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INSPIRING INNOVATION
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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. : 104719

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHRADHA SHUKLA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18-12-21

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

केंद्र
Centre

RAIPUR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[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.

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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) (2031)

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

Kakatiya dynasty ruled
Eastern south India in states of some part
Odisha, Telangana, Andhra.

Its role in architecture & literature is great

1) Architecture :-

• ~~Raja~~ developed many important monuments, forts, & temple

eg :- Ramappa temple Telangana
gained ~~was~~ world heritage site tag.

- use of locally available stones to create masterpieces.
- Articulation of excellent architecture of S. India.

- A ~~new~~ temple show some features of Dravid & few of Nagastyle.

2) Literature:—

↳ in development of Telugu literature in Telangana.

Thus Kakatiya dynasty not only provided political stability but impacted the cultural arena too.

(toys, clothings etc. also important contribution.)

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

Indian national movement
was blessed to be guided by great personalities, Bal Gangadhar Tilak being one among them.

His contributions during national movement created national consciousness and gave political voice to masses :-

↳ contributed in ~~revolutionary~~ development of Extremist faction in congress which lead many movements like - swadeshi & boycott.

↳ He used ancient hindu religion to generate nationalism

eg- shivaji festival in MH,
Ganesh chaturthi.

- ↳ Tilak ~~insp~~ was an inspiration among many youths who led revolutionary moments
- ↳ His literatures - ~~Marathi~~ maharatta, Kesari and writings helped in generating political consciousness
- ↳ with Anie Besant, his Home Rule movement bridged the political silence in 1916.
- ↳ ~~It~~ Even after his death, his popularity became a reason for mass participation in Non-cooperation movement.
(eg- Tilak fund)

Tilak's movement included a wide section of masses in national movement and also helped in bridging the gap between moderates & extremist (Home Rule) and Muslim League & Congress.

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

sessions of congress, right from its inception in 1885, proved to be guiding light for national movement as well as independent India.

Importance of 1929 Lahore session

It was led by J.L. Nehru.

- ↳ The session was a symbol of transfer of leadership to new generation (Nehru).
- ↳ It declared Purna Swaraj as its aim but although did not define it.
- ↳ The session also passed New Economic program.
- ↳ The session was also important, as Nehru declared socialism as his

important ideology for national development .

It shaped vision of Independent India :-

- ↳ 'Independence' as final aim .
- ↳ Socialist principles → adopted even in constitution .
- ↳ importance of leadership of youth .
- ↳ Economic program - targeting the rural areas for comprehensive development .
- ↳ It also proved that sovereign , secular India is the final destination of country .

later the Karanchi session ,
Haripur session (planning commission)
were other milestones in shaping vision
of the country .

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

China & Japan are two important leading powers of East Asia.

historical experiences led to divergent path of development of nations :-

↳ china :-

- was a colony, colonised by forces like Britain, France and exploited by imperial powers (open china policy)
- cutting of ~~chinese~~ chinese melon - led to exploitation of resources & decline of nation.
- opium wars & dependence ~~of~~ on opium for economy.
- Ideological uprisings & development like
 - chinese revolution (KMT, sunyatsen)
 - mao's china - communism, socialism
 - Great leap forward

↳ Japan :-

- party to world war, a victim of nuclear destruction.
- ~~the~~ before this, meiji Restoration formed the base of modern Japan
- led by principles of imperialism & colonialism to cause Industrialisation (2nd phase of Industrial Revolution)

eg- Attack on Manchuria (China) for raw material.

Due to this diverse experience, their paths also went differently :-

↳ China followed socialism, while Japan - capitalism.

↳ China's society is closed, traditional while Japan - western influence, highly modern.

↳ China - state led establishment of modern nation, policies like - one child, Great Leap.

Japan - market led, policies like - attracting migrants, technology, labour.

Thus historical experiences have vast impact on nation building.

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-Niño? Discuss its impact on Indian Monsoon. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Madden-Julian oscillation is system of cloud-wind-rain which keeps moving around the globe.

Difference from El-Niño :-

- ↳ El-Niño originates in western coast of S. America (East Pacific) and impacts global climate specially Indian ocean
Madden Julian oscillation (MJO) moves around the world.
- ↳ Atlantic is untouched by El-Niño, while MJO impacts it also.
- ↳ El-Niño is seasonal phenomenon
MJO - exists all year, although strengthens & weakens in different periods.
- ↳ El-Niño occurs in gap of 3-5 years,
MJO strengthens in different places, at different time.

Impact on Indian monsoon :

- ↳ ~~mjo~~ mjo has two components, whenever the rainfall component of mjo falls on Indian ocean, the monsoon is more powerful.
- ↳ It reduces the impact of el-nino on Indian monsoon.
- ↳ In period of La-Niña, ~~mjo~~ if mjo strikes then rainfall is very heavy causing flood.

Thus, ~~mjo~~ mjo and el-nino along with other factors like - La-niña impact Indian monsoon.

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

Endogenic forces are forces that are generated inside the Earth surface. ex - gravitational force.

Types of endogenetic forces

A. compressional force.

1. orogenic forces -

which cause formation of mountain
∴ also called mountain building force

2. Epeirogenetic forces -

cause formation of continents ∴
called continent building force.

B. convective Tensional force

acts to create tension caused by
convective current acting in mantle.

These forces play important
role in landform generation :-

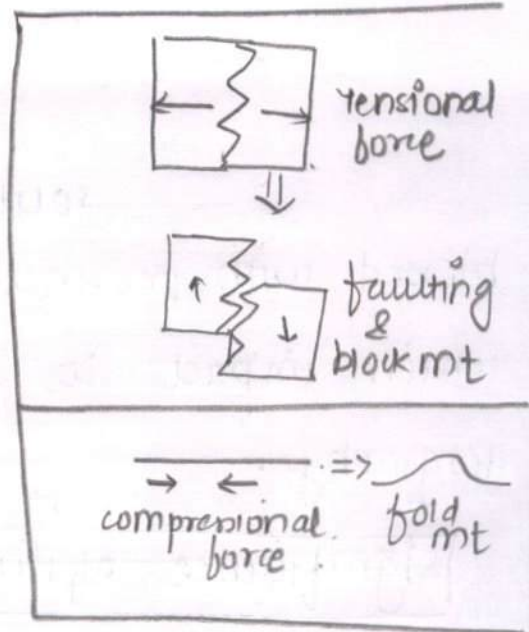
1. Formation of fold mountains,

Continents and block mountains.

2) Formation of dome, exfoliation slabs.

3) endogenetic forces led to formation of volcanoes also.

landform like - crater lake, cone are formed.



4) Due to gravitational force (endogenetic) landform like - mesa, bhutti is formed.

5) They also cause landslide & soil movement & impact the landform ~~extra~~ formation.

Along with this, exogenetic forces like wind, water, glacier etc. ~~lead~~ ^{impacts} the ~~to~~ formation of landform. The combined action of both causes landform.

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

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

South Asian region is
blessed with presence of lofty Himalayas
which impact its overall climate,
geography.

Significance of Himalayan system

- ↳ Himalayan system act as geographical barrier for polar winds & saves S. Asia from cold winds.
- ↳ It helps in evolution of monsoon climate - barrier for winds causes rainfall.
- ↳ source of many perennial rivers (Brahmaputra, Ganga etc.)
- ↳ It also impacts the socio-cultural life of tribals (Bhutia, Garo, Khasi etc.)
- ↳ Himalaya also acts as geo-strategic barrier to give subcontinent dimensions to S. Asia.

melting of glaciers have impacted the Himalayas greatly

factors Responsible

- ↳ Global warming & greenhouse gas emission
- ↳ climate change
- ↳ sea level Rise
- ↳ Anthropogenic disturbance - transportation, etc causing ~~dist~~ melting process to speed up.
- ↳ doubling green cover - due to which reflection of solar rays reduces.

This has led to widespread impact,

- ↳ sea level Rise
- ↳ Displacement of coastal communities.
- ↳ Drying of perennial rivers
- ↳ Biodiversity loss.
- ↳ submergence of ~~villages~~ islands (eg - Ghoramala Is. in Indian Ocean).
- ↳ Negative impact on temperature & climate.
- ↳ drying of springs, nivulets in Himalayan states - Uttarakhand.

Thus a conservation of Himalayan ecosystem is need of hour.

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

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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globalisation is a process of interconnecting of the countries with socio-cultural, political linkages.

COVID-19 has exposed the vulnerability of globalisation

- ↳ connectivity became important reason of spread of virus.
- ↳ economic system disrupted - disruption of global supply chain
- ↳ overdependence on other countries causing halting industrial production in countries.
eg- 2/3rd API in India was imported by china → cause of problem for pharmaceutical industry.
- ↳ movement of people got disrupted, causing shortage of labour.
- ↳ The local economy is not sufficiently flourished to handle any disruption.

It has led to rethinking of merits :-

- ↳ Importance of self-sufficiency (Atmanirbharata)
- ↳ decentralised supply chain .
- ↳ Importance of local economy .
- ↳ Critical ~~comod~~ commodities must be
available in country .
- ↳ limited movement
- ↳ self interest first (vaccine nationalism) .

Thus to handle the crisis, following
steps are taken :-

- ↳ Atmanirbhar bharat
- ↳ local economy development
(vocal for local)
- ↳ Improving production of critical raw
material (APLs etc.)
- ↳ selfsufficient + greater role in global
value chain .

Thus selfsufficiency + globalisation
is the key .

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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caste based inequalities
are most important type of discrepancies
of Indian society.

caste based inequality in urban society India

- ↳ caste based settlements in many urban areas -
- ↳ discrimination in cultural practices
like - marriage.
intercaste marriage is still unaccepted
(Pew survey 2020).
- ↳ Absence of intermingling -
67% people don't have friend of other caste
- ↳ lack of access to urban amenities to low caste. - poverty more prevalent.

↳ upper castes rift and rising anti-reservation sentiment (savarna movement)

But, the manifestation of caste discrimination is low in urban India as compared to last decades :—

↳ most people (incl. low caste) accept that discrimination is v. low (81% think)

— few survey

↳ Public transport, occupation, restaurants have diluted the caste difference.

↳ Awareness - movies etc. have led to increased inter-caste marriages.

Thus to create a socially viable & tolerant India, caste-discrimination needs to be tackled.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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menstruation, in Indian society has ~~at~~ always been a matter of great taboo & myth; causing harms like — lack of sexual education, hygienic practice.

NFHS-V ~~it~~ says that ~~only nearly~~ not all women in India follow menstrual hygienic practice.

Taboo & myths in India regarding menstruation has been greater :-

- ↳ ~~lack of~~ ^{denying} access to religious settings
eg-sabnamala.
- ↳ untouchable behaviour.
- ↳ No access to basic amenities in few societies.
like-bed.
- ↳ girls not allowed to walk out of room during menstruation.

~~These~~ This taboo can be tackled by
following steps :-

- ↳ Awareness generation .
- ↳ sex-education , gender unsitivity drive in schools .
- ↳ Accen to sanitary practices .
- ↳ ~~sex~~ Efforts of govt , court
eg-subornala jidgement
- ↳ use of movie , videos etc .
eg- "Period : end of statement" .

Thus menshual knowledge & hiegre
is need of hour to ensure basic
need availability to girls & women
emowement

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)

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Bhakti^o movement originated
in 7th-8th cent AD in south India. It was a
socio-cultural movement which brought
fundamental changes in society.

Origin and spread

Originated in Tamil Nadu, with
Nayanars or devotee of shiva. major
proponents were ~~Nambi~~ Manikvachkar.

Another group, who were devotees of
vishnu came to be known as 'Ahvans'.

↳ Both the groups spread bhakti^o through
music, writings.

ex- ~~N~~ Tevaram and Thiruvachakam was
the religious compilation of
~~Ahvans~~. Nayanars

Similarly the Alvars spread message by writings like - Divyaprabandham.

↳ They (specially Nayanars) were against Jainism, Buddhism and spread Hindu bhakti movement.

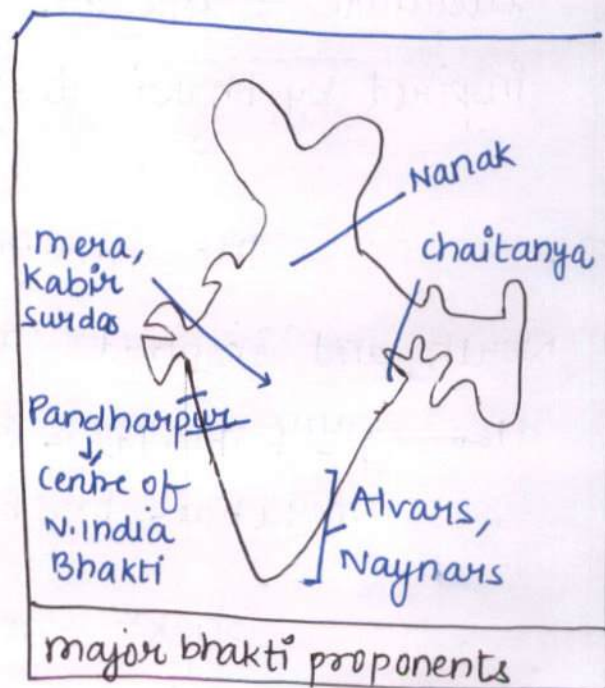
↳ In due course, the movement travelled North with

Ramananda being the main proponent.

Later saints like Kabir, Meerabai, Surdas etc propagated bhakti.

The movement expressed itself in vernacular south literature :-

↳ Tevaram (collection of Nayanar teaching



and songs) in tamil

↳ Tiruvachakam was also writing
inspired by Nayanars.

↳ Sivayaprabandham was writing of
which compiled the Alvar songs, teachings.

↳ Apart from this, many local vernacular
literature, folk stories writing were
inspired by bhakti in south.

The movement spread in
North and inspired the literature there
also eg - Kabir Das - sakhi, sabad,
Meerabai - braj bhasha songs etc.

Bhakti movement thus brought
a fundamental change in society.

12.

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

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिन में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Medieval India was characterised by change in political system (feudal based), society (rise of new kingdom, foreign invasions) and culture.

Many propounders suggest the idea of urban decay in early medieval times :-

- ↳ writings of travellers like Ibn batuta suggesting decline of major cities like Patliputra and its remnants being present not more than huts.
- ↳ In south India, travellers like sarnagandi highlight that the

city of vijaynagar in later times declined.

↳ Even societal decline was suggested which accelerated the rate of urban decline.

eg = decline in status of women.

Despite these suggestions, archeological & literature evidence from various parts of world suggest glory :-

↳ Ain-i-Akbari, which recorded majority of Akbar's administration, socio-cultural life highlights the huge collection of taxes → suggesting prosperity.

↳ similarly early medieval coins
(numismatic evidence) show high
quality showing prosperity.

↳ The ports & kingdom ~~remnant~~ remnant
suggest the scale of prosperity.
eg- ~~mathura~~ remnant ports in mathura
region.

Thus, a medieval India
although different from ancient level
of prosperity, provided a new
• assimilative perspective in Indian cities.

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)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian national struggle was not limited to overthrowing of British rule, but also aimed to bring reform in Indian society.

Gandhiji's constructive programme was aimed in anti-imperialist nationalist struggle as :-

↳ His 1st All India wide national movement (Rowallat satyagraha) was aimed to target British extremes.

↳ Non-cooperation Khilafat movement & aimed to target British imperial means through non-violent movement.

- ↳ Civil disobedience movement was a large scale protest with mobilisation of large section
- ↳ Quit India aimed to finally overthrow British rule.

Although, the constructive program went beyond anti-imperialist nationalist struggle:-

- ↳ The truce period (of his S-T-S method) aimed in ~~bringing~~ upliftment of deprived section
- ↳ cleanliness drive, awareness generation aimed in bringing behavioural change in dalits
- ↳ Hindu-Muslim unity factor that the program ~~also~~ brought, not only helped target imperialism but to establish a strong nation.

↳ women emancipation programs not only aimed at political awakening but also in making of empowered women of new India.

↳ gandhiji's constructive program also had component of environmental conservation thus it was a ~~foresighted~~ longsighted measure by gandhiji to create a Sustainable nation.

Thus, the constructive programs fought two front - imperialist power & evils of society.

14.

हालांकि, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जटिलताओं ने विभाजन को अपरिहार्य बना दिया था, परंतु यह ब्रिटिश नेतृत्व की विफलता थी जिसके कारण रक्तंजित 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)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्गिफ में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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15

Indian partition led to formation of two separate states of India and Pakistan after a long drawn independence struggle.

socio-political complexity made partition
inevitable

- ↳ Tussle between muslim league and INC due to which any political consensus became impossible. (shimla conference)
- ↳ social arena was characterised by communal forces and loss of harmony
- ↳ Parties like - ~~AK~~ unionist party, muslim league, Hindu parties were not ready to come to conciliation table.
- ↳ Even the masses were ~~ready~~ not

ready to compromise on any front.

But the ^{bloodbath in} ~~partition~~ partition was mainly the failure of British leadership :-

- ↳ failure to pacify the muslim league.
- ↳ failure in conciliating between the demands of separate nation and 'separate provinces'.
- ↳ the British leadership also failed to arrange for a peaceful transition
- ↳ Before muslim league declared Sweet Action day, the British leadership was apprehensive of league's capability to carry any big scale process.

↳ British leadership also failed to cater the demands of masses which finally led to rise of communalism & need of partition.

Although, bloodbath in partition was also a reason of failed leadership of Indian parties :-

- ↳ failure of INC to prevent rise of communal forces.
- ↳ failure of league to keep national interest above self interest / communal interest.
- ↳ failure in coordination
- ↳ failure of revolutionary parties in carrying a secular movement
eg - Kalipooja, Ganesh Chaturthi etc.

Thus, the bloodbath was combined failure of British leadership & Indian parties.

15.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Semiconductor and electronic
chip making are one of important industries in present times due to growing IT demand, digitalisation.

factors affecting location

- ↳ These industries are largely footloose type, as rawmaterial is easy to transport.
- ↳ ~~for~~ But presence of rawmaterial boosts its setup eg - china.
- ↳ Presence of transport & connectivity - to make movement of rawmaterial, chips easier.

- ↳ presence of market, demand
- ↳ High technological development & skilled manpower
- ↳ government's policy - ~~easy~~ EODB .
- ↳ infrastructural development
= eg- presence of power

the present global shortage is due to following factors :-

- ↳ shortage of raw material
- ↳ Dominance of china in chip making sector
- ↳ disruption in supply chain
- ↳ Rising global demand due to post-COVID recovery .
- ↳ 5T-boom - which increased demand of chips .
- ↳ lack of technology with developing nations - low production capabilities .

To address this issue, Indian govt has taken various steps :-

- ↳ PLI (product linked incentive) scheme in electronic manufacturing sector.
- ↳ deal with Australian government for supply of raw material (rare-earth metals)
- ↳ skill development - promote labour capacity development.
- ↳ infrastructural development - eg- SEZ, techno parks, IT parks to encourage manufacturing in electronics.

Along with this a strong technological capacity with investment in R&D is needed.

16.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Soil formation is process involving formation of soil by interaction between active & passive pedogenesis factors.

factors affecting pedogenesis.

1. Active factors :-

- ↳ temperature, rainfall (climatic factors)
- ↳ Erosion, deposition
- ↳ biotic interaction
- ↳ vegetation.

2. Passive factors :-

- ↳ Rock structure
- ↳ Time component
- ↳ ~~comp~~ tectonic stability.

The interaction between active and passive factors led to soil formation

Process

1. Physical, chemical and biological disintegration by process of :
 - Erosion & weathering
 - solution
 - oxidation, Hydration
 - Carbonification
 - bacterial action
2. glyeyfication -
process of formation of humus.
3. calcification -
by process of capillary action and
action of grasses to suck salt matter.
4. leaching
which produces soil rich in ferrous

and aluminium

5. podzolisation

6. waterlogging & faulty drainage -
~~lead~~ causing formation of marshy
soil.

Through these processes, formation of
soil takes place :-

- Bare rock occupied by microorganism
- disintegration of rock by bacterial action
- formation of initial soil layer
- vegetation decaying enriching the soil
- organic layer formation.

~~The~~ soil formation process act in different
ways to form - peaty, marshy, loamy,
black soils.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pre-monsoonal rainfall

Occur in month of April-June.

It is characterised by lightening, thunderstorm and is mainly caused due to convictional activity.

formation of thunderstorm :-

Thunderstorm formation is result of high temperature & other factors :

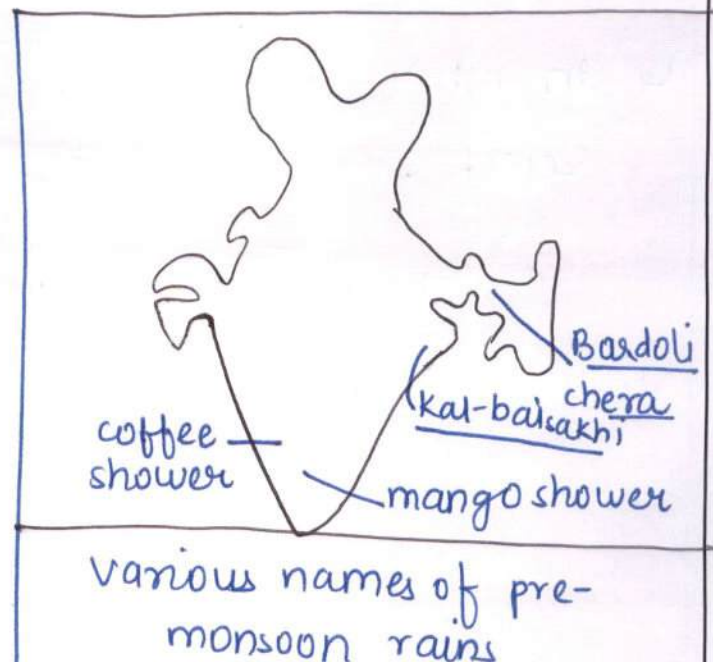
- The temperature in month of April-June is high ($27^{\circ}-30^{\circ}\text{C}$) which causes formation of ^{Low}~~high~~ pressure.
- Due to presence of westerly jet stream

in upper atmosphere, no rainfall occurs.

- But as temperature rises and the wind becomes warm, it uplifts causing formation of cumulonimbus cloud.
- formation of cumulonimbus cloud causes rainfall with thunderstorm.
- Rainfall & thunderstorm is of short duration & heavy intensity.

Impact of pre-monsoon rains

pre monsoon rain occur when the subcontinent has very high temperature $\therefore$ it acts to sooth the temperature,



bring relief for short term .

But its impact differs from region to region :-

↳ It is good for the coffee plantations and spice plantation of south India

↳ It helps in early ripening of mangoes ∴ called mangoshower .

↳ In Assam, West Bengal, it brings heavy rainfall which at times causes destruction of paddy ∴ called Kal Baisakhi .

↳ In other regions, it brings temperature relief .

Thus, premonsoonal rains have distinct impacts .

18.

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

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Energy basket of India
is heavily skewed in favour of
conventional sources and fossil fuels
with coal forming 60% share.

Diversification of energy basket
is a need :-

- ↳ shortage of fossil fuel based sources, anticipated to decline in next 50 years.
- ↳ coal shortage due to disasters, overuse, over demand, wastage & no ~~the~~ effort to develop new avenues.
- ↳ increasing demand - due to 4th IR, and measures like make in India, skill India industrialisation will grow.

- ↳ To fulfill India's commitment to go net zero by 2070 (COP-26)
- ↳ To utilise the available renewables, create jobs, and maintain sustainable cities.
- ↳ To ensure energy security as India imports a major chunk of energy needs — India is 2nd largest importer of coal.
- ↳ maintain Atmanirbharta (self sufficiency)
- ↳ To be ready for any future COVID type shock & supply chain disruptions.
- ↳ To tap global green market.

To fulfill these necessities, diversification is need. Huge potential in form of solar, wind, geothermal,

tidal, nuclear energy lies with India.

Following steps can help in this regard :-

↳ Increasing investment in R&D, to develop cheap alternative

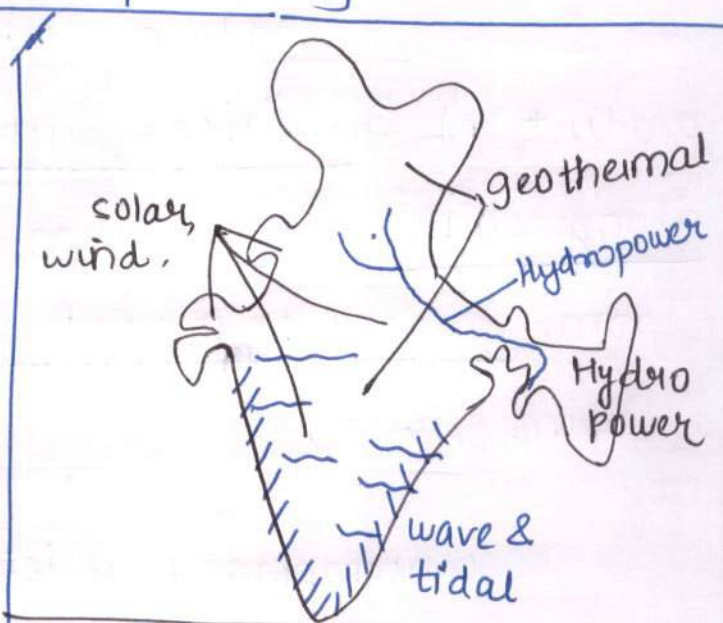
↳ collaboration with countries eg - USA

↳ increase incentives

for green tech for entrepreneurs, industrialists.

↳ skill development, utilise demography
eg - tribal youth training for solar panel formation.

↳ develop storage capacity.



Prospects of Renewables

in present times, India needs a complementary approach with a tilt towards renewables.

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

उम्मीदवारों को
 इस हिसाब में
 नहीं लिखना
 चाहिए
 Candidates
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Indian society is a product of traditions, culture and history along with impact from foreign societies from ancient to present. (Kushanas, Islam, west).

Contemporary society is culmination of aspiration to mimic west & revive tradition :-

↳ westernisation, modernisation due to increased globalisation.

↳ media, social media, movies depicting acceptance of western culture → desire to mimic.

↳ increased access to information and

material needs → easy to mimic west

eg : Availability of denim, western dress
~~even in~~ even in remotest village.

- ↳ Acceptance of western language (English),
food (mcdonaldisation), western dress
as a symbol of modernity among youths.
- ↳ Growing discontent or unattractiveness
to follow traditional culture.

while some factors led to revival of
traditional conservative outlook

- ↳ Rise in cultural orthodoxy
- ↳ Political environment supporting revival
of tradition outlook
- ↳ Regional cinema, movies, theatre -
promoting revival of conservative outlook.
- ↳ Youth's awareness to accept and revive
own culture.
- ↳ Anti-globalisation spirit.
- ↳ socio-cultural practices (like - Khaps)
promoting conservative outlook.

This intersection has led to a unique
cultural phenomenon in contemporary
society :-

↳ fusion culture

eg - fusion music, Indo-western dress.

↳ Adaptive culturalism

↳ Acceptance of western culture according
to traditional outlook

eg = modernisation of west +
religious orthodoxy of east.

↳ dissillusionment among youth —
sometimes adopt orthodoxy as being cool.

↳ lack of informed transculturation.

To direct the dilemma, Indian
society needs ~~the~~ to adopt positive
features of west along with the cultural
morality of India.

20.

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

15

Urbanisation in India is fast process, with 35% urbanisation presently ~~or~~ grown with 4% rate last decade.

visible trends in urbanisation

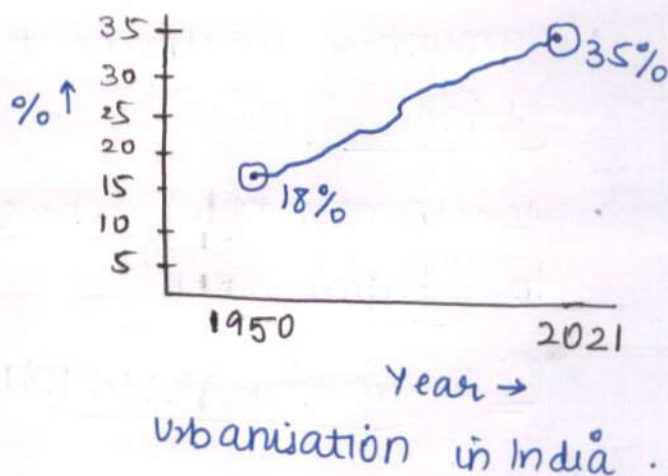
↳ growing urbanisation
(4% decadal growth rate)

↳ unplanned urbanisation

↳ uncompetitive urban capability to cater large population

↳ Declining rural centres

↳ COVID-19 and post COVID reverse migration trends



In light of these trends, key considerations
for a new urban policy should be
following :-

↳ Planned urbanisation :-

- Planned outgrowth of city
- establishment of satellite towns
- growth & development of Rural-urban fringe
- development of urban amenities according to future needs

ex: growing residential spaces, open spaces

↳ sustainable urban centres :-

- environmental sustainability —
provision of green belts surrounding
urban centres
- clean energy utilisation
- solid waste management
- disaster Resilient buildings

↳ sustainable economic environment in urban centres :

- employment in green energy, ~~at~~ urban farming.
- Protection of vulnerable ~~pollut~~ sections - vendors, unorganised workers.
- equitable & inclusive economic space.

↳ sustainable society in urban areas :-

- Issue of slum, squatters be solved
eg - Affordable Residential complexes.
- cooperation, tolerance and unity.
- low crime.

To realise these aim, various steps like AMRUT, smart cities, Swachh Bharat is being taken. The steps to Atmanirbhar bharat will also prove positive in this regard.



VISIONIAS
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वियोज्य DETACHABLE

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

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.

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
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
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
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
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) 10
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
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
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

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

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

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) 15

12. 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

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) 15

14. हालांकि, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जटिलताओं ने विभाजन को अपरिहार्य बना दिया था, परंतु यह ब्रिटिश नेतृत्व की विफलता थी जिसके कारण रक्तंजित 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) 15

15. 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

16. 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

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

18. 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

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

20. 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) 15

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