



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. : 289567

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhinav Hazarika

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

18/12/2021

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

केंद्र
Centre

Guwahati

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Ajoy Prasad

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	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।	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.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (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।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (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
2	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।	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.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	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।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	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।	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.
7	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।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	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।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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

The Kakatiya 'Ramappa temple' was recently declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

It flourished in the 11th-12th Century AD

Architecture

→ Vijayastambhara Gudi

- prolific monument of 1000 pillars made by Ganapati Deva

- intricate carvings

- use of black marble

→ Ramappa temple

- unique in name of builder

- Vesara style

→ Warangal fort

- made in 11th century

Literature

- Telugu literature flourished

- Jayapa Senani important writer

- Kannada literature also practised

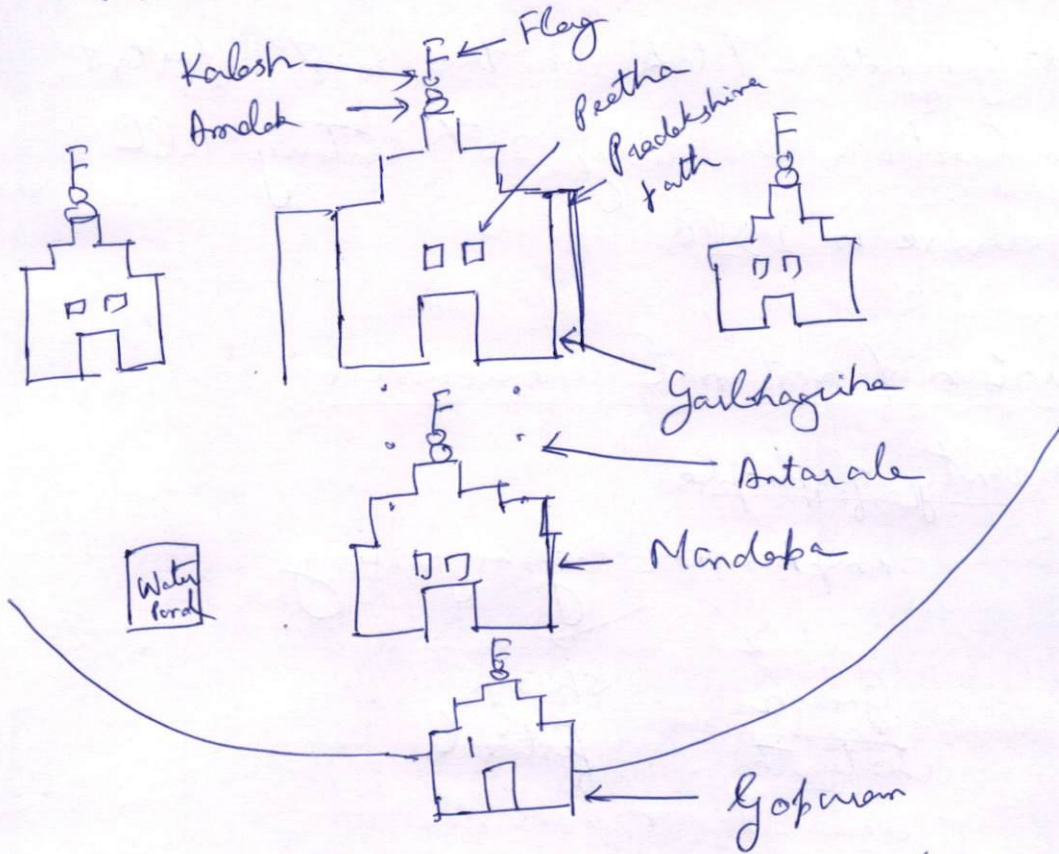


Fig:- Vesara style temple (Kakatiyas)

The Kakatiyas glory dwindled when
it was occupied by Alauddin Khilji in
early 13th century

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

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the most important mass leader in the early 20th century till his demise in 1918.

Creation of national consciousness

→ Unity of people

- emphasised by organising

Ganesh
Chaturthi

Shivaji
festivals

→ Newspapers

- 'Maharatta' and 'Kesari' to create awareness among the people

→ Political voice

→ Part of the Indian National Congress

- for a long time except between 'Swat split' and rejoining in 1917

→ Travels across India

- to mobilise people to fight British

→ Home Rule movement

- undertaken to reignite national movement
after it had died down

→ Lucknow Pact, 1916

- for Hindu-Muslim unity

Few issues

- opposing progressive laws
↳ Age of Consent Act
- opposition got opportunity to
feature him as Congress leader

His influence was such that Mahatma
Gandhi called him the most important
leader of India.

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)

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

10

→ The 1929 Lahore session was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Significance

→ Change in goal of nationalists

↳ 'Purna Swaraj' was adopted as the goal for first time

→ New leaders came into the fore

↳ like Jawaharlal Nehru, B. R. Ambedkar, Vallabhbhai Patel, Subhash Chandra Bose

→ New energy was infused into the freedom movement

→ Non Cooperation Movement in the aftermath

Issues → Non-understanding of the proper meaning of Purna Swaraj
↓
Political vs Socio-economic
↓
Future conflicts between radicals

and ~~modern~~ liberals

Future scope

→ 1931 Karachi session

- ↳ Swaraj was expanded
- minimum wages for labourers
- minimum standards of life

→ 1937 Faizpur session

- villages came into ambit

→ 1938 Haripur session

- National Planning Committee.

Thus, Lahore session was a path-breaker as it showed the vision of future India

4.

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

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

→ China and Japan are two of the most important powers in the 21st century.

But in the nature of the growth and the existence of present setups, they are vastly different

China

Historical experiences	Current scenario
→ 19 th century and 20 th century ↓ <u>humiliated</u> by the European powers and China ex. - <u>Nanking massacre</u>	→ Focus on <u>building a strong empire</u> ↳ Deng Xiaoping ↳ Xi Jinping's vision
→ Economic issues in the 20 th century → reservations about free market	→ Rise of <u>Communism</u> → <u>Mixed market</u>

Japan

<u>Historical experiences</u>	<u>Current scenario</u>
→ conquered large areas of <u>SE Asia</u> , bombarded <u>Pearl Harbour</u> in <u>WW II</u>	→ non-military state as per <u>WW-II</u> <u>Treaties</u>
→ forced to open markets by <u>Commodore Perry</u> in 1870s ↓ need for technological advancement rapidly	→ used reverse <u>engineering</u> method to rapidly develop
→ saw ills of <u>Communism</u>	→ <u>capitalists</u>

Thus, they are very divergent although strong modern nations also seen recently as

↓
China
- closer to Russia
and Pakistan

→
Japan
- part of QUAD,
Mobility exercise etc.
- closer to US block

5.

मैडेन-जूलियन ऑसिलेशन क्या है? यह एल-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 हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

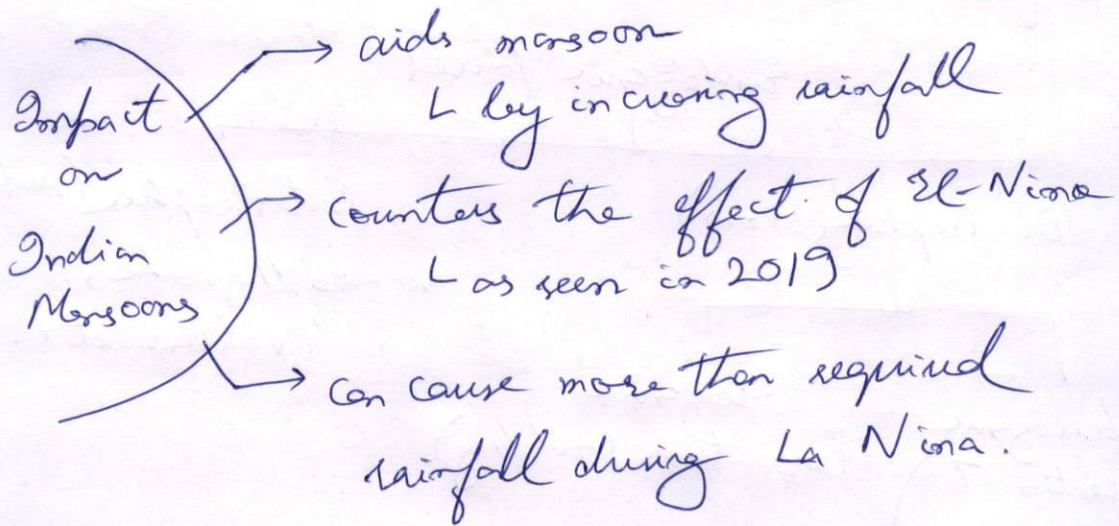
→ In 2019, although there was El-Nino, but still monsoon was better during the 2nd half i.e. August-September. It was attributed to Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

Characteristics →

- look of clouds that move from African coast to Persian coast
- causes rain where it passes by
- associated with monsoons in India

<u>El Nino</u>	<u>Madden Julian Osc.</u>
→ reverses every 2-7 yrs ↓ El-Nino to La Nina	→ clouds are formed every year
→ associated with <u>yearly</u> phenomenon	→ <u>weekly</u> or daily changes weather
→ reduces rainfall in India	→ Causes increase in rainfall in India

→ It is a southern oscillation in Pacific | → It is across both hemispheres



Thus, Indian monsoon is impacted by MJO along with other phenomenon like

- ↳ Tibetan Heat Engine
- ↳ Somali Jets
- ↳ Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)
- ↳ El-Nino and La Nina etc.

6.

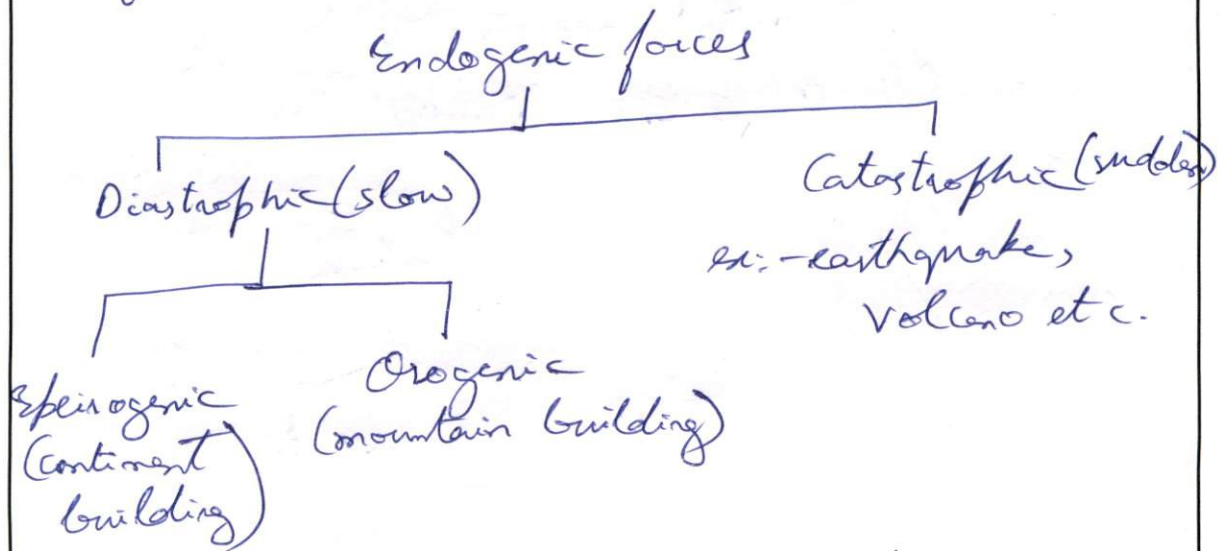
अंतर्जनित बल क्या हैं? उनके प्रकारों पर प्रकाश डालिए और पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न स्थलाकृतियों के निर्माण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

The forces that occur within the earth's surface are called endogenic forces



Episogenic : — ~~having~~ vertical forces

Orogenic : — horizontal forces

Roles

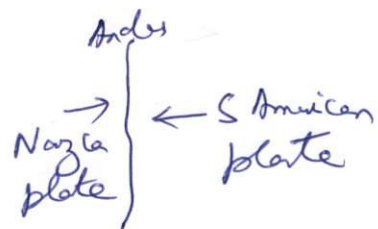
→ Mountain building

orogenic forces

⇓
plate tectonics

⇓
formation of mountains

→ Continent building



— submergence of landmass
ex: - Zealandia

West coast of India

— rising landmass ex: - East coast of India

→ formation of graben and horst

ex: - Horst - Black Mountain, France

Narmada graben

→ Natural disasters

↳ ex: - earthquakes - breakdown
landforms

→ creation of plateaus

ex: - Deccan plateau

Endogenic forces are generally creating
reliefs while exogenic forces destroy the
reliefs.

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

→ As per MoES: Assessment of Indian Region report, the Hindukush Himalayas are facing Temperature rise faster than other regions at about $0.2^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{decade}$.

Significance

→ Protection from cold winds like Buran from North

→ source of many rivers
ex:- Brahmaputra, Satluj etc.

Factors responsible

→ Global warming and climate change

→ deposition of green house gases on the mountains

↳ increased albedo effect

Impact

- Water security hampered in future
↳ as South Asia depends on the
water of these rivers
- risk of floods in near future
- due to increase in water flow
- chances of increased coldness in the
North Indian region

Thus, Himalayan Ecosystem needs
to be protected and to counter global
warming is the only reason forward.

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

The unification of the world in contrast to movement of goods, people, services, ideas etc. is known as globalisation.

COVID-19 has exposed its flaws:-

Highly vulnerable

→ Resulted in rapid spread of COVID-19
 ↳ due to movement of people

→ Supply chains hampered
 ↳ many countries supply chain was not diversified resulting in huge issues

→ Vaccine fights
 ↳ inequitable distribution to poorer countries

⇒ ~~Supply~~

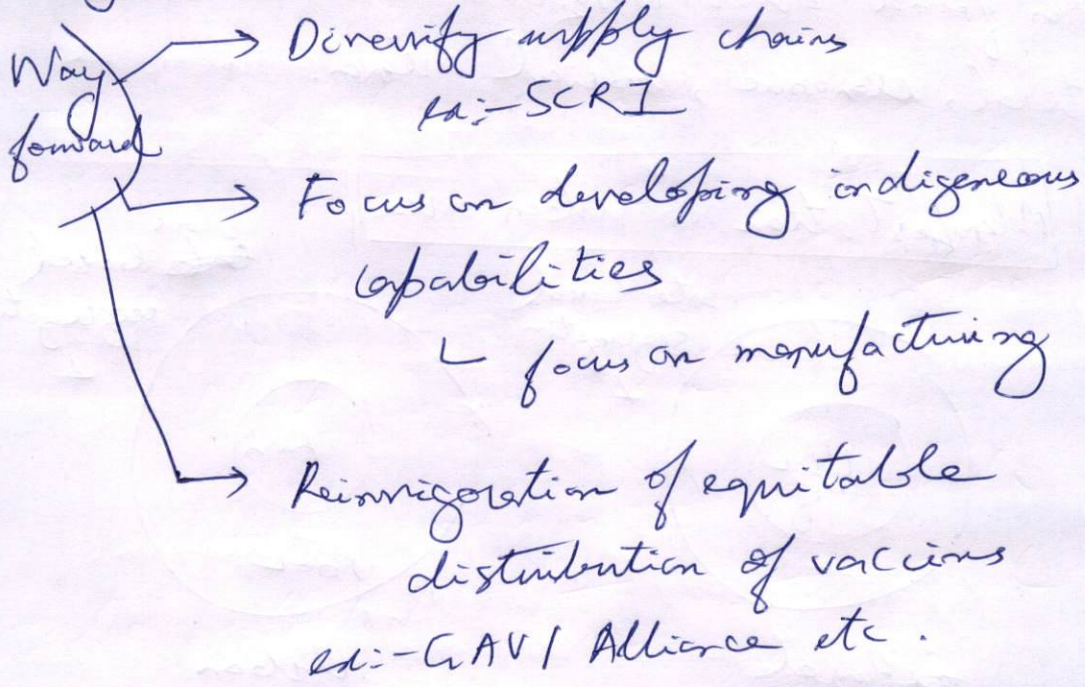
Demerits exposed

↳ Lack of equitable outlook of various nations. ex:- focusing only on vaccinating own people

→ Over-dependence on imports

⇓
shortage of goods on lockdowns

Only globalisation is thus not the panacea



Thus, to ensure fulfilment of SDGs like SDG 17, globalisation needs to be relooked to a more humane nature.

9.

शहरी भारत में अभी भी जाति आधारित असमानताएँ किन तरीकों से प्रकट होती हैं? उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

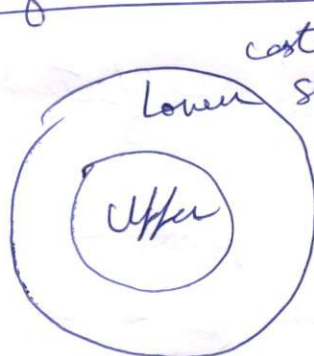
In what ways are caste-based inequities still manifested in urban India? Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

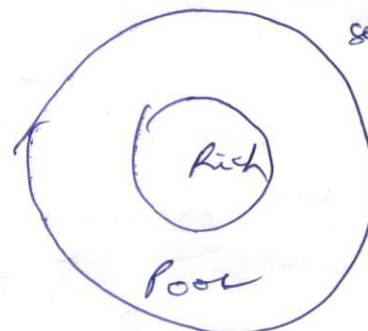
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

Although caste-based rigidities have reduced in India in religious sense, but it has found other manifestations in the political, economic, social areas.

Manifestation in urban area



Rural



Urban

→ Ghettoisation

↳ the poor, unskilled people are pushed to the periphery of cities
ex:- slum areas in Mumbai

→ Jobs

↳ the higher jobs are occupied by upper caste people → educated & skilled
ex:- software companies
↳ the lower jobs by lower caste

→ Transport
/ \
Public Private

→ Sanitation and housing facilities
Upper castes - 'gated communities'

→ Socio-economic benefits
↳ not got by the lower class
and caste people

Thus, although people move
out from rural areas to urban areas to
uplift their condition, they find themselves
again in a web of caste based inequalities
manifested as class.

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)

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

10

Recently, Zomato announced a 2 day period leave for women every month.

The emergence of menstruation as evil can be traced from Taittiriya Samhita in Vedic times

Exclusion of women in socio-cultural life

↳ Notion of impurity

separately kept in different rooms, huts etc. → discrimination

↳ Can lead to various diseases

↳ improper hygiene

↳ excluded from family functions, social gatherings etc.

Steps to combat

→ creating awareness about menstruation
↳ so that taboo is removed

- Educating people in right sense
- upliftment of social status of women
- focus on hygiene aspect
↓
distributing free sanitary napkins.

~~Thus~~ Thus, the change in the attitude of society is the need of the hour to get rid of this evil.

11.

दक्षिण भारत में धार्मिक भक्ति की उत्पत्ति और प्रसार का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इस लोकप्रिय आंदोलन ने दक्षिण के स्थानीय साहित्य में स्वयं को अभिव्यक्त किया। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Provide an account of the origin and spread of devotional Bhakti in South India and discuss how this popular movement expressed itself in the vernacular literature of the south. (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

→ Bhakti movement in South India emerged under the Pallavas in around 7th century AD and it spread across South India in quick time.

Origin

- influenced from Vaishnavan Bhakti emerged in North India under the Guptas
- ~~see~~ Pallavas patronised early Bhakti saints like Andal etc.

Spread

- under the Cholas, Pandiyas etc. spread across S. India
 - ↳ the Acharyas → Yamunacharya → Madhvacarya
- moved to region of Karnataka and Maharashtra in 11th-12th centuries
 - ↳ under Kalachuris
 - ↳ Vijayanagara

→ moved into North India again

↳ under preachers like Ramananda

→ Different strands

Nayanars
- Shaiva
Bhakti

Alvars
- Vaishnava
Bhakti

Lingayats
- Shaiva

Philosophies
→ Advaita
↓
Shankaracharya

→ Vishistadvaita
- Ramanuja etc.

Contribution to vernacular literature

→ Tamil

↳ Alvars - Nalaya Divya
ex: - Periyalvar Pala andham

↳ Nayanars ex: - Manikavasakar
↳ Tevaram



→ Kannada

- Vachans were composed by
Basavanna, Akke Mahadevi

Fig: - South
Indian
Bhakti centres

Marathi

- spread of Marathi dharma through

Abhangs

↓ ↓ ↓
Janeswar Tukaram Ramesh etc.

Gujarat

- spread by Narsinh Mehta

Thus, Bhakti movement contributed immensely to literature alongwith

↳ fighting against caste system

↳ gender equality

↳ egalitarian society.

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

→ RS Sharma emphasises on the urban decay in India in early medieval times (5th-11th cent)

But various evidences point to the existence of urban places during early medieval age (EMA)

Evidences

Literature

Vijayaneswari of Mitakshara
contains references of cities

↓
'Yuktikalpatani' of Bhoja

Contains references of building huge ships which points to the existence of large cities

↓
Amoghavarsha's books (Koshtakuta)

Contains such reference

Foreign sources - AR Suleiman etc.

Numismatics

Coins issued by Chalukyas of Karnataka region, Eastern Ganges of Mysore have been found in large nos.

Architecture

Temples

↳ Choles ↔ Thajavur - Bairadeswara
↳ Gangaikonda cholepuram
↓
prosperous towns in 10th-11th century

Cities

↳ Cities like Kanchipuram → educational centre

Warragal → forts
etc. flourishing

↳ Capitals

↳ Lal Kot → Tomars

↳ Warragal → Kakatiyas

↳ Dwarasamudra → Hoyasals were
flourishing

At the same time, urbanisation was
not on the levels of the Gupta and Post-
Gupta Age as:-

→ less no of issue of gold coins
↳ less prosperity

→ less reference of flourishing towns like in
Gupta Age

↳ Ujjain - mentioned by Kalidasa

↳ Poompuhar (Kaveripattinam)

↳ Silpadiakaram mentions

→ Availability of less no of large monuments

Thus, urbanisation had reduced
but there was no phenomenon of complete
urban decay. 3rd urbanisation started
gradually under Delhi Sultans and kingdoms
like Vijayanagara.

13.

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

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

15

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

Gandhiji returned permanently from his long stint in South Africa in 1915 and gradually emerged as the face of ^{the} national struggle in India.

Gandhi's anti imperialist struggle

- Kheda, Champaran satyagraha
- Anti - Rowlett agitation
- Instrumental in Quit India Movement, Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement.
- explained meaning of Swaraj for the masses for first time.
- Presided Belgaum Session of Congress

~~Philosophy~~ Constructive work

- Gandhiji's struggle was characterised by passive and active phases of struggle-tune-struggle (STS)

II

The time period was characterised by
Constructive work ex:- after NCM

Features	Need and aim
→ work for eradication of <u>untouchability</u>	→ to uplift the 'Harijans' for egalitarian society
→ spread of <u>vernacular language</u>	→ to rapidly spread modern ideas among masses
→ work for upliftment of <u>women</u>	→ to ensure gender equality
→ abolition of <u>liquor</u>	→ to create a better society
→ promotion of <u>charkha</u> and <u>khadi</u>	→ inculcate value of self-sufficiency among people
→ emphasis on spreading ideas of <u>Satyagraha</u>	→ to create an honest and truthful society
→ work for <u>Hindu-Muslim unity</u>	→ create united and <u>secular India</u>

Few limitations

↳ Hindu-Muslim unity failed

↓

led to partition of India

↳ limited upliftment of untouchables

↓

Alternate theories:— Annihilation of caste

↓

B.R. Ambedkar

Gandhiji's constructive programmes
led to the creation of a sovereign, socialist
and under democratic Republic as
put up in the Preamble.

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 dream of Gandhiji and many nationalists was shattered even when India got independence on 15 Aug, 1947 as it was a divided India they had not envisaged.

Socio-political conditions

→ Social

↳ Presence of many heteredon communities or minorities
ex: - Muslims, Sikhs etc.

↳ Poor socio-economic conditions of Muslims compared to Hindus
↳ increased apprehensions

→ Political

↳ Presence of communal parties
ex: - Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha etc.

↳ Fight for existence of Muslim League

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

- ↳ badly defeated in 1937 elections
- ↳ took path of extreme communalism
- ↳ Fabricated reports
 - ↳ to imply that Muslims were oppressed
 - ex. - Poona report
- ↳ Political ambitions of Jinnah

Failure of British leadership

- ↳ ~~At~~ Shimla Conference, 1945
 - ↓
 - ML demanded they be the sole voice of Muslims and jeopardised Conference, got a veto when Wavell didn't do anything to resolve issue
- ↳ Mountbatten
 - ↳ failed to convince leaders of making united India
- ↳ Haste in preparation of boundaries
 - ↳ Radcliffe was given minimal time of around 3 weeks
 - ↓
 - demarcated borders on map leading to complexities

→ Inadequate police action

ex:- on Direct Action Day

→ Announcement of boundaries at last moment

↳ people realised very late that
they were in other country

→ Hostily left India

Other factors

- British wanted to divide India
↳ as Cold War had started
- Failure of Indian leaders to unify
people of different communities

Thus, British leadership made
bloodbath inevitable.

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

The semiconductor and electronic chip making industry is largely underdeveloped in India

Location of semiconductor and electronic chip making industry

- Shaanxi Province, China
- Silicon Valley, USA
- Ruhr region, ~~France~~ Germany

Factors

- Presence of raw materials
 - ↳ ex: - Vietnam coast → Hydrocarbons
- Presence of cheap labour
 - ↳ as in China earlier
- Expertise — presence of skilled workforce
- Favourable environment of E&DB
 - ↳ ex: - relaxed FDI norms
 - ↳ - flexible labour laws

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

Reasons behind global shortage

- Non-availability of raw materials
 - ↳ like silicon diodes, PN junctions, silicon wafers etc.
- Disruptions in global value chain
 - ↳ due to COVID-19
- Protectionism pursued by many economies
- Labour law related issues
 - ↳ ex:- in China
- Shifting of manufacturers from one country to another - initial delays.

Steps taken by India

- National Electronic Policy, 2019
 - ↳ to increase production of electronic equipments in India
 - ↳ to reduce dependence of chips and other raw materials from outside ex:- S Korea, China etc.

- Exploration of EEZs for hydrocarbons
- Performance linked Incentive scheme, 2021

↳ to encourage electronic manufacturing industry's growth in India
is interest subvention

- National Export Policy
 - focuses on increasing exports including electronic chip making

- Special Economic Zones

Although many steps have been taken, further steps need to be taken to fulfil SDGs like SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

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

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

→ The process of creation of soil from rocks in a gradual manner is known as pedogenesis

Typical mature soil

O → layer of humus

A → fine soil

→ zone of eluviation

↓
water percolates down

B → zone of illuviation
→ materials from top and below

R → fragmented major rock

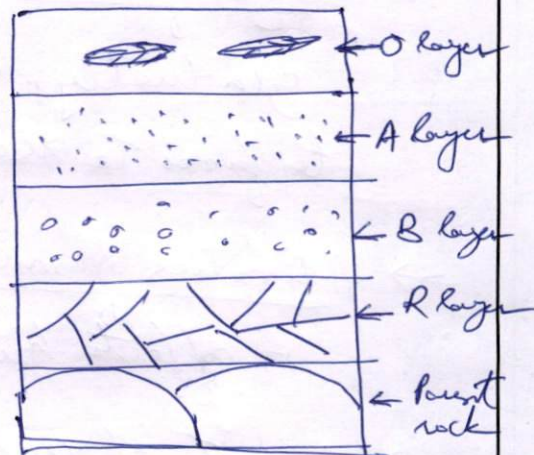


Fig:- Mature soil

Factors affecting pedogenesis

Passive

→ source of soil

↳ rock type

Basalt - black soil
Granite - red soil

↳ in situ or ex-situ

ex:- black soil

↳ alluvial soil

→ Exploitation by humans

↳ deforestation, sand mining etc.
affects soil formations.

Active

→ stage of soil formation

gradually, it evolves from coarser
to finer to reach stage of maturity

→ Activities of microbes

- affects humus formation

→ Amount of vegetation

→ Presence of natural geomorphic agents

↳ ex:- wind, rain will carry
away top layer

Processes involved

- rock formation

- breakdown of rocks by agents
↳ wind, air, water etc.

- fragmented pieces acted upon

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

India largely depends on monsoon for the rainfall but some amount of pre-monsoon rainfall and disturbances are also witnessed in India.

Formation of thunder storms

→ Rapid upliftment of moist air



Cools down by adiabatic cooling



reaches dew point,
limits of carrying capacity,
gives rain

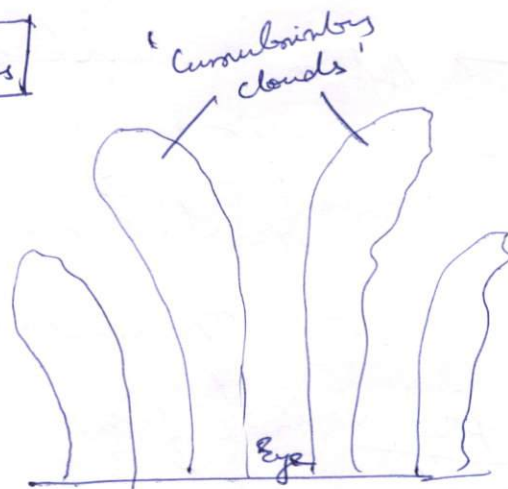


Fig :- 'Rain' clouds

→ Formation of cumulonimbus clouds

→ Caused by pre-monsoonal winds

Pre-monsoonal winds in India

↳ Borakchila - Assam

↳ Kal Baisakhi - W Bengal

↳ Mango showers → South India

↳ Loo → across India

Impact of pre-monsoon rainfall

↳ Respite from heat

↳ to people

↳ Helps in multiple cropping
ex:- tea, coffee etc. plantations

↳ Recharges water table

↳ Associated with various belief
systems across India

↳ cultural significance

↳ leads to large-scale destructions

↳ ex:- infrastructure damage
by Bodochila

Post monsoon rainfall → due to Western disturbances
→ useful for cultivation
ex:- wheat in Punjab

India has only 4% of world's water
resources despite having 18% of world
population, so rainfall in every way -
be, during and post is very essential
for India.

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

India is one of the largest contributors of Green House Gas in the world despite $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of average energy consumption of the world. Thus, the energy consumption growth envisaged in the future is alarming.

Energy scenario

- Thermal energy $\rightarrow 240$ GW (mostly from coal)
- Solar energy $\rightarrow$ around 40 GW
- Renewable energy (including solar)
 $\downarrow$
 around 100 GW
- Petroleum and natural gas
 $\rightarrow$ imports

Need for diversification

- $\rightarrow$ Rapid growth of energy demand
 $\downarrow$ NITI Aayog envisages 6-13 times increase in domestic demand by 2047

→ excessive dependence on imported petro-
leum and natural gas

NG → 75% from Gulf region

→ To reduce import bills

↳ huge expenditure

→ International commitments

SDGs → To reduce emission intensity of GDP
by 33% since 2005 level
by 2030

→ To have 40% share of renewables
in total energy

⊙ Paris Agreement → To limit temperature
rise to 1.5°C

→ Depleting non renewable sources across
the world

ex:- coal, petroleum

→ climate change and global warming
- to counter

Government steps

↳ Multilateral organisations

↳ ex: - International Solar Alliance (ISA),
OSOWOL

↳ 2022 Targets

Solar	Wind	Small hydro	Biomass	Total
100 GW	65 GW	10 GW	5 GW	175 GW

↳ Ethanol blending

↳ Solar Rooftop Scheme

↳ Wind Parks ex: - Rajasthan

Thus, diversification of energy
basket has become a necessity in changing
times.

19.

समकालीन भारतीय समाज, स्वयं को पश्चिम की नकल करने की एक बढ़ती आकांक्षा और रूढ़िवादी पारंपरिक विचारों के पुनरुद्धार के बीच दुविधापूर्ण स्थिति में पाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
 The contemporary Indian society finds itself caught at the intersection of a growing aspiration to mimic the West and a revival of the conservative traditional outlook. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Due to increasing globalisation, and its uneven effects on the society, India finds itself at crossroads.

Globalisation has had a three fold impact on contemporary society

↳ Hybridisation

↳ Revival of traditional outlook

↳ 'Modernisation' or ^{at times} 'Westernization'

Westernization

→ following ideas of the West without a progressive outlook in the society or only focusing on external aspects

ex: - listening to English music

- Jeans culture - wearing only T-shirts

- Westernisation

- craze for OTT platforms

Conservative traditional outlook

- emerging as a counter to such forces
- (Factors) → To preserve traditional culture
- To oppose Western features

ex:- spread of YOGA,
AYUSH rejuvenation

So, there is a conflict between the two

Way forward

↳ focus on 'modernisation' rather than westernisation

↓
try to absorb positive values of the West like scientific temper, quest for knowledge etc.

↳ try to imbibe 'modernisation' in such a way that no section of society is left behind

↳ Hybridisation / Globalisation

ii:- Dubbed movies,

McMao Tikki burger etc.

Thus, India should focus on holistic
development to fulfil the SDGs like
SDG 1 - no poverty etc.

20.

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

In view of the visible trends in India's urbanisation, discuss the key considerations for a new urbanisation policy to guide the planning and management of cities in a sustainable manner. (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

→ As per Census-2011, 30% of India's population resides in urban areas and as per UN State of World Population Report, it is expected to grow to 40% by 2030

Trends in urbanisation

→ Contribution to GDP — 75% roughly
↓
shows importance

→ Issues

- proliferation of slums
↳ Rangarajan Committee — around 17% people in slums
- Housing and sanitation
↳ improper
- Lack of transport facilities
- Ghettoization
↳ segregation of city as per class distinctions

Considerations

→ Urban housing facilities

↳ for reduction in slums, benefit of
migrants

ex: - through AWAS Yojana - ARHCs

→ Upliftment of slum people

↳ provide adequate skills ex: - PM KY

↳ benefits - socio-economic

↳ portability of foodgrains

↳ Annamitra, IMPDS portals

→ Sanitation facilities

↳ proper drainage

↳ solid waste management facilities

→ Transport facilities

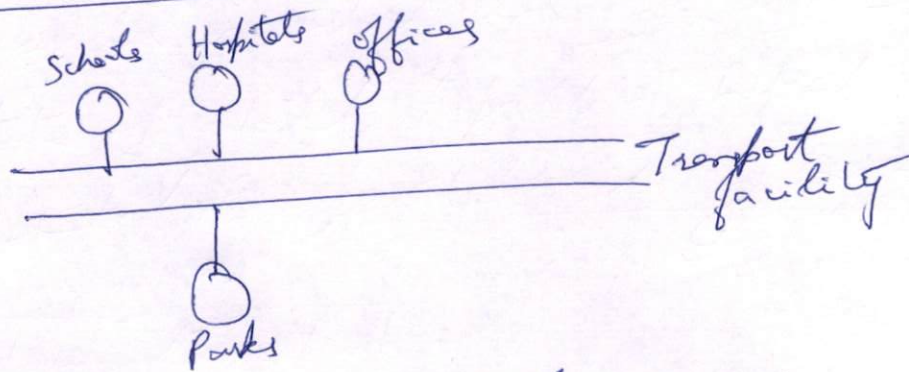
↳ ex: - Metros

Long term

→ Coordinated city planning

- 10/15/20 year target setting

→ Transport Oriented Cities



- to reduce costs and increase efficiency

→ Focus on renewables

ex:- Solar Rooftop Mission

Thus, keeping in mind rapid urbanisation, various steps should be taken to coordinate the urban issues.