



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. : 0579225

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RUHANI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27.08.2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Joga Singh
Public School

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regional music is increasingly being affected by cultural traditions of various parts of India

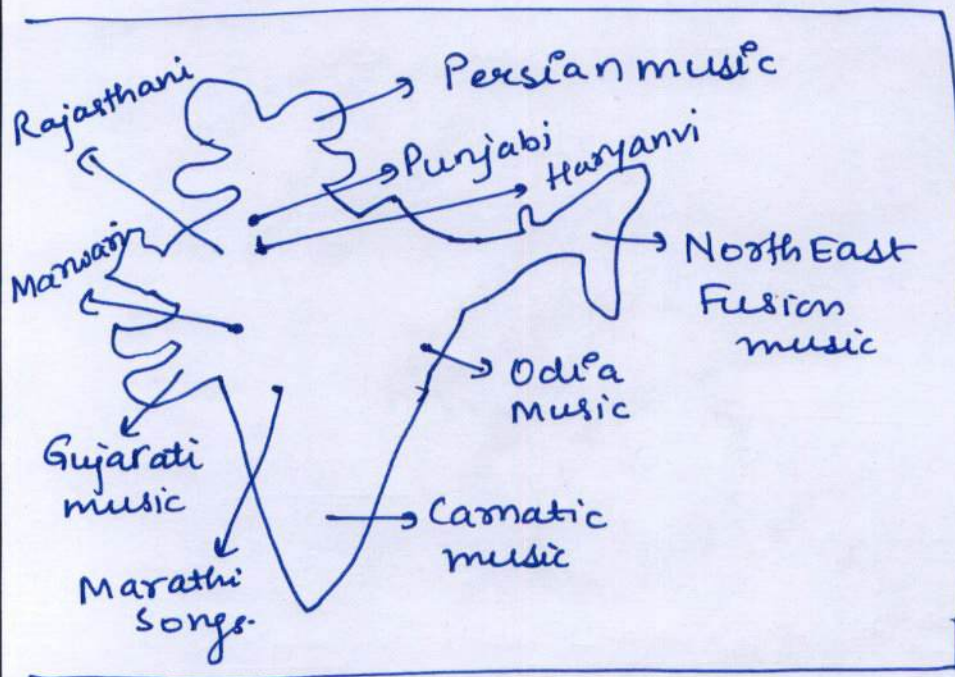


Fig 1:
Regional music

• NORTH INDIA

→ J&K has Wudu, Persian music due to Persian culture there

→ Haryana's culture has inspired Sawang and Haryanvi local song

→ The fun-filled culture of Punjabis has inspired Punjabi folk songs

as well as fusion of Punjabi music with Hindi Bollywood and Western English songs

- Bhojpuri songs famous in UP, Haryana
- Hindustani music usually sung with kathak performances in UP.

• WEST INDIA

- Garba culture → Gujarati music
- Marwari culture → Rajasthani music
- Marathi songs in Maharashtra (shows Peshwa culture during time of Marathas like Shivaji)

• EAST INDIA

- Bengali music and odissi music (of tribals) reflecting their own unique culture

• SOUTH INDIA

has Carnatic music to accompany Bharatnatyam and Kathakali

Thus, cultural traditions of different regions get reflected in regional music.

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 कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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this margin

The working class movement emerged when the Congress ~~to~~ decided to work for the cause of laborers.

Earlier, the Congress was wary of speaking for the working class for fear of offending the industrial class capitalists.

However, the socialist policies of Nehru supported the working class movement. Thus, in 1924, All India Trade Union Association was established which was presided by Lala Lajpat Rai.

→ Sasipada Banerji organised Labor class ~~to~~ clubs for the upliftment of lives of working class.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS FREEDOM STRUGGLE

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- Boycotted poor working conditions of industries owned and run by British
- Participated in Non Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movement
- Ahemabad Textile workers raised demands to increase their plague bonus. Mahatma Gandhi and Anusuya Sarabhai also supported workers
- Wage hikes were demanded
- Social security was demanded

All these factors made it difficult for the British to run industries in India.

3.

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

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

10

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

Tilak was a Congressman who belonged to the extremist group. He believed in protests, organising violent strikes.

→ However, Gandhiji believed in non-violence and wanted to use petitions and laws to get rid of British.

→ However, when British could not fulfill political demands of India, Gandhiji had to resort to Tilak's methods of protests but ~~was~~ non-violence was always maintained.

→ Tilak wanted the freedom movement to spread to entire country and so did Gandhiji.

→ Tilak used ancient Hindu symbols like Shiraji, Ganesh Chaturthi celebrations to rally crowd during his movement against Partition of Bengal. This secluded Muslims.

→ However, Gandhiji was more secular in approach when he led the Khilafat movement alongside Muslims.

→ However, Gandhi used the terms Ram rajya for villages but he believed in Sarva dharma Sambhava.

→ Tilak founded the Home Rule League in Bombay so that British allow Indians to govern themselves.

→ However, Gandhiji initially is in favour of self-rule, finally demanded complete independence from British.

Thus, Gandhian politics was an extension of Tilak's 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

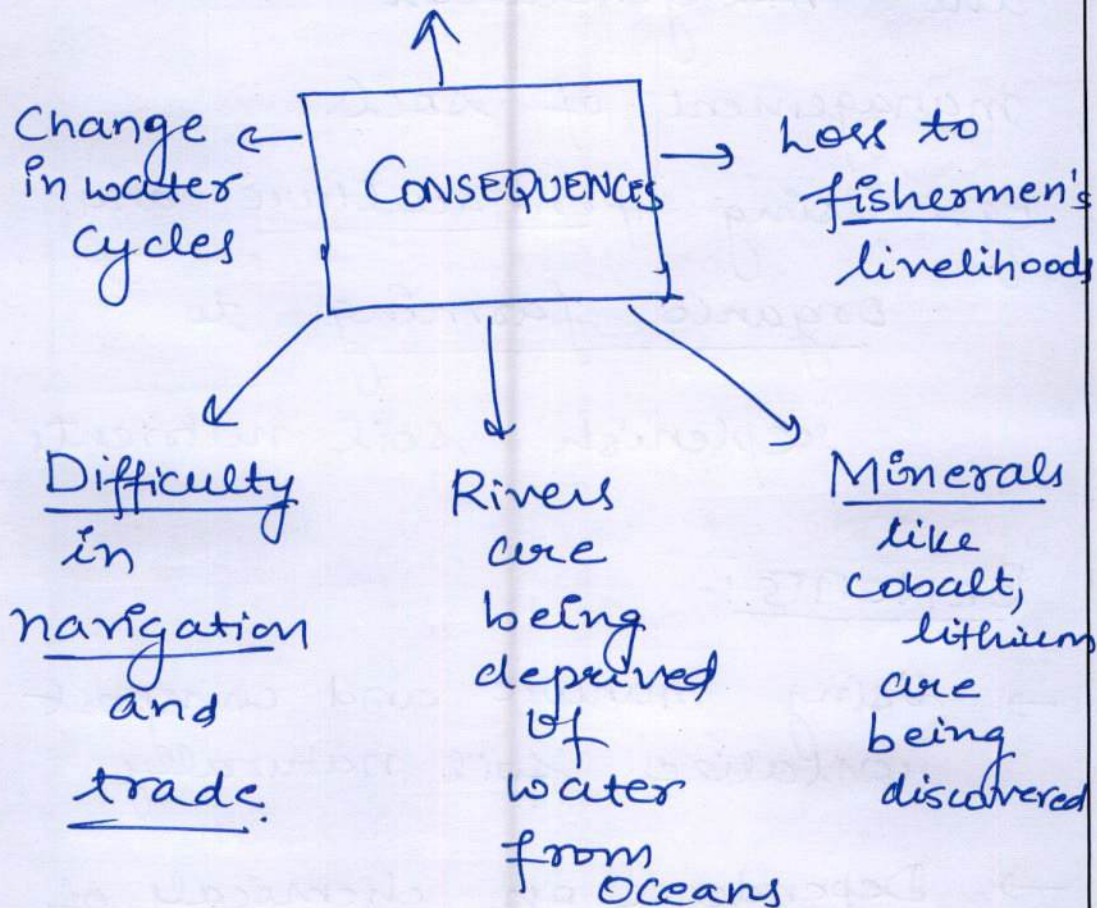
उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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World's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming in the following manner:

- Water bodies are shrinking and drying up
- Increasing heat waves in US and Europe have accelerated evaporation of water, leading to salinity and death of fishes and marine organisms in water bodies.

Thus, Carbon emissions by humans have led to extinction of memory of oceans

Discovery of fossils at ocean beds of dried oceans



Thus, it is time that we take urgent steps to restore the memory of oceans.

5.

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Soil amendment refers to the measures taken to improve the ~~ma~~ generation and management of soil.

Eg:- Using permaculture and organic farming to replenish soil nutrients

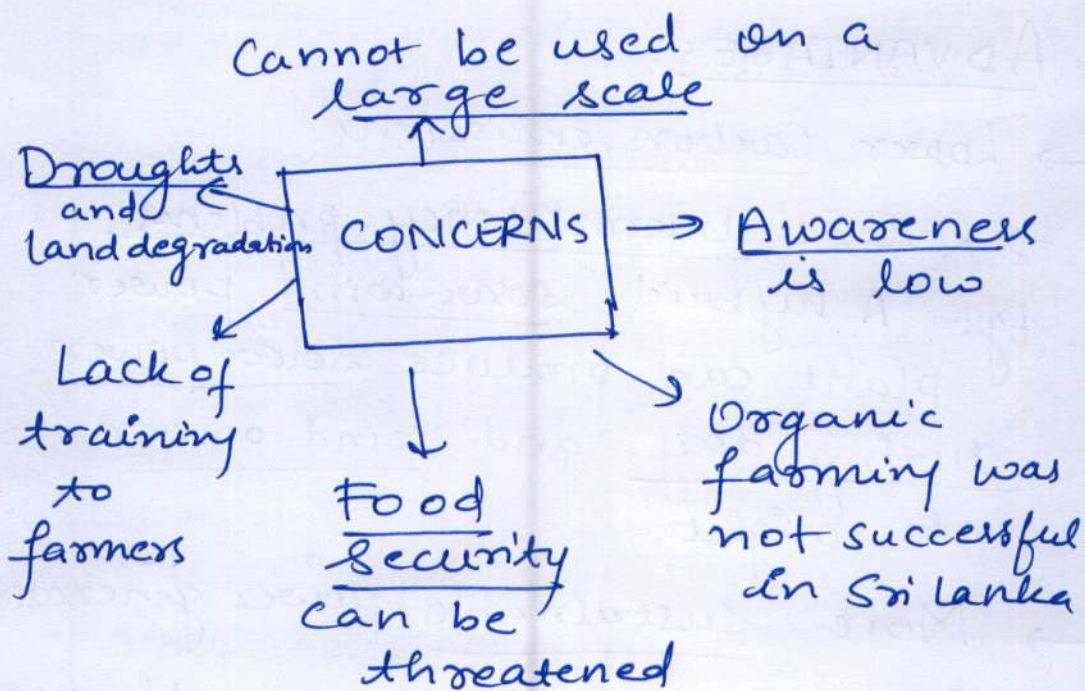
BENEFITS:-

- Using manure and compost revitalizes soil naturally.
- Dependence on chemicals of fertilizers is reduced
- Nutrient balance is maintained
- Excessive nitrogen in soil due to application of urea, is prevented.

→ Planting trees to check soil erosion helps maintain quality of land.

→ Percolation tanks, check dams prevent soil run-off during excessive rain.

→ Permaculture: Eg:- mixing chilli seeds with beans and Banana plant keeps pests away (due to chilli) and beans help to fix nitrogen for the banana plant.



Thus, concerns need to be addressed before soil amendment practices can be scaled up to entire country.

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 दृष्टिकोण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Recently, UAE has invested in a hybrid renewable energy power plant in Gujarat under the I2V2 initiative. Thus, the next decade will see a boom in hybrid power plants.

ADVANTAGES:

→ Lower Carbon emissions

→ Reduce Intermittency problems.

Eg:- A hybrid solar-wind power plant can produce solar power during day and wind power at night

→ More Sustainable power generation

→ Reduce dependence on thermal power plants.

→ Will help India to become net zero by 2070.

- will help to reduce Carbon emissions Intensity by 45%.
- will help India to produce 500GW of renewable energy by 2030.

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

CONCERNS :-

- Land acquisition issues
- High Installation charges
- Lack of an Integrated Grid
- Dependence on Imports of solar chips and components
- Huge risky investment
- Storage of hybrid power is still a problem
- Losses in distribution and transmission of Hybrid Power.
- Lack of economic incentives to set up Hybrid Power plants.

Thus, the government needs to address these challenges to reap the advantages of hybrid power plants in the next decade.

7.

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

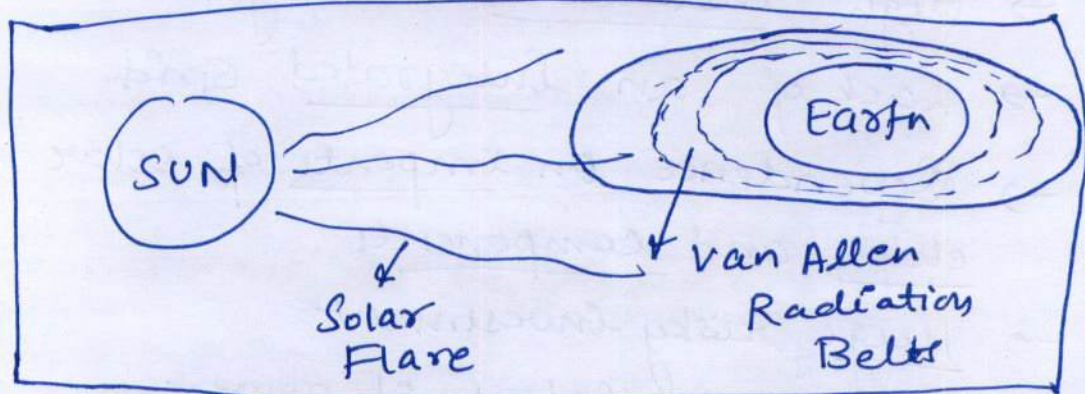
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Van Allen Radiation Belts

are produced when solar flares and solar radiations hit the ~~sofa~~ earth's atmosphere.



FORMATION :-

- The earth's magnetosphere gets activated when solar flares hit the earth's atmosphere.
- To prevent damage to earth, the magnetosphere generates belts which are called Van Allen Radiation Belts

REASONS FOR GROWING FOCUS ON VAN ALLEN RADIATION BELTS:

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इस हाशिए में
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- Solar radiation i.e. UV rays can be extremely harmful for human skin, leading to cancer.
- Solar radiations can adversely affect terrestrial and marine ecosystems.
- Thus, it is important to study the genesis of van allen belts as well as solar flares so that damage can be contained.
- Increasing fusion reactions inside the sun and the growing sensitivity and activity of Earth's magnetosphere have increased the frequency of van allen belts due to which scientists are focusing more on it.

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 कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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Marital rape refers to sexual assault by a husband over his wife. In India, there are rising cases of marital rape and increasing demands that marital rape should be criminalised.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR :-

- Marital rape is against Right to life and liberty of a woman (Article 21)
- It adversely affects a woman's dignity
- Violates her freedom (Article 19)
- Women's body is not a commodity which can be forcefully used by a man, even if it is her husband.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST:-

- Criminalisation of marital rape will lead to breakdown of the institution of marriage.
- will create Social Instability
- Women can misuse the law to settle personal scores with the husband and her in-laws.
- Litigation will rise.
- No way to verify whether marital rape was attempted to by the husband.

Thus, the matter on marital rape needs to be thoroughly discussed in Parliament before it is criminalized.

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 से
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Care economy refers to the economy which involves treatment, ~~an~~ healing and caring of patients by nurses, allied medical health professionals

↳ children by mothers (housewives), anganwadi workers, creche teachers

↳ elderly (Senior Citizens) by their children or NGO workers.

CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED :-

- unpaid care work by women for taking care of children and elderly, remains unmonetised, unmeasured and is not included in GDP. Thus, it is not treated with due respect

- Lack of volunteers to do social service and provide care to widows and other senior citizens.
- Lack of investments in the caring sectors.
- Lack of regular jobs to nursing staff (Adhoc jobs disincentivise them)
- Brain drain of nurses ~~from~~ Kerala to UAE and other advanced nations like UK which has NHS.
- Lack of incentives and training to allied medical health professionals
- NGOs and Anganwadi workers are inadequately trained.

STEPS TAKEN:

- National Creche Scheme has mandated setting up of ~~creches~~ creches in organisations with more than 100 workers or employees so that care can be provided to children of women employees.
- Investment by Ratan Tata in a startup called Goodfellows which provides care and assistance to senior citizens.
- Incentives to NGOs, nurses to take up caring profession.

All these steps are leading to gradual development of care economy in India.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Learning poverty refers to the phenomenon of deprivation of learning ability among the students at schools as well as colleges.

Pandemic has led to lockdown and shutting down of schools and colleges, leading to immense learning losses.

IMPLICATIONS :-

• SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS :-

- Students have been deprived of mid-day meals at schools
- Less nutrition has hampered their ability to learn.
- Crucial lessons of gender equality, caste equality have not been learnt at home.

• ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS :-

- Low incomes did not enable students to get access to

digital devices.

- As a result, suicides occurred.
- Also, hiring from ~~indus~~ colleges decreased as industry perceived these students of lower quality.
- Students spent more time on social media and games like PUBG.
- Mental Health suffered
- Cheating in online tests occurred.
- Fair Assessment could not occur.
- Students could not clear their doubts.

WAY AHEAD :-

- Remedial Coaching for students who were left out during Covid
- Use of AI to detect and identify students who need customised learning
- Monitoring of grades of a student.
- Value-based education to students
- Digitisation of learning to be promoted.

Thus, these steps can help to put the learning poverty in the museum to which it belongs.

11.

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

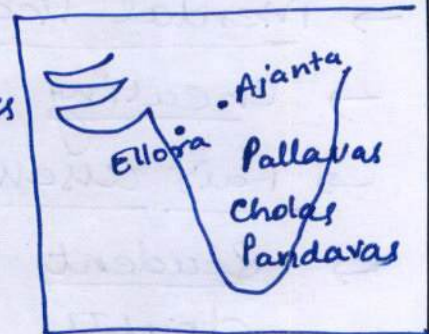
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Inspired by Ajanta, Ellora and Badami murals, mural traditions flourished under Cholas, Pandavas and Pallavas in South India.

→ First, murals with images of Gods and Goddesses developed under Pallavas at Kanchipuram.



→ Images of King Mahendravarman shown as Chitrakarpuli and Vichitra-chitta were shown. This was in 7th century.

→ Under Pandavas in 8th century, Sitaravasi-al Caves developed which showed traditions of Jainism and beautiful natural figures.

→ In 9th Century, under the Cholas, developed the murals at Brihadeshwara and Rajajeswara Temples.

These paintings proved to be an inspiration for Nayaka and Vijayanagar paintings in 13th century.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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CHARACTERISTICS

- They mostly had Images of Gods and Goddesses.
- Buddhist Jataka tales were also depicted
- Victories of Cholas over other rulers were shown in Brihadeswara temple, Gangaikondacholapuram and Airavatesvara temple at Darasuram.
- Lord Shiva's Nataraj posture was also depicted in the murals.
- Lives of common people, kings and queen and natural objects were also depicted

Thus, mural traditions of South India aroused great aesthetic interest all over India.

These paintings proved to be an important
to Harappa and Mohenjo-daro
in 19th century.

CHARACTERISTICS

- They mostly had images of gods and goddesses.
- Buddhist statues were also depicted.
- Various types of chariots and other vehicles were shown in the paintings.
- And the famous temple at Dambodha.
- The famous Harappan painting was also depicted in the museum.
- The use of common people, kings and queens and natural objects were also depicted.
- They found traditions of about 1000 years old great culture.
- Interest all over India.

12.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टि में
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Indian nationalism arose out of a desire to free the country from British imperialism. It was a result of many factors:

• COLONIAL MODERNITY

→ British education system devised by Macaulay for India wanted to create a class of Indians which was Indian in blood but western in tastes.

→ Hence, the upper middle class Indians started preferring cheap machine-made goods produced at Lancashire instead of traditional clothes.

→ This led to decay of traditional handicrafts industry in India.

→ Due to deindustrialisation, Cotton weavers went back to villages which increased pressure on agriculture and also led to poverty.

- RAILWAYS :-

British Modernised India through introduction of railways, which integrated all the markets.

→ However, the old guarantee system of 5% assured returns to investors in London resulted in drain of wealth.

- DEVELOPMENT OF JUTE, Cotton INDUSTRIES modernised India but resulted in worker exploitation.

- FREE TRADE modernised India but heavy tariffs on Indian exports to Europe deprived India of crucial export surplus.

- RELIGIOUS REFORMS like abolition of Sati, legalisation of widow remarriage modernised India but were seen as an interference in Indian traditions by nationalism.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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However, nationalism was not just a product of modernity. There were other factors too like:-

- POLITICAL :- Lack of freedom, rights
 - liberty to press
 - Lack of universal adult franchise
- SOCIAL :-
 - famines, hunger
 - Poverty
 - Gender inequality
- ECONOMIC :-
 - High revenue demand
 - Commercialisation of agriculture
 - Overvalued rupee.

All these factors led to Indian nationalism in 19th century.

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

Environmentalism refers to giving due regard to environment in nation's political and socio-economic policies.

Post-independence, environmentalism surfaced in many organised movements like :-

- CHIPKO MOVEMENT

→ in Uttarakhand

→ led by Sunderlal Bhaguna

→ women hug the trees to prevent the authorities from cutting trees for development projects.

- APPIKO MOVEMENT

- In Andhra Pradesh
- to prevent deforestation
- to prevent unplanned urbanization and industrialisation

- NARMADA BACHAO ANDOLAN

- led by Medha Patkar
- to prevent the authorities from building Sardar Sarovar Dam which could have adverse ecological effects on flora and fauna of the region.

- ANNA HAZARE'S MOVEMENT in RALEGAON SIDDHI:-

- to build rainwater harvesting structures in dry area
- Watershed development

- MOVEMENT BY NIYAMGIRI TRIBES

- in Odisha
- to protest against establishment of ^{posco}~~Vedanta~~ mines and company which could lead to environment degradation

- TAL JEEVAN ABHIYAN

- is a movement by Ministry of Jal Shakti
- to conserve groundwater
- to conserve rainwater by building percolation tanks, check ~~bunds~~ dams and bunds.

These organised movements have generated environmental consciousness and have strengthened environmentalism in India.

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 कश्चि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Napoleon, the great ruler of France blocked all economic routes to Britain.

Impact :-

- All trade routes were choked
- Free trade suffered
- Inflation in Britain
- Political instability due to economic hardships of people.

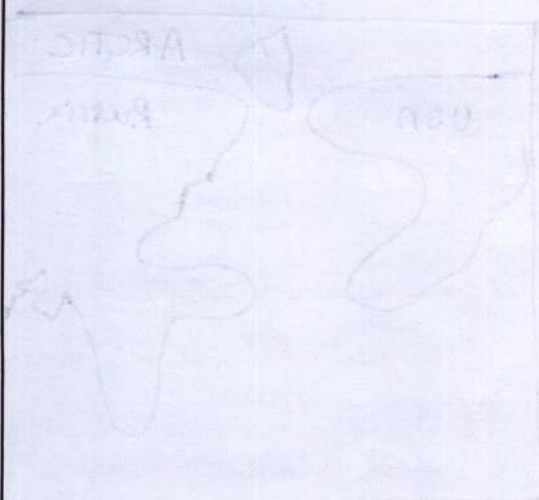
However, the continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy as:

- Britain swore to take revenge
- Britain allied with other countries to alienate Napoleon

→ Britain declared war on France.

→ Since Britain was militarily superior, Napoleon lost in the famous Battle of Waterloo in 1860.

Arctic Foxes are found in
the lack of habitation and poor
economic development of
the Arctic, despite the huge
wealth of resources like oil,
gas and minerals and fishery
products.



→ This Foxes
are found in
the underdeveloped
of the region.
→ Since Arctic is a no-man's
land, hence it is somewhat
underutilised.

→ However, due to growing
globalised industrial, nations
have gained interest in the
Arctic.

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)

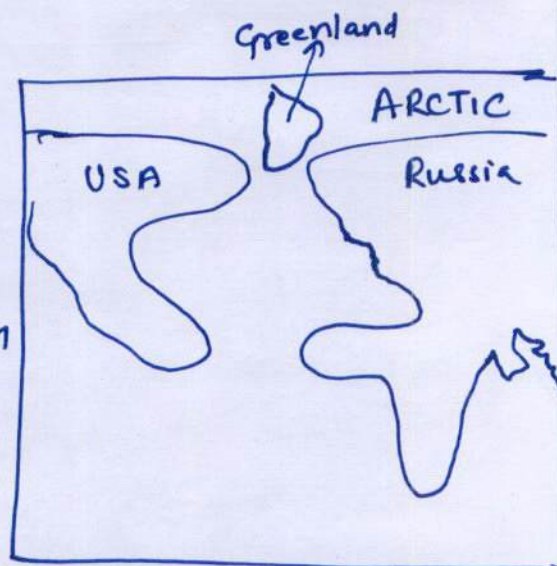
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Arctic Paradox refers to the lack of habitation and poor socio-economic development of the Arctic, despite its huge wealth of resources like oil, gas and minerals and fisheries.

→ This paradox occurs due to underexploitation of the region



→ Since Arctic is a no-man's land, hence it is sometimes underutilised.

→ However, due to growing geopolitical rivalries, nations have gained interest in the Arctic.

- Due to rising problems of global warming and strange, extreme and sudden phenomenon of Arctic Polar Vortex, researchers have acquired interest in Arctic.
- This will help them to investigate the impact of global warming on the melting of glaciers and its consequences on fisheries and biodiversity.
- Since Arctic has not been researched enough despite the interest of nations in it, this is a Paradox.

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF :-

• MINERAL RESOURCES in Arctic

- Minerals like:
- Cobalt
 - Lithium
 - Polymetallic nodules are

present in the Arctic.

→ These minerals like cobalt, lithium can be used for manufacturing of electronic vehicles.

• DISTRIBUTION OF ENERGY RESOURCES

→ Solar energy is available at Arctic for 6 continuous months, which can be harnessed for creating solar power.

→ Wind, Tidal and Geothermal energy can be explored.

→ Hydro energy is also now available at Arctic due to melting of glaciers.

Thus, Arctic region is a reservoir of mineral and energy resources.

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 नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cryosphere refers to the region which is covered with snow, ice and other forms of frozen water.

DEVASTATING IMPACT OF CRYOSPHERE

• ON ECOSYSTEM:

- Melting of glaciers can lead to excessive freshwater in oceans
- Due to global warming, the water evaporates over time and water bodies become saline, adversely affecting fishes and other marine organisms.
- Dead zones develop in water Bodies
- The methane buried under ice and permafrost is released when ice melts, ~~also~~ adversely affecting ecosystem.

DEVASTATING IMPACT ON PEOPLE:-

- Melting of glaciers leads to floods
- Cloud bursts become frequent
- Sources of freshwater decline as fewer glaciers left
- Water scarcity
- Salination and contamination of water
- Flow of water bodies reduces, adversely affecting fishing and other economic activities
- Navigation in inland waterways becomes difficult
- Economic hardship of people dependent on blue economy
- loss of livelihood, life and property when extreme floods occur.

MEASURES TO TACKLE THIS THREAT

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इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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- Reduce carbon emissions
- Adopt renewable energy
- Take steps to mitigate climate change and global warming which leads to melting of glaciers
- Carbon sequestration
- Evacuate people from flood prone areas
- Install early warning systems
- Increase R&D on the impact of melting of glaciers
- Allow scientists to study the nature of glaciers in Arctic, Antarctic and Himalayas.

Thus, all these measures can help to tackle the devastating impact of cryosphere changes.

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

उम्मीदवादी को
इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
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Urban flooding occurs when the the supply or downpour of rainwater from the clouds exceeds the ability of the land surface to absorb it.

CAUSES OF URBAN FLOODING

- Global warming
- climate change
- Cloud bursts
- Inundation of a large area within a small period of time
- Lack of proper sewerage system
- Silted drains
- Unplanned urbanization
- Lack of water bodies to absorb rainwater.

RISK TO URBAN ECOSYSTEM

Risk is the expected amount of losses to the ecosystem due to floods.

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability}}{\text{Capacity}}$$

→ The risk to urban ecosystem is high due to

High Hazard

due to climate change

Vulnerability

→ Poverty

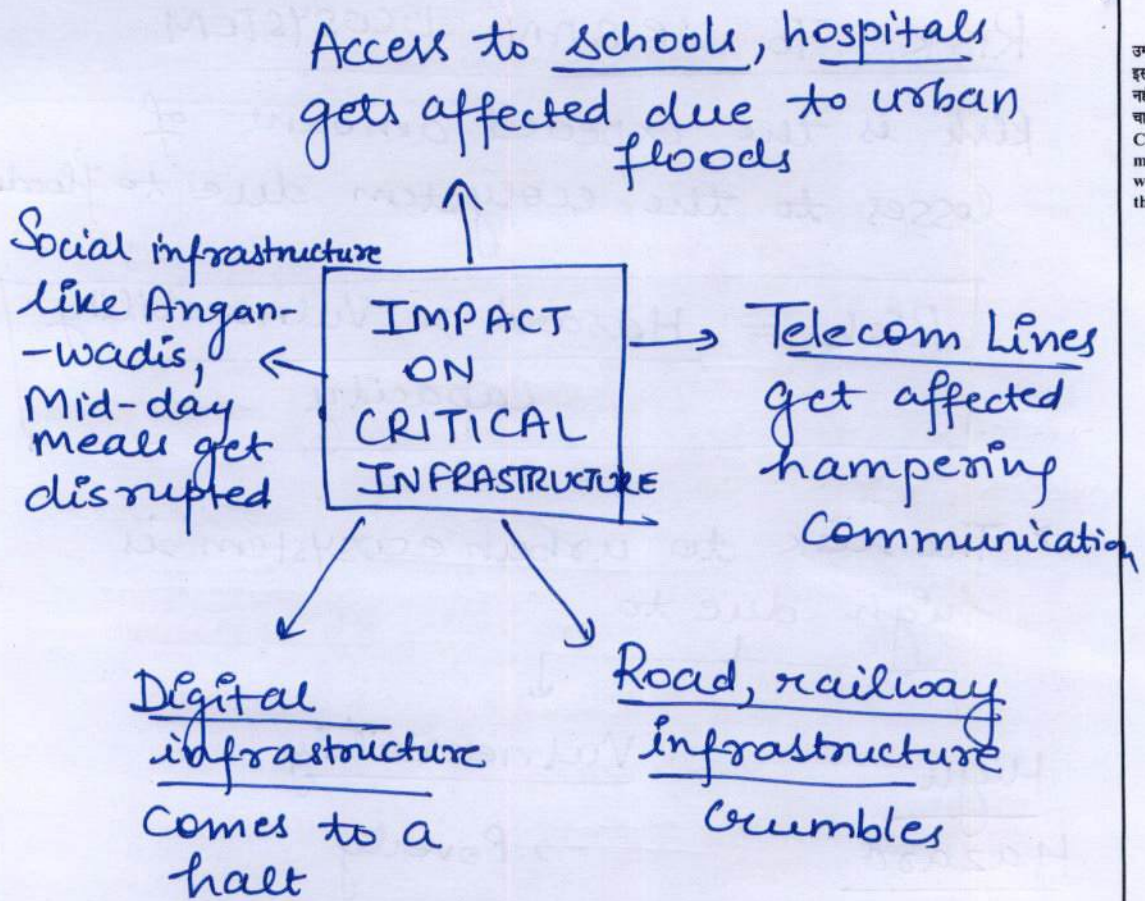
→ Slums are difficult to demolish

→ Urbanization

→ Encroachment of land near water bodies.

CAPACITY is limited, due to which risk increases.

→ The administrative capacity to revamp the drain structure, sewerage structure and to rescue people from urban floods is limited.



SOLUTIONS:-

- PES (Payment for Ecosystem Services)
Model of New York needs to
be adopted i.e. govt. needs to
pay people for preserving the
catchment areas of water bodies,
so that urban floods do not
occur
 - Reduce encroachment of catchment
areas
 - Build bioswales and rainwater
harvesting structures. (Minir Shah Committee)
- All this will help to control
urban floods

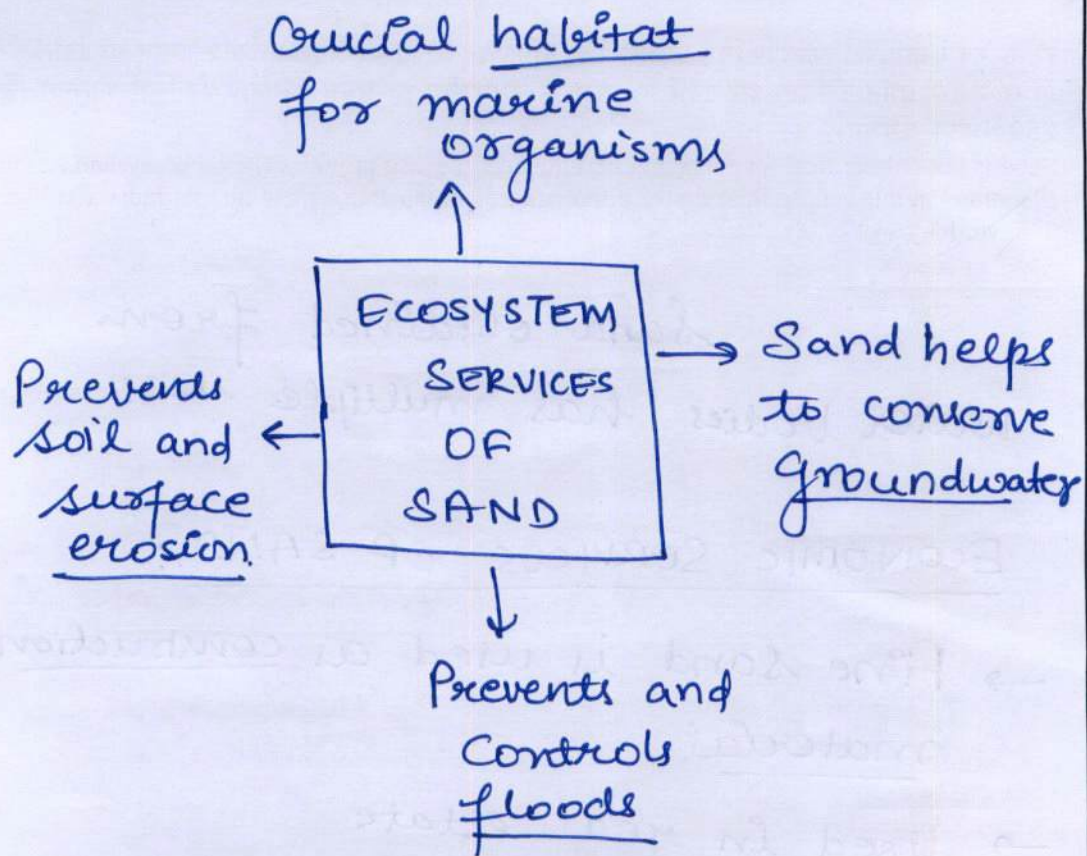
रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

Sand obtained from water bodies has multiple uses.

ECONOMIC SERVICES OF SAND :

- Fine sand is used as construction material
- Used in real estate
- Helps in binding of bricks
- Also used to create glass products (as sand contains silica)
- Ceramic products are also manufactured with sand
- Pottery also utilizes sand
- Sand also used in aquaguard filters — helps in Reverse Osmosis.



PRESENT STATUS OF SAND-MINING IN INDIA

- Sand is being illegally mined
- This reduces the water carrying capacity of water bodies
- Adversely affects fisheries and water ecosystem.

SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING :-

- will lead to conservation of groundwater
- prevent floods
- maintenance of marine biodiversity
- give enough time to rocks in the water bodies to regenerate sand
- revitalise marine ecosystem
- sustainable dredging will allow enough time to water bodies to replenish themselves with sand.

§ Thus, the government needs to stop illegal sand mining and promote the use of artificial sand for real estate purposes so that dependence on natural sand can be reduced.

19.

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

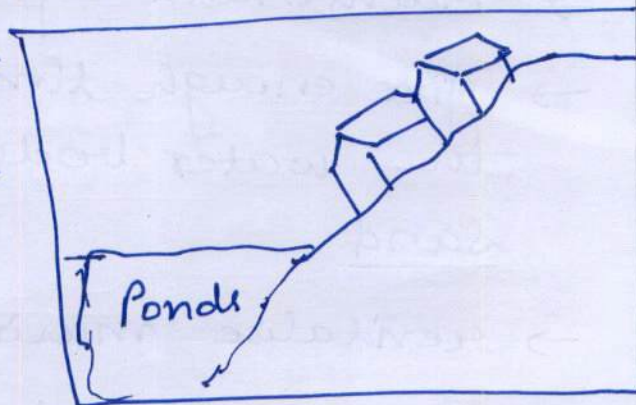
The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces have led to several problems like:

- Encroachment of catchment areas of rivers



- This leads to urban floods
- Pollution of air, rivers
- Development of slums near islands of prosperity i.e. posh areas (unbalanced growth)
- Impoverishment of farmers
- Shrinking of cultivable lands to accommodate more factories and offices

- Plastic pollution has choked drains
- Water bodies have got silted and polluted reducing their water carrying capacity.
- Urbanisation has led to urban areas becoming Urban Heat Islands (due to increasing use of concrete)
- Poor Waste Management has led to mountains of garbage heap in urban areas.

REFORMS NEEDED IN URBAN PLANNING AND CAPACITY

• REFORMS IN PLANNING

- Urban spaces need to be reimagined
- Water bodies need to be conserved, rejuvenated
- Ban plastics to reduce plastic pollution

- Green spaces need to be developed
- Promote urban forestry.
- Prevent illegal encroachments of catchment areas
- Revamp drainage and sewerage structure to prevent floods
- Build bioswales, ponds and rainwater harvesting structures
- Building Codes to be adhered to make buildings energy efficient.

REFORMS IN CAPACITY

- Increase funding from State Govern-ment
- The functions in Schedule XII need to be devolved to municipalities
- Human resources need to be augmented through lateral hiring
- Capacity building sessions on urban ~~env~~ space management.

Thus, reforms are urgently needed for efficient management of urban spaces.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Feminist movements in India have generally involved Western upper class women only and have left behind women with poor socio-economic backgrounds.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR:

Me Too Movement was spearheaded only by urban, well educated women. However, rural women who also face sexual harassment in their jobs at farms or factories, did not get a chance to raise their voice.

→ Social media is mostly used by Western upper class women. Poor, rural women lack the

wherewithal to access digital
devices and the digital
literacy to operate social media

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
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- Awareness level of upper class women is quite high.
- Legal help is easily arranged by upper class women
- The authorities, NGOs, Civil Society, Courts are more receptive to voice of upper class women with higher financial resources.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST :-

- Women like Bhawri Devi did not belong to upper caste, yet she was provided justice through the courts

→ Activists and NGOs come out to support women with weak financial backgrounds.

Eg:- Bilkis Bano was supported by NGOs to file a case against remission granted to the convicts who gangraped her

→ Administration :- Bureaucrats are empathetic to needs of rural, poor women.

Eg:- Pension benefits, ration benefits are immediately provided to women in need

→ Police has become more gender-sensitive

→ Media also helps rural women to raise their grievances

Thus, inclusivity is increasingly being witnessed in current feminist movements in India.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK