



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

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. : 0305150
अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ABHINAV SIWACH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

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

केंद्र

Centre

DELHI - RATINDER
NAGAR (03)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश 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।	Important Instructions 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 (क्यू.सी.ए.) 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 (क्यू.सी.ए.) 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.

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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) (2217)

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.

उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Indian regional music is a reflection of the acculturation and assimilation of the regional culture, traditions along with the traditional classical music of the day.

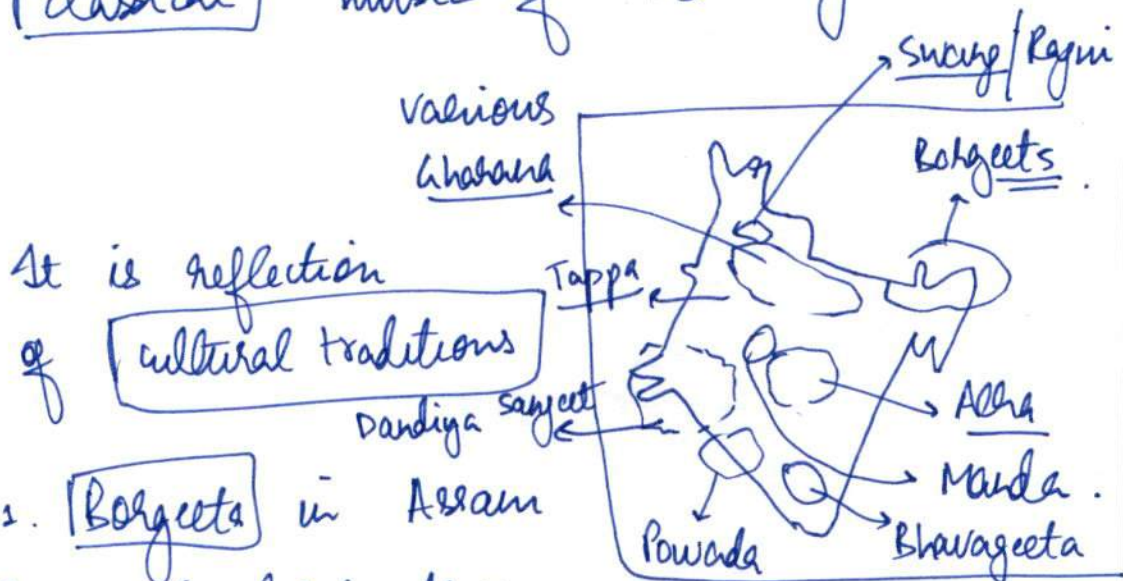


Fig - Regional Music.

1. Borgeets in Assam have developed from the teachings and Sattras of Sankaradev in spirit of Vaishnava Bhakti.

2. Music among the tribes such as Bhils (Central India) reflects the day-to

day activities as well as the worship of local deities and folklores.

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

3. Swang (or Saang) or Ragni in the state of Nagpur, Western Uttar Pradesh reflect the daily agriculture life, folklores.

4. Meerabai's bhajans have also been incorporated in the folk music of Rajasthan.

5. Presence of joking relationship between bhabhi-devar (brother-in-law) and avoidance relationship is also reflected in music.

6. Various waranas like Bharbhanga, Belliah warana are also present in folk music.

7. Adaptation of Thumri, Tappa have also been reflected in music.

Hence, folk regional music is reflection of social mores.⁷

2.

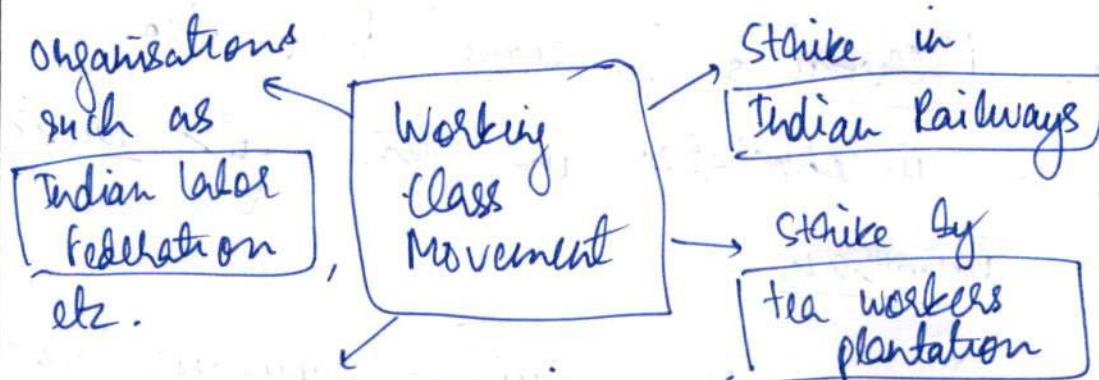
श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Working class movement
developed through rise of class consciousness and economic, social and political exploitation of the workers in colonial regime



Support by Lala Lajpat Rai, Poresh Chaman Lal.

Emergence of movements : -

1. There were strikes by various working class groups.
2. Organised strike emerged with the strike of Great Indian Peninsular Railway.
3. There were support to this by formation of organisations like Bombay.

Mill and Millhands Association

4. Various freedom fighters like Surendranath Banerjee discussed about working class in Legislative Council.
5. With formation of political parties like CPI (1925 - MN Roy), it further came into mainstream.

Contribution to struggle :-

1. It mobilised workers into national movement.
 2. led to organisational development :-
 - ↓
 - All India Trade Union Congress (1920)
 - All India Trade Union Federation, etc
 3. Coincidence of labor strikes with Non-Cooperation Movement (1921), Quit India (1942).
 4. Advocacy of issues of all sections.
 5. Broader inclusion of individuals in national movement - tea plant workers
- Hence, it played a crucial role in Indian freedom movement.

3.

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Gandhian politics was based on the principle of Satya and Ahimsa along with the spirit to include each, every section in freedom struggle.

Tilak's politics was reflected through inclusion of grassroots in struggle through Ganesh festivals, use of Kesari, Maharatta, etc.

Gandhi's politics was continuation of Tilak :-

1. Inclusion :- Gandhi included all sections in struggle just like Tilak.

Narajans & Students ← Sections Included → Women & Business.

2. Local mobilisation :- using linguistics of the region and use of popular festivals.

as done by Tilak through Ganesh festivals

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

2. Understanding :- of issues through travelling across India and interacting with individuals like Dalit, women.
Tilak also understood Maharashtra problems

4. Swaraj - Gandhi and Tilak agreed that Swaraj (self rule) would end problem of masses.

But Gandhi's politics was different

1. Means - Gandhi focussed on right means to achieve the goals.

2. Non-violence by Gandhi while Tilak did not shy from violence.

3. Antagonism :- towards Britishers in Tilak which was not in Gandhi.

4. Muslim participation advocated by Gandhi.

5. Gandhi favoured constitutional struggle.

Both contributed to struggle which led to Indian Independence

4.

ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

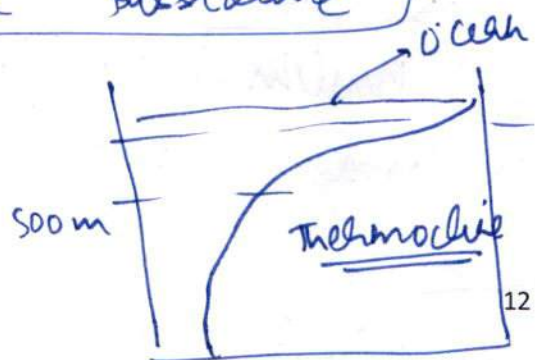
As per IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) there is human induced, anthropogenic ocean warming due to which sea level has risen by 23 cm between 1901-2020.

World's oceans losing memory :-



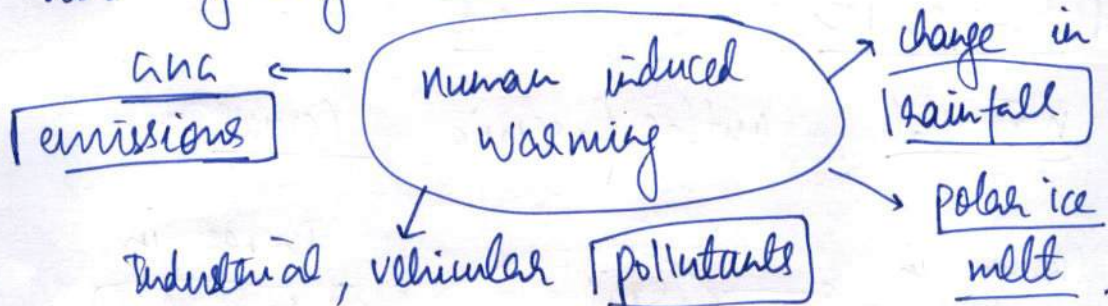
① Change in features :- of Oceans such as shelves, slopes due to sea level rise, land subsidence

2. Temperature :- distribution is changing due



to warming of the Oceans.

2. Ocean memory in terms of oceanic currents, sub-surface currents is also getting disturbed



Consequences of phenomenon :-

1. Flora and fauna :- of the oceans - phytoplanktons, zooplanktons, fishes, etc dying.

2. Ecological Diversity :- of oceans and surrounding coastal areas on decline.

3. Humans :- 60% humans dependent on oceans for economic survival under threat.

4. Subsidence :- of cities like Mumbai, etc. Indonesia has changed capital.

5. Deoxygenation of Oceans. There is need to

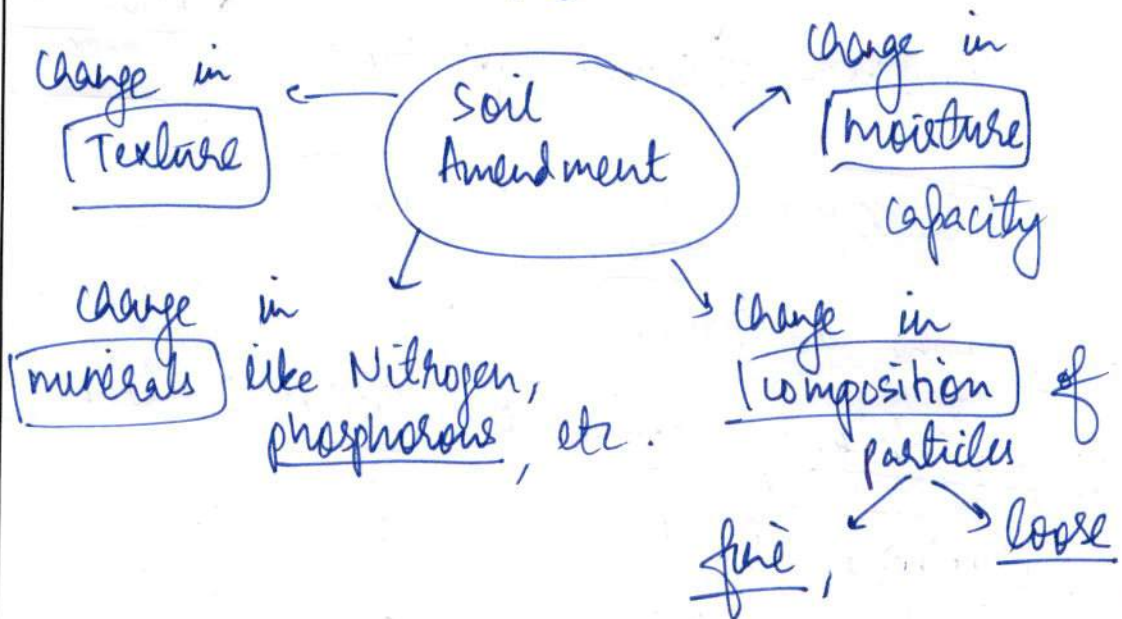
5.

मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Soil amendment refers to change in the natural properties and characteristics of soil due to natural, anthropogenic causes.



Benefits associated :-

1. Increase in moisture capacity may boost agriculture and cultivation, etc.
2. Land degradation :- may be prevented as soil may continue to hold water

and not lose minerals over time.

3. Soil erosion - due to fluvial, aerial causes may be minimised.

4. Change in Nature of crops :- from dryland crop like millet to Wheat, rice Sugarcane may be possible.

Case study :- change in irrigation led to soil amendment and Green Revolution



Concerns are also
there :-

1. Due to hydro-meteorological causes, soil amendment may lead to soil degradation
2. Reduce the productive capacity of soil
3. lead to reduction in crop intensity
4. Increase vulnerability to droughts
5. Reduce farmer income
6. Increase distress lead migration

Initiative like Soil Health

6.

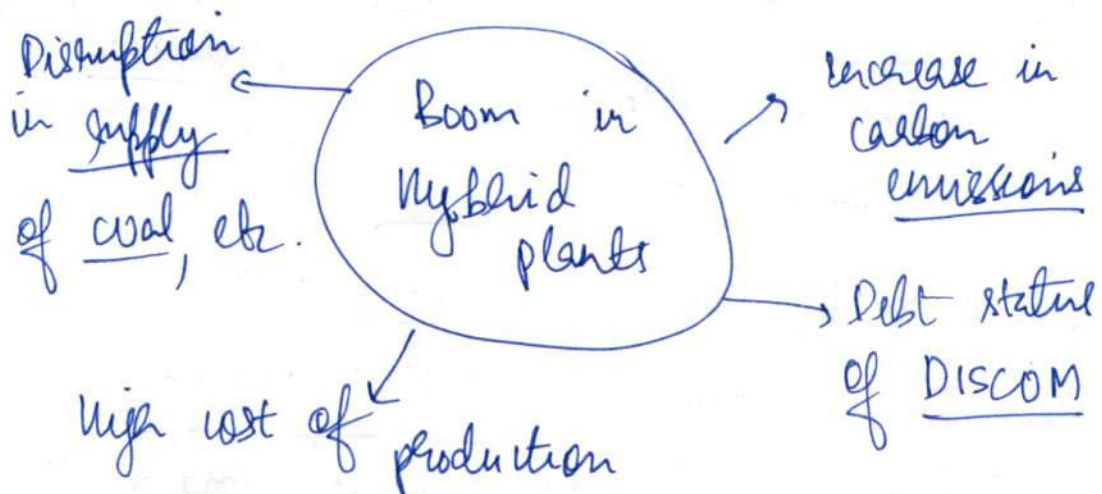
यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Hybrid power plants refer to those projects which use multiplicity of sources for power generation - renewable as well as non renewable sources such as solar, wind, coal, etc.



Advantages of such plants —

1. Reduce emissions — caused due to use of renewable fuel such as Coal
2. Reduce cost — of overall

electricity production as increase in
scale of production of solar energy,
it will be cheaper than coal as
per Central Electricity Authority

3. Dependence on coal and ~~the~~ non-
renewable sources, in short supply to reduce

4. Neglect potential of solar and wind
energy in India.

5. Uneven uninterrupted supply - by
solar, wind in day and coal in night.

Associated challenges :-

1. Low adoption by USA, Mega Power
Plant Producers due to new technology

2. High initial cost associated
with setup and installation.

3. Cost of solar cells depends on
import from China.

4. Battery storage technology for
such plants.

7.

वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Van Allen Radiation Belts

are those areas on the earth which are formed due to the presence of radiations from cosmic sources particularly the sun.

Formation of Van Allen Radiation Belts

1. Interaction of magnetosphere with ~~cosmic~~ coronal winds.
2. Coronal ~~not~~ mass ejections lead to areas of pressure differential forming these belts.

Growing study -

1. To understand usefulness in climate and weather pattern.
2. To mitigate adverse impact on human life and property.
3. Impact on air movement
4. Impact on direction, intensity of oceanic currents.
5. To find the changes on the ecological biodiversity.

Due to these study of
Van Allen Radiation belts is
necessary.

8.

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words)

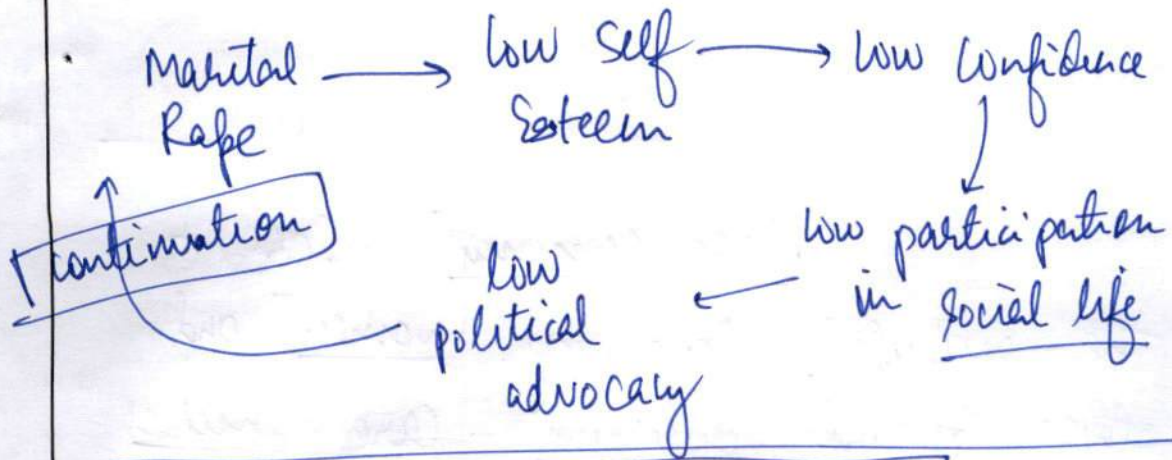
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Marital rape is not a criminal offence in India but can be prosecuted if the woman is below 16 years of age as per Section 375 of Indian Penal Code.

Marital Rape to be criminalised :-

1. Women suffer in silence due to it.
2. As per NFHS-V survey, 82% say marital rape by husband and 13% face by ex-partner.
3. Marital rape takes away agency from the women over body.
4. leads to domino effect of low self esteem :-



5. It leads to interiorisation of patriarchy.

6. It leads to treatment of marital rape as normal by women.

Issues with criminalising —

1. Burden of proof — difficult to prove if consent was there or not.

2. False cases — may lead to frivolous complaints.

3. It may destroy sanctity of marriage as per certain theorists.

4. May lead to monetary compromise, out of court settlement.

Justice Verma Commission

and other nations suggest that it should be criminalised to bring gender parity.

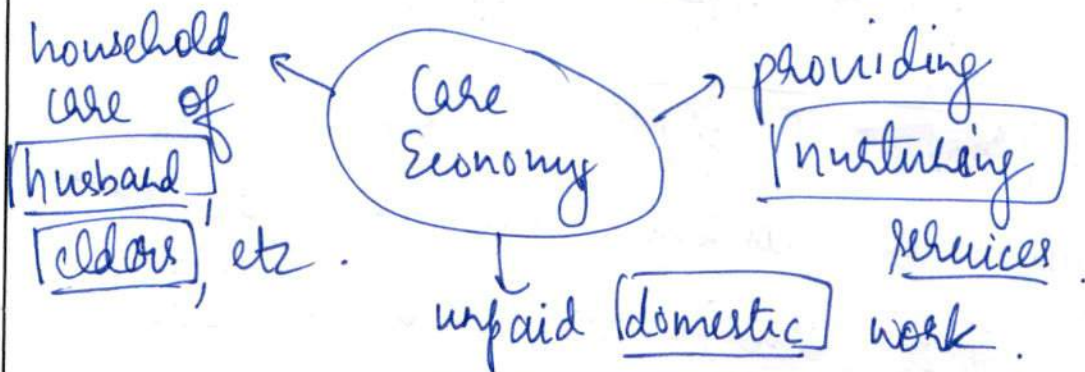
9.

केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Care economy refers to the activities done by women and others towards providing care services in the form of nurturing, upbringing, household labours, etc which enable individual to perform activities outside the household.



Challenges associated —

1. There is no accounting of the monetary value of care economy.
2. Feminisation of care services — 95% are provided only by women.

3. Patriarchy - does not consider them as work but considers them as duty of the women in household.

4. Perpetuates inequality - between men and women as there are no economic return for women in care economy.

5. Neglect :- ignorance of the contribution towards economy by care work.

Steps to address this -

1. Demands by certain political parties to monetise care economy.

2. Provision of Gender Budgeting.

3. Provision of Maternity Benefits Act.

4. Provision of paternal leave on paternity.

5. Criminalisation of domestic violence where it is used to

monetise care economy to fulfill SDG-5 (gender Equality).

10.

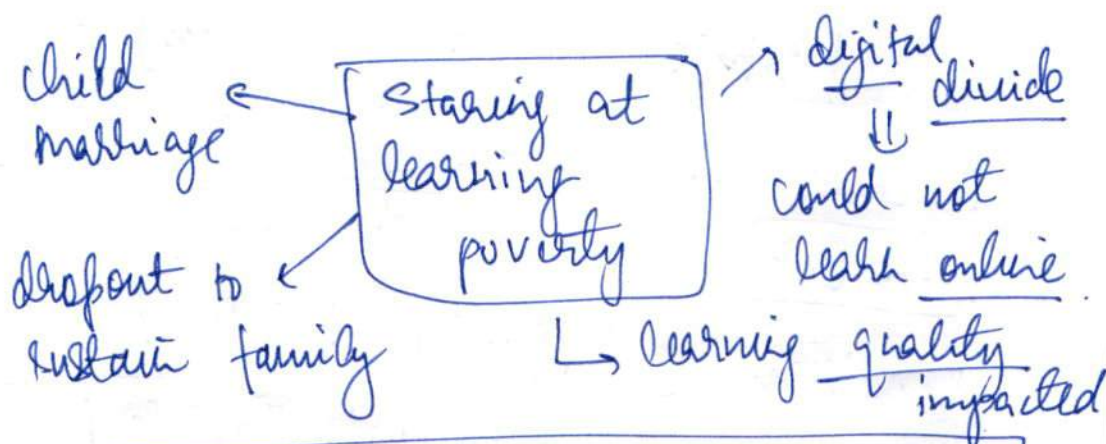
महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का, विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

As per World Bank study, the instances of learning poverty has increased in post-pandemic India. learning poverty refers to the loss of learning outcomes by children who dropped out of schools due to COVID-19.



Implications of learning poverty —

1. loss of income — As per Asian Development Bank, one year of schooling adds USD 1 mn to income.

2. Loss of employment opportunities to individuals.

3. Lack of skilling opportunities :- as per Survey Finance India, only 4.7% are formally skilled in India.

4. Female :- impact is more as they end up facing child marriage or household work.

(eg) - only 10% female complete primary education

5. Poor children - forced to do bonded labour, child labor.

Way ahead ① community learning projects as initiated by NITI Aayog

2. Incentives to improve enrollment back in schools

3. Ensuring digital means are available to fulfill learning.

4. Integration of schemes like NIPUN to reach functional literacy.

This will lead to Quality Education SDG.

11.

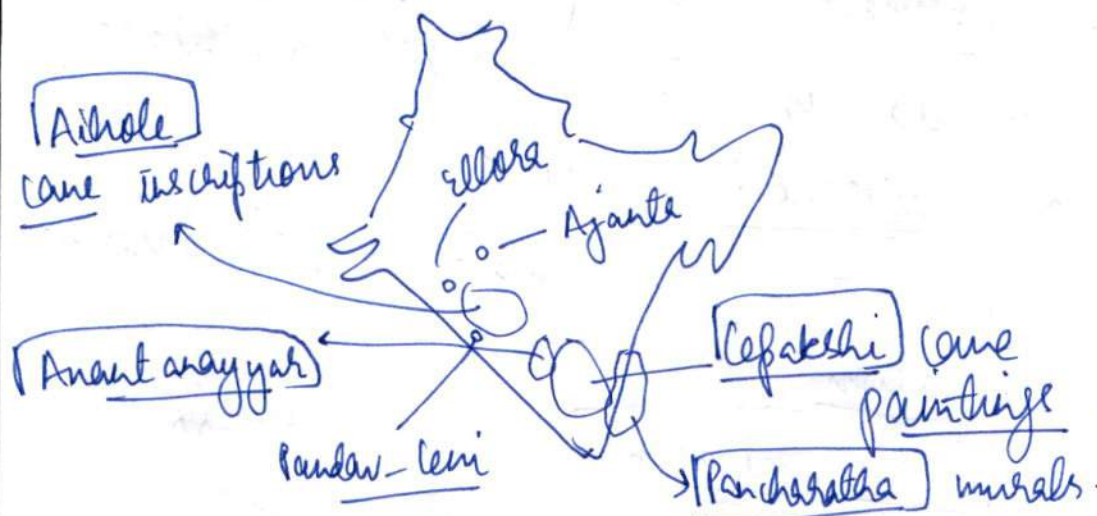
दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Mural traditions in South India have been developed by the confluence of different religions like Buddhism, Taivism, Hindivism.



Evolution of mural tradition :-

- ① They emerged with the rise of Buddhism and Taivism.
2. Buddhist influence is found in the cave and mural traditions of Ajanta and Ellora.
3. They reflected the Tataka tales,

the Buddhist stories such as the mural
inscription of Dying Princess, Naga King
and his consort, etc.

3. Later, Tantrism also contributed to
mural inscriptions such as :-

Shows Tantra practices ← lepa kashi came paintings → Samanvayana
everyone sitting
around for
ritual Teaching

4. Chalukyan rulers also contributed to
Aihole came inscriptions which are
showing Hinduism - lord Shiva, Krishna

5. Panchasotha at Mahabalipuram by
Pallavas also have mural inscriptions
such as Anyina's Penance Krishna
and the Butler Ball.

Characteristics of these :-

1. Diverse palette - with Ochre, mixed

with gum, dust and chalk powder have been used in these paintings.

2. Presence of colours such as red, blue, green is there with certain inscriptions not having red or blue.

3. Cultural :- practices are reflected in these murals. (y) - lingas worship of lord Shiva from Nidamsin.

4. Presence of Jaina practices like Samavasarana and teachings from monks can be seen in Anantavajjal mural inscription.

5. Folk life :- can also be seen apart from philosophical traditions.

Hence, murals are significant in exploring knowledge about rich and varied cultural history of India.

12.

19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

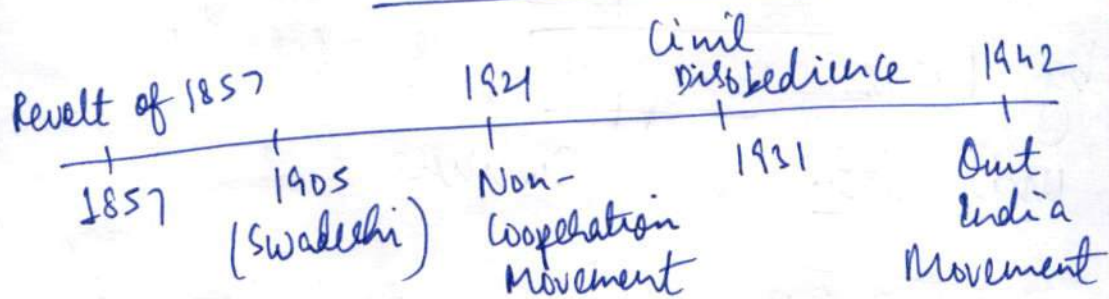
Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Indian nationalism emerged with Revolt of 1857 and finally reached its climax with the Indian Independence Act.

Indian Nationalism :-



It was product of colonial rule :-

1. Education - development of modern, scientific, western education by Britishers for their own interest led to awareness in the Indians.

2. Modern Employment :- as per historians, Britishers broke the link between Caste

and employment -

3. Movement :- Introduction of Railway movement and Migration for education and employment led to knowledge about the Oneness of Indian culture.

4. Cultural exchanges :- were facilitated by press, newspaper, it led to unification of Indians.

5. Social Reforms by Britishers with Indians like Sati, widow remarriage, it led to awakening of Indian spirit.

6. Rationality - got developed through education and modernity such as Western sciences of Britishers.

7. Knowledge of Exploitation - of Britishers was imbibed in Indians through Acts

such as Ilbert Bill controversy, Vernacular Press Act (1878), etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Apart from this, there were other factors for Indian nationalism

1. Indigenous Art - through paintings by Abanindranath Tagore (Rasat Mata), Nandalal Bose (portrait of Mahatma Gandhi).

2. Development of indigenous education - National Council of Education (1905), etc.

3. Focus on glory of the past by Swami Vivekananda, Dayanand Saraswati.

4. Rejuvenation of ancient art by Oriental College of Art (1905).

5. External influences :- such as American War (1776), Boer Wars, etc.

Indian Nationalism
as feeling of Oneness, continues to present movement reflecting in Aradi Ka Amrit Mahotsava.

13.

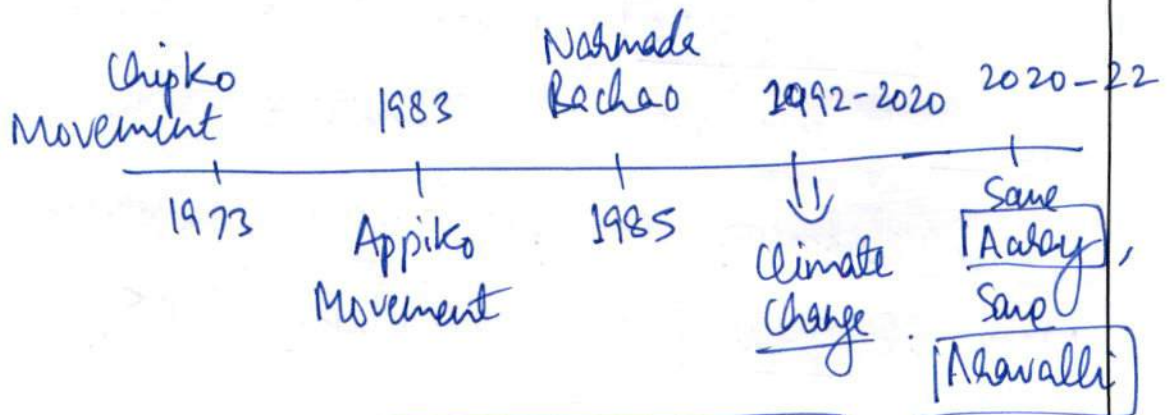
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Need for protecting the
sanguinity of environment by human
collective action has seen a fresh
new life after Indian Independence.



Many organised movements :-

1. Chipko Movement - involved saving the commercial exploitation by outside companies in forests of Uttarakhand.

(a) Women such as Gaura Devi,

Sundera Devi played key role.

(b) Sunderlal Bahuguna also led the movement.

(1) Initiatives like Hugging trees, Wrapping Rabbits to trees were used.

2. Appiko Movement :- on the similar lines of Chipko in the forests of Karnataka to save felling and deforestation of trees.

3. Narmada Bachao Andolan - was led by activists like Medha Patkar against the displacement, rehabilitation due to dam on Narmada River.

4. Movements regarding temperature rise and climate change in support of global movements like #Fridays for Future, #Save Earth.

5. Environment movements for saving biodiversity, extinction of deer and animals by Bishnoi community (Rajasthan).

6. Movements such as :-

(a) Save Aarey forest led by women
such as Aruna Bhattacharjee

(b) Save Aravalli to protect encroachment
on Aravalli in Delhi, Maharashtra, Rajasthan.

(c) Protests against Silverline Project
in Kerala.

New features of these :-

1. These are part of new social movements.
2. These are polycephalous → include
lobbying, propagandising, collective protests, etc.
3. Use mass media, social media.
4. Do not have organised organisations
completely but various individuals join.
5. Led by new middle class.

They have advantages
that they are preserving ecological balance.

"Ecology is permanent economy"
L Sundarlal Bahuguna

14.

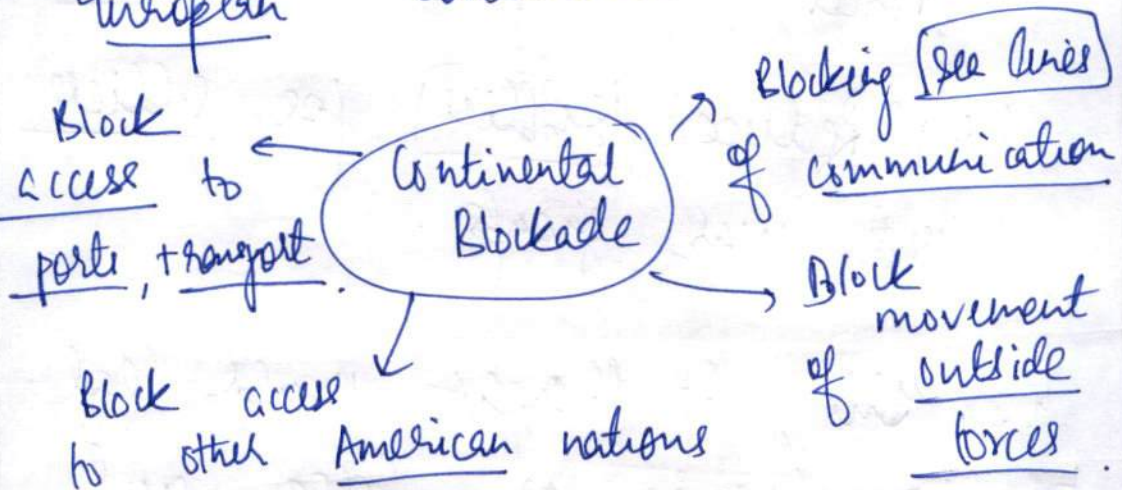
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Napoleon thought of having victory in World War-2 through the strategy of blocking the access to transport and communication, economic means, etc. of the European continent.



It was ill-conceived strategy —

1. Conceived in haste — it was not well thought out and hastily drafted
2. Focused on inward looking strategy to restrict access to means of

Economic resources such as food, resources, etc to the ~~German~~ British forces.

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

3. Napoleon believed that Economic blockade would lead to

- (a) Drying up of resources.
- (b) Reduction in capability to force to fight in war.
- (c) Reduce supplies for soldiers and war groups.

4. This, he thought would lead to the losing of force and withdrawal of armies.

5. Napoleon believed that it would weaken the mobility and external support.

to the forces would also not be possible.

6. However, this did not work as the military and political support from other nations compensated for lack of economic resources.

This finally led to the defeat of Napoleon in the war which he could have focussed on weakening the opposite forces and also

not opening too many fronts for the war.

15.

आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words)

15

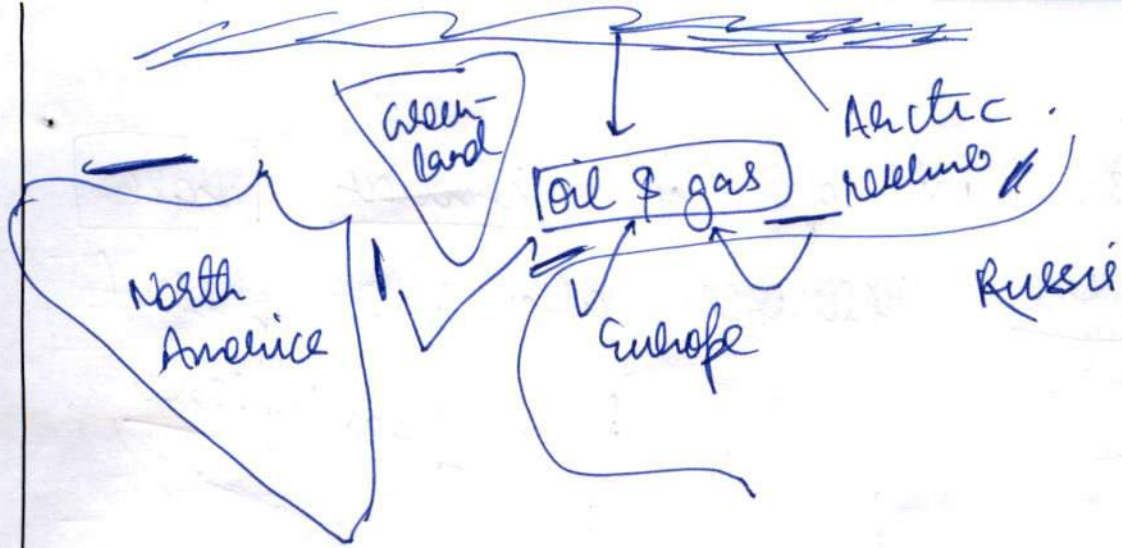
उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on
this margin

Arctic Paradox refers to the paradox of Arctic Amplification where there is increase in the ~~melting~~ of ice caps in Arctic concentration despite an increase in the global temperature at Arctic Ocean region.

Spatial distribution —

(A) Mineral resources :-

1. There is presence of various mineral resources in Arctic.
2. This is reflecting by the presence of these minerals in the Arctic.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. There is mineral like chromite, berzite, etc which are present.

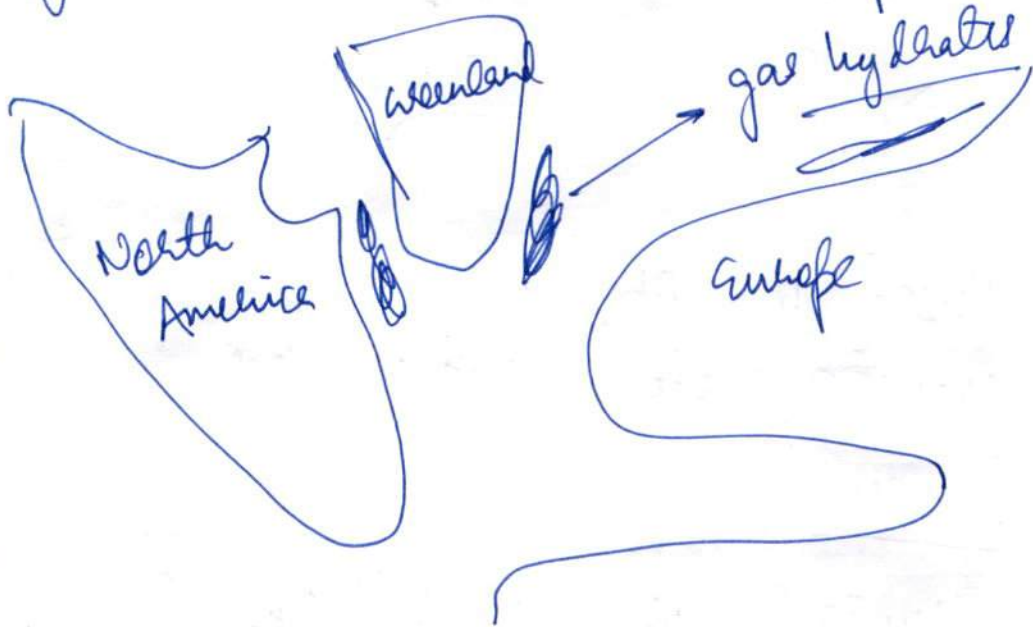
4. Minerals in the cryosphere and permafrost of arctic are also found.

⑤ Energy Resources —

1. Presence of oil and natural gas near the Arctic.

2. The Russian oil and gas fields are situated in Arctic region.

3. Most of the Canadian Shale gas resources are also present



4. There is presence of gas Hydrates in Arctic region.

These mineral and energy resources enable the utility of Arctic region which is done by Arctic Council (1960) through scientific exploration.

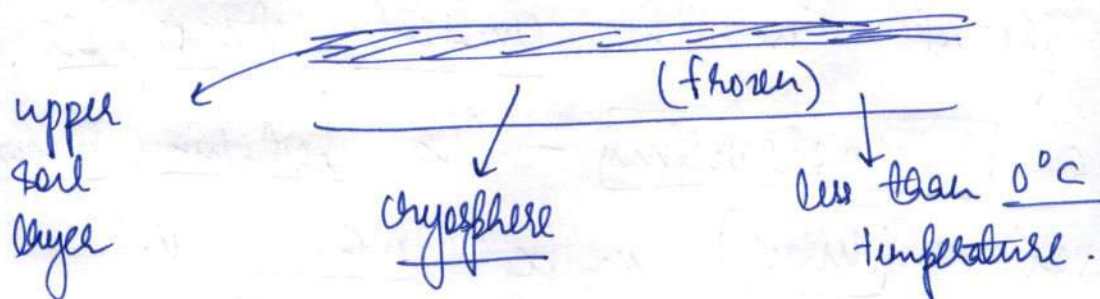
16.

क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Cryosphere refers to the layer of the earth which is in a frozen state and has temperature below 0°C i.e. freezing point of water.



It can have devastating impact —

1. Gases :- it is a storehouse of greenhouse gases like carbon-dioxide which can get released in atmosphere.
2. Stability :- of land can be affected with melting of cryosphere.
3. Subsidence of land and rise of

Sea level can happen if there is defreezing and ~~melts~~ melting of cryosphere.

4. Global Temperature rise :- by 2-3°C can happen as per IPCC if cryosphere melts.

5. As per NOAA, cryosphere stores around 10 times the greenhouse gases present in the ambient atmosphere.

6. Microorganisms - like bacteria, fungus, various virus can be released in the atmosphere by cryosphere.

7. Human health - can be impact by communicable diseases caused by these virus, bacteria.

8. Economy - may be impacted due to disruption in fishing, ice-exploration.

9. Geological Diversity - may be impacted as cryosphere melting may

Lead to release of species which may become invasive alien species.

Ways to tackle the threat :-

1. As suggested by World Health Organisation, concept of One Health to be followed.

2. Focus on ensuring reduction in temperature rise below 1.5°C and 2°C as pledged in COP-21 (Paris, 2015).

(a) Adherence to extended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC).

(b) Reducing carbon intensity, emissions.

3. Maintaining sanctity of polar ecosystems by

National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem (NAPCC)

Himalayan Regional Centre of NITI Aayog.

4. Preserving Cryosphere from damage.

5. Reducing anthropogenic interference, activities in Cryosphere.

These will fulfill

17.

शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words)

15

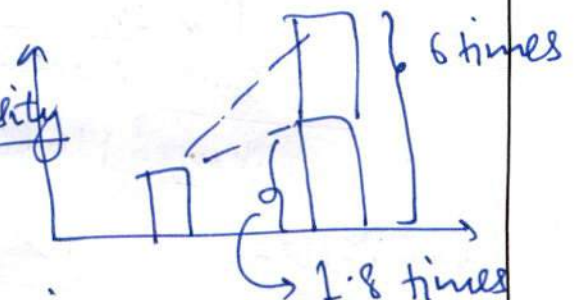
There has been increase in the instances of urban flooding in the developed cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, etc.

They pose serious risk to urban ecosystem —



1. Urbanisation increases the intensity and volume of urban flooding by 1.8 to 6 times

2. This leads to intensity reduction in Capacity of urban infrastructure like sewers, sanitation channels, pipes, etc.



3. Transport - systems such as road,
railway get severely impacted.

4. Human impact - lead to subsidence of
plains, low-lying areas, etc.

5. Disruption to daily economic activities
like manufacturing, mining, etc.

7. Supply chain disruption of foods,
commodities leading to price rise, inflation.

8. Burden of disease - caused by vectors
such as dengue, malaria, etc. rises.

Impact on critical infrastructure :-

1. Infrastructure like electricity lines are
disrupted leading to low electricity, cuts.

2. Sectors such as power generation
suffer due to supply chain disruption as
that of coal, etc.

3. Power transmission is impacted.

4. Activities such as banking,

are disrupted as officials are not able to reach the officials.

4. Subsidence of land may lead to subsidence of critical infrastructure like nuclear power plants, etc.

5. Critical infra like telecom towers, may suffer due to short circuit, fire, roads floods.

Ways to mitigate urban floods

A) National Strategy on Urban Floods :-

1. Development of National Urban Information System (NUIS) for information about them.

2. Presence of in-situ preparedness about mitigation through local organisations.

3. Installation of Real time hydromet-ecological network for prediction.

⑤ Others - 1. Doppler radars.

2. Inter-Agency coordination.

These will ensure

that loss to life, property is minimal.

18.

रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, the government has launched Sustainable sand mining guidelines to prevent the exploitation of sand by illegal means. Sand is a minor mineral and regulation lies with the State government.

Sand is critical for economic development —

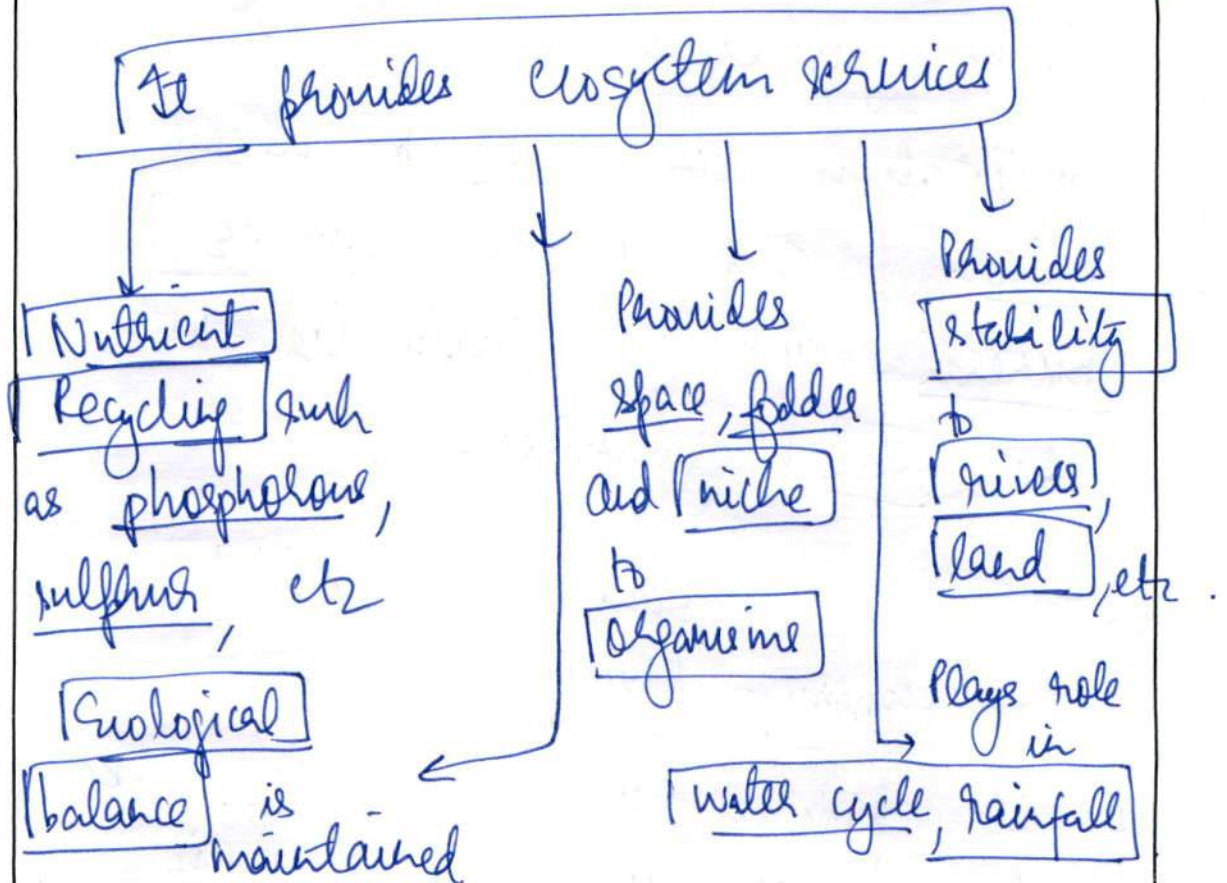
1. It provides various minerals like Silicon, etc used for economic activity.

2. Ensures key role in Construction and Infrastructure development.

3. Used in the Strength development at the time of Compaction.

during building construction

4. Agriculture - is also supported by minerals of N (Nitrogen), P (Phosphorus), K (Potassium) in sand.



Importance of sustainable sand mining :-

1. Exploitation - of sand through presence of illegal sand mafias.

(ii) - crackdown by IAS. Purga Shakti

• Nagpal on sand mafia in Uttar Pradesh.

2. Loss to state exchequer — as the
license fee, royalty fee is not paid.

3. Disturb flow of rivers — regular
exploitation of sand leads to change in
flow of rivers.

4. Presence of nexus :- between
sand miners, criminals, bureaucrats and
politicians.

5. Leads to encroachment on flood
plains which leads to drying of rivers.

6. Reduces aquifer & recharging
capacity of rivers.

Way to ensure sustainability —

1. Survey of sand before allocation for mining.
2. Regular monitoring of sand mining.
3. Following Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines.
4. Enforcement through police, transport teams.

There will ensure that
sand soil as resource is preserved.

19.

भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

There has been urban sprawl in India which has led to the issue of unplanned urbanisation denying urban amenities to all the urban dwellers.

Cause of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces —

1. Migration — due to employment, education.
Census 2011 — there are 145.6 cr internal migrants
2. Rapid population increase
3. Lack of urban spaces — urbanisation not progressing at same rate as population rise.
4. Lack of basic amenities to dwellers
5. High cost of land which leads

to proliferation of Slums

(eg) - there are 165.5 million slum dwellers.

Challenges caused due to unbridled and unbalanced growth —

A. Ecological challenges —

1. Reduction in Blue-green spaces.
2. Frequent deforestation, felling trees.
3. Increase in Concretisation
4. Concretisation reduces water holding and recharge capacity of land.
5. Encroachment on flood plains.

(B) Challenges to humans —

1. limited sanitation, unhygienic facility
2. Lack of proper built housel.
3. Lack of human development by
adequate provisions of
Health ← Education → Skilling

4. Increase in slum dwellers.

(c) Social challenges -

1. Lack of social integration
(a) - gated societies have exclusion
2. Increase in alienation of individuals
leading to crimes, drug, trafficking.

Ways to tackle challenges -

1. PM Awas Yojana - aims to provide built houses in urban areas.
2. AMRUT 2.0 - can ensure sustainability of urban infrastructure.
3. Swachh Bharat Mission - can improve sanitation in urban sprawls.
4. Light house projects - under GHTC (Global Housing Technology Challenge).

These will ensure

SDG goal of sustainable cities and communities

20.

भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्रायः एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Feminist movements in India started from pre-independence and have continued till the present times.

Feminist movements lacked inclusivity —

(A) In pre-independence period : —

1. It was led by upper caste women such as Mehribai Tata,

Margaret Cousins etc. not lower caste women.

(Gural)

1917

1925

1927

Indian Women Association
(Annie Besant)

National Council for Women
(Mehribai Tata)

All India Women Conference
(Margaret Cousins)

2. It was based on Western psyche of

(a) Equality of rights of Education

(b) Opening of colleges like
Lady Hardinge Medical College, etc.

(c) Demand for universal adult
franchise and voting rights.

(d) Demand for equality in
civil and political rights.

3. These were also focussed on
abolition of Sati, Widow Remarriage
led by men.

(B) Post - Independence —

1. Women demands have focussed
against Price rise.

2. Demands for Dowry - Phog

Virodhi Chetna March, etc.

3. These did not include women from vulnerable sections like Dalit, ST, OBC, etc.

4. Feminism (from 1970s) led Western influence on these as well - such as #MeToo

However, they are inclusive also and Indian centred

Inclusive

1. Environment and eco-feminism movement included all women.
2. Movement against Rape (Mathura violence) had women across all sections

Indian centric

1. Had Indian issues such as anti-dowry.
2. Movement to save forest like Aahly
3. Movement against liquor, drug abuse

India needs to have greater political representation | 14.4%.

in lok Sabha to achieve greater inclusivity.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK