



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. : 18322

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sonali Mishra

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

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

केंद्र

Centre

Bishop Johnson School
& College, Prayagraj

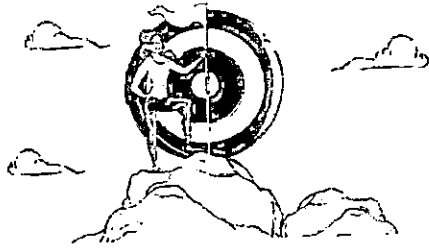
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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 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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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
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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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to Mark Twain, "India has been a great-grand mother of traditions." Thus India is a repository of traditions which get reflected in multiple forms, like regional music.

Cultural Traditions reflecting in Music

→ Mirabai the great Bhakti saint sang various Bhajans which reflected the tradition of devotion to God, oneness of all living beings

→ Kabir's Bijak, sang till day represent tradition of unity in diversity eg

"Mughto Jya Dhadhe Re Bande,
Mai to tere Pas Me" represent the idea of Hindu-Muslim unity

- Guru Nanak's hymns or 'Gurbani' describe the tradition of 'caste', which need to be fought, plight of women, etc.
- Hymns of Sangam literature represent the rich musical tradition of Southern India
- Mudiyithu, a UNESCO intangible heritage, represent the tradition and stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata which form an integral part of tradition of India.
- Hymns of Shankaradeva, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu depict the tolerance of Indian culture and tradition in the North-east and Eastern part of India

Thus, cultural traditions of India get reflected in many forms and they need to be preserved as said by IM Modi in '5 praan'

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 हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Working class movement has been an inalienable part of India's Freedom Struggle as said by

Bipin Chandra in his book The freedom struggle of India.

Emergence of Working Class Movement

- Working class movement emerged late, with the advent of Grandhi
- In 1920, All India Trade Union Congress (was found); Railway strike was first labour movement
- The Factories Act I and II in during Lord Ripon Regime also helped in spreading class consciousness in the working class
- Leaders associated → Lala Lajpat Rai, Jawaharlal Nehru, N.M. Lokhande, N.M. Joshi, etc

Contribution towards Indian Freedom Struggle

- It helped break the hegemony of British Empire as said by Antonio Gramsci
- It helped in uniting Indians on common grounds of ^{basic} working conditions, hike in wages, etc
- It was also inspired from the international movements like the wave of Communism and Socialism inspired leaders like S.C. Bose, J. Nehru
- It made Indian conscious of their class identity and leaders concludes that there is greater freedom that is awaiting India → "to remove plight of lower class" said by Lala Lajpat Rai.

Thus, the contribution of working class movement is significant, although, at many times, we feel that bourgeoisie interest dominate the struggle against British empire.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Grandhi and Tilak were both great leaders of all times and someti-times we see many similarities between the two despite being different approach at different point of time.
(Grandhi successor of Tilak)

Similarities

1) Use of Religious symbols, tones, Bhayans

- Tilak used Granpati Festival to unite Indians, use of iconic Hindu figures Shwaji
- Grandhi used the concept of 'Ram-rajya' 'Raghupati Raghav Raja-Ram etc.

2) Concept of Swaraj

- Tilak's concept of swaraj (self rule ^(Aas-Bergal Antinom)) was depicted in Home-rule league (1916)
- Grandhi concept depicted in Non-cooperation 1920, Civil Disobedience (1930), Quit India (1942) etc

3) Social Reformer:

→ Both Tilak and Gandhi focussed on reforming Indian society by combating issues like caste-system, untouchability, etc

4) Sedition →

→ Tilak was one of the first Indians charged with sedition. ~~and~~ Later, Gandhi was also charged with it multiple times

5) Mass leaders → Before Tilak, moderates were confined to only elite section of Indian society. Similarly, Gandhi also took Indian Freedom Struggle to masses through Satyagraha

Differences → Tilak was an extremist, Gandhi ~~was~~ abandoned violence in all forms

→ Due to Tilak, Congress Split in 1907 (Ghorat Split) Never happened during Gandhi

Nevertheless, both leaders contributed immensely in their own significant ways to fight British Empire.

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 हशिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ocean account for more than 70% of area ~~by~~ on Earth's surface and are a source of many ecosystem services

World's ocean 'losing their memory'

- 1) Global warming has led to rise in ocean level (eg) President of Tuluva speech of Glasgow from knee-deep ocean.
- 2) Many disasters occurring place like tsunami, etc.
- 3) Human induced warming has led to eutrophication of chemicals in the ocean disrupting their natural balance of food chain, food web,
- 4) Affecting salinity of oceans is also a caused of human induced warming

Consequences of the phenomenon—

- Great Pacific Garbage → due to microplastic accumulation
- Great Barrier Reef of Australia going to lose its UNESCO world heritage status due to global warming-bleaching
- Inundation of land, urban flooding eg in Philippines, Indonesia, etc.
- Many small island states on the brink of extinction → lead to humanitarian refugee crisis; loss of livelihood fishermen
- Biodiversity loss eg many ocean species extinct; (eg) whale found dead.
- Breeding and Nesting issues (eg) problems in Ambader of Blue Ridley

Way Forward.

- > Adherence to Paris Climate Deal
- > 'Prakriti' Rakshah Rakshita concept—
nature protects, if protected.

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नहीं लिखना
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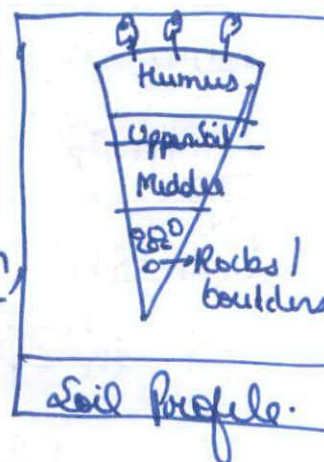
5.

मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबंध 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Soil amendment refers to the changes in the profile of the soil using changes in mineral composition, nutrient composition, etc.



Benefits of soil amendment

- ↳ Nutrient enrichment eg application of fertilizer increases ammonia → plant growth
- ↳ Food security + enhanced food production
- ↳ Sustainable development eg in Mixed farming 'rhizobium' fixes nitrogen to enhance productivity of crops
- ↳ Doubling of farmers income

↳ Tackling soil erosion through changing soil profile

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Concerns associated with soil profile

- ↳ May cause deforestation / barren lands
- ↳ Leaching of nutrient in water bodies viz eutrophication.
- ↳ May lead to gully and sheet erosion if changed for human needs like construction of houses, etc
- ↳ May be harmful to human health
eg → diseases, mineral accumulation
- ↳ In human body, Itai-Itai disease, Minamata disease, may be caused

Way Forward

- sustainable development → SDG 7
- # Save Soil Movement by Sadhguru

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Hybrid power plants, as per NITI Aayog

are those which utilize one or more

type of energy to generate power eg

Thermal + Hydro $\Rightarrow$ Hybrid Power Plant.

Advantages of hybrid plant

- 1) Continuous source of energy as backed by renewable energy
- 2) Renewable energy to lower carbon emissions eg $\rightarrow$ Hydro
- 3) Environmental sustainability
- 4) Development needs met $\rightarrow$ NITI Aayog says that India needs to be power surplus

to achieve a target of 5 trillion dollar

5) Inclusive development.

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इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Disadvantages of hybrid power plants

- High capital cost
- Technology deficit → developing countries
behind
- Huge investments needed.
- Might not be able to switch
between renewable and non
renewable source of energy.
- Huge infrastructure required
- Appliance change needed
- Increase in fiscal deficit → subsidy

Thus, hybrid power plants if installed
need to be balanced with economics
of a country.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Van Allen Radiation Belts are radiation belts on the earth magnetosphere.

Formation

↳ Interaction of Earth's magnetic field with surrounding

↳ Impact of solar radiation

↳ Impact of outer atmosphere on earth.

Growing Focus?

↳ Helps study life on earth

↳ Can help predict universe origin

- Help in understanding sun's atmosphere
- Help in improving quality of life on earth
- Help in understanding meteoroids, etc.

Thus, Van Allen radiation important
to study

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 हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Section 498 A of the CrPC defines Marital Rape as the rape done in a marriage without the consent of wife. It is not a gender neutral ~~at~~ provision.

Marital Rape → Criminalised.

1) Delhi High Court says that it is against the 'dignity of women' → an imp fundamental duty in Article 51A

2) Against Consent principle → No means No

3) It shows the psychological characterstics of the perpetrator, → Might cause further harm

- 4) Emotional and psychological trauma associated to women
- 5) Right Against right to life (Article 21)

Martial Rape → Not be criminalized

- 1) Law Commission (2014) said that Indian society not mature enough.
- 2) May lead to improper use
- 3) Difficult for both the sides to prove
- 4) Supreme Court says that what happens inside the bedroom should not concern the state.

Way Forward

- Move HC → Martial Rape good ground for Divorce
- Education and sensitisation of society

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Care economy is the economy in which
'care' providing to elderly / children
is seen as ^{having} a monetary value.

Challenges associated

1) "Unpaid labour" done by women

2) Generally girl child involved also
→ 'Involved labour' against

Article 24

3) No institutional focus on care-giving

4) Increasing elderly population → Acc to
SRS data 8% population >60%.

→ Demographic dividend peak by 2047 → UNFPA

- 5) Increasing economic independence of women
→ leaving a vacuum in care-giving.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Steps taken by government

- 1) Sewadhan Greh → elderly women
- 2) Provision of creche for children
mandatory under Maternity Benefit
Act 1961
- 3) Non state Actors → Help Age India Foundation
- 4) Old age homes sprawling in urban areas.
- 5) PM - Shram Yogi Mandhan → pension
benefits

Way Forward → debate on ↑ retiring age
→ Institutional focus and National policy
on care economy need of the hour
→ social security of elderly

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)

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

According to WHO, "Covid-19 has been the worst pandemic having multiple and crippling impacts on society." One such impact is "learning poverty".

Challenge of learning poverty.

→ 'Digital Divide' in India → Only 50% ~~have~~ household have access to internet

→ 'Digital illiteracy' → Only 27% household digitally literate

→ 'Pandemic generation' → UN said that 375 million children affected due to covid-19.

Implications

- Lack of capability → Amanya Sen
- Skill gap lead to unemployment
in future → NSSO → present unemployment 6%
- No practical or peer learning
knowledge
- May lead to loss of social values
- Cognitive loss and impairment.

Way Ahead

- Digital literacy → PM-DISHA
- Digital divide bridge → Fiberization;
PM-WAANI → wifi; Google Loon project
- Interactive learning platforms SWAYAM,
etc
- Accessibility, Quality, Equity in education
- Article 21A → right to education

11.

दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तर 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)

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

According to Romila Thapar, mural traditions of South India depict the rich cultural civilizational values of Indian subcontinent.

Mural Traditions in South India → Evolution

- Mural traditions of South India are characterized by large paintings on the walls of temples / palaces / chaityas / wharves, etc
- They trace back their origin to the great Early Chola, Cheras, Pandayas in the 2nd Century BCE.
- They later penetrated into the Later Cholas → The Deepakshi Temple ; Vijayanagar Empire, The Hazar Ram Temple ; etc.

- Also Mural traditions can be seen in caves eg Ellora caves and the mural tradition of Mahabharata stories (Ajanta) caves and murals of Bodhihiachas, etc.
- Mural traditions can also be observed in different Jain caves of Southern India eg Sattaranawal caves, etc.
- Amravati stupas also depict mural tradition.
- Many Indian rulers like "Mahachalapapuli" of Pallava, Raja Krishna Deva Raja of Vijayanagar were themselves interested and promoted mural tradition.

Significant characteristics of Mural Tradition

- They depicted the social-cultural milieu of that present time eg during Chola empire depiction of women represent their emancipation.

→ Mahabharata and Ramayana stories
depict the deity in mythology pan India

→ Depicted the kinship system of that time
eg Leepakshi Temple,

→ Murals of Tain represent the 3 sahanas -
Right knowledge, Right Truth, Right Action,

→ Murals also represent the status of
different caste in India eg Sahahanas
murals in Maharashtra.

→ They represented 'marriage' and the rituals
associated with it as an important element.
eg Murugarshi Temple

Thus, mural tradition depicts the great
stories of one of the oldest civilization
of earth viz Indian empire.

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 हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Indian nationalism was emerging in bits and parts in different spaces in India.

According to Shashi Tharoor, in "British Empire, An Era of Darkness", Indian nationalism was greatly influenced by ideals of colonial modernity.

Indian Nationalism :- Product of Colonial Modernity

> The great ideas of French Revolution influenced leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, etc

> Political Philosophers influenced Indian mindset
eg. Montesquieu → separation of power

Rousseau → Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains

- > Monothemism of Raja Ram Mohan Roy,
Abolition of sati, Widow remarriage,
and attack on caste by Arya Samaj were
reformist movement that were influenced
by colonial modernity
- > Ranade's focus on women rights;
Kaure and Tyotba Phule's focus on
girl education was a product of Indian
education system introduced by British empire
- > Press and journals published by
leaders further tried to change the
archaic mental barriers of Indian people
eg → Sambad Kaumudi challenged Purdah
→ Mook Nayak challenged untouchability
→ Tilak's 'Maharata', Kesari tried to
glorify Indian culture

> Moderates were influenced by the American
ideals of 'No' taxation without
representation

> Use of railway lines, modern means
of communication like postal telegraph
also influenced Indian modernity and
united the country.

However, it was also indigenous in nature

- 1) Revivalist movement like 'Going back
to Veds' by Arya Samaj
- 2) Grandhi's concept of Ram-Rajya.
- 3) Tilak focus on festivals like Ganapati
to unite the Indian masses.

Thus, although colonial modernity gave
a direction to Indian modernity, the
'Great Indian Renaissance' was influenced by
Indian thoughts as well.

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)

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

Environmentalism, according to the famous environmentalist Ghanshyam Shah is defined as the awareness towards environment degradation caused by human actions.

Environmentalism surfaced as organised movement in post Independent India —

→ Livelihood associated with nature eg
Chipko movement of Uttarakhand by
Sunderlal Bahuguna.

→ In South India, Silent Valley Movement
to tackle the dam made on Kunthipuzha
river

→ Appiko Movement in Karnataka influenced
by Chipko Movement

→ Narmada Bachao Andolan to save
the displaced people

→ Tribal led environment movement

eg (i) against nuclear plant in TN.

(ii) against Vedanta wheel plant

(iii) In WB, Maruti plant targeted

→ New form of environment movements
eg Pothalgadi movement in Chhattisgarh
to tackle development - environment
balance and attack on Naxalism

→ In Delhi, environment movement of
Sanjivi nagen against deforestation,
cutting of trees, biodiversity loss, etc.

However, not all environment movements
organised in India: -

- Ghansham Shah opines that there is
no 'true' environmentalism present in
India, unlike West.
- Social media trends eg #MotherEarth
- 'Earth Day' and switching off lights'
- Movements led by civil society
eg ban on 'non-biodegradable'
Ganesh statue during Ganesh Chaturthi
- Supreme Court led environment movement
eg ~~Mahin Shah~~ M.C. Mehta case to save
environment by 'green crackers'
- Government led → eg ban on Plastic.

Thus, environmentalism has been a part of Indian
society be it organised or unorganised.

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

Napoleon Bonaparte has been one of the greatest leaders in the European history and is famously referred to as the 'Child of the French Revolution'.

Napoleon → strategy of Britain

→ After conquering most of the Europe like ^{Austrian} ~~Austrian~~, Hungary Bourbon empire, defeating dynasties, Napoleon aim was to conquer Britain.



Geographical Location

→ As Britain was separated by Europe from the English channel, Napoleon decided a continental blockade to conquer Britain by economic means.

→ Hence blockade of Britain to stop all economic ties → thus a war on Britain's mercantilism.

All concerned strategy as :-

→ Britain's economy did not completely depend upon Europe. It had several colonies like - India, Kenya, South Africa, etc on which it depended.

→ Britain's nationalism was economic driven → hence Britain attacked with a stronger defence on Napoleon

→ Rest of the Europe had become hostile
towards Napoleon and his autocratic
nature and policies (eg) → policy of peace
of Napoleon was against ideals of
French revolution of liberty itself

→ Growing Inflation in Europe.

→ Also attacked Russia in the meanwhile.

and opened two fronts during war

→ Britain blockade was a tragedy of
miscalculation as Britain had a stronger
naval force as compared to France

Thus, Britain blockade led to forming a
collaboration among different countries to
defeat Napoleon in Battle of Waterloo in 1815

Nevertheless, Napoleon is considered one of the
great fighters in European history.

15.

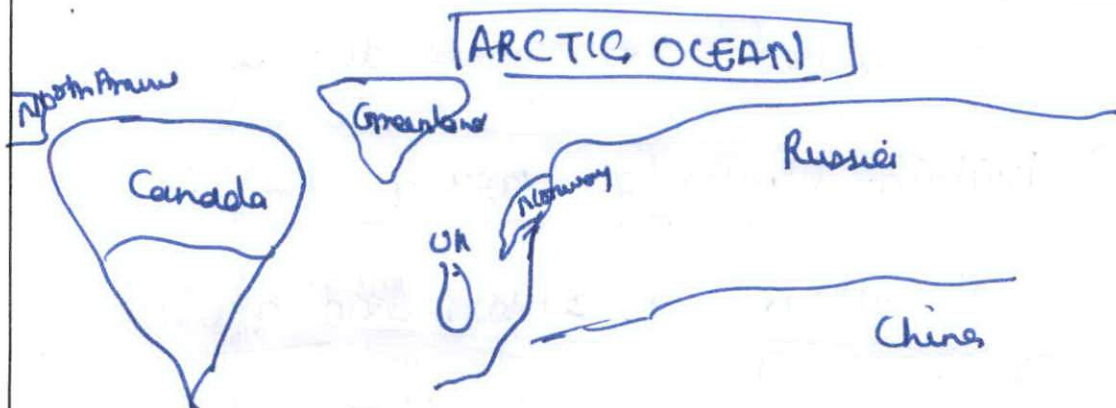
आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Arctic Paradox is defined as a paradox where Arctic ocean is on one hand frozen and on the other hand exploited by countries surrounding it.



Spatial distribution of Resources → Minerals

→ Arctic region is a storehouse of rare earth minerals. eg plutonium.

- Poly metallic nodules provide critical minerals to the countries eg magnesium, etc
- Rich resources of natural gas, petroleum, etc. to provide energy
- High biodiversity present which makes Arctic region very environmentally sensitive place eg Polar Bears.
- Rich resource of other important minerals like lithium, palladium, etc which are important for semi-conductor industry.
- Rich source of radioactive minerals like uranium, thorium, etc which form the basis of nuclear energy.

Thus Arctic region is a storehouse of minerals and it should be looked as "Global Common."

Way Forward:-

- Arctic Council led by Arctic
Boundary states like US, Russia
- Common But Differentiated Principle
Responsibility
- North Sea Route due to melting
of ice. needs to be explored.

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

Cryosphere is defined as the space that is covered with ice all throughout the year. It is important as it helps maintain ecological balance needed for people's sustainability.

Cryosphere

Changes are:-

→ Melting of ice in the Arctic

→ Shrinking of the Antarctic region

→ Melting of glaciers of the Hindukush-Pamir knot

→ Extinction of many polar species due to habitat loss.

Cryosphere changes → Impact on Ecosystem

- Extinction of species and threat to other species due to habitat shrinking
- Water level increasing causing difficulty in survival of species due to lack of temperature regulation mechanism.
- Affecting food web and food chain of polar and subpolar areas.
- Greatest seal, Penguin, polar bear face threat of extinction as per UN Red list of Threatened species.

Cryosphere changes → Impact on humans.

- Lack of temperature regulation
- Floods → urban floods, droughts
cycle on Earth

→ Loss of life and livelihood eg
NITI Aayog says 50% of Indian
cities will face acute water crisis and
hence livelihood crisis

→ Fisheries loss → fisherman loss.

Measures taken to tackle this

- 1) Paris summit on climate change
- 2) INDCs by countries to reduce global
warming → reduce temperature
by 1.5°C of the pre-industrial levels
- 3) Environmental Friendly policies eg
use of water saving, conscious use
of energy, renewable energy, etc.
- 4) Kyoto Protocol and Montreal Protocol.

Thus, it is very important to save
cryosphere.

17.

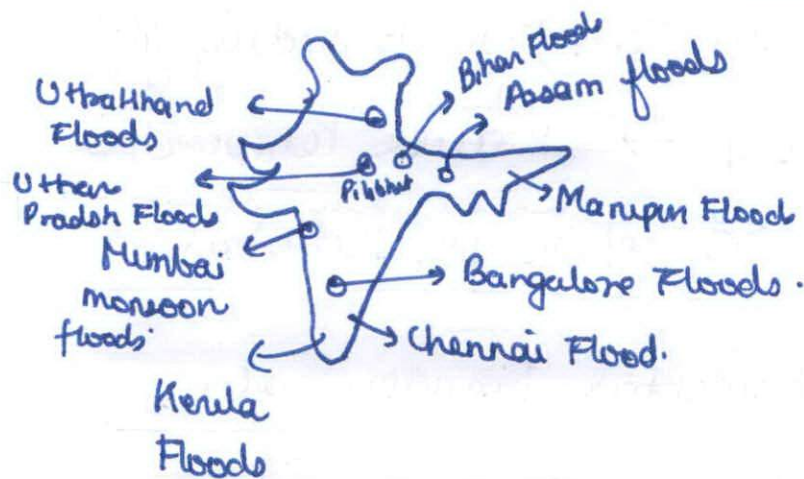
शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

According to Vulnerability Index of India published by NDMA, almost 30% of Indian land is prone to flooding, most prominent being urban flooding.



Urban Floods in India.

Urban Floods → risk to urban ecosystem

↳ Urban floods cause despair in the life of people due to displacement

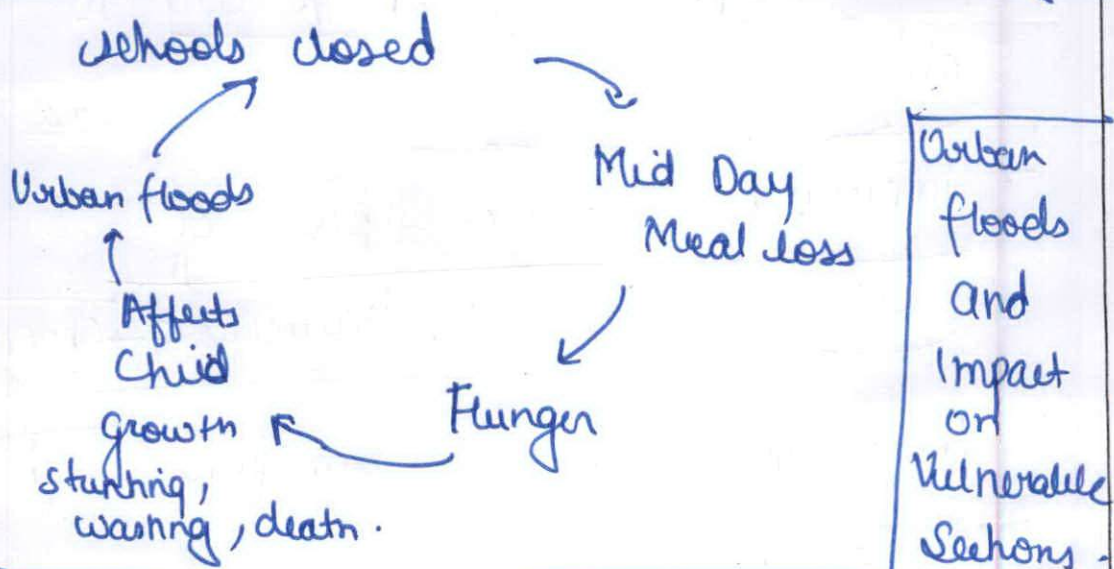
from their own homes eg in Kerala floods,
loss of people displaced. → NDMA.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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↳ Lack of basic infrastructure faulty
eg → shortage of food, sanitation,
etc. Also bridge collapse eg Bihar floods

↳ Lack of critical infrastructure faulty
(eg) During Assam floods, railway
lines were disrupted leading to
lack of connectivity in many areas.

↳ Affects accessibility to resources (eg)



↳ Critical infrastructure like communication,
electricity, affected during floods.

eg During Uttarakhand floods, for many days no communication could be established with affected people.

↳ Internet disrupted.

Way Forward

↳ Sendai Framework guidelines on relief and rehabilitation during floods by 'district administration'.

↳ China approach of 'sponge city' to absorb excess water in urban areas

↳ Improving drainage system of cities ; Rain water harvesting Channel model

↳ NDMA guidelines on urban floods need to be followed.

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)

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

15

Sand is considered as 'minor mineral' according to the 'Mines and Minerals Act' and hence sand regulation is completely under state government.

Sand → Important for ~~the~~ economic dev.

- Helps improve the building/construction quality / real estate
- Important source of silica which is an integral component of cement
- Sand is used for making bricks / flyash bricks
- Sand is used for maintenance of urban and rural infrastructure
- Thorium deposits of heavy in sand
→ energy requirements

Sand → Crucial for ecosystem services

- Helps in regulation of the environment
- Home/Habitat to many organisms like earthworm
- Improves water profile near river beds / river basins
- Helps as a natural source of water percolation, aquifer recharge
- Provides energy needs of human beings by giving essential minerals like thorium
- Soil profile maintenance done by sands
- Regulation of mineral profile

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

Importance of sustainable sand mining

- Important to maintain balance in the environment
- Durga Shakti Nagpal and dealing with sand mafia
- Maintaining adequate depth for waterways
- Important for development of phytoplankton
- Sand prevents eutrophication.

Way Forward.

- Implementation of Mines and Minerals Act in 'letter and spirit'
- Strict monitoring through community engagement via Aman Committee

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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 हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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write on
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According to UN Habitat, almost 30% of population lives in urban areas which would increase to 50% by 2050 in India.

Challenge of unbridled & unbalanced growth

- 1) Huge migration from rural areas to urban areas in search of employment, better living conditions, etc.
- 2) Industrialization and urbanisation
- 3) Slums and lack of basic infrastructure facilities like food, water, sanitation, housing (eg) Pharavi slum Mumbai

4) Regional disparity in growth (eg)
BIMARU states, aspirational district (IS)

5) Development deficit and diminishing
life chances (eg) Naxalite movement
in Andhra Pradesh, West-Bengal, etc

6) Abject poverty → eg According to Rangarajan
committee, 30% people in India are poor.

Urban planning and capacity Reforms

1) NITI Aayog agenda on urban planning

2) Concept of twin cities eg → Japan-India,

UK-India collaboration

3) Blue-green infrastructure as per
Mohi Shah report for improving
urban capacity.

- 4) Vertical and horizontal planned development eg Shanghai model
- 5) Population control and family planning
- 6) PURA approach → providing urban facility in rural areas (APJ Abdul Kalam)
- 7) Transit oriented Development eg Delhi metro model.
- 8) Planned development → Chandigarh model.

Thus, urban planning and development
is the need of the hour in this
'Amrit kaal of Azadi'

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

Feminist movement in India has been defined as those movement which are women-based and focus entirely or partly on women issues.

Feminist movement → Lacking Inclusivity? (Yes)

→ Pre-Independence, leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Sarojini Naidu, all focussed on demands of upper caste women. eg 'sati', 'widow remarriage'

→ Anti-rape movements post independent were also influenced and led by upper class. eg Nirbhaya

→ Recent, Thiruvananthapuram Declaration,
demanding 33% of reservation of
women in politics is also upper class led

→ The main demands of women
movement in India were influenced
by upper class → equal pay for
equal work, glass ceiling break,
right to work, anti-moral rape,

Feminist movement → Inclusive

→ Anti Arrack movement of Bihar
demanding alcohol ban were led by
lower-caste, lower class

→ #Me Too movement is all inclusive
from Bollywood (Tanushree Datta) to
small company

- Even free-holderness, movement of Savitribai Phule were demanding lower class/caste women's right to education.
- Recent upsurge against ^{anti-}rape movements are all inclusive eg - Kathua rape case, Bilkis Bano rape case; etc.
- Many Kisan movements also encompassed lower class - lower caste demands eg → Lakshmi Vahini of Karnataka demanded land rights to women

Thus women movements of India have been largely inclusive in nature and their spectrum is very vast for women rights.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK.

AL