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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1509)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Date	01-11-'21
Center	WEB		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुरितका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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 medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुरितका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुरितका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Delhi- 110009

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.

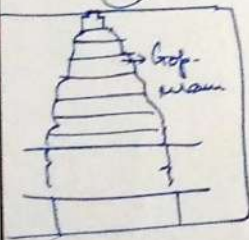
6.

1. The architecture of Vijayanagara kingdom has a distinctive style comprising of unique features. Elaborate with examples. (150 words) 10
- विजयनगर साम्राज्य की स्थापत्य कला अद्वितीय विशेषताओं से युक्त एक विशिष्ट शैली है।
उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Vijayanagara Kingdom & Empire was a succession of four dynasties (Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva & Aravida), from 14th - 17th cen CE, promoting arts & architecture in South India.

Unique Architectural Features

- ① Development of Tall Rayagopurams (Gateways) in temples



Eg - Virupaksha Temple
(Hampi)

- ② Ornate sculpture on pillared Mandapas (pavilions)

↳ Ubiquity of HORSE sculpture

- ③ Amman (Deity consort) shrines in temples.

④ Special ceremonial structures

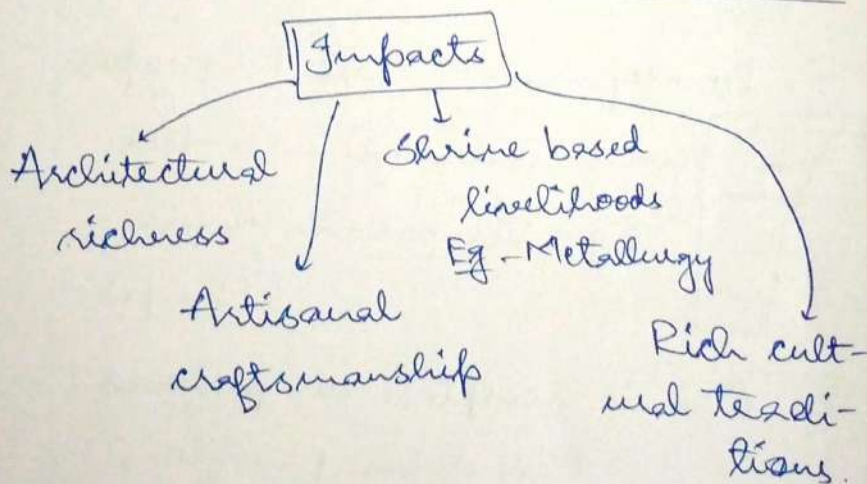
Eg - Mahanavami Dibba
(Dasara)

⑤ Musical notations from pillars

Eg - Hampi Temple.

⑥ Unique Christ-based temple

↳ Only others at Konark
& Mamallapuram



Vijayanagara Empire was the golden era of architecture in South India

2. Although the tenure of Lord William Bentinck was short, it was marked by enduring reforms. Elaborate. (150 words) 10
- यद्यपि लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिंक का कार्यकाल छोटा था, तथापि इसे स्थायी सुधारों के लिए जाना जाता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

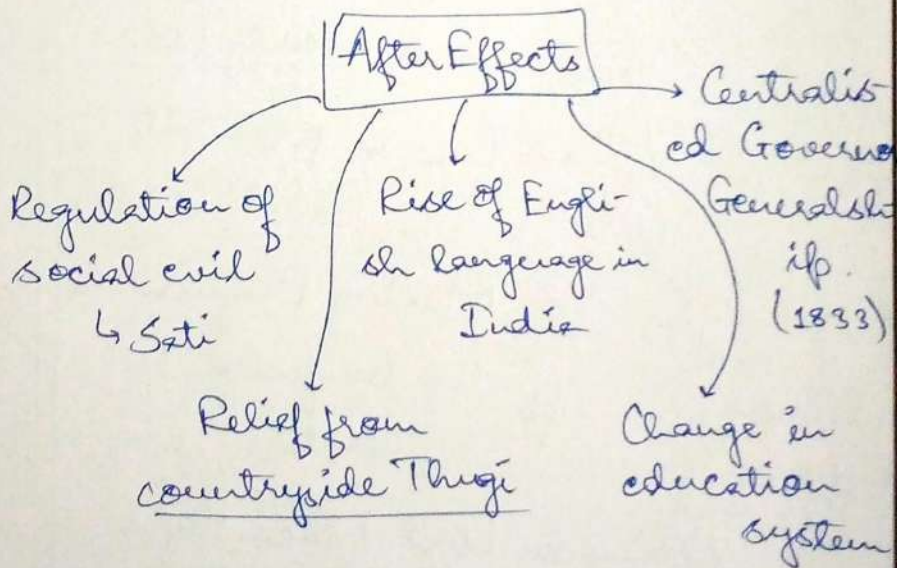
Lord William Bentinck (1828-'35 in India) was the Viceroy & first Governor General of India (1833)

- Enduring Reforms
- 1. Suppression of Thugs & dacoity (1829)
 - 2. Law to prohibit Sati (1829)
 - 3. Making English the official language in courts
 - 4. Lord Macaulay's Minute (1833) on Indian education
 - ↳ English reigned in Orientalist - Anglicist debate

↳ 5. Appointment of Law
Member in Viceroy's
Council

↳ Act of 1833

↳ 6. Circulation & promotion
of English literature

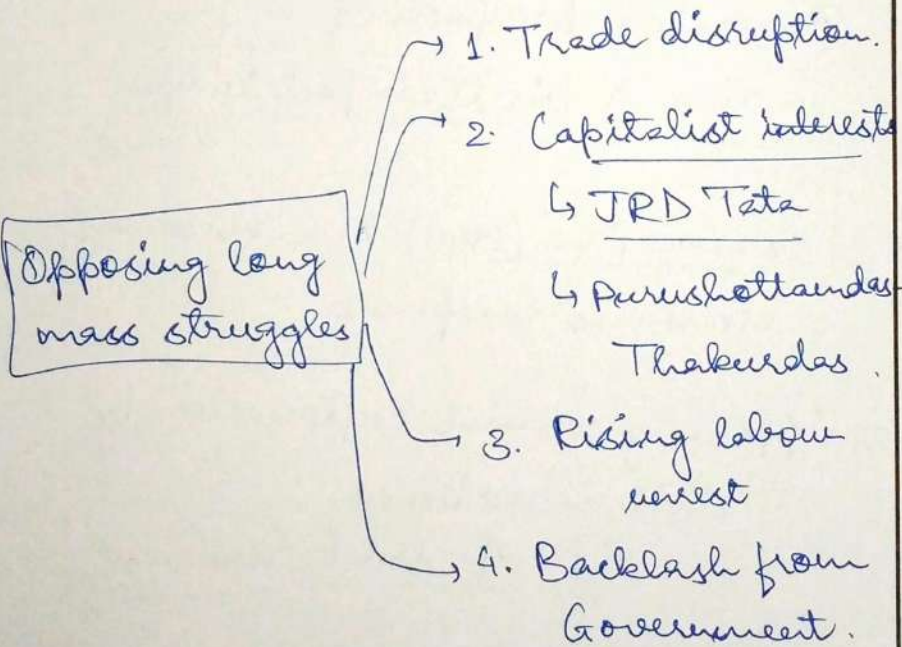


Lord Bentick reforms had a truly
lasting effect.

3. While the Indian capitalists were not in favour of protracted mass civil disobedience, many of them also acknowledged the utility, even necessity, of civil disobedience in getting crucial concessions for their class and the nation. Explain. (150 words) 10

जहाँ भारतीय पूँजीपति दीर्घकालीन समय तक चलने वाले सामूहिक सविनय अवज्ञा के पक्ष में नहीं थे, वहीं उनमें से कई ने अपने वर्ग और राष्ट्र के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रियायतें प्राप्त करने में सविनय अवज्ञा की उपयोगिता, यहाँ तक कि आवश्यकता को भी स्वीकार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian capitalists had a significant contribution in national freedom struggle, especially in Non-Cooperation & Civil Disobedience.



Support & Participation

— Receiving imprisonment in

national cause

Eg - Jinnah Bajaj

- Monetary contributions to secure
class interests

Eg - Lowasjee Jehangir.

- Public struggle participation for
cohesion with labour class.
- Assessing prospects of a free
nation & fair trade post indepen-
dence.
- Bombay Plan (1944) as a visionary
economic roadmap.
- Opposing colonial exploitation by
civil disobedience
Eg - Ambedkar Sarabhai

Capitalists thus recognised & contri-
buted for collective national inter-
ests

4. American Revolution was a constitutional crisis brought on by the irreconcilability of Britain's imperial interests and the colonists' experience in self government. Explain. (150 words) 10

अमेरिकी क्रांति एक संवैधानिक संकट था जो ब्रिटेन के साम्राज्यिक हितों और स्वशासन में उपनिवेशवासियों के अनुभव के परस्पर विरोध से उत्पन्न हुआ था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

American Revolution (1765-'76)

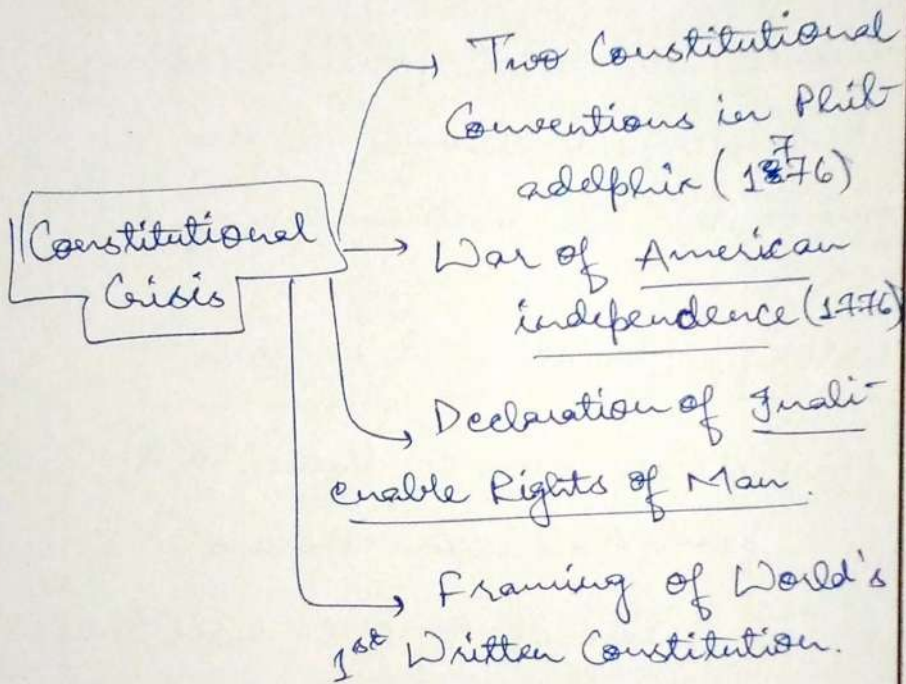
refers to the socio-political struggle & consequent changes in the governance & State mechanism of America.

History: Evolution & Reasons

- ①. British curbs on trade to & from American colonies.
- ②. Taxation of America's residents & no political representation.
- ③. Colonists' experience of autonomy & religious freedom.
↳ Peasants ↳ Traders.
- ④. Britain's bid to subjugate colonists' interests to mother

Country's imperialism & mercantilism.

↳ Boston Tea Party (1873)



American Revolution has become immortal for its spread of ideas like basic rights, constitutionalism & right to self determination.

5. Explaining the phenomenon of Western Disturbance, discuss its impact on the Indian weather system. (150 words) 10

पश्चिमी विक्षोभ की परिघटना को समझाते हुए, भारतीय मौसम प्रणाली पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

Western Disturbance refers to ~~some~~ moisture-laden, low pressure disturbances, that travel from the Mediterranean Sea region to Indian subcontinent during winters (Nov.-Dec.).

These disturbances pick up humidity from Mediterranean Sea & travel along with Westerlies. At times, these low-pressure disturbances may develop into Medicanes (Mediterranean Hurricanes).

They form the primary wind pattern in Indian Subcontinent in winters & have various impacts on its weather system.

Eg - Temperature, Rainfall.

Impacts on Indian Weather

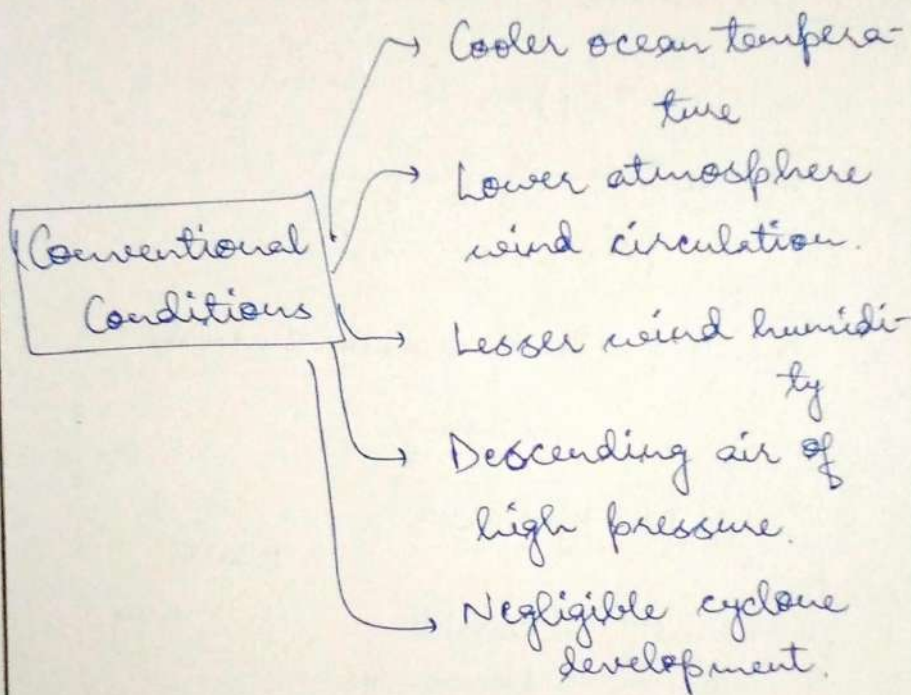
- ① Sudden Marked drop in night temperature.
- ② Winter rainfall in North & North-West India.
- ③ Indicate the inflow of west lies to subcontinent.
- ④ May bring cyclonic storm by Medicanes.
- ⑤ Help growth of winter crops
Eg - Wheat, Gram,
Barley.

Western Disturbances are an essential feature of Indian weather system.

6. Arabian Sea, a cyclone shy water body, is converting into a cyclone hotbed.
Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 words) 10

अरब सागर, जहाँ पहले कम चक्रवात आते थे, वहीं अब यह चक्रवात प्रवण जल निकाय के रूप में परिवर्तित हो रहा है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In recent years, Arabian Sea has been the site of onslaught wreaked by cyclones like - Nisarga, Tauktae etc.



Cyclone Hotbed: Reasons

- ① Rising ocean temperature in entire Indian Ocean.
↳ Much faster than other

Oceans, as per UNEP report

② Shift of Bay of Bengal Cyclones to Arabian Sea

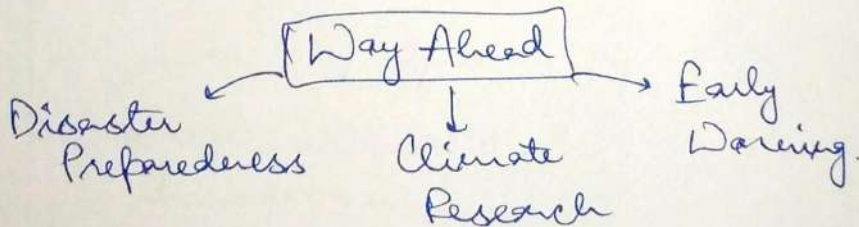
Eg - Cyclone Gulab (2021)

③ Changing wind pattern.

↳ Upper air divergence.

④ Creation of frequent low-pressure systems

⑤ Impacts of global climate change



India needs to leverage its Integrated Cyclone Mitigation System on all coasts.

7. Despite the Peninsular India being a stable land mass and a region of slight seismicity, it has witnessed several earthquakes. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

एक स्थिर भूभाग और कमजोर भूकंपीयता का क्षेत्र होने के बावजूद, प्रायद्वीपीय भारत अनेक भूकंपों का साक्षी रहा है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Peninsular India has been a low seismicity region due to its old rock structure & compact landmasses.

Features :

- ① Volcanic rock
origin

↳ Deccan Traps



- ② Stable land-mass & rift structures

Eg - Narmada rift.

- ③ Low earthquake vulnerability

- ④ Occasional crust faults

Eg - Bhima fault

Emergence of Seismicity

- ① Occurrence of intensive earth-

quakes

Eg - Bhuj (2001)

② Rising landslide frequency

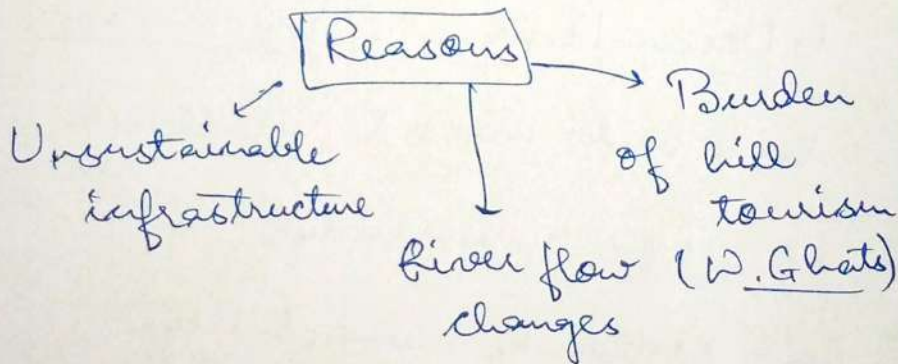
Eg - Maharashtra (2021)

③ Rock falls & land slump

Eg - Nilgiris

④ Mild tremors in Deccan

Eg - Karnataka, AP



India must integrate Sendai
Framework in its disaster planning
ng.

8. Despite all the long strides towards women's rights to property and inheritance in India, there still exist challenges that need to be addressed. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के संपत्ति अधिकारों और उत्तराधिकार की दिशा में सभी बड़ी प्रगति के बावजूद, अभी भी ऐसी चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं जिनका समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Inheritance & land-property rights are not just tools of economic empowerment, but symbols of social standing in India.

Long Strides in Rights

① Indian Parliament's Law on gender equal inheritance rights (2005)

② Liberal interpretation of inheritance law (2005) in SC's conscience verdict (2020)

③ Changes in rigid rural hierarchy & gender rights awareness.

④ Rise in women's ownership

ship of agricultural property
- CMIE survey.

Challenges

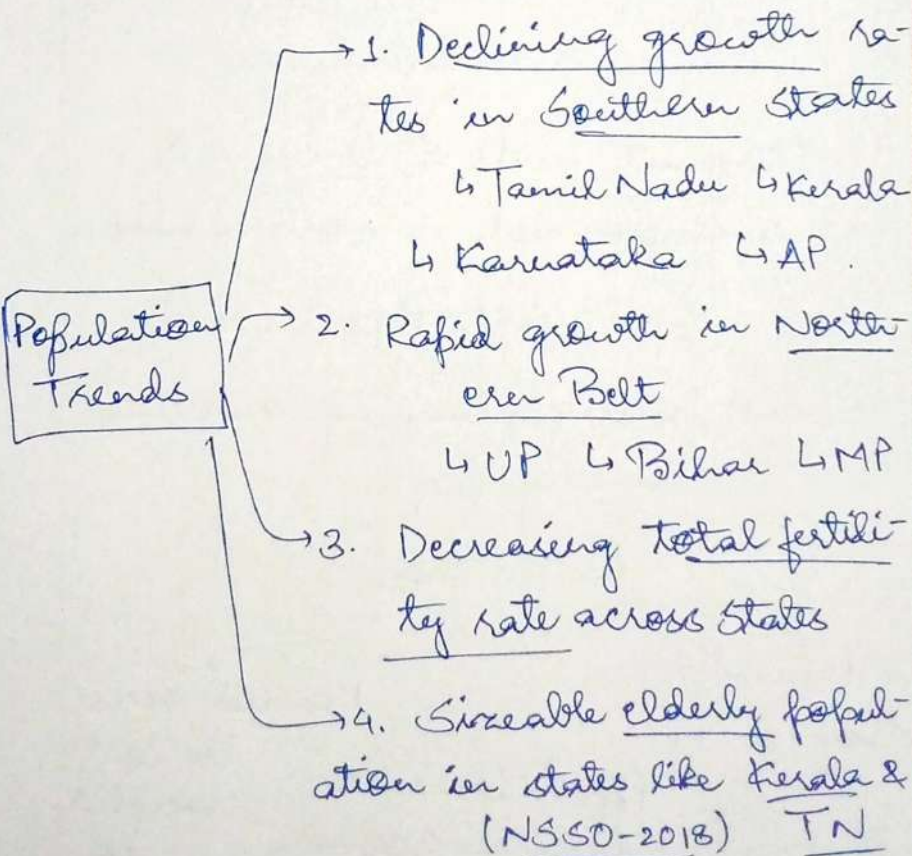
- Slow pace of social attitudinal change.
- Improper implementation of inheritance laws.
- Ambiguities in interpretation of judicial verdicts.
- Patriarchal social mindset.
- Women's economic dependence on men.
- Poor educational & literacy status of women.

To achieve SDG-5: Gender Equality, equal inheritance rights are need of the hour.

9. It has been observed in India, while the population has stabilised in southern states, this remains a pipe dream in the case of northern states.
Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 words) 10

भारत में यह देखा गया है कि जहाँ दक्षिणी राज्यों में जनसंख्या स्थिर हो गई है, वहीं उत्तरी राज्यों के मामले में यह अभी भी एक स्वप्न बना हुआ है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per World Bank, India's population is 139 crores (2019).

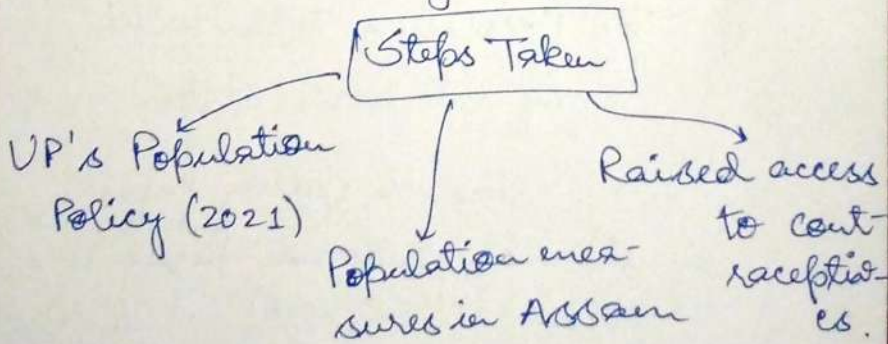


Reasons :

- ① Lower literacy rates & education

levels in Northern States, vis-a-vis Southern.

- ② Poor access to contraceptives & healthcare
- ③ Limited focus on family planning measures & maternal care
- ④ Stagnant levels of income & employment in North India
- ↳ NSSO Report (2020)
- ⑤ Low family planning awareness among people.

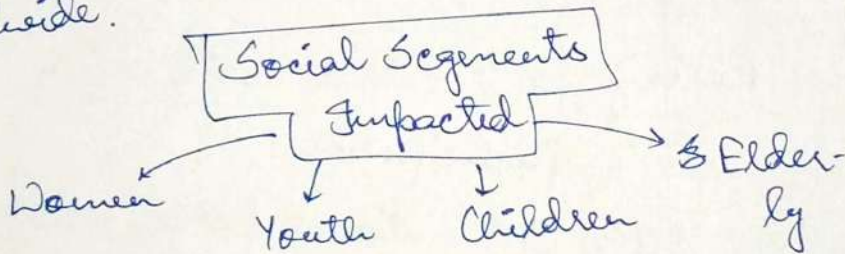


The goal of population control is at the core of SDG-1: No Poverty.

10. Globalisation is affecting the attitudes and aspirations of youth in India in multifarious ways. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण भारत में युवाओं की अभिवृत्ति और आकांक्षाओं को विविध तरीकों से प्रभावित कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to the integration & interconnection of social, economic, cultural & political spheres worldwide.



Effect on Youth: Attitudes & Aspirations

— Growing rights awareness

Eg — Fridays for Future.

— Views towards other social members

Eg — LGBTQ+ inclusivity.

— Campaigns to counter gender bias

Eg — Pinja Tod.

- Rising self employment & innovation

Eg- India: 3rd largest startup ecosystem globally.

- Cultural assertiveness

Eg- NE youth in metro cities.

- Rising political & civil society participation.

Eg- International policy think tanks; rights NGOs etc.

- Increasing outsourcing & consultancy services

↳ US ↳ UK.

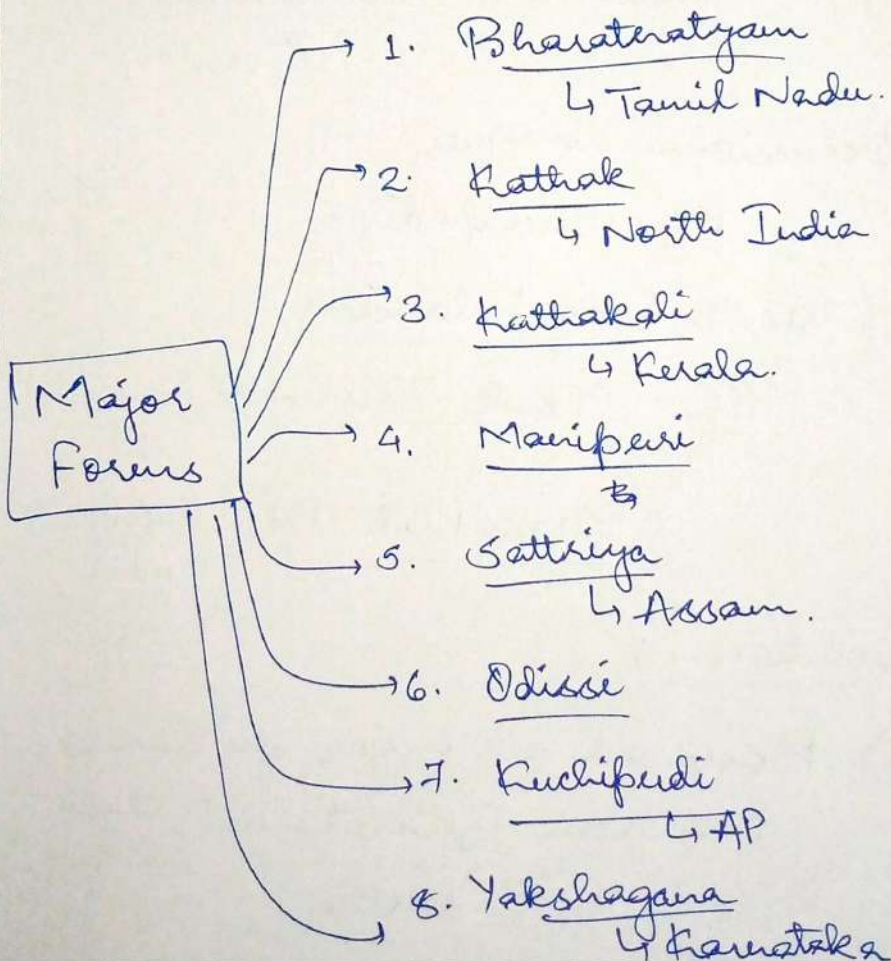
Way Ahead :

Globalisation must facilitate equality of opportunities to all & create conditions for an all round leverage of India's demographic dividend.

11. Identifying its major forms, broadly trace the evolution of classical dance in India. (250 words) 15

शास्त्रीय नृत्य की प्रमुख शैलियों की पहचान करते हुए, व्यापक रूप से भारत में इसके विकास का पता लगाइए।

Almost all of India's classical dances (8, as recognised by Sahitya-Kala Akademi), trace their origins from Bharata's Natyaashastra (200 BCE - 200 CE)



Features

- Precision in posture & body Mudras
- Focus on elaborate facial expressions
- Accompaniment of music: Tala
& Raga
↳ Jayadeva's Gita Govinda
(12th cen)
- Occasional dialogues
Eg - Kuchipudi.
- Intricate body balancing
Eg - Chowk-Tribhanga (Dissi)
& Brass Plate-Pots (Kuchipudi)

Evolution :

- ① Borrowed all major fundamentals from Bharata's Natya
sastra

↳ Costume ↳ Madras ↳ Music

- ② Regional variations of folk per-
(8th cen) formances

Eg - Kathakars to Kathak.

- ③ Revival during Bhakti movement
(14th - 16th cen)

Eg - Shankaradeva's Sattriya

- ④. Later developments from root
forms.

Eg - Kuchipudi from Yaksha-
gana
(17th cen)

- ⑤ Modern day variations & fusions

Classical dances are the rich tra-
ditions of India's performing arts
& culture.

12. The acceptance of partition by the Indian National Congress was only the last stage of the process of gradual concessions given to the Muslim League. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस द्वारा विभाजन की स्वीकृति वस्तुतः मुस्लिम लीग को दी गई क्रमिक रियायतों की प्रक्रिया का केवल अंतिम चरण था। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

After long periods of vocal opposition to Partition, INC & other leaders began accepting the idea of Two Nations, around 1944-45.

Earlier, Phased Concessions to Muslim League

- ① 1916 - Lucknow Pact : Acceptance of Separate electorate.
- ②. Gandhi's attempt at communal cohesion in Khilafat - Non Cooperation Movement (1920)
- ③. Nehru Report's (1928) proposition of Muslim reservation in Minority provinces.

④. Tiernah's pitch of amendments
to Nehru Report - & 14 points
(1928)

⑤. Inability to check Tiernah's
communal inclinations.

⑥. Gandhi's rejection of Muslim
League as Minority representatives
(2nd RTC, 1931)

⑦. Disagreements over Cabinet Miss-
ion Plan (1946) & Pakistan "Dir-
ect Action Day" (1946)

⑧. Post-independence plans
↳ C. Rajagopalachari
↳ Desai-Liaqat Plan.

Other factors propelling Partition

① Communally divisive colonial
tactics

↳ Separate electorate (1909)

② Bengal's partition (1905)
↳ Religion ↳ Language.

③ Role of religious associations
↳ Hindu Mahasabha
↳ Jamiat-e-Islami

④ Revivalist conversions
↳ Shuddhi & Tablighi
Movements (1920s)

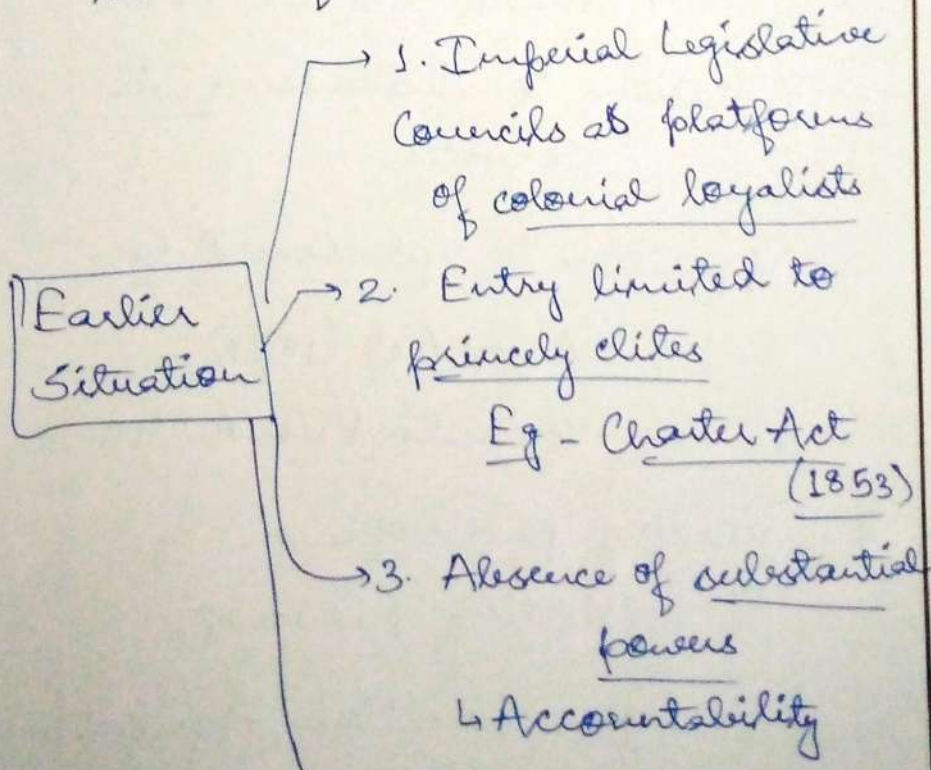
⑤. 19th century Movements
Eg - Aligarh Movement
(1870s)

Thus, Partition acceptance by INC
was the result of several mixed
factors.

13. Over the course of the freedom struggle, especially after the Indian Council's Act of 1892, nationalist leaders in India transformed the Imperial Legislative Council, from a powerless machine functioning as a tool of endorsement of government policies into a forum for ventilating popular grievances. Discuss. (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान, विशेष रूप से 1892 के भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम के पश्चात्, भारत में राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने साम्राज्यिक विधान परिषद को सरकारी नीतियों के समर्थन के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करने वाली शक्तिहीन मशीन से सार्वजनिक शिकायतों को व्यक्त करने वाले एक मंच में परिवर्तित कर दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The emergence of INC (1885) & Moderate leaders (Naoroji, Gokhale, R.C. Dutt) pioneered the transformation of legislative councils to nationalist force.



- ↳ Budget Control.
- ↳ 4. Rubber stamps for govern-
ment policies.

Changes during late 1880s - 1890s

- Economic critique of British policies
 - ↳ Dadabhai Naoroji
 - ↳ Pherozshah Mehta
 - ↳ Gokhale ↳ R.C. Dutt.
- Agitation to Indianise Civil Services
- Opposition to repressive Acts
 - ↳ Arms Act (1878)
 - ↳ Vernacular Press Act (1878)
- Building public opinion & ventilating grievances
Eg - Taxation, Agriculture

- Exposing the exploitative na-
ture of colonial state.

↳ Drain Theory.

Impacts

→ Public political awaken-
ing.

→ Greater powers to Councils

↳ Act of 1892.

→ Legal reforms

↳ Civil Services

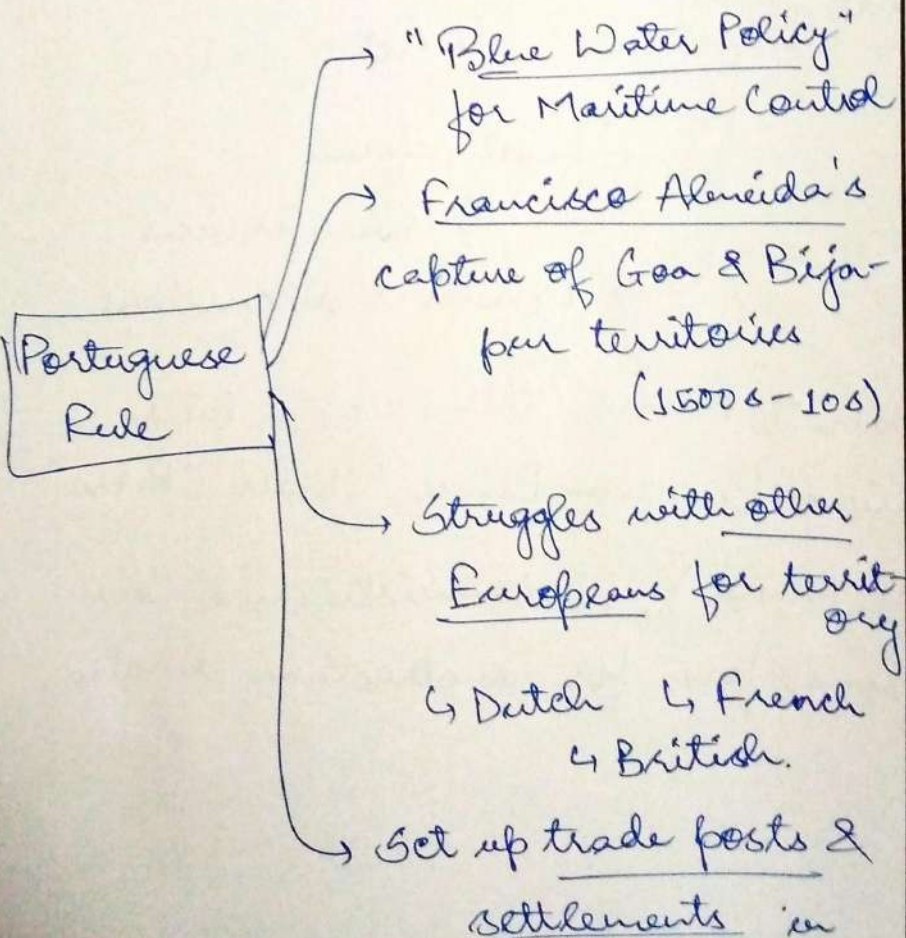
→ Debates & discussions.

Moderate Phase (till 1905) & later
during Gandhian Phase (Under CR Das
& ML Nehru), nationalists used Councils
as fora for constructive debates.

14. Despite its advocacy for peaceful resolution of disputes, highlight the factors that prompted India to use force to remove Portuguese colonial rule from its territories after independence. (250 words) 15

विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान के पक्षसमर्थन के बावजूद, उन कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन्होंने भारत को स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् अपने राज्य-क्षेत्रों से पुर्तगाली औपनिवेशिक शासन को बाहर निकालने के लिए बल प्रयोग करने हेतु प्रेरित किया।

Portuguese began their contacts & control of Indian territory, with the arrival of Vasco da Gama (Calicut coast) in 1498.

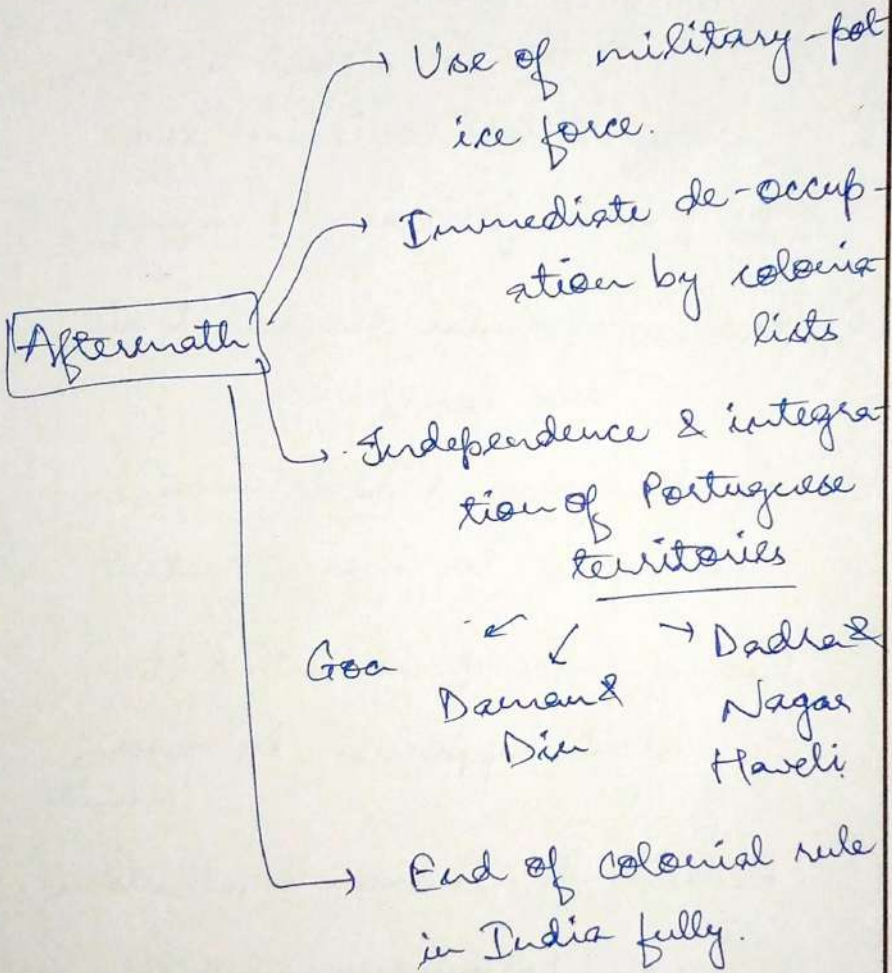


Konkan & Deccan regions.

India had to forcefully oust the Portuguese from its territories in Goa in 1961, for the following Reasons:

- ① Growing popular discontent among locals
- ② Unwillingness & resistance by Portuguese to give up control
- ③ Rising cases of unrest & its violent suppression by government
- ④ Futility of Indian negotiations with Portuguese authorities.
- ⑤ Need to secure human rights & democratic interests of people urgently.
- ⑥ Demands of freedom at par

with other Indian territories.



The circumstances necessitated a peace-loving Indian State to use force against brutal colonialism.

15. The roots of the present Israel-Palestine conflict may be traced back to ancient history, however it is the 20th century which has shaped it in its modern form. Explain. (250 words) 15

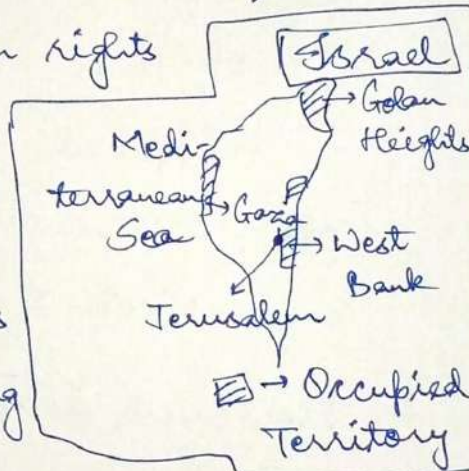
वर्तमान इजराइल-फिलिस्तीन संघर्ष की जड़ों को पीछे जाकर प्राचीन इतिहास में खोजा जा सकता है, हालांकि यह 20वीं शताब्दी थी जिसने इसे आधुनिक रूप में आकार दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Israel-Palestine conflict refers to the territorial dispute between Israeli Jews & Palestinian Arabs for settlement & human rights

History & Evolution

- Arab Muslims & Jews claiming

birthright to Israeli territory (Abrahamic Religions)



- Presence of holy religious sites of both religions

Eg - Al Aqsa Mosque.

- Importance of Jerusalem as a

holy city for both Muslims & Jews.

20th Century Revival

① Britain Balfour Declaration
(1917) for a "National Home
of Jews"

↳ Opposed Hussein McMahon
Correspondence & Sykes-
Picot Agreement.

② Holocaust during 2nd World
War (1939-45) created global
empathy for Jews.

③ Return of Jews to homeland &
UN declaration of 2 States (1948)
↳ Arab ↳ Israel.

④ Forced Zionist occupation &

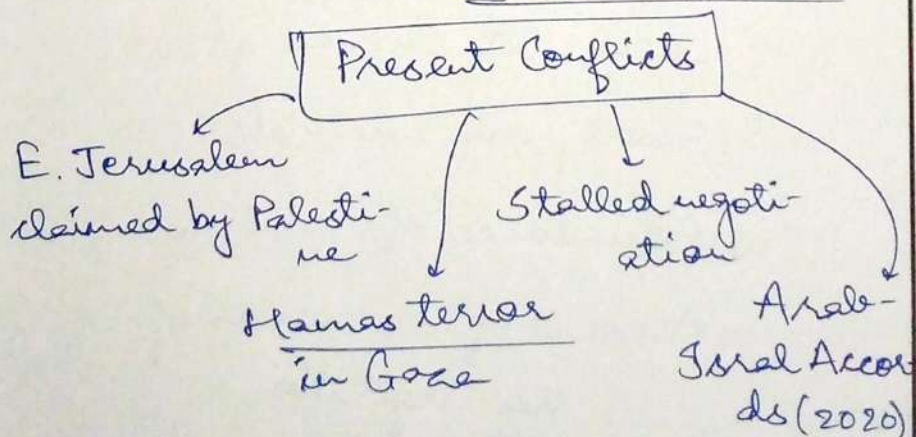
Creation of Israel (1948)

↳ Removal of Palestinian refugees.

⑤ Arab-Israel Wars & illegal territory occupation

1948 ← 1 → 1967 → 1973
6-Day War (1967) Yom Kippur War (1973)

⑥ Israel's control of West Bank, Jordan, Golan Heights & creation of PLO
↳ Oslo Accords (1990s)



India's dehyphenated Israel-Palestine Policy is a step in right direction

16. Draw out a comparison between Savanna and Steppe types of climate in terms of economic and geographical aspects. (250 words) 15

आर्थिक और भौगोलिक पहलुओं के संदर्भ में मैदान और स्टेपी प्रकार की जलवायु के बीच तुलना कीजिए।

Savanna & Steppe are both global climatic & ecosystem versions, characterised mainly by presence of grasslands & rarity of trees & forests.

Savanna Type

① Geography :- Tropical Grassland

- Found in subtropical Africa & S. America
- Long, wet summers ($\approx 28^\circ\text{C}$)
- Short, dry winters ($\approx 13^\circ\text{C}$)
- Abundance of wildlife
- Absence of or rarity of tree vegetation.
- Moderate temperature range & limited rainfall (10°C)
(60-70cm)

② Economy

- Predominantly tribal living.
Eg - Maasai
- Domestication of animals
↳ Skin ↳ Milk ↳ Meat
- Pastoralist economy.
- Dependence on hunting-gathering by primitive residents.

Steppe Type

① Geography :- Temperate Grassland

- Veldt
Pampas
Prairies
Steppe Downs
- Found in all North Hemisphere continents
↳ Americas ↳ Asia
↳ Europe
 - Patches also in S. Hemisphere
↳ Argentina ↳ Australia
↳ S. Africa

- Long, dry winters
- Short, cool summers.
- Lesser rainfall (250 cm)
- Large patches of cultivated grasslands.

② Economy

- Extensive commercial farming
 - ↳ Wheat.
- Animal husbandry.
 - ↳ Ranching.
- Animal product exports
 - ↳ Meat ↳ Milk.
- Mixed & Truck farming
 - ↳ Europe.

Both grassland ecosystems have multifaceted socio-ecological significance.

17. Give an account of the deposits of different types of minerals found in the ocean relief across the world. (250 words) 15

विश्व भर में महासागर उच्चावच में पाए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के खनिजों के निक्षेपों का विवरण दीजिए।

As per a recent INCOIS report, ocean minerals in India's coastal seabed can suffice our energy requirements for next 100 years.

Global Distribution:

① Indian Ocean Bed

↳ Poly metallic nodules.

↳ Nickel ↳ Cobalt

↳ Molybdenum.

↳ Poly-sulphide minerals

② Arctic Ocean

↳ Hydrocarbon abundance

↳ Coal ↳ Gas ↳ Oil

↳ Exploration of shale

gas resources.

↳ North Sea

③. Atlantic Ocean

↳ Industrially important
minerals

↳ Iron Ore ↳ Coal.

↳ Research on harnessing
↳ bauxite & uranium
deposits.

④. Pacific Ocean

↳ Fossil minerals.

↳ Zinc, Cobalt, Nickel
ores.

↳ Rock salts & accreted
sediments

↳ Sandstone ↳ Limestone

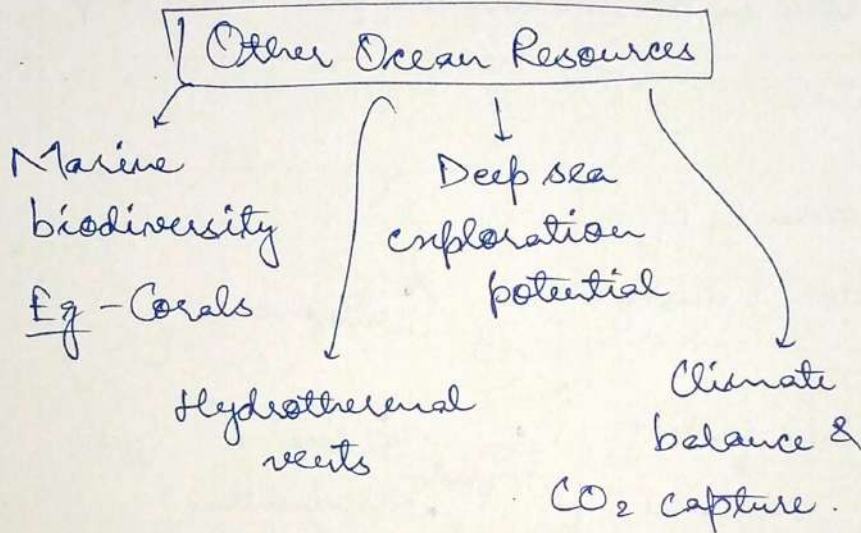
⑤. Southern Ocean

↳ Potential of oil

& gas minerals.

↳ Seabed nodules

↳ ~~Fe~~ Molybdenum



Oceans are earth's richest repositories of minerals, flora & fauna.

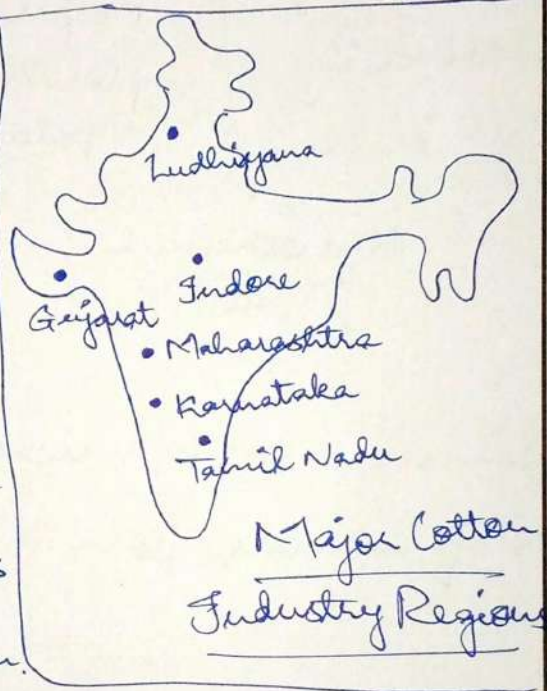
18. Discuss the problems and prospects of the cotton textile industry in India.
(250 words) 15

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग की समस्याओं और संभावनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India is the largest producer of cotton in the world, as per CottonCorp Portal.

Problems of Cotton Industry

- ① Poor quality of raw material
- ② Lack of technological access
Eg - Powerloom.



- ③ Rising costs of production
↳ Wages ↳ Power tariffs.
- ④ Growing demands of synthetic fibres.

Eg - Rayon, Nylon.

- ⑤ Policy shift towards technical & man-made fibres

Eg - PLI Scheme.

- ⑥. Diminishing global demand & export potential.

- ⑦. Lack of clustered industries & infrastructure.

Prospects

- 1. Leveraging Textile Parks under MITRA scheme
- 2. Reviving local textile art
Eg - Kashiidakari (Kashmiri)
- 3. Improving farm inputs for quality cotton.

↳ Soil Health Cards

↳ PMKSY

→ 4. Global Branding & Publicity

↳ "Kasturi" Cotton
& Logo.

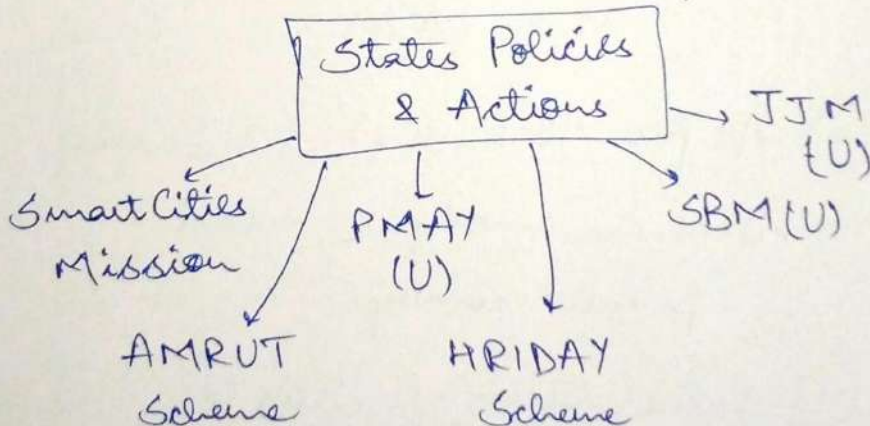
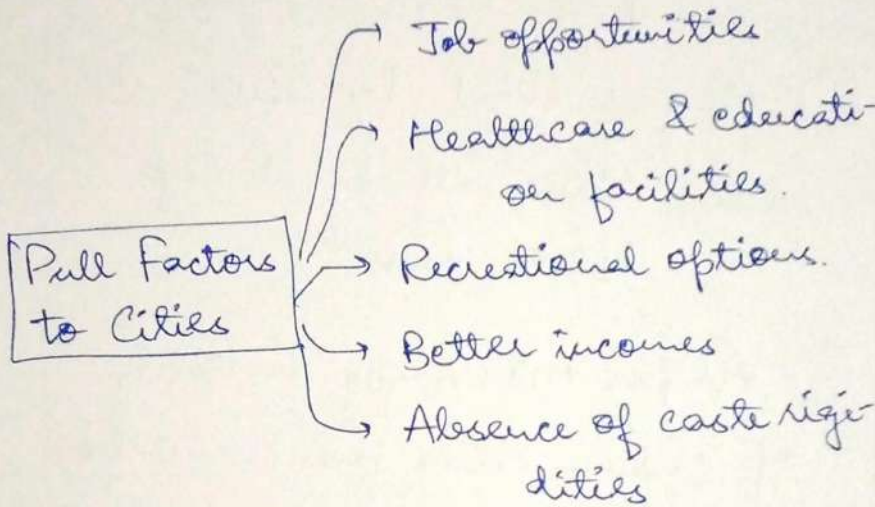
→ 5. Coordinating exports through Cotton Board & Corporation.

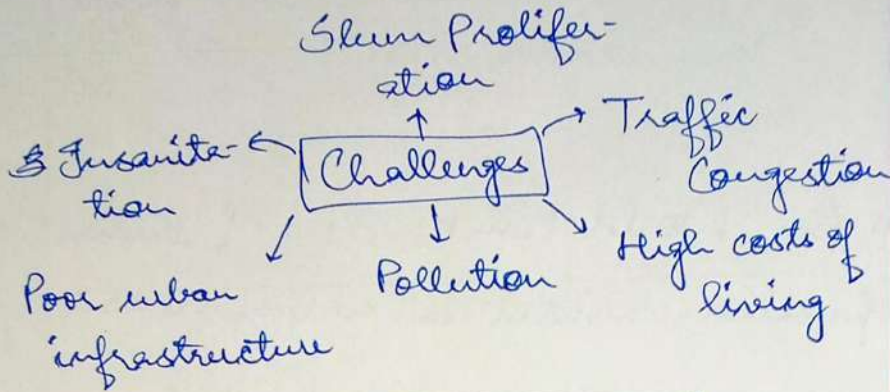
Improvements in technology & labour
skilling can turn cotton competi-
tive in a shrinking market.

19. As Indian cities are undergoing rapid urbanization with burgeoning population, state policies and actions have proved to be inadequate to address the corresponding challenges. Analyse. (250 words) 15

जहाँ भारतीय शहर तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या के साथ द्रुत शहरीकरण के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं, वहीं राज्य की नीतियाँ और कार्यवाहियाँ संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त सिद्ध हुई हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per World Bank, 34% of Indian population resides in urban areas & contributes 63% to India's GVA.





Inadequacy of State Policies

① As per WWF, by 2050, 30 Indian cities will be at high "Water risk"

② As per NITI Aayog, majority of Indian cities face water shortage (2020)

③ As per ABI (2021), 22 Indian cities are among 30 most polluted globally.

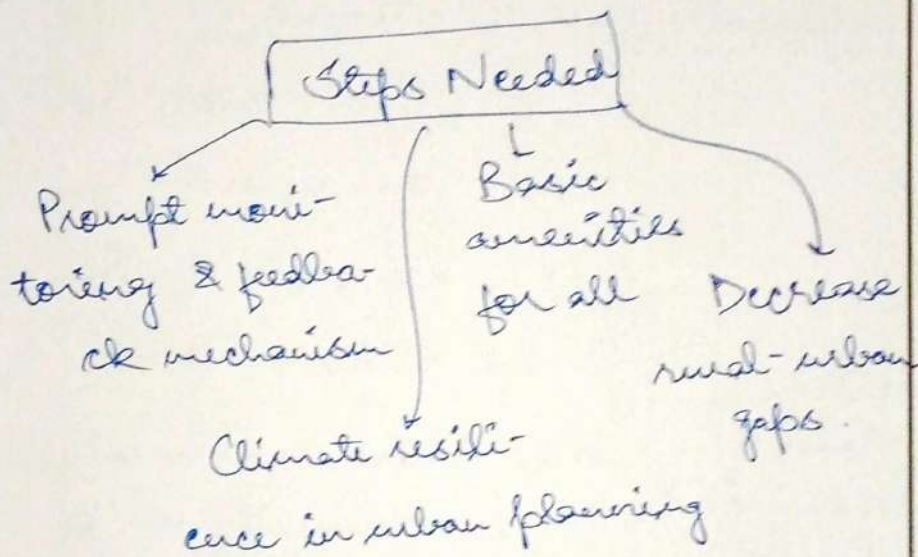
④ Vulnerability of cities to

traffic collapse & floods

Eg - Mumbai, Chennai.

⑤. Slow impact of Smart City
Solution

Eg - Roof-top Solarisation



Economic Survey (2020) Basic Amenities Index is a useful urban assessment tool.

20. Nation doesn't negate the concept of region. Discuss the idea in the Indian context. (250 words) 15

राष्ट्र क्षेत्र की अवधारणा को नहीं नकारता है। भारतीय संदर्भ में इस विचार पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Secularism is the concept that demarcates the separation of State & public matters, from religion as a personal affair of citizens.

Western
Model of
Secularism &
Religion

- 1. Rigid State-religion separation.
- 2. No scope of State led religious reform.
- 3. Addresses only intra community domination.
- 4. Focus on individual freedom of religion.
- 5. No state aid to religious institutions.
- 6. Opposing public display of religious symbols.

Indian Concept of Religion

① "Principled Distance" between
State & Religion.

↳ Scope of State reforms

②. Equal protection, respect &
treatment to all religions.

③ Balancing personal & commu-
nity religious rights
(Art - 25 - 28)

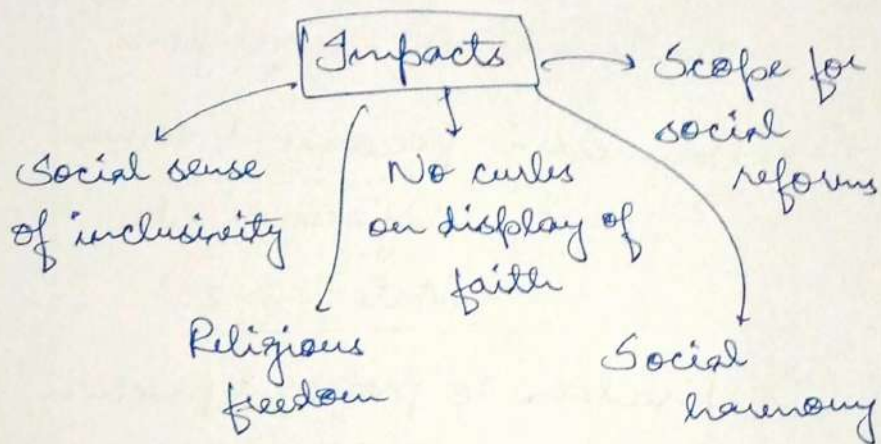
④. Freedom to profess & practice
religion with its symbols
Eg - Sikh Kirpans.

⑤. State aid to religious insti-
tutions (Art - 30)

⑥. Preventing intra- & inter-
community domination.

⑦ Acceptance of plurality of religions

↳ Hindu, Muslim, Sikh,
Christian, Parsi, Jain,
Buddhist.



India's broader religious concept is a mark of its ethos of tolerance & inclusivity.