

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. : 390175

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rajat Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

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

केंद्र

Centre LUCKNOW

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
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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

Tribal arts are manifestation of creative ideas and values of tribal society. It tells about the cultural viewpoint of tribals.

Insights on cultural perspective

↳ Wardipaintings of Maharashtra

↳ humans connected with hands show community life, dance and music forms

↳ Madhubani painting in Bihar

epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata depicts religious ~~beliefs~~ folk beliefs of people

↳ Bhils of Rajasthan make pottery which are used in folk dances by women

Insights on values of tribes

↳ Pattachitra paintings

↳ importance of nature, plants, animal life

↳ humans are not owners but trustees of nature

↳ Chauwyal paintings

Community values like respect of elders, higher status of women, importance to love, emotions

↳ folk songs and dance form of tribals
like Birha in Bihar depicts life of tribals during harvest

Thus tribal art provides deeper insights into sustainable living and values of their people

2.

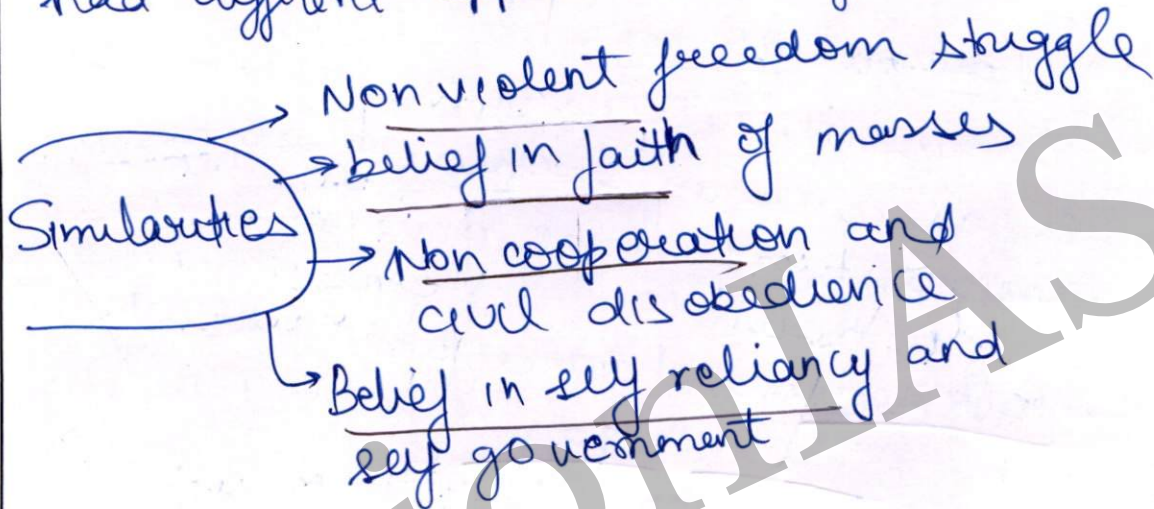
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru both had immense contribution to Indian freedom struggle. However they had different approaches to freedom



Differences

Gandhiji

① Did not believe in heavy industrialisation due to its dehumanising impact

② Supported British in World War 2 due to Nazi opposition

Nehru

① Inspired by USSR model of centralised planning and industrialisation

② Neutral in WW2 due to opposition to both British and Nazi

③ Conventional view of women participation in freedom struggle as it would jeopardise their roles as wives

④ Means and ends must both be justified

eg withdrawal of non cooperation after Chauri Chaura

⑤ Believed in British good intention and wanted to give them a chance

eg accept Dominion status offer of To win

③ Equality of gender and equal participation of women in freedom struggle

④ Some means can be justified to achieve an end

eg against withdrawal of non cooperation movement

⑤ No compromise with British offer of Dominion status after the Lahore session of Congress

Thus Indian freedom struggle was tolerant to allow multiple ideological strands to exist and contribute

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

Decolonisation was process of freedom of Asian and African nations from European colonialism world war 2 accelerated this process

Factors leading to decolonisation post ww2

① Weakened European powers
Countries did not have enough money or manpower to extend colonial rule

② Pressure from US and USSR to release colonies

③ War was fought on principles of self determination and freedom. Hence it was extended to others

eg Britain saw rise of labor party which was against imperialism and favored Indian independence

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

④ Anti colonial struggles by educated middle class leaders

eg Gandhiji, Sukarno (Indonesia)

⑤ Establishment of United Nation on principles of equality, peace and global representation

⑥ Cold war era politics started to appease nations into their spheres of influence.

⑦ Solidarity among independent developing nations

eg Non aligned movement by India, Egypt and Indonesia.

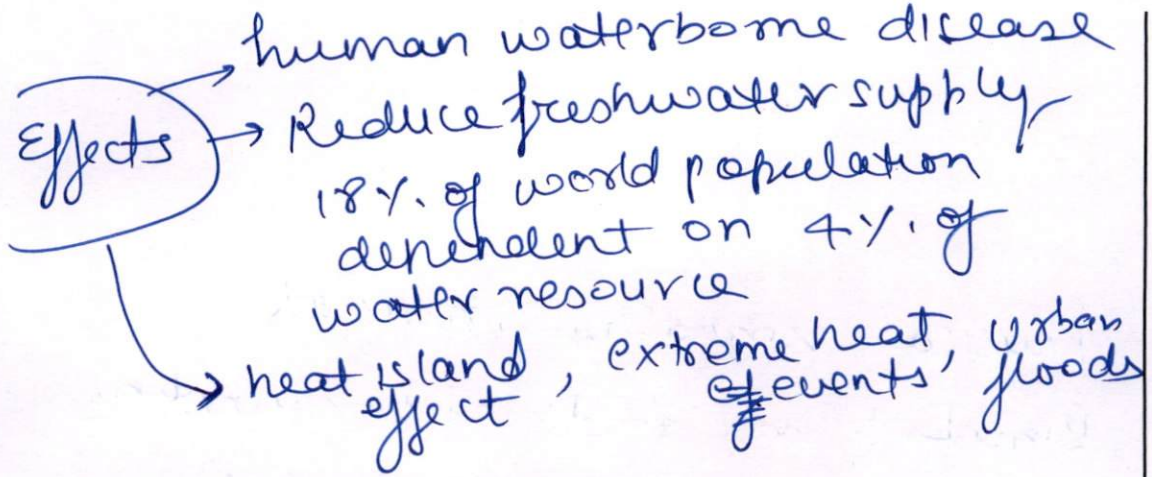
Thus World War 2 accelerated the fall of colonial empires and ushered into era of cold war politics

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

Encroachment refers to illegal and unplanned constructions by people. This includes house, offices, buildings etc. It has negative effects on local urban water bodies

Impact on water bodies

- ① Concreteisation prevents rainfall from seeping to recharge underground aquifers and water
- ② Pollution and degradation of lakes and reservoir
- ③ Reduces spaces for water bodies leading to drying up of water spaces
- ④ Seepage and deposition of waste such as municipal waste, industrial, biomedical and e-waste.
- ⑤ Impacts aquatic ecosystem of water bodies, algal growth and eutrophication



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

Way forward

- green spaces
- rain water harvesting
- grey water management
- PM Nagar Van scheme
- Reservoir, local wetland, lakes rejuvenation
- implement provision of water Act 1972 to penalise illegal encroachments

Water management of water bodies is essential for effective urban planning and management - to achieve SDG ③

5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं?
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Physical geography provides limitation and opportunities for transportation development

Influence on development of transportation & its operation

↳ Road & railway developed on planar area & not in hilly, plateau terrain

↳ Airways used to connect hilly terrain

⊕ Northeast India connected via UDAN scheme of civil aviation

↳ internal waterways help connect ~~the~~ areas around rivers

↳ Ports are connected to internal hinterland industrial sectors via railways for transport of raw material & finished product.

↳ International airways & shipping help overcome seas & oceans for trade & commerce

↳ Roads on mountains are built in circular fashion along gentle slope

Thus physical features ~~is~~ needs to be studied before planning transportation as in PM Gati Shakti for multimodal transportation.

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

Oceanography is study of ocean relief features and geophysical features where ocean play an important role

Formation of ocean trenches



→ Continental-oceanic crust convergence leads to subduction of heavier Oceanic crust under continental crust.

→ Under high temperature and pressure rock undergoes metamorphism and crust is destroyed leading to trench formation.

→ Followed by new crust formation at mid oceanic ridge where divergent plates meet.

At point of convergence fold mountains are formed at coastal boundaries that are volcanic

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Features of trenches

- ↳ Deepest points in oceans due to subduction zones of plates
- ↳ Lack of light reduces biodiversity and no autotrophs
- ↳ Volcanic eruption in deepest layers of trenches release chemicals
- ↳ formation of chemotrophs organism that can survive at high depth and lack of light

Thus there is need for more study in the resource and geophysical potential of trenches.

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 क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India experiences 80% of rainfall in just 2-3 months of monsoon rainfall. However recent ~~in~~ changes in monsoon has increased it's intensity and abruptness.

Reason for extreme monsoon rainfalls

Climate change and it's effect on changing wind patterns, pressure belts shifting and ocean current circulation

Rising temperature and melting of ice ~~has~~ has led to slowing thermohaline circulation. This has led to increase vapourisation of sea water and cloud formation leading to excessive local rainfalls

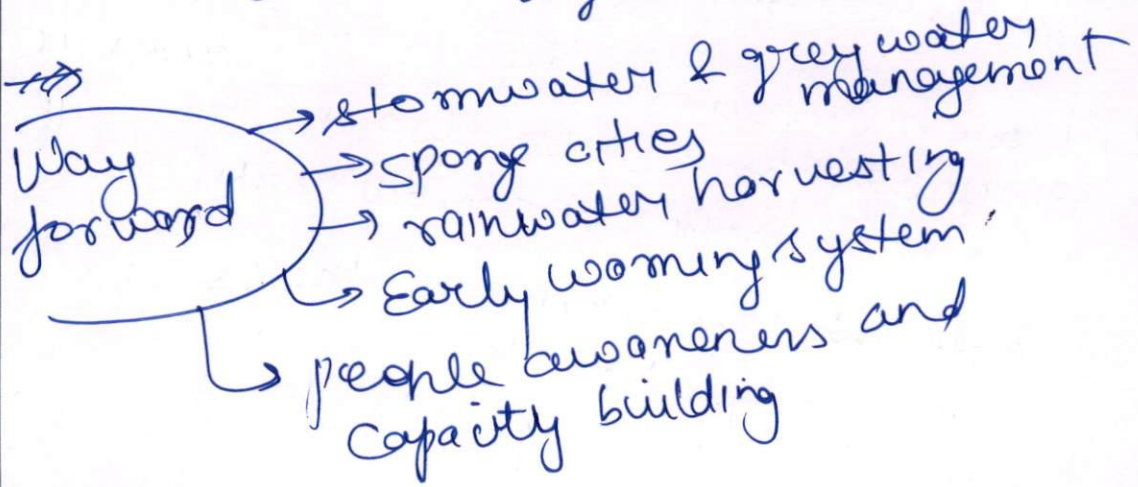
Release of aerosols, positive radiative forcing events
⇒ aerosols over cities reduces temperature and cloud formation leading to excess rainfall in rural areas

Social Impact of extreme rain

- local floods
- loss of life and property
- public displacement
- loss of homes, cultural ties and family bonds
- Higher impact on women, children, elderly, disabled and SC, ST
- farmer crops are destroyed leading to loss of income and livelihood
- affects city life and stop basic amenities
- migration burden

Economic Impact

- loss of jobs, GDP loss, economic damage
- increase fiscal burden to provide for relief and rehabilitation
- work is stopped, loss of revenue, poor worker productivity, income
- cost of repair, transportation and logistic cost is increased



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

Currently 67% of population in India is between age of 15-59 with average age 29. However, female labor force participation is around 27% only.

Need for higher women participation

↳ As per census 2011, women form 48% of population.

↳ Greater participation can yield greater labor force and higher economic growth

As per IMF increase in female participation can enhance GDP by 27%

↳ Women empowerment and economic emancipation will also help social growth & social capital

eg. educated working mothers help in education of children, act as role models for girl child

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

- gender equality and break gender stereotype
- Reduces maternal mortality, infant mortality rate as working women can delay marriage, children and greater say in family planning

eg National health policy aims to reduce infant mortality rate from 35 to 28 by 2025.

- greater political participation will help in gender sensitive laws, inclusivity and equality of genders

Way forward

- Education opportunities in higher education → eg GATI, KIRAN
- Creche facilities in work place
eg maternity Benefit Act 2017
- Prevention of sexual harassment at workplace
- Equal Remuneration Act for equal pay for equal work

As Dr Ambedkar said, "Measure society progress with progress it's women has made"

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

Caste is a social structure of hierarchy based on concept of purity and pollution and maintained by close endogamous marriage. Globalisation and urbanisation has impacted its structure and functions

Secularisation of caste

Refers to caste identities being a private affair and being meaningless in public life

↳ Political field → Increase in MP, MLA of different castes & cross parties

↳ Social life → Rise of inter caste marriages
→ People of Dalit caste being part of educational institutions, public sector jobs,

→ Urbanisation favors anonymity, secular standards of living, heterogeneity and egalitarian lifestyle

→ Class become more important than caste

✍

However complete secularisation
of caste has not taken place

↳ 90% of marriage still occur
within same caste

eg Shadi.com has caste filters

↳ 80-90% of all manual scavengers
are still Dalits

↳ Dalit violence, mob lynching, caste slurs

↳ Demands of reservation based on
caste

↳ Caste based politics and demands of
caste census

↳ Caste based discrimination in education
jobs, public social life

eg Bhima Koregaon case

↳ Rise of Dalit assertion and Dalit
identity pride

eg Dalit writer, activist, literature.

In words of B. R. Ambedkar, "True democracy
is not just political but also ensuring
~~that~~ to break caste based discrimi-
-nation and ensuring social
justice"

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 Oxjam report "inequality kills" top 10% of Indians control 77% of India's wealth. As per NITI Ayog report on multi dimensional poverty index, India lifted 420 million people out of poverty between 2005-2022.

Reason for this dichotomy

① Poor access to resources

Lack of poverty does not guarantee equal distribution & access of resources

② Poor coverage of beneficiaries

↳ financial & digital exclusion due to lack of internet infrastructure

③ Health & education inequality due to high cost, poor availability

④ Poor governance

- lack of last mile connectivity
- lack of beneficiary identification
- corruption and nexus of criminals & politicians

⑤ lack of awareness among people ↳ lack of participation in decision making

eg social impact assessment, environment impact assessment often overlooks public consultation

⑥ Geographic constraints

- ↳ Northeast India's lack of connection to mainland

⑦ Logistic bottlenecks ⇒ cost 16% of GDP

Way forward → inclusion development
→ gender equality
→ initiative like Atushman, Aspirational district program, PM POSHAN NEP

Thus India need holistic policy for Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas Sabka Prayas

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

Buddhism flourished in Post Mauryan period and till the start of the medieval period in late 7th century AD. However it faced stiff competition from Brahminism which resulted in its decline.

Hostile dynamics between Buddhism and Brahminism

① Political patronage & funding

→ Rise of Shungas reduced patronage of Buddhism as Shungas were Brahmins

→ Pacifist ideology of Buddhist was against imperial and aggressive expansions of ambitious rulers

→ Pushyamitra Sunga defeated last Mauryan ruler & damaged Buddhist stupas

→ Both competed for funding for monasteries, inya, pilgrimage, land grants.

eg Brahmdelya and Devdana was land grants for Brahmuns to build temples but later rulers.

(2) Hostility of Ideology

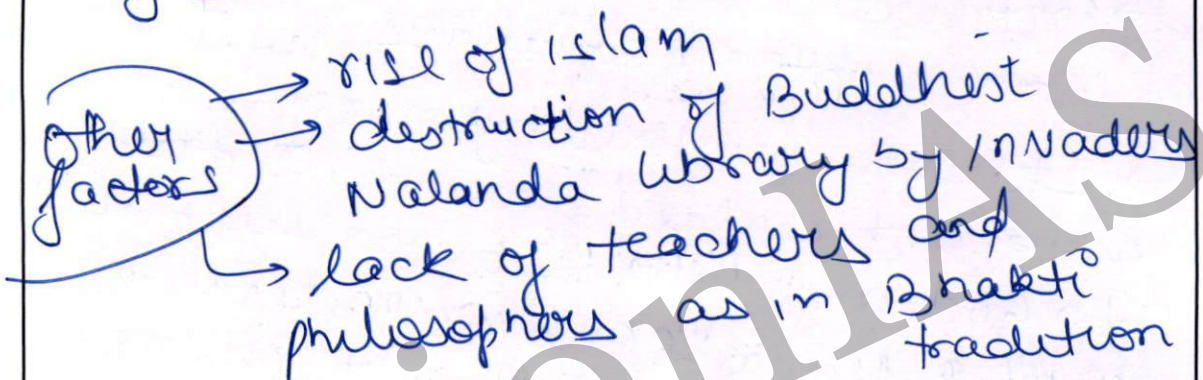
- Buddhism was against Brahmin monopoly of scriptures and knowledge
- Criticised the infallibility of Vedas and Caste inequalities
- It was countered by rise of Bhakti movement centred around devotion to God and love. It was supported by Pallava & Cholas rulers & later North Indian Rajput rulers
- eg Shankaracharya Criticised Buddhist teachings and won followers after defeating them in debates

(3) Hostility for followers

Rise in corruption in Buddhist Sanghas & increased schism in the monasteries disillusioned many followers

→ Brahminism allowed later
Puranas & epics to be read by
shudras

→ Idol worshipping and temples
provided personal touch to
religion which increased followers
of Brahminism



Even though Buddhism declined, the
secular fabric of India ensured
that every religion coexisted in
India as per Sarv Dharma Sambhav

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)

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

15

Ancient and medieval Indians did not practice art of recording history widely. However, it was the writings of foreign travellers that helped archaeologist to track down history of India

Foreign traveller accounts of medieval empires

① Al-Beruni's kitab-Al-Hind

→ tells about Ghazni invasion of India
→ faced issues of language barrier,

insularity of locals

→ wrote on caste system and untouchability

→ translation of Sanskrit texts with help of Brahmins

② IBn Batuta's Rihla

→ wrote on history of Tughlaq during reign of Mohammed Bin Tughlaq

→ wrote on size of Delhi, Tughlaq disastrous experiment of capital shifting, taxation of doabs and

and token currency system
→ talks on cultivation of paddy, coconut
→ administration and social issues
eg talk of sati, status of women

Abdul Razzaq

↳ visited Vijayanagar empire

In Dev Raya II reign

↳ wrote on Hampi, vesare architecture,
Vithalawamy worship and
religion of people

Niccolo De Conti & Nikkitin

Domingo Paes and Barbosa

↳ visited during Krishna Deva Raya reign

↳ talks on trade, commerce, Ashtadiggaj
of the courts

↳ Hampi was one of the largest
cities of the world

Marco Polo

↳ visited Cholas, Kakatiyas

↳ talked on practice of village adminis-
tration

↳ Uts, Sabha and division of society
in Vellalas & Venigar

Limitation of their accounts

- Exaggeration in praise of King
- lack of evidence to prove their sayings
- often contradict archaeological findings
- poor understanding of local customs, language and false interpretation

Thus • foreign travellers exhibited India's ethos of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam and helped understand our history

13.

1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Battle of Plassey marked the turning point for British expansionism in India as it was just big territorial conquest by EIC.

Significant impact over India

↳ Opened gates to further expansion and wars

eg Anglo Mysore, Anglo Maratha, Anglo Sikh.

↳ Solidified policy of divide & rule

eg Used help of Maratha-Mysore rivalry to defeat Tipu Sultan

↳ Defeat of Mughals in Battle of Buxar 1764

↳ Start of dual government in Bengal

↳ Diwani rights to company

↳ Nizamat rights given to Sultan after paying compensation

↳ British resident in court to interfere in administration

↳ Bengal was rich province and gave needed revenue to expand military campaigns

↳ Rise of military governor generals like Clive, Cornwallis, Wellesley
↳ 1857 revolt was started on superstation of 100 years of Battle of Plassey
Impact over the world

↳ Defeat of French followed Plassey led to English domination in India

↳ French learnt from it's failures and supported American colonies in American revolution to defeat British

↳ The defeat of British in American revolution led to revamp India administration

↳ Pitt's India Act 1783, Cornwallis was sent to India, increased control of British Parliament on Indian affairs

↳ Rise of mercantile capitalism

India was to be used as importer of raw material and exporter of finished British goods

→ It financed Britain's industrial revolution which prompted other European nation in race for colonies

→ resulted in Africa, army & scramble, race & ultimately led to world wars

Thus Battle of Plassey was watershed ~~moment~~ moment of Indian history that had cascading effect on events of the world history

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

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

Partition of India was world's worst refugee crisis that displaced millions in west and eastern part of India.

Difficulty in rehabilitation of refugees of West Bengal over Punjab

→ Greater levels of violence in Bengal & Noakhali riots went on for weeks.

→ Punjab was nearer to power centre of both India and Pakistan. Thus logistical cost and time was less to deploy ~~troop~~ troops.

→ Indians migrating from East Pakistan to Bengal was much more than people who migrated from India to East Pakistan. Thus there was higher demand & less supply of land for rehabilitation. This was less in Punjab.

↳ After partition, most of the fertile land, industries & jute mills went to East Pakistan. The area under India had less carrying capacity.

↳ Migration continued even after partition from East Pakistan due to ~~the~~ ill treatment of minorities. This was not the case in Punjab as Punjab was rich province in Pakistan.

Thus due to above reason India faced refugee issue more in Bengal. It only ended after Bangladesh liberation war and improving ties between India and Bangladesh.

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इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on
this margin

VisionIAS

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

60% of India's energy needs comes from coal and thermal power plants. Transition to green economy will have socio-economic implications

Economic cost of transition

- ① High investment cost of green technology
eg. Unavailability of lithium, cobalt and rare earth metals in India
- ② Dependence on imports will increase current account deficit
- ③ Coal is cheaper and convenient
- ④ Transition will increase cost for businesses and would need government fiscal support
eg. green hydrogen is expensive
- ⑤ New infrastructure needed like battery storage system, charging stations for electric vehicles

⑥ Green technology has intermittance cost as it is not available all round the clock

eg solar, wind, geothermal energy

⑦ Higher cost of research, development of Silicon wafers and fabrication units are capital intensive

Social cost of transition

① Loss of jobs in coal sector like mining, manufacturing, thermal power plants

② Need to increase skilling and reskilling as green technology is highly skill intensive

③ Issue of affordability, accessibility to vulnerable section of society

④ Energy demand will double by 2030 which cannot be provided solely by green energy

⑤

Way forward

- Need to base GDP not on economical terms but also accounting for environment issue eg Green GDP / Gross environment product
- Social impact assessment of transition to green technology | Ensure equitable access to resource | Common but differentiated responsibilities
- Greater global cooperation eg mineral security Partnership
- Leverage multilateral platform eg Solar alliance / UNFCCC / Paris deal
- Private sector participation
- Newer sustainable technology eg waste to wealth plants reduces social & economic cost
- Skilling, capacity building to adapt to transition as per World Economic forum's reskilling revolution

Transition to green technology is essential for Panchamrit pledge of 500 GW of renewable. But it must also provide resilient support to communities to make the transition

16.

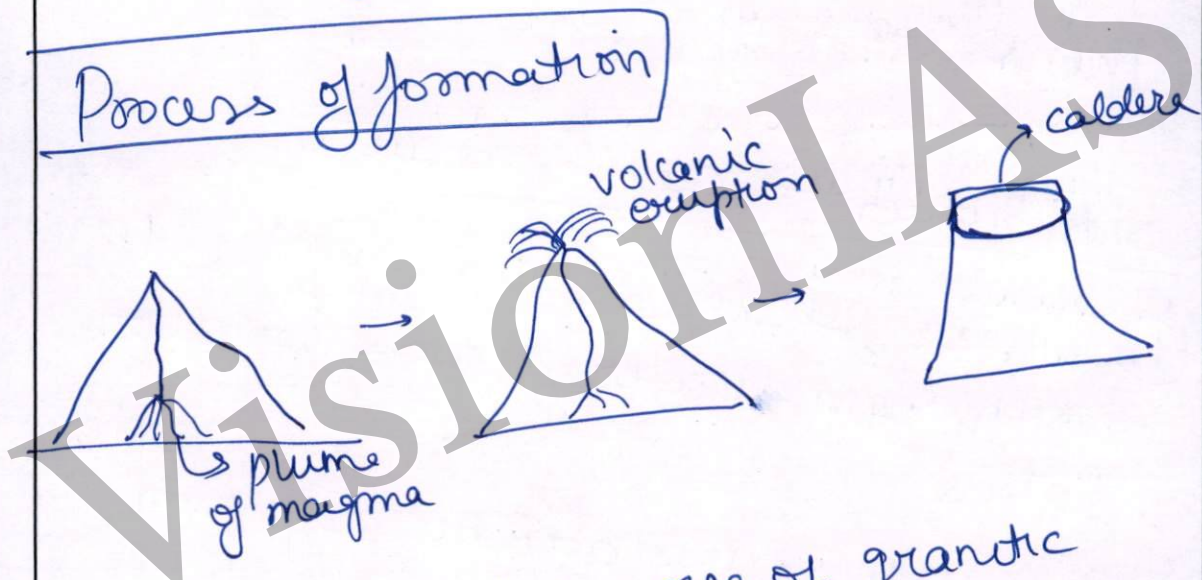
ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Volcanic calderas are massive craters that are formed at top of volcanic vents. These are circular depressions formed by blast of volcano



→ It is formed by rise of granitic lava which is thick, highly acidic and viscous

→ Due to high viscosity and lower density, the magma rises till top of the conical vent due to buoyancy of lighter crust

At the top, pressure starts to build due to low fluidity of the lava.

→ The opening gets plugged followed by massive pyroclastic explosion lead to blowing off of the top portion

→ This creates huge depression on top of volcanic mountain which then cools off.

Contribution to scenic beauty

① These calderas when filled with rain water forms caldera lakes

② vegetation and aquatic life can flourish around these lakes

③ Bioluminescence due to aquatic species and algal growth provides beautiful coloration

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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VisionIAS

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

Heat waves are unexpected and abnormal rise in temperatures that are harmful for health. As per IPCC, such heat waves are going to increase as a result of climate change

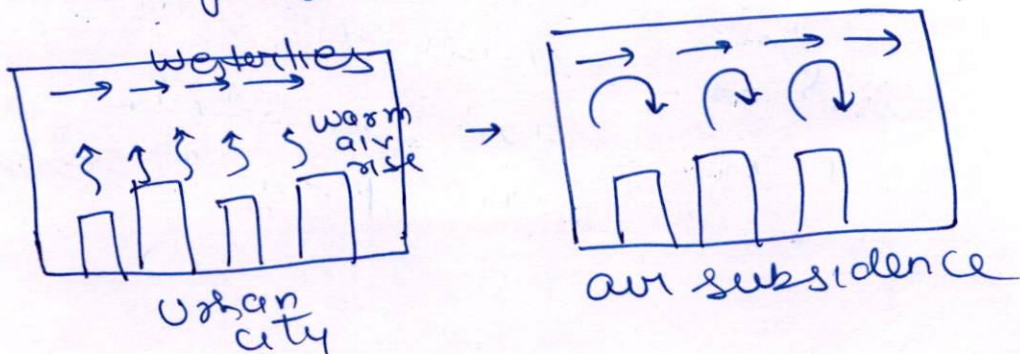
Factors behind increased frequency and intensity of heat waves

→ Rise in global temperature via greenhouse effect

→ melting of ice and lower albedo leading to greater absorption of insolation

→ Changed wind patterns and weakening of pressure belts has led to anti-cyclonic conditions.

eg heat domes due to weak westerlies forces air downward increasing pressure and temperature



↳ Rising pollution levels, ~~and~~ aerosols which form thick clouds & lower evaporation and lower rainfall levels

↳ failure of monsoons due to events like ELNINO become more prominent

↳ ~~heat~~ heat waves in coastal areas due to poor thermohaline circulation due to ice melting & release of fresh water & rise in sea temperature

Impact on global food security

- ① Desertification of fertile land due to loss of soil moisture
- ② Infertility of soil due to rising salinity by capillary action due to excessive transpiration
- ③ Rise of sea levels and submergence of coastal fertile land
- ④ Increased climate refugees & migration to cooler areas like hill station & burden on agricultural soil
 - ↳ fall in available arable land
 - ↳ loss of rainfall for agriculture

- ⑤ Decline in per hectare yield
- ⑥ Inequal accessibility to food
can lead to gender discrimination,
decline in social capital.
- ⑦ Poverty trap and loss of livelihood



Way forward

- Dry land farming techniques like drip irrigation
- Crop diversification from water guzzlers to crops like millets
- biofortification to increase nutrition content
- mixed farming, animal husbandry, GM crops
- Reversing heatwaves effect by localised solution
- local reservoir for cooling effect
- rain water harvest
- Early warning system
- Storage of grains in cold storage as buffer against grain price

Fighting climate change is essential to achieve SDG goals ①, ②, ③ for zero poverty and hunger

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

Grasslands biome are transitional ecotone between rainforest and desert ecosystem and has immense socioeconomical importance to Earth's biosphere

Characteristics of grasslands

- ↳ Hot and wet summer
- ↳ cold & dry winters
- ↳ 75cm annual rainfall only during the summers

↳ High biodiversity in fauna

eg. tigers, elephant, giraffes, leopard

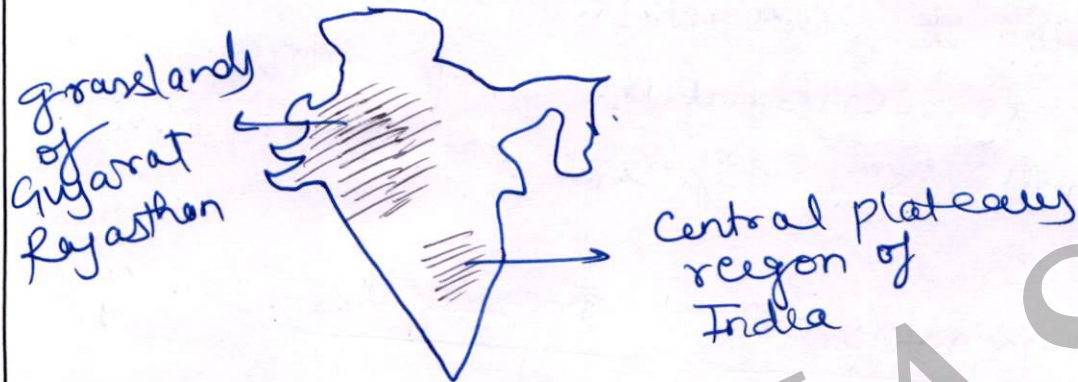
↳ High range of temperature

↳ High, tall, less nutritious grasslands
Hence not good for grazing and animal rearing

↳ forest fires one natural methods of controlling plant heights & removal of weeds, dead grass

↳ Vegetation like deciduous trees that shed their leaves in dry season

eg sal, babool, acacia, shisham



Banni grasslands - Threats

1) Forest fires by accidents can clean up entire forest & prone to soil erosion, ravines formation

2) Increased sea levels due to climate change has led to formation of swamps, salinisation

3) Invasive alien species like eucalyptus, lantana camara, Prosopis juliflora

4) Deforestation to clear land for agriculture, grazing, industrialisation, transport infrastructure

5) Eviction of tribals in Banni grassland who are involved in conservation efforts
↳ against forest rights Act 2006

There is urgent need for protection of Banni grasslands via initiatives like joint forest management, environment impact assessment, agroforestry

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

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

Secularism is the idea that government institution and people in charge of them maintains distance from religion for their democratic functioning. In India, secularism maintains a principled distance from religion.

India's approach to secularism

↳ India is multicultural & heterogenous unlike western countries

↳ It has equal respect equal disrespect to all religion

↳ No discrimination on basis of religion

↳ Can interfere in religious affairs if religion has intra or inter religious domination

↳ Art 25 → freedom of religion

Art 27 → state shall not maintain any religion out of tax money

Art 28 → No one can be forced to attend religious attendance in schools

Inter religious domination

↳ India secularism prevent one religion assimilating minority religion

eg freedom of press in Hindu dominated country

↳ Equal rights to all religion

eg ~~is~~ holidays on all religious festival like Diwali, Holi, Eid, Christmas

↳ Punishment on defamation or insult to any religion

eg anti conversion laws | Protection of tribal culture

Protection from intra religious domination

1) Existence of different sect within a religion

eg → Shia, Sunni, in Muslims
→ ISKON, Lingayats among Hindus

2) Protection of women rights in all religion

eg triple talaq, Sabonimala case, female genitalia mutilation

↳ rights of minorities is protected
↳ abolition of untouchability
↳ rights of Dalits

↳ freedom of conscience and interpretation of religion based on personalisation of religion

Thus India's secularism provides for multi cultural & pluralistic society. As per SR Bommai judgement Indian secularism is basic structure of constitution and cannot be abridged. It can provide blueprint for European societies as well.

20.

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

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

As per census 2011, 31% of India's population resides in Indian cities and it will increase to 40% by 2030

Indian cities as landscapes of equality
Inclusion

↳ spirit of anonymity & heterogeneity
↳ secular patterns of living challenge
rural norms of caste

↳ Higher social mobility for women
as it challenges gender norms
& patriarchy

↳ Greater livelihood opportunities
better education, health and
standard of living

↳ Recreational avenues, transport
and communication allow
for better governance and inclusion

However Indian ~~some~~ urban centre has seen rise in inequality and exclusion

Centre of inequality & exclusion

- class more important than caste
- rise of informal jobs, crowded slums with ~~lack~~ lack of hygiene, clean water, education
- crimes against women & vulnerable section of society
- income inequality overlaps with unequal access to health & education
- ghettoisation on basis of class
- lack of public participation in urban governance
- lack of access to transport, communication, energy
- financial & digital exclusion
- pollution, rising waste leads to unequal impact of disaster eg urban floods

Way forward

- Housing → PM awas yojna
- water → Jal Jeevan mission
- education → right to education Act
- ~~green~~ green → GRIHA, electric energy vehicles
- urban governance → local participation, awareness
- social capital development
- private participation of slum redevelopment by Adani

Thus holistic steps needed to attain SDG (11) of sustainable cities

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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VisionIAS