



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

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. : 579225

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RUHANI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18-12-2021

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

केंद्र
Centre

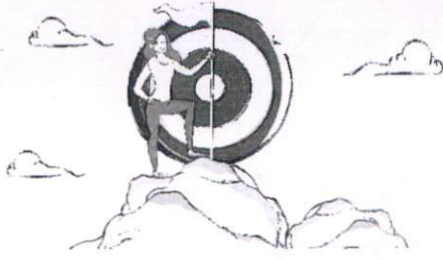
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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 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 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.

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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अधिकतम अंक: 250
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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.

काकतीय राजवंश ने स्थापत्य कला और साहित्य के क्षेत्र में एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The Kakatiya dynasty left an indelible mark in the fields of architecture and literature. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस बाशिरे में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Kakatiyas of Warangal
left an indelible mark in various
Cultural aspects.

IMPACT ON ARCHITECTURE

- Rudradaman Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva was built during the reign of Kakatiyas.
- The temple recently received UNESCO World Heritage status in 2021.

IMPACT ON LITERATURE

- kakatiyas promoted literature in Telugu.
- various vernacular books were written in Telugu.
- Camatic music and its lyrics were promoted in Telugu.

2.

राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने राष्ट्रीय चेतना उत्पन्न करने और जनता को राजनीतिक आवाज प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was instrumental in creating a national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses during the course of national movement. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस शीट में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Tilak played a crucial role in creating national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses during national movement.

ROLE OF TILAK

→ Tilak participated in Swadeshi Movement of 1905.

→ He awakened national consciousness by reviving the lost glory of India and showed people how British diminished the glory of our nation.

→ He used religious symbols like Raksha Bandhan, Ganesh idols for Ganesh Chaturthi and celebrated Shivaji festivals to emphasise on the might of Marathas like Shivaji.

→ Tilak wrote Gita Rahasya, Home to the
Asiatic → these books created national
consciousness.

→ Tilak was an extremist, he gave voice
to the masses by propagating extremist
methods like boycott and extending Swadeshi
Movement to the whole of India

→ He was responsible for Surat split
but he reconciliated with the
Moderates in Congress during
Lucknow session of 1916.

→ Tilak created the Home Rule ~~League~~
League in 1916 to bring self-rule
in India, along with Annie Besant.

→ Tilak supported the Chapekar Brothers
for their act of killing Rand
who was responsible for Plague
in Bombay during 1890s.

→ Tilak was sentenced to Mandalay
for sedition against the government.

Thus, Tilak fought tooth and nail
against the British by uniting common
masses through his newspapers like
Kesari and Maharatta. Thus, he is also
called 6 Father of Indian Unrest.

3.

1929 के कांग्रेस के लाहौर अधिवेशन ने अनेक महत्वपूर्ण तरीकों से स्वतंत्र भारत के विज़न को आकार प्रदान किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The 1929 Lahore session of Congress shaped the vision for an independent India in many important ways. Explain. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस क्राशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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The 1929 Lahore Session shaped
the vision for an independent
India in the following way—

- The 1929 session proclaimed 'Complete Independence' for India.
- It shifted away from the narrative of mere dominion status for India.
- It gave a bill of Fundamental Rights to be provided to the citizens of India.
- These Fundamental Rights were later included in Part-III of the Indian Constitution.

- The session advocated liberty, equality and justice — social, economic and political to the Indian citizens.
- The session also emphasised on fraternity among Indians.
- The session enjoined the state to work for the upliftment of poor and weaker sections of the society. Thus, a welfare socialist state was envisioned.
- Secularism values were promoted & communal feelings were to be disincentivized.
- Citizens to uphold and frame their own Constitution and abide by it at all times.

Thus, in this way, Lahore session shaped the vision for Independent India.

4.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक अनुभवों ने चीन और जापान जैसे देशों को स्वतंत्र और आधुनिक राष्ट्रों के रूप में विकास हेतु व्यापक रूप से भिन्न पथों पर अग्रसर किया। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explain, in what ways, different historical experiences led countries like China and Japan on widely divergent paths to building independent and modern nations. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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China and Japan had widely divergent paths.

TRANSFORMATION OF CHINA

• Historical Experiences :-

- Opium wars with the British
- China was Part of Silk route
- China exported tea to British
- Internal civil war between KMT and Communist Party.

• Path to building modern Nation

- Communist Principles adopted
- State to own and distribute resources
- Silk Route experience gave china the experience to handle global value chains (GVCs) and logistics
- Heavy industrialisation
- Communes Policy benefitted Agriculture
- Opening of Economy in 1988 by Deng Xiaoping → china is now a leading industrial producer₁₂ and part of most GVCs.

TRANSFORMATION OF JAPAN

उम्मीदवारों को
इस छवि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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• Historical Experiences

- Japan allied with Germany during world wars
- Axis Powers like Japan were defeated in world war
- Hiroshima and Nagasaki nuclear bomb attacks shattered Japan.
- ~~Japan~~

Path to building modern Nation

- Japan is the only Asian country ~~to~~ which has never been colonised by any foreign power.
- ~~Japan~~ Japan is the only Asian country where Industrial Revolution occurred rapidly by building on the innovation of US, UK.
- Japan signed a Peace Treaty with USA that US would take care of the military needs of Japan and protect her during war.
- This reduced military expenditure of Japan & Japan could focus on its economic development.
- Japan used lean production method in automobile production and Toyota became leading car producer.
- Japan is now an advanced nation and fulfills infrastructural needs of other nations through its ~~its~~ JICA and ADB.

5.

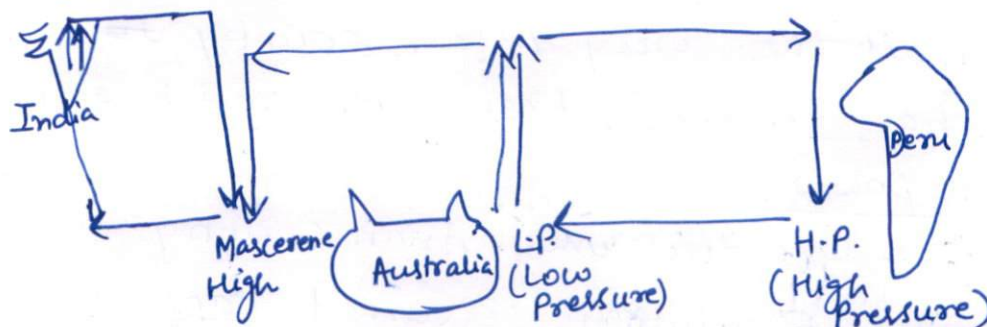
मैडेन-जूलियन ऑसिलेशन क्या है? यह अल-नीनो से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? भारतीय मानसून पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What is Madden-Julian Oscillation? How does it differ from El-Nino? Discuss its impact on Indian Monsoon. (Answer in 150 words)

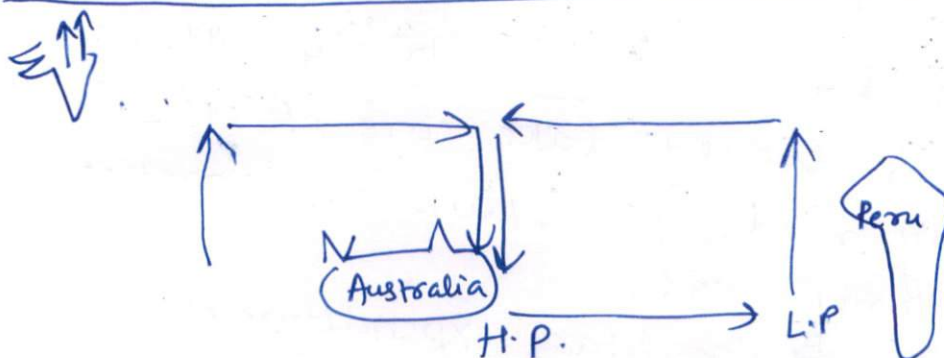
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उम्मीदवारों को इस स्तंभ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Madden-Julian Oscillation occurs in the Central Pacific Ocean. It does not have any adverse impact on the weather and climatic conditions, unlike El Nino which harms weather conditions in India, Australia and Peru.



NORMAL OSCILLATION

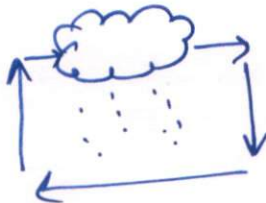


EL-NINO OSCILLATION

→ The cycle reverses in El-Nino oscillation & Indian Subcontinent gets poor rain during El-Nino.

India

Australia



Peru

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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MADDEN - JULIAN OSCILLATION (MJO) IN CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEAN.

IMPACT OF MJO ON INDIAN MONSOON

- MJO has very limited impact on Indian Monsoon.
- Due to its minimal impact, the Indian monsoon is not adversely affected.
- Continuous Indian monsoon occurs and normal crop growth and production occurs.

6.

अंतर्जनित बल क्या हैं? उनके प्रकारों पर प्रकाश डालिए और पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न स्थलाकृतियों के निर्माण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What are endogenic forces? Highlight their types and discuss the role played by them in forming various landforms on the earth. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Endogenic forces are the forces which originate inside the earth.

TYPES OF ENDOGENIC FORCES

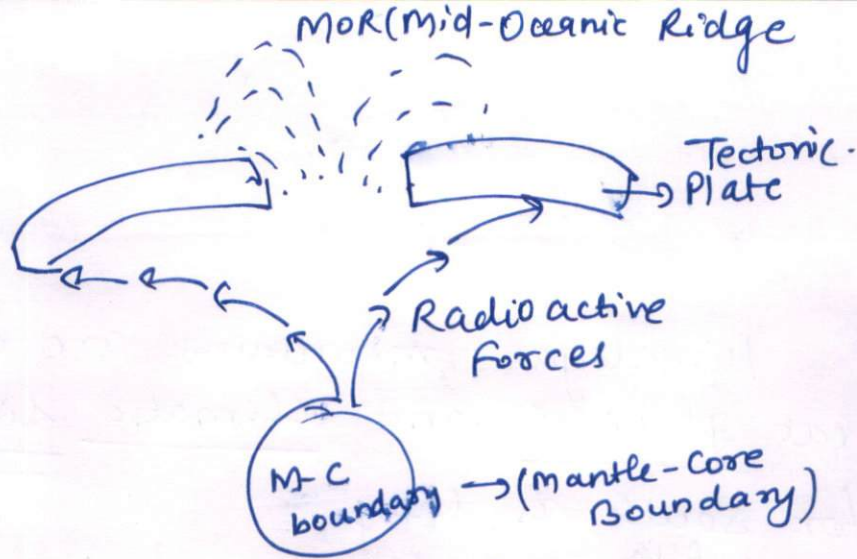
- Volcanic forces
- Earthquake forces.
- Radioactive forces

ROLE IN FORMATION OF LANDFORMS

→ At the mantle-core boundary, radioactive forces originate which lead to divergence of plates, resulting in the formation of mid-oceanic ridges.

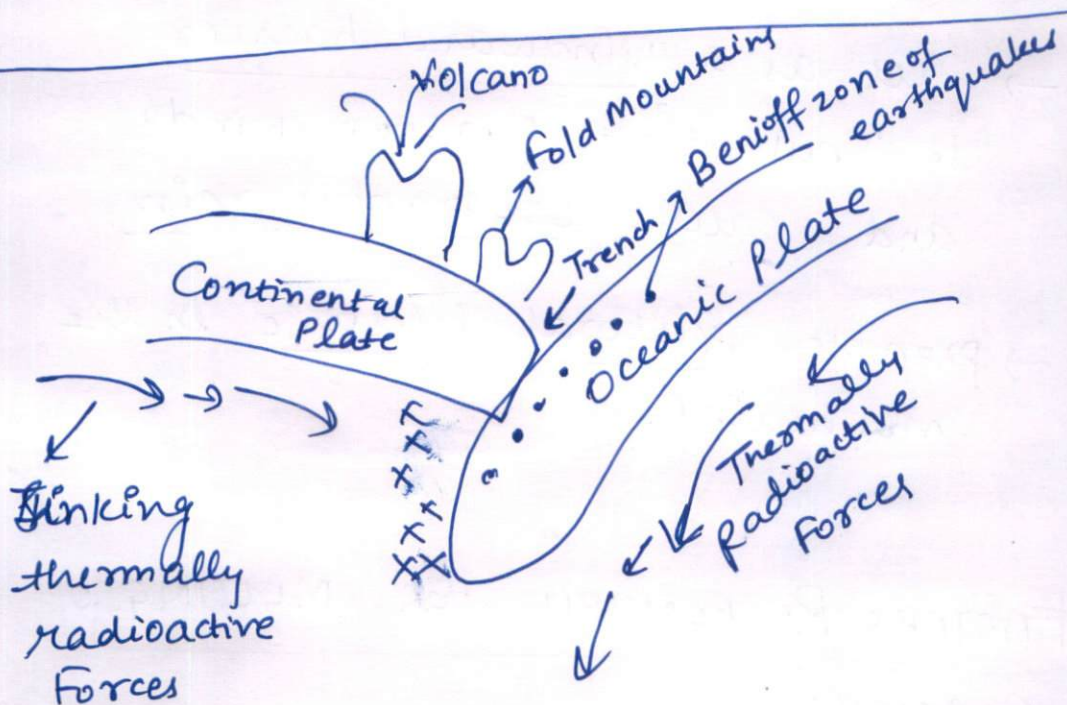
→ These radio-active forces can also lead to convergence of plates leading to the formation of :-

- Fold mountains (like Alps, Himalayas)
- Volcanoes
- Trenches
- Earthquakes.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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DIVERGENCE OF PLATES



CONVERGENCE OF PLATES

Due to sinking of thermally radioactive forces, oceanic plate which is heavier subducts below continental plate and this leads to formation of volcanoes, trenches. Examples :- Pacific Ocean Ring of Fire.

7.

दक्षिण एशिया के लिए हिमालय पर्वत प्रणाली के महत्व के संदर्भ में, हिमनदों के पिघलने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों और क्षेत्र पर इसके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the significance of the Himalayan mountain system for South Asia, explain the factors responsible for melting of glaciers and its impact on the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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Himalayan mountains are of great physical and climatic significance for South Asia as they :-

→ prevent cold Siberian winds from entering into India.

→ Act as a windward barrier to South West Monsoon winds and cause orographic rain.

→ promote pastoral lifestyle in the mountains.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR MELTING OF GLACIERS :-

- Climate Change
- Global Warming
- Inter-glaciation cycles
- Weakening of the cryosphere
- Heat generated due to tectonic movements of Indian and Eurasian Plate

IMPACT OF MELTING OF HIMALAYAN GLACIERS

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- Frequent floods → loss of life and property
- Harm to flora and fauna of the region
- Initially, salinity of the rivers reduce due to glaciers melting, benefitting the fishes living below water.
- Gradually, when there is no more ice left in glaciers to melt, the salinity of the rivers increases, adversely affecting the life below water i.e. fishes
- Livelihood of fishermen will be in danger.
- Himalayan glaciers will no longer protect India from cold Siberian winds
- Reduced orographic rain due to less windward effect on melted glaciers.

Thus, it is imperative that we act against Climate Change and global warming so that we can prevent melting of glaciers.

8.

कोविड-19 महामारी ने वैश्वीकरण को न केवल अत्यधिक सुभेद्य और कमजोर व्यवस्था के रूप में उजागर किया है, बल्कि इसके गुणों पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए भी बाध्य किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The COVID-19 pandemic has not only exposed globalisation as highly vulnerable and fragile but also forced a rethinking on its merits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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COVID-19 has aptly exposed the fragility of Globalisation.

VULNERABILITIES EXPOSED BY COVID-19

- Global Value Chains^(GVCs) Came to a halt due to lockdowns in industries
- Chip and semiconductor shortage affected supply of automobiles and smartphones
- 'Virus' knowns 'no borders' → Pandemic spread across the entire world, thanks to improved transport connectivity.
- Banning airlines became difficult due to pressures of globalisation.
- Import of raw materials adversely affected which harmed Indian industries
- Import of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) affected as India depended majorly on China for its imports of ^{APIs}
- Vaccine nationalism showed globalisation is a farce.

RETHINKING ON GLOBALISATION KINDLED

BY COVID-19

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- DIVERSIFICATION OF GVCs → Japan and Australia and other countries now want to reduce their dependence on China and diversify their GVCs to other locations like India.
- AATMNIIRBHAR BHARAT → Self-reliance is key as during crisis, globalisation or dependence on other countries does not help.
- EXPAND INDIGENOUS PRODUCTION OF SEMICONDUCTORS and chips through PLI scheme
- DIVERSIFY ENERGY IMPORTS for energy security and to prevent coal crisis and natural gas crisis.

Thus, it is good that India is enhancing its domestic capabilities of production post-Covid. However, it must not shun globalisation completely. It must not be afraid to import. It should import more raw materials and export finished products and benefit from globalisation.

9.

शहरी भारत में अभी भी जाति आधारित असमानताएँ किन तरीकों से प्रकट होती हैं? उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In what ways are caste-based inequities still manifested in urban India? Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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Caste leads to social stratification of the society which does more harm than good.

Urbanisation has led to dilution of caste identities in the following ways :-

- Principle of anonymity is more pronounced in urban areas.
- People travel together in a Metro train irrespective of Caste identities
- Congested space in urban areas leads to people living together irrespective of caste.

WAYS IN WHICH CASTE-BASED INEQUITIES ARE STILL MANIFESTED IN URBAN INDIA :-

→ Ghettoisation :- There are colonies meant for higher castes and lower caste people are confined to specific ghettos in cities.

• CASTE-BASED CONSIDERATIONS

- still prevail in marriages.
 - Caste-based Reservations are still being demanded by erstwhile prosperous castes. Examples:-
 - Jats in Haryana
 - Patidar in Gujarat.
 - INTER-CASTE Marriages are still opposed by urban Parents.
Eg:- Honor killing of a Dalit boy ~~for~~ by the girl's father who belonged to upper caste in an urban area.
 - Reservations to certain Castes creates a feeling of hatred among those who do not get reservation. Eg:- Indian reservation system does not respect merit and admissions to colleges is determined by Caste-based reservation. As a result, ~~many~~ brain-drain occurs from India and the lower castes never get due respect.
- In this way, Caste-based inequities are still manifested in urban India.

10.

मासिक धर्म सदैव वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से घिरा रहा है, जो महिलाओं को सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन के अनेक पहलुओं से दूर कर देता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Menstruation has always been surrounded by taboos and myths that exclude women from many aspects of socio-cultural life. Discuss in the context of India. Also, suggest some steps to combat these taboos and myths. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस "बॉक्स" में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Menstruation is the periodic phenomena inside a girl's body which is necessary to develop her reproductive abilities.

Despite its huge importance, it is looked down upon in the society.

MYTHS AND TABOOS ASSOCIATED

- Women get evil spirits into them during menstruation
- Inauspicious event
- Ill omen for the society

EXCLUSION OF WOMEN FROM SOCIO-CULTURAL LIFE

- Women are denied entry to temples
Eg:- Sabarimala Temple
- Women are asked to remain confined to homes in a small room

during menstruation.

- Women are discouraged from attending social events and gatherings during menstruation.
- Their cultural participations in fairs, school events, festivals gets reduced during menstruation.

STEPS TO COMBAT TABOOS AND MYTHS

- Celebrate Menstruation as a festival rather than demonise it
 - Eg: Kamakhya Temple celebrate menstruation of the Goddess & considers the phenomenon as holy and auspicious in a girl's life.
- BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE IN THE SOCIETY is need through various campaigns on social media
- MENSTRUATION LEAVES made voluntary in WORKPLACES like Zomato granted such leaves. This leads to women empowerment.
- PROVISION OF SANITARY NAPKINS by govt. → Reduce GST on them. This ensures access.

11.

दक्षिण भारत में धार्मिक भक्ति की उत्पत्ति और प्रसार का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इस लोकप्रिय आंदोलन ने दक्षिण के स्थानीय साहित्य में स्वयं को अभिव्यक्त किया। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Provide an account of the origin and spread of devotional Bhakti in South India and discuss how this popular movement expressed itself in the vernacular literature of the south. (Answer in 250 words)

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Bhakti Movement was prominent movement in the South which emphasised on devotion to God.

ORIGIN & SPREAD OF BHAKTI IN SOUTH INDIA

- Alvars i.e. Vaiṣṇavites as well as Naiyyars i.e. Shāivites were prominent in the South.
- Chaitanya Prabhu spread Kṛishna Bhakti in the South.
- Various poems dedicated to God were made in the South.
- Several Dravida-style temples played a role in the spread of Bhakti movement in the South.
- Ritual based worship was de-emphasised & personal devotion to God was promoted.

EXPRESSION OF BHAKTI MOVEMENT IN THE VERNACULAR LITERATURE OF SOUTH

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→ Bhakti movement decentralised the devotion towards God by expressing itself in regional languages, and not restricting itself ~~in~~ to mere Sanskrit.

→ Several books in Tamil and Telugu were written like Divyaprabandham, Silapaddigalam, Manimekalai, Agathiyam, and Tirukkural by Thiruvalluvar.

→ Devotional poems and songs were composed.

→ Carnatic music and Carnatic Dance were promoted.

Thus, vernacular literature was strengthened.

आरंभिक मध्यकाल में भारत में शहरों के पतन का विचार कुछ लोगों द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया है, परंतु देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्राप्त साक्ष्य भिन्न संकेत प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The idea of urban decay in India in early medieval times has been propounded by some but evidences from various parts of the country suggest otherwise. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Urban Decay refers to the reversal of the process of urbanization during medieval times.

→ The Mansabdari system and decay of military system during medieval times led to urban decay.

→ But evidences from various parts of Country suggest otherwise as -

- Villages were still backward than urban areas.
- Urban areas still attracted Industries like jute, cotton, sugar mills.
- Agriculture was still confined to rural area and did not proliferate to urban areas.
- Taxation system was robust in urban areas too
- Criminal justice system as well as Civil justice system as well as police, faujdar-kotwal system was effective in urban areas.

13.

गांधीजी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों का सार, साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष से कहीं अधिक था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The essence of Gandhiji's constructive programme went well beyond the anti-imperialist nationalist struggle. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

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Gandhiji's constructive programme was based on the strategy of 'Struggle - Truce - Struggle'.

- Gandhiji recognised that the capacity of masses is limited to continue the struggle against the imperialistic forces for long.
- Hence, Gandhiji advocated truce after ~~at~~ a period of struggle.
- In this period of truce, he encouraged Congress leaders to engage in constructive program to benefit the community.

TOOLS OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

- Use Charkha to make Khadi
- Use brooms to clean public as well as private places.
- Community religious services
- Community education in schools

IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

- Untouchability reduced
- Dignity of Labour values recognised
- Cleanliness is next to Godliness
- Social capital enhanced
- Children got value-based education.
- Spirit of serving the masses awakened — Service of human beings is ~~above~~ next to service of God, as Gandhiji said.
- Masses got the time to reflect and recoup their strength for a mass struggle.

हालांकि, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जटिलताओं ने विभाजन को अपरिहार्य बना दिया था, परंतु यह ब्रिटिश नेतृत्व की विफलता थी जिसके कारण रक्तरेजित घटनाएँ घटित हुईं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Though the socio-political complexities of the Indian subcontinent may have made partition inevitable, it was the failure of British leadership that led to a bloodbath. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

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Partition happened in India due to divide and rule policy of the British.

SOCIO-POLITICAL COMPLEXITIES IN INDIA

- Muslims did not gain much from Khilafat Movement.
- Congress was heavily dominated by caste Hindus, thus the Muslims felt alienated
- Muslims remained socially and educationally backward in India
- Leaders like Tilak promoted Hindu festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi, Lakshabandhan during Swadeshi movement
Muslim festivals were not given due weightage.
- Political representation of Muslims was low.
- Nehru and Patel were not ready to allow Jinnah to lead Congress and Country.
This made ³⁵ partition inevitable.

FAILURE OF BRITISH LEADERSHIP

- British pitted Indians against India
- They introduced Separate Electorates for Muslims in 1909.
- This led to rise of Communal feelings among Muslims
- Cabinet mission ^{of 1946} wanted a United India and rejected the demand for Pakistan → This enraged the Muslims
- This led to Communal riots on Direct Action Day in 1946.
- Mountbatten failed to diffuse the riots and accepted Partition.
- But enmities between Hindus and Muslims had elevated to such a level due to British policies that bloodbath became inevitable.

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अर्धचालक और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चिप निर्माण उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत द्वारा अपने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विनिर्माण परिवेश का समर्थन करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the factors affecting the location of semiconductor and electronic chip making industry, discuss the reasons behind their current global shortage. What steps has India taken in recent times to support its electronic manufacturing ecosystem? (Answer in 250 words) 15

FACTORS AFFECTING LOCATION OF SEMICONDUCTOR & CHIP INDUSTRY

- Availability of raw materials like silica, quartz, silicon.
- Location which has suitable infrastructure for manufacturing
- Manpower with technical and scientific knowledge as in Silicon Valley, Taiwan → there is concentration of skilled professionals at one location
- Proximity of educational institutions which teach electrical engineering

- Government policies like tax sops, subsidies, export promotion in SEZs
- Linkage to Global value chain via ports,

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All these factors affect
location of chip industry.

transport
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communication.

REASONS BEHIND GLOBAL SHORTAGE

- Covid-19 Pandemic
- Lockdowns in Industries
- Slow manufacturing
- Halting of Global Supply Chains
- Slow imports of raw materials like silicon, lithium from China
- Increase in prices of raw materials due to high demand
- Few locations only manufacture chips like US, South Korea, Taiwan

STEPS TAKEN BY INDIA

- PLI → Production-linked Incentive Scheme
 - Manufacturing Companies are being subsidies for a certain amount of sales and for doing greenfield investment in semiconductor sector.
 - Global foundries companies are being attracted through tax sops
 - Ease of Doing Business is being promoted.
 - India is becoming part of global supply chains as countries look to diversify their supply chains away from China after Pandemic
 - Infrastructure push via Gati Shakti
 - Reduced Logistics Costs
 - Investment in Human Resources
- All these steps are making the environment conducive for chip industry.

मृदा निर्माण या मृदाजनन को प्रभावित करने वाले सक्रिय और निष्क्रिय कारकों को चिन्हित करते हुए, मृदा निर्माण में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the active and passive factors affecting pedogenesis, explain the processes involved in soil formation. (Answer in 250 words)

15

~~ACTIVE~~ Pedogenesis is the process of formation of soil through weathering of rocks.

ACTIVE FACTORS AFFECTING PEDOGENESIS

- Collapse of mountains due to natural causes or anthropogenic causes like blasting of mountains for development work
- Sand mining
- Floods
- Rainfall also affects breaking of rocks
- Sunlight also triggers physical disintegration of rocks to form soil.

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PASSIVE FACTORS AFFECTING PEDOGENESIS

- Land degradation
- Soil erosion
- Droughts
- Wind flow.
- Weathering
- Chemical & physical disintegration of rocks.

PROCESS INVOLVED IN SOIL FORMATION

- Weathering → Breaking up of rocks due to sunlight, rainfall
- Movement of soil through winds
- Settlement of soil, formation of humus, top soil, plants & trees ~~and~~ hold the soil and prevent further soil erosion.

All these factors result in soil formation.

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17.

तड़ितझंझा, बिजली का चमकना (लाइटनिंग) और ऐसी कई घटनाएं भारत में मानसून-पूर्व ऋतु की विशेषताएं हैं। इस संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि तड़ितझंझा की उत्पत्ति कैसे होती है और भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर मानसून पूर्व वर्षा के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Pre-monsoon season in India is characterised by thunderstorms, lightning and many such events. In this context, explain how thunderstorms are formed and discuss the impact of pre-monsoonal rainfall in various regions of India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Thunderstorms are formed when warm air on the surface of earth evaporates and condenses to form clouds.

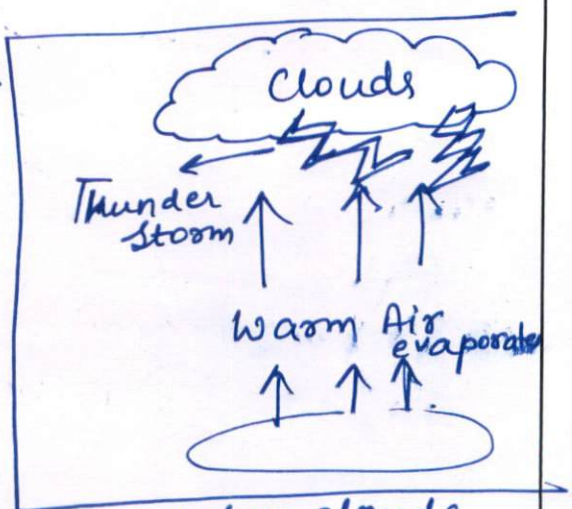
→ When warm air evaporates, it rises up and acquires Latent Heat of Vaporisation.

→ As it goes upwards, it cools down and the moisture in the air Condenses

→ The Latent Heat of vaporisation converts into Specific Heat and clouds are formed.

→ Due to friction among clouds, a loud sound is formed, causing thunderstorms and

rain occurs when clouds become too heavy with water droplets.



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IMPACT OF PRE-MONSOONAL RAIN

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- ① Pre-monsoon rain in India can cause heavy damage to crops which are ready to be harvested.



- ② Pre-monsoon rain is good for dry regions which face water scarcity already

- ③ Western Ghats, benefits from pre-monsoon rain as rain benefits the flora and fauna

- ④ North-east regions like Meghalaya, which face water scarcity also benefit from pre-monsoon rain.

Efforts are made to collect this rain water via rainwater harvesting.

एनर्जी बास्केट का विविधीकरण अब भारत के लिए एक विकल्प नहीं, अपितु एक आवश्यकता बन गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Diversification of energy basket is no longer a choice for India, it has become a necessity.
Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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India import 80% of its oil requirement.
This is met mostly by imports from Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and USA.

India also imports coal and natural gas from different countries like Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Russia and Mexico.

Given huge domestic demands to meet energy needs, India needs to diversify its energy basket.

IMPORTANCE OF DIVERSIFICATION OF ENERGY BASKET

- To lower dependence on one specific country for imports
- To lower risks and uncertainty arising from global events like
 - Pandemics
 - Trade wars
 - Sanctions

- To meet growing energy needs of growing population
- For energy security
- Continuous supply of Natural gas for manufacture of fertilizers so that agriculture can flourish and benefit other sectors through forward and backward linkages
- To build one's own strategic reserves of energy sources.
- ~~Keep~~ To keep our thermal plants running, continuous supply of coal from different countries is important
- To provide continuous supply of electricity to different households under SAUBHAAGYA Yojana.

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→ To meet cooking fuel needs of population, India needs to import natural gas from different countries and not just rely on Qatar and US for its natural gas needs.

→ For continuous running of UJJIWALA Schemes which leads to food security via cooking fuel security, it is important that India imports Natural Gas

→ For utilisation of Clean Energy fuels like methanol, ethanol for running automobiles

Thus, it is imperative that India diversifies its energy basket and not depend on one nation for its energy needs.

19.

समकालीन भारतीय समाज, स्वयं को पश्चिम की नकल करने की एक बढ़ती आकांक्षा और रूढ़िवादी पारंपरिक विचारों के पुनरुद्धार के बीच दुविधापूर्ण स्थिति में पाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
 The contemporary Indian society finds itself caught at the intersection of a growing aspiration to mimic the West and a revival of the conservative traditional outlook. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Globalisation has encouraged Indian citizens to mimic the west.

EXAMPLES OF INDIANS MIMICKING THE WEST

- Clothing style has become western
- Food habits → Burger, Pizzas
- Linguistic impact → English has become lingua franca both in govt. offices and private corporations
- Individualism, materialism have increased
- Visit to fairs have decreased; people now prefer to go to malls. This has caused loss to local artisans.
- Caste cultures have diminished, merit matters more during recruitment. Inter-caste marriages becoming more common.

REVIVAL OF CONSERVATIVE TRADITIONAL OUTLOOK

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

- Hybrid clothing lines consisting of both traditional and western elements, is being developed.
- Western Food joints are offering Indian food, eg, McDonald's offering Navratri Thali
- Hindi being promoted in Govt. Offices
- Arts of local artisans and related regional documents are being uploaded on the Internet to conserve the traditional art.
- Amazon is listing handicrafts and products manufactured by tribals
- Increased demands for caste-based reservation
- Honour killings and caste considerations during marriages are still common in some families. Thus, the conservative traditional outlook is again being revived despite westernisation of Indian society.

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the country.

It defines the powers and functions of the various organs of the State.

The Constitution also provides for the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens.

The Constitution is a living document which is constantly evolving.

It is the foundation of the Indian polity and the source of authority for the government.

The Constitution is a framework for the governance of the country.

It provides a structure for the government and the judiciary.

The Constitution is a source of inspiration for the people of India.

It is a symbol of the unity and integrity of the nation.

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भारत के शहरीकरण में दिखाई देने वाली प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक स्थायी तरीके से शहरों की योजना और प्रबंधन का मार्गदर्शन करने हेतु एक नई शहरीकरण नीति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विचारों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In view of the visible trends in India's urbanisation, discuss the key considerations for a new urbanisation policy to guide the planning and management of cities in a sustainable manner. (Answer in 250 words)

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

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Urbanisation is the process of increase in the population of urban areas due to

Push factors

- Like lack of employment opportunities in villages
- Lack of health, education facilities

Pull factors

- Better infrastructure in cities
- Better job opportunities
- Better health and education facilities in cities.

At present, 35% of India's population lives in urban areas. It is projected that this number will become 40% by 2030.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR A NEW URBANISATION POLICY :-

• SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT :-

- Cities have become urban heat islands
- Massive pollution
- The new policy should contain steps to curb pollution and use ^{energy} efficient air conditioners to curb heating effects.

• LAND POLICY

- Rules and regulations should be made governing land to curb illegal construction,

encroachment of public land for private purposes.

→ Slums management should also be considered.

• PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES

→ Decentralized Planning should be done

→ Community participation in decision-making to be encouraged.

• WASTE MANAGEMENT

→ The policy should contain steps for effective management of solid and liquid waste

→ Garbage policy and innovative use of garbage (waste to energy) to be explored

• BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

→ This will ensure that migration is curbed and all regions benefit from public welfare schemes.

• PURA (Providing Urban Amenities to Rural Areas)

→ Making smart villages and providing them with effective infrastructure will lower the pressure of migration on urban areas.

• SMART CITIES

→ Using technology - AI, Blockchain, Cloud Computing to run processes in cities

• STRENGTHEN HEALTH & EDUCATION FACILITIES

→ Make citizens more aware about their civic obligations.

• ACCOUNTABILITY of administration towards citizens to be strengthened

→ to create a culture of trust &

→ build social Capital

All these considerations ~~can~~ in the new Urbanisation Policy can guide management of cities in a sustainable manner.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK