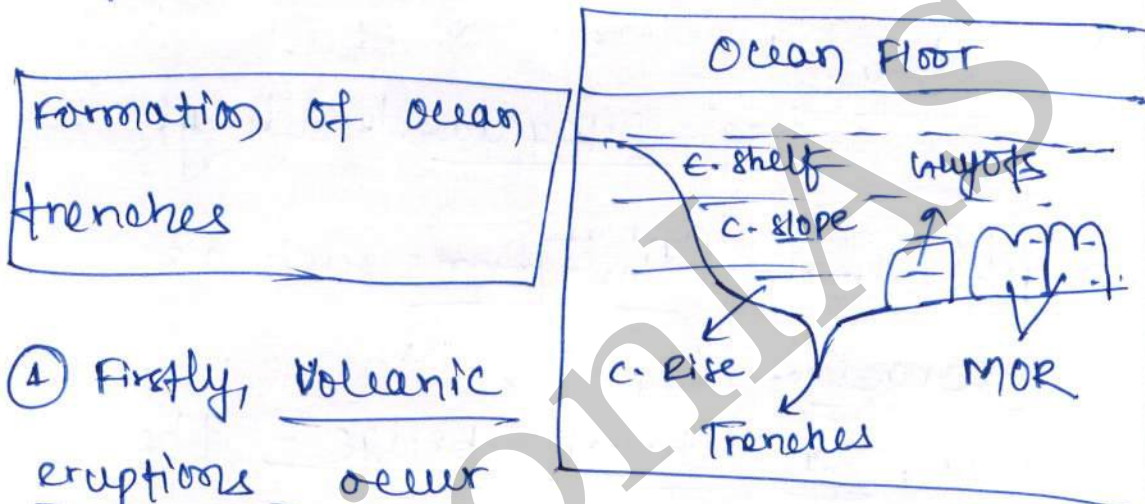
महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

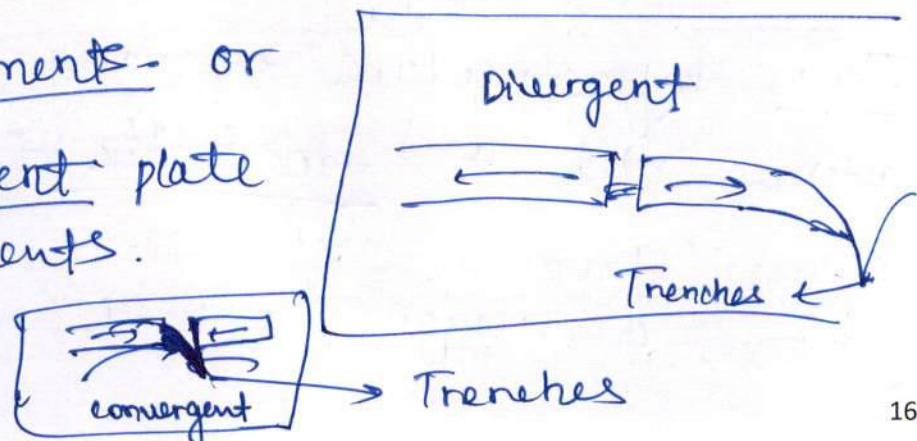
उम्मीदवारों को
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Ocean trenches are the under-water relief which is hundreds of kilometer deep like a blow-hole



① Firstly, Volcanic eruptions occur at the mid-ocean regions (MOR) that impact the rise of magma.

② This was caused due to plate tectonics such as divergent plate movements - or convergent plate movements.



③ At the convergence of plates, it led to huge hole that is called as oceanic trenches.

Significant characteristics of these ocean relief formations

① Occur along volcanic mounds $\Rightarrow$ and in the both sides there are equidistant quality of materials.

② This process takes over 200 M years, and then loop continues.

③ Other features are huyots, sea mounts, Abyssal plains and Islands Arcs.

④ Provide details about ocean-sea-floor spreading (Harry Hess).

Thus, these oceanic features led to the study of plate tectonics theory by Parper, Morgan, MacKenzie.

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
इसलिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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India has the monsoonal type rainfall where 70% rains occurs in just 3-4 months during South-west monsoon. It has been getting changed now.

Reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events

① Climate change → due to rise in green house gases impacting it.
eg: change in pattern in central India.

② Sea-level rise → due to Arctic amplification.

③ Karstic anomaly → in the

Hindukush - Himalayan regions.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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④ Global warming and global biotting ⇒
led to scanty rainfall in the
foothills of Himalayas.

⑤ Change in AMOC in the
Atlantic ocean.

Socio-economic impact

① Agricultural productivity ⇒ gets
impacted due to rise in rainfalls
eg: Koshi Floods, Brahmaputra floods.
(Sorrow of Bihar).

② Social impacts ⇒ such as migration from
such reason, psychological impacts.

③ Disease burden ⇒ due to rise in
new diseases such as Zombie virus.

Thus, global climate change should be
regulated to ensure food security in
the near future (Amrit Kaal).

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 लिफाफे में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Recent labour force participation rate

of women - data tells only 37%

women are in this group, despite
having half of the population.

India's expectation to have
largest working age population

Median age
just 28 years
unlike China (38 years)

India's economic
survey suggests
78 lakh jobs
per year till 2035.

It can't afford low participation of
women anymore

① Quality labour availability due to
shortage of skilled man-power.

eg: India skills report noted

only 5.4% Indians have formal skill training.

उम्मीदवारों को इस खांश में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② McKinsey report argued that it will increase India's GDP by 1.4%.

③ Increase productivity, discipline among the male workers (JS Mill)

④ Gender-justice at the national as well as global level.

eg: Global gender gap report (WEF)
rating improvement under 100.

⑤ Independence of women in the private sphere.

eg: World Bank noted due to women sarpanchs, their standard of lives improved.

Thus, women should initiate their "Nari Shakti" to get gains in the "Vishit Bharat" rhetoric.

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
चाहिए
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Christophe Jaffrelot provided that India is a mosaic of castes, where it is in the sub-consciousness of Indians (MN Shrinivas).

Progressive secularization of caste in India

Yes

① End of untouchability → under A-17, Indian constitution prohibits the practice.

② Inter-dining → due to rising industrialization, urbanization.

eg: anonymous lives in cities,
no ask castes now.

③ Inter-caste marriages → due to change in marriage system such as rise of love marriages.

④ Democratic upsurges (Yogendra Yadav)

eg: rise of OBCs and Dalits
(Mandal- Komandal politics).

However, the exact progressive secularization of caste is still far-fetched idea in India because:

① caste as a tool to provide reservation (affirmative action) divides the people.

eg: recent "Bharat Band" over SC-judgement on creamy layer.

② Discrimination still existing in the rural areas.

eg: Honour killings, Khap Panchayats.

③ Ostracization due to non-following of caste-rules.

eg: Parents don't accept love marriages.

Thus, caste system need to be abolished (annihilation of caste by BR Ambedkar).

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

Recent Niti Aayog report indicated that multi-dimensional poverty has reached to just 11%, far below than 22% of BPL (census-2011).

Inequality is increasing in India despite the fall in over-all poverty because

① Regional disparity $\Rightarrow$ between rural-urban, north-south divide.

$\Rightarrow$ eg. income increasing in cities mainly

② Gender divide $\Rightarrow$ as Diane Pearce

noted that there are feminization of poverty as 70% poor are women.

③ social reasons $\Rightarrow$ such as feminization of agriculture whose income remains stagnant.

④ Rich getting richer and poor getting poorer.

eg: Oxfam report noted that 70% wealth is concentrated in the hands of just 10% population.

⑤ Fluctuations in the job market due to rise of gig workers.

eg: delivery boys, platform jobs provide no social security such as insurance.

⑥ Stagnant economy and jobless growth.

eg: ILO report indicated that 83% Indian youths are unemployed.

Thus, Poverty reduction needs multi-dimensional approach such as focus on health, education, hunger and employment to reduce the inequality (social justice approach).

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 हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
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Brahminism and Buddhism are two
Indian philosophy contrary to each
other.

Competitive and hostile dynamic over
funding marked the decline

① Patronage reduced → when Kupta empire
was established.

② Funding diverted towards new
and old philosophies such as
Jainism and Vaisnavism.

③ Huns invasion → impacted the already
soured funding as state focused
towards security.

over followers → led to decline

① Missionary zeal → led to emergence of abroad followers in south east asia.

eg: Japan, South Korea
(Bodhisena visited in 752 AD)

② Conversion to Vaishnavism → as Bhakti Saints propagated Buddhism as part of Brahminism.

eg: Shankaracharya declared Buddha as 10th avatar of Vishnu.

③ Women followers → entry into the Sanghas corrupted the Upasikas and Bodhisthavas.

④ Entry of Sufism and Islam → led to forcful conversion of followers.

Over ideology → led to decline

① Disputes between Mahayan and Hinayan ideologies
eg: 4th Buddhist Council

② Tantricism entry into Buddhism
this ideologies initiated Vajrayan.
eg: led to mantra-tantra and
pseudo thinking.

③ Bhakti & Sufism entry into the
Indian fora.
eg: Ramanuja and Shankaracharya
new ideologies (Advaitavada and Vishist-
advaitavada).

Thus, although Buddhism declined in
India but it still holds over
Eastern nations (Japan, China). Also helps
India as a soft power.

12.

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has the philosophy of "Ahithi deo Bhau" that led to arrival of many European travellers in India after Vasco-dagama-1498 arrival.

European travellers' account played an import role for understanding empires

① Thomas Roe → during Jahangir period provided insight about the Mughal empires

eg. All the land was in the name of king.

② Captain Beas → from ship Hector arrived in 1609 to get concession from Mughals.

eg. Provided insight about Jahangir.

③ Traveller → provided the understanding about the Shahjahan, Aurangzeb era.

eg: He was also the physician of Dara Shikoh.

④ Marco Polo → was the probably first European traveller.

eg: provided insight about polity of southern states..

People's understanding through European travellers

① social division → along the lines of caste and race in India.

② Rich and poor divide → had created the inequalities.

eg: Rich lived in pucca houses.

③ Agricultural supremacy → during the medieval India, eg: Niketin

④ Handicrafts industry → especially in the villages.

eg: cotton-phadi industries.

⑤ Food habits and clothing patterns were provided eg: Abdur Razak

⑥ Art and Architectures → insights.

eg: Dominio Paes provided that Wijay-nagar was richest empire, as its structures were world class.

Thus, European travellers filled the void in the chronological data and provided new approach.

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

Battle of Plassey was the first major battle between Bengal Nawab Siraj-ud daula and Britishers (Robert Clive).

It changed the course of Indian history

① Ideological win over Indian monarchs
eg: as it was not a major battle.

② led to another major conflict in 1764 (Battle of ^{Buxar} ~~Plassey~~).

③ Battle of Bidara - 1759 ⇒ was the outcome of Plassey, as Britishers were mentally strong this time.

④ shaped Dual government (1765-72) ⇒

is the Robert Clive strategy to get all the revenues (Diwani).

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

③ British Parliament entry into Indian - East India company.

eg: Pitts Act - 1784,
Powell Act - 1773 etc

④ Control over whole India as now governor was called governor-general of India.

eg: Charter Act - 1833.

It also changed the course of world history

① French - British relations as now it provided the confinement of French to only few territories

eg: Puducherry

② American revolution was shaped by

this victory as French took the
revenge in supporting Americans.

② Dutch → isolated themselves from
India and went towards south-
east Asia
eg: Indonesia

④ French revolution - 1789 → were
also affected by Plassey, Buxar
and American spill-over.

⑤ Portuguese → went towards
Latin America
eg: Brazil

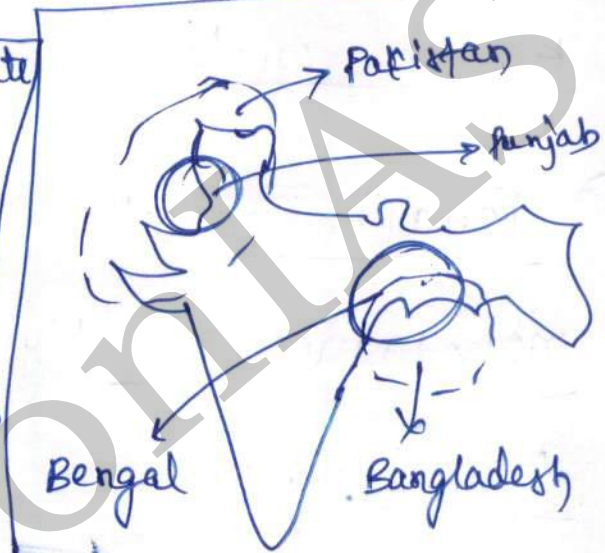
Thus, Battle of Plassey was the
major event that re-coursed the
Indian colonial history.

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)

India was partitioned on the line of Mountbatten Plan - 1947 and it was divided using Radcliffe award.

Difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal



① Communal violence

after the Direct Action - 1946 by the Jinnah.

② Hindus reluctancy to live their own country.

eg: Still over 10% Hindus live in Bangladesh which are facing atrocities in recent civil war in Bangladesh.

③ over-populated Bengal → as it was
hugely populated in the coch Behar
and Midnapore regions.

④ Climatic conditions → such as heavy
monsoon due to Bay of Bengal
Branch winds.

⑤ Terrain → with rivers and
mountainous region in the
Assam regions.

⑥ Reluctancy from the Hindus
in North-east

eg. Kajongs (Hindus) and
Chakma (Buddhists) in Manipur
and Assam.

⑦ Funds shortages → to create new
houses.

Punjab rehabilitation was quite easy

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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① Proximity to Delhi → led to huge settlements in Delhi-hilly regions.

eg: Punjabi Bagh (Delhi), Karol Bagh
and Fazlinder Nagar etc

② Exchanges of homes → between migrating communities reduced the burden over India

③ Better division of border in Punjab as compared to Bengal

Thus, although violence was common to both region but it was controlled in Punjab in 1950s. And rehabilitation ensured proper security and safety.

15.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस ब्लॉक में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is the 3rd largest energy consumer in the world with 2nd largest coal importer and producer.

Economic and social costs associated with the transition

① forex saving $\Rightarrow$ as currently India imports 85% of its crude oil from abroad
eg: Gulf, Russia (42%), etc

② Better balance of payments $\Rightarrow$ and will help to reduce the trade deficits.

③ Cost-efficiency $\Rightarrow$ as green energy is

more cost-effective,

eg: Hydro-power, solar energy

④ social costs $\Rightarrow$ will reduce
such as :

① Migration from polluted region
to environment friendly region
will be facilitated

② psychological impacts $\Rightarrow$ such as
mental burden due to pollution.

③ INCs and Panch-arnit targets
can be fulfilled by 2030 and
2070-Net zero.

④ Increase in other targets such
as LT-LEADS

eg: 3x by 2032 in nuclear
capacity

⑤ Sage as compared to coal-based
energy

eg: Solar energy work
on PVE (DCE)

However, there are challenges in
adoption of green energy

High initial
cost

Technological
burden due

to low impact
on R&D (0.6%
of GDP)

Wastes such
as radio-
active
wastes.

Thus, India is collaborating with
Scandinavian countries to get the
technology such as Denmark.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanic calderas are one of the type of extensive volcanoes that formed due to magma eruptions.

Process of formation of volcanic calderas



① These volcanoes are the most powerful and volatile

that lead to breaking of their upper cones.

② These cones are set aside and then filled with rainfall.

eg: It becomes a lake.

③ Caldera volcano $\Rightarrow$ becomes acidic when lava again erupts.

④ Although sometimes, they are also becoming extinct and does not give rise to magma again.

They contribute to the scenic beauty in the region

① lake $\Rightarrow$ as it becomes the tourist destinations.

eg: Atacotwa volcano.

② Near the continental margins $\Rightarrow$ it gives rise of picturesque view.

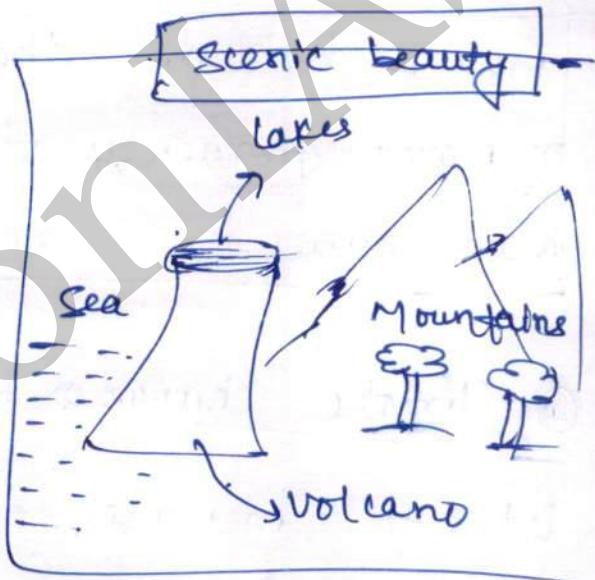
③ Mountainous regions $\Rightarrow$ as they are generally located near the mountains.

④ Wetlands $\Rightarrow$ in the foothills of the volcanic regions when it becomes extinct.

⑤ Bio-diversity and different unique species exist there
eg: Micro-macro organisms.

⑥ Enhance the eco-tourism opportunities in such regions.

eg: Merapi, Semeru etc



Thus, Volcanic Calderas are not just famous for minerals and hot-springs but also scenic 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)

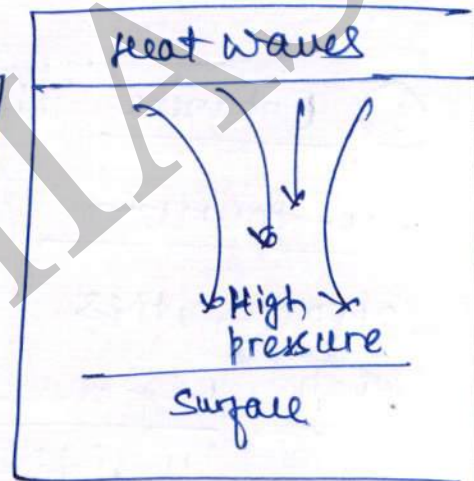
What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
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Heat waves refers to the increase in temperature beyond 40°C in plains, 37°C in sea-coasts and 30°C in hilly regions for few continuous day.

Reasons behind the increased frequency of heat waves



① Climate change has

led to increase in the global temperature.

eg. European heat waves - 2023.

② Anti-cyclonic conditions formation

that led to cloudless sky and hence, no rainfall

③ High pressure $\Rightarrow$ at the surface level reduces flow of air.
eg: Delhi-Heatwaves.

④ Drought conditions $\Rightarrow$ due to uneven mon-soonal winds.

eg: Somalia

⑤ Western winds from Gulf regions $\Rightarrow$ and also Thar deserts in the western India causing heat waves.

Ways in which it will impact the global food security -

① Economic impact $\Rightarrow$ on agriculture as it leads to land degradation.

② Change in monsoonal-intensity $\Rightarrow$ as heatwaves reduces the rainfall.

eg: droughts.

③ Reduce the productivity $\Rightarrow$ due to acidity and salinity.

④ Mono-cropping $\Rightarrow$ as the current pattern is disturbing for the food security.

eg: due to skewed MSP towards cereals like Rice, wheat etc

⑤ Malnutrition $\Rightarrow$ among the vulnerables.

eg: hidden hunger due to lack of vitamins.

⑥ Disease burdens $\Rightarrow$ such as water-borne diseases like cholera, typhoid etc

Thus, global heat waves need to be tackled through proper international collaborations.

18.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Grassland biome are one of the various biomes such as tropical forests, tundra, deserts etc.

Characteristics of the grassland biome

① Found in the transitional zone

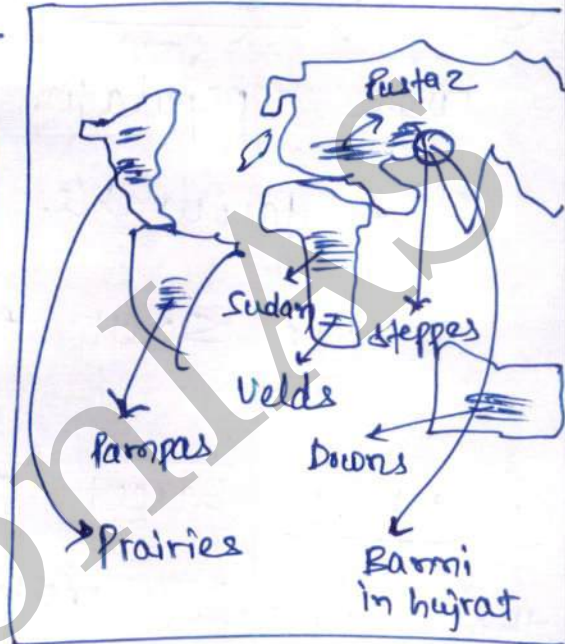
between equatorial

rainforests and deserts.

② Scanty rainfall is in the range of 25-50 cm.

③ Trees are short and lesser such as Savannas

eg: Sudan type grasslands.



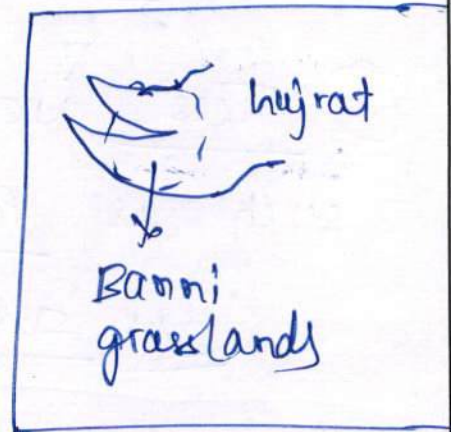
④ Two varieties of grasslands such as tropical grasslands (eg ~~prairies~~ sudan) and temperate grasslands (eg Prairies, USA).

⑤ treat game region $\Rightarrow$ due to huge population of animals, that's why favourable for hunting.
eg: South Africa - velds.

⑥ Wheat basket of the world $\Rightarrow$ in the temperate region.
eg: changed into agricultural regions (eg Maize)

Threats posed to Banni grasslands

① Encroachments of the grasslands by the farmers.



② Over-grazing → due to huge
livestock population in Gujarat,
eg: Amul-oriented cows.

③ Infrastructural development → by
ignoring the environmental vulnerability.

④ Climate change → leading to
degradation of pasture lands and
also intrusion of sea-water.

⑤ Desertification → of Kutch deserts
into the Rann-grasslands (spill-over).

Thus, Gujarat Government as well Indian
government to need to sio-moto
Cognizance to protect the Rann
grasslands.

19.

धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian secularism is the politically negotiated model called as principally-balanced secularism by Rajeev Bhargava.

Indian approach of secularism challenges inter-religious domination

① Judicial activism and re-interpretation of religious practices by the judiciary

eg: Doctrine of essentiality by Sirur-math case to end the evil practices.

② Debate on Uniform civil code (UCC)

Constitution itself provides UCC under DPSPs to create uniform laws.

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

② free and fines → to develop the religious places.

eg: Kashi - Vishwanath corridor.

④ Re-interpret the laws and rules by the parliament.

eg: Triple talag law and

recent waqf laws proposal.

⑤ Ensure equality of law (A-14) → using rule of law to tackle the religious domination.

It also challenges intra-religious domination

① Religious practices in the same

religions due to different sects.

eg: Anand Margi case clarified

Tandav dance is not a religious
practices for all.

② Equality of sects → through
laws.

eg: Hindu marriage and adoption
act - 1954

③ stop the evil practices inside the
religion.

eg: Sabrimata case allowed
women entry into the temples.

Thus, Indian model of secularism is
the mixture of substantive and
procedural methods inculcating the
value of "Sarv-Dharma Sambhava"

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 accounts 31% of the
Indian population as per census-2011.
It will increase to 55% by 2050
as per UN report.

Indian cities are turning into landscapes
of stark inequality and social exclusion

① Slum cultures as 49% of
Indian urban population lives in
slums.

eg: Dharavi - Asia's largest slum.

② Rich-poor divide due to less
job opportunities.

eg. 90% work in informal
sectors.

③ New working patterns → such as
gig workers in the city creating
social inequality

eg. Platform workers (Zomato).

④ Environment pollution → affecting
more to the poor class living
in slum regions.

⑤ Disease burden → as the water -
borne diseases such as malaria
impacts vulnerables first.

⑥ Social Exclusion → as cities are
now getting viable for rich to
get access to health, education
facilities.

eg. High cost of living in Delhi,
Mumbai etc

steps that can be taken to make
egalitarian in nature

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

① PM Awas Yojana ⇒ should be
speed up to provide homes to
all slum dwellers.

② AMRUT 2.0, Smart Cities ⇒ like
mission should add inclusive
growth as new parameter.

③ Environmental sustainability ⇒ using
CAQM, NCAP and other tools.

④ Job opportunities ⇒ using service-
led growth as suggested by
Raghuram Rajan.

Thus, cities need to align with
smartness like Chinese sponge city
or Paris's planned city.

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