DTVF/25 (D-A)–M–**GSM (M)-2521**

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

Name: _Rupam Arora_

Mobile Number *(as registered on DLA)*: _____

Medium (English/Hindi): _English_

Reg. Number: _DKBG 6850_

Center & Date: _Karol Bagh 16/8/25_

UPSC Roll No. *(If allotted)*: _____

प्रश्न-पत्र के लिये विशिष्ट अनुदेश

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

इसमें वीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिये गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहियें 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 अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिये। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिये।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर-पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिये।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting questions:
There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and ENGLISH.
All the questions are compulsory.
The number of marks carried by a question 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.
Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

केवल मूल्यांकनकर्त्ता द्वारा भरा जाए (To be filled by Evaluator only)

Question Number	Marks	Question Number	Marks
1.		11.	
2.		12.	
3.		13.	
4.		14.	
5.		15.	
6.		16.	
7.		17.	
8.		18.	
9.		19.	
10.		20.	
Grand Total (सकल योग)			

मूल्यांकनकर्त्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्त्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Reviewer (Signature)

Feedback

1. Context Proficiency (संदर्भ दक्षता)
2. Introduction Proficiency (परिचय दक्षता)
3. Content Proficiency (विषय-वस्तु दक्षता)
4. Language/Flow (भाषा/प्रवाह)
5. Conclusion Proficiency (निष्कर्ष दक्षता)
6. Presentation Proficiency (प्रस्तुति दक्षता)

1. "विजयनगर साम्राज्य के मंदिर धार्मिक आस्था और साम्राज्यवादी महत्त्वाकांक्षा दोनों को प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं।" हंपी की स्थापत्य संबंधी विशेषताओं के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

"The temples of the Vijayanagara Empire reflect both religious devotion and imperial ambition." Examine this statement with special reference to the architectural features of Hampi.

(150 words) 10

The temple architecture of Vijayanagar Empire is referred to as <u>Vessara style</u> (a blend of both Nagara of north & Dravida style of south), and so it's architectural features blended as well.

Temples as reflection of Religious Devotion. & Imperial Ambition with reference to architectural features.

1) Temples have not been just places of prayer but designed at a place which has markets around it, signifying it's place as a city centre
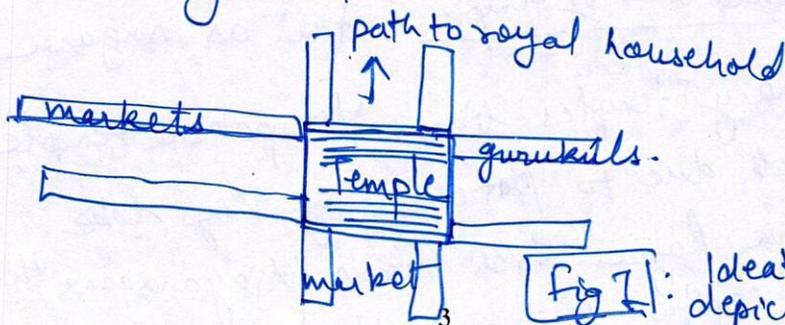

[fig I]: Ideational depiction of temple as a hub.

3

2.) Elaborate Gopurams — entry gate of temples were huge & carved, depicting might of empire.

3) Festival → religious + conquest celebrated inside temple complex.
with presence of King & ministers.

4) ~~feature~~ └ feature — special stage erected

4) Elaborate carvings on walls, shikhar & gopurams.

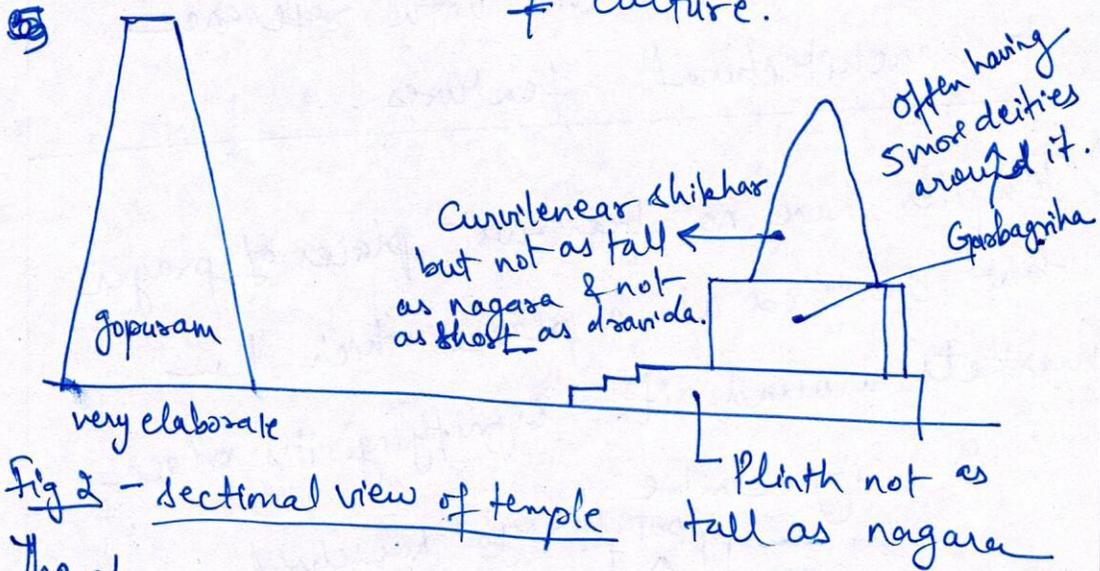└ depicting architectural features of aesthetic and preservation of culture.

Curvilenear shikhar but not as tall as nagara & not as short as dravida.

Often having small deities around it.

Garbagriha

gopuram

very elaborate

Plinth not as tall as nagara

fig 2 — sectional view of temple

Therefore many temples like Virupaksha temple were erected due to patronage by Kings like Krishna Deva Raya which made Vijayanagara the cultural capital of south India.
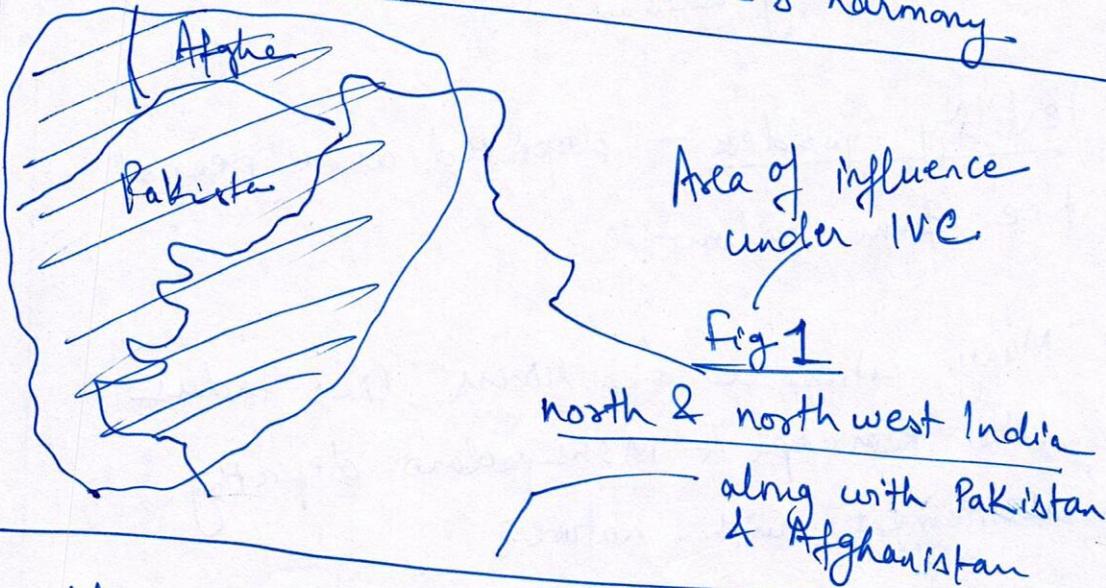
4

2. चर्चा कीजिये कि किस प्रकार सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता ने प्रकृति के साथ सामंजस्य का सांस्कृतिक लोकाचार प्रदर्शित किया।

(150 शब्द) 10

Discuss how the Indus Valley Civilization demonstrated a cultural ethos of harmony with nature.

(150 words) 10

The Indus Valley civilization is still studied for it's marvelous architecture, planning, in line with modern day ideals of sustainable urban planning. It also had many other features that connected it with the nature's harmony

Area of influence under IVC.

fig 1

north & north west India along with Pakistan & Afghanistan

Harmony with Nature

1) The Great Bath, Street Drainage — which exemplified modular drainage pattern, with seperate drains for freshwater & soil water and sustainable use of water.

2) <u>Many seals</u> — depicting bulls, elephants, rhino and many other animals — depicting closeness with nature.

3) <u>Proto-Shiva / Pashupati Mahadeva idol</u>
- found — Pashupati means lord of nature
  (Pashu = Animal)
- depicts many animals

4) <u>Fertility Goddess</u> — depicted as a peepal tree from below.

5) Many cities across rivers like Indus like Harappa & Mohenjodaro depicting settlement with nature.

6) <u>Agriculture</u> — remains of jowar, bajra, rice

7) <u>Domestication of animals</u> — dogs, bulls etc.

Therefore, IVC epitomised careful planning & coexistence with nature rather than overpowering of it.

6

3. गांधार शैली को प्राय: इंडो-ग्रीक सांस्कृतिक सम्मिश्रण का उत्पाद कहा जाता है। भारतीय दृश्यात्मक संस्कृति के निर्माण में इस प्रकार के समन्वय के महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

The Gandhara School is often called a product of Indo-Greek cultural fusion. Discuss the significance of such syncretism in shaping Indian visual culture. (150 words) 10

The Gandhara school of art developed as one of three prominent Buddhist Art schools along with Mathura & Amravati.

Gandhara School was located in present day Afghanistan and NW India and was patronised by Kushan Kings.

Significance of Indo-Greek fusion on Indian Art.

1) Buddhist Art got new and unique features like hellenistic wavy and curled hair of Buddha

2) Influence of Gandhara over Mathura school and eventual amalgamation of both over centuries.

3) Penetration of Gandhara art from Buddhist to other Indian cultures. like Krishna culture during Gupta times

4) Depiction of Buddha, Jataka stories & Mudras of Buddha (eg: Bhoomisparsha mudra).

5) Gandhara art was also helpful in amalgamating Indian bright visuals with western art of 'perspective painting'

6) Promoted India's sculptures & served as a base for future excellence.

Therefore, Gandhara Art School like all other North western cultures came to India and eventually merged into India itself, contributing to the Indian uniqueness.

4. लॉर्ड कॉर्नवालिस के प्रशासनिक और न्यायिक सुधारों ने भारत में औपनिवेशिक शासन की भावी रूपरेखा को किस प्रकार आकार दिया ? (150 शब्द) 10

How did Lord Cornwallis's administrative and judicial reforms shape the future framework of colonial governance in India? (150 words) 10

Lord Cornwallis was an efficient governor general of India for the British Cause

Administrative Reforms

→ He played a role in capture of Mysore.

→ Cornwallis formed the covenated civil service, reduced corruption & fixed salary.

→ He also laid the 'Cornwallis code.'

→ Police Reforms.

Judicial Reforms

→ He introduced intermediary court at Patna & Masulipatnam.

→ He seperated judicial powers from District Majistrate (seperation of Powers)
(Cornwallis code)

→ European judges appointment

Therefore, he laid the foundation of administrative convinience for further developments of British Raj

5. भारत की हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय नदी प्रणालियों के विकास, स्वरूप और भू-आकृति विज्ञान संबंधी विशेषताओं के बीच तुलना करने के साथ अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Compare and contrast the evolution, nature, and geomorphological features of the Himalayan and peninsular river systems of India. (150 words) 10

Himalayas and Peninsular Rivers form the two broad categories of river systems in India.

Himalayan River System.

Formation & nature —

Consequent rivers
↳ after upliftment of himalayas, following the slope created

Antesequent rivers → existing before himalaya formation & flow against the nature of the slope. eg: Indus

Geomorphological nature — Himalayan rivers are steep, form glaciers & fluvial landforms along with deltas in the eastern most end of Bay of Bengal.

They form rapids, waterfalls & produce

great fertile soils in the northern plains.

Peninsular Rivers

→ Peninsular rivers existed since before formation of himalayas.

→ They have less volume density than himalayas & are fed by rain only (& not snowfall through western disturbance)

→ Peninsular rivers — form bad land topography (eg. Chambal) deltas in the east (Kaveri, Mahanadi), waterfalls (eg. Shivsamudram).

Therefore, the proposed Inter-linking of river project will help fulfill the deficit of one from other.

6. दुर्लभ मृदा तत्त्व (REE) क्या हैं? उनके वैश्विक वितरण पर चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10
   What are Rare Earth Elements (REEs)? Discuss their global distribution. (150 words) 10

Rare Earth Elements are elements mined from the Earth which are different than conventional minerals, important for their properties, weight & conduction and in great demand for modern day technologies like semi-conductors, nuclear energy, batteries etc. Their distribution is sporadic and are not as easily found as conventional minerals & elements.
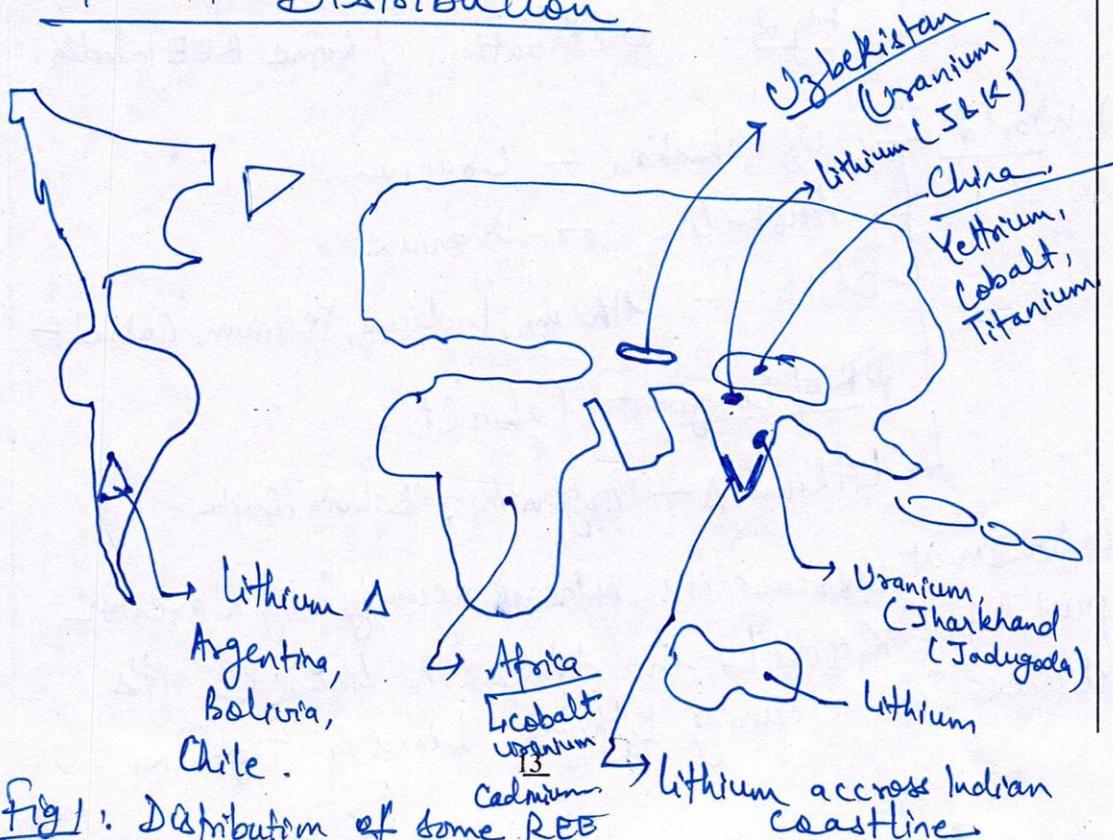
Global Distribution

Uzbekistan (uranium)
Lithium (J&K)
China, Yettrium, Cobalt, Titanium.
Lithium Δ Argentina, Bolivia, Chile.
Africa L cobalt uranium Cadmium
Uranium (Jharkhand) (Jadugoda)
Lithium
Lithium accross Indian coastline

fig1. Distribution of some REE

Global Distribution of REE

1) **India** — Lithium — Found in J&K
   - Uranium — Jadugouda in Jharkhand
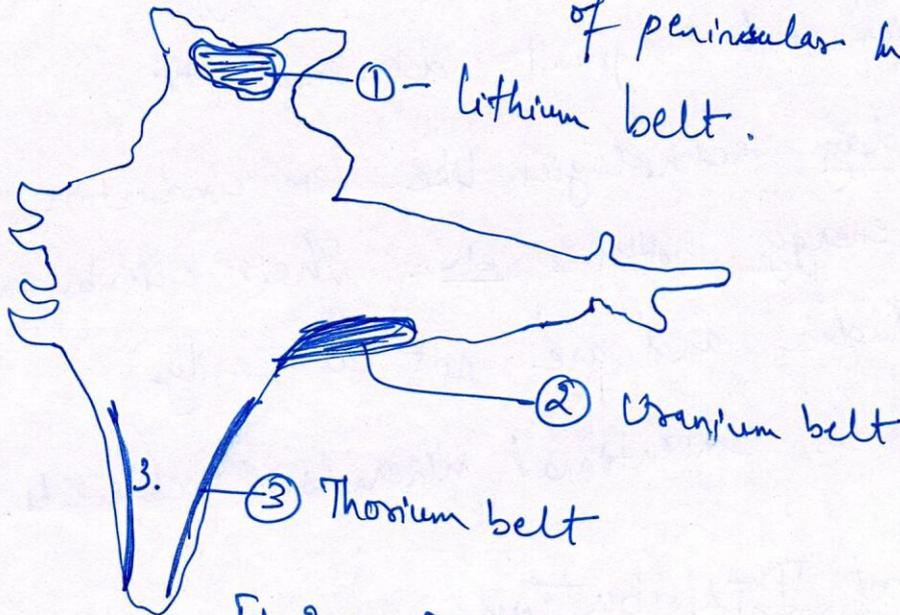   - Thorium — across coastal sands of peninsular India.

① — Lithium belt.

② — Uranium belt

3. ③ Thorium belt

Fig 2 : Distribution of some REE in India.

2) **World** — Uzbekistan — Uranium.
   - Australia — Uranium
   - China — Lithium, Indium, Yetthrium, Cobalt
   - DR of Congo — Cobalt.
   - Lithium △ — Argentina, Bolivia, Chile

India must increase it's mineral security by a greater push to KABIL in Africa on lines of it's success in securing lithium blocs in Argentina.

14

7. शील्ड ज्वालामुखी, मिश्रित ज्वालामुखी और ज्वालामुखी कुंड (Calderas) की विशेषताओं की तुलना कीजिये।
(150 शब्द) 10

Compare the characteristics of shield volcanoes, composite volcanoes, and calderas.
(150 words) 10

Volcanoes are natural vents that emit magma / lava along with other pyroclastic materials. They provide detailed information about the magma beneath by the type of volcanoes ~~formed~~ formed.

Shield Volcano

→ Slow, less viscous and less acidic magma is brought to the surface of the earth.

→ It forms a step liked structure due to layering of lava over one another, forming rich black soil like in Deccan Plains of India.

→ Slope is not very steep, lava flows well.
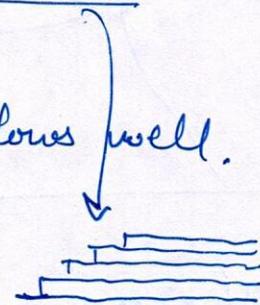

Fig 1 : Shield volcano - lava flowing

Fig 2 formation of traps (steps)

15

Composite Volcano

→ High, mountaneous volcanos with steep slope,
→ They burst with an explosion.
→ Lava is highly acidic & viscous

eg: Mount fuji

Fig 3 - Composite Volcano

Calderas

→ Calderas are also high slope volcanoes with highly acidic & viscous lava.

→ They have a depression in the centre due to collapse of top of volcano under it's weight during an explosion
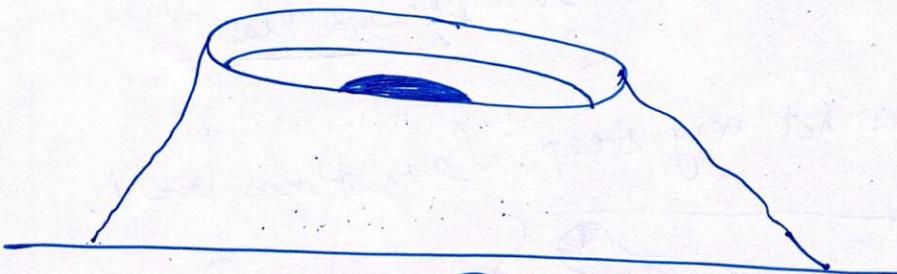

Fig 4: Caldera.

Therefore, study of various volcanoes. can help better our Studies of interior of the earth.

16

8. "जाति विकसित हो रही है, विलुप्त नहीं हो रही है।" समकालीन भारत में जाति के एक सामाजिक संस्था से राजनीतिक और आर्थिक संस्था में परिवर्तन पर चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

"Caste is evolving, not disappearing." Discuss the transformation of caste from a social to a political and economic institution in contemporary India. (150 words) 10

Caste is both, a major socio-economic-political fault line in Indian society as well as a major community binding factor in India.

Political scientists like Prof Ashutosh Jha believe that caste is evolving in it's nature instead of disappearing, as was intended. by transformating itself.

Transformation of Caste

↳ 1) Earlier caste used to be more of a social phenomenon but due to Mandal politics and reservation (u/A 15,16) in educational institutes, govt. jobs & legislature, it has converted itself into a socio-political-economic institution.

→ Various demands for reservation — like Vokkaligas in Karnataka. — empowered by Caste

→ Caste Panchayats have taken to agitation leadership — as a changed role. ↓ for reservation

→ Caste Coalitions like Muslim & Yadavs in UP & Kshatriya, Harijan, Adivasi, Muslims (KHAM) in Gujarat have allied themselves to share power. (though inherently unstable)

→ Various groups like Aggarwal Sabha & Mahajan Sabha offer intra group credit & matrimonial services.

→ Race for backwardness — Desanskritisation — For attaining benefits eg: Maratha reservation agitation.

Therefore, the purpose of reservation to end Caste related disabilities have instead ignited a race for caste consolidation in newer forms.

9. वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय समाज में संपत्ति की विषमता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

How has globalisation influenced wealth disparity in Indian society? Discuss with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

India opened it's market to the world in LPG reforms of 1991, thereby taking to global neo-liberal policy stand.

It has refered to both, expanded middle class opportunities but has ~~created~~ wealth disparities as well. ⌐ further fueled ⌐

Influence of Globalisation on wealth disparity

1) Oxfam Report states that 1% of population (elites) hold over 40% of India's wealth.

2) India has become the 4th largest GDP in the world but with a per capita income of only around $2600-2800.

3) Niti Aayog's report on migration states that while poor are migrating from village to cities, rich urbans have a grown tendency to migrate from cities to abroad (for education & work).

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।
(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

4) Globalisation has opened avenues for
skilled labour in India (service sector)_
this has led to increased disparity with
semi-skilled & unskilled labour who take
on informal sector & self-employment.

→ 5) India's lack of manufacturing sector has
added fuel to wealth disparity of
unskilled labour.

→ 6) Credit has been easily available to
formal sector employees rather than
informal — increased wealth disparity

Therefore globalisation has had a dual
effect on Indian economic structure,
with increasing wealth disparity but also
increased opportunities for an educated
person to lift from the shackles of poverty

10. "भारत में पंथनिरपेक्षता केवल एक संवैधानिक आदर्श नहीं बल्कि एक सामाजिक आवश्यकता है"। व्याख्या कीजिये।

(150 शब्द) 10

"Secularism in India is not just a constitutional ideal but a societal necessity". Explain.

(150 words) 10

Secularism was added to Preamble in the 42nd amendment Act, 1976. Even Before that, it was |implicitly present|

→ Right to freedom of religion
(U/A 21, 25, 26, 27, 28)

→ Right against discrimination (U/A 15, 16.)

|Secularism in India as a societal need|

→ India is a highly diverse secular society with being a birthland to many religions like Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism. Even other religions like Islam, Judaism, Christianity & Parsis are found in significant number in India

→ It becomes more important for such a diverse society like India to make it's minority feel safe & empowered.

↳ Indian value of secularism (+ve secularism) gives opportunity to of state assistance for development of religions, much needed for those who can not otherwise do due to lack of number.

↳ Even politically, each state has the freedom to choose it's minorities, signifying federalism in a secularism identification.

[eg] Hindus are in majority in India But in minority in Punjab state.

Supreme Court with it's <u>S.R Bommai Case Judgement</u> has put an end to all ideological debates by highlighting secularism as a Basic feature of the constitution.

11. "अफ्रीका का उपनिवेशीकरण जितना आर्थिक उद्देश्यों का परिणाम था, उतना ही अंतर-यूरोपीय प्रतिद्वंद्विता का भी।" समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

"The colonization of Africa was as much a product of inter-European rivalry as it was of economic motives." Critically analyze. (250 words) 15
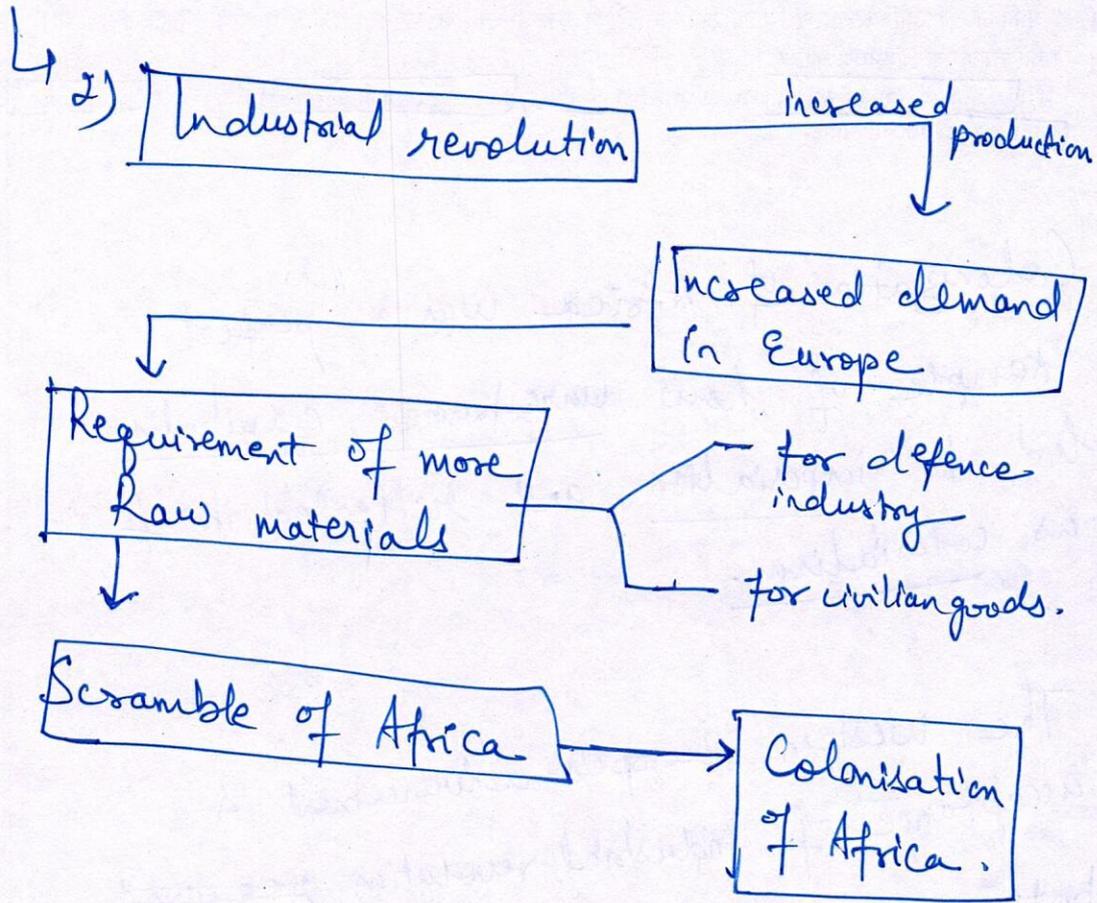
Colonization of Africa was a perfect example of how unrestrained capitalism led to imperialism and reflected itself as colonialism.

The western Europe's advancement & acceptance of Industrial revolution ~~required~~ provided for both economic ~~and~~ motives & inter-European rivalry for colonization of Africa.

→1) Beggar thy neighbour policy in Europe. and Insecurity dilemma led to the scramble of Africa among major European powers in pursuit of equitably dividing resources (as Africa was looked at) among themselves.

2)

Industrial revolution ──── increased production

↓

Increased demand in Europe

↓

Requirement of more Raw materials ──┬── for defence industry
                                    └── for civilian goods.

↓

Scramble of Africa ──────→ Colonisation of Africa.

3) Rivalries of major nations like Spain & portugal, UK & France and also late arrivals of Germany & Belgium for not domination of Europe reflected in their quest for domination of more & more colonies including Africa.

4) Economic policies of imperial preferences & discriminating protection let western

European nations use Africa as mere providers of raw materials ~~in~~ for ~~the~~ factories of Europe & slaves for plantations
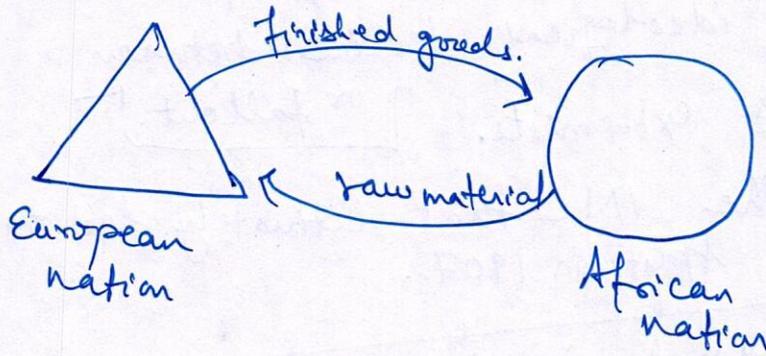
The remenants of European economic policies at the cost of humanism is still relevant ~~as~~ in the dirty shape undertaken by diamond industry in Africa with nearly 1 death for every two diamonds mined. This was continued even after independence but was started by Britain.
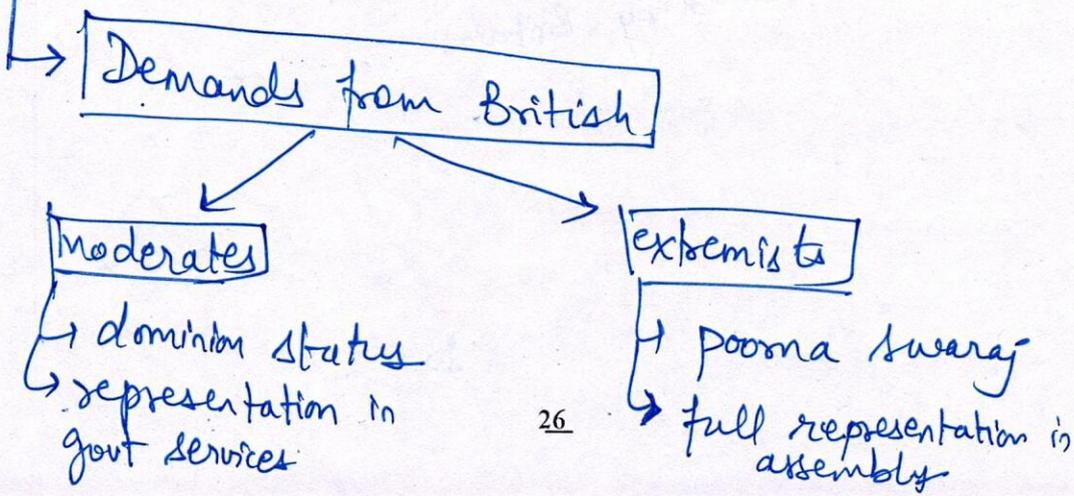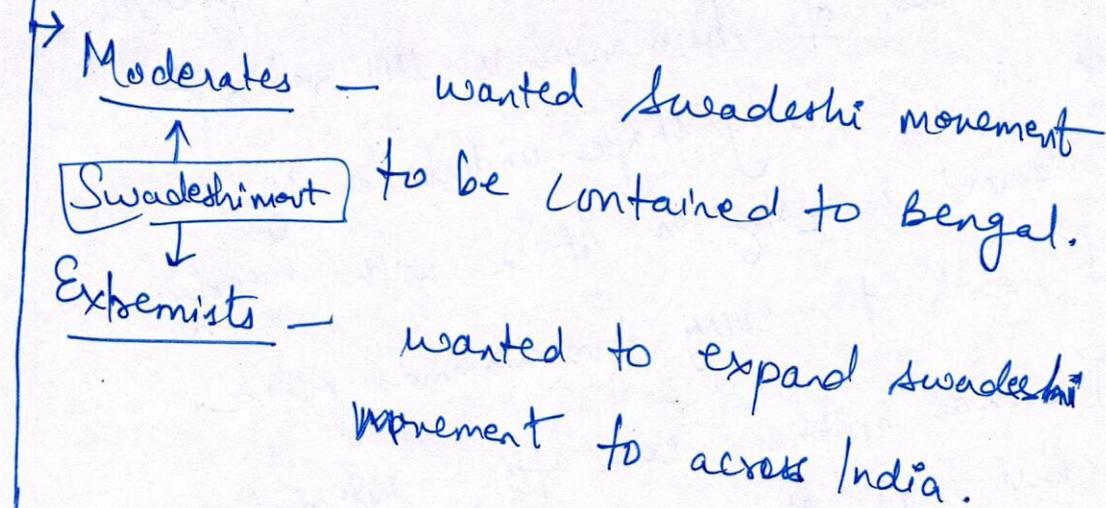
12. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कॉन्ग्रेस के अंदर उन वैचारिक और रणनीतिक तनावों का परीक्षण कीजिये, जिसके कारण वर्ष 1907 में कॉन्ग्रेस का विभाजन हुआ। (250 शब्द) 15

Examine the ideological and strategic tensions within the Indian National Congress that led to the 1907 split. (250 words) 15

The Swadeshi Movement of 1905-06 led to an ideological decline ∨ between Moderates & extremists. [or fallout.] within the INC that ultimately led to Surat split in 1907.

The ideological & Strategic tensions within INC were as follows.

→ Moderates — wanted Swadeshi movement [Swadeshi mart] to be Contained to Bengal.

Extremists — wanted to expand Swadeshi movement to across India.

→ Demands from British

Moderates
↳ dominion status
↳ representation in govt services

extremists
↳ poorna swaraj
↳ full representation in assembly

26

↳ **Methods of Raising Concerns to British &**
Consciousness of Indians

Moderates → **extremists**

↳ prayers, petitions Constitutional means

↳ extra-constitutional means.

↳ direct ideological challenge to British.

↳ Movements, Swadeshi, slogans,

During 1906-07, Strategic tensions

↳ **Want of President Elect & location of meeting**

Moderates

↳ Wanted

Rash Behari Ghose

↳ wanted to keep location of meeting outside ~~Bombay~~ Maharashtra so that Tilak can't be made president

Extremists wanted

either Tilak or Lala Lajpat Rai

27

as it can't take place in home state of President.

Hence Rash Behari Ghose won the election & 1907 meeting was held at Surat

↳ leading to a split between INC between moderates & extremists.

The split was later reversed by the Lucknow pact.

Both moderates & extremists promoted welfare of Indians and prepared a base for further movements on INC platforms by raising mass consciousness, but unfortunately couldn't recognise merits of each other in the begining.

13. चर्चा कीजिये कि पानीपत का तीसरा युद्ध 18वीं सदी की भारतीय राजनीति में किस प्रकार एक निर्णायक मोड़ साबित हुआ ?

(250 शब्द) 15

Discuss how the Third Battle of Panipat marked a turning point in 18th-century Indian politics?

(250 words) 15

The third Battle of Panipat was fought between the forces of Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali for the control of Delhi and defence against raids from NW frontiers of India.

It marked a turning point in 18th century as:

1) 3rd battle of Panipat did not mark who will rule India, but rather who would not.

→ It weakened Marathas beyond repair.
→ Abdali went back to Afghanistan
→ British were left as most eligible contestants for political control of India.
→ Mughal authority was already under suzerinity of Marathas which lost the war.

29

4α) It gave further rise to fragmented polity in 18th century India.

→ Breakage of independent states from Mughal notional control in the north 🦋

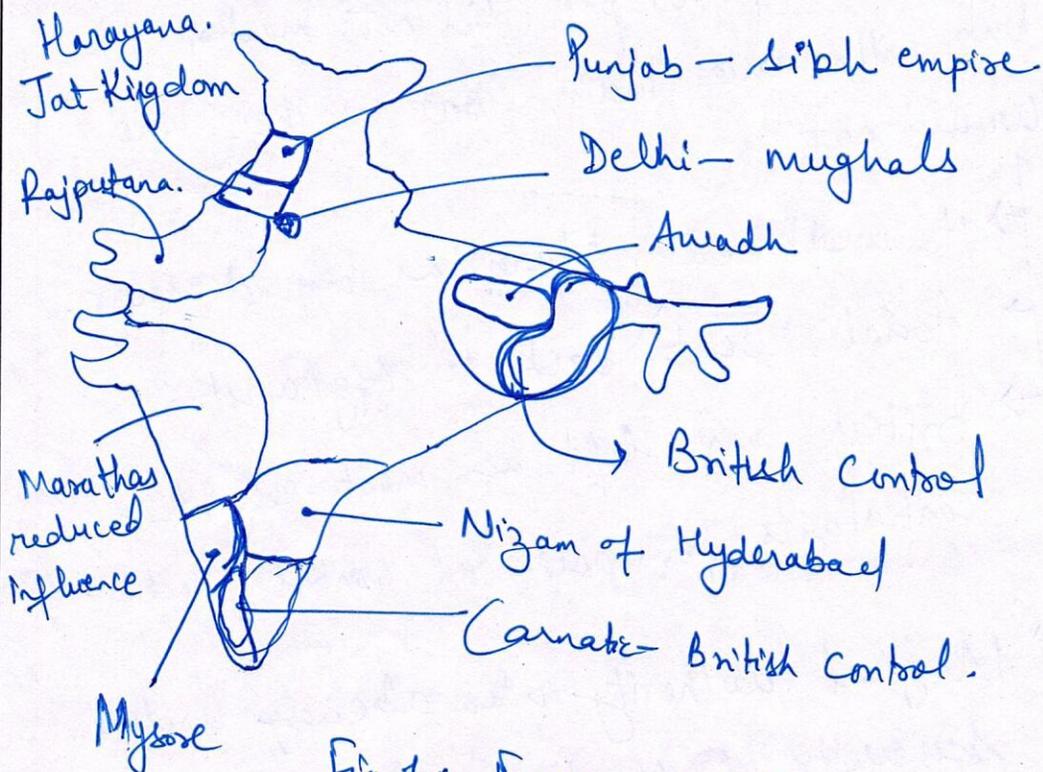↳ emboldened Nizam of Hyderabad, 🦋 Mysore & English in the south

Harayana. Jat Kingdom

Rajputana.

Punjab — Sikh empire

Delhi — mughals

Awadh

Marathas reduced influence

British Control

Nizam of Hyderabad

Carnatic — British Control.

Mysore

Fig 1: Fragmented Polity in India in 18th century

30

3) With respect to patronage to art, architecture & industries — large patrons lost influence and regional art & architecture grew. (eg: Punjab — Guruduwara Architecture

eg: Mysore Palace   eg: Kangra School of painting

4) Deindustrialisation of Indian Industries due to lost patronage.

Thus, rotten socio-politico-economic fragmentation of India after 3rd Battle of Panipat gave a perfect chance to British to exert it's influence by solidifying it's place as a political entity by Capturing Mysore, & then Marathas through wars & policies.

14. 19वीं सदी के उत्तरार्द्ध में जातिगत भेदभाव तथा लैंगिक असमानता के समाधान के साथ शिक्षा में आर्य समाज की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Evaluate the Arya Samaj's role in addressing caste discrimination, gender inequality, and education in late 19th-century India. (250 words) 15

Arya Samaj was a Hindu religious organisation founded by Dayanand Saraswati.

It worked for ~~socio-politico~~ social upliftment of all Indians, especially Hindu fold by addressing the fault lines of caste discrimination, gender inequality & education.

Arya Samaj's Role.

→ Against Caste Discrimination.

↳ Push towards equal & humane treatment of all castes among Hindu fold by eliminating requirement of idolism and religious dogmas.

32

⌐ Rationally interpretting religious scriptures on modern lines and disregarding untouchability

→ ☐ Gender Inequality

→ Providing support for widow-remarriage, raising voice against Sati,

→ Providing educational opportunity to girls through it's school & colleges arm.

↳ By allowing women to take part in scripture reading, havans and other activities of the organisation.

→ ☐ Education.

↳ By opening educational institutions & combining religious education with modern education.

33

→ Opening DAV schools & colleges for both boys & girls.

↳ Gurukul Aom —— Lala Hardayal

School & College Aom —— Lala Lajpat Rai

Lala Hansraj

(eg: Hansraj College)

Therefore, Arya Samaj played a great role in social empowerment & emancipation of Indians, especially the downtrodden and women by targetting socio-economic backwardness of Indian social life.

34

15. भारत में मृदा निर्माण को नियंत्रित करने वाले प्रमुख कारकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिये तथा देश भर में पाई जाने वाली किन्हीं तीन विविध मृदा प्रकारों की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Evaluate the major factors controlling soil formation in India and describe the characteristics of any three diverse soil types found across the country. (250 words) 15
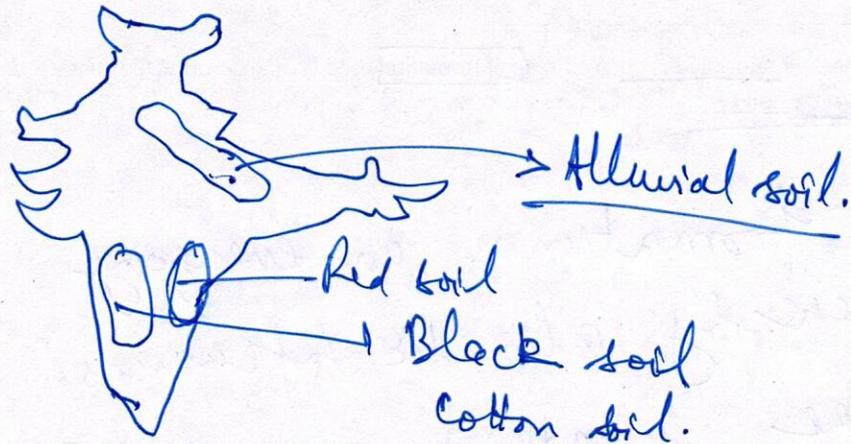
Soil formation is an ongoing process. by climatic influences like weathering, erosion & deposition.

Factors Controlling soil formation

1) Climate — rainfall
temperature
latitude — sun rays

2). Microorganisms — for fertility of soil

3) Nature of parent rock.

4) Nutritional factor of soil — by bacterias etc.

→ Alluvial soil.

Red soil

Black soil
Cotton soil.

Black Soil

→ cotton production.

→ Quality

→ drought — cracks

→ rain — soft

→ formed due to lava.

Red Soil

↳ infertile — due to leaching

↳ Andhra region

Alluval soil → very fertile
↳ by river sedimentation.

16. "भारत में ऑटोमोबाइल उद्योग का विकास नीतिगत प्रेरणा और स्थानिक आकर्षण के बीच परस्पर क्रिया का एक उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण है।" भारत में ऑटोमोबाइल केंद्रों के विकास को प्रभावित करने वाले भौगोलिक, आर्थिक और अवसंरचनात्मक कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

"The development of the automobile industry in India is a classic case of the interplay between policy push and locational pull". Discuss the geographical, economic, and infrastructural factors influencing the growth of automobile hubs in India. (250 words) 15

Automobile Industry in India has taken shape of a thriving giant with not just a huge domestic market but export orientation as well, with many players like Mahindra, Tata, Ashok Leyland, Maruti and more.

It is a classic case of policy push & location pull.

Policy Push — LPG reforms, allowing FDI and joint ventures in automobile, inviting various foreign brands like Hyundai and JV of Maruti-Suzuki.

38

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।
(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

- Locational Pull → location of India in the middle of South Asia and on the export route sea lane.

- Area around Manesar (Harayana), Neemrana (Rajasthan), Vehicle Factory Jabalpur (MP) and now in Sonipat (Harayana) have served as locational pulls due to flat lands, available land acquisition, skilled work force & connecting highways

→ Geographical factors — India's location in South Asia as a prominent me for export orientation

Fig 1: location of automobile sector

Fig 2

export oriented location — to Europe, fourth Asia & SE Asia.

Economic factors → → Huge Indian domestic market

→ Cheaper currency & labour wages in India — perfect for Japanese & Korean companies like Hyundai & Suzuki to set up manufacturing plants in India.

Infrastructural factors → well established railway lines (addition of dedicated freight corridor) highway systems (with addition of golden Quadrilateral) and ports for export orientation.

Thus, Indian automobile sector has developed due to an amalgamation of various such factors, further policy reforms are now required to let Indian companies like Mahindra & Tata become global names through PLI, DLI & Make In India.

17. मध्य-महासागरीय कटक क्या हैं ? उनके निर्माण और सागरीय अधस्तल के विस्तार को समझने में उनके महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

What are mid-oceanic ridges? Discuss their formation and significance in understanding sea-floor spreading. (250 words) 15

Mid Oceanic Ridges are hill-like features where volcanic activity takes place in between, often leading to formation of new landmass under phenomenon of sea floor spreading.
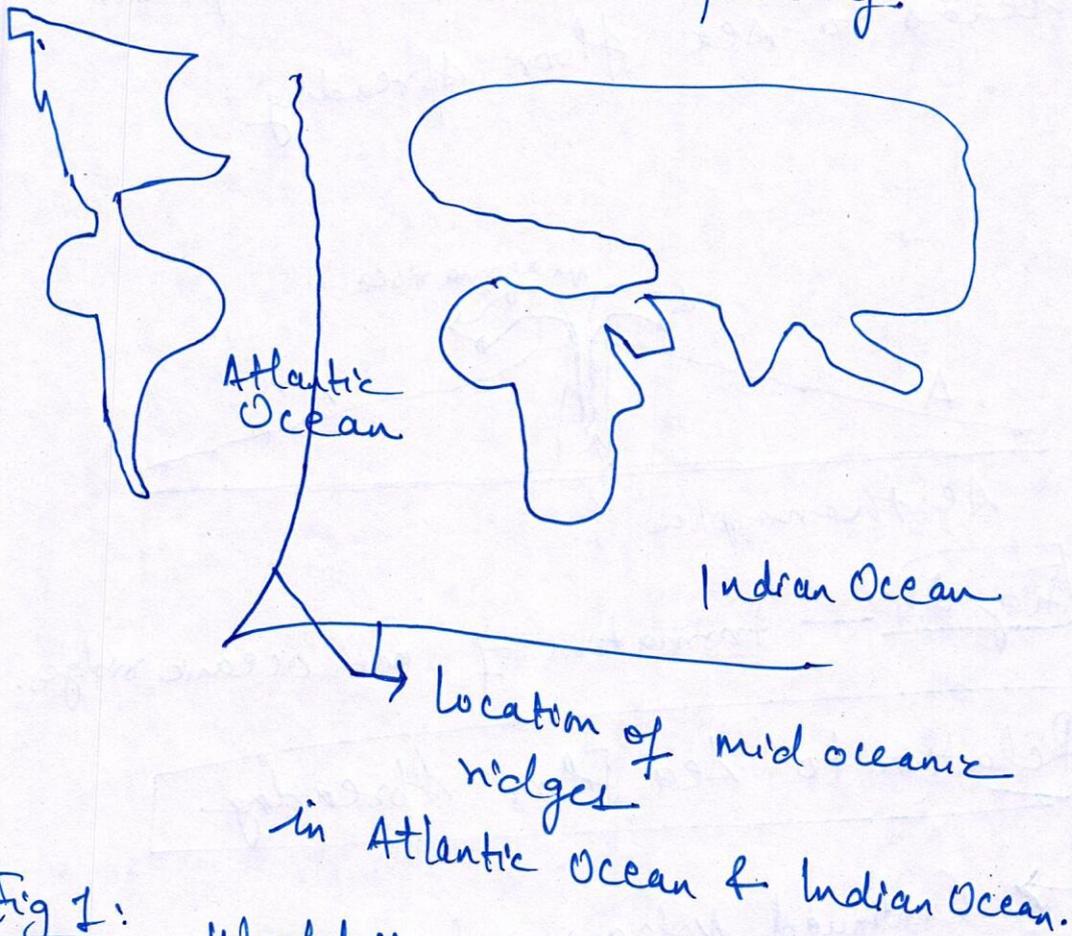

Atlantic Ocean

Indian Ocean

→ Location of mid oceanic ridges in Atlantic Ocean & Indian Ocean.

Fig 1: World Map with depiction of Mid Oceanic Ridges.

Formation of Mid Oceanic Ridges

1) It is formed due to volcanic activity, dividing itself into two parts, towards both sides of volcano at the sea bed.

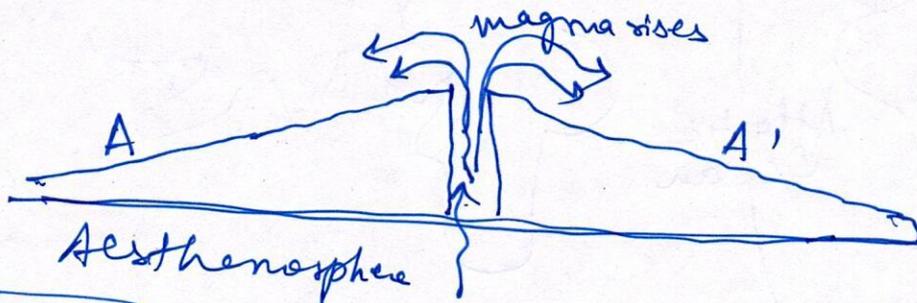2) Continuous volcanic activity leads to formation of sea floor, & it's expansion leads to sea floor spreading.

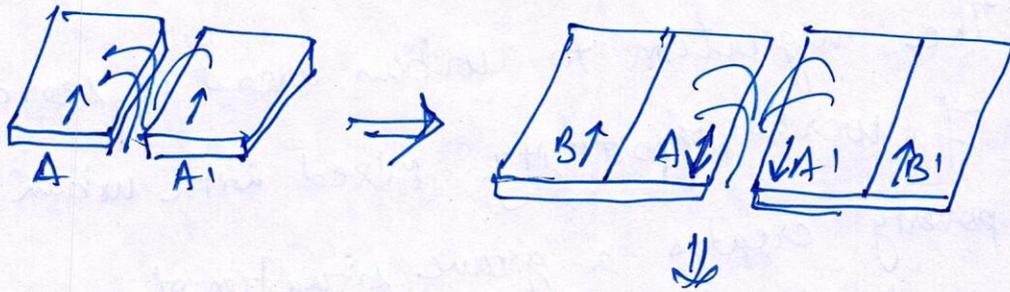Fig 2] — Formation of mid oceanic ridges.

Relation to Sea Floor Spreading

→ Continued volcanic ridge creates ~~south~~ land, that is pushed towards either side of the ridge, and land getting

subsumed back into earth at the opposite plate boundary.

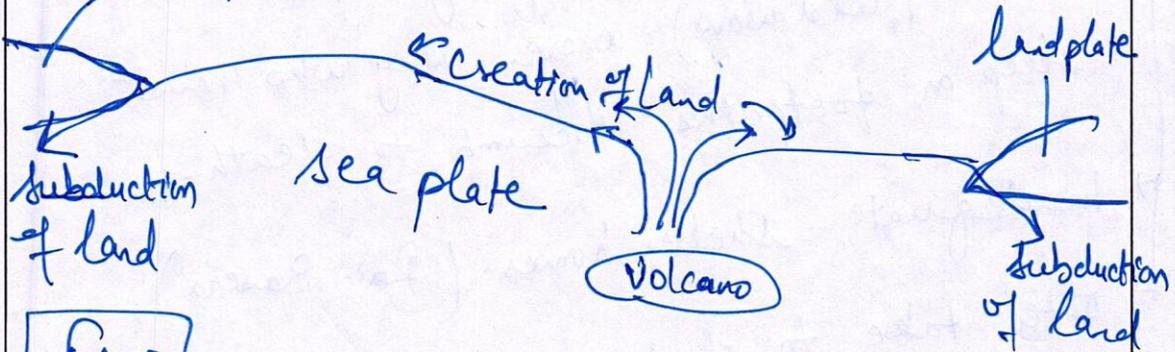Sea floor spreading — from mid oceanic ridges.

Fig 2 - Mechanism

land plate

fig 3 → ea Creation of & subduction of ocean surface land!

Therefore, sea floor spreading study at mid oceanic ridge locations furthered the study of continental drift.

18. शहरी आवासहीनता अक्सर निर्धनता का एक अनदेखा पहलू रहा है। इसके कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिये और इस संदर्भ में PMAY (शहरी) जैसी योजनाओं की प्रभावकारिता का आकलन कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Urban homelessness is often an overlooked dimension of poverty. Discuss its causes and assess the efficacy of schemes like PMAY (Urban) in this context. (250 words) 15

The migration to urban areas in search of work opportunity mixed with urban poverty creates a grave situation of urban homelessness.

> **Urban Homelessness as an overlooked dimension.**

→ The problem is often highlighted in winters (cold wave) where many who must sleep on footpaths succumb to death.

→ Inadequate shelter homes (Rain Basera)

→ often take to footpaths, understorey of bridges & flyovers and other public spaces, leading to cluttering, squatter temporary settlements (Jhuggis) and petty crime increase (indirect influence)

Various government schemes such as PMAY have been launched by government to target Urban homelessness.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

↳ was launched in 2014 under Housing for All programme of Govt under Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

↳ It has been extended further ~~it to~~ in it's second phase of developments.

↳ Eligible beneficiaries will either get a 28 to 35 sq·m housing apartment or money in installments to construct their own house (·with pucca toilet)

↳ geo-tagging & photo uploading of stages of construction to ensure transparency.

Efficacy

→ more than 1 crore homes have been constructed ~under~ PMAY urban.

→ Recently, PM Modi handed over Swabhiman Apartments to eastrodile Jhuggi residents of Delhi.

Challenges

→ resistance of Jhuggi & homeless to shift to apartments

→ sub-letting of apartments & going back to squatters & jhuggi's.

→ Untimely release of funds.

→ lack of transparency & efficient implementation

Way forward

→ Paperless inspection + Random on site visit.

→ Legal backing against sub-letting of houses.

→ awareness — link with pride.

PMAY is therefore a great step to solve homelessness but it must be time bound & assertive to not let people fall back to jhuggis.

46

19. "प्रवासन महिलाओं को अलग-अलग तरह से प्रभावित करता है।" भारत में आंतरिक और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासन के लैंगिक आयामों का विश्लेषण कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15
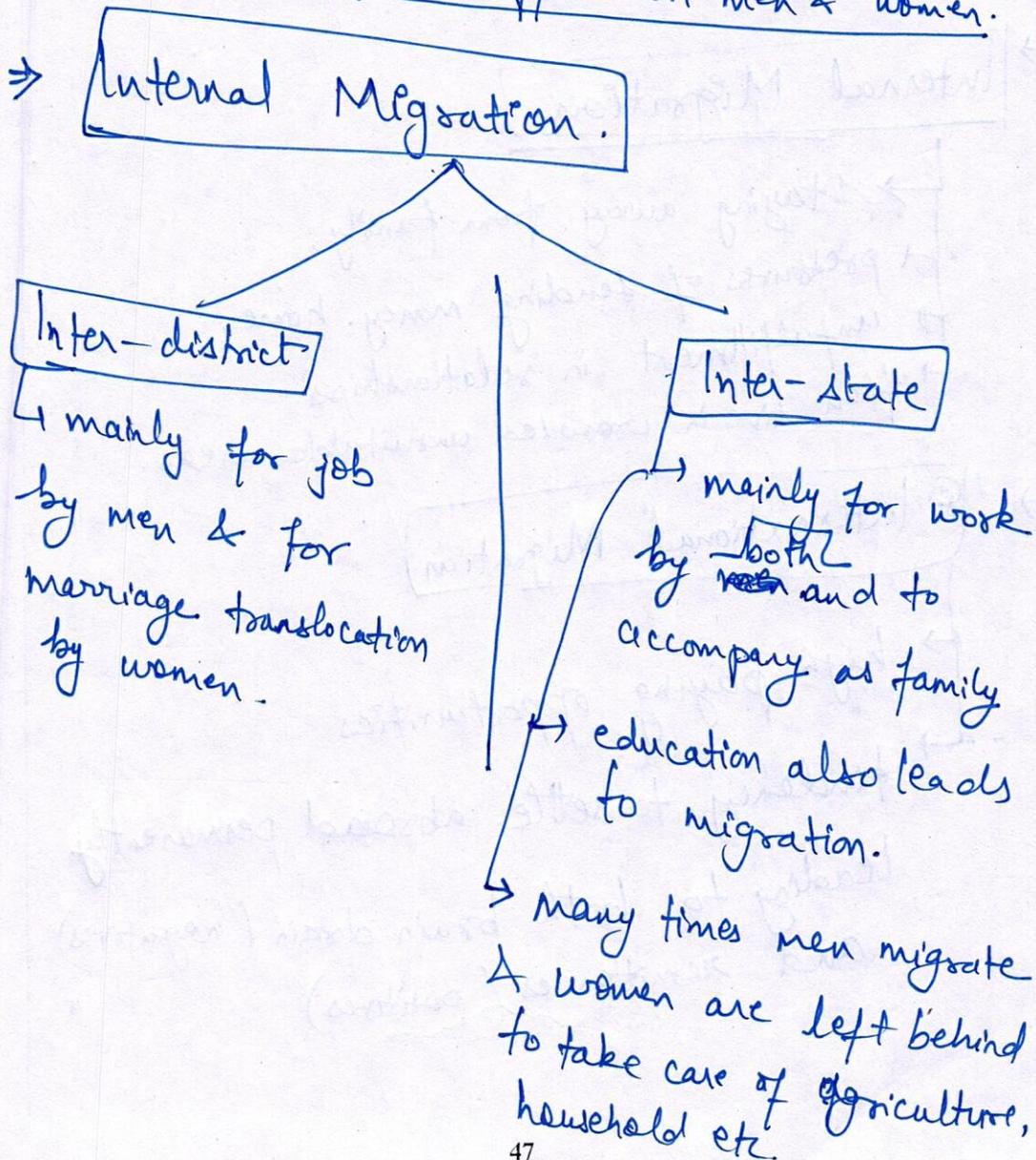
"Migration affects women differently." Analyze the gendered dimensions of both internal and international migration in India. (250 words) 15

Migration in India takes form of Inter-district, Inter-state & International migration for work, education & marriage.

It has very different affects on men & women.

⇒ Internal Migration.

Inter-district
↳ mainly for job by men & for marriage translocation by women.

Inter-state
↳ mainly for work by both and to accompany as family
↳ education also leads to migration.
↳ many times men migrate & women are left behind to take care of agriculture, household etc.

47

International Migration

↳ for education (usually higher education)
by upper middle class & upper class

↳ & for work by skilled workforce.

Effect on Males

→ Internal Migration.

→ Staying away from family,
↳ pressures of sending money home,
↳ unfulfillment in relationships.
↳ often live in crowded unsuitable areas.

→ @ International Migration

→ high paying opportunities

↳ tendency to settle abroad permanently
leading to both brain drain (negatives)
and remittances (positives)

Effect on Females

Internal Migration

→ Feminisation of agriculture & poverty as females are left behind to take care of fields

→ Feminisation of poverty — as females are paid less for same work.

→ work as househelp & other informal sector

International Migration

→ high paying jobs.

→ often leave their careers for husband's job.

→ tendency to settle abroad.

Therefore, Migration is a double-edged sword, needed to be tackled by decentralisation of development & job opportunities.

20. "विविधता भारत की कमज़ोरी नहीं, बल्कि सभ्यतागत शक्ति है।" बढ़ते सामाजिक तनावों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में मूल्यांकन कीजिये कि भारत की पारंपरिक सामाजिक संरचनाएँ विविधता में एकता को किस प्रकार बनाए रखती हैं। (250 शब्द) 15
"Diversity is not a weakness but a civilizational strength of India." In the light of rising social tensions, evaluate how India's traditional societal frameworks maintain unity amidst diversity. (250 words) 15

India's diversity was often considered as a weakness and to be the reason of balkanisation of India into many nations (Churchill's view)

However the same diversity has acted as India's strength and India has been thriving since 75 years of independence.

However there are occasional social tensions like communal tensions and inter-caste tensions in India

eg. recently, Nuh in Harayana (Hindu-Muslim) ethnic riots
→ Hindu-Muslim riots after partition.
→ Hindu - Sikh riots post Indira Gandhi's assassination.

However India's societal traditional frameworks help maintain unity amidst diversity

1) Religious Institutions — like Guruduaras provide langar for all irrespective of religion, caste, gender.

2) India's deep rooted aspects of 'Daan'
   → various Bhandaras distributing food, clothes etc for all.

3) Various Institutions like Isha foundation, Art of Living foundation — help to arrange charitable hospital drives & healthcheckups for all.

4) India's many festivals — are celebrated by all irrespective of communal divide

PTO →

eg: 15th August ⎤ Kite Flying by all.
Teej
Basant Panchami ⎦ sense of
unity.

eg: Navratri celebration in Gujarat by
Hindus & Muslims alike.

eg: Basant Panchami celebrations at
Nizzamuddin Dargah in Delhi.

5) **Schools, Hospitals & Colleges by**
religious trusts or Minorities which
tend to all citizens across religion &
caste divide

eg: DAV schools, St. Stephens' college,

Therefore, the many traditional Indian framework
under normal circumstances maintain unity.
In diversity. It is just a few notorious
elements (who must be controlled), who
try to ignite differences at times.

Space for Rough Work

(रफ कार्य के लिये स्थान)

Space for Rough Work

(रफ कार्य के लिये स्थान)

Space for Rough Work
(रफ कार्य के लिये स्थान)

Space for Rough Work

(रफ कार्य के लिये स्थान)