



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. : 175917

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : YASHARTH SHEKHAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18-12-2021

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

केंद्र
Centre

ORN DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

P. Patel

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए बर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका 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>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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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.

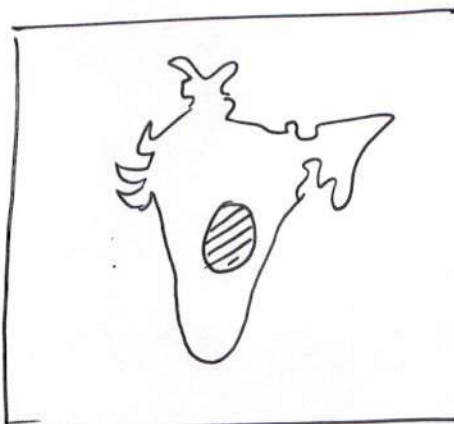
काकतीय राजवंश ने स्थापत्य कला और साहित्य के क्षेत्र में एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Kakatiya dynasty was a medieval era dynasty of Deccan & area which ruled over present day Telangana and Andhra and parts of Maharashtra



Contribution in Architecture

I
→ They supported Nagara and Vesara styles
eg. Ramappa Temple which has been declared by UNESCO as World Heritage Site.

→ Some of their buildings also had Dravidian elements

II Their water management system was an example of success. Karez system was adopted by Bahmaid

Mission Kakatiya of Telangana Govt is

to conserve water bodies inspired by them -

III Sulptures of Nataraja like the one at Rameppa were also built by them

IV Forts like the one at Adilabad, Nirmal District and other places though dilapidated are examples of archaic fort process.

Literature

- ① Bhakti movement prospered under them
- ② Many famous authors wrote many different books.
- ③ They supported Prakrit and Kannada/Telugu literature -

Thus they were an example of a great medieval era dynasty later supplanted by Islamic rule.

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

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the early pioneers of national movement.

Contribution

- ① With Chiplunkar, he estd Deccan Education Society, Ferguson college to educate people to raise voice
- ② He ~~start~~ wrote articles in Kesari and Maharatta supporting revolutionaries like ~~B~~ Brothers who assassinated Rand.
- ③ He organised Shivaji and Ganapati festival to instill in youth the spirit of sacrifice and to create national consciousness
- ④ He organised a no-rent campaign to establish anti-people character of British.

- (5) He also led the Home Rule Campaign of 1916 to depict the true nature of British rule and to ask for Home Rule on line of Ireland.
- (6) He supported the Lal-Bal-Pal section of Congress during anti-partition movement, thus understanding popular trend.
- (7) He inspired revolutionaries like Aurobindo Ghosh, ~~that~~ nationalist like Mahatma Gandhi. He was a forerunner of Gandhi.
- (8) His exclamation "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" gave a new direction to National Movement.

Thus, he was instrumental in changing meaning of "Swaraj" as elimination of British rule.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lahore session was held in Lahore in 1929 under J.L. Nehru. Many important resolutions were passed which inspired independent India:

① Fundamental rights resolutions inspired Fundamental right of Constitution for Independent India (Part III)

② Economic development under the support of state was^{to} inspired Nehruvian Economics under P.C. Mahalanobis led State led economy.

③ Provision of Living Wage and Rights of workers found ~~in~~ expression in labour law that was deemed to protect worker. (labour Unionisation)

④ Social Aspect of Resolution dealing
~~with~~ ~~an~~ unequal society especially SC/ST
(Karijan) found expression in protective
provisions for SC/ST in Constitution
(Art 17, Art 16, Art 15)

⑤ Women Rights were propounded in
Resolution soon reflected in women
Protective & Act like Maternity Benefit
Act, Equal Remuneration Act.

⑥ It led to the formation of
Parliamentary Polity which had found
mention in the Resolution of 1929

All these led one to conclude
the consequent role of Nehru and
Lahore session

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

China and Japan had very different pre independent / pre 1945 visions and experiences.

China

China had suffered under British led opium wars and was exploited by warlords and Japanese invasion of Manchuria (Manchukuo).

The near defeat and survival of Communist in the Long March of 1938 after repression from Kuomintang led to rise of Mao as a leader.

He was determined not to create such situation further. Thus China post Communist winning civil war under CCP developed in beligerance to

protect national independence. Thus we observe the aggression of China in South China Sea, Ladakh and etc. Also, the domination of CCP is exemplified in creation of 1 strong China.

Japan

- Had grown tremendously post Meiji Restoration
- Militarism was on rise
- Became an imperialist power in South East Asia (Created Greater East Asia Co-prosperity sphere in East Asia)
- Militarism led to Pearl Harbor Incident
- Dropping of Atom Bomb and Realisation of horrors of war led to Peaceful San-Francisco Treaty where it promised to develop Peacefully
- Today it has no armed force (USA is responsible). Thus it is emerging as a responsible nation.

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)

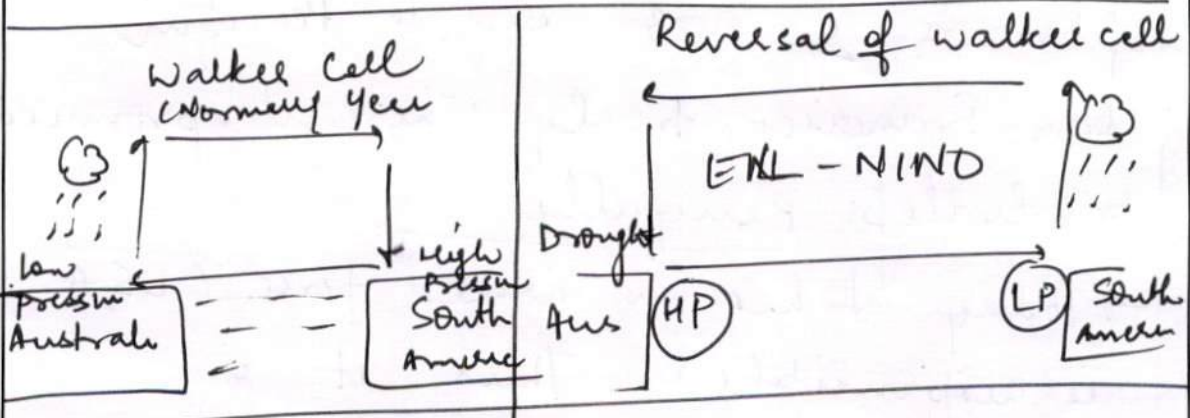
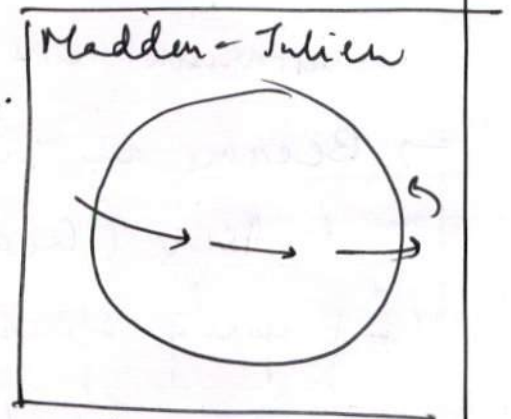
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस इकाई में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Madden Julian Oscillation

are a set of atmospheric phenomena usually observed ^{within} equatorial tropospheric limit of passing system of weather associated with clouds. It ~~level~~ ~~at~~ revolves around equator of earth.

El-Nino is atmospheric-oceanic ~~at~~ phenomena when the pressure system in East and Western Pacific Ocean flip



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

El. Niño

Madden Julian Oscillation

→ oceanic - atmospheric phenomena
→ warming up of Eastern Pacific ocean and resultant low pressure

→ atmospheric mainly
→ passing of system of clouds every 60 odd

pressure near Peru coast, while High pressure and low temperature near East Australian coast

days around equator affecting weather system around the world

→ Adversely affected Indian Monsoon

→ positively (passing of MJO oscillation) ↑ rainfall in India

MJO oscillation affects Indian Monsoon positively by passing over equator. It strengthens Indian Monsoon causing copious rainfall. Thus it is new phenomenon.

6.

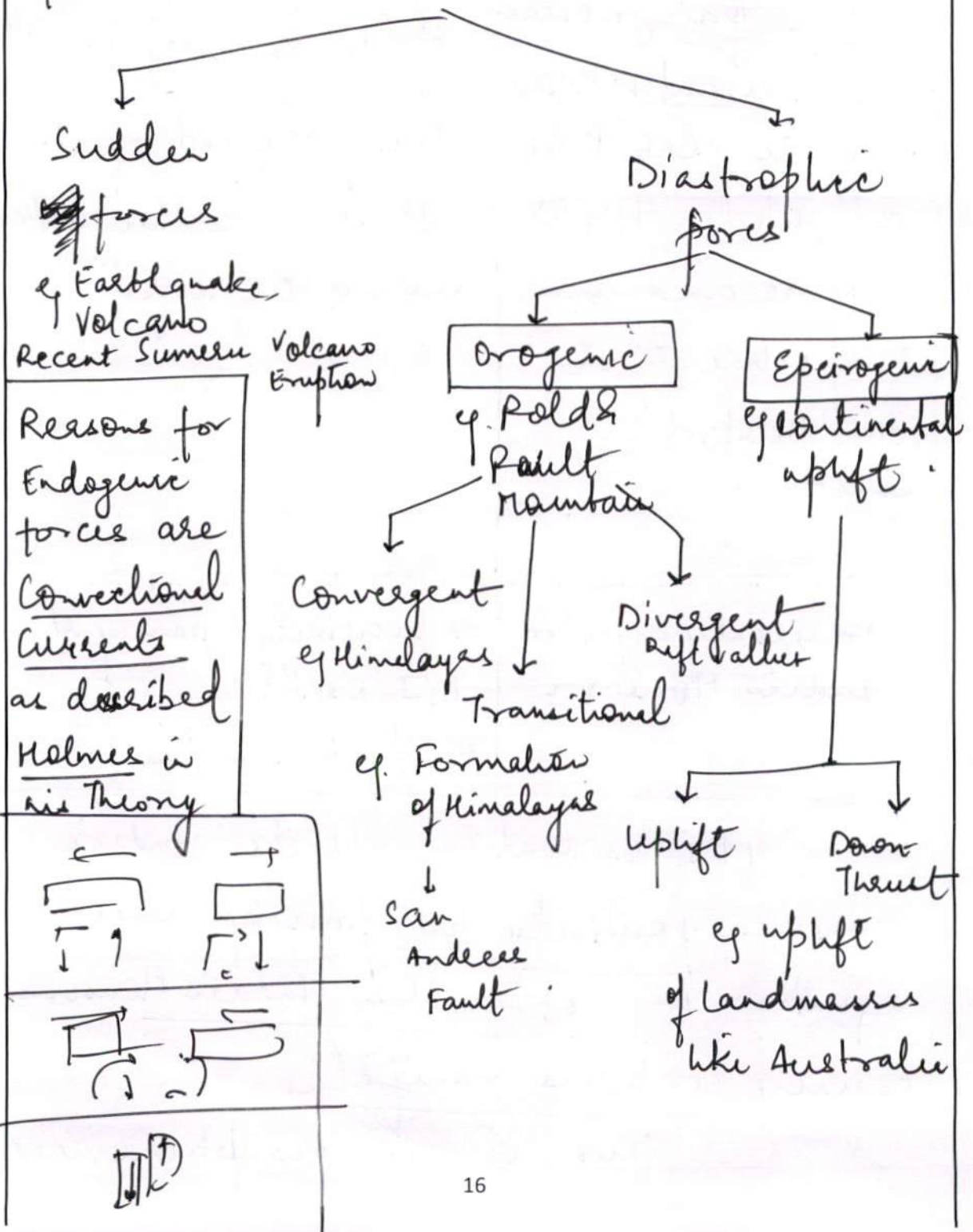
अंतर्जनित बल क्या हैं? उनके प्रकारों पर प्रकाश डालिए और पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न स्थलाकृतियों के निर्माण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

Forces originating from within earth are called Endogenic forces.



Role played

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

- ① Orogenic forces are responsible for the formation of Fold Mountain like Himalayas, Andes etc.
- ② Sudden forces causing vulcanism like Recent Sumeru Volcano and associated features like Caldera, Caldera lake.
- ③ These forces also lead to formation of Rift valley eg. Rift valley of Africa.
- ④ They also lead to formation of Volcanoes when plate subduct deep like Chimborazo.
- ⑤ They also form ~~the~~ Ridges like Mid-Atlantic Ridge, Walviskise etc.
- ⑥ These movement form the basis of Theory of Plate tectonic formiplandforms.
- ⑦ also lead to formation of horst and graben topography eg. Black forest & Vosges.
Thus they shape the earth in myriad ways.¹⁷

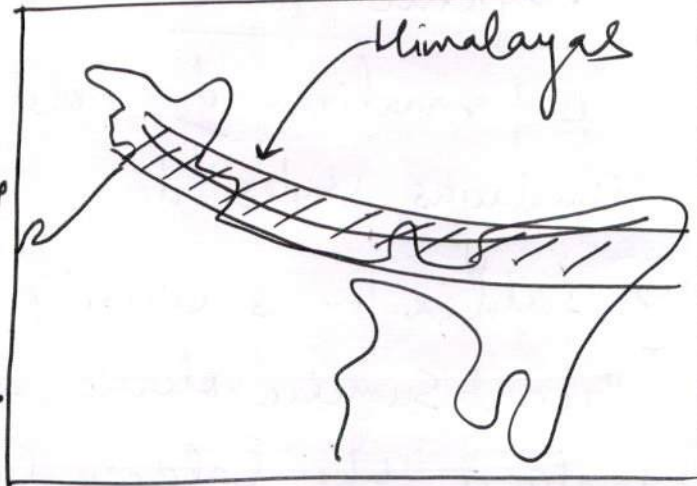
7.

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

Himalayan Mountain system was formed during most recent alpine orogeny.



It has many glaciers like Baltoro, Rathong, Zaskar, Satopanth. As per special I.S.C Report of IPCC, the glaciers are melting as world is on way to warming by $>1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ by 2000.

Significance of Himalayan Ecosystem

① provides river of Ganga

② Tourism of Srinagar

③ Rich biodiversity and plants of Rhododendron and Snow Leopard.

④ Some Anthropologically important specimen of time

⑤ Provides silt to fertile plain of Brahmaputra plain, Ganga.

⑥ Religion significance of Badrinath

Radar responsible

Natural warming part of inter-glacial
warming period that we are in part
Pleistocene Ice Age

Anthropogenic causes

- ① Rise in CO_2
- ② Rise in Brown and Black carbon
- ③ Changing climate
- ④ ~~Over~~ population pressure and
dam building affecting geomorphology
of place

→ Rise in average temperature

Impact

Short term

① Floods causing
loss of lives

②

Long to Medium Term

① Water scarcity
in plain region
of Ganga

② Loss of fertile soil
brought by river

③ Loss of biodiversity

④ Positively feedback into
further temperature rise

⑤ Affects monsoonal
mechanism causing drought
throughout the country

⑥ Affect overall climate

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

Covid 19 was caused by Novel Coronavirus • from Wuhan in 2019.

How Covid 19 exposed Globalisation as highly fragile and vulnerable
• but also forced a think ?

- ① Recent supply chain issue we faced of chip shortage
- ② How easily countries stopped trade and closed borders in the wake of Omicron against South Africa
- ③ Vaccine inequity exposed the myth of globalisation helpful to ~~such~~ poor nation. Only 18% of Covax doses have been met
- ④ ~~It~~ Exposed how globalisation was exploited by China which saw

inequity in the growth of GVC being concentrated in few nations.

⑤ Lack of collab between nation at WHO at how tackle Covid globally reflect weak multilateralism which was vehicle of globalisation.

⑥ Reimposition of strict border checks at airport

⑦ Hoarding of shipping containers by few nation causing spike in shipping charges by >100%. hurting nation like India relying on foreign vessels.

⑧ ~~Expansion~~ Fed's nonchalant attitude to tweak its ~~to~~ interest with no regard of its effect of it on global capital flow reflect low sensitivity.

However, it was globalisation led to many countries supplying vaccine to Covid. as part of Vaccine Maitri (India). USA supplied vaccine material to India. WHO role

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

Caste remain an important feature of fabric of society in India

It has existed since later Vedic Age without less.

It manifests in many ways :

① Caste based violence in States like UP where a groom riding horses from SC community was beaten

② Caste based access to means like taps, use of "Chabootra" in villages or well eq. In MP, a tribal community person was beaten was sitting on Panchayat Chaypal Chabootra

③ Caste based occupation like Sanitation and ~~Manual~~ Manual scavenging strictly reserved for SC as recent date was

given in Parliament by GOI. Recent death in Bhopal of SC man while cleaning Tank of filth.

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

④ Caste based voting by upper caste to not elect if a SC candidate contest from a general seat. e.g. Bahrampur Lok Sabha seat → Caste based polarisation

⑤ Caste based denial of job in pub private sector when no reservation exist. Only less than 10% of all such job especially at senior executive level are for SC people.

⑥ Caste based discrimination to being priest and accessing temple e.g. Bihar 2. SC man was beaten for entering temple

However, GOI has strictly implemented SC/ST Act, along with proper implementation of Art 16(4) and Art 17 have to some extent reduced discrimination to SC/ST.

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

Menstruation is a natural part of being a woman. However it has created issues for women, complicated by biases in many ways:

① Women are considered impure e.g. in Assam and thus prevented from outside involvement in socio-economic life.

② Women were denied temple entry e.g. Sabarimala Issue.

③ Women are married off quickly → leading to child marriage as women are considered burden post menstruation.

④ The very act of biases denied active involvement of society in providing safety pad or sanitary pads are not

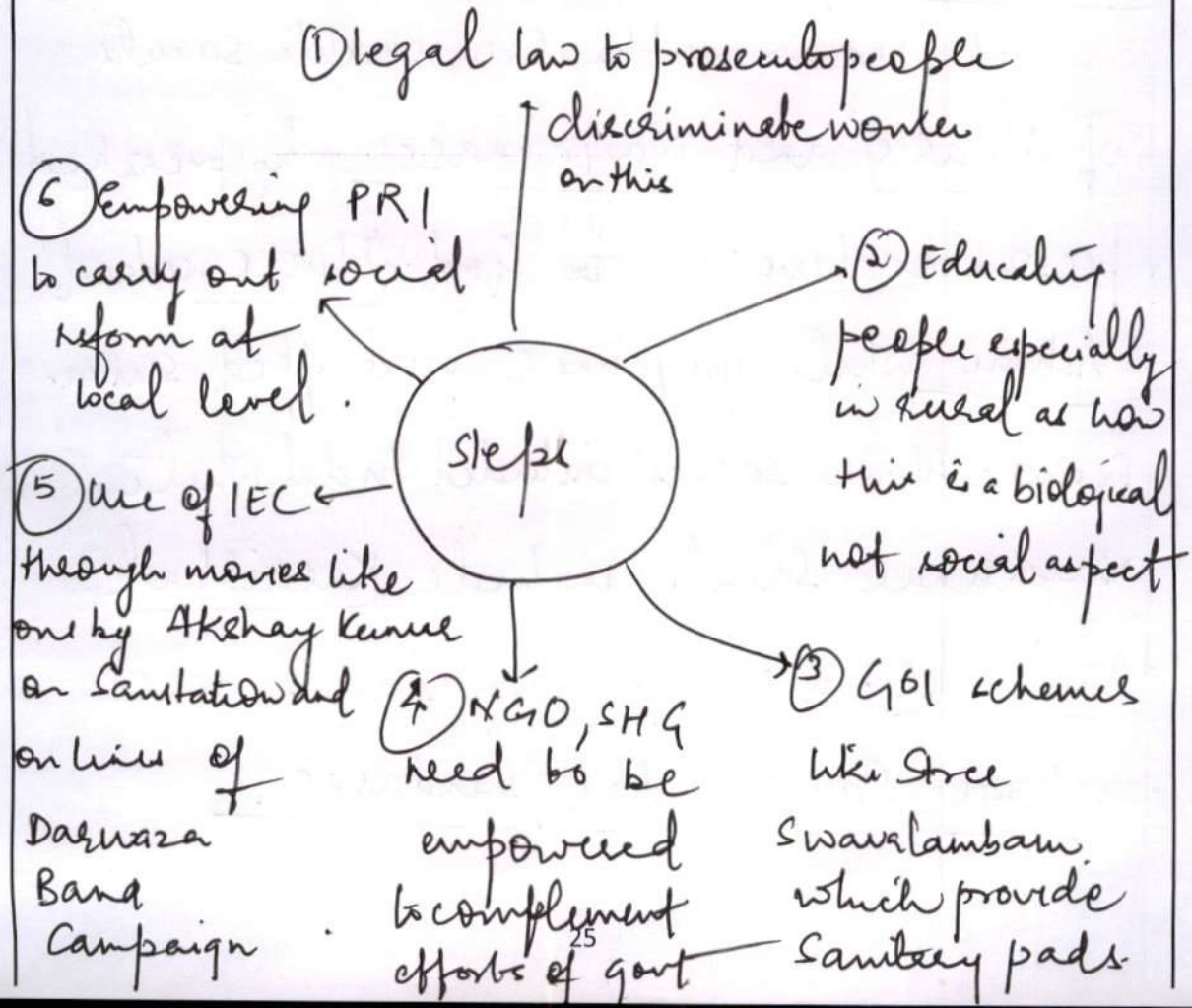
available so by nature women's access is limited

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

5) Unclean ~~is~~ way of dealing with leads to disease and steps full ~~empowerment~~ ^{involvement} of women in societal involvement.

6) This gives further filip to Patriarchy when women are not seen in public space.

Steps need to be taken



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 had its origin 6-8th century AD in South India. It was movement of religious reform focus on individual worship rather than Institutionalised religion.

Origin

Phase I

It began with the Bhakti saints of Alvars and Nayanars who preached personal devotion to God. Alvars worshipped Vishnu while Nayanars worshipped Shiva. Female Alvar saints included Andal while Nayanar saints include Karaikkal Ammaiyal. Other famous saints were Appar, Sambandar, Sundarar.

Phase II

Role played by Nathamuni who compiled Nalayira Divya Prabandham and spread of Bhakti Movement by Vishistadvaita of Ramanujacharya who prescribed Bhakti over Gyan mag of Adi Shankaracharya. He also sought to spread Bhakti to lower caste as well.

Phase III

Role played by Purandara Dasa, ~~Vedant~~ Vedant Desikan to further spread Bhakti in Dravidian States which later spread to North India.

Vernacular Literature

- ① ~~Alvar~~ Alvar or Bhakti saints wrote in Vernacular to spread their message far and wide.
- ② Alvar composed Divya Prabandam

to be read recited in Divya Desam (Holy
Shrines of Vishnu) - Compiled by Nathamuni

2) Śrī Nalaya Divya Prabandam

3) Nayanars, 63 in number, composed
Tevaram and Tirumurai to spread
message of Bhakti

4) Other literature of this period
promoting Bhakti included Peiyapuranam
and Kambaramayanam

5) A little extension in the North led to
composition of Abhangas by Marathi
Saints like Ramdas (Dasbodh), etc at
Pandharpur shrine

Thus they composed
famous works of vernacular that
spread to North and rise of Bhakti
saints in Surdas, Mirabai and C. Mahiprabhu

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

~~Urban~~

Urban decay had become soon after the collapse of Gupta's rich culture. However that was kept in check by the rule of Vakatakas, and role of Utkalpatha can't be ignored which kept trade functioning.

However post the collapse of Western Roman Empire and end of Harsha in 7th century AD further enhanced urban decay. Why?

- ① ↓ no. of towns
- ② ↓ no. of coins in trade, especially after gold hoards of Guptas
- ③ ↓ in literature talking about trade
- ④ ↑ role of guild, rather than empire in art and architecture

Arrian write about decay of town and urban culture -

→ At the same time, absence of flourishing empire in 9-12th century AD in North India and continuation of Tripartite structure between Rashtrakutas, Palas and Pratiharas ended any possibility of ~~urban renewal~~ renewal.

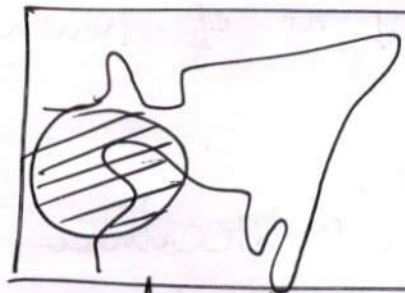
However at the same time many regions were flourishing.

Eastern India → The rise of Palas had given rise to new towns in North East

and East and led to spread of culture of Buddhism, spread of

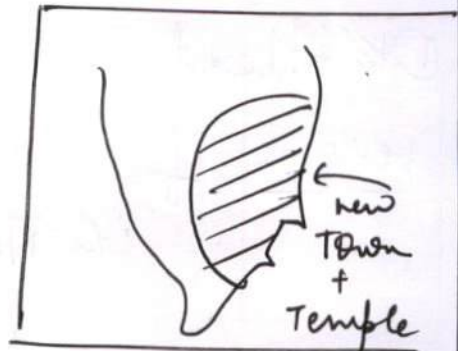
a new school of Miniature and establishment of Monastery induced settlements like

Somapura, Vikramshila - Thus an urban renewal.



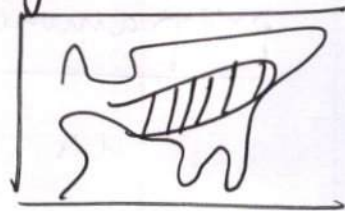
II In Southern India → The rise

of Cholas post Vijayala Chola of 1st - 2nd century rejuvenated the urban culture post Pallavas. The rise of towns like Vraiyue, Thanjavur with ~~new~~ temples like Brahadeshwara added a new urban spirit. Cities of Madurai, Tiruchirapalli rejuvenated



III Rise of Ahoms in Eastern

Assam led to rise of Assam as medieval power and growth of new urban area at Guwahati, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh



IV The arrival of Turks in North India rejuvenated

Delhi's significance with new renewable in places like Delhi, Agra, Siri, etc

Thus, early medieval period was a period of flux³¹

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

Gandhiji dropped to national scene in 1916 and led India to independence. His role went beyond anti-imperialist struggle.

His Role

① ~~Lead~~ lead anti-imperialist struggle in terms of ① Anti Rowlatt Act

② Non-Co-operation Movement

③ Civil Disobedience Movement

④ Quit ^{India} Movement

All these movement had constructive programme as well

His constructive programme included

① Removal of untouchability

② Hindu - Muslim unity

③ Promotion of Charkha and Khadi

④ Revival of Atma-Pride

5) Emancipation of women

6) Prohibition

All these constructive programmes had many constataion:

① At the social level → This meant creation of social where Harijan could reside with Savarna with equal rights (Harijan Sevak Sanghe formcha)

② At the political level → it demanded participation of Dalit in political representation he secured with Poona Pact. This lead to political empowerment via constructive programme.

③ At the economic level, his promotion of Khadi had the element of rejuvenation of local industry which had been ruined by British.

④ At the cultural level, his policies like Hindu - Muslim only seek to bridge the gap created by communalism. His role in Bechali massacre ~~stoppage~~ ^{stoppage} was immense. Also his ^{emphasis on} removal of untouchability was to involve more Dalit into national movement.

⑤ At the psychological level, his emphasis on generation of self pride was to prepare message for self-sacrifice in pursuit of freedom of Quit India Movement.

⑥ At the Anti-Imperialistic level his socially constructive policies paved way for a united non-violent opposition to British in Non-Cooperation Movement, CDM, and Quit Movement that led to not only independence but one founding as a nation.

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

15

India was partitioned into ~~Dominion~~ Dominion of India and Pak on Aug 15, 1947 by Indian Independence Act of 1947.

Many reasons had made partition inevitable :

- ① Growing divide between Muslim and Hindu or growing polarisation especially in North West and North-East
- ② unfortunate powerful movement led by Muslim League
- ③ Shadow of Civil ~~is~~ War persuaded INC to accept partition as inevitable
- ④ It was thought that smaller and stronger India was better than weaker and large India

⑤ Partition was only the logical outcome of INC failure to bring muslim within its fold post Khilafat Movement

⑥ Role of late nationalist like Lal-Bal-Pal- and conservative Communalist Historian also created fertile ground for divergent national consciousness of India among Hindu and Muslims.

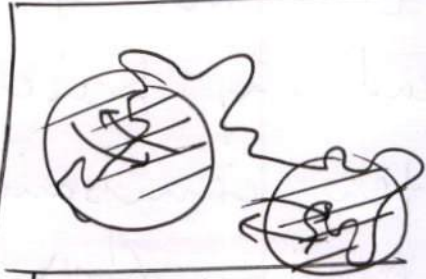
⑦ Immediate cause was the danger exhibited by the Great Calcutta Killings and Noakhali massacre in the wake of Direct Action Day of Muslim League.

All these convinced INC leadership to accept partition as inevitable.

However, it was the role of British that led to bloodbath both pre and post partition:

① British dilly dallying in providing security throughout the partition process led to violence among refugees both in North East / North West (Noakhali)

② British problem of creating confusion over the state of



Jammu and Kashmir led to violence by Kabile soldiers supported by Pakistan Army. Similar was the case with Hyderabad when Indian Independence Act gave power to "Princely States" who can REMAIN Independent

③ British installed Suhrawadey govt of Bengal perpetrated Great Calcutta Killings

④ British Policy of keeping Indian regiments weak reduced capability of our armed forces to tackle situation deftly.

In conclusion, British Policy of complicated division of power and map based division of area → ~~the~~ created ground for violence

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

Semi-Conductor and electronic chip making is an advance industry, presently concentrated in a few companies like Intel (15%), Qualcomm (5%), Texas Computer (2%) etc

Factors affecting semi-conductors and chip industry:

- ① Continuous supply of electricity
- ② Continuous supply of power

These two are primary factor.

~~See~~ secondary factors include

- ① Availability of skilled labour (Highly skilled is available in USA)

- ② Nations need to be part of Global Value chain as this industry require many thousand component of China

being hub explained by that

(3) Proper infrastructure of a Phoenix city attracted ~~chip~~ chip makers by promising \$200 million dollars in budget to build road where industry resides.

(4) Good custom regulation as these impact cost structure

(5) High R&D component of USA and Germany where spending on research is very high.

Reason for current shortage

(1) Pandemic led to reduction in demand so many plant shut down

(2) USA Package of Build Back Better and massive spending spree of US govt and other nation rejuvenated demand.

(3) Shortage of shipping container led

High price \Rightarrow uneconomical nature

④ lockdown in China and China - Taiwan conflict as Taiwan is at the forefront of Chip Manufacture

⑤ This had affected ~~as~~ automobile, computer, laptop and smartphone sector very badly.

steps by India

① Recent govt announced a policy to incentivise chip manufacture to set up industry in India by offering 50% subsidy on machinery

② PLI scheme for many sector which demand chip to incentivise domestic ecosystem

③ National Electronic Manufacturing Policy of 2019 ④ Starting biggest Samsung Manufacturing Plant in Noida

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

Pedogenesis is the process of formation of soil.

Passive factor

- Time element of slow formation
- Physiography acts slowly forming soil
- Climate
- Role of temperature & rainfall (laterite soil)
- Role of natural organism of worms, etc.

Active factor

- Role of Human in cultivation
- Mining
- Blasting
- Natural disaster like Cyclone, etc.

Process involved

① Humification → is the process of formation of black amorphous sticky substance called humus. It is a storehouse of nutrient - eg. Chenopods are rich in humus

② Mineralisation is the process where humus is acted upon by bacteria leading to decomposition and release of inorganic nutrient in heat and humid condition of laterite soil in Western Ghats

③ Podzolisation act in high latitude and altitude where Coniferous trees are found which leaves contain acidic organic extract causing leaching of Al, Fe and Ca, leaving Silica

leading to Ash Grey colour of Podzol soil of Taiga.

(4) Leaching → DA in High rainfall area causing dissolution of nutrient to lower horizon like B or C. e.g. Latexite soil is red due to leaching of Ca and Al. Oxisol soil in Equator.

(5) Capillary Action lead to formation of Basic soil, Salt pan like Makgadikgadi or Salt Marshes like Pan of Kutch where ~~evapor~~ evaporation > precipitation of Saline → Alkaline Soil of Rajasthan

(6) Illuviation and Eluviation →

Eluviation is physical downward washing of soil when nutrient is not soluble in water

(7) Gleying occurs in water logged area leading to bogs, marshes. e.g. Kari Soil of Kerala.

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)

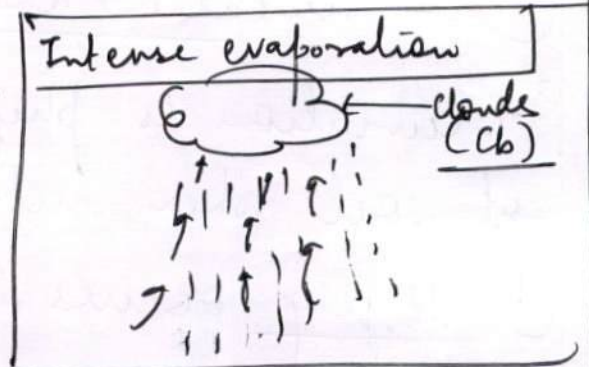
Pre-monsoon season in India is characterised by thunderstorms, lightning and many such events. In this context, explain how thunderstorms are formed and discuss the impact of pre-monsoonal rainfall in various regions of India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Pre Monsoon season extends
from March till June just before Monsoon. Sub Tropical Jet Stream has not withdrawn to the North and thus heat conditions prevail but with no ~~more~~ rainfall.

Thunderstorms are formed when land is heated extremely and this leading to massive evaporation leading to formation of cumulonimbus clouds.

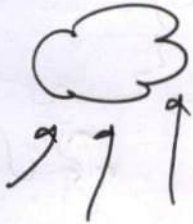

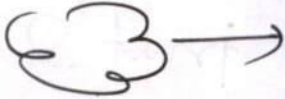
In such a clouds at top we have ~~ionisation~~ because of the



friction between upward moving and downward air drafts created by updraft and downdraft

This leads to peeling off a \cdot electron. as a result, the top of cloud is $+$ vely charged and bottom $(-e)$ charged, the passage of lightning is ~~just~~ generated by this heat ~~ext~~ and energy exchange.

The massive amount of heat generated by lightning heat the air column creating \cdot vacuum and subsequent thunder

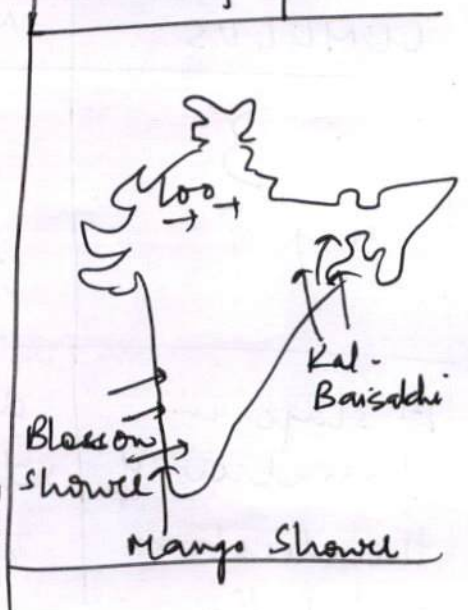
CUMULUS	MATURE	DISSIPATING
		
<p>1st stage in formation of thunderstorm → updrafts dominate</p>	<p>2nd stage → where downdraft dominate</p>	<p>3rd stage where rainfall end & system is lack of moisture</p>

Pre-Monsoon rainfall impact

- ① It add to reservoir quantity of water, creating potential of flood if not managed well. Kerala flood.
- ② It is necessary for coffee in Karnataka (~~Cherry~~ Cherry Blossom)
- ③ Need for crops like coffee in Assam (Kalbaisakhi & Bardoli Chukha)
- ④ Help reduce drought and heat wave condition in North India & suffering from loss. (smoother the climate).

- ⑤ Potential to damage crop rearing for malnutrition in April of fruit & vegetable in 2020 Punjab and Haryana

~~⑤~~ Thus it is of extreme geographical importance.



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

Energy security refers to availability, access, and stability of energy at all time. Recently we experienced coal crisis in Oct 2024. It is a function

of energy basket

Diversification of energy basket because:

- ① Concentration of fuel on a few nation like Saudi Arabia which may
- ② ~~be~~ be subjected to any instability of Abqaiq and Khurais Attack on oilfield.
- ③ Concentration of energy on oil to 67%. Worst energy security of recent coal price hike and coal shortage in October
- ③ Excessive spending on importing coal of \$110 Bn for import in 2021-til now

hurting exchange of forex and
importing inflation

(4) Pollution because of diesel and
Petrol. & of dangerous Delhi Smog

(5) It will give a filip to biofuel
as their demand will increase in
context of Ethanol Blending Plan by
2025 of 20% and to incentivise other
sources like Nuclear (3.1%)

(6) It will be in line with our goal
of net 0 by 2070 and "Panchamrit"
announced by PM

(7) Give a filip to "One Sun, One World,
One grid" and ISA initiative of
~~Global~~ Green Grid Initiative

(8) ~~To incent~~ Rising demand and
rising population and rising per
capita demand necessitate change

Steps that may be taken

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

- ① ↑ nuclear energy. Recent decision to install 6 nuclear reactor at Jaitapur of 6700 MW each
- ② Boost biofuel in line with EBP of 2025
- ③ Diversify oil import from Middle East to USA
- ④ Providing subsidies on EV, Renewable energy plant, and cheaper credit as part of Priority Lending
- ⑤ Diversify from concentrated coal usage
- ⑥ Boost to Green Hydrogen as part of National Hydrogen Mission
- ⑦ ↑ energy efficiency + ↓ wastage of energy through use of EESL and PAT initiative

GoI initiatives on COP 26 and Panchamrut can only become success through energy basket diversification

19.

समकालीन भारतीय समाज, स्वयं को पश्चिम की नकल करने की एक बढ़ती आकांक्षा और रूढ़िवादी पारंपरिक विचारों के पुनरुद्धार के बीच द्विधापूर्ण 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

India was a great cultural nation before the advent of British because:

- ① It had its own of production
- ② self-assurance and Atma Nirbharता
- ③ self-sufficiency
- ④ vibrant cosmopolitan culture

However, this had lead to creation of conservative culture.

However, ~~with~~ it also got aware of western culture because

① great industrial revolution based development observed in the west

② Colonialism which lead to first hand experience of western

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way of living.

We absorbed some of these practices like what we wear, one system of democracy, right, duties, constitutionalism, economic way of production (agro → industry → service). However, this ^{was} mostly in a political and economic context where it didn't hurt our social conservatism. However, social ~~reforms~~ ^{concerns} reforms were adopted like Sati, etc.

We did not adopt western social structure especially in context of nuclear family, old age homes, individualism

however, post economic globalisation and digital revolution, today we are besieged with 2 divergent ways of

living - Oriental (Eastern) and Occidental (Western).

The intermixing had led to division b/w elites living in cities who were thoroughly urbanised like Mumbai, called "India" and large percentage which live in rural area being "Bharat" ^{which is} still following traditional values.

But Social Mobility has ensued the creation of middle class component wearing "Pak India" Westernised Kurta, "speaking English", eating Panace Chicken Burger → result of Globalisation

• Thus the phenomenon had a different impact on everyone.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urbanisation is the process of increasing population in urban areas :

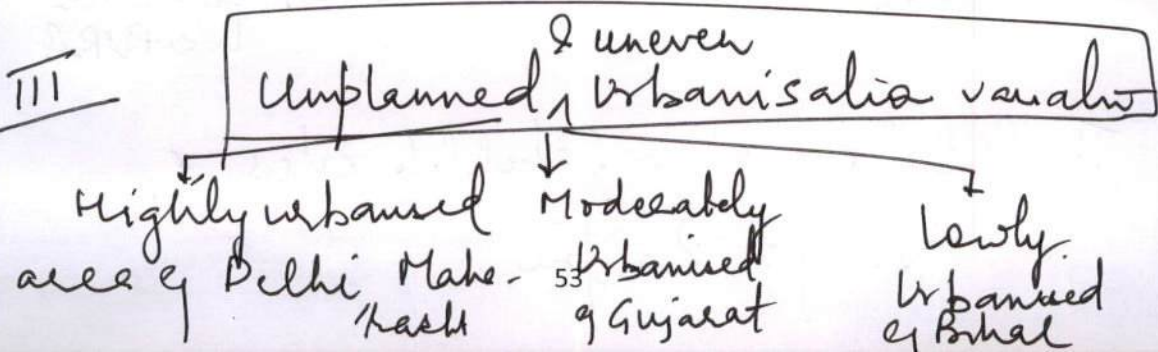
3 Visible Trends in India as per Census 2011:

① Top Heavy Pattern: Top $\frac{500}{8000}$ class cities have 70% urban population

② Top 53 Mega cities (1 million popⁿ) → 46% of urban population

③ Top 6 Urban agglomerations have 21% popⁿ

II Dualism within cities is existence of urban elite living with slum
eg. Greater Mumbai Metropolitan area vs Dharavi



It has lead to problems

Wci

① Overcrowding of Dharavi

② Overpopulation

③ Slum of IT colony

④ Poor water / Poor Air of Dharavi

⑤ Poor Hygiene

⑥ Disease

⑦ Poor infra → choking drain
urban floods of Chennai floods

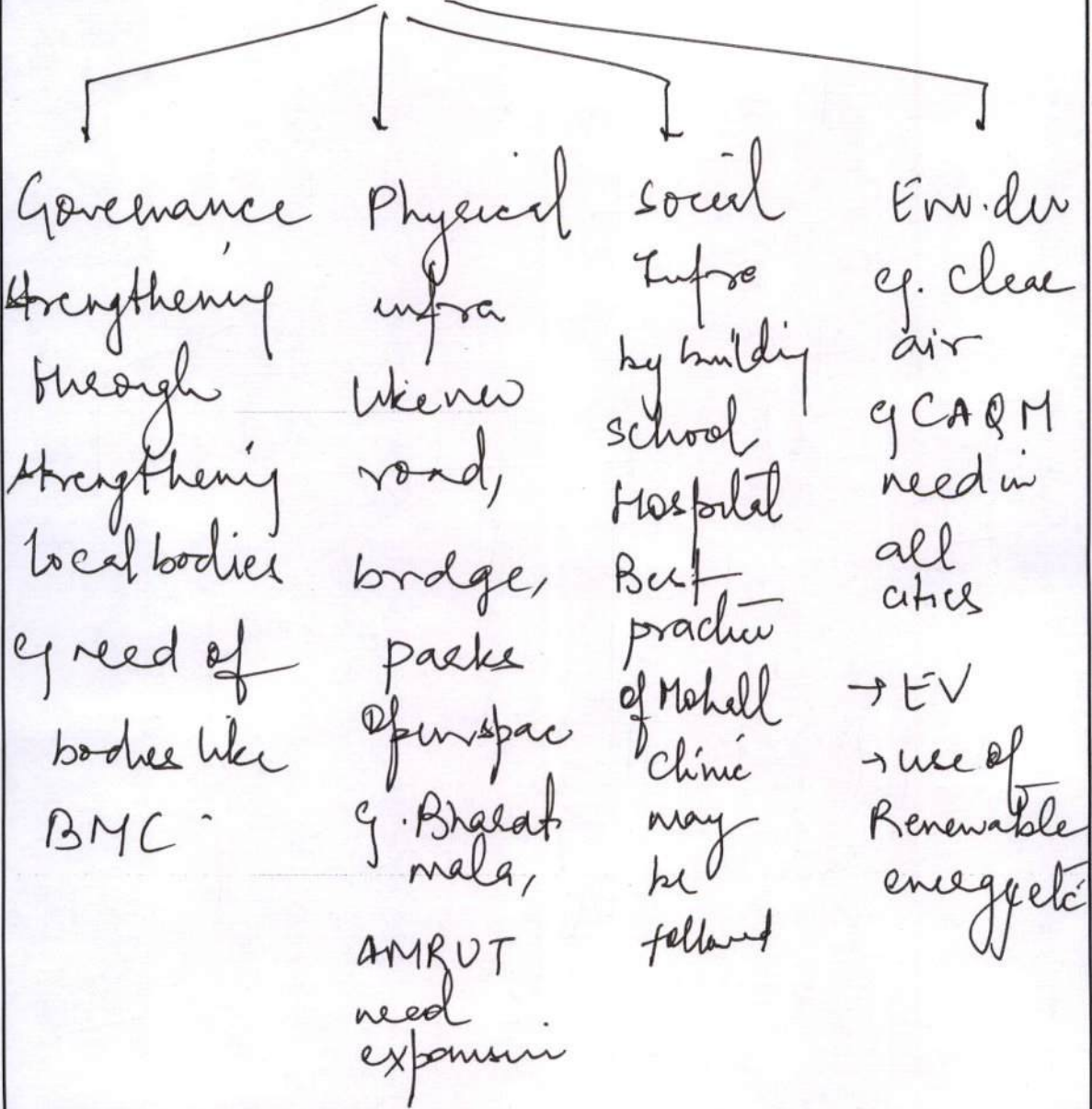
⑧ Traffic Jam of Bangalore
Solution

① Controlling population of urban and rural area and developing rural area to reduce migration to urban area & scheme like PURA

II Creating new satellite cities of Naya Raipur

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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III Addressing Issue of UA, urban centres



IV Using Measure like

- (1) Slum Rehabilitation like Dheeravi Improvement
- (2) Traffic Segregation especially in Central Business Districts
- (3) Removing encroachment

All these should guide policy for urban dev.

