



# 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. : 632803

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SIDHARTH SHUKLA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख  
Date

18 / 12 / 2021

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

केंद्र  
Centre

DELHI  
MUKHARJEE NAGAR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

[Signature]



	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important Instructions</b></p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

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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)**

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे  
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश**

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

*Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.*

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

The Kakatiyas of Worangal ruled the andhra and telugu region from 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century.

### Contribution to Architecture

(1) fort architecture

↳ Warangal fort was considered impregnable until malik kafur seized it.

(2) Temple Architecture

↳ Kannappa Temple of 15<sup>th</sup> century is UNESCO world heritage site.

↳ Vesara style temple dedicated to shiva and vishnu.

(2) Drainage Architecture

↳ System of tanks and irrigation became basis for later Karez system.



#### (4) City architecture

↳ Vara pots marvelled at design of Motupalli fort and appreciated Ramappa temple.

#### Contribution to literature

- (1) Staharts of Telugu literature like Nannaya flourished during this period.
- (2) Telugu Ramayana and Mahabharata was published.
- (3) Rulers such as Rudramadevi issued Telugu inscriptions in large numbers.
- (4) Kannada literature was also patronised.

Then the Kakatiya were the builders of modern Telugu and refiners of Vesara and Dravidian temple architecture.

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

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was given title of 'Lokmanya' (leader of masses) by Mahatma Gandhi, he was trailblazer of extremism in early congress.

### Creating National Consciousness

- (1) Defiance of Age of Consent Bill highlighted cultural independence of India.
- (2) Popular opinion was enriched through Kusari (Marathi) and Mahratta newspapers  
↳ Nationalist like Chopkar brothers were inspired by these.
- (3) Through Shivaji Mela, Ganapati Utsav. Lokmanya Tilak preached gospel of nationalism.
- (4) During Poona plague (1897) Tilak



served various communities in distress

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

## Political voice to masses

- (1) Spearheaded opposition to Rand  
the plague commissioner of Poona.
- (2) Organised Bombay workers  
→ During his arrest in 1907 there  
was general strike in Bombay.
- (3) Broadened Congress Base
  - ↳ Congress special train (1917)
  - ↳ He was guiding spirit of  
Nagpur congress, 1920.
- (4) Led Home Rule League movement  
making swaraj goal of national  
movement.

His slogan " Swaraj is  
my birthright and I shall take  
it", his stints in jail (1904-1913,  
Mandalay) show that he was  
an eminent nationalist.

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

The 1929 Lahore session of Congress defined 'national independence' as opposed to dominion status as goal of national movement.

Lahore Session: Shaping vision of Independent India

- (1) Declaration of independence as goal.
- (2) Hoisting of Indian flag on banks of Ravi River.
- (3) ~~The~~ Congress - ~~the~~ Khilafat Swraj party resigned and road for Civil Disobedience movement was opened.
- (4) Leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel etc who would lead independent India came



to fore

→ According to Sumit Sarkar  
this showed generational shift in  
congress.

(5) paved way for Karachi session  
of 1931 where:

→ fundamental rights  
→ objectives of nation  
→ need for planning was  
emphasised.

(6) Reiterated Gandhi's leadership

↳ According to Subhash Bose,  
Lahore and Karachi was pinacle  
of Gandhian leadership.

(7) Endorsed removal of untouchability,  
constructive work as essential  
for nation building.

26 January 1930 also  
paved way for development of  
India's Constitution which is the  
heart of Indian Republic.

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

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century  
imperialism and colonialism  
knocked on the door of China  
and Japan

China's road toward a modern nation

- (1) China was indirectly colonised by Britain, France, Germany etc through unequal treaty system from 1837-  
1911.
- (2) Chinese Revolution of ~~1911~~<sup>1911</sup> resulted in some independence but it again fell prey to Japanese imperialism in 1937.
- (3) Later there was civil war in China (1944-1949) and ultimately Chinese communist party emerged victorious.



(4)

⇒ One party state

Chinese state → Anti-Western outlook  
due to colonial  
experience  
Neglect of human rights  
due to military tradition.

Japan's historical experience

(1) Commodore Perry's ship arrived  
in 1853 highlighting US imperialism  
and threat.

(2) Japan's feudal elite voluntarily  
left privileges and modernised  
state under Meiji Revolution 1860's.

(3) Japan industrialised under Meiji  
kyohi → became imperial power  
(colonised Korea, China) → defeated  
in World War II.

(4)

⇒ US occupation → democracy  
Japanese state → Respect for  
Human Rights  
→ Capitalist society  
→ Absence of militarism.  
Thus Japan and China have  
different state structure.

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

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

## Madden Julian Oscillation

or (MJO) is a west-east moving cloud and rain bearing system.

MJO travels across the world in <sup>approx</sup> 60 days.

<u>MJO</u>	<u>El-Nino</u>
(1) <u>Cloud-Rain</u> bearing system	(1) Part of ENSO it means <u>elevated</u> temperature in <u>eastern pacific</u>
(2) It supports rainfall hence presence of <u>MJO</u> → <u>Better monsoon</u>	(2) <u>El Nino</u> means <u>depressed monsoon Rainfall</u> .
(3) <u>Short timespan</u> → only 60 days	(3) May continue for years



(4) Support trade  
winds

(4) El Niño →  
weaker trade  
winds.

(5) Supports upwelling  
↓  
Better fisheries

(5) Support downwelling  
↓  
lower fisheries.

(6) somewhat  
stable

(6) Highly erratic.

### MOJO: Impact on Indian Monsoon

(1) MOJO's presence in Indian Ocean → higher precipitation →  
Better monsoon.

(2) MOJO absence in Indian Ocean  
→ depressed monsoon.

GMD should create  
a Madden Julian Oscillation  
Research vertical to better highlight  
relation between MOJO and  
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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Endogenic forces and  
those geomorphological forces  
that generate from within the  
earth  
— E.g continent Building forces

Type of endogenic force

- (1) epirogenic forces → Continent Building forces.
- (2) Orogenic forces → Mountain building forces.
- (3) Earthquake waves and associated force.
- (4) Residual heat beneath Earth's crust.
- (5) Radioactive decay of elements like uranium.



- (6) Convectional forces emanating from mantle and core.

### Role in forming landforms

Landforms are defined as a stretch of earth's crust.

- (1) Continent Building

- (2) Movement of plates are due to endogenic force

→ Creation of east african Rift Valley

→ Creation of Great lakes

→ Creation of himalayas are all due to these force.

- (3) On seafloor crust

→ Mid Oceanic Ridges

→ Seafloor spreading are due to these forces.

Endogenic forces also lead to Earthquakes and Volcano further modifying landforms.

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

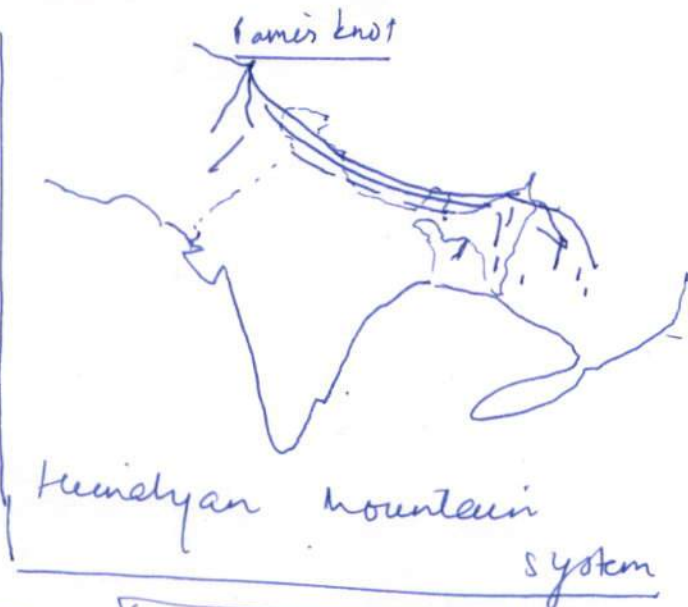
उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Himalayas were formed around 50-60 million years ago when the

Indian plate

subsidised below

Eurasian plate



→ Himalayan Rivers like Ganga, mekong are lifeline for this region

→ Capturing monsoon rain

↳ Without Himalayas South Asia would be a cold desert

significance of Himalayas

for South Asia

↳ protection from cold winds  
↳ Energy security → hydroenergy generated from Himalayas

Melting of glaciers

(1) IPCC AR5 → Himalayan glaciers melting at alarming rate



(2) Hindus Kush Himalaya Report →  
73rd of glaciers would melt by  
2100

→ Climate change and global warming (IPCC)  
→ short lived climate  
→ pollutant like Black Carbon  
→ unsustainable infrastructure  
factors Responsible like dams etc.

→ Decline of glacial flow  
of Rivers.  
→ landslide and earthquakes.

→ Decline in River Regime of Ganges,  
→ glacial lake Outburst flood Indus etc.

Impact of melting of glaciers e.g. Chamoli  
→ Disasters like  
Kedarnath flood.

→ HKHR → food and water  
security of millions threatened.

### Way forward

(1) India should implement Ravi  
Chopra committee Report.

(2) Himalaya conservation organisation  
of south Asian states.

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 must not write on this margin

Experts labelled  
globalisation i.e. growing integration  
of markets, cultures and nations  
as an incubating factor of COVID-  
19.

Exposed globalisation

highly vulnerable and fragile

↳ Globalisation aided spread

↳ Ban on foreign travel ⇒ Reaction  
against globalisation

↳ Break down of global supply chain

E.g. semi conductor supply from china  
is still problematic.

↳ Highlighted extreme dependence on  
militarist nations

E.g. 70% of API required by  
pharma industry comes from china



↳ Vaccine Nationalism → showed  
lack of global collaboration.

↳ failure of WHO → highlighted  
weakness of multilateral institution.

Rethink on globalisation's merits

Merits

(1) Connecting people  
and economies

(2) Stable supply  
chains

(3) Higher growth

(4) Development of  
Rule based  
multilateral system

Rethink

→ may lead to  
pandemic; negative  
dependence.

→ Supply chain  
captured by industrialist  
state like China

→ More depression and  
downturn like  
2008 crisis, corona  
economic crisis

→ systems like → WTO

WHO

↓  
failure

did not  
allow  
patent  
waivers

are in decline.

Globalisation must

reinvent itself under NORMS → New

Orientations of Reformed multilateral  
system to survive <sup>21</sup> corona crisis.

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  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Caste system is the rigid hierarchical division of Indian society based on purity and pollution.

According to sociologists like M N Srinivasan Industrialisation and Urbanisation reduces hold of caste system.

Manifestation of caste based inequities  
in urban India

(1) Employment pattern

↳ Scheduled caste engaged in manuam scavenging, Group D jobs.

↳ Upper caste dominates in white collar works.

(2) Housing pattern

↳ Backward castes dominant in slums (17% of urban population)

↳ Upper castes in gated complexes.



(3) Access to social capital  
↳ more to upper caste.

(4) Representation in media  
↳ e.g. Almost all major news anchor are from upper caste.

(5) Composition of untouchable population  
NCRB → More than  $\frac{2}{3}^{\text{rd}}$  from  
Backward communities.

(6) Access to education

↳ Upper caste → elite private  
schools -  
↳ ASER survey → poor and backward  
caste send children to anganwadi  
schools, municipal schools.

Thus while caste has  
become invisible to upper castes it is  
primary identity of backward caste  
fund allocation to

NCSC (338), NCST, NCBC (338B)  
should be increased for upliftment  
of backward castes.

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

menstruation is a  
biological phenomenon that occurs  
periodically in women aged 15-49  
years.

### Taboos and Myths

- (1) Denotes 'Ritual impurity' of women.
- (2) ~~Declines~~ <sup>Denotes</sup> lower 'physical capabilities' of women.
- (3) Denotes 'sinful' nature of women.

### Social Exclusion due to menstruation

- (1) 'Ritual impurity' myth
  - denied temple entry
  - denied entry into kitchen
  - cannot touch pickles etc.

- (2) lower physical capabilities
  - exclusion from sports
  - exclusion from army before 20<sup>th</sup> century.



(2) Scifful nature myth

↳ Representation of women as enchantress, witch

↳ Burning of witches in tribal areas. Eg Assam etc.

### Combating taboo and myths

(1) Promotion of constitutional morality in place of social morality as highlighted in Sabarewala judgement.

(2) Inclusion in curriculum

↳ Sensitising childrens about menstruation.

(3) Information and education Campaigns highlighting respect for menstruating women.

(4) Behavioural change campaigns such as Respect women at all times.

Openness about menstruation is the first step to defeating this social evil.

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

Bhakti movement emphasised

Devotion to personalised god such as Shiva, Vishnu as the path to salvation. It spread from 1st century to 18th century in India

Origin of Bhakti movement

(1) In the South Alvars and Nayanars are considered as progenitor of Bhakti whereas in North it was Bhagvata purana which is considered progenitor.

(2) Alvars and Nayanars

↳ wrote hymns in praise of Mayon (Vishnu), murugan (Shiva). Alvars were Vaishnavites, Nayanars Saivites.



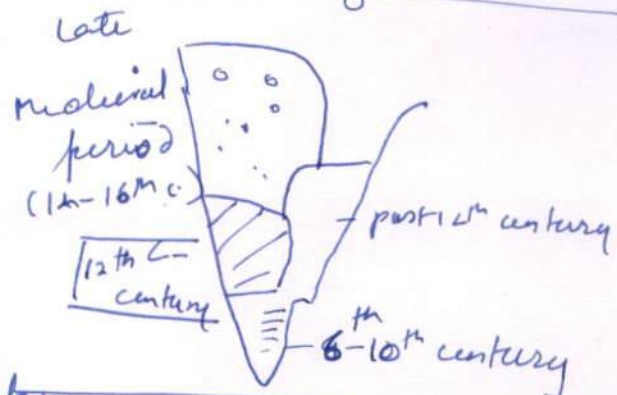
↳ Saints like Appar, Sundarar,  
Manikavachar, Andal walked  
singing hymns.

↳ Later Temples and bronze sculptures  
of Alvar saints spread Bhakti  
in chola empire.

### Spread of Bhakti movement

(1) Under Basavanna's leadership the  
Veigayat Bhakti spread of Bhakti

movement spread  
in Kannada  
country



↳ leaders like Akkas mahadevi  
spread it.

(2) Under Ramanujacharya, Carnatic  
saints etc it spread to  
Andhra country.

(3) Under Namadava-Tukaram -  
Ek Nath i.e a string of marathi  
saints, maharashtra bhakti spread

around the cult of Vithalla

## Contribution to Vernacular literature

(1) Tamil

(i) Alvar Malayiradivya pratantham  
(ii) Teravaram of Nayanar

These are considered Tamil vedas  
and most important work after  
Pangam texts.

(2) Kannada

(i) Vachanas of Basavanna  
work of Akkamahadevi →  
progenitor of Kannada kavya.

(3) Telugu → work of Carnatic saints  
led to development of Telugu.

(4) Narathi → work of Eknath,  
Tukaram is holy gospel of Narathi  
literature.

The Bhakti movement is  
the cradle of South Indian  
languages and emphasises  
UNITY IN DIVERSITY of India.



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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Historians like R.S Sharma, D.D Kosambi etc highlighted theory of Indian feudalism from 200CE-1100CE. They emphasise urban decay and ruralisation of economy into self-sufficient villages.

Arguments in support of urban decay

(1) R.S Sharma - Kali - Age crisis

↳ purana mention decline of cities  
↳ Hsien Tsang - attested decline of Sravasti, Varanasi, etc.

(2) Monetary crisis → rulers issued no coins  
↳ no coinage → no trade - no cities.

(3) Decline in Roman Trade led to decline of Muziris, Soparas, Tor, Kalyan etc.

(4) Rise of feudal kingdoms like Pala,

Koshtakuta → land grant and villages key to economy.

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

## Evidence supporting Robust urbanisation

(1) Upinder Singh (historian) → cities like Sravasti, Varanasi decline but Thanesar, Kannauj etc took their place  
↳ Archaeology shows no kali age crisis.

(2) D.D. Chattopadhyay shows how Pehoa, Siyadoni etc were new trading towns during early medieval India.

(2) Spent in Temple Building

```
graph TD
    A[Temple Building] --> B[Khajuraho]
    A --> C[Brihadishwar]
    A --> D[Rangalespuram]
```

Rise of Temple Towns.

(4) Tarenath Singh highlights how trade with South east Asia



and Arabs increased

↳ port towns like Puhar,

Neppirayum increased.

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

(5) John S Deyell proves there was  
no decline in currency in  
circulation → robust monetary  
system → more urbanisation.

(6.) Furthermore Early medieval India  
was period of agrarian expansion  
according to Herman Kulke thus  
trade and towns would have  
increased.

Thus archaeology, economic  
analysis, inscriptional analysis, trade  
analysis show expansion of  
urbanisation rather than decay.

Theory of Indian feudalism  
requires revision and update.

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 क्वेश्चन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhiji was the preeminent leader of national movement between 1920-1947. Constructive programme was the keystone of Gandhian Nationalism. Anti imperialist nationalist struggle was carried by movements like Non cooperation movement (1921-24), Civil Disobedience movement (1931-34), Quit India movement (1942-44) and various Satyagrahas. Constructive programme aiding anti imperial struggle.

(1) Emphasis on Swadeshi

↳ decline in control of Manchester and Lancashire over India.

(2) Emphasis on Charkha



↳ challenge to machine based industrialisation

(3) Developed national consciousness.

(4) Trained national leaders like Kumarji Mehta, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Beyond anti imperialist struggle

(1) Anti Untouchability campaign

↳ building social harmony

↳ Gandhi named dalit 'harijan'

lived in dalit bastis and worked among them.

(2) Rural crafts training → in charkhas, weaving reduced poverty.

(3) Picketing and campaign against alcohol fought against social evils.

(4) Women empowerment → Leaders like Sarojini Naidu, Sucheta Kriplani, Amna Asaf Ali were

instrumental in constructive work.

(5) Hindu - Muslim - Unity → Gandhiji through his fasts and prayers during constructive work fought the evil of communalism.

(6) Leprosy Eradication → Gandhiji used to live in leper settlements.

(7) Emphasis on Cleanliness → In constructive work Gandhiji put cleanliness above independence.

Thus constructive work was aimed at, <sup>not only</sup> creating a swatantra Bharat but also

gram swaraj and antyodaya.



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

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

Partition of India is  
1947 is <sup>one of</sup> the biggest tragedy of  
20<sup>th</sup> century, around 8 million  
people were disaffected by partition.

Cause of partition: Socio-political complexities

- (1) Rise of communalism in extreme form between 1930-1950 under Jinnah's (Muslim League), Hindu Mahasabha etc directly led to partition.
- (2) Relative deprivation among minority community also contributed.
- (3) Religious Revivalism under socio-religious reform movement also contributed.

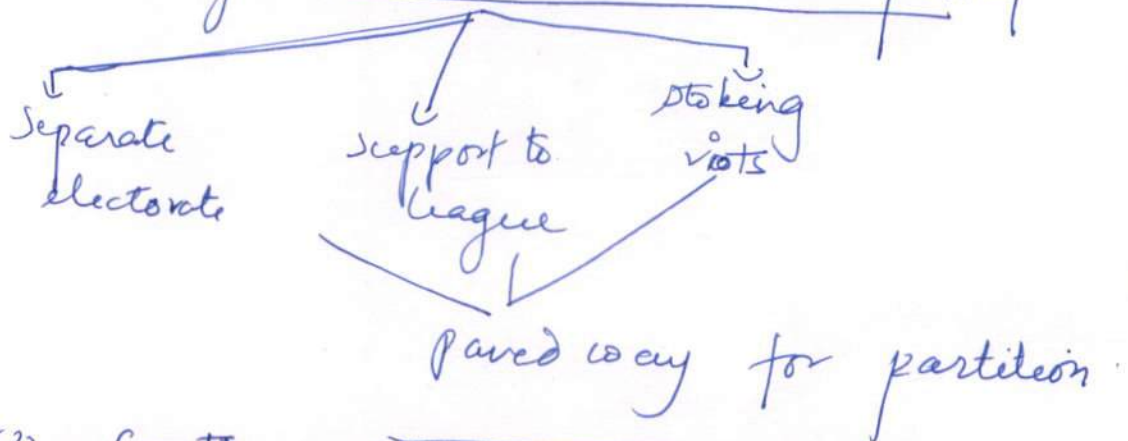
(4) Chains of Riots began beginning

in 1892 → Direct Action Day →  
Noakhali killings, created sense of  
alienation.

(5) Concentration of minority community  
in boundary region.

Failure of British leadership

(1) Through Divide and Rule policy



(2) ~~failure~~ Failure of Mountbatten

↳ pushed date of independence  
early to 15th August without  
adequate preparation.

↳ Radcliffe who was in charge

of Boundary commission had never  
visited India before



↳ Politically motivated demarcation  
↳ Keeping boundary award  
secret untill 14 August → increase  
tension

↳ Penderel road highlights how  
army was not used by mount-  
-batten in Punjab and Bengal.

↳ British army under Achhalek  
did not intervene when Pakistan  
invaded Kashmir until last  
moment.

↳ Sikhs, Muslims and Hindus  
leaders were not taken onboard.

Partition of India was  
a conscious policy of British Raj,  
the accompanying violence showed  
how the Raj ~~existing~~ existed only  
for exploitation and not for  
safeguarding India.

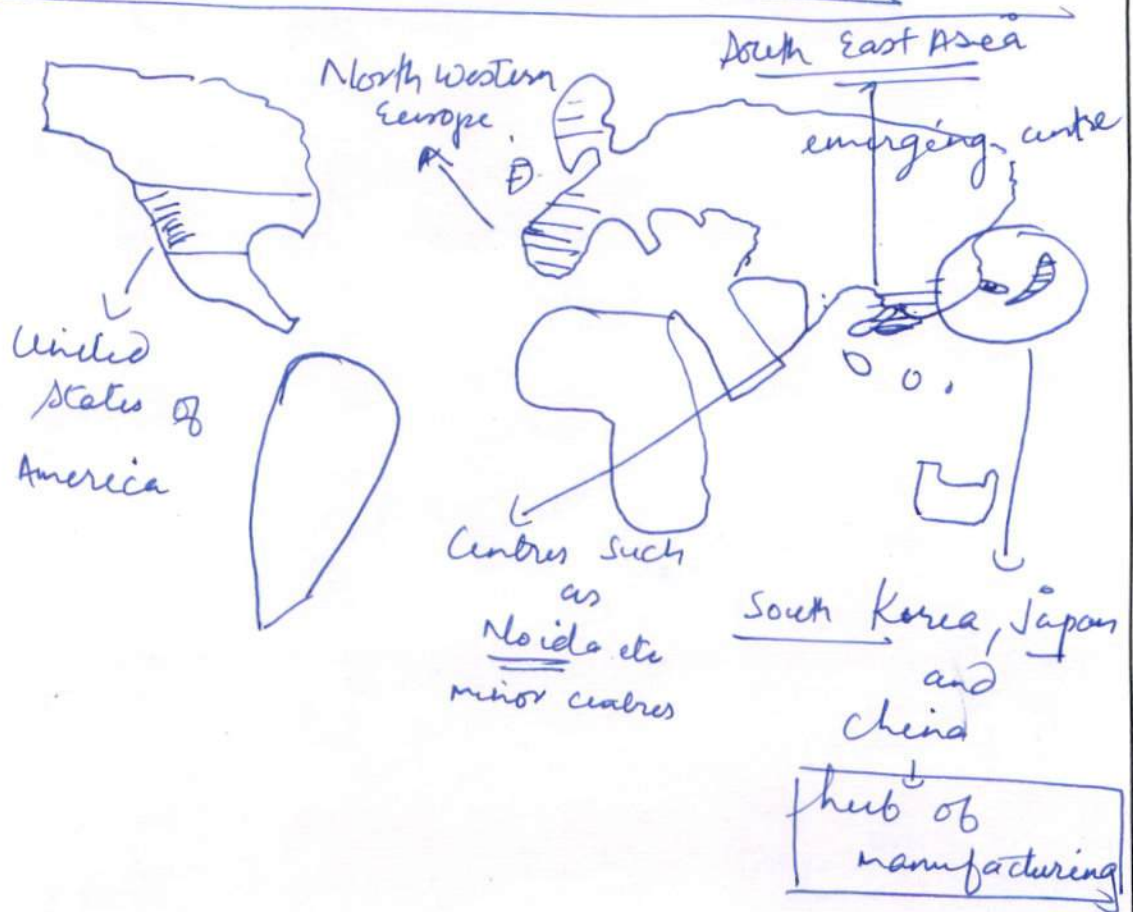
15.

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  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Semiconductor and electronic chip making industry is a capital intensive industry. It is the backbone of 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution



Reason behind current global shortage

(1) Disruption of global value chains



due to Corona pandemic

(2) Chinese national policy

↳ highlighting vulnerability  
of cost by limiting  
exports

(3) Shortage of Rare Earth metals

↳ essential for manufacturing.

(4) Impact of COVID-19 on Japan and South Korea.

(5) Trade war centred around 5G technology between China and U.S.A.

India's automobile production

↳ negatively impacted due to  
semi conductor shortage.

---

Steps to support electronic manufacturing ecosystem

---

(1) Declaration of New Electronic Policy

↳ Development of electronic manufacturing clusters (EMCs)

- (2) Capital Subsidy to manufacturing firms
- (3) Goal of \$400 Billion electronic manufacturing.
- (4) Budget 2021 → lower indirect taxes on electronic component import.
- (5) New Telecom policy → supporting development of 5G technology which is backbone of electronic manufacturing.
- (6) Production Linked Incentive scheme (PLI)
  - ↳ Mobile manufacturing
  - eg foxconn opened firm in India
- (7) Labour Law Reforms through new labour codes.
- (8) Development of Electronic parks
  - ↳ Noida Electronic park.
- (9) Decline in companies tax rate to 15% for new manufacturing firms.  
India needs to integrate into electronic GVC to become a \$5 trillion economy.



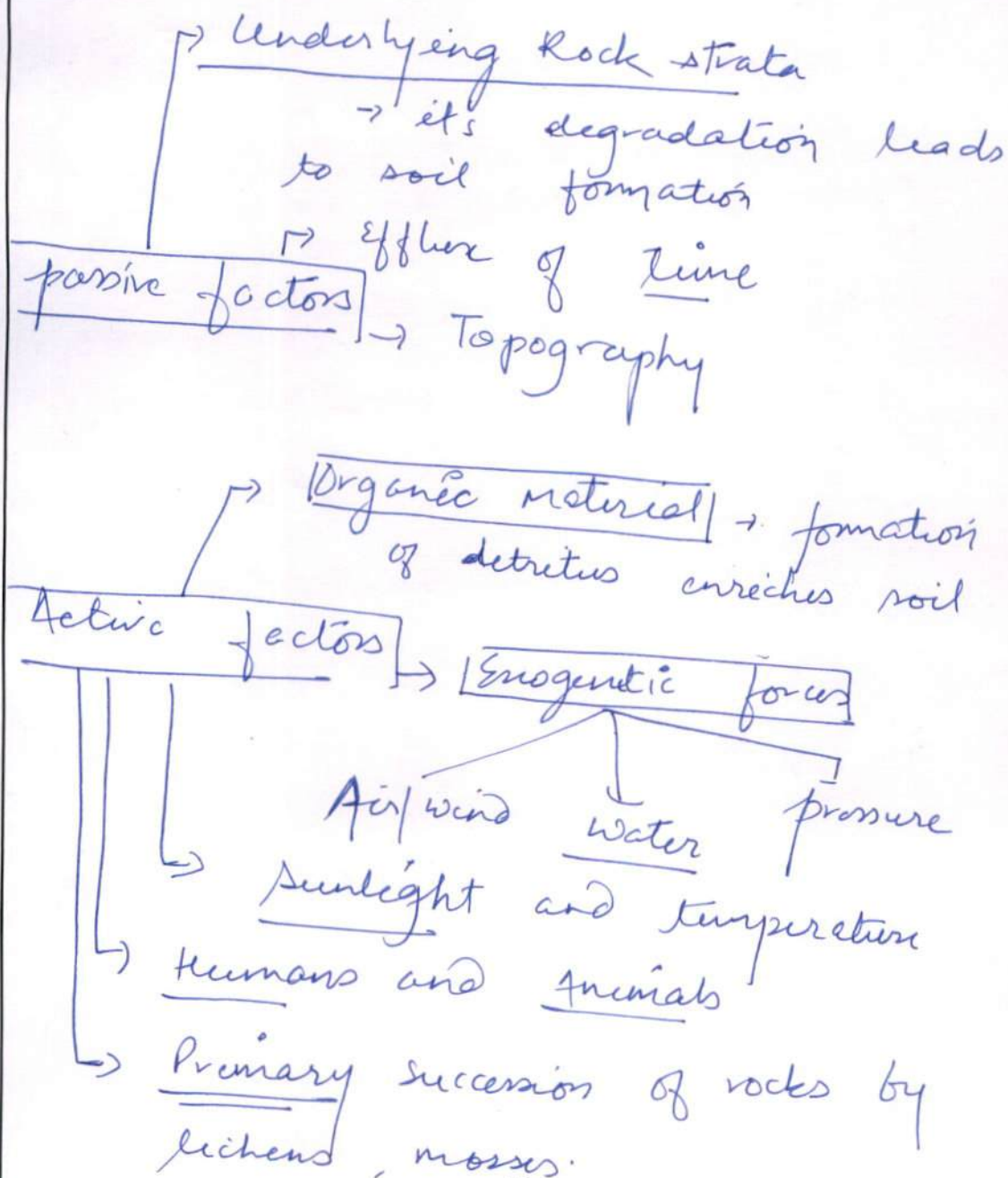
मृदा निर्माण या मृदाजनन को प्रभावित करने वाले सक्रिय और निष्क्रिय कारकों को चिह्नित करते हुए, मृदा निर्माण में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

15

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

Pedogenesis is the process of soil formation. It is essential for ecosystem sustainability.



## Processes involved in soil formation

- (1) Exposure of rock strata to pressure-stress from within (endogenic forces) or exogenic forces (like, wind, air)
- ↓
- (2) Breaking down of rock strata  
↳ into pebbles, gravels
- (3) Decomposition and Degradation of pebbles gravels through  
↳ hydration by water  
↳ carbonation or solutions  
↳ exfoliation under stress
- (4) Colonisation of degraded rock by lichens, mosses etc  
↳ further degrading rocks into small sand like structure.
- (5) Secondary Succession by trees

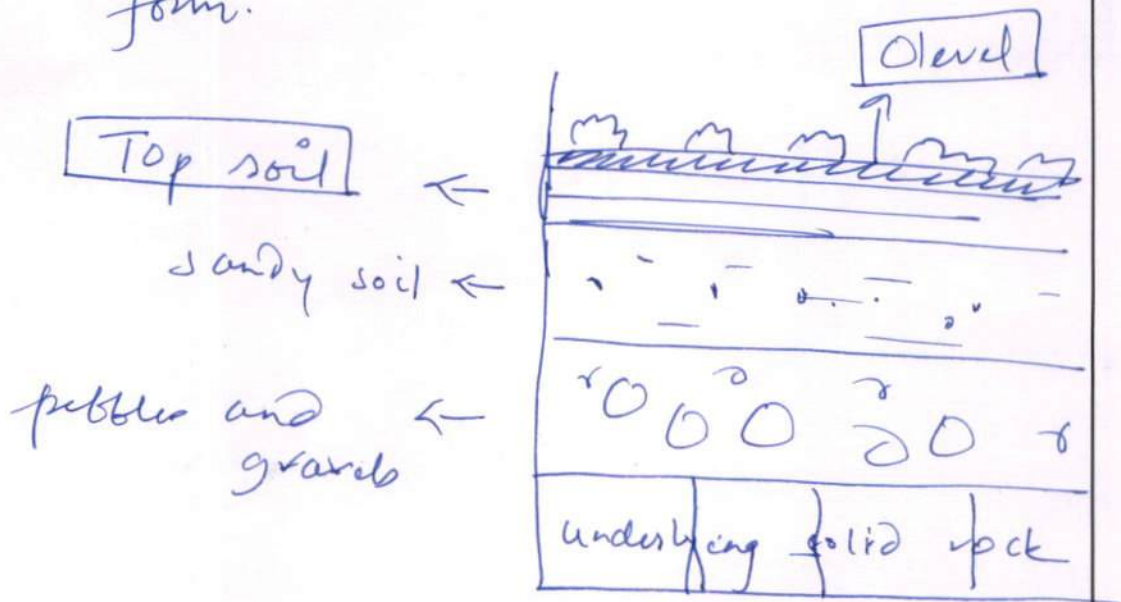


like ficus religiosa etc. or  
grasses

- (6) Development of primary producer  
over soil further adds detritus  
and organic material

Adding <sup>1</sup> ○ level to soil

- (7) Nutrient cycle of soil develops  
and soil takes its mature  
form.



Recently soils are degrading.  
150 million hectare land in

India is degrading. Land  
Degradation Neutrality target should  
be achieved <sup>43</sup> by 2030.

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

## Premonsoon season in

India succeeds summer season between March - May. It is characterised by thunderstorms like Kaal Baisakhi etc.

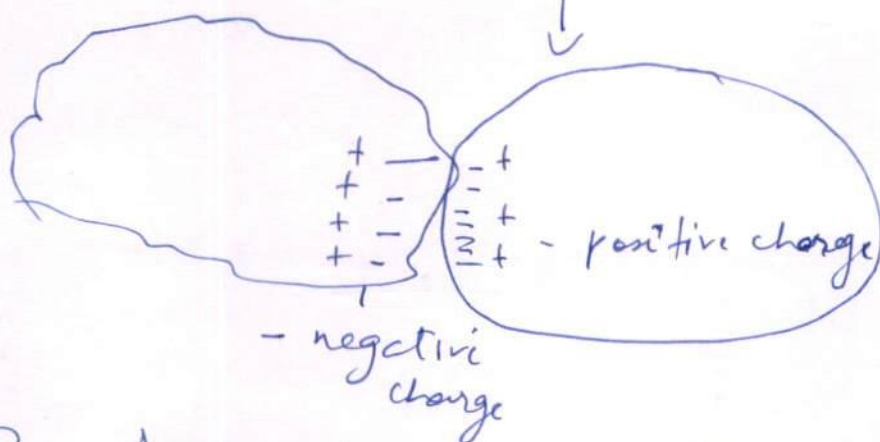
### Formation of thunderstorms

- (1) Thunderstorms are short intense rainfall accompanied by lightning and thunder.
- (2) During premonsoon period
  - ↳ intense heat  $\rightarrow$  low pressure  
 $\downarrow$   
 convectional currents
  - ↳ moisture from westerly winds creates clouds using such convectional currents



↳ Using ~~low~~ low pressure  
such cloud develop vertical extent.

↳ When such clouds collide  
they cause thunder and lightening  
due to collision of charges



- (3) Seasonal winds like Loos  
aid in thunderstorm formation.
- (4) Dust storms in West Asia also  
aid thunderstorm formation.

### Impact of premonsoonal rainfall

- (1) Mango showers → of south aid  
in ripening of mangos.
- (2) Bardoli Cheerha of Assam, Bengal

has limited role in cultivation of 'aus', 'aman' 'boro' rice of Assam.

(3) Cherry Blossoms is another name of premonsoon shower. It helps orchards and fruit cultivation in North East.

(4) Kaal baisakhi in North India can be very destructive to standing crops and life and liberty.

(5) Bardoli Chersha also has some negative impact over agriculture.

To the general populace premonsoon shower brings relief from excessive heat of the summer season.



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

Diversification of Energy Basket is reliance on various sources of energy such as nuclear, renewable, gas, coal, hydrothermal rather than single or dead sources like coal, coal-hydro.

The necessity of Energy Diversification

- (1) Target of 450 GW Renewable energy  
↳ by 2030  
↳ Requires shift from coal - solar, wind, geothermal etc.
- (2) Target of Net Zero by 2070  
↳ Requires reduced dependency on oil and coal.
- (3) Need of Energy security  
↳ Requires nuclear energy generation.

(4) Need for Aatmanirbhara Bharat

- ↳ reducing oil import Bill
- ↳ leveraging resource like logical potential of Geothermal energy.

(5) Need for shift to gas based economy

- ↳ for better industrial development

(6) Economic logic

- ↳ solar energy, hydrogen energy is becoming cheaper than oil and coal.

(7) Global movement against coal

→ Need for phasing down coal highlighted at Glasgow Summit

→ 70% of electricity generation is due to coal.

(8) National security imperative

- ↳ Chinese attack on power network of Mumbai by shadowpad



shows that India cannot rely on single source of energy.

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

## (9) Economic Development

↳ developed of biogas under Jivan, SATAT Yojana would decrease poverty.

→ saving forest

→ declining import Bill

choice based

diversification

→ fuel efficiency

→ domestic manufacturing development.

Thus diversification of energy resources is sine qua non for achievement of Paris goal, Target of Aatmanirbhar Bharat and securing unity and integrity of India.

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

Rise of globalisation  
has made the world a global  
village, global cultural forces are  
impacting India in multifarious  
ways.

Mimicing the west

- (1) Contemporary Indian society is  
prone to homogenisation of culture  
as visible in
  - ↳ Growing popularity of hollywood  
and English movies.
  - ↳ Cultural subordination of vernacular  
language beneath english.
  - ↳ Rise of consumerism in India
    - spread of McDONALD, Big Bazaar  
etc.
  - ↳ Participation in global movement  
like Me Too, <sup>50</sup> Black lives matter.



↳ Change in family structure

↳  ~~Census~~ 2011 and NSSO → 531.

↳ families are nuclear.

↳ Change in marriage pattern

• increase in self arranged  
and companionship based marriage

• Rise in neolocalism.

↳ Aspirations of youth

↓  
global teenager's  
aspiration

Use of social  
media sites  
like Instagram etc

But there are also counter  
currents

Revivalism of traditional Indian  
outlook

(1) Backlash against globalisation

↳ Khap panchayats etc banning  
jeans, mobile phones.

(3) Revival of yoga, Meditation

↳ due to global appreciation

and leaders like Sri Sri Kavishankar

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

(3) food and dress

↳ Dresses like sarees, kurtas,  
pyjamas have become fashion  
trend

↳ Indian food like samosa  
have become global.

(4) Continuation of old structure

↳ NSSO → 17% families are joint  
families

↳ Caste endogamy is the norm  
in marriage.

(5) Social media sites have  
provided new avenues for  
perpetuation of caste association  
and religious association.

Thus both the trends of  
homogenisation of culture and  
glocalisation of culture are  
dynamically enriching as well  
as challenging 52 traditional Indian culture.



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

15

According to experts  
by 2050 55% of Indian population  
would live in cities. The  
phenomenon of urbanisation needs  
to be deeply analysed.

### Trends in Urbanisation

- (1) Overpopulation of megapolis  
↳ more than 60% of urban  
population lives in million + cities  
overburdening them.
- (2) Housing crisis  
↳ NSSO - 17% of urban population  
lives in slums
- (3) Rise in migrant population  
↳ Economic survey puts migrant  
population at 150 million

whereas experts put it at 450 -  
- million - 500 million .

(4) Rise in pollution

↳ 14/15 most polluted cities  
in world on basis of air pollution  
are in India. (12 ~~green~~ ~~par~~ ~~green~~ ~~air~~)

(5) Water scarcity and quality

↳ NITI Aayog → 20 cities would  
run out of groundwater by 2020

↳ BIS survey → Water of  
19/20 cities is not drinkable .

(6) Disaster Vulnerability

↳ Chennai drought

↳ Hyderabad flood . (2020)

↳ Dilhi's pollution crisis .

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Key consideration for new urbanisation  
policy

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(1) Deburden megopolis develop



• Tier II and Tier III cities with  
fund given by fifteenth  
finance commission

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

(2) Affordable Rental housing  
complex to be built  
b. stable transportation system  
to avoid crowding and slums.

(3) Disaster management planning  
by Municipal planning  
corporation.

(4) Pollution management cells  
within all cities.

(5) Local government to be  
empowered

New India requires  
New cities.

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK





**VISIONIAS**  
INSPIRING INNOVATION  
**ABHYAAS MAINS**

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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