



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.

972717

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student

Rohit Kumar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

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

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi-Mukherjee
Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

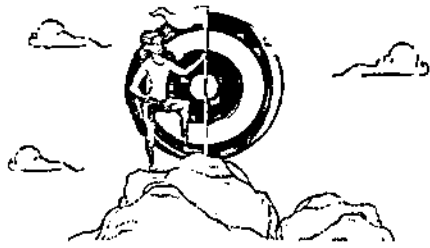
Rohit
27/8/22

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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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 कृपिय में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिये
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Regional music in India has been inspired from local cultural traditions and value systems

Cultural Traditions in Regional Music

1)

1.1) Influence of Bhakti and Sufi movement

→ Mirabai's bhajan focused on love and compassion

1.2) Role of local art

→ AnkiaNaat and Sattriya of Sankaradeva → Assamese culture

1.3) Persian influence due to rise of Mughals

→ Persian influence in Hindustani music

1.4) Elements of common origin
and cultural assimilation

[eg] all musical styles have
'raag' and 'taal' concepts

1.5) Primal influence

[eg] songs on forest management,
harvesting, etc reflected
in local music

1.6) Vernacular style

[eg] Basavanna's vachanas
~~and~~ ~~in~~ in Kannada
Carnatic music heavily
influenced by Pellegu and
Pavle

"Music is the reflection of the
society" - It reflects our regional
cultural practices and traditions

उम्मीदवादी थे
इस इतिहास में
नहीं लिखना
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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 स्थिति में
नहीं लिखना
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India's working class movement started with the Extremist era as the Moderates feared about creating divisive ranks in the early stages

1) Emergence of working class movement

1.1) Participation of INC representatives in Comintern International

1.2) Widening of political base - workers brought to forefront
(eg Sholapur strikes in NCM (1922))

1.3) Communist movements (1920s)

(eg Peshawar conspiracy (1922)
Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy (1924)
(rise of leaders like Dange, Usmani)

1.4) Formation of ~~AIUC~~ in 1920 led by Lalajpat Rai.

1.5) Socialistic Trends (i) Rise of Nehru and Bose
(ii) Rise of leaders: Bhagat Singh
(iii) Bombay Plan

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
कोई लिखना
पड़िये
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2) Role in National Movement

2.1) Mass mobilisation - participation in Noncooperation Movement (1920) and CDM (1930)

2.2) Organising strikes and bandhs to pressurise government

2.3) Advocacy for economic reforms (mandated in Nairoji's Poverty and Un-British Rule in India)

(eg) reduction of ~~tariffs~~ tariffs

2.4) Providing a united front

(eg - Ahmedabad Mill strike) - 1918

Workers played a major role in later period (Quit India Movement) to realise the ideals of purna swaraj

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

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इस स्थिति में
नहीं लिखना
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Gandhian era (1914 onwards) has been a culmination of ideologies of extremists like Balakrishna.

1) Synergy with Balak's politics

1.1) Radical approach - mass mobilisation through picketing, awareness campaigns, etc.

eg 17000 out of 20000 women in salt satyagraha were women

1.2) Focus on vernacular literature
Kesari (in Punjabi) by Balak
and Maharatta
Harjan by Gandhi in Gujarati

1.3) Deviation from B.P. position
prayers and protests

eg Breaking salt law, boycott of British institutions

1.4) Women emancipation - Gandhi
formed Pitak fund for women
(NCM, 1920).

1.5) Advocacy for social reforms -
breaking caste hierarchy by.
(Harjan Sewak Sangh)

2) Deviation from Pitak's politics

~~2.1~~ 2.1) Secular approach by Gandhi

(e.g. Khilafat Movement (Pitak focused
on Ganesha puja, Shivaji mela).

2.2) Non-orthodox approach

Pitak opposed Age of Consent Act
(1891); Gandhi called for
women education (Colony Farm).

Pitak, called by Gandhi, as the
father of India's National movement
pioneer
served as an inspiration for the
Gandhian movement.

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 स्थिति में
नहीं लिखना
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World's oceans are responsible for 80% of emission absorption due to ~~carbon~~ anthropogenic activities resulting in human-induced warming

Consequences of memory due to warming

1) Ocean stratification - leads to poor mixing of water

2) Ecosystem losses - coral bleaching in Barrier Reef in 2019 due to heat waves

3) Altered ecosystem services - anoxic conditions due to higher BOD

4) Ocean acidification leads to lower pH and higher H^+ ions leading to coral bleaching

Consequences of human

induced warming

→ lack of
capacity
to sequester
carbon

↓
changes
to
atmospheric
circulation.

↓
loss to
tourism
and
livelihood

The need is to focus on Blue
carbon economy (Construction

International), to revive world's
oceans. ~

उम्मीदवारों को
इस दफ्तिय में
नहीं लिखना
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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 छवि में
 नदी लिखना
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Soil amendment refers to the changes made to soil to ensure higher fertility, consistency in ~~soil~~ edaphic properties for sustainable agriculture

1) Benefits of soil amendment

1.1) Reduces soil alkalinity and salinity → application of gypsum

1.2) Ensuring fertility losses are minimised → use of fly ash for soil amendment

1.3) Suitability for agriculture → (i) application of fertilisers and pesticide
 (ii) mulching and aeration practices
 (iii) promoting biota growth

1.4). Promoting ecosystem services -
• eg earthworm growth ensure
nutrient supply

2) Challenges in Soil amendment

2.1) Excessive use can be counter
productive

eg excessive gypsum alters pH
and conductivity

2.2) Requires extension services

eg Krishi Vigyan Kendra for
advice Vidhan

2.3) High procurement cost -
unsustainable for poor and
marginal farmers (83 %)

2.4) Absence of soil health card
scheme penetration

2.5) Poor supply chain - fly ash
not provided by thermal
plants on time

Soil amendment shall help to
ensure ideals of "wergreen
revolution" and double
farmers' income

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

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इस छवि में
नहीं लिखना
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Hybrid power stations refer to the power plants that run on both conventional and non-conventional fuel.

1) Advantages of Hybrid power station

1.1) Reduced fuel consumption

~20% of coal imported in India

1.2) Improved efficiency -

eg co-generation plants have higher plant load factor and efficiency

1.3) Reduces consumption of

auxiliary power eg solar floating units at Ramagundam produces additional power.

1.4) Permit to farmers - biomass production from food and non-food sources can be monetised

4.5) Reduced emission $\xrightarrow{(i)}$ CO_2 emission reduces.

$\downarrow$ (iii) $\downarrow$ (ii)

lower fly ash production sulphur emission reduces.

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नहीं लिखना
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2) Challenges in hybrid power station

- 2.1) Higher investment - capex higher than conventional plants
- 2.2) Absence of clear regulatory policy
- 2.3) Concerns over supply - biofuels supply can be disrupted due to poor supply chain
- 2.4) Higher cost of power - currently coal plants supply power at ₹ 3 / kWh
- 2.5) Existing plants require retrofitting - increased consumer cost

Hybrid power plants shall be the future panacea to India's energy crisis. The need is to develop a comprehensive policy for regulation

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 इच्छा से
नहीं लिखना
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Van Allen-Radiation Belt refers to the belt of asteroids, meteoroids in the interplanetary region

1) Formation of Van-Allen Belt

1.1) Explained by Big Bang Theory -
revolution of unconsolidated material around the Sun

1.2) Planets and satellites coalescence
left some unconsolidated material

2) Growing focus on Van Allen Belt study

2.1) Insights about formation
of galaxies and solar system

2.2) Provides study of biological
imprints

2.3) Necessary for safe interplan-
etary missions

eg India's Mangalyaan

2.4) Commercialization of space
eg asteroid mining

2.5) Infrared astronomy
helps to understand state of
universe 13.5 billion years ago.

2.6) Radiation study to protect
space assets

Van Allen Belt study shall help
to understand and prove Einstein's
and Hawking's theories about
outer space

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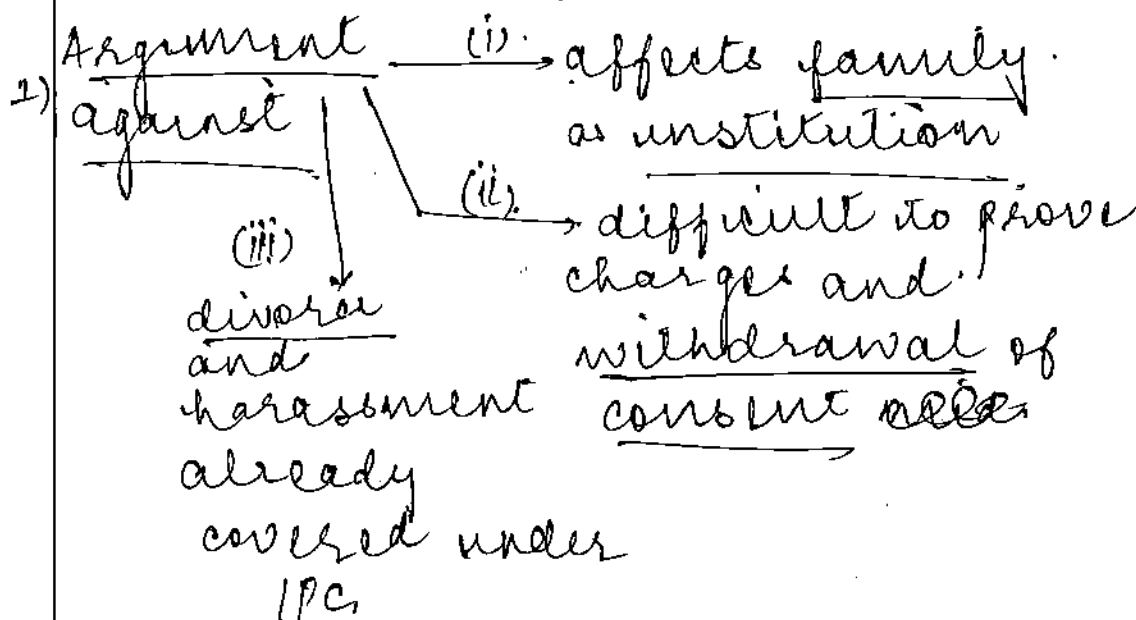
चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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इस स्थान पर
नहीं लिखना
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Marital rape immunity, covered under section 375 (IPC) provides immunity to married men against rape towards their wife above a certain age.



2) Arguments for criminalisation

2.1) Gender justice - Article 51A
prohibits actions derogatory to women

2.2) Ending colonial era mindset -
commodification of women

2.3) Global best practices - ~~not~~
criminalised in UK

(Law Commission calls for
criminalisation)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इलाक़े में
नहीं लिखना
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2.4) Ending misnomer - family not
only meant for procreation

2.5) Against consent till perpetuity -
SC judgement - marriage does not
guarantee eternal consent

2.6) Not "reasonable expectation" to
expect women to fulfill man's
demands -

even sex workers can deny consent
(SC judgement) - no concept of
reasonable
expectation

Justice Verma committee
recommendation should be
followed to criminalise marital
rape to ~~be~~ realise the ideals
of Panchsheel (PM Modi).

9.

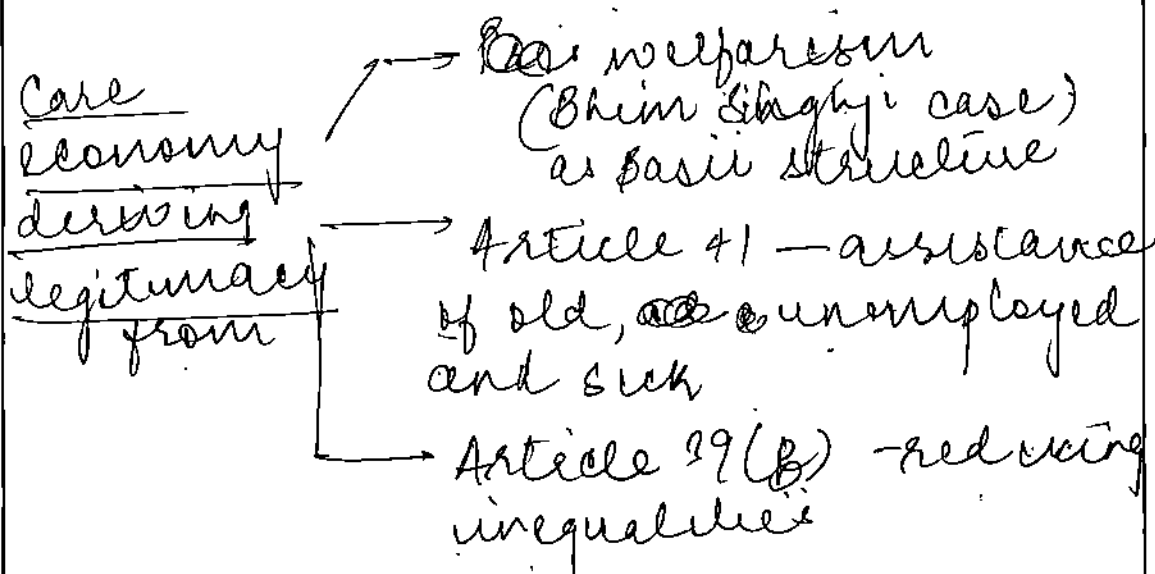
केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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Care economy refers to the economic processes, ~~develop~~ activities, etc around welfare of people especially vulnerable.



1) Challenges faced

1.1) Poor private participation

→ low participation in silver economy.

1.2) Low domestic demand due

to low per capita income

1.3) Limited research → 0.67% of GDP on R&D.

1.4) Considered private/public good
provision of basic needs like
water, sanitation, etc

1.5) Poor interministerial cooperation
leading to poor convergence
of policies

2) Care economy requires following
measures

2.1) Active role of private sector in
tertiary healthcare

2.2) Decentralised planning - under
Article 243 G (principle of
subsidiarity)

2.3) Rationalisation of freebies
to focus on capital investment

2.4) Promoting civil society organis-
ation for last mile connective

Care economy shall help to exploit
the demographic dividend in
post pandemic recovery to ensure
"Bahujan hitaye, bahujan sukhaye"

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

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नहीं लिखना
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"Learning poverty" refers to the reversal in foundational literacy and numeracy observed during the pandemic (ASER Pratham)

1) Challenge of learning poverty

1.1) Loss of learning - ~80% children lost arithmetic acumen (Class II).

1.2) Feminisation of learning poverty - more girls dropped out due to dual burden

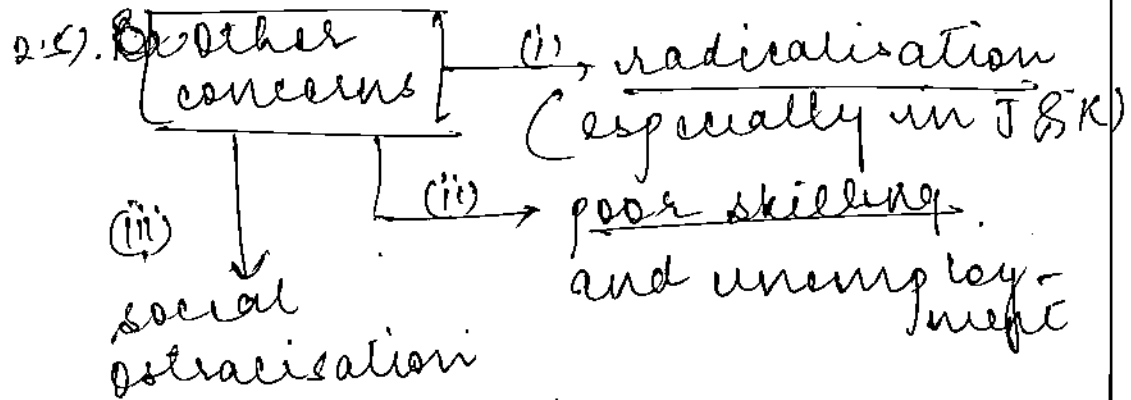
1.3) Denial of cultural education and value based learning - school conduct fairs, festivals

2) Implications

2.1) Generation of poorly educated - leads to increased pressure on agriculture

2.2) Creates gender divide - lower enrolment and LFPR. (22%)

- 2.3). Poor digital literacy - 4% households in rural areas have computers
- 2.4). Increased fiscal burden to compensate for loss. (need to increase % of GDP to 6%).



2) Way forward

- 3.1) Increase expenditure to 6% of GDP (Kothari committee)
- 3.2). School Buses and Schools on wheels - Delhi model
- 3.3). Bridging digital gap - e-DISHA initiatives
- 3.4) Teachers' training to cover gap (NISHHA portal)
- "Saa vidyaye unktaye" - True education is what liberates us. The need is to ensure SDG 4 is met by 2030 through multi stakeholder approach.

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)

15

Mural traditions refers to paintings on walls and ceilings using fresco style

उम्मीदवारों को इस छोटी सी नई लिखनी चाहिए
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1) Evolution of Mural tradition in South India

1.1) Prehistoric cave paintings

→ Mesolithic paintings in Bhimbetka (MP) and Pongur cave (Chhattisgarh)

1.2) Mural paintings under post Mauryan empires

→ Ajanta murals

- (i) → no use of blue colour
- (ii) → depiction of Avalokitesvara and Mahayana
- (iii) → intricate decorative style (focus on naturalism)
- (iv) depicts Palaka tales

Ajanta murals → 1st century BC to 5th century AD by Vakata King Harishena

• Ellora art

(i) patronised
by Yadavas
and
Rashtrakutas

(ii)
depict
Pataka
tales.

(ii)
Buddhism
like Buddhism,
Hinduism and
Jainism

(Carpenter's cave - Buddhist
Kailash temple - Hindu).

1.3) Rise of Jainism mural art

eg Chitanavassal caves depicting
samivasthara (animals, plants
and humans coming together near
Mahavira)

1.4) Medieval mural art under Vijayanagar empire

eg Lepakshi art in ~~Ropar~~
Virabhadra Temple.

2) Characteristics of mural traditions

2.1) Royal patronage extended

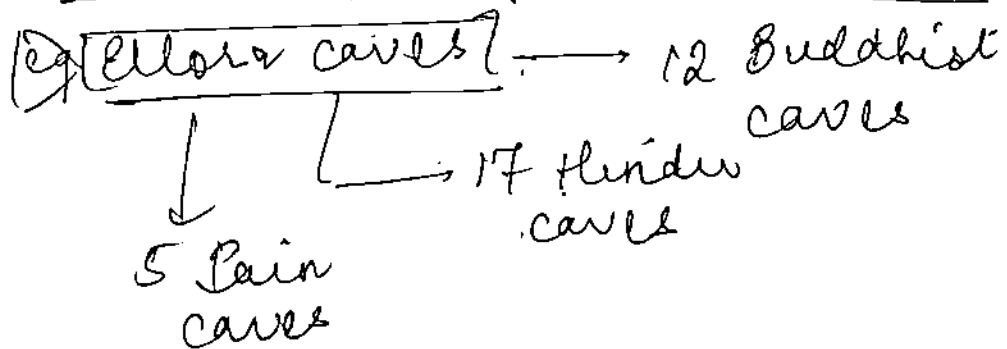
eg Vakataha, Yadavas and
Vijayanagar rulers

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इस कविय ने
नहीं लिखना
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2.2) Plutonic style with enlusive design (naturalistic)

2.3) Use of local pigments in fresco style (eg Ajanta caves)

2.4) Promoting religious tolerance



2.5) Depict local tradition

(eg) Mesolithic painting shows
a group hunting

Mural art grew under the early Mughals & eventually giving way to miniature art under later Mughals and British

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian nationalism that grew in 1860s was a culmination of political, economic and socio-religious policies of British

1) Product of colonial modernity

1.1) Economic unification through construction of railways, common economic policies (Labor Act of 1821)

1.2) Political unification through
(i) codification of IPC (1860) and CrP.C.

(ii) English as the common language in courts

(iii) Centralising effect of Charter Act of 1833

1.3) Inspiration from Western ideologies - eg thought of Locke, Rousseau, etc.

2.4) Learning from West - Rash.

1.4) Learning from West

several vernacular literature
like Amrit Bazar Patrika grew.
(along lines of Western newspapers)

2.5) Common education system

Rayleigh Committee (1904):
education system built on
led to creation of nationalists

1.6) Nationalists like Nairaji

However, the credit cannot only
be attributed to colonial moderni-
ation

2) Nationalism grew because of
domestic factors

2.1) Rise of nationalists because
of growing discontent

(a) Highlighted in Nairaji's

Poverty and Un-British rule
in India

2.2) Socio-religious reforms

eg Haryan Sevak Sangh by Gandhi
(1932)

All India Scheduled Caste Federation

2.3) Inspiration from global experience

eg Japan's industrialisation without colonial support

2.4) Revival of India's past - cultural Renaissance

eg Sudhesha Geetham by Subramanyam
Raja Bharati
Bharata Mata by Abinavdrarath
Pagore

India's nationalism that grew out of British modernism proved to be the nails in the imperialism coffin leading to calls for Purna Swaraj (Lahore session)

उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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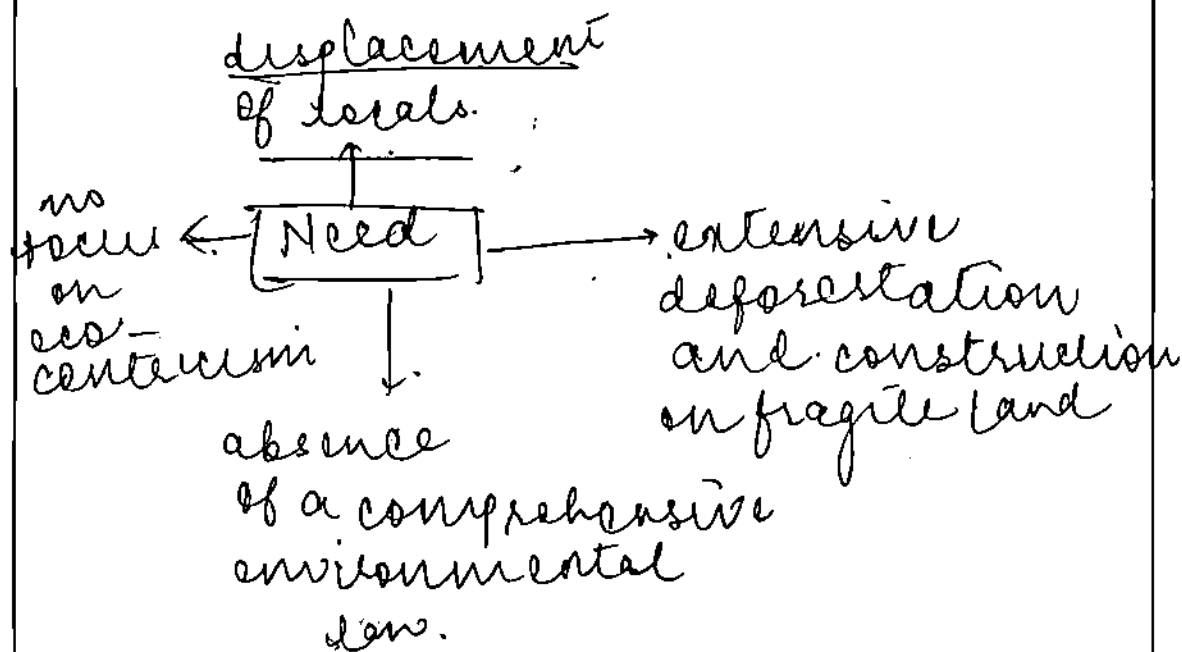
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

Post independent India's growth
modelled on Mahalanbhi model
led to ~~degradation~~ of environmental
degradation

Organised movements focussing
on environmentalism



2) Environmental movements post
independence

2.1) Chipko Movement led by
Garhwali women against

commercial exploitation

2.2) Appiko Movement along the
lines of Chipko Movement in
Karnataka.

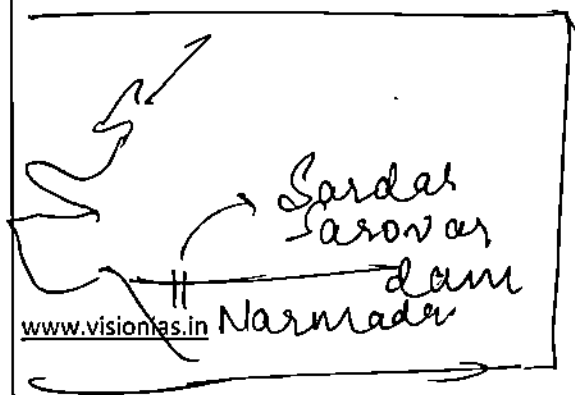
2.3) Shahdara Movement led by
women against damages by MNCs
in rural-urban fringe

2.4) Silent Valley campaign in
Kerala against excessive construction
in Western Ghats

2.5) Against forced displacement
of people

Narmada
Bachao Andolan
(led by Medha
~~Patkar~~ Patkar)

Niyangiri
protest by
tribals in
Odisha
against Volant
mining



2.6). Post 2000 movement

(i) ~~Array~~ Array colony movement
(Mumbai, Maharashtra) against
metro shed construction

(ii) Organised movement in Tamil
Nadu against styrene manufacturing
unit

Environmental movement gained
traction after Greta Thunberg's
Fridays for future and rise of
pressure groups like PETA.

The need is to ensure 3Ps - people
planet and profit in the context
of sustainable development

॥ prakriti rakshita rakshati "nature
protects only if protected"

14. r

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

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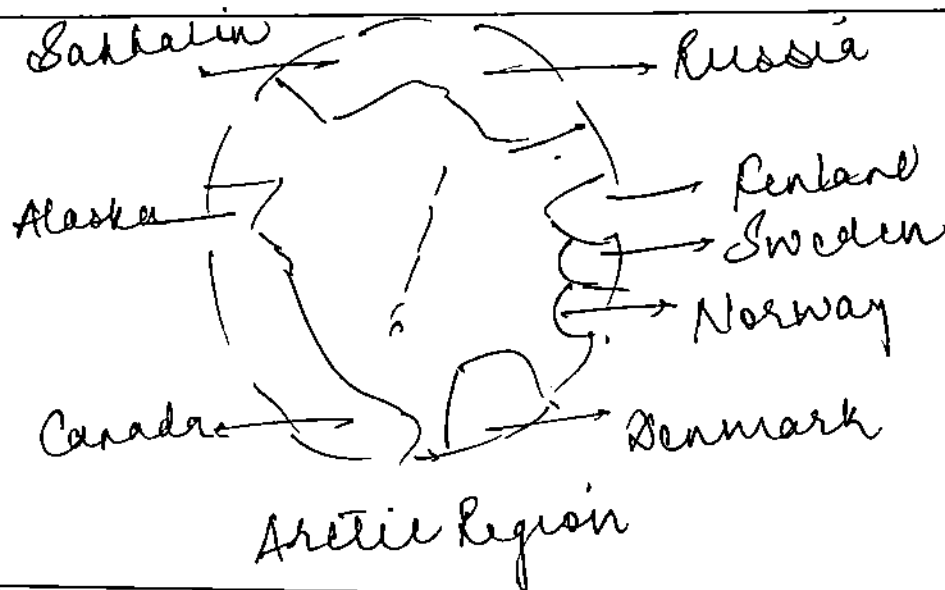
आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

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इस कॉपी में
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Arctic paradox refers to the condition of Arctic amplification (net carbon emitter) which due to melting which offers both benefits and losses to environment and economy.



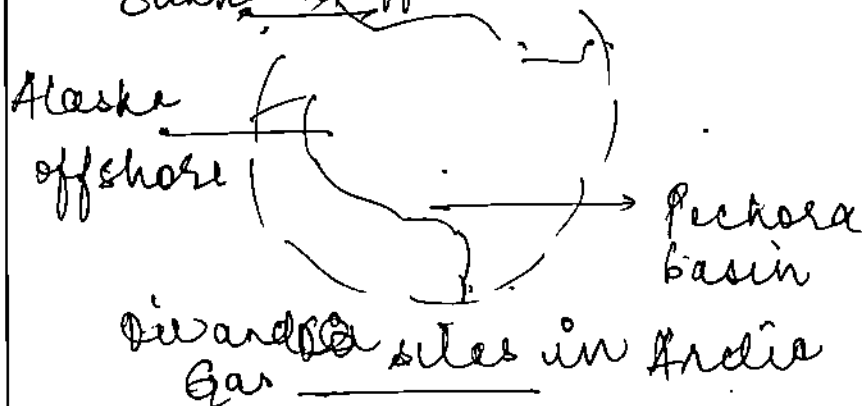
Arctic Paradox refers to

- gains to economy, (eg opening up of sea lanes of communication)
- loss to environment (eg sea level rise)

2) Spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources

उम्मीदवादी को इस कठिनाई में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.1) Oil and Gas resources - US based study says one of the largest reserves of methane hydrates and gas



2.2) Coal reserves - found in
Storbard (Norway)

2.3) Rare earth's reserves - according to US Geological survey, 25% reserves in Greenland

2.4) Fishing reserves resource
due to ~~new~~ cold current
[eg] cod fishing off Alaskan coast

~~2020~~ ~~Mock~~ ~~Exam~~
1) Reforms needed

- 1.1) Sustainable mining practices
- 1.2) Collaboration in Arctic Council
- 1.3) Reducing emissions to prevent ice melting ~~CO2~~ (REDD+ initiative)
- 1.4) focus on blue-green infrastructure
- 1.5) Non-militarisation of Arctic region

India's Draft Arctic Policy aims to focus on building capacity, research and climate change based studies to ensure sustainable development of Arctic region.

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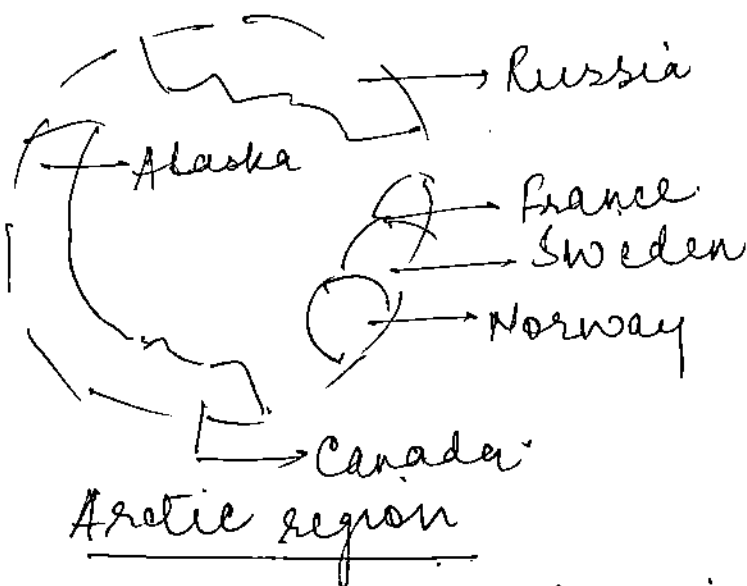
क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 क्राशिय में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Cryosphere changes have brought about irreversible changes in the content of climate change (IPCC Special Report on Cryosphere)

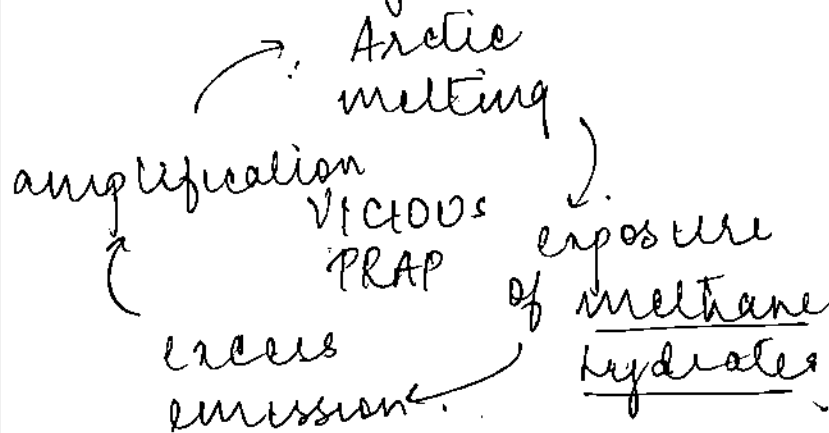
1) Arctic melting and impact on ecosystem



1.1) Affects Atlantic Meridional Oceanic circulation - melting by 4°C slows AMOC by ~~2-3~~ m/s.

1.2) Affects upper-atmospheric circulation - leads to omega blocking and heat waves in Canada.

1.3) Vicious cycle



1.4) Destruction of local ecosystem

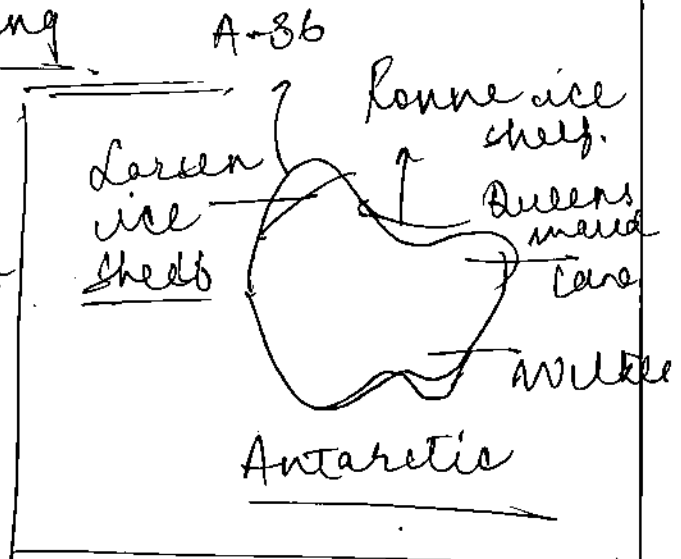
→ Kelp forest near Alaskan coast disrupted

→ ~~Polar region~~

2) Antarctic melting

2.1) Breaking of ice shelves
causes sea level rise

(~1.1m rise expected by 2030)



2.2) Affects western continental drift - impact on ocean currents like Peruvian current

2) Measures to tackle threat

2.1) Reducing emissions through

(i) REDD+ initiatives

(ii) ~~2020~~ INDC compliance

India updated its INDC
in 2022 → ~~50% to~~ 45% decline
in emission intensity

2.2) Non-militarisation of Antarctica - adherence to Antarctic Treaty

2.3) Adaptation measures to tackle sea level rise → construction of sea walls (Pakista)

2.4) Focus on collaboration in Arctic studies - collaboration with Arctic Council

2.5) Focus on blue-green infrastructure

Draft Arctic Policy aims to promote
research in mitigating the effects
of cryospheric melting

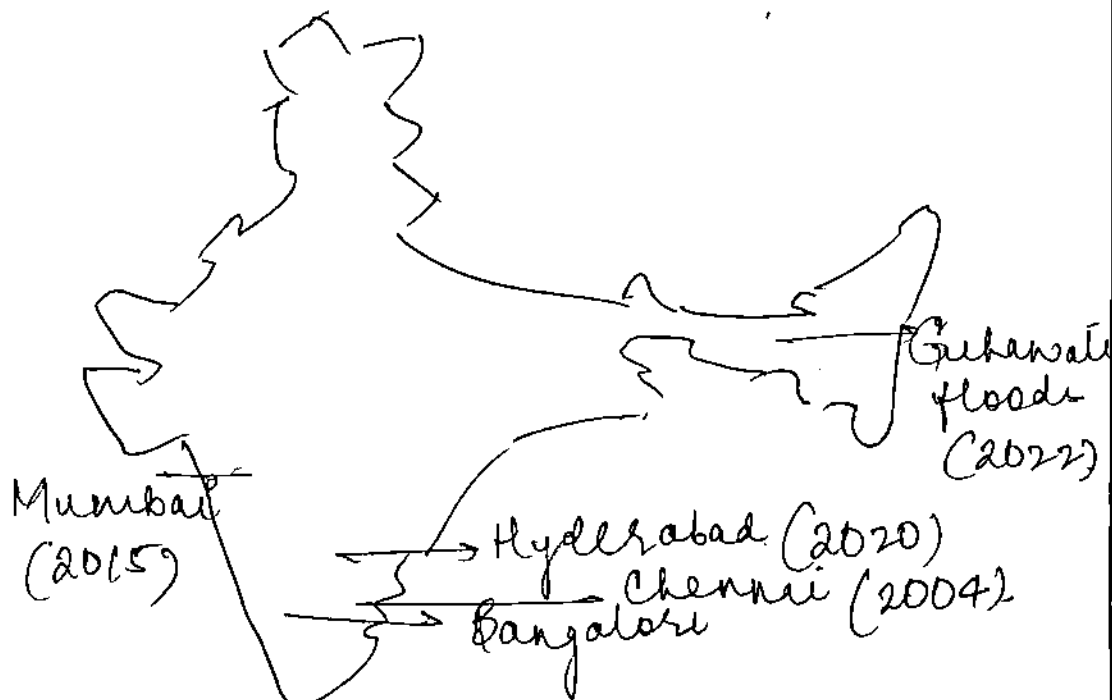
17.

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 ध्यान 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

Recently, intensity and frequency of urban floods has increased a rise (NDMA report)



Urban flood in the last two decades

1 Reasons for urban flooding

- poor city planning
- improper solid waste management
- deforestation and destruction of wetlands
- concretisation and heat island effect

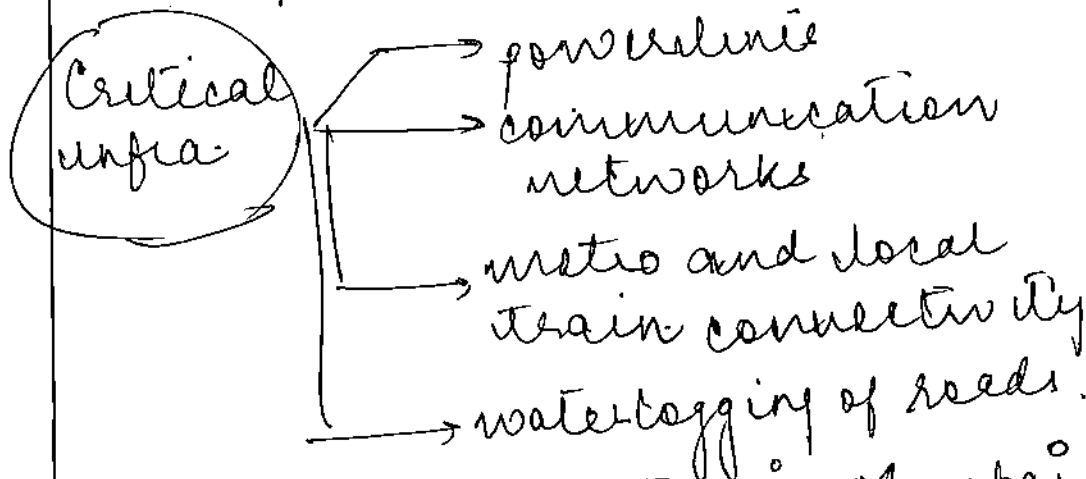
2) Impact on urban ecosystem and critical infrastructure

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2.1) Damage to life and livelihood

⇒ Heavy losses in Chennai flood (2004).

2.2) Impact on critical infrastructure



⇒ Complete disruption in Mumbai floods (2015)

2.3) Impact on slum dwelling --

outburst of malaria, cholera, etc. 57%

2.4) Impact on ecosystem -- wetlands ~~and forest~~ affected in Bangalore floods.

2.5) Creates social stratification -- crisis due to scarcity of resources

2) Measures to mitigate urban floods

3.1) Hazard vulnerability and risk assessment - contour planning

3.2) Role of IMD - eg i-FLOODS model replicated for all urban areas

3.3) Urban flooding cell (UFC) conceptualised under MoHVA.

3.4) Proper drainage and solid waste management (Sikkim Model)

3.5) International best practices

- (i) → Barcelona Free Cities initiative
- (ii) → Harbin sponge city
- (iii) ↓ Copenhagen urban flood mitigation strategy

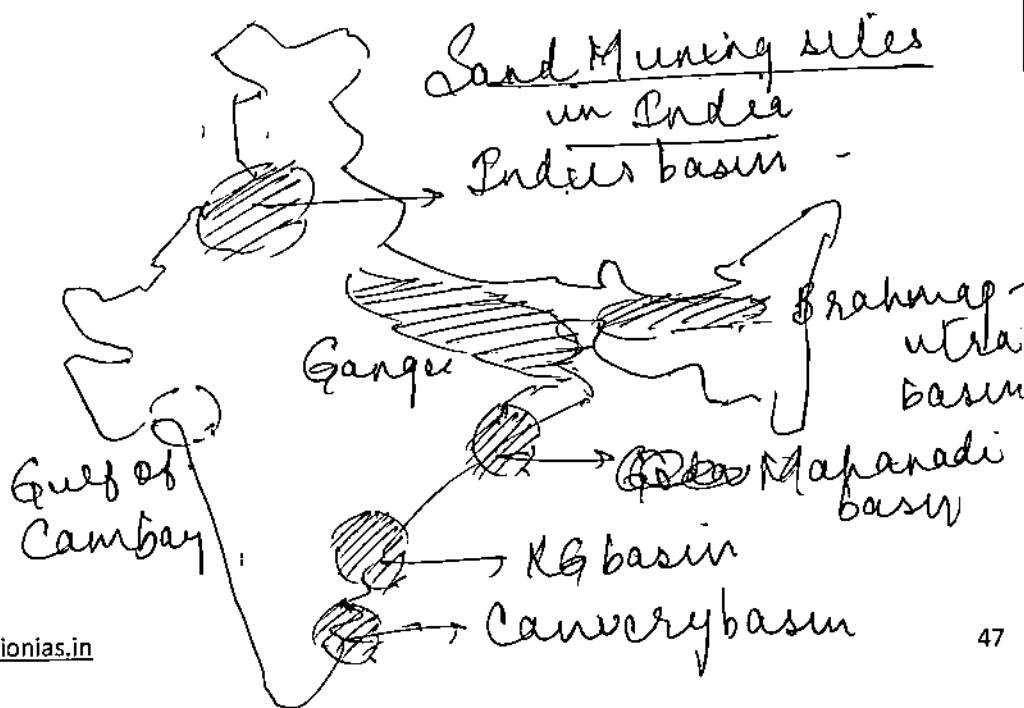
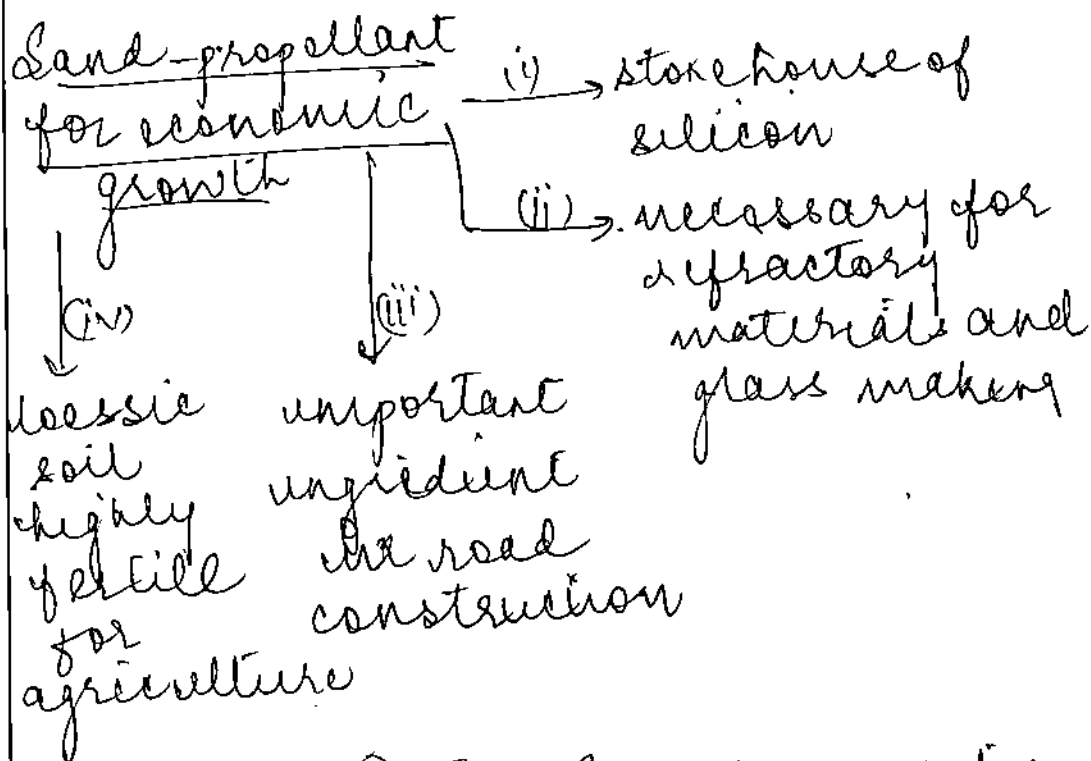
Urbanisation is expected to reach 40% by 2030. The need is to develop resilient cities to ensure the ideals of Panchsaran in Amritkaal

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

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

15

Recent sand mafia corruption cases highlight the necessity for sustainable sand mining



2) Crucial ecosystem services offered by sand

2.1) Breeding ground for fish, crustaceans etc.

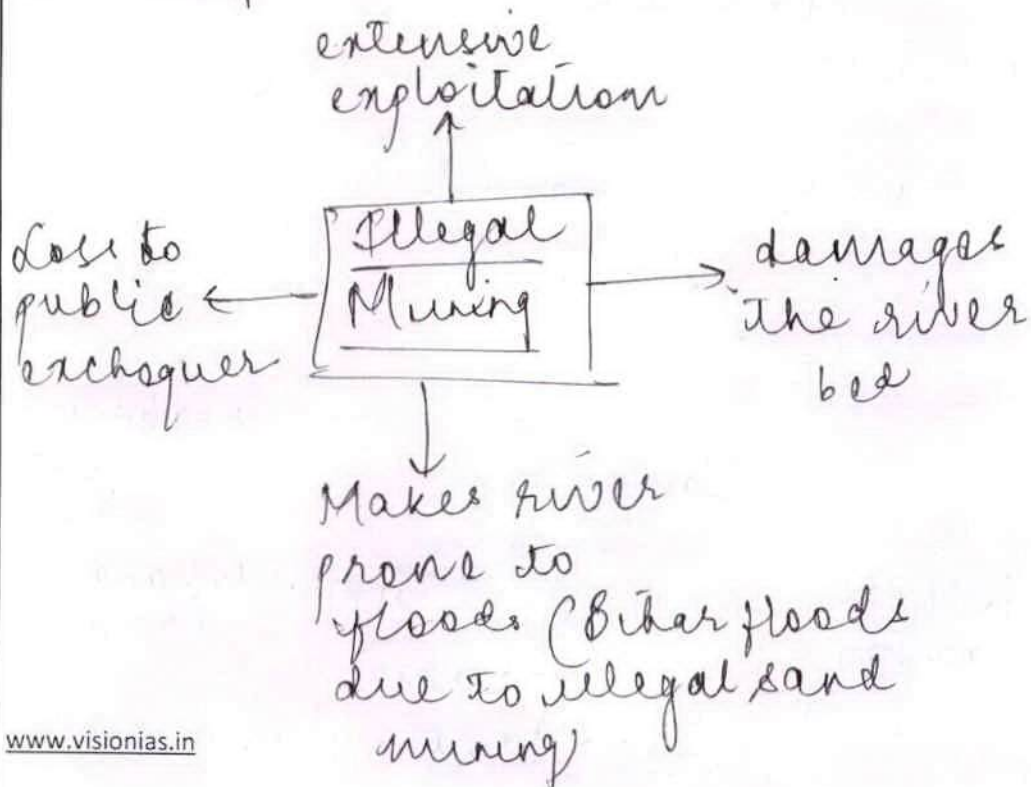
2.2) Provides nutrients through upwelling and turbation

2.3) ~~Provides~~ Facilitation of water recharging groundwater

eg Asola-Bhatti reservoir built to recharge aquifers

2.4) Provides ecosystem services in terai belt - nutrient recycling

3) Importance of sustainable sand mining



4) Measures to ensure sustainable sand mining

4.1) Comprehensive legislation

☑ Coastal Zone Regulation (2022) →
allow sand mining only by
hand

4.2) Strict enforcement - social auditing (Meghalaya model)

4.3) Decentralised planning (covered
under Article 243G). - development
of Panchayat Development plan).

4.4) ^{be made} EIA mandatory for sand mining
operations even in strategic
sectors

Sand, a minor mineral in MMDR,
plays a major role in ensuring
sustainable ecosystem for all.

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 लिखित परीक्षा में नवीन लिखित परीक्षा
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Urbanization in India, according to World Bank, is messy, unbalanced and spontaneous.

1) Unbalanced and unbridled growth of urban space in India

1.1) Urban sprawl leads to slum formation (eg) Dharavi in Mumbai
RK Puram in Delhi.

1.2) Heavy congestion - Pon Pon survey says 17km/hr - average speed in Bangalore.

1.3) Excessive deforestation and loss of wetland - 47% lost in Bangalore since 2004.

1.4) Social stratification due to ghettoisation

(eg) Led to riots in Bangalore (2021) and Delhi (2020)

4.5) Denial of basic needs → ~~inadequate~~ inadequate housing
 ↓ (iii) ↓ (ii)
 poor electricity penetration poor sanitation and drinking water

4.6) Unplanned migration creates governance issues
 (eg) Shariat migrants do not have voting rights

27) Need for reforms in urban planning
 Shanghai Conference on sustainable cities (2001) mandates the following reforms

2.1) Decentralised planning - role of Municipalities in providing basic amenities

2.2) Proper devolution of funds -
XV Finance Commission report - performance based grants

2.3) Sustainable connectivity

eg RRP's model in Delhi as part of Delhi Master Plan

2.4) Mainstreaming of slum economy

eg integration through creation of market place

2.5) New Urbanism Model (Jane

~~Jacobs~~
Austen

focus on greening and creating sustainable forests (Miyawaki technique)

2.6) Transit oriented planning

eg Whitefield in Bangalore
(to reduce mobility needs)

2.7) Circular economy - processing of greywater for consumption

Urban centres shall be the growth poles for post pandemic ~~recovery~~ recovery. The need is to ensure ~~proper~~ adherence to targets in SDG 8 and 9.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
पड़िए।
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must not
write on
this margin

Feminist movement in India

unilaterally led by Western upper class women: precolated to lower strata over time

Critical Analysis of Feminist movement in India

1) Limited Western upper class psyche

1.1) Advocacy for women's education rights (in higher education)

(eg Cousins and Pandita Ramabai testified before Hunter Commission)

Advocacy for medical education - Dufferin College formed.

1.2) Sati prevalent under upper caste women - Bengal Regulation XVII in 1829 (Bentinck)

1.2) Seeking political rights -

eg. Margaret Cousins and Sarojini Naidu fought for voting rights →
Madras became first state

However, feminist movement was later led by lower/middle class women.

2) Middle/Lower Class Movement

2.1) SEWIA by Elba Bhatt - mobilising women ragpickers, vendors

2.2) Environmental movement against exploitation

(i) Chiko Movement led by Anita Devi

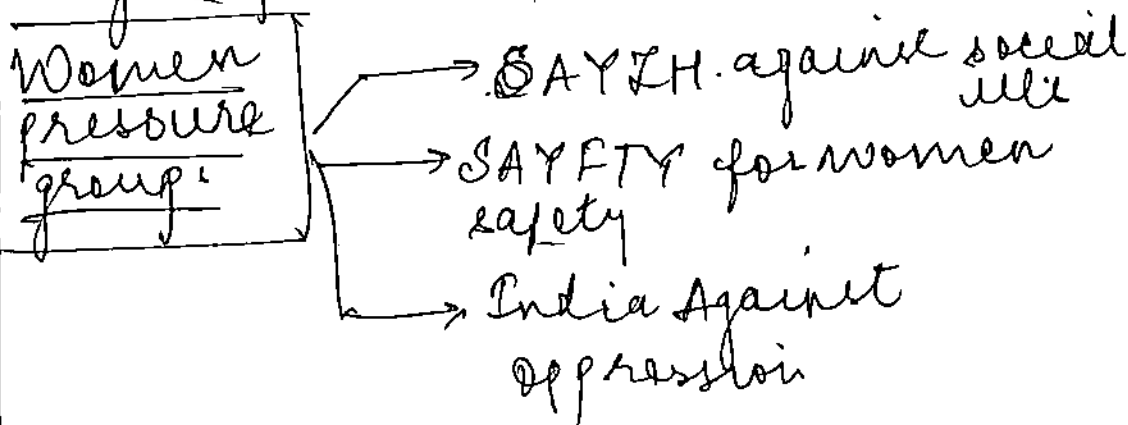
(ii) Narmada Bachao Andolan (by Medha Patkar)

2.3) Peilers' Union Movement and Shadhera Movement against exploitation of female workers

2.4) Anti Arrack Movement - anti liquor movement saw participation of 40000 women

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

2.5) Formation of women pressure groups



2.6) Rise of lower/middle class women leaders

(eg) Bhikabai Chaudhari organised women education

2.7) Prabha Women's Dalit Panther Movement

"Women are equal companions of men in development - - - I am uncompromising in matters of women's rights"

- Gandhi

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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