



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. : 16600 5

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANJALI SHROTRIYA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18/12/21

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

केंद्र
Centre

INDORE

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Shivangini

	<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 वर्जित 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
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

Kakatiya dynasty

↳ Ruled by Rudra-mahadevi
↳ around Capital - Warangal
↳ Port - motupalli

Contemporary of Alauddin Khelji and
Yadavas and Pandiyas

Architecture

↳ Ramappa Temple → UNESCO WHS
↳ interlocking technique

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

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

Bal Gangadhar Tilak → was ^{one of the} the 'Trio' of 'LAL - BAL - PAL' during the extremist phase in Indian national movement. His contributions can be discussed as →

① Spiritual Awakening of masses

- ↳ 'Arctic Vedas' Theory
- ↳ Superiority of Aryan Race
- ↳ Pride among Indians for their Culture and Values which was being considered inferior to western Culture

Instrumental in Social Awakening of masses

② Highlighted True nature of British Rule of exploitation

③ Gave a call for Swaraj → 9000
complete independence from British Rule
↳ "Swaraj is my birthright
& I shall have it"

④ Asserted Supremacy of Indians via:
↳ Ganapati & Shivaji festivals

⑤ Swadeshi movement → actively participated
organised sabhas,
Volunteer Corps

⑥ Literature → Kesari & Maharatta and
awakened masses

⑦ Home Rule League → started in 1915 for
the cause of Self Rule, focused on
Vernacular

⑧ Instrumental in forging Lucknow Pact of
1915

Thus, Tilak's contribution to national
consciousness was immense and gave a
direction to India's national struggle before
the advent of Gandhiji

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)

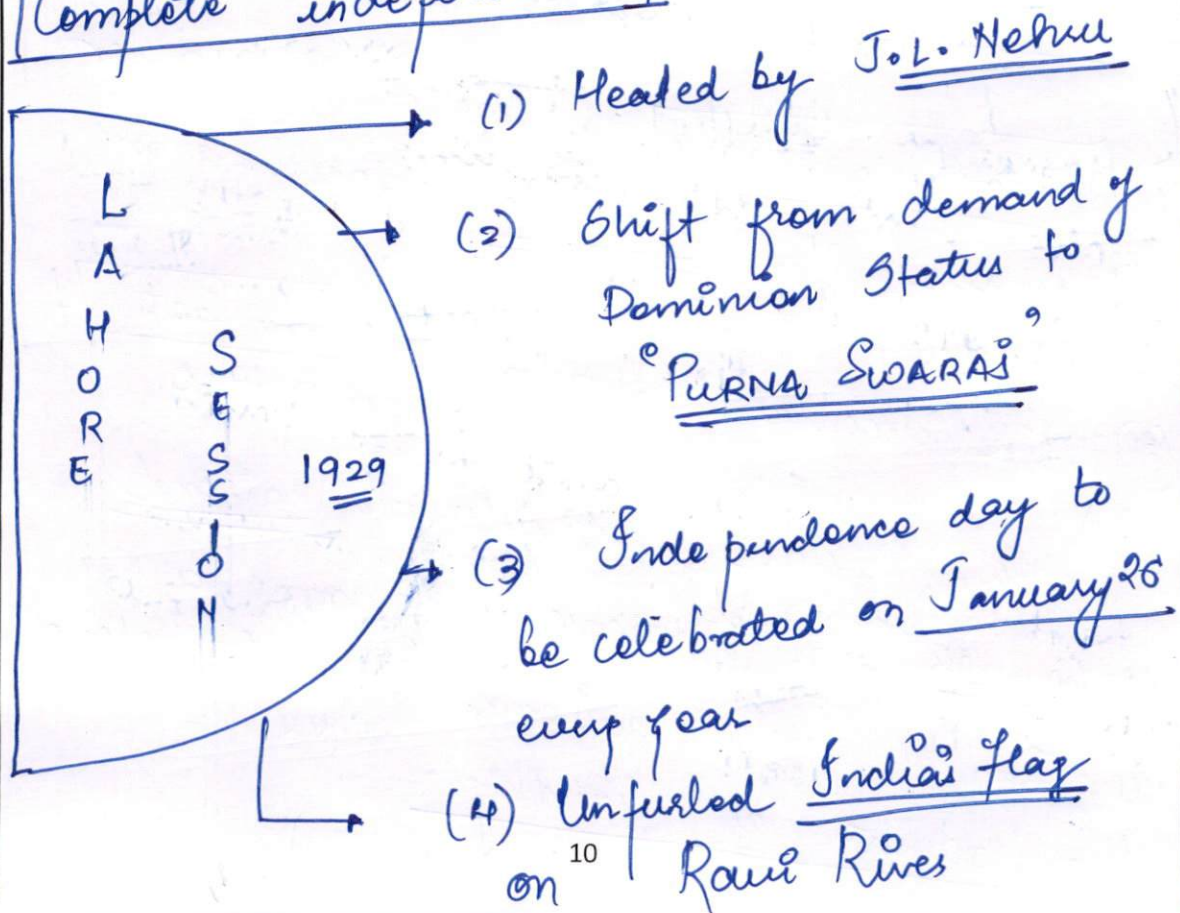
The 1929 Lahore session of Congress shaped the vision for an independent India in many important ways. Explain. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

The era of 1920's was the start of India's rise over Britain, with Non Cooperation movement and coming of the young new leaders like Subash Chandra Bose and J.L. Nehru in struggle

This finally culminated in 1929's and 1930's with [Lahore Session] marking the start of India's demand for [Complete Independence]



Lahore Session

→ (4) If swaraj is not given in an year

Start a Civil disobedience movement

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

The Lahore Session (1929) shaped the vision

1) as no longer now India demanded a
dominion status which was a demand
throughout Non cooperation and Home Rule

2) For 1st time → Complete independence was
demanded

3) Time limit of 1 year given to British
to accept the demand

4) Threat of Civil disobedience showed India's
resolve and determination

5) Brought into lime light the new and
young leaders like : Patel - Bose - Nehru

It was after Lahore Session;
Karachi Session (1931) spelt out the

meaning of swaraj
the struggle and CDM took further

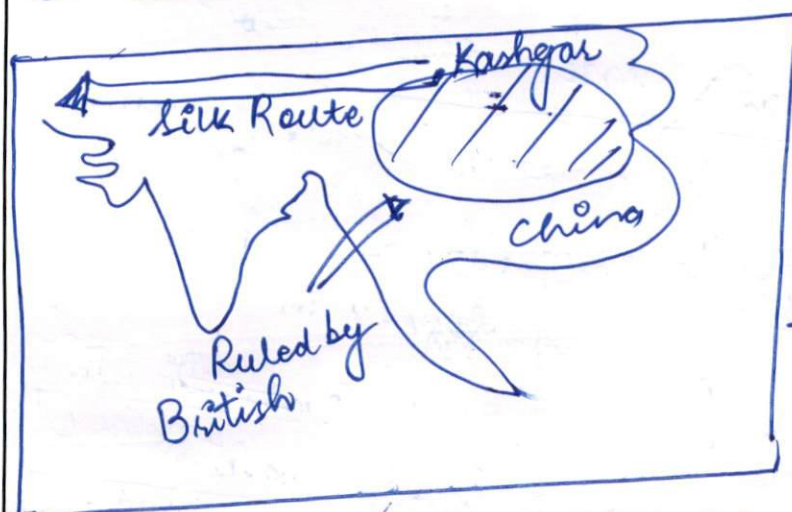
4.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक अनुभवों ने चीन और जापान जैसे देशों को स्वतंत्र और आधुनिक राष्ट्रों के रूप में विकास हेतु व्यापक रूप से भिन्न पथों पर अग्रसर किया। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
 Explain, in what ways, different historical experiences led countries like China and Japan on widely divergent paths to building independent and modern nations. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

China - the ^{new} dominant power today
 and Japan - the old dominant power have shaped their nation building according to their different historical experiences.

① China and its historical experience



→ Was a colony of British Empire

→ Was a part of old Silk Route

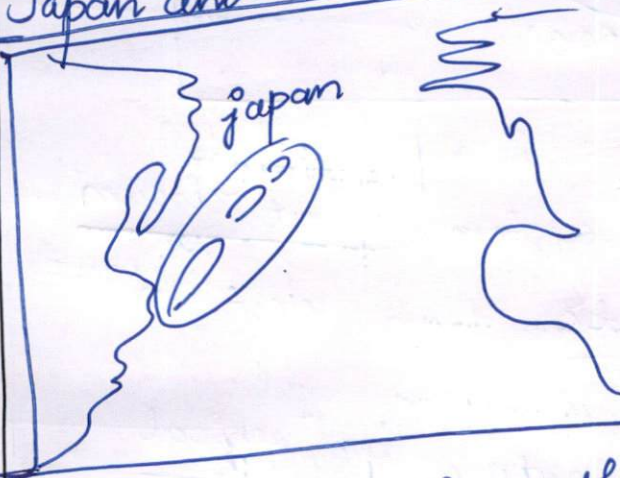
↳ Many Historical Travellers like Hsien Tsang, Fa Hien have spread Buddhism in China

↳ Simla Agreement of 1916 with Tibet, British India and China

China's modern day nation building is influenced by these historical experiences

- ① - ① Strong army, navy and defence to prevent colonisation
- ② Historical experience of Silk Road taking to BRI - OBOR of China today
- ③ Buddhism and Shintoism as soft power tools
- ④ Don't recognise Tibet as sovereign & as a part of China
- ⑤ Historical experience of huge population led to China policy and development of huge manufacturing industry

② Japan and its historical experience →



- ① 'Samurai' rulers
- ② Violence and Aggression
- ③ World War II and Hiroshima Nagasaki attack
- ④ Disaster proneness

Thus, Japan took the path of Non violence to build nation to deter any nuclear war; build up its infrastructure with disaster resilience

5.

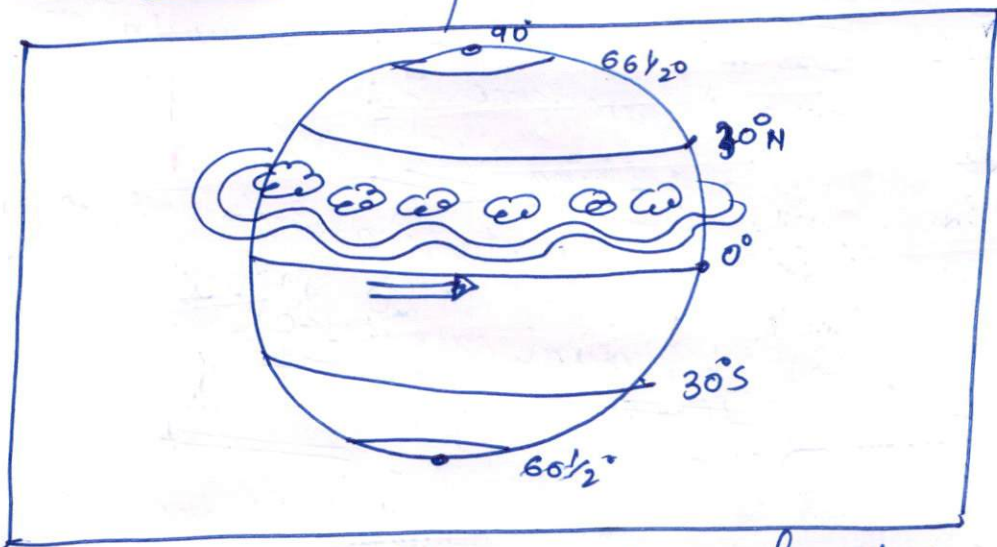
मैडेन-जूलियन ऑसिलेशन क्या है? यह अल-नीनो से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? भारतीय मानसून पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

Indian monsoon is a complex phenomenon affected by different factors which include Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) and El Niño as prominent ones.



Madden-Julian oscillation is a band of clouds, low pressure system that circumnavigates the Earth from West to East.

Essentially, a feature of Tropical latitudes (30°N to 30°S)

↳ 2 phases

Suppressive Phase

low rainfall
30 days

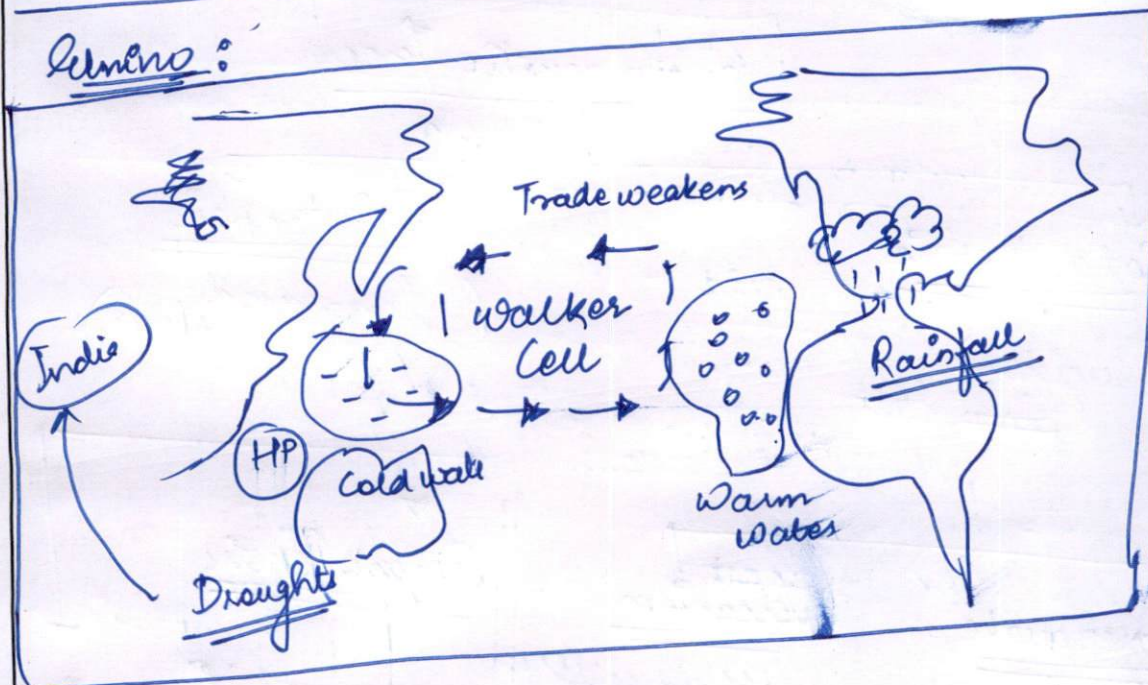
Active phase

High rainfall
60 days

Difference between El-niño & MJO

→ El Niño is a Regional phenomenon	MJO is a global phenomenon
→ Across Pacific Ocean	Across Pacific-Atlantic Indian Ocean
↳ Depression in monsoon	↳ Activates monsoons
↳ Horizontal Circulation	↳ Vertical Circulation

El Niño:



Impact of MJO on monsoon

Since these are bands of clouds, they bring precipitation to the region in which they move. Thus Active phase of MJO over Indian Ocean brings monsoon while active phase over Pacific Ocean delays monsoons.

6.

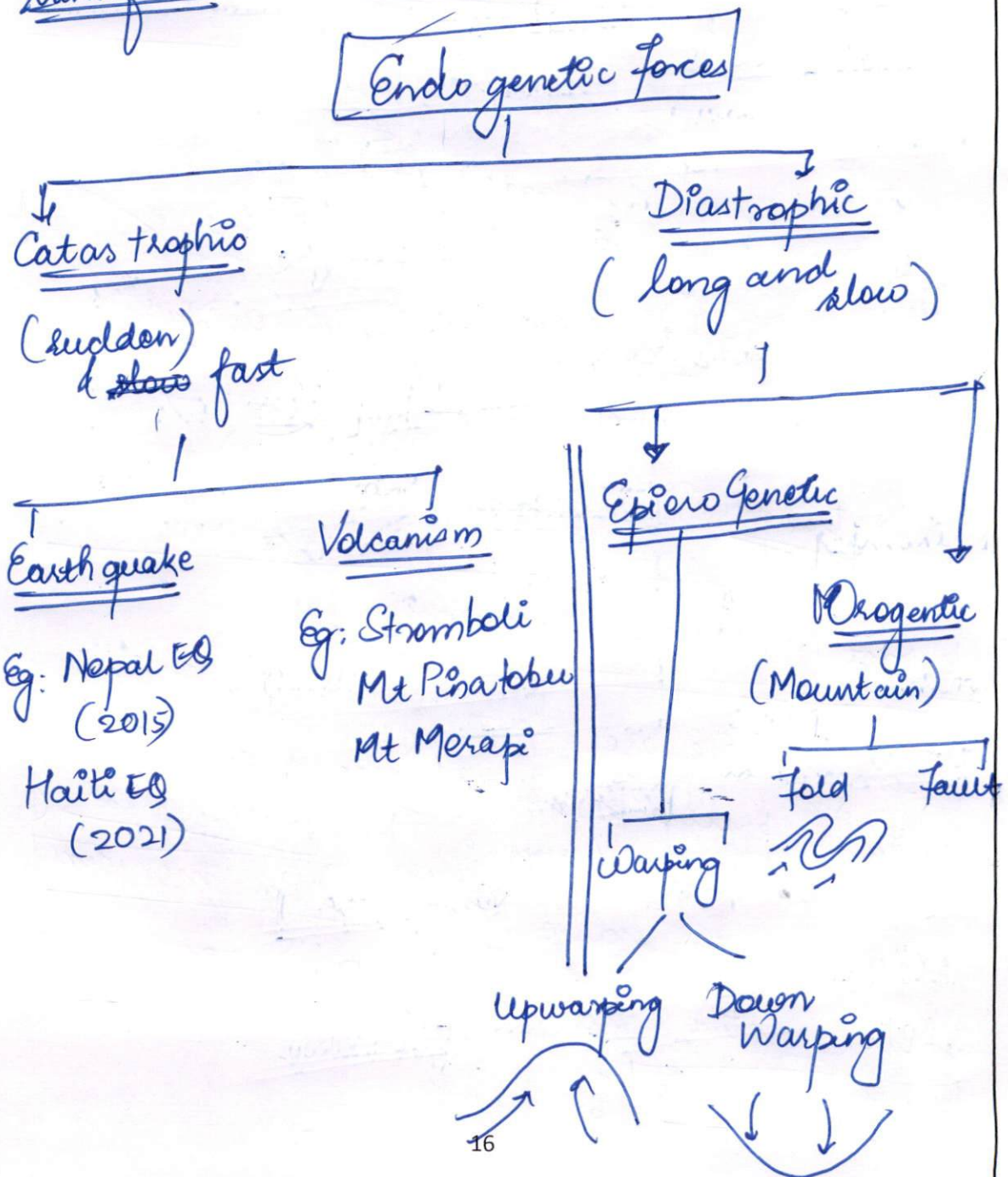
अंतर्जनित बल क्या हैं? उनके प्रकारों पर प्रकाश डालिए और पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न स्थलाकृतियों के निर्माण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Endogenetic Forces are the forces that relate to interior of earth. There are the forces inside of earth's crust that shape landforms.
(magma & lava)



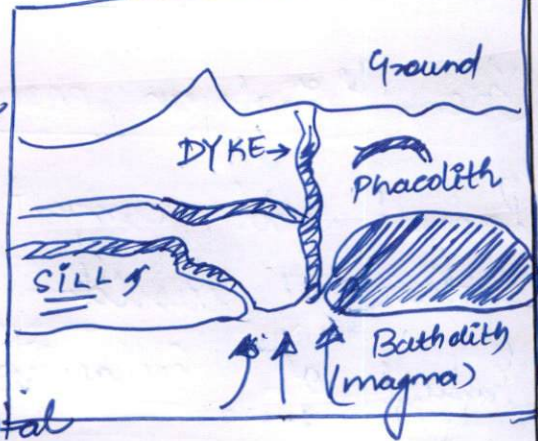
Role in formation of landforms

① Intrusive landforms like:

↳ Batholithic shield formations due to basaltic lava)

↳ Phacolith } Saucer shaped
↳ Lopolith }

↳ Sill & dyke (horizontal & Vertical magma intrusion)



② Mountain building

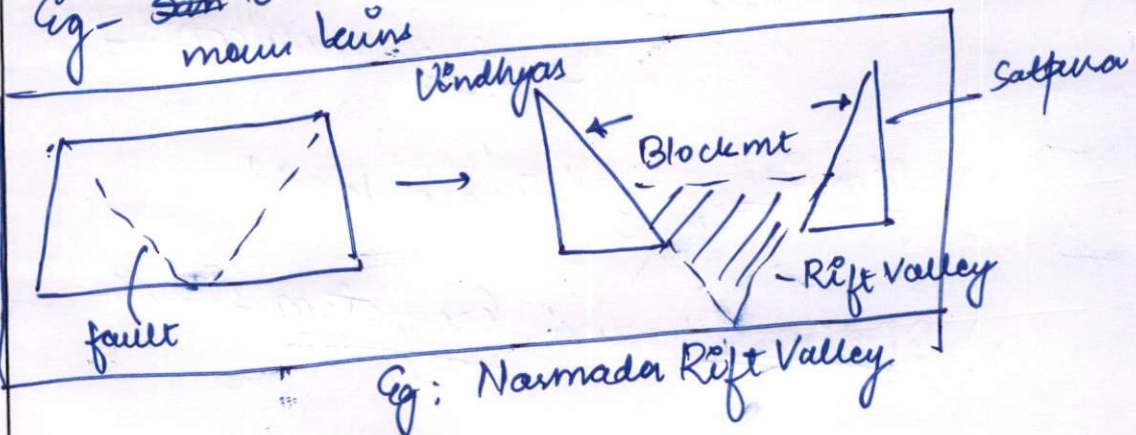
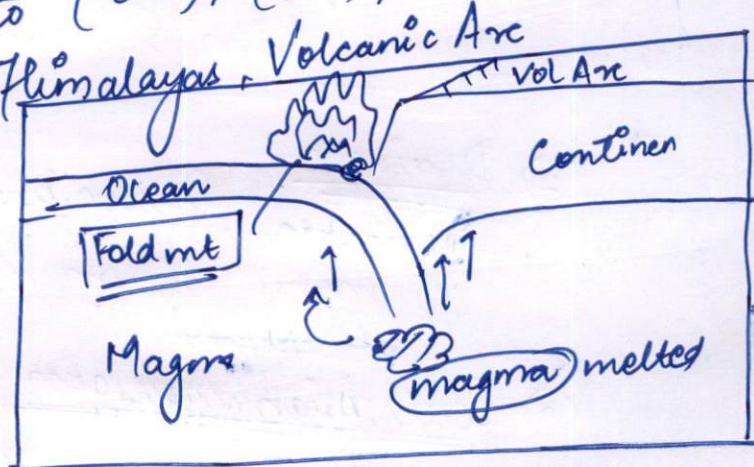
folding

faulting

↳ Folding due to (O-O), (O-C), (C-C) collision
Eg: Himalayas

↳ Faulting due to the plate interactions

Eg- ~~San~~ Block mountain



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

The Himalayan mountain system is the longest and youngest fold mountain system of world which formed as a result of Eurasian and Indian plate collision.

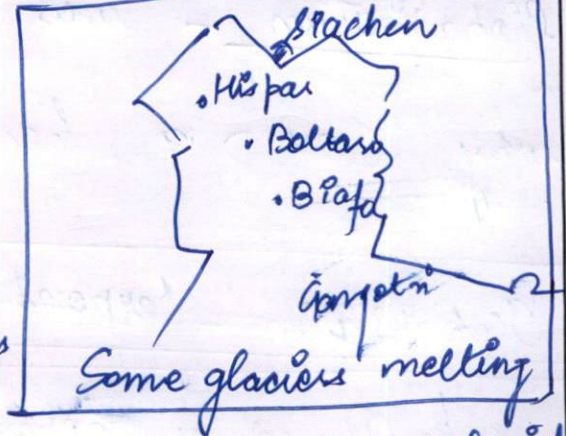
Significance of Himalayan Mountain

- (1) Climate -
↳ Protects from Chilly winds from Siberia
- (2) Drainage
↳ Source of 'water' for many down stream population
- (3) South Asian monsoon
↳ SW's Branch bifurcation and burst of monsoon
- (4) Glaciers ↳ 3rd Pole of World
- (5) Biodiversity and Ecosystem services

Factor Responsible for Melting of Glaciers

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

- ① Climate Change and Global warming
↳ According to IPCC, 1.2°C rise has led to melting of glaciers



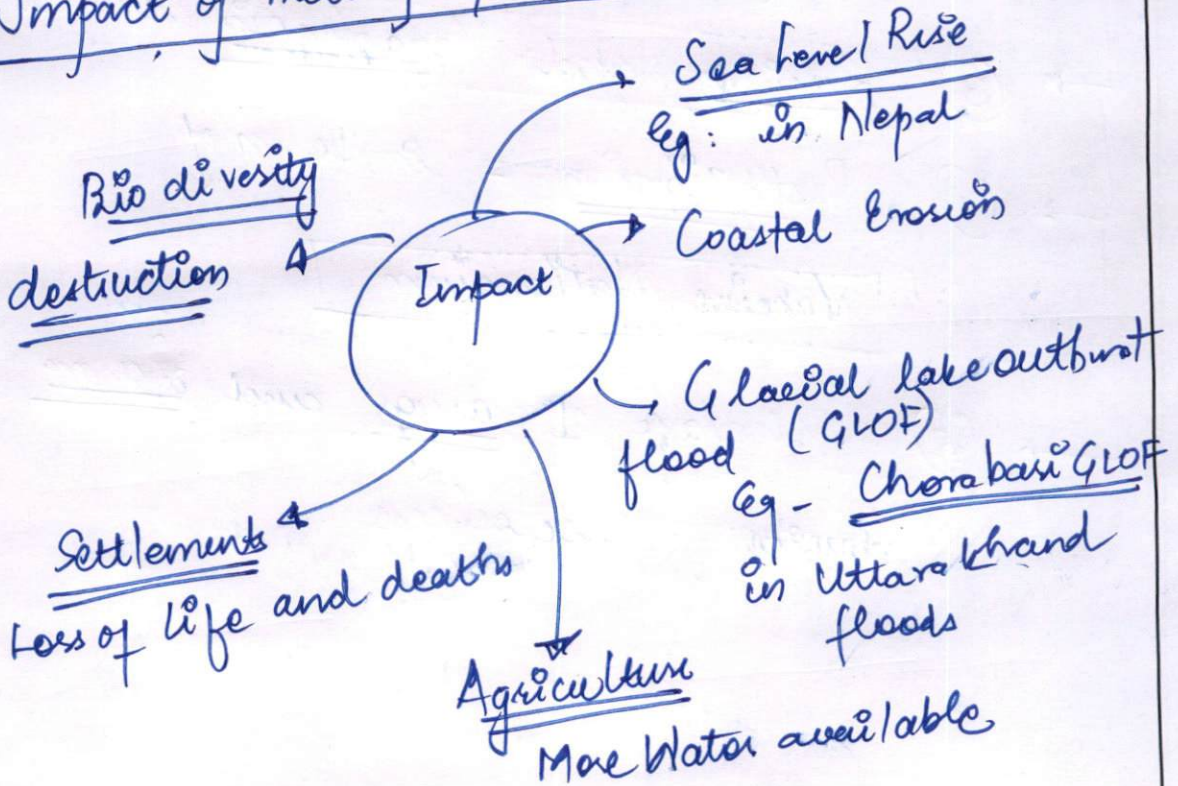
- ② Decreased Albedo 90% more absorption

- ③ Increasing Tourism has led to glacial melt

- ④ Population and Settlement expansion in glacial region

- ⑤ Black Carbon in Hindu Kush Himalayan region

Impact of melting Glaciers



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

globalisation - was one of the reasons why COVID 19 became a pandemic

Globalisation - exposed by COVID-19

- ① Led to Exponential Rise of Cases across world due to intermingling of world
- ② Supply Chain disruption
- ③ Racism and Xenophobia revival
- ④ Protectionism - in form of Vaccine Nationalism
- ⑤ Shortage of drugs and pharms despite connectedness

However, globalisation during COVID 19
has served its merits too

Eg → ① Internet made people talk to
near ones abroad

② Transportation of pharma, vaccine
& drugs

③ Vaccine development by
sharing knowledge

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

Urban India \Rightarrow a cosmopolitan
 Creature has morphed from Caste
 to Class Based in equalities
 However Caste based inequalities

are still seen \rightarrow

① Dalits & SC \rightarrow still engaged in
manual scavenging and
solid waste collection

② Caste Discriminations & Violence against
 lower caste

③ Peri Urban Areas
 \hookrightarrow occupied by lower caste

④ Low skill jobs
 \hookrightarrow reserved for SC and lower caste

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

Recently, in the Sabarnamala judgement SC has ~~highly~~ stated that menstruating women can enter the temple premises.

Menstruation → Exclusion of women

① Menstruation = pollution

∴ Social exclusion of women from entering Temple, Kitchen

② Menstruation - makes women weak

∴ Can't work during it

③ Menstruation - dirty phase

∴ Segregation from family

Steps to combat:

- ① Institutional Change →
 - ↳ Cognition, Affective and Behaviors of People. (like in SBM mission)
- ② Education →
 - ↳ literacy about menstruation
 - ↳ include in school curriculum & books
 - ↳ Sensitize the young boys.
- ③ Role models
 - ↳ Charismatic Personalities like Vidya Balan talking about it
- ④ Cinema → movies like Padman,
- ⑤ Social media - Campaigns like #Bleeding is Normal
- ⑥ Judicial law → Progressive judgements like Sabarwal
- ⑦ Innovation → Concept of 'PERIOD leave'

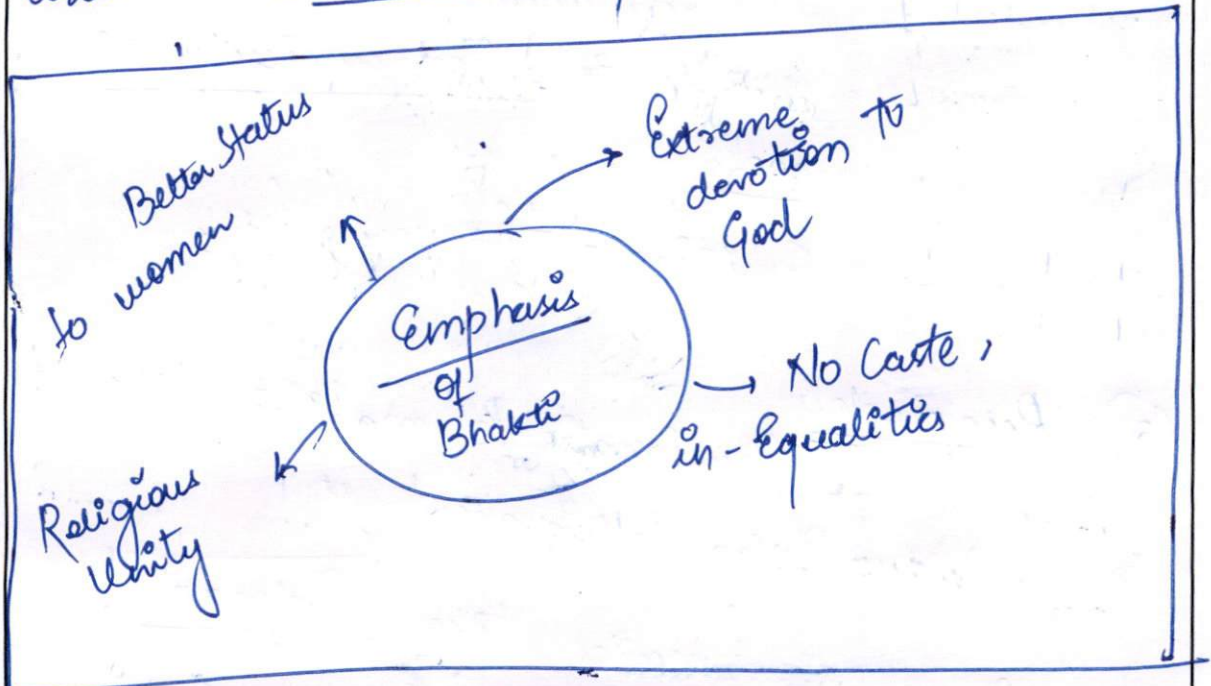
11.

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 refers to the devotional movement that began in South India in around (9-10)th Century.



Origin of Bhakti movement →

→ Reformist Movement began from within Hinduism in South India in Kerala

→ To oppose the various Caste rigidities and inequalities, social evils in society

Spread of Bhakti movement →

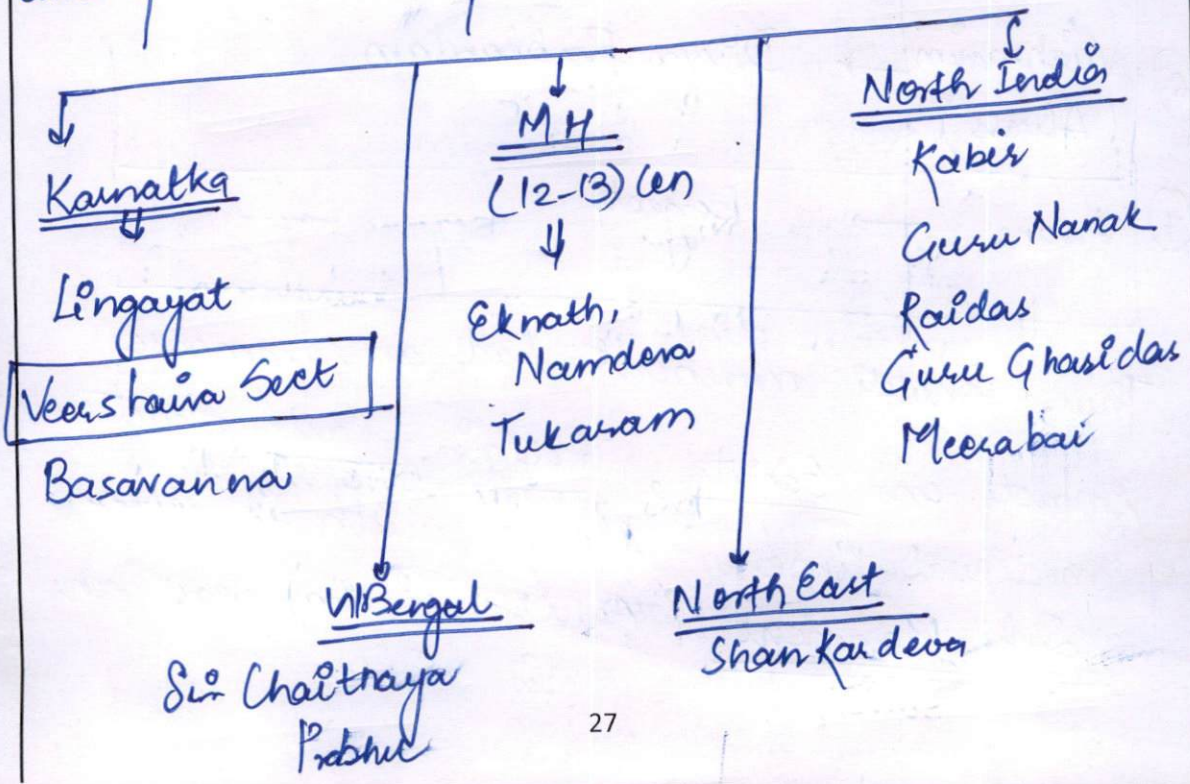
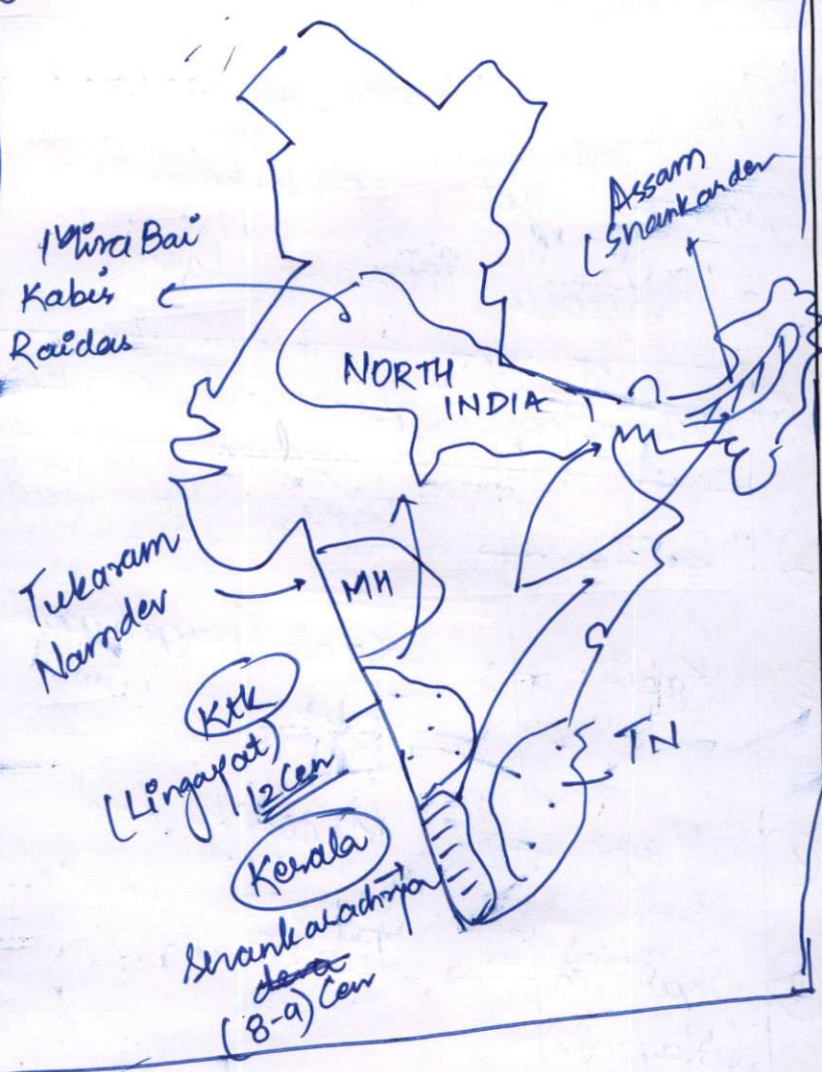
उम्मीदवारों को इस छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ The Bhakti movement began with Shankaracharya in South

→ Philosophy

Advaitavada
(No dualism)
God and Man is one

It later got transformed and spread as



Bhakti movement and Vernacular literature

The songs, hymns composed by the Bhakti Saints got compiled and expressed in various literary forms

①	Maharashtra	→ 'Abhangas' composed
②	Raidas	→ Raidas ke 'Pad'
③	Kabir	→ Kabir Granthawali Bijak
④	Meera	→ Meera ke Pad
⑤	Shairism (Nayanars)	→ Tevarkaram
⑥	Vaishnavism (Alvars)	→ Divya Prabhandam
⑦	Assam	→ Borgeets

Thus, Bhakti movement had an immense impact on Society, Religion, Caste structures of medieval time. Along with it even Sufi Movement (Chisti & Silsilah) was seen in 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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The early medieval age in India begins with the advent of Imperial Cholas till the fall of Mughal Empire

Idea of Urban decay during medieval times

Some historians claim that urban areas, cities were destroyed by the medieval rulers and invaders

Eg: Loot by Mahmud of Ghazni

Also, the culture of urban areas

declining

However, there are different

aspects to it :

① Urbanisation grew with major

capitals of medieval cities in urban area Eg - Tomars → Delhi

2) Urban Areas

↳ Center of learning, excellence
skill development

3) Urban areas

↳ Art & architecture flourished

Chas minas
&
Golconda
(Hyderabad)

Chandni / Qutb
Chowk minas
(delhi)

4) Meeting, Bazaras and Haats
in Urban areas were seen.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस क्षतिपूर्ति में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
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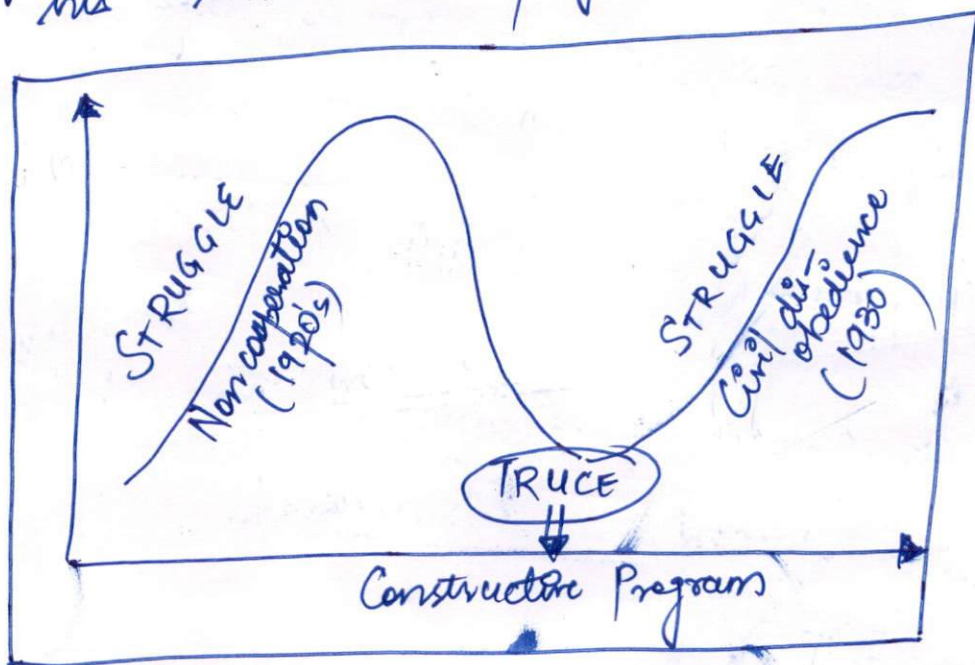
13.

गांधीजी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों का सार, साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष से कहीं अधिक था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें) ①

The essence of Gandhiji's constructive programme went well beyond the anti-imperialist nationalist struggle. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Gandhiji was not only the leader who led the anti imperialistic struggle in India but at the same time he worked for the emancipation of masses through his constructive programs.



Essence of Gandhi's constructive program

→ It was based on the concept of Gandhi's Strategy of Struggle
Truce Struggle.

- (2) Masses had a limited capacity to fight and so a movement could not be sustained for long
- (3) In the Truce period → It is best to channelize the mass energy for constructive program

Constructive program →

- ① It wasn't concerned with anti imperialist struggle as masses had already fatigued by then
- ② It focused on Hindu-Muslim unity
- ③ Focused on emancipation of Harijans and removing Untouchability from society
- ④ Focused on making villages self-reliant through Khadi and Charkha spinning.

- ⑤ focussed on increasing the mental
resilience of masses & their fortitude
- ⑥ Provide them with optimistic and
positive environment
- ⑦ Worked towards Women Empowerment
- ⑧ Community Building and Social Cohesion

leading to Trust.
This was in a way preparing masses
for next struggle

↳ Constructive Program → opposed by few

However, many radical leaders like
S.C Bose and even J. L. Nehru.
were not in favor of such programs as they
thought it would break the momentum
of mass.

To conclude; Gandhi's
struggle wasn't only against imperialism but
against Communalism, Racism, Casteism for
which not physical but ³⁴ such constructive works
needed to be pursued

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

The month before the Partition when Muslim League announced its boycott to the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946); it led to Communal Riots of 1946; also called as Great Calcutta Killings. The situation of Partition in India had become inevitable.

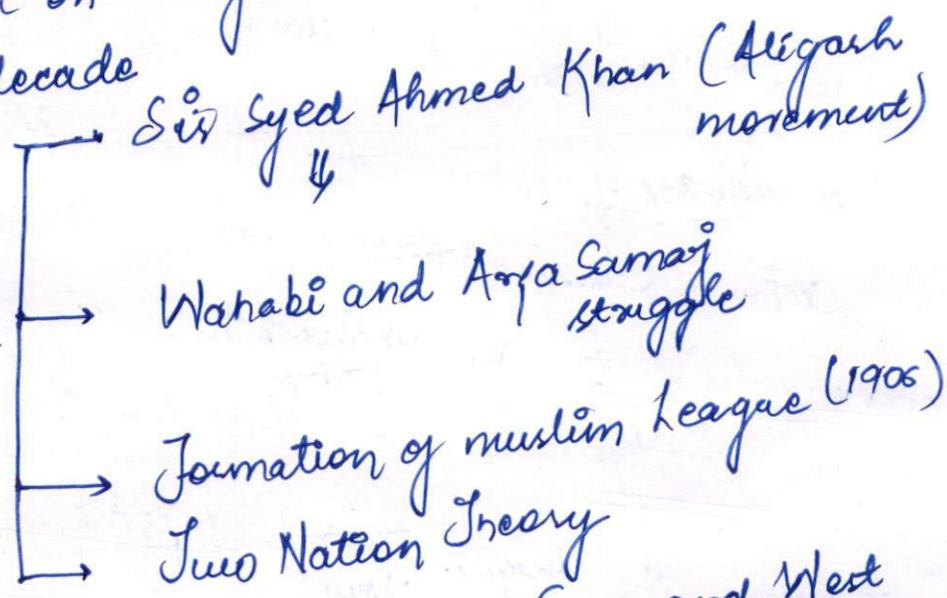
PARTITION - inevitable due to Socio-political complexities

- ① Muslim League and Hindu Maha Sabha opposed each other's existence
- ② Congress was perceived by Muslim League as a Hindu favoring party
- ③ Mohammed Ali Jinnah - wanted the partition at any cost

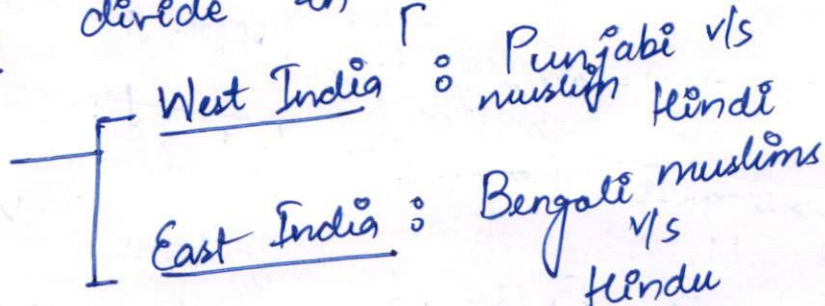
POLITICAL COMPLEXITIES

There are also Social complexities associated →

① Hindu and Muslims - had been divided on religious lines since the past decade



② Linguistic divide in East and West India



But, the failure of British leadership led to massacre and blood bath

→ (1) The Divide & Rule strategy of British since 1857 was based on Religion.

→ (2) The formation of Muslim League and Separate Electorate in 1909 ~~let~~ given to muslims by British

→ (3) Policy of Appeasement by various British Leaders

(Eg: → Cripps mission (Blue print for Partition) 1942

August offer (Virtual Veto to Muslim League) 1940

→ (4) Wavell Plan → 1945 : explicitly mentioned Congress as Caste Hindu party

→ (5) Balkan Plan of Mountbatten : to retreat from India and keep a hold over Pakistan

→ (6) Finally, the poor Border delineation under RADCLIFFE PLAN with no regard to religious and linguistic diversity

Thus; it was failure of a responsible British leadership and also their intention leading to blood bath

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

Recently, the Semi Conductor and electronic chip industry has been facing the shortage and glut in market

Importance → Used in Electronics (Phones, TV, remote)
→ Automobiles (Car, Trucks)
→ Computers & Research

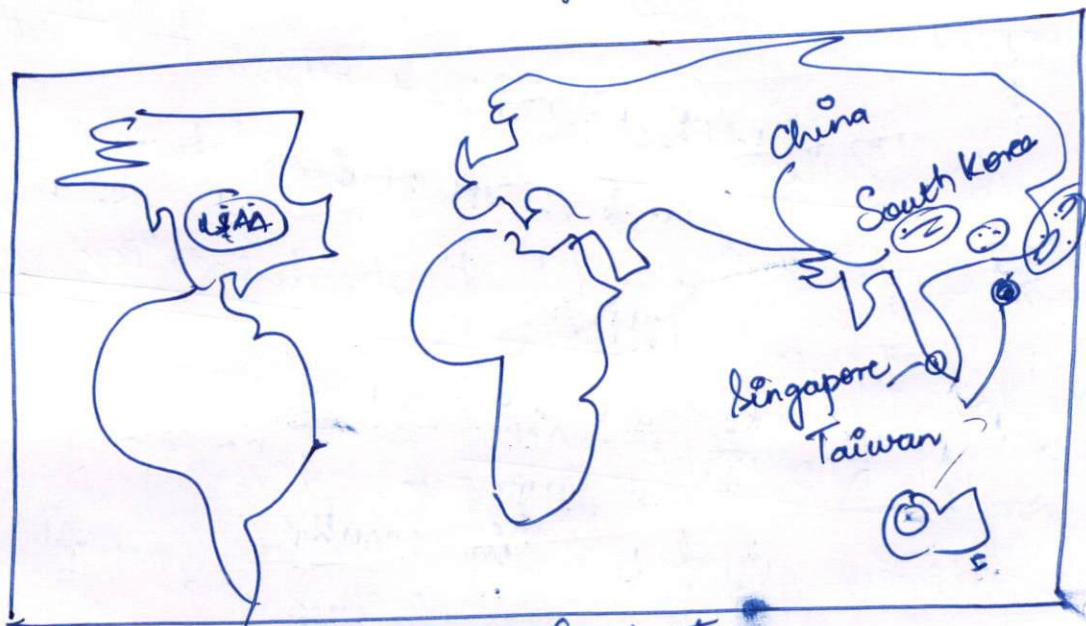


Fig : Major Semi Conductor Industry

Factors affecting Location of Semiconductor Industry

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

→ ① Raw material :

Presence of Rare Earth Elements,
Elements like Copper, Zinc etc

→ ② Labor :

Highly Skilled labour
Eg: South Korea (96% skilled)

→ ③ Early Start :

Eg: Taiwan focussed early & is
now leading

→ ④ Capital :

Capital intensive therefore mostly
in developed countries

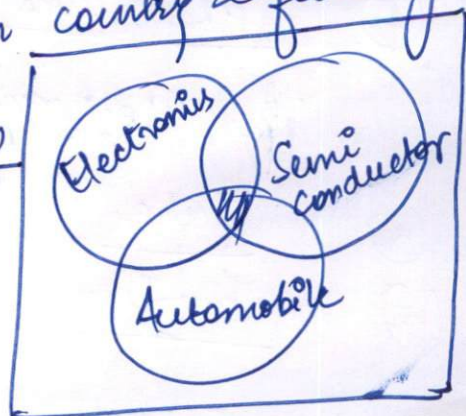
→ ⑤ Market oriented

It is closer and nearer to
market in and around
cities

→ ⑥ Research Ecosystem

↳ Impacted by research
ecosystem in country & funding

→ ⑦ Agglomeration



Reasons behind Global Shortage →

→ ① COVID19 pandemic:

- Huge upsurge in demand due to lockdown easement
- High digital penetration in the economy of world post covid ∴ Huge demand

→ ② Not many industries
↳ Around 80% industries located in Taiwan itself

→ ③ Gestational Period is high

India's Step to support Electronic manufacturing

① National policy on Electronics (2019)

- ② 100% FDI allowed in ESDM Sector
- ③ 100% FDI in Semi Conductor industries
- ④ Production linked incentive Scheme (PLI) for Electronics
- ⑤ Make in India scheme
- ⑥ Taxation Rebate

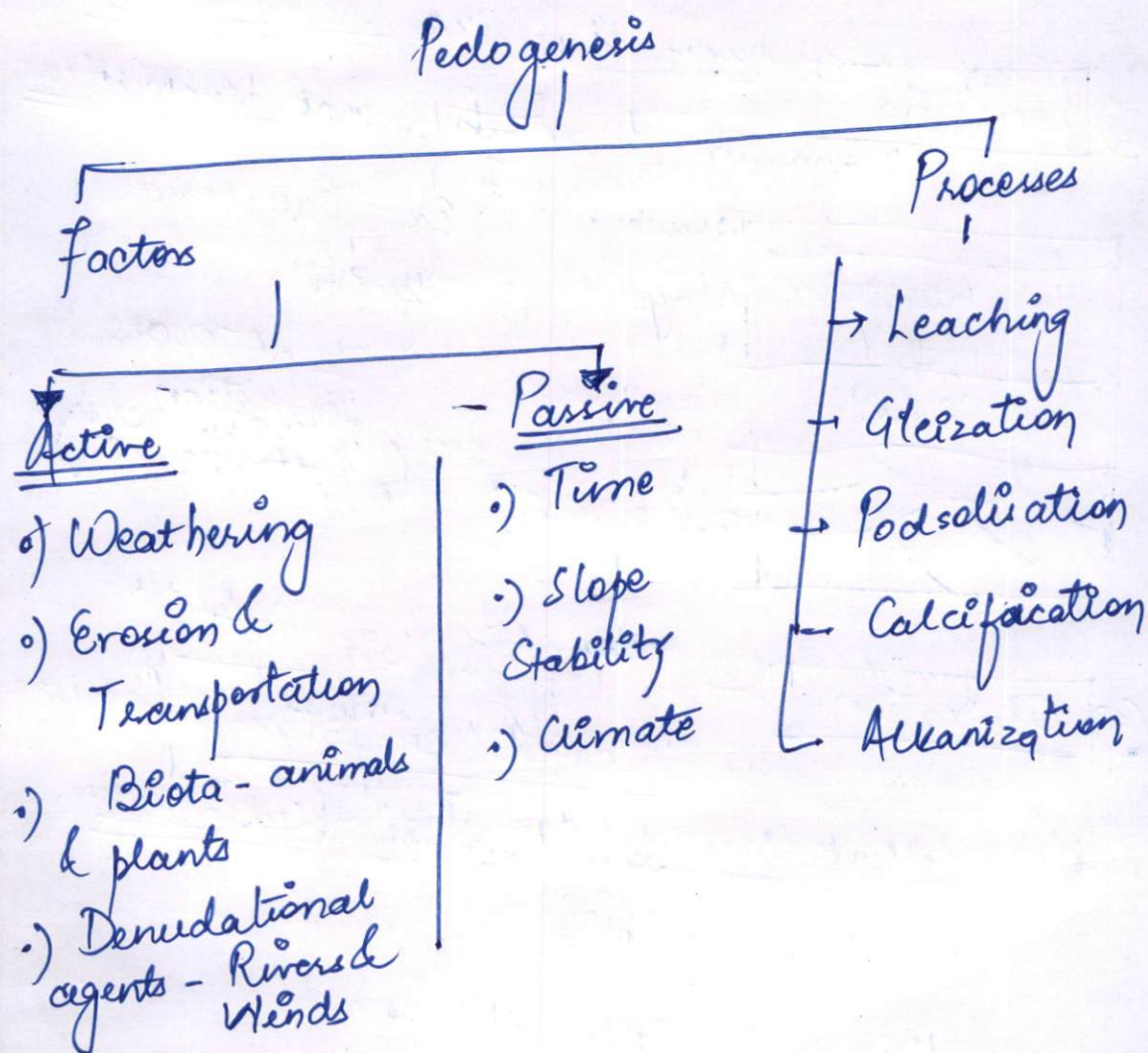
16.

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

Pedogenesis is defined as the process of soil formation which includes various active and passive factors and also different process



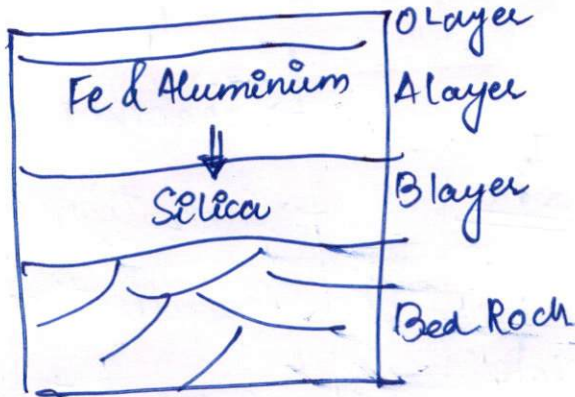
Processes involved in Soil formation →

① Weathering, Erosion and Transportation

→ refers to the breaking down of rocks ^{in situ} and their transportation by agent of denudation → Rivers / Winds

② Leaching

→ Happens in high rainfall & high hot temperature



Eg: Equatorial regions
↳ LATOSOLS formation
(Katerite Soil)

③ Gleization

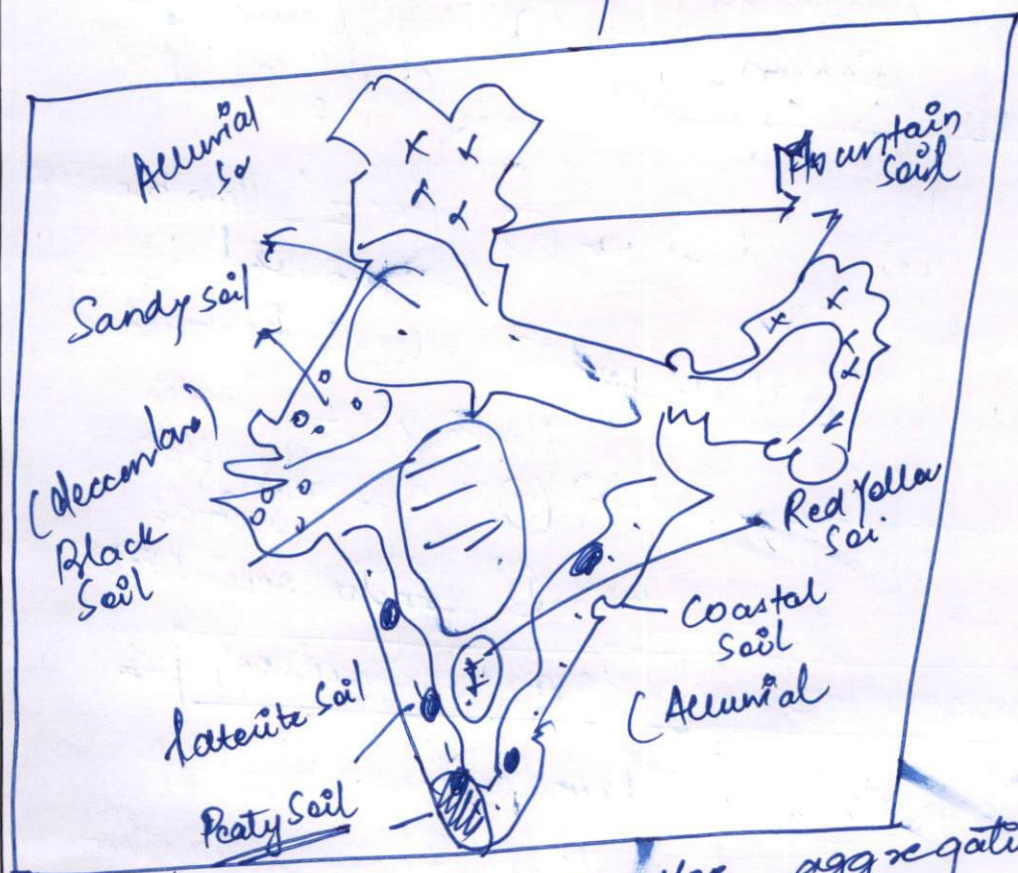
→ Happens in water logged condition leading to formation of bluish grey Soil

(4) Chelation - Happens in the Coniferous forest where chelating leaves leaves a substance and catch fire \Rightarrow leading to new soil formation
Eg: in Uttarakhand

(5) Alkalinization - Process when excess of salts like Sodium, Calcium get deposited in Top layer



(6) Process of Transportation \rightarrow
(Eg): Alluvial Soil by river sediment deposition



Thus, Soils are complex aggregation of various factors and processes

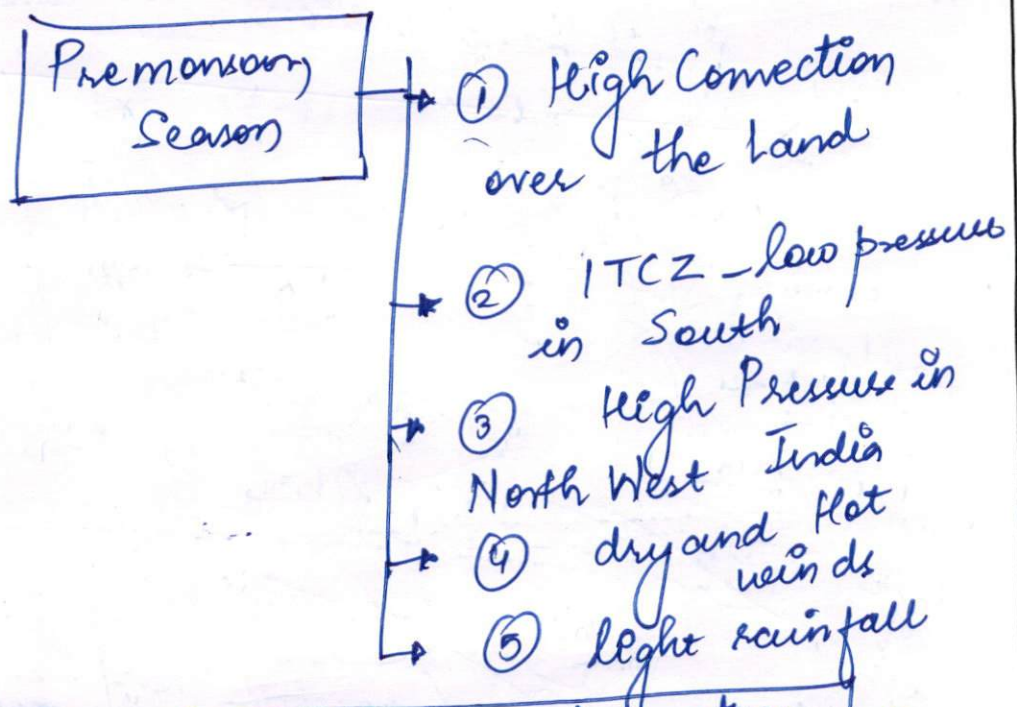
17.

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 in India refers to the season between March to June when the Earth gets heated as spring summer season sets in, just before monsoon arrival



Pre monsoons & Thunderstorms formation →

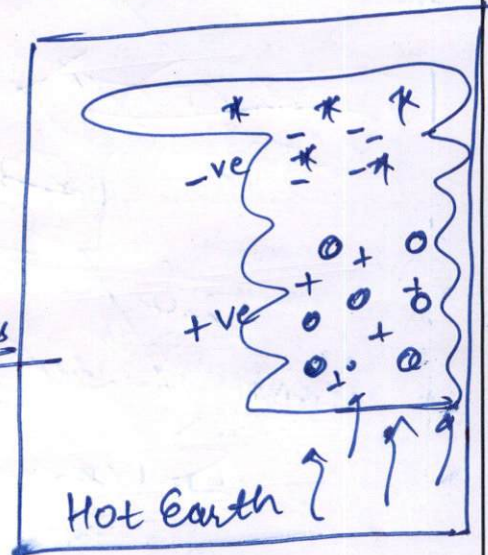
↳ formation of Thunderstorms is due to the updrafts of the convective current by Heating of Earth



② Condensation of Hot air \rightarrow due to adiabatic cooling leads to formation of

THUNDERSTORMS via formation of Cumulonimbus Clouds

[Anvil Shaped Huge clouds having vast rain fall potential



③ Lightning \rightarrow In the formation of thunderstorm various charges separate out leading to a potential difference within the cloud. This leads to release of lightning

④ Rainfall after lightning in form of DOWNDRIFT



Impact of Premonsoonal Rainfall Regime

- ↳ Rainfall around 5% of the total monsoon is via pre
- ↳ Crops : Useful for Rabi crops (if in Western disturbances)

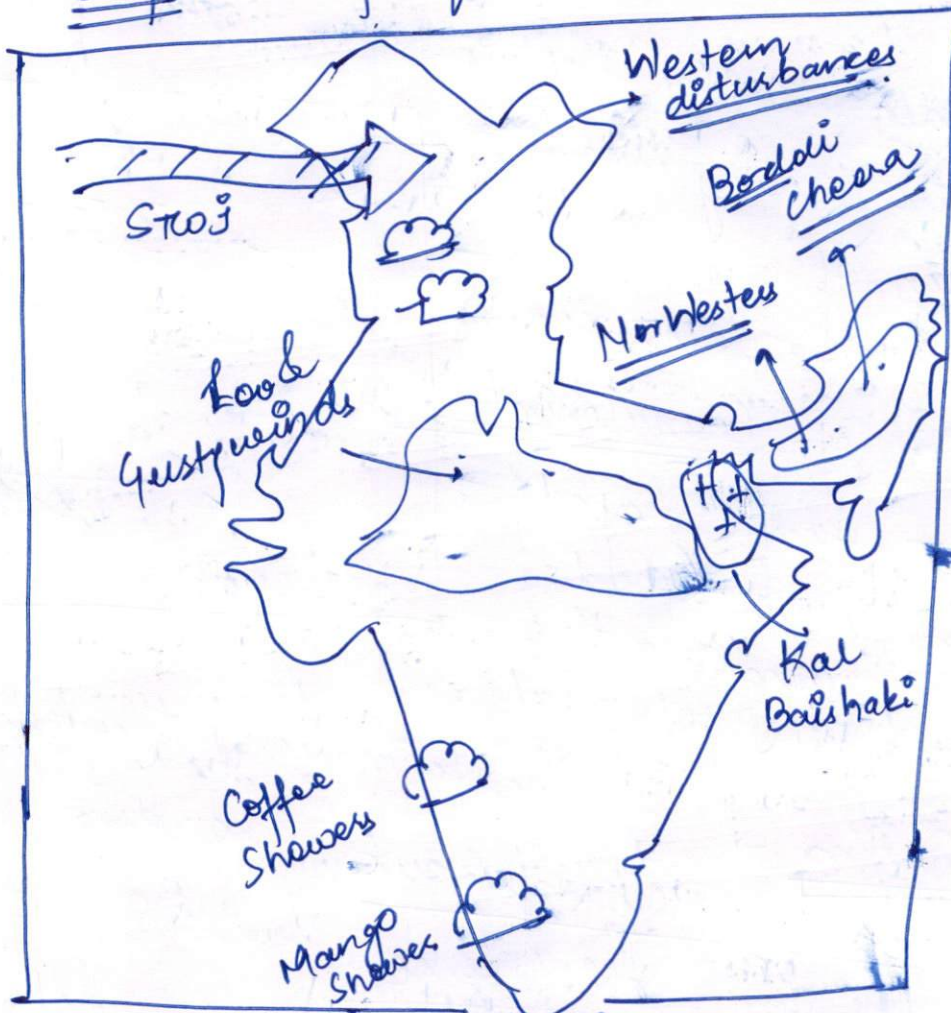


Fig: Pre monsoonal Shows.

- ↳ Useful for mango and Coffee plantations
 - ↳ Lead to lightning and deaths in few cases
 - ↳ Increased pollution and dust Storms
 - ↳ Cause Respite from Hot Weather Season
- Thus pre monsoon showers ~~are~~ impact agriculture & Society both.

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

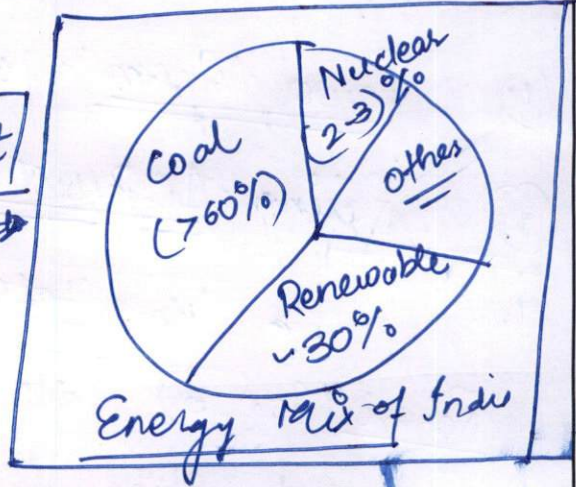
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is the 2nd largest consumer of electricity (energy) and with growing population, urbanisation the energy needs of are going to increase in future.

Recent Energy Basket

Problems

- Heavily skewed towards Coal
- Coal & Oil is mainly imported ∴ Prone to shocks
(Eg) - Recent oil price surge by the West Asia
- Polluting nature of Coal



Energy diversification → Necessity

- ① To protect from Oil and External Shocks
Eg: Recent Oil Prices surge
1973-74 Gulf Crisis

② Reduce Import Bill and curb
Current Account deficit

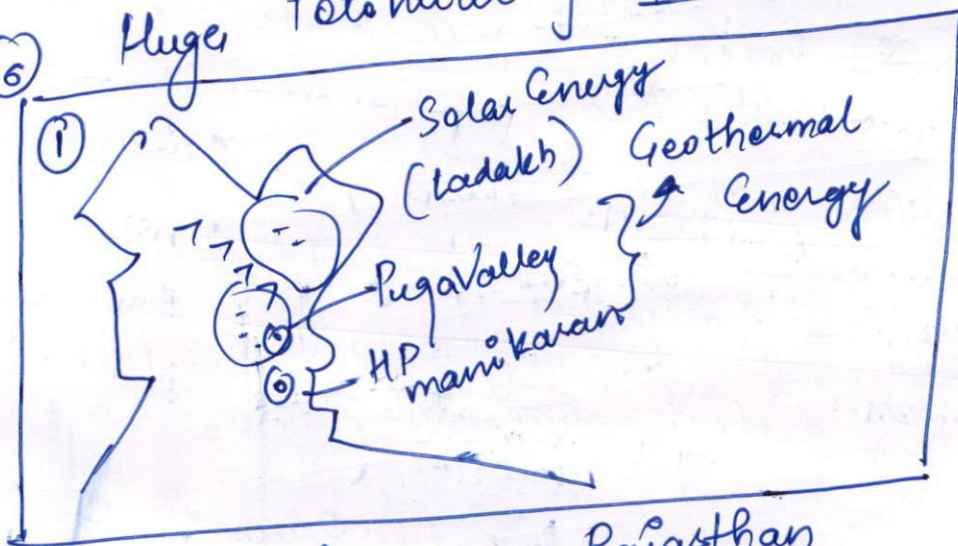
③ Paris Target and INDC's
→ 40% Energy mix by
non fossil fuel based
sources

④ Power discoms poor health

⑤ Rising Air Pollution

→ The State of World Air Quality
Report (2020) says out of 30 most
polluted cities 20 are in India

⑥ Huge Potential of Renewable Energy



② Solar Energy
[>300 Solar days]
Tropical Country

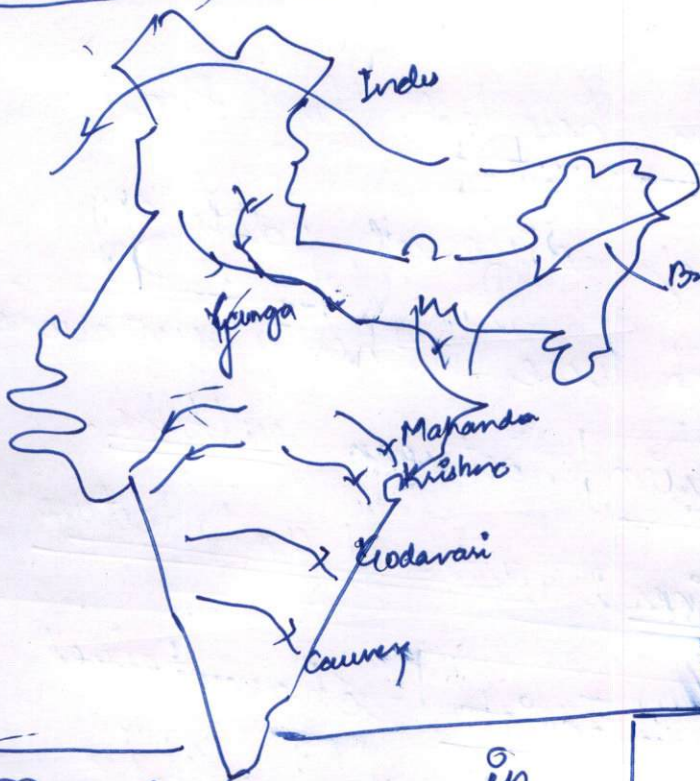
② Hydropower potential → is huge due to presence of various rivers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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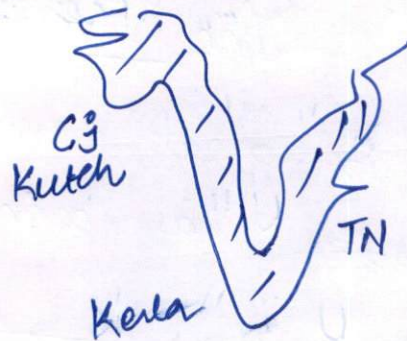
∞ Eg: → Rattle } dam
Chenab }

↳ Tipaimukh dam (NER)

↳ Polavaram dam on Godavari



③ Wind Energy - in the coastal regions of the country



④ Bio mass based Energy
↳ in Rural India

True, India has huge potential for Energy diversification, evident in Govt schemes

- GOBAR DHAN (biofuel)
- SRISHTI KUSUM (Solar Energy)
- National Wind Energy Policy
- ISA, One Sun One world one grid

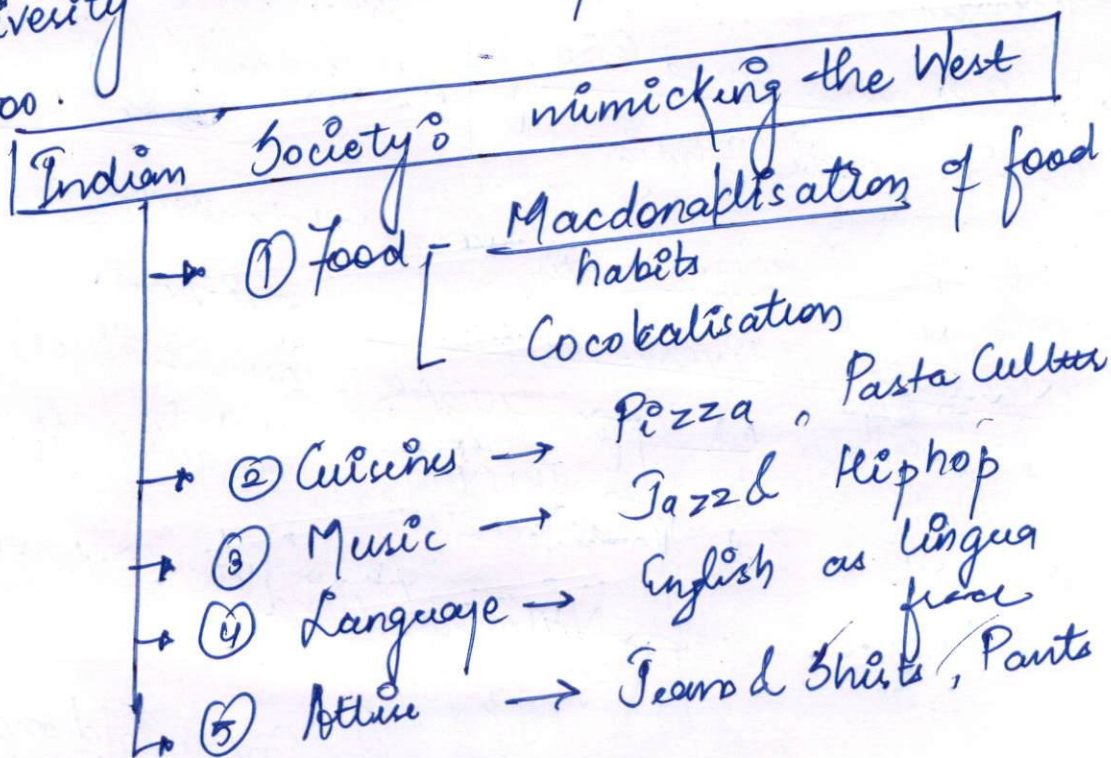
19.

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

The Globalisation has led to the coming together of different parts of the world which were hitherto untouched and also a fusion between culture, language, cuisines, art and architecture etc. The Indian society characterised by its great regional and cultural diversity has been impacted by globalisation too.



- Marriage - desacrilization & new forms
like: Neolocal
dual career
- Religion - desacrilization of religion
& 'Capitalism' as new religion
- Festivals - Valentines day
Hallowen Party
- Technology - driving society like
whats App, Shadi. com etc.

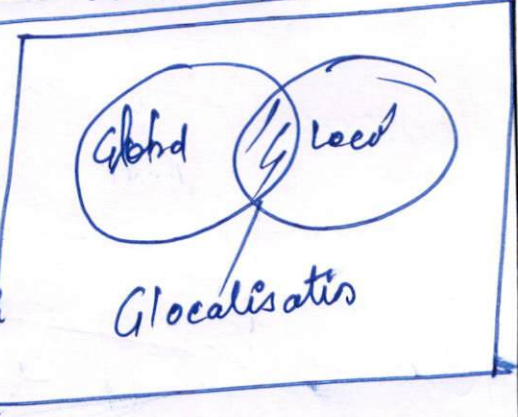
However, the society has also
retained its uniqueness

Indian Society : Revival of Conservative Traditional Outlook

- Language : Hindi, Sanskrit taught in
School
Ramayan included in CBSE
- Cuisines - local cuisines getting popular
eg - dahi baati
litti Chokhe
- Music - Classical
- Religion - Rise of self styled godmen

- Marriage : Caste specific column in Shaadi.com
- Region : Sons of Soil, linguistic Chauvinism growing
- Myths & Superstitions : Eg: CORONA Devi

However, we find, there has been a fusion of Global & Local culture leading to Glocalisation



- (Eg) →
- ① Macdonald
Turning Non veg in navratri
 - ② Idly, dosa going to USA
 - ③ Saree display in Paris Fashion Week
 - ④ Fusion of music like - Indi Pop culture.
 - ⑤ Spideeman Releasing in Bhojpur and Indo Tandoori Pizza.

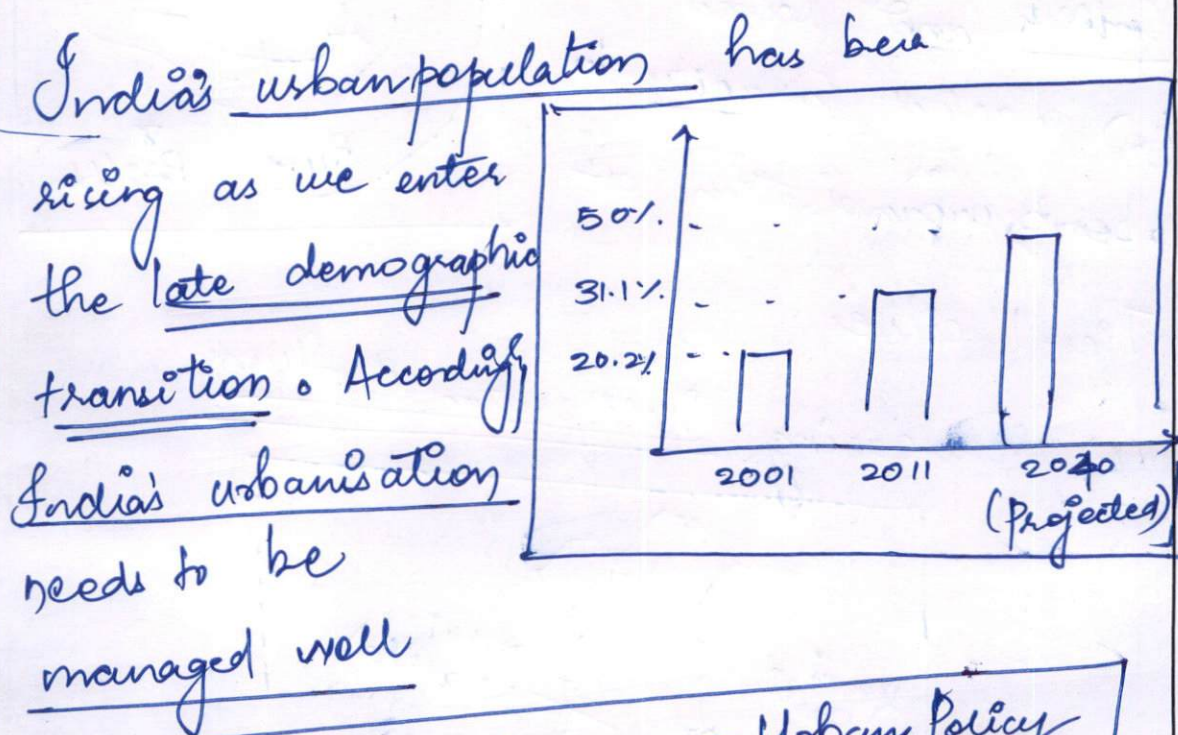
भारत के शहरीकरण में दिखाई देने वाली प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक स्थायी तरीके से शहरों की योजना और प्रबंधन का मार्गदर्शन करने हेतु एक नई शहरीकरण नीति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विचारों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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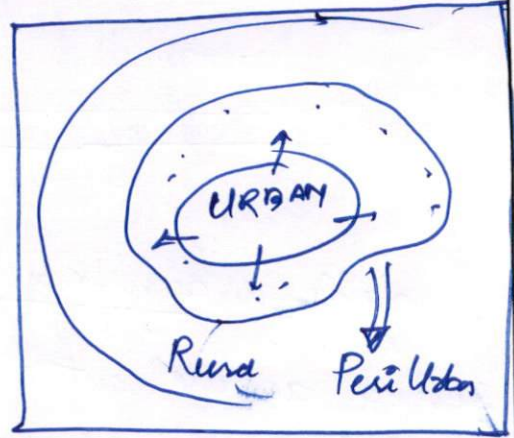
Key Considerations for a new Urban Policy

- ① World Bank highlights India's urbanisation to be messy and hidden.
- ② Urbanisation has led to plethora of problems
 - Sanitation
 - Housing
 - Disaster and Hazard Proneness
- ③ Problem of Solid Waste management

(3) Rise of Gated Communities

(4) Increasing Social Conflicts and Crimes

(5) Lack of Capacity to absorb ^{rising} urbanisation at Tier-1 cities



(6) Increasing Proliferation of Slums

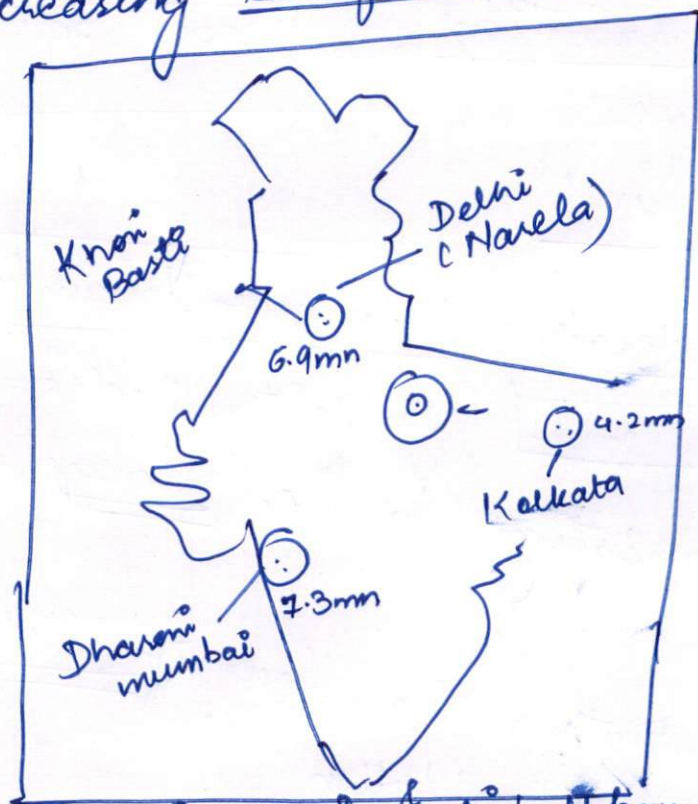
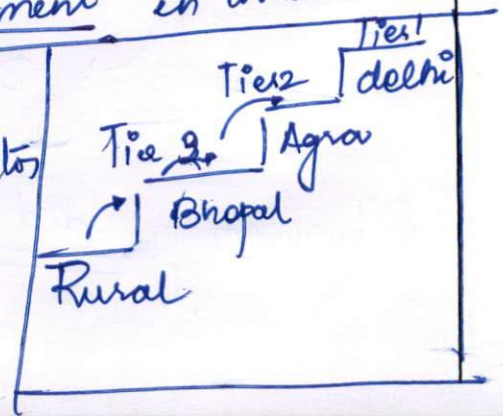


Fig: Slum in India's Urban area

(7) Lack of Jobs and Employment in urban areas

(8) Facilitating Steppe migrants

↳ Creating opportunities at (Tier 2 and 3) cities



Thus, a new urbanisation policy

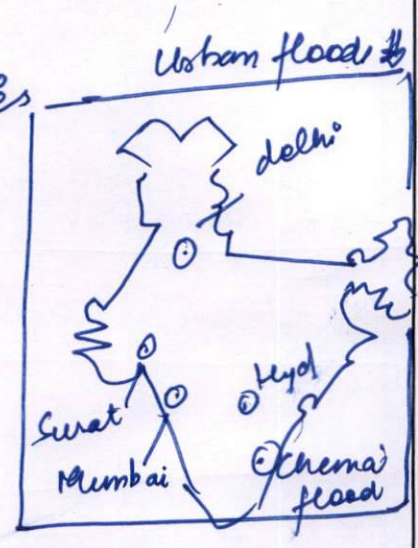
should be based on →

① Social integration of migrant communities through jobs,

② Economic empowerment social security

③ Disaster Resilient cities

due to rising
 → Urban floods
 → Urban fires
 eg (Surat)
 → Earthquake prone urban areas



④ Solid Waste management eg: landfills of Okhla, Ghazi pu

⑤ Governance of municipal administration be expanded to Peri urban areas

⑥ Schemes like should guide policy making
 → One Nation One Ration Card
 ↳ food security
 → PMSVANIDHI
 ↳ financial security

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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