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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. : 1130753

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SURBHI PATHAK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENG

तारीख
Date

27/8/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

Dehradun

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[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 में 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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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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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 से 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 हद तक नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has rich cultural traditions due to huge diversity and ancient heritage.

Cultural Traditions → Reflected in Regional Music

1) Dhrupad music has been originated in ancient India
→ impact of language like Sanskrit, monophony

2) various Gharanas like Tajpur Gharana, Bhatkhat Gharana, Talwandi Gharana
→ impact of local states

3) dances like Kalbeliya have impacted Rajasthani music of ladkhani maahe desh.

4) Bharat-muni in Natyashastra mentioned

prevalence of musical Rags

Shringar
Rag

Kehdol Rag

5) Vaishnav traditions in Arsom have
impacted music of Saint Chaitanya
Mathprabhu

6) Comohit music

- indigenous
- form sahts like Romrajacharya

7) emphasis of folk
music

like Bihu, Zovani
dance



Thus, India is a storehouse of
varied musical traditions which needs
to be preserved to serve as a
beacon of India's soft power

उम्मीदवारी को
इस इतिहास में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

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

working class movement played a key role in liberating India from the clutches of British imperialism

Emergence of working class movement

1882 → Factories Act, 1882 under Lord Ripon

— led to awakening of need to reform working class conditions

1891 → Factories Act, 1891 to provide safe environment to working children

1920 → All India Trade Union Congress under Jawahar Chaman Lal

— formal start of India's Trade unions

1920 → International Labor Org. formation leading to international awakening

1930s — growth of regional movements like

Bharat Shramjeevi by Sasipada Banerjee
to raise awareness among masses.

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

Contribution towards India's freedom struggle

- ① Growth of mass awareness about all effects of British Raj.
- ② Improving industrialization and promoting Indian economy
- ③ Reaching the hinterlands and improving conditions of poor families in factories
- ④ Leading movements like Quit India movement when senior leaders like Gandhi were arrested
- ⑤ Improving socio-economic condition of people impacted by mass poverty.

India's independence is a collective effort of people, of whom the contribution of working class should not be forgotten

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

Gandhiji and his actions were instrumental in providing freedom to India.

Gandhi's politics → continuation of Tilak's politics

1) Tilak's focus on revival of national cultural through Ganesha festivals

2) Tilak's focus on raising slogans using Shingji's utterances

against Ajaz Khan to imbibe confidence in Indians

3) Tilak was part of moderates and didn't lay emphasis on violence

1) Gandhi's focus on sentimentalism through Charkha and Khadi → mark of India's local production

2) Gandhi's quoted Ram Rajya and India's ancient brotherhood as a tool for future growth

3) Gandhi's campaign of satyagrah & non-violence

4) Tilak also promoted his views through newspapers like Kesari and Maharatta

5) Tilak protested against Age of Consent Act, 1891 as he wanted such changes to come from within

4) Gandhi's view propagated through Indian opinion and non

5) Gandhi also wanted unbochability to be removed from people's heart and he called them 'non'

But, Tilak also propagated violent views through Kesari where he raised slogans against Ajmal Khan and his killing by Shiraji. He was charged with Sedition (section 124A of CrPc). He also promoted idea killing of British officials unjust to Indians.

Gandhi on the other hand was truly non-violent and led a satyagraha against British.

True, in some ways, they both were similar.

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

As per recent IPCC report, global temperature have already risen by 1.09°C causing global warming and huge impact on oceans.

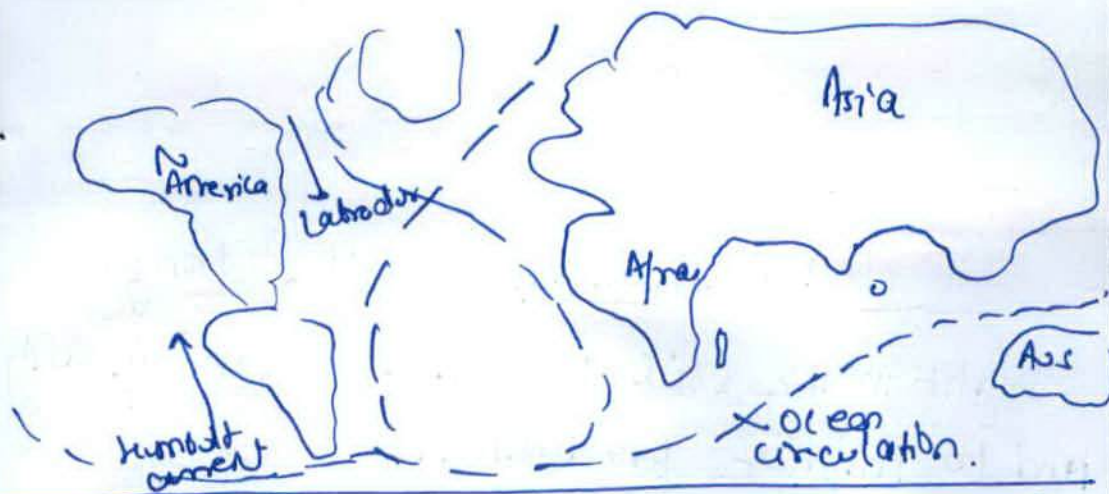
memory of world's oceans → capacity to rejuvenate ocean parameters like temperature, salinity, oxygen etc.

Loss of ocean ~~warm~~ memory due to global warming - consequences

① Damage to ocean conveyor belt

→ decreased salinity of oceans
→ Global flow of oceans loosening

② Increase in deoxygenation rising carbon levels
↓
Rise in hypoxic zones Impact on biodiversity loss of marine life.



③ Increase in carbon compensation depth

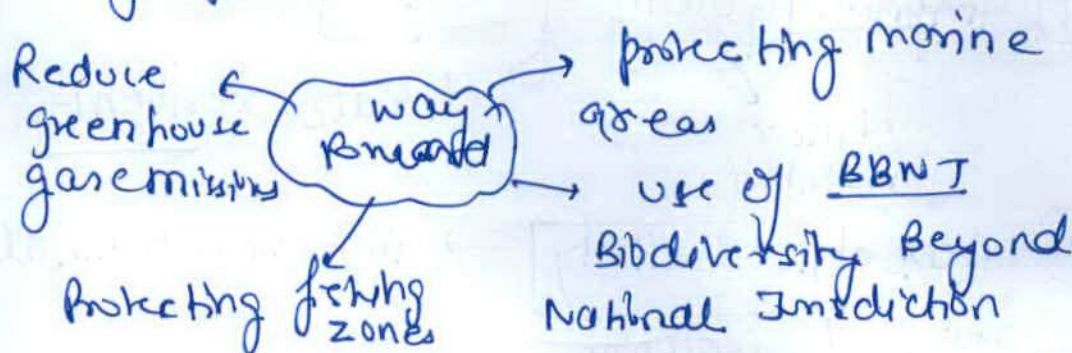
Reduce corals life impact on fishing zones

④ more events of El-Nino

erratic monsoon floods/drought

⑤ changes in ocean currents

Ex - Recent event of snow in Atlas mountains of Africa



Oceans are a reservoir of 70% of world's biodiversity. They should be protected through increased collaboration in line with SDG 14 (life below sea)

5.

मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबंधित लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

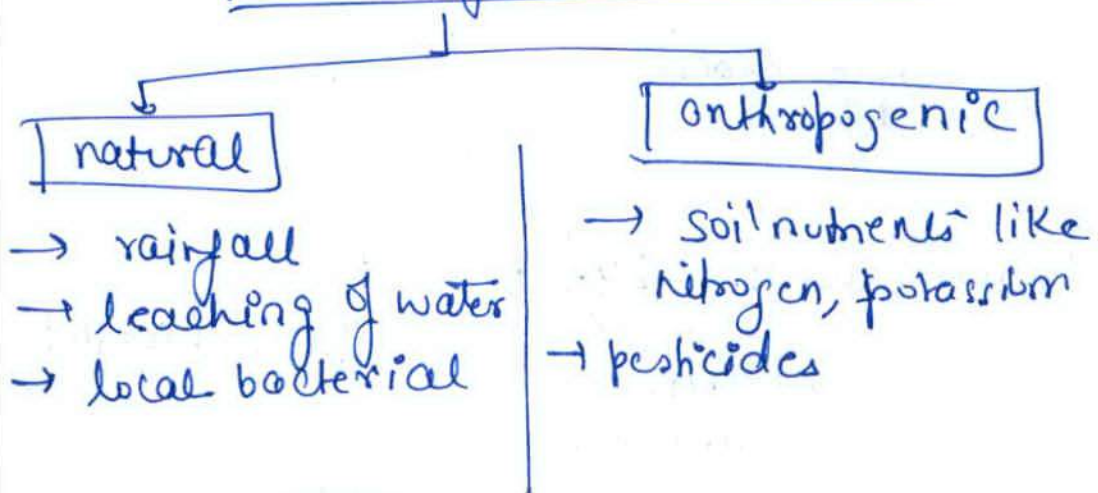
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Soil Amendment are the changes brought in the soil to enhance its quality and to improve productivity

Sources of soil amendment



Benefits of soil amendment

- ① Improve quality of crops
 - higher nutrition
 - climate resilient
- ② Better productivity → improve nutritional and food security
- ③ Reduce impact of pest and weeds

(4) Belt & tree cover → preservation of forests

higher rain bearing capacity ← decrease global warming

(5) farmers income improves → as per Pashu Salwai Committee

Concerns with soil amendment

(1) Reduced soil fertility

— overuse of fertilizers

— imbalance of N, P, K

ideal
4 : 2 : 1

current
6 : 2.5 : 1

(2) Pests become resilient to pesticide

Reduced crop

Impact on nutrition

Poor health

(3) over time desertification and land degradation

A cautious and well researched approach is needed to enhance soil quality and improve nutritional security

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

Hybrid Power Plants refer to

Combination of two or more power generation methods on the same land.

eg) wind + hydro power plant together.

Govt has recently inaugurated largest floating solar plant in Karnataka that can also produce hydro power using rivers.

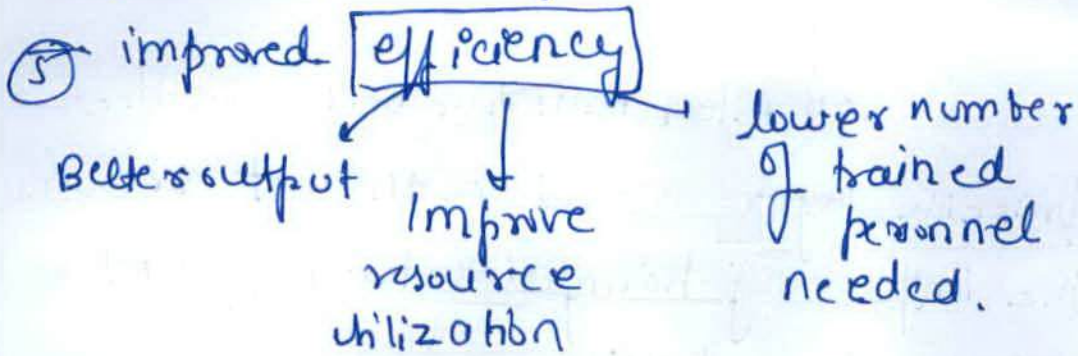
Advantages of hybrid power plant

① Improved supply — due to higher power generation capacity

② Reduce land acquisition cost — improve income of owners

③ Better convergence as for example Solar plant can generate energy during day and later conventional plant can be used

- ④ Increased access to credit due to
— Reduce losses eg. system losses



Challenges of hybrid power plants

- ① Increased R & D expenditure

India → 0.65% of GDP

- ② Training of human resources

- ③ Better maintenance needed

more costs → enhanced risk of outage

- ④ Investment will be recurring

→ higher operating cost → fiscal stability of firms will be minimized.

Increased research and investment is the need of hour to reap advantage of hybrid power plants to ensure India's energy security of ensuring 50% renewable by 2030 (COP26 - Glasgow)

7.

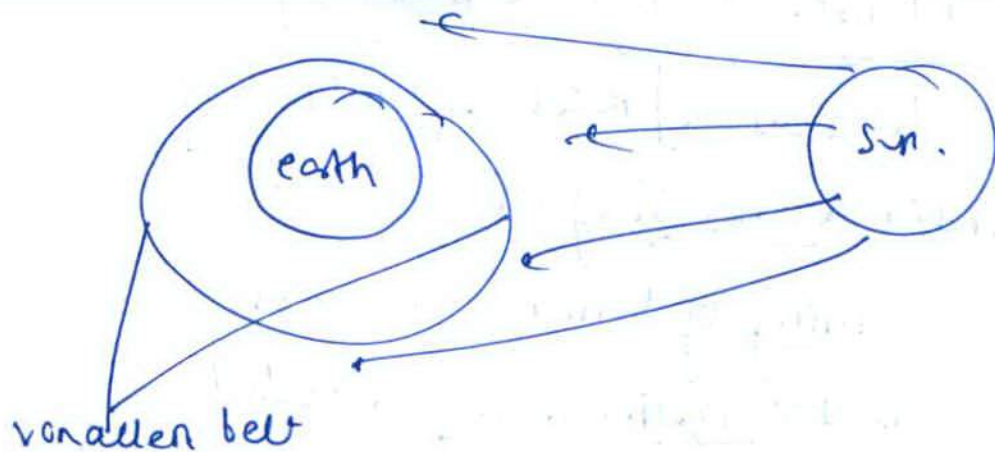
वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

van Allen Radiation Belts are the protective layer around earth that reduces the impact of harmful solar rays and radiation from space



Formation of van allen Radiation Belt

- ① Due to magnetic and electrical conductivity of earth (presence of metals in core)
- ② Small Particles get accumulated in earth's magnetosphere leading to formation of an outer layer

- ③ These layers get enlarged as earth rotates due to gravitational field between earth and the sun
- ④ neutrons, electrons and other particles get entangled in this layer leading to electro-magnetism

Growing focus on van allen belt study

- ① Increase in frequency of geo-magnetic storm
— impacting space infrastructure like International Space Station
- ② space missions need extra force to leave earth's magnetic field and cross van allen belt $\rightarrow$ satellites
- ③ They are crucial in protecting earth from harmful space particles and Carcinogenic sun rays
- ④ Leads to formations like Aurora Borealis due to interplay of neutrons.
They are important for earth's survival and should be studied in detail to understand evolution of earth

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

Recently, Supreme Court has held that marital rape needs better regulation to ensure women safety and empowerment

Benefits of criminalizing marital rape

① Provide dignity to women

→ article 475 of IPC decriminalizes marital rape

→ leads to exploitation of married women

② Reduce violence against women

③ Increase female labor force participation rate → (current 45% of females)

④ Better decision making and autonomy to women to fight for their fundamental rights

- ⑤ Reduce male hegemony and societal growth towards women empowerment

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

Challenges of criminalizing marital rape

- ① Lack of evidence due to household restriction
→ onus on victim to prove
- ② Breaking of family and privacy and sacredness of marriage
- ③ Sytema court cannot interfere in private matters without violating consent
- ④ wrong cases and filing to settle personal issues by women.

many developed nations like Australia, New Zealand have already banned marital rape. It is high time India should adopt gender neutral definition of crime and provide autonomy to women to raise voice against domestic violence and marital rape.

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

Care economy refers to the process of taking care of those who are vulnerable
eg → elders, child, disabled.

Care economy generally goes unnoticed as it is out of formal sector

Challenges associated with care economy

① Lack of recognition

→ mostly, performed by women in household
→ Lack of earning potential — unpaid work

② Informal in nature

→ loss of labor force participation
→ informal economy → 90% of Indian workforce

③ Loss of contribution to GDP upto 6% of GDP

→ unpaid in nature

④ Loss of demographic dividend women
in working age — contribute — 26% to
GDP (IMF)

Steps taken to address challenges of core economy

① Promoting the idea of paid work

② enhancing the concept of Silver economy and longevity dividend

to empower elderly and promote their economic development

③ Promotion of creches at workplace under maternity Benefit Act to enhance women employment

④ Promoting Rashtriya Vajiyashni Yojana for disabled to have independent life

⑤ increase expenditure on sustainable infrastructure like ramps

⑥ Encouraging female labor force participation and employment → STEM investment
→ higher education

Core economy needs to be focused upon to enhance India's capability of reaping demographic dividend

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

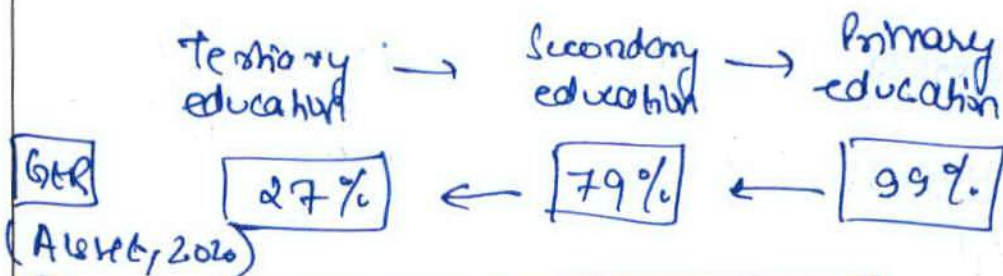
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिर में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Due to the covid-19 pandemic,
 almost 26% of children have been
 withdrawn from schools (Achim Aid N Go)
 This has led to massive impact
 on poverty of learning and education

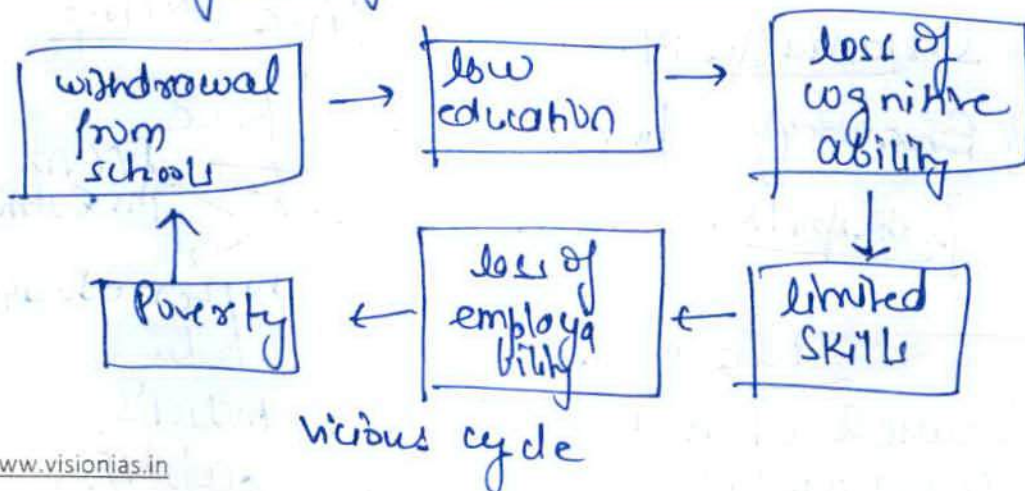
Implications of Learning Poverty

① Loss of education opportunities

→ Reduction in enrollment Ratio



② Loss of employment opportunities



③ Demographic dividend impact

→ 60% of population in working age (15-59)

④ Restricted to informal sector

low wages

limited social security

Poverty
lack of development

Way ahead to resolve urban learning poverty

① Bringing back children to school

Govt school push

Anganwadi

② Training of teachers → DIKSHA platform NCTE courses

③ Empowerment of poor to reduce digital divide

→ provision of laptops
Smartphones

SSO 249	Urban → 42%
Internet Access	Poor/rural → 14%

Learning is an essential component of children's growth and quality infrastructure and environment is needed to ensure quality education (SDG 4)

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)

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

Mural traditions in South India have been known for intricate designs and detailed craftsmanship showcasing the rich ancient heritage.

evolution of mural Traditions in South India

1) Ancient civilization and their traditions have been mentioned in Sangam literature

Ajanta
Ellora

Lepakshi
pamby

Painting in
Cholas
Sittanaval
Caves

Fig: South India mural Examples

→ stories of manimekalai and Silappadikaram mention temple traditions

2) empire of Cholas had huge temple walls

→ intricate paintings on Brihadeshwar temple

3) Sithonaval caves of Tamil Nadu
provide significance of Pandava

- use of color like ochre / green
- wide range of mural
 - celebrations
 - animal hunts

4) Marathashtra → Ajanta / Ellora Caves

- Padmapani, varapani
- Tempera and fresco style of paintings
- lustrous colors
- focus on intricate shapes

eg. Ravan Shaking mt. Kailash has
vishvakarma paintings

5) mamallapuram in Chennai has
Arholka's penance and descent of the
Ganges

6) Lepakshi paintings of Andhra Pradesh

- huge painting and art work
- focus on displaying traditional
celebrations

1) Majaynagar Paintings

- focus on King and civilization
- Impact of local traditions like Bharatnatyam
- Temple tradition of dendasis displayed.

Thus, mural traditions in India are a repository of our collective heritage and they need to be preserved and protected.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथ में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian nationalism was a combination of India's awakening due to colonial repression and modernity advanced by colonial mindset along with national awakening and revival of local culture

Indian nationalism of 19th Century
Product of colonial modernity

① Rise of revivalists and reformists like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Shree Chandro Vidyasagar

→ Raja Ram Roy formed Brahmo Samaj in 1829 and Atmiya Sabha in 1828

→ He protested against sati

② Impact of education introduced by Britishers

— led to modernism and realization

→ human rights
→ Protest against Reduction in age of
civil services and use of Latin
By Lord Litten

③ Introduction of modern railways
→ aim was to extract raw materials
from hinterlands
→ But it led to dissemination of ideas
in rural areas → led to increased
awareness about oppression of Indians

④ Launching of Press
→ led to growth of newspapers like
Amrita Bazar Patrika / Kutwad to
raise awareness

⑤ Industrialization led to high price
of imports in India
→ people revolted against High taxes and
undue extraction of resources.

⑥ Lavish expenses like Delhi Durbar
during famine → led to

people of India against British.

(7) Police reforms and Army expansion

led to expansion of army to Indians

But, it was also the focus on traditions and internal awakening that led to India's nationalism

1) focus on India's power to resist & rise against external forces

2) speeches by Tilak

eg Against Ajmal Khan led to belief in own power

3) focus on local festivals like 'Ganesh Chaturthi' united India.

4) Young India movement by Swadeshi on the lines of Young Italy movement

5) Rise of nationalists like Bhagat Singh, Aud to free India.

Thus, it was a collective efforts of Indians to free mother from the clutches of inhumane British colonialism

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

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

India has worshipped nature and environment since Ancient India of Indus valley civilization (mother Goddess). This led to zeal to protect environment in post-Independent India as well.

Environmentalism organized movements in post Independent India

- ① Chipko movement in Uttarakhand led by Sunder Lal Bahuguna
→ women protecting forests by hugging the tree → Pressure on authorities
- ② Aappiko movement in Karnataka to protect forests
- ③ Protest against Power Plant in Odisha by Japanese company

④ Normada Bochoo Andolan

- massive protest over dam
- involvement of Ngo, civil society and locals
- led to huge pressure on government

⑤ Bhopal gas tragedy → led to massive movement against private sector

- led to environment protection act of 1986
- Absolute vs limited liability principle

⑥ Protest against Aarey Forest, Mumbai withing

- to reduce impact on urban forests
- people gathered to protect environment

⑦ Protest of Tribals against western Ghats infrastructure growth

- Keshwington and Gadgil Committee report focusing on reduced impact.
- Tribals protecting their rights under FRA, 2006

⑧ maldharis in Gujarat, resisting bans-location
of Lions from Gir forests

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

Thus, people have contributed
in form of many organized movements to
protect environment. This is the collective
efforts of people that lead to pressure
on authorities and bring positive
development on ground.

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)

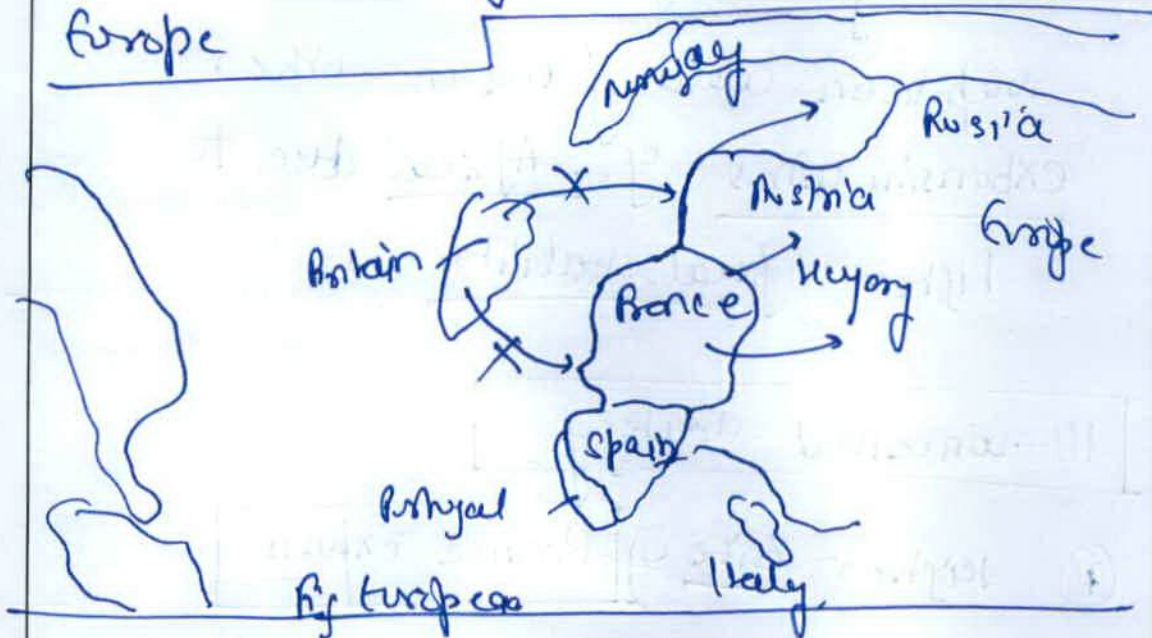
Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Napoleon in 17th century was made the king of France and he had big ambitions to dominate the rest of Europe

Continental Blockade was a strategy to reduce imports of Britain into rest of Europe



Benefits of Continental Blockade

- ① Improved exports of France to Europe
→ improved GDP

- led to foreign exchange earning

② Led to increased employment in France

Improved
household
income

↓
Better
standard
of living

People were
satisfied with
Napoleon.

③ France stature improved

- in Europe and America

- France economy improved

↓
Napoleon could focus on other
expansion aims of - Africa due to
higher fiscal stability

Un-conciliated strategy

① Higher rate of France exports

→ France did not have comparable
advantage in products like textiles
as Britain had

→ loss to other economies like Russia,
Germany

② France had reduced economic stability of Europe

→ other countries became dependent on France

→ France's capacity to cater to increase demand was limited

- lack of industrial locations in France

↓
supply-demand mismatch

This led to maxim resentment in Europe against France as all the economies were destabilized with loss of foreign exchange.

↳ led to joint efforts by Russia, Austria-Hungary and Britain against France which had to suffer defeat and Napoleon was exiled.

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 minerals and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
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Recent melting of arctic ice
has opened up new routes and energy
sources for economic growth. But the
same melting is due to increased global
warming threatening sea level rise and
ecosystem collapse. This refers to
'Arctic Paradox' where countries are
in a race to gain higher share of resources

Spatial distribution of mineral resources
and energy sources in Arctic

1) Natural gas presence below water

→ Russia's has been using floating
power plant

Academic Lomonosov is an energy

2) Coal and uranium minerals have been
discovered.



कम्प्यूटरों को
इस दृष्टिकोण में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

By: world with Arctic sea routes

- 3) Rare earth metals like silicon, beryllium have been known to be in permafrost
- 4) Arctic has been used as seed vault to protect vulnerable seed from ecosystem damage
eg → Svalbard in Norway

Need to protect arctic

1) Storehouse of ~~gato~~ glaciers

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- reduce sea level rise due to melting

2) more extraction of resources can impact permafrost → impact on environment do not get replaced easily → soil health

3) improve coordination → Arctic Council

4) Reduce exploitation of new sea routes

eg → China's Arctic Policy and new polar silk route should be condemned

Arctic and region needs to be preserved
for survival of earth. Increased collaboration
and joint efforts are needed to protect
pristine arctic ocean

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 कश्चि में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent IPCC reports on cryosphere
highlights the change in cryosphere
with melting of glaciers. eg over 20%
of glaciers retreated in hindukush region
from 1960s.

Cryosphere changes → devastating impact on ecosystem and people

① Loss of lives and livelihood

→ melting of glaciers → leads to sea level increase

[eg] Indonesia shifted capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan

[eg] Mumbai coast increasing by 20cm every year

② Loss of cultivable areas

[eg] - Korewa formation in Jammu for saffron

③ Impact on employment

migration to urban areas

hilly cities become ghost cities

④ Increased global warming

- Reduce albedo of ice
- increase carbon concentration in environment

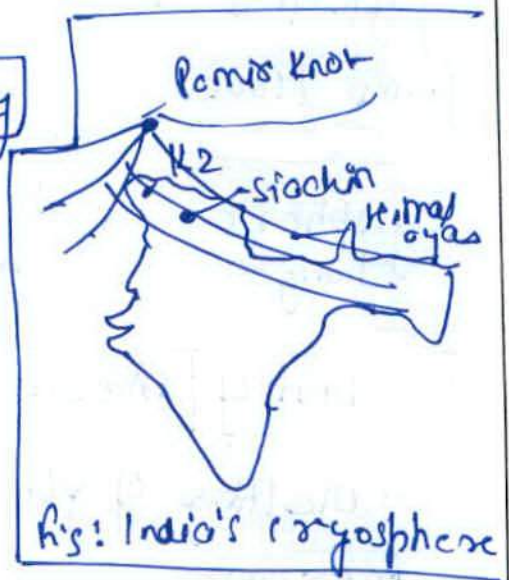
⑤ Impact on biodiversity

→ Key national parks and biodiversity hotspots

e.g. Himalayas

→ Zaskar wetland

→ Siachen Glacier



To reduce the climate changes,

measures are needed to tackle threat

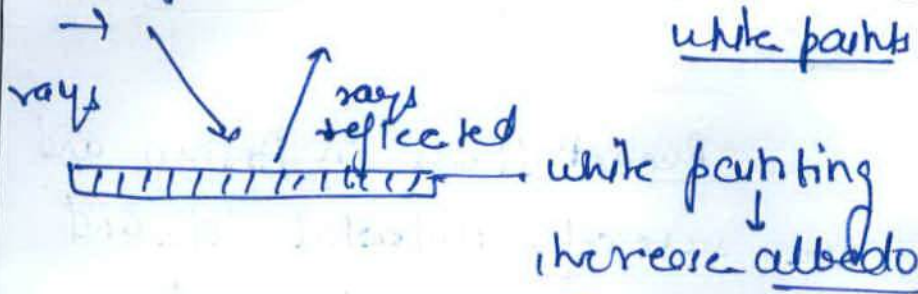
① Reduce greenhouse emissions

Carbon Neutrality by 2050 (IPCC)

Limit temperature rise to 1.5°C or 2°C

phasing out of coal (India - do to)

- ② Reduce concrete development of hilly areas → sustainable development like white parks



- ③ Apprestation drives

→ Reduce infrastructure development in sensitive zones [eg → water & haks]

- ④ Coordination with locals → locals have

been protecting areas since ages

eg → Bhotia tribes, Tribes of Iceland

- ⑤ Reduced focus on extracting energy sources from arctic

eg → Arctic Council should take strong measures

Cryosphere includes pristine global knowledge and sustain life on earth. It's protection is necessary to have sustainable livelihood

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

Recent floods in Assam and Mumbai have severely impacted life and livelihood along with massive losses to economy.

Severe risk to urban ecosystem

① Loss of lives

→ especially vulnerable like women, elderly

② Impact on critical infrastructure

Impact on power plants

↓
low power generation

↓
eg - Uttarakhand Flood of 2021

↳ Tapovan plant destroyed

Impact on roads, railway

↓
massive loss of investments due to roads being washed away

↓
loss of income due to stoppage of railways

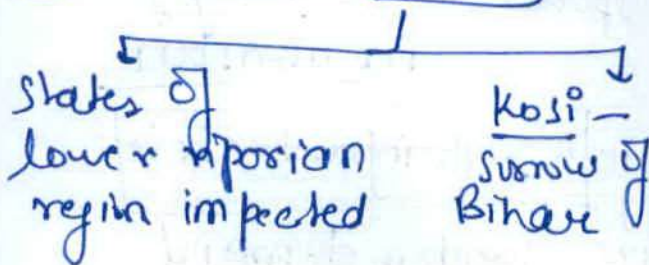


③ Impact on health

- vector borne diseases
- groundwater and drinking water quality decreases
- sanitation issues

④ Loss of biodiversity ex - Kaziranga Park in Assam

⑤ Floods in rivers



This calls for a serious impact assessment and policy making

Measures to reduce urban floods impact

① Monitoring of monsoon and climatic / La Niña

- To reduce sudden onset chances
- Reduce impact of cyclones - OKHI, Tokto

② Improved mitigation techniques

- safe places during flood.
- CF flows of Chennai to trigger flood warning

③ Resilient Infrastructure

- dam embankments
- proper safety standards in buildings following BIS norms

④ Improve Green Cover

- Afforestation
- Urban Tree spaces eg - Aarey forest in Mumbai

⑤ Preparedness of health infrastructure

- to deal with sudden demand
- improve surveillance of water quality

⑥ Protection of critical infrastructure

- dams, power plants
- location should be chosen wisely
 - no flood plains
 - less rains.

Urban spaces are key to India's ^{urban} growth and development. Floods should be allowed to impact likelihood through massive investment in resilience infrastructure and future ready cities [Chandigarh, Naya Raipur]

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 खण्ड में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

Monazite sand has been found in Kerala coast which acts as a rich resource for infrastructure.

Sand - critical for economic development

① used in infrastructure development

→ as construction material

→ as binding agent

② used in industries like cement, bricks to provide additional strength for resilient infrastructure

③ used in construction of city pavements and housing

④ Also used in automobile industry for drying and as scrubbers.

⑤ help in post-dredging and sustainable use of shipping

Sand - provide crucial ecosystem services

- 1) helps in restoration of beaches
- 2) provide nesting and breeding ground for marine animals

[Ex] Olive Ridley Turtles - mass hatching called Ambada in Gahirmatha beach of Odisha.

- 3) provide shelter to migrant marine animals

4) Help to regulate sea temperature

5) Provide protection to people from major disasters like Cyclones

6) Help in conserving sea marshes and wetlands

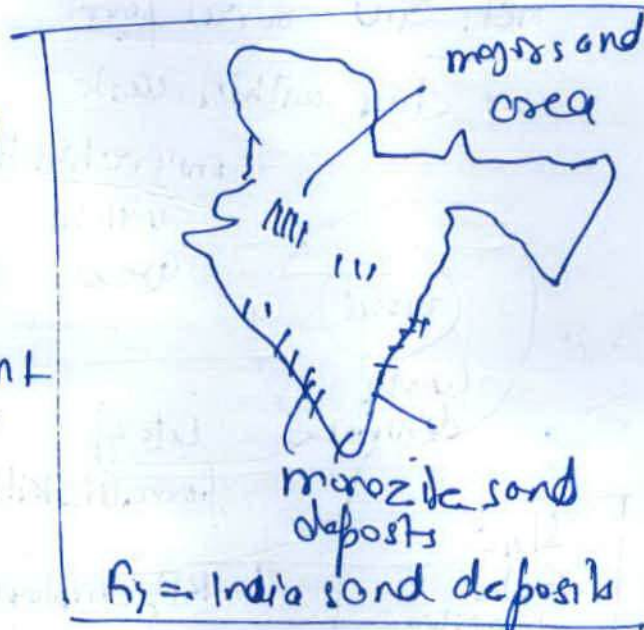
7) sand also helps in regeneration of sea water quality and filtering groundwater

Importance of sustainable sand mining in India

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

- ① To protect pristine ecosystem and environment
- ② Regulation of illegal sand mining to maintain land usage and stability
- ③ Ensure sustainable development along sea shores
[4] following CRZ norms [Shankar Nayak Committee]
- ④ Improve resilience of buildings against hazards and vulnerability

It's essential to follow legal and sustainable sand mining to ensure economic development and balanced environment protection



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

As per Census 2011, 30% of Indians live in urban areas which will rise to 40% by 2030. This has led to unbalanced growth of urban spaces.

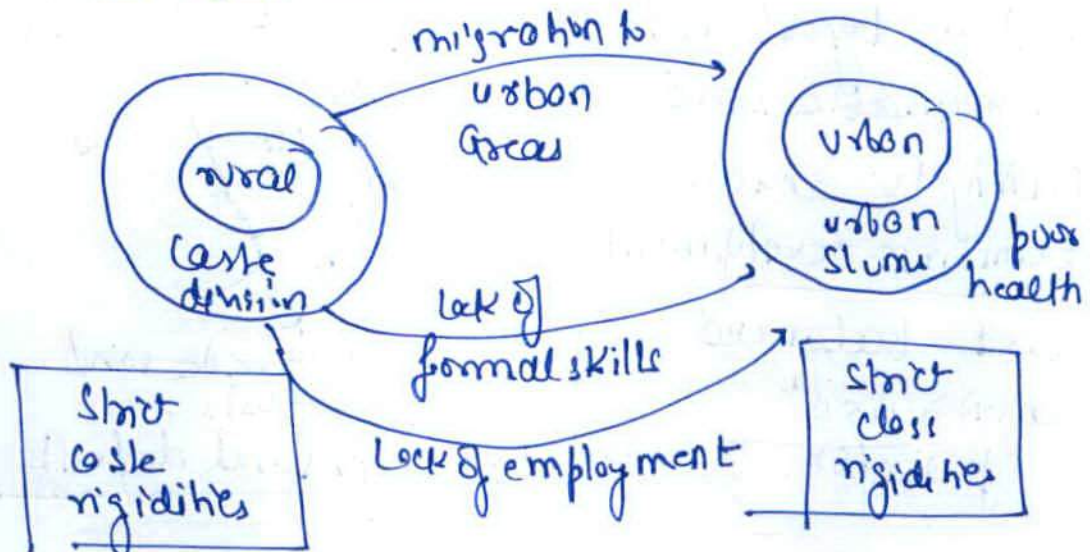
Challenges of unbalanced growth

① Pressure on urban infrastructure

- growth of slums e.g. - dhokawati
- lack of sanitation, health, pollution

② Socio-economic division between urban rich and rural poor

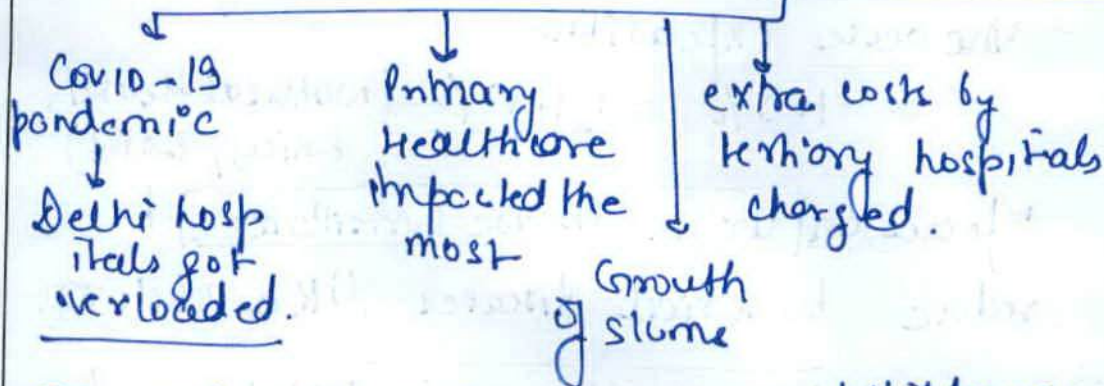
→ class within caste



③ Informalization of economy

→ lack of formal employment of migrants
↓
only 5% of India

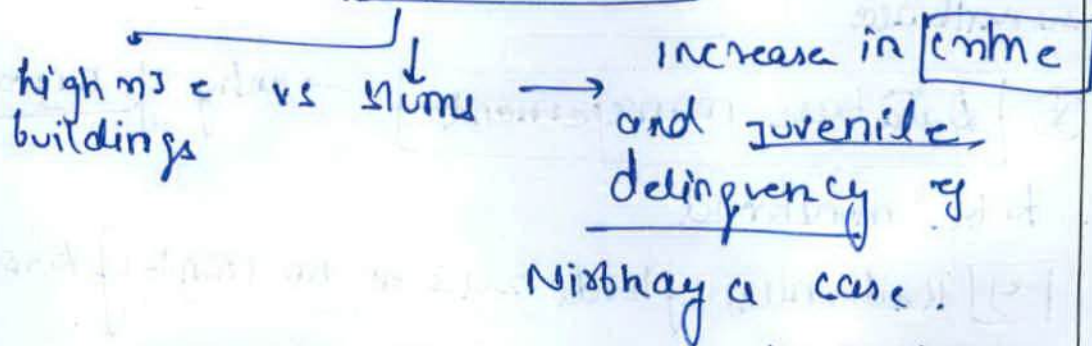
④ Disproportionate impact on health infrastructure



⑤ vulnerable sections → women / children

harassment
↓
exposed to drug addiction

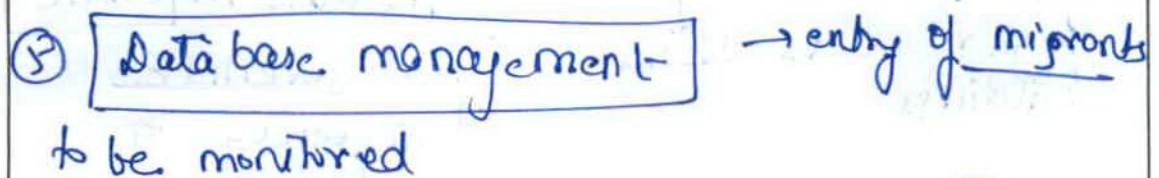
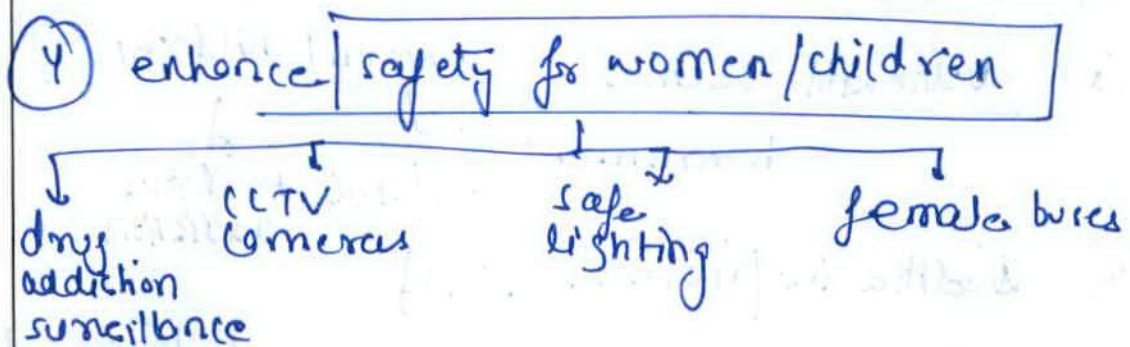
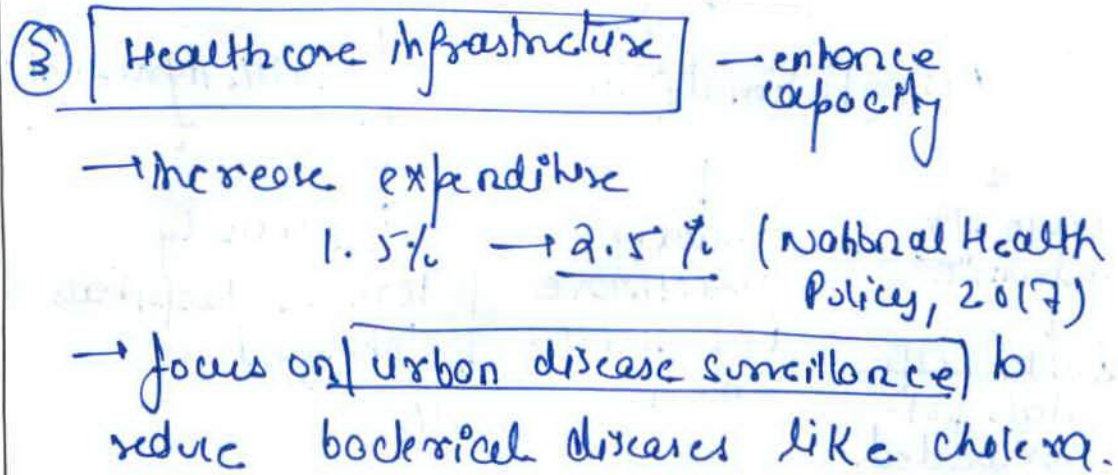
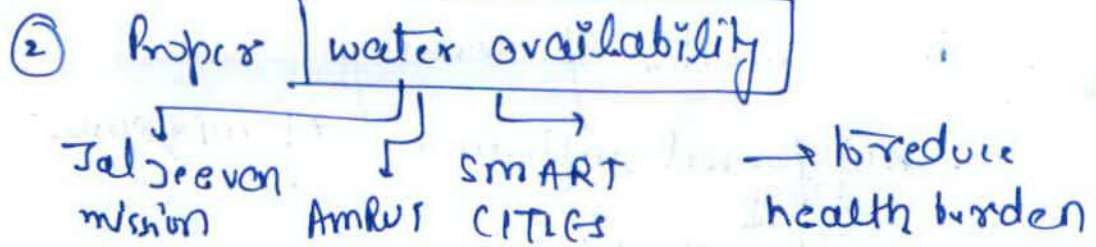
⑥ Decline in moral standards



This necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity

① Planned infrastructure → e.g. Delhi

metro was planned much before to ease congestion
→ focus on high rise buildings → vertical growth



[-] Kedarnath floods 2013 → no count of tourists

with increasing population (highest in 2023), it's essential to develop urban spaces keeping in mind future requirement and quality life. sustainable cities (SDG 11) is the need of hour

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)

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

Recent events like #MeToo and #TimesUp have led to increased emphasis on feminist movements to protect freedom and empowerment of women.

Feminist movements in India have historically been restricted to Western upper class thus lacking inclusivity

(1) Focus on women safety in workplaces

eg → offices, which are largely focussed on urban women

(2) Emphasis on increased participation of women in family decisions and reproductive rights

eg ~~As~~ On lines of USA's abortion law, medical termination of pregnancy Act, 1971 was launched.

→ It lacked freedom of reproductive rights to all women.

- ③ focus on improved standard of living and better medical facilities

But, lately the focus has shifted to inclusive growth of women movements

- Fej
① Better laws and regulations to protect safety

Fej - Vishakha Guidelines
Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013

- ② focus on mental rape and repeal of such regressive laws

- ③ Inclusion of unmarried women and divorcees in maternity Termination of Pregnancy, 2021 and surrogacy laws

- ④ Increased emphasis on gender neutral laws

→ Domestic Violence Act, 2005

- ⑤ enhancing female labour force participation in rural and urban areas equally.
- women participation in MGNREGA.
- Reducing feminization of Agriculture

- ⑥ Better health & standard of living of all

- ⑦ Improved decision making.
- Abolition of patriarchy → Gain on autonomy.

Thus, feminist movements have evolved to incorporate all segments of women to promote equal growth & reduced inequalities (SOGIO).

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL