



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. : 0832681

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANUNAY ANAND

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

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

केंद्र

Centre

BHAR JOGIA PUBLIC
SCHOOL

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर

Invigilator's Signature

Kohli
27/8/22

	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 (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.

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)					



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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
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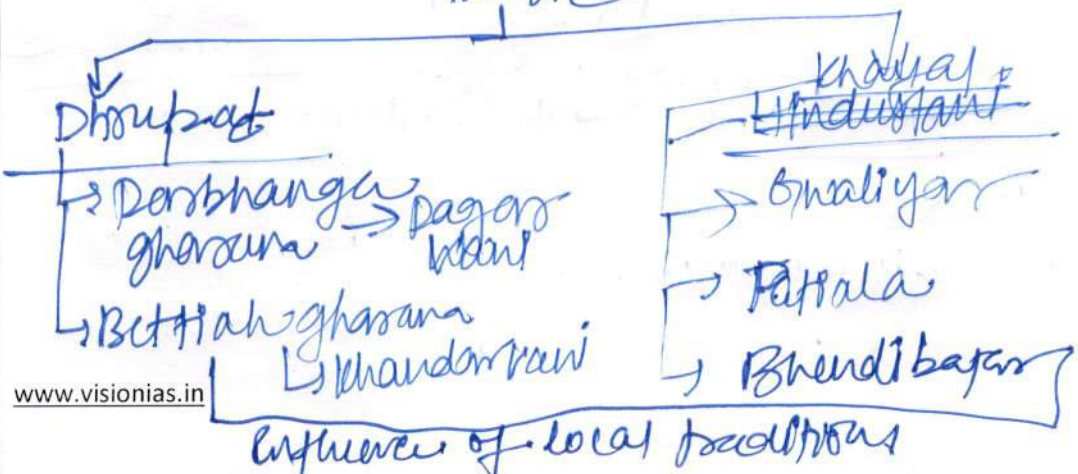
India's cultural traditions have been enriched by Arabic, Persian and European influences but they have retained their regional influences. Regional music is another such example.

Reflection of cultural traditions in Regional music

1) Hindustani music: Influence of cultural traditions can be seen in the development of Gharanas.

egs

Hindustani music



1) Carnatic music: In Southern India. the influence of cultural traditions is visible in Carnatic music.

→ e.g. promoted as temple music in the south to be mostly devotional in nature. e.g. used in Bharatanatyam, etc.

2) Folk Music: incorporates impact of Bhakti and Sufi movements as well as local cultures.

Ragasthan

① Baniyori: Influence of Muslims in Regional music

① Tappa: influence of camel riders in NW

② Borguet: Assam

→ Impact of Vaishnavism
→ Impact of Shankardev

③ Sawalli

→ Influence of Nawabs reflected in Sawalli's.

③ Bhagani

→ Influence of Bhakti movement visible in Bhagani

Torana

Influence of Nawabs

④ Folk music in Ho and Munda language reflected in regional music

Thus Regional music is the cum total of local traditions as well as outside influences.

2.

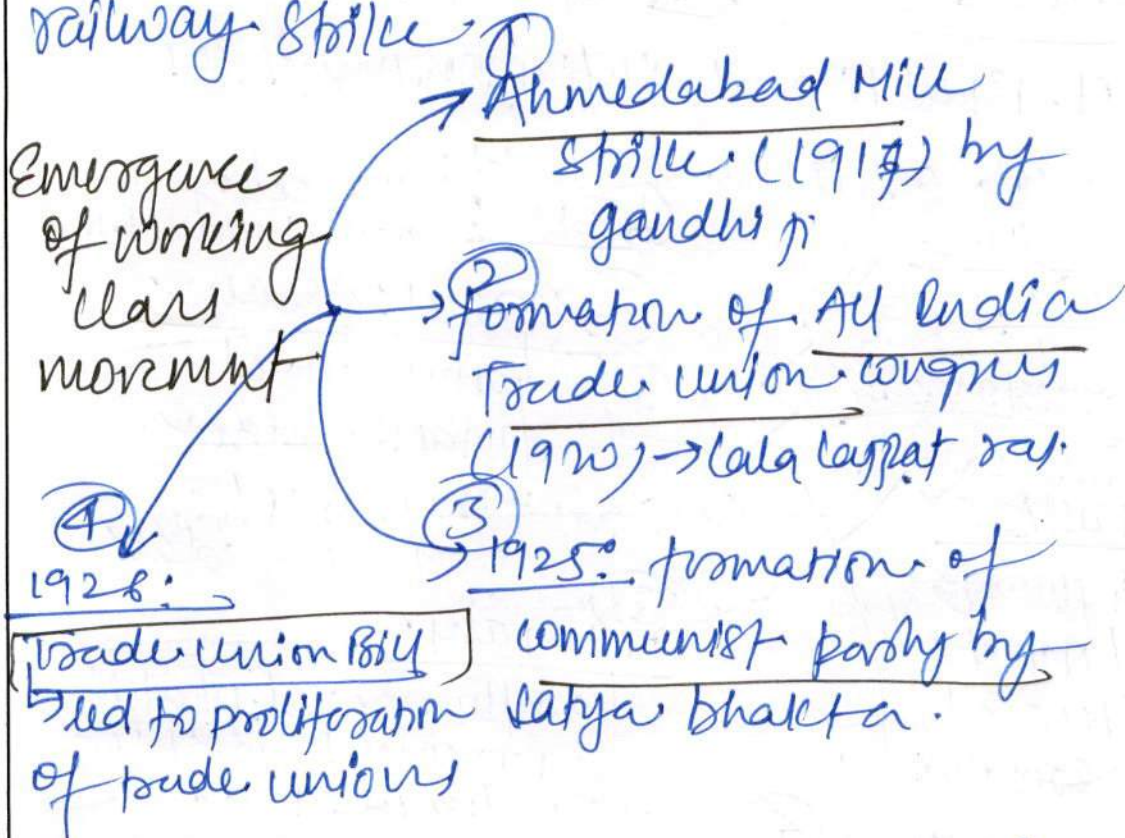
श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With the emergence of writers like Sashipada Banerjee, Meghnad Lalchand etc India's first labour movement culminated into 1899 great peninsular railway strike



⑤ 1930s: Becoming of AITUC in further bodies like Red Trade Union Congress, National Trade Union Congress etc

- ⑥ further propagated by left within Congress e.g. S.C. Bose and Nehru.
- ⑦ divided in 1940 (G.M.) on communist and non communist line.
contribution towards freedom movement?

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

I/ Mass movement: participation of workers in Non co-operation, civil disobedience made it truly mass movement.

ii/ Incorporation of new ideology
→ Communism as an ideology enriched India's freedom movement.

iii/ International influences: participation of workers enriched Indian freedom movements with international influences like Russian revolution etc.

iv/ created new ideas within Congress
e.g. Congress Socialist party 1934.

v/ Introduction of Radical interpretation of equality, liberty.

The working class movement thus made India's national movement more inclusive in its participants as well as ideas.

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

The event of Tilak's death coincided with the Gandhian Rowlatt Satyagraha. This was a metaphorical interpretation of passion of leadership of Indian national movement from Tilak to Gandhi.

Gandhian politics as continuation of Tilak's politics

1. Swaraj: The Tilak's idea of swaraj continued during Gandhian politics.
eg: 1929: declaration of Poona Swaraj

2. Method: Tilak's ideas of passive resistance was further continued in Gandhian politics.

3. Mass movement: Tilak's idea of inclusion of the mass in the national movement was

further carried by Gandhi in Non-co-operation movement, civil disobedience etc. eg. Home rule movement by Tilak.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iv) Role in Congress: Tilak never became Congress president, similarly Gandhi became president once in 1924 and thus guided from outside.

v) Use of newspapers & journals: Tilak → ^{Kurani} Maharashtra
Gandhi → ^{Young India} Indian Opinion

Deviation from Tilak's politics.

i) New methods: Gandhian idea of satyagraha and struggle—Tilak's strategy of ~~titak~~ was different from Tilak.

ii) Misc. Inclusion: While Tilak's ideas of Shivaji and Ganesh festival excluded Muslims, Gandhi included them in Khilafat movement.

iii) Meaning of swaraj: became total independence during Gandhi, which was dominion status for Tilak.

iv) Council entry as a method was not used by Tilak.

v) Issue of Untouchability was ignored by Tilak. Though similar in ideas and ~~regarding~~ the methods and degree of movement changed during Gandhian politics.

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
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 नदी लिखना
 चाहिए
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with IPCC reporting that ocean temperatures has increased by 0.88°C and 90% of warming is absorbed by oceans, they are said to lose their memory.

loss of memory!

i) changes in ocean temperatures

ie: historical patterns lost
 → eg: deoxygenation.

ii) changes in ocean acidity

ie: upto 30% increase

→ change in carbonate compensation depth changing ocean deposits.

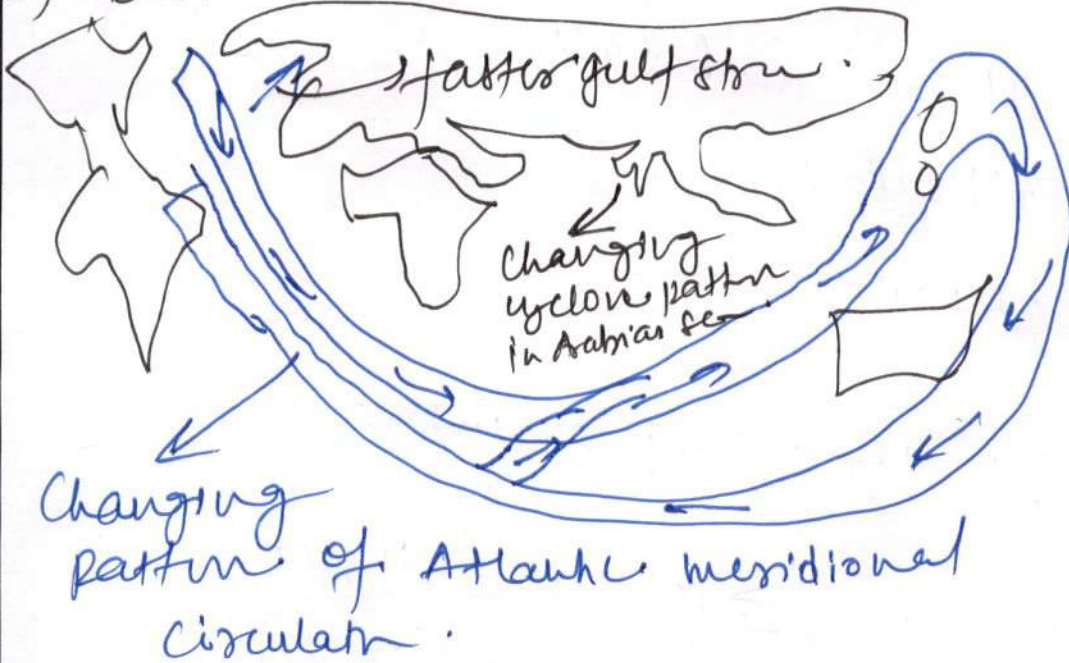
eg: sedimentation of calcium deposits.

iii) loss of biodiversity history
 → eg: loss of coral reefs.

IV/ change in Thermohaline circulation.

consequences of the phenomenon!

i/ Disturbance oceanic pattern.



ii/ loss of oceanic biodiversity.
eg: dead zones.

iii/ Change in distribution of species: eg: Kelp moving poleward.

iv/ coral bleaching v/ Marine heat waves

vi/ loss of fishing resource.

vii/ changing nature of ocean depths.

in order to counter this Paris targets of 1.5° needs to be achieved to prevent ocean warming

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

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Soil amendment refers to addition of chemicals like gypsum etc to counter soil salinization and soil alkalization.

Benefits:

i) counter soil salinization.

eg:  Punjab! soil Alkalinity due to overirrigation can be used to counter soil salinization.

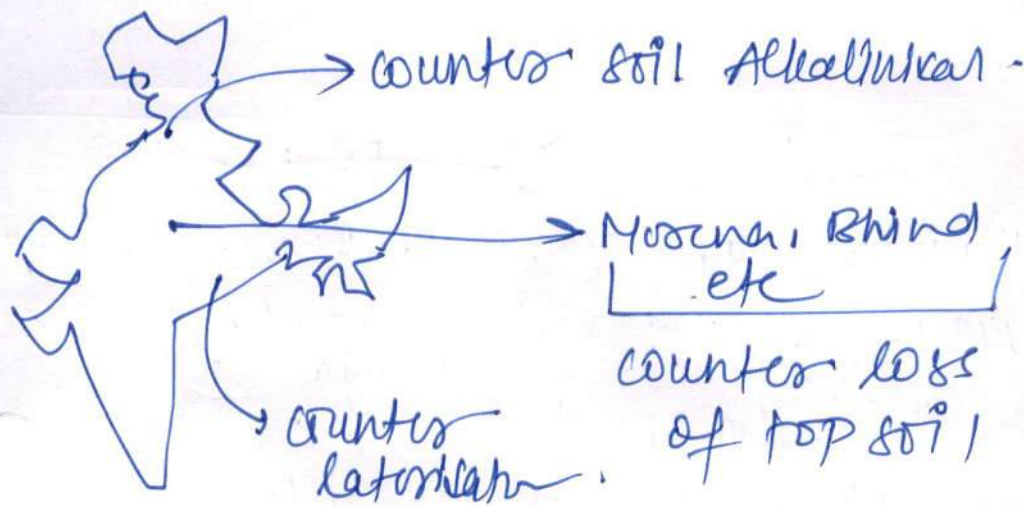
ii) Increase nutrient of soil
ie. make soil more fertile

iii) Reduce impacts of soil degradation and desertification

iv) help deal with formation of duricrusts on soil.

eg: Patlands of Ranchi

v) help counter lateralisation process.



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

concerns:

i) can ~~lead~~ make soil vulnerable to erosion, landslides etc

ii) can lead to nutrient imbalance in soil. eg: N:P:K ratio imbalance $\rightarrow$ 8:2:1 currently

iii) can lead to soil pollution.

iv) can pollute and cause ground water pollution.

v) can disturb soil bacteria and microbes.

Soil amendment is a structural measure of soil reformation but should be used at least root and various effects like mulching, intercropping should be used

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

With increasing demands of energy sufficiency and reducing carbon intensity + the next decade may see boom of hybrid power plants.

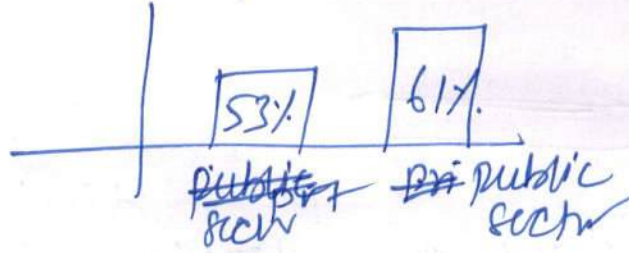
Advantages of hybrid power plants:

1) Wind - Solar hybrid plant: can help counter intermittency of solar and wind.
eg: continuous supply during night.

2) Thermal - Renewable hybrid
→ Ensures increase in capacity of renewable energy
→ ensures renewable purchase obligations are met by DSOs.

3) Cost reduction: High priced coal based plants can be clubbed with low price renewables to increase price competitiveness.

(V) Ensure optimum plant load utilization.



vi) Ensure continuous supply. i.e. breaks due to lack of availability of coal etc can be countered.

vii) Ensure energy supply in rural and remote areas.

viii) Making consumers into producers.

ix) Potential of cogeneration

Challenges:

i) Difficulty in integration due to geo constraints.
eg: solar in Rajasthan, winds in coastal areas.

ii) lack of technological knowhow.
i.e. lack of transfer of tech

iii) difficulty to deal with power backdown instructions.

iv) poor health of gencons, makes it difficult for investment into hybrid power plants. i.e. large capex.

Thus hybrid power plants can help ensure efficiency and sustainability. The new electricity amendment bill 2022 incorporate these provisions.

7.

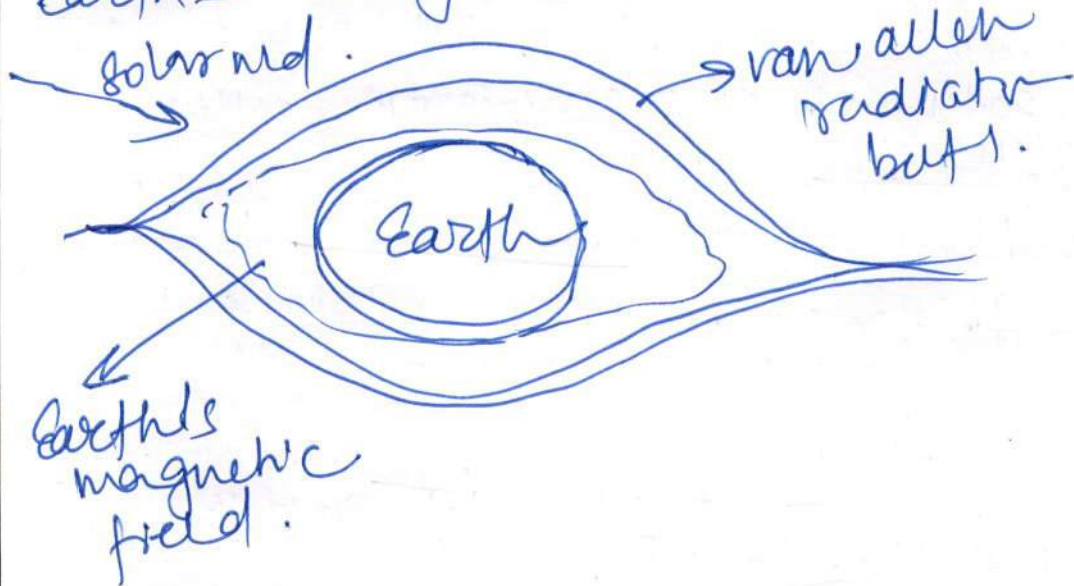
वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

van allen ~~belt~~ radiation belts are bright lights which are result of interaction of solar winds with that of ~~a~~ our earth's magnetosphere.



formation:

The photons of sun's solar wind originating from corona interact with the magnetic field to cause bright lights.

eg: aurora australis
eg: aurora borealis.

Growing focus of study because,

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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this margin

i) changing sunspot cycle.

It has increased frequency of solar winds.

ii) Earth's changing magnetic field

↓
↓ in intensity and polarity
eg: North pole moving towards Russia

iii) Impact on satellites and communication equipment.

eg: solar winds can damage satellite equipment.

iv) Increased interest in study of sun's corona eg: Parker mission; ADITYA L1 etc

Increased study of Van Allen radiation belts can help broaden our understanding of ~~earth~~ sun's corona, earth's magnetic field and nature of solar winds.

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

Recent Supreme Court refusal to central government for its views on marital rape has brought marital rape on the ~~front~~ ~~fore~~ ~~front~~ which is not a criminal offence under IPC 1860.

Arguments in favour of criminalisation of marital rape:

1) Gender justice: marital rape violates the very pretext of gender justice.

2) Violation of rights: Marital rape is violation of human rights as mentioned in UN charter.

3) Leads to altered reproduction of patriarchy.

4) Creates a safe environment for women at home.

5) International precedent: Marital rape is banned in almost all liberal democracies like USA etc.

v) In line with directive principles of state policy to ensure protection to vulnerable people.

Agreement ~~is~~ against ~~being~~ ^{criminalization}.

i) will lead to breakdown of institution of marriage.

ii) can be misused eg: misuse of section 473 of IPC.

iii) Difficult to prove marital rape → may increase judicial burden (4.3 or).

iv) violation of personal space of marriage and home

Here, threat of misuse cannot be used to prevent laws. However law can only decide where society should move. It is culture which decides where society actually moves. Thus gender sensitization along with laws should be the way forward.

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 दृष्टि में
 नहीं लिखना
 चाहिए
 Candidates
 must not
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Care economy is the unpaid work which is performed in household, taking care of children and elderly.

Challenges associated:

i) Disproportionate burden on women

→ women account for performing 80% care work hampering gender equity.

ii) Poor development of care economy

→ absence of old age homes,
geriatric care etc
lack of creche facility.

iii) Double burden on women of care work and job.

IV) Increase in burden of care work due to climate change induced drought

V) leads to low women's labour force participation. eg: 24% in 2022

VI) Urbanisation is further exacerbated care work.

Steps taken by India:

i) Social security for elderly (eg: National old age pension scheme)

ii) National care policy for mandating better facility.

iii) provisions of maternity and paternity leave. eg: Maternity benefit Act 1961.

IV) Health initiatives like Ayushman Bharat.

V) steps to tap and develop silver economy. eg: madrid principle

In order to tap the demographic dividend the challenges associated with care economy need to be addressed.

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

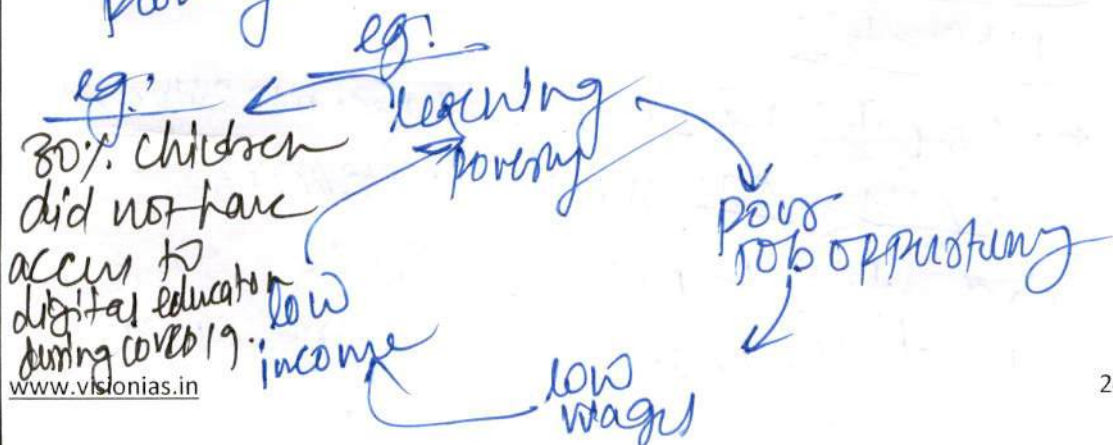
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World Bank has reported that there could be 367 million more children affected by learning poverty due to pandemic. Learning poverty is the deficiency in cognitive development due to lack of access to education.

Implication!

1. Economic! Learning poverty can impact future productivity & can lead to upto 2.5% reduction in GDP.

2. Social! Lack of cognitive development perpetuates cycle of intergenerational poverty.



iii) Reduced standard of living.

iv) lack of cognitive development
of child.

v) Reduced pace of poverty alleviation

vi) poor health and education outcomes.

way ahead:

i) Post school support: to children
lagging behind during covid.

ii) correct assessment of learning
poverty. eg: ASER survey by
pratham.

iii) Increased access to education
eg: NEP 2020.

iv) Bridging digital divide
eg: Rural-urban divide.

Government has come with schemes
like swayam portal, manodhasan
initiative, bilash portal for teacher
training etc to counter learning
poverty. These principles have also
been embedded in NEP 2020. 25

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

Mural traditions meant the painting and sculpting on large walls of caves, temples etc.

Evolution of mural tradition.

1) Paleolithic and mesolithic

↳ paintings on rock walls by people with hunting and gathering as theme.

eg: Pilkhital, Karnataka

eg: Kupgallu, Telangana.

2) Neolithic mural. The

paintings became smaller and more refined during neolithic.

iii) Cave paintings The cave paintings were mural tradition of Buddhism and Jainism period.

eg: Murals in caves of Badami

eg: Ajanta, Ellora, Bagh caves in west India.

iv) Temple murals With the advent of Pallava temple murals became a common theme. eg: Rajsimha temple. Shiva temple.

v) Dravidian temples The intricate carvings on walls and gopurams further propagated mural tradition.

vi) Vesara and Kalyana temples

↳ The Doddahassala temple, Dambur, Chenna
kegaraya female

etc. level intricate carvings on inside and outside of temples.

III/ Chola Period! The mural tradition reached its zenith during Chola Period.

~~The mural~~
Characteristics.

- i) depicted local influences.
eg: local trees, animals.
- ii) depicted local themes.
eg: gathering, hunting, domestic, religious etc.
- iii) depicted kings as well as the land.
eg: ~~Chola~~ Chola & Hoysala dynasty
- iv) provided local revenue records.
- v) provided achievement of kings.
- vi) Religious significance.
eg: Anurad: Buddhist temple, Hindu.

The mural paintings provide information about the social and cultural milieu of the time.

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

Rise of Indian nationalism in 19th century initially by leaders like Rammohan Roy and later with formation of congress was result of both colonial modernity and national consciousness.

Nationalism as product of colonial modernity!

1) Modern rational Ideas: Rational ideal of John Locke, Montesquieu and Rousseau lead to intellectual awakening of India's middle class ~~and~~ which provided leadership for national movement.

2) Modern economy & British Imperialism led to integration of Indian economy which further lead to

creation of national identity.



→ imp failures at one place impacted others thus creating feeling of oneness.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iii) English language: acted as bridging language which united leaders throughout the country.

iv) Modern education: created a middle class intelligentsia.
eg: Congress leadership.

v) Modern mode of transport and communication: reduced distance barrier and aided nationalism.
eg: Railway, telegraph.

However Nationalism was also a result of regional factors.

vi) National consciousness: feeling of subjugation ~~of~~ by a foreign power created a national consciousness.

4) True nature of British rule!

↳ Dadabhai Nauroji's Drain of wealth theory, poverty and unbritish rule etc made Indian's aware about true nature of british rule

11) Colonial reactionary policies.

↳ e.g.: vernacular press Act, Arms Act, Delhi durbar etc also aided in Nationalism.

12) Colonial land revenue policies.

↳ various peasant movements due to zamindari and Ryotwari system was due to British policy of exploitation.

13) Indian Dispirations! e.g. Dayanand

Saraswati, Vivekanand created a sense of pride among Indian.

Thus, the colonial modernity though introduced to perpetuate british rule led to creation of National consciousness, culminating into nationalism.

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 हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
बाहिर
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Environmentalism as concept emerged in the aftermath of Rachel Carson's silent spring, limits to growth theory and stockholm conference in 1972. However in India this ~~was~~ surfaced in the form of organised movements.

Environmentalism as many organised movements:

1) Chipko movement (Uttarakhand)
↳ with the efforts of Amrita Devi, Sunderlal Bahuguna etc ecocentric environmentalism surfaced in Uttarakhand against deforestation.

2) Appiko movement: similar to chipko movement appiko movement in Andhra Pradesh was

manifestation of environmentalism.

iv) Silent valley movement Kerala

↳ was another organised movement
in Kerala 'contributing to environmentalism'.

v) Narmada Bachao Andolan, MP

↳ Against Sardar Sarovar dam
and with efforts of activists
like Medha Patkar, environmentalism
was brought to the forefront.

vi) Tribal organised movement contributing
to environmentalism!

→ against Vedanta group in the
Niyam giri hills of Odisha

→ against mining in Hasdeo forest
in Chattisgarh.

vii) Water conservation movements

↳ e.g. Rajendra Singh in Alwar,
Rajasthan.

↳ watershed movement in Pallegaon
Bidhi and Thane Nagar.

However environmentalism was also result of other factors.

- 1) Legislation.
- WPA 1972
 - Water Act 1974
 - Air Act 1981
 - EPCA 1986.
- 11) International conventions
- UNFCCC
 - Ramsar convention (1981).
 - UNCED.

12) Role of local communities like Borahoi in Rajasthan, Khonds in Odisha etc -

13) Government policies like Environment Impact assessment, GRAP measures etc

Thus environmentalism emerged in India as a result of organised movements but was enriched by local agitation and legislative measures.

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

Napoleon's strategy to prevent Britain from trading with continental Europe was ill-conceived culminating in his defeat and collapse of the continental system.

Ill conceived strategy:

i) lack of naval power to implement the blockade
eg: Britain had more powerful navy.

ii) poor economy of continental Europe

ie. industrial level far below that of ~~Europe~~ Britain.

iii) availability of colonies for Britain to act as market.

iv) led to further economic difficulties for continental europe.

vi) led to feeling of hostility among other european nations against napoleon.

However the continental blockade strategy had ~~for~~ some benefits:

i) led to industrialisation of continental europe.

ie protected from cheap imports,

ii) led to economic integration of various continental nations.

eg german economic unification! later formed Zollverein

by denied Britain of export
markets thus hampering British
economy.

iv) led to ~~industrial~~ economic self
dependency of continental
Europe.

Thus though it was a good
strategy in principle, the
poor implementation of continental
blockade made it an ill
conceived strategy.

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

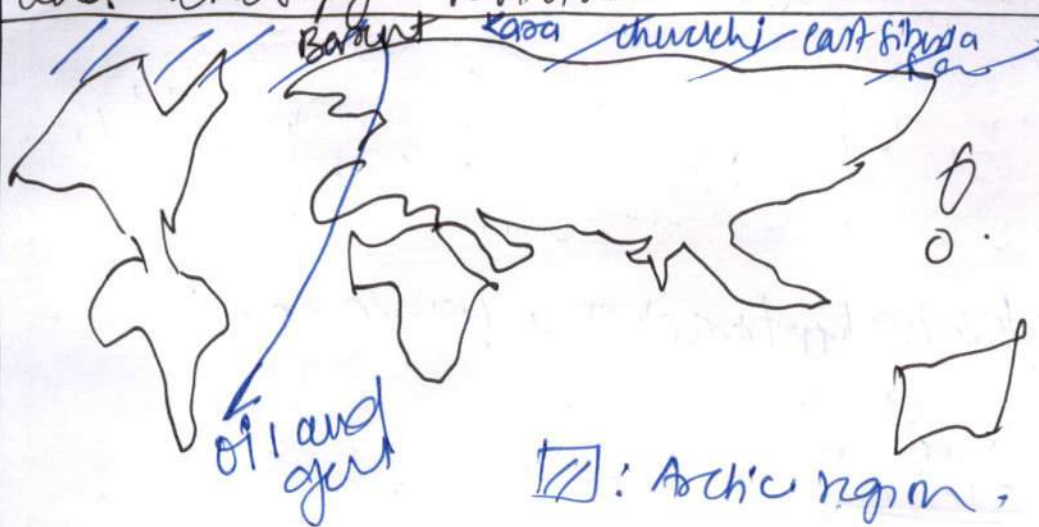
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इस हार्जि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Arctic melting is the result of global warming and arctic melting further reinforces global warming by reduced albedo and emission of trapped carbon

With the melting of arctic which ~~is~~ ~~the~~ twice the rate of global warming it has negative impacts on one hand like ~~decreased~~ salinity and reduced albedo while also having positive impacts like opening of navigation and sea lines of communication as well as exploration of resources like oil and gas.

Spatial distribution of ~~off~~ mineral and energy resources in Arct C:

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



Energy and ~~off~~ mineral resources:

i) oil and gas: Arctic ocean accounts for 40% of potential oil and gas reserves.

eg. Barents sea is rich in oil and gas.

eg. Norwegian sea is rich in crude oil.

ii) poly metallic nodules: Arctic ocean is expected to have rich reserves of copper, manganese as nodules.

iii Methane gas hydrate!

↳ The bottom of Arctic is considered to have rich reserves of Methane gas hydrate.

iv potential for non conventional energy.

↳ ~~Heat~~ wave energy, OTEC, Tidal energy etc.

v Arctic boglands have potential reserves of coal.

This has led to increased competition for exploration of ~~Russia~~ Arctic by countries like Russia, USA etc which has potential to further worsen global warming.

क्रागोस्कीयर (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)

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

altitudes:

Arctic

Himalayas-Hindukush region

Canadian north

High latitude of Andes

Antarctic

Changes! → melting & thawing

▨: cryosphere

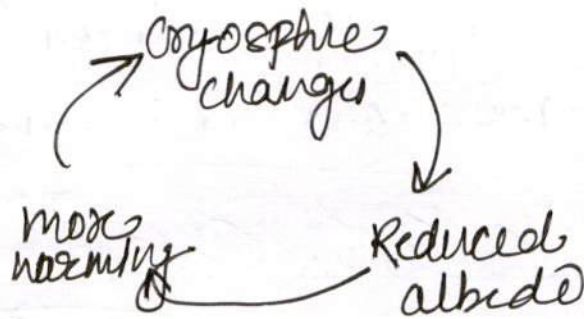
Devastating impact on Ecosystem & people!

4) loss of trapped carbon: Thawing of cryosphere leads to emission of trapped carbon thus positively reinforcing global warming.

4) Thawing of glaciers causing disastrous
egs  Glof in Chamoli
cloud bursts etc

iii) Reduced albedo of cryosphere

→ cryospheric changes like reduction in ice cover has lead to reduced albedo and increased warming.



iv) loss of Biodiversity:

→ case study: Northward movement of Reefs as a result of cryospheric melting

→ eg: Movement of Himalayan species like snow leopard towards higher latitudes.

v) loss of traditional livelihoods of people living in cryospheric areas.

eg: Threat to transhumance

vi) Impact on micro climate due to Cryosphere changes. eg: floods, snowfall changes.

vii) Cryospheric melting causing sea level change.

Measures to tackle the threats:

i) Achieve Paris targets: As opined by IPCC, 45% reduction of carbon emissions by 2030 and net zero by 2050 is required.

→ Reduction of fossil fuel.

ii) Adaptation measures: along with mitigation, adaptation to deal with the effects is required.

→ Increase adaptation space to 100 km.

iii) vulnerability reductions Indigenous people of cryosphere eg: Chukchi, Siberia etc. need to develop capability.

iv) Structural measures like: engineering techniques to avoid landslides etc.

v) Hazard zoning to avoid devastating consequences.

India needs to achieve the Panchsati target of COP 26 to contribute to global effort.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉपी में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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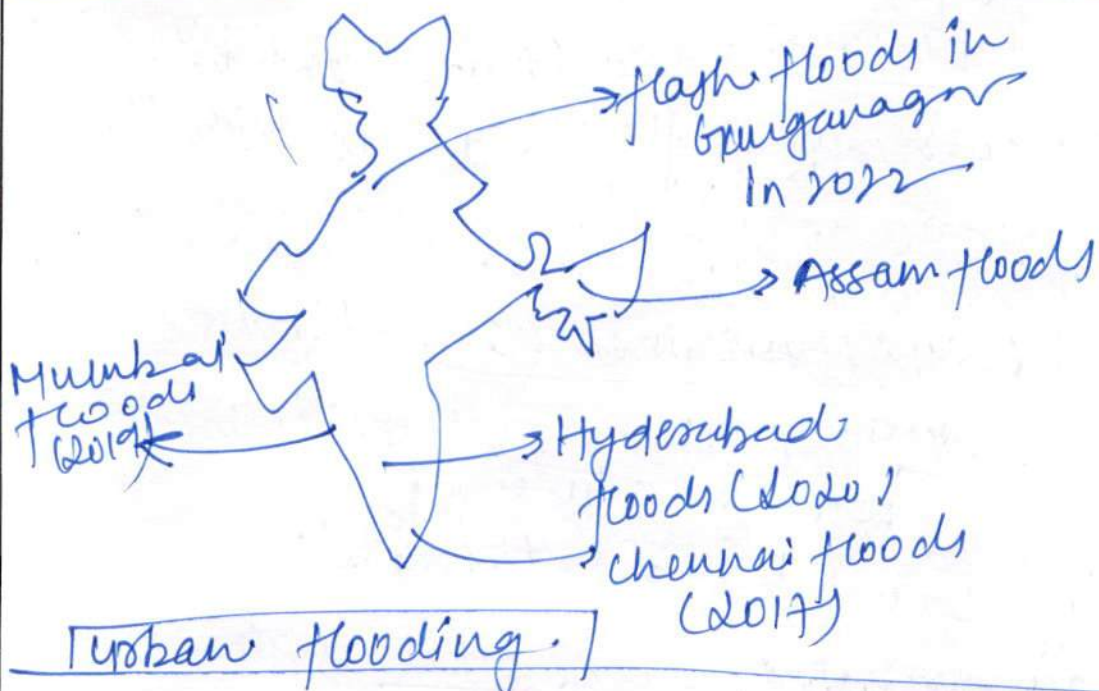
17.

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

With climate change induced changes in monsoon the instances of urban flooding have worsened in recent years.



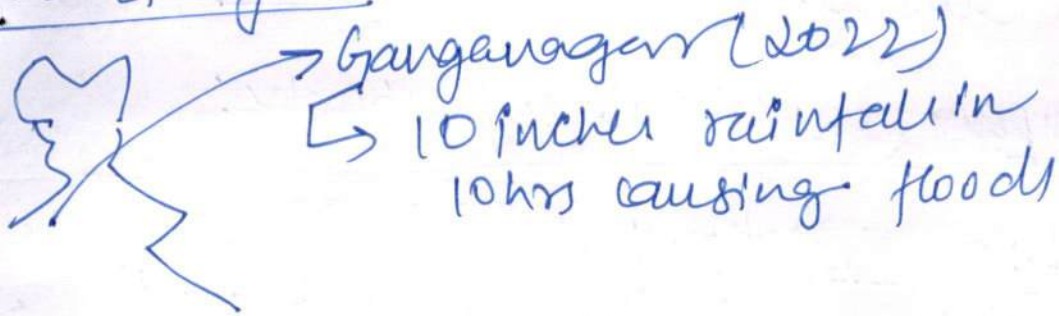
causes of urban floods:

1) Natural causes:

a) changes in monsoonal pattern

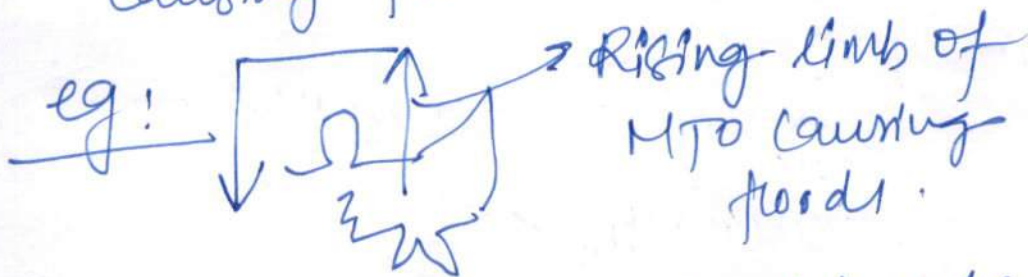
↳ Increased intensity and reduced frequency of monsoonal rainfall.

case study



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

b) climatic factors : eg: La Nina, Madden Julian Oscillation, the Indian Ocean dipole etc causing floods.



4) disaster: cyclones, cloud bursts causing floods.
eg: Nisarg in Mumbai
eg: cloud burst in Chamoli

2) Anthropogenic

- a) Encroachment on wetlands
eg: Chennai: Adyar and Cooum river encroached
- b) loss of forest cover increasing runoff and reducing penetration
- c) concretisation: reduces penetration
- d) poor storm water drainage
eg: Mithi river

c) location of urban heat islands causing enhanced ~~precipitation~~ rainfall!

Impact on critical Infrastructure!

i) Power stations: disruption in grid infrastructure due to flooding.
eg: Mumbai.

ii) Communication Infrastructure:
Loss of mobile towers etc in cyclones disrupts communication.

iii) Disruption to emergency response and rescue system

iv) Impacts public transportation due to flooding of roads and rail tracks
eg: DTC buses impacted

v) Impacts critical health infrastructure due to space constraints.

vi) Causes disruption to critical cyber security infrastructure.

Measures in line with Sendai framework and capacity creation of urban infrastructure can help avoid this disruption.

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

With increased incidence of illegal sand mining and consequent impact on ecosystem services, there has been demands for sustainable sand mining.

critical for economic development:

i) Infrastructure creation: Sand is still the most used mineral in housing, road construction etc.

ii) Revenue generation: Sand mining is an important revenue source for state government. i.e. minor mineral and thus in state control.

iii) Livelihood of local population

→ e.g. Transport, mining of sand, supply chain etc.
→ Raw material for various industries

iv) Employment creation: i.e. Informal land mining
→ e.g. tourism on river beaches.

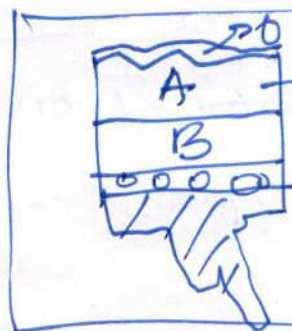
Role in crucial ecosystem services!

1) River channel stabilisation: Land plays a crucial role in stabilising river channel through river bed stability.

2) Riverine ecosystem: Land provides ecological services to the riverine ecosystem.

3) Ground water recharge: Land is porous and thus aids in ground water recharge.

4) Pedogenesis: Land plays an important role in soil formation.



Land's role in formation of A layer of soil profile

Soil profile.

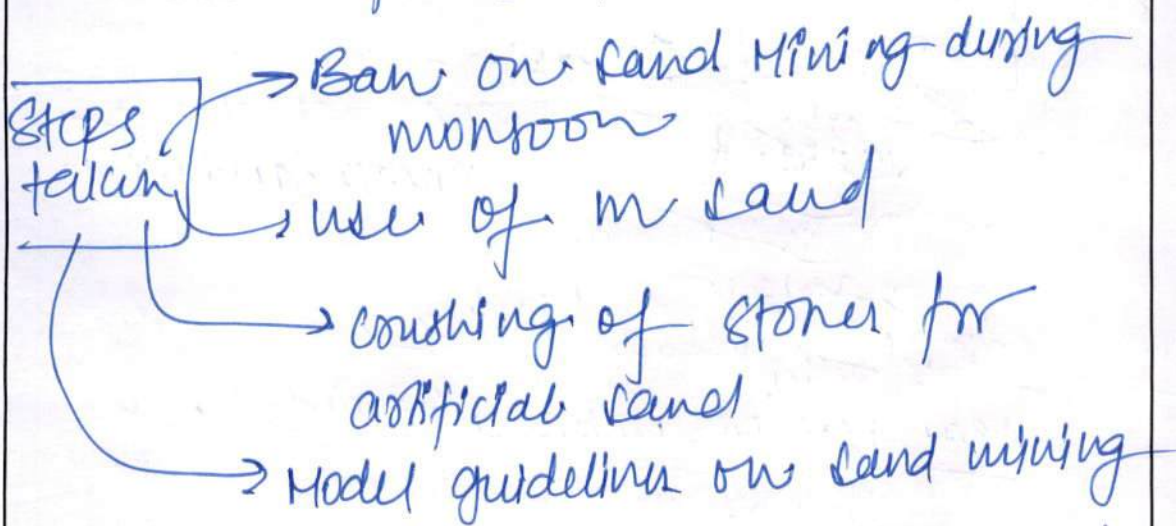
5) Aesthetic services: eg. promote tourism on beaches.

eg. Rishikesh: camping on sandy beaches.

Importance of sustainable sand mining in India:

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- 4. Reduce burden on Riverine ecosystem
 - eg: overexploitation leads to destabilisation of river bed eg: during monsoon
- 4. Ensure sustainability in livelihood of local communities.
- 4. Prevent illegal mining
- 4. Ensure minimum flow in lean season
- 4. Ecological certifications like Blue flag beaches for coastal sand areas



In order to ensure ecological, economic social objectives sustainable sand mining with concurrent use of alternate materials is required.

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

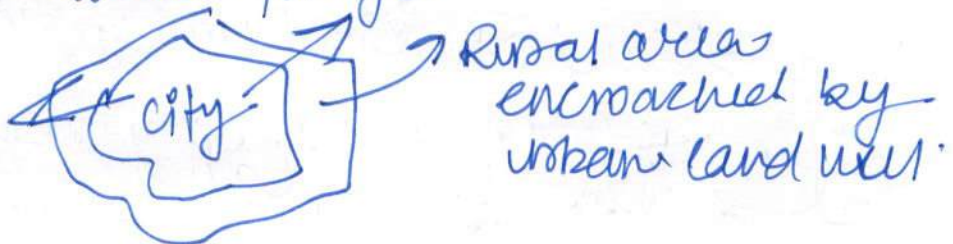
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's urban population is 34% and is expected to reach 50% by 2050.

This urbanisation is unbridled and imbalanced and thus requires planning on the principles of new urbanism.

challenge of unbridled growth!

1) Rural urban sprawl: Due to incessant growth, has resulted into Rural-urban fringe.



2) lack of infrastructure
eg. 16% of urban population living in slums

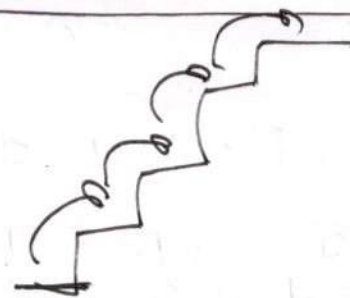
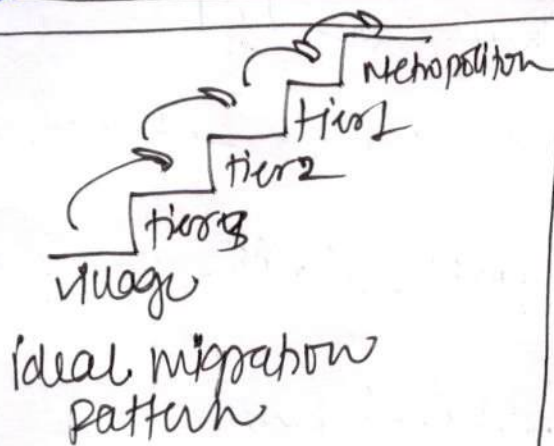
eg. lack of basic amenities like clean water etc
waste management problem

is prone to disasters: like floods, pandemics etc.

egs urban areas were hotspots of covid 19 pandemic.
iv) congestion, pollution etc.
challenge of unbalanced growth!

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1) Imbalanced migration pattern



eg: 43% of urban population in 52 million plus cities.

ii) Over population in metropolitan areas
eg: Metropolitan areas with >10mn population.

iii) lack of social capital: eg: increased crime rates

iv) Informalization of urban economy due to lack of employment generation.

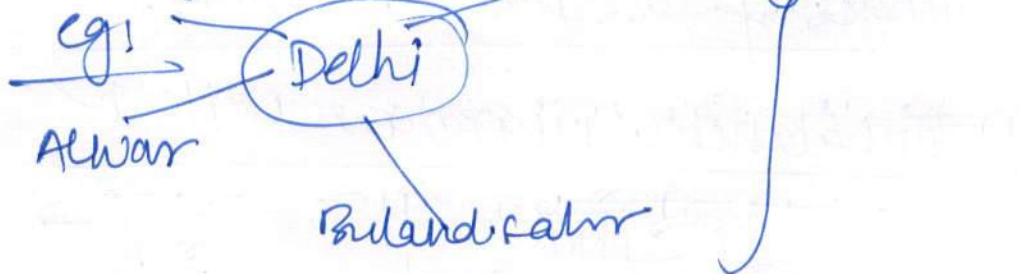
v) Urban heat islands, water scarcity etc.

Reforms in urban planning and capacity creation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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i) Development of satellite towns

↳ to reduce population burden on larger cities.



ii) Transit oriented development to reduce congestion.

iii) Development of urban affordable housing.

iv) development of public transport eg! Rapid mass transport.

v) Reforms in municipal bodies for capacity creation for water.

vi) solid waste management eg! Extended producer responsibility.

Steps taken → AMRUT, SMART CITY, HREDAY
→ Solid and e waste management rules
→ Increased devolution of funds to municipal bodies.

NCR's MPP 2041 is an example of improved planning to deal with challenges of urbanisation.

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 हार्डिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent debates on intersectionality of feminist movement and concepts like Dalit feminism has raised questions on inclusivity of India's feminist movements.

Lack of Inclusivity in India's feminist movements!

I) Pre independence movements.

↳ Bodies like Bharat Stree Mahamandal by Sarala Devi Chaudhasani, National Women's Council, were dominated by (by Tarabai Panchavati) western educated elite class and thus lacked inclusivity.

ie: upper caste, upper class movements

II) Post Independence! Post Independence

feminist ~~equa~~ movement after

towards equality report 1951 (UN)

was limited to urban pockets.

eg. Anti rape movements limited to urban pockets.

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इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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uncontemporary movements: movements

like metoo have remained exclusionary due to digital divide limiting it to urban pockets.

→ Nirbhaya ^{anti} rape movement was also limited to urban landscape

However this view is flawed as there has been considerable inclusion of women since pre independence

Inclusionary nature of feminist movements!

1) pre independence participation of Sarojbaai Phule in women's education emphasises on the inclusionary nature.

2) Rise of self help groups: self

help groups dominated by women have largely been successful

In rural areas thus bridging rural-urban divide

eg. sewa by Ela Bhatt

eg. Kudumbashree in Kerala

iv) Women led environmental movements

Participation of women in Chipko movement, appiko movement in rural areas has emphasized on inclusion.

v) Dalit feminism: concepts like dalit feminism further propagate inclusion.

vi) Tribal women's participation in agitation. Thus it can be said that though feminist movements started in India with western educated elitist bias with time, it has been able to incorporate even the marginalised sections within its fold.

further efforts like 33% reservation in Panchayat, 33% in MNREGS has made feminist principles all pervasive.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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