



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 उपरान्त 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. : 8/0341

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Manish

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

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

केंद्र
Centre

Mukharjee Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Pand

	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)					



सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
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 आपकी 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.

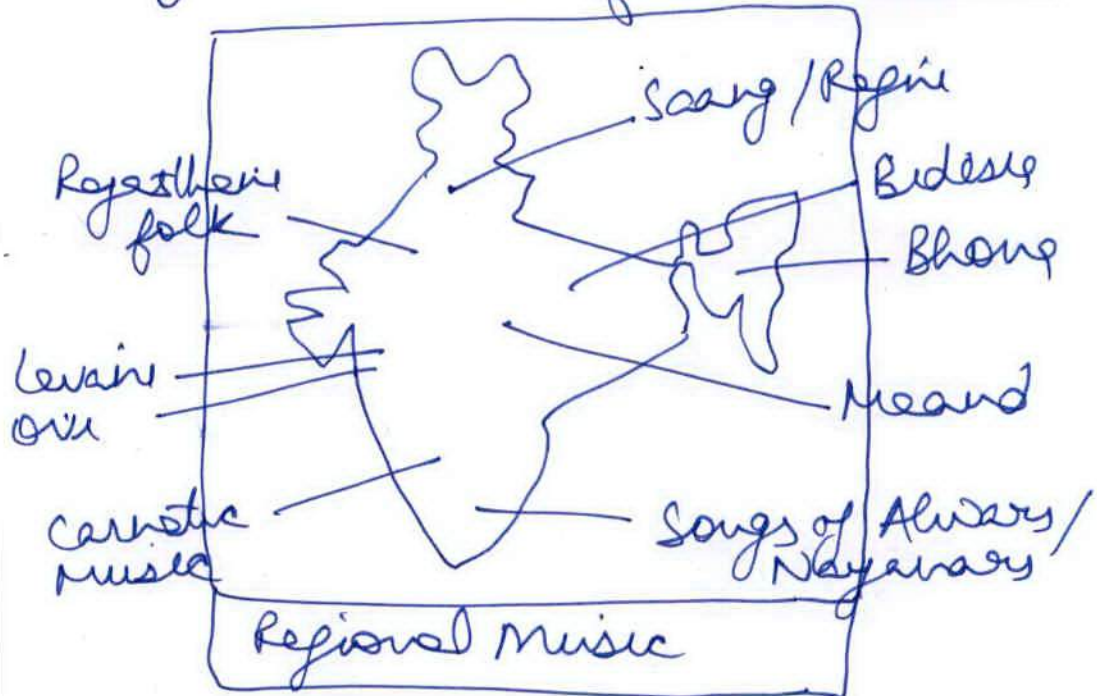
उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Just like other aspects of culture - dance, paintings etc., India's music also display great regional diversity arising to local folk & norms



Cultural traditions and Music

① local regional myths and heroic legends are reflected in music

eg Rajasthan regional folk music glorify stories of Rajput valour

(2) Religious elements dominate

North India

elements of
Ramlels in
Ramayan
songs

South

songs based
on Nayanar
& Alwar's
Philosophy by
Shyama Shastri

West India

- Naari
Mehta's
Vaishnava
songs
- Abhangas

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
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(3) Local traditions like harvest
festivals are reflected in some
regions. eg Bauls and Bohra
songs in Punjab

(4) Cultural traditions like Peehot etc
etc reflected in East's Chaitanya's
Bhajans (West Bengal)

(5) Monastery culture (Sattars) →
Sattariya Music by Sankaradev.

Tribal cultures → Tribal Music
in Central India
of Khond Music

Hilly areas → Nature → Natural elements
dominate

Therefore, regional elements presents
great diversity. This has further been
enriched due to cosmopolitanism
& Bollywood

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

Working class movement began after 19th century with the advent of Socialistic Ideas.

Working class movement	Reasons
→ attempt to form railwaymen union (1906)	① Russian Revolution led by working class
→ Chudamparam Puli strikes during Swadeshi	② Gandhian Politics of Mass Movement
→ AITUC by LRB & DC (1920)	③ Formalisation of trade unions by Trade Union Act, 1926
→ Ahmedabad Mill strike	④ emergence of committees
→ Trade unionism after 1920s	⑤ world war I acted as trigger
→ CPI formed (1925)	

Contributions

- ① involvement of working class provided a mass base to gandhian ideology

- ② furthered the idea of Swadeshi Products - active participation in the boycott movement
- ③ their involvement led to emergence of leftist ideas within Congress and later emergence of Bose & his INA.
- ④ working class drew international activists like Phillip Spett and Bradley into Indian freedom struggle
- ⑤ support Bose led to victory of Congress during 1937 elections
- ⑥ Their consciousness & resultant Industrial base preempted labour rights in Indian constitution after 1947

These were suppressed by govt. by brute force (eg LLRi Lethbridge Trade dispute Act, 1927 and by painting them as communist during WWII

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

Tilak's major contribution lies in transfer of baton of freedom struggle from moderates to his group of extremists

Continuation of Tilak

- ① Both drew support from mass base differed by moderates & revolutionaries.
- ② both advocated for self rule or swaraj unlike conservative moderation of Moderates like P.S. Mehta, D.B. Naoroji.
- ③ Methodologies were similar eg Tilak called for boycott during Swadeshi, Gandhi called for same during Rowlatt.
- ④ both drew inspiration from Indian culture eg Tilak wrote Geeta Rahasya, Gandhi also popularised Geeta & upnishadic teachings

⑤ both relied on conviction by strong oratory skills

however there were points of differences

① Gandhi → Peasants were main support. eg Champaran Struggle
this wasn't the case with Swadeshi

② Tilak didn't want Muslim cause of Khilafat to be issue for 1920 struggle unlike Gandhi.

③ Tilak's Home Rule League advocated Independence India, Gandhi non- after 1930 called for Swarej (1928 Madras Session)

④ Gandhi also popularised social reforms, Tilak's main focus was anti colonialism

however both contributed immensely to Indian struggle of Independence & paved way for revolutionaries, Swarajists and other factions.

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।
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Consequences

- ① threat to ocean biodiversity and coral reefs
- ② increased ocean dead zones
- ③ ocean acidification & deoxygenation
- ④ Increased stratification leading to weakening of Thermohaline circulation

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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

Soil amendment is the artificial modification of soil aided by human factors
eg gypsum addition to soil

Benefits

- ① improves soil fertility
eg fertilizers can add Potash to deficient soils deficient in Potash
- ② Reduces soil salinisation
eg lime treating
- ③ Prevent desertification & badland topography
- ④ improve agricultural production and ecosystem restoration

Implications

- Unbalanced nutrient use
eg NPK → Ideal - 4:2:1
In Punjab - 8:2.5:1
- Salinisation & desertification
↳ Sal formation in
in kind coastal areas
- Sheet & gully erosion by
water
- Reduction of soil organic
carbon & Ecological Productivity

Thus it is a double edged
sword.

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 powerplants are those where one or more sources of power are coupled with another source to generate electricity.

eg wind-solar hybrid
solar-biomass hybrid
off shore wind-OTEC hybrid

Advantages

- ① ensures grid stability of the supply line
- ② effective utilisation of mutual complementaries
- ③ continuous source of power with no disturbance

eg <u>Day</u>   more solar power	<u>Night</u>  - solar power off - reliance on wind energy
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- ④ better landuse efficiency

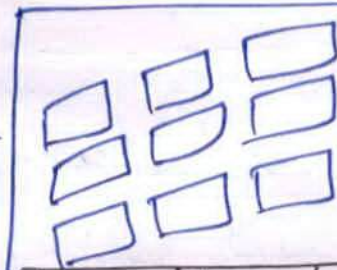
eg Additional wind turbines could be installed in solar panel farm

उम्मीदवारों को इस स्तंभ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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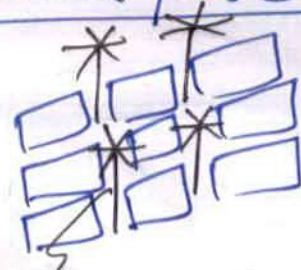
⑤ fulfilment of Paris NDCs like

500 GW.

Non fossil energy



less efficient



Additional Power

Challenges

① costlier than traditional power plants.

② vast areas required
- issue of land acquisition

③ import dependency for gadgets of solar photo voltaics

④ Technological backwardness
- require large scale R & D.

⑤ Bureaucratic clearances & hindrances

⑥ absence of energy storage facilities (costly) across states.

Addressing above challenges by Policy reforms & R&D (eg through Schemes like Atal Jyoti Yojana, Hybrid Plant & Mega Parks etc) can ensure clean & Affordable energy for All
(SDG 7)

7.

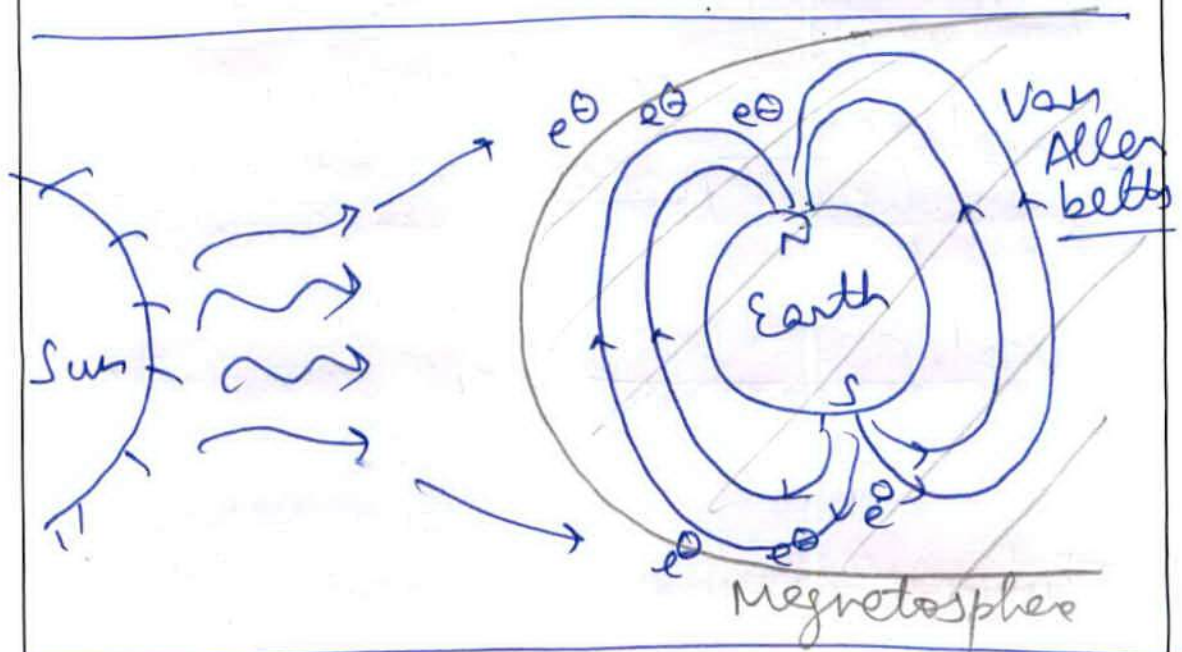
वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Van Allen Radiation belts are magnetic field lines that intercept charged solar particles across North & southern poles



Formation! - ① Magnetic field of earth due to Molten Ni Fe core

② Presence of Magnetic field lines from South Pole to North Pole

③ solar ionised particles entering into atmosphere along these

④ leads to formation of Aurora
australis & borealis

Focus on Study - Reasons

- ① important for understanding variations in insolation & 11 year sunspot cycle
 - ② important for safeguarding space assets like satellites I.S.S. etc
 - ③ Prevent power outages on earth by understanding their behaviour
 - ④ helps in understanding impact of solar X rays on communication systems & gadgets
 - ⑤ Norway & Russia - use their study to Predict Aurora sightings for tourists
 - ⑥ overall development of space R&D for defence & social sector has intensified this focus.
- India should also step up its study by investing more on R&D than just 0.69% Now

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

Section 375 of IPC exempts forced sexual intercourse by spouse from the definition of rape

[Reasons for criminalisation]

- ① According to Karnataka High Court, A RAPE IS RAPE, no matter who the perpetrator is.
- ② widespread prevalence; According to NFHS-5, 1/3 women suffered spousal abuse
- ③ uphold conviction to CEDAW convention & Beijing Declaration
- ④ leads to immense mental torture & harassment of women
- ⑤ Most of the developed countries like UK, NZ etc have criminalised
- ⑥ Expert committees like JS Verma committee have recommended this
- ⑦ Right to Privacy & bodily integrity

Arguments Against

- ① Centre in 2017 argued that it'll lead to destabilisation of institution of marriage
- ② one justice in Delhi HC argued that marriage involves some element of giving up of rights based on mutual consent
- ③ Difficult to proof in the absence of evidence like CCTV
- ④ vs Right to Privacy - states intrusion into bedroom

Such issues need to be dealt with social churning (like Pop culture of Theppad movie) along with Policy Reforms.

Necessary Amendments based on JS Verma Committee & multistakeholder consensus should be installed

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 दृष्टिकोण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Care economy is that part of economy that involves care work like done by women

- care for children
- cooking & cleaning
- care for elderly

70% of care work in India is done by women

Challenges

- ① Difficult to Quantify
- ② ~~now to~~ absence of policy framework to regulate Care economy
- ③ might erode sentimental value of care eg mother feeding child can't be valued in economic terms

④ Patriarchal value - mostly
treated a responsibility of
women only.

⑤ hinders participation of women
in economic activities

Steps taken

① Govt support to NGOs and
Care Homes

② Corporate giants have invested
in Care Economy

eg Peter Dinklage invested in startup
Bonding companionship
for elderly

③ Social changes by Media &
Bollywood → movies like Ki &
to breaking such barriers

However, more steps especially
from govt are needed - eg UBI
for females - to uphold care
economy & ↓ time Poverty
with women

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

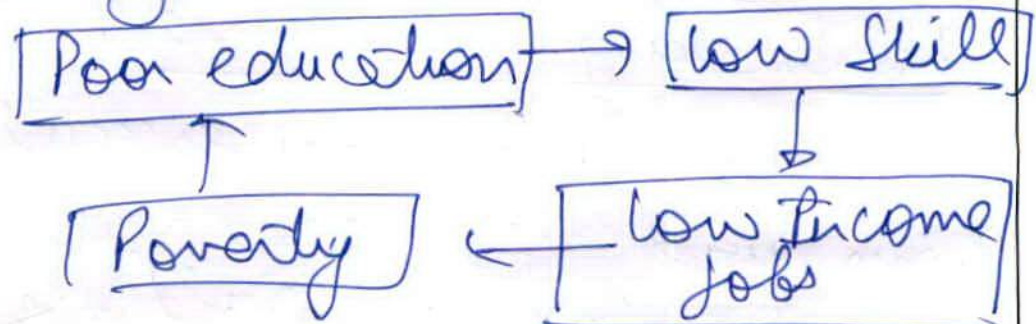
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिकप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to WB, Learning Poverty is the inability of a 10 year old or above to read & comprehend a basic story

ASER Learning Outcomes	Private	Public
	47%	21%

Implications

- ① Poor learning outcomes leads to high school dropouts
- ② intergenerational Poverty



- ③ underrealised Potential of Demographic dividend
of only 46% employability in

India (Indian Skills Report 2020)

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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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④ under education → leading
to higher crime rates &
Poverty

⑤ women learning poverty
↓
underserved rights low women LFR (23%) Parenting issues

Way ahead

- ① focussing on outcomes than creating infrastructure
- ② NEP, 2020 emissions teaching in Mother tongue
- ③ Teacher training & enforcing their accountability (using NISHTHA)
- ④ Removing digital divides in Education (due to e-education)
- ⑤ improving Household incomes to Reduce disparities

These can ensure we reap the demographic dividend

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

Murals are wall painting that are prevalent across India displaying great diversity in themes, materials used etc.
eg Ajanta Murals in Maharashtra
Ellora Cave Paintings
Bagh Cave Paintings

Mural tradition in South India

- ① Emerged during mid first millennium (500-600 CE) during the Chalukyan Rulers
- Badami Cave Paintings
- ② Further enriched by Chola murals in Tanjore during the reign of Rajendra I (1100 AD)
- ③ Sittouvenassel Cave Paintings were also developed in South India during the same time (700-100 AD)

- ④ Vijayanagara School on Leepakshi
cave paintings developed
- ⑤ These continued later in the
form of Nayaka Paintings
and more modern Benares
Amber Kol Mural
- ⑥ Later Mural Paintings on church
walls also developed

Characteristics

- ① Vibrant colours - both bright
and muted colours
- ② extensive use of gold especially
under Chola rulers
- ③ Religious themes dominated
eg Tenore schools - Child Krishna
Paintings
Paintings at Meenakshi Temple
by Nayaka rulers
- ④ Diverse themes - Non secular
also eg Vijayanagara theme
on walls of Temples &
Amber shrine but secular

- ⑤ often sponsored by rich merchants, but state sponsored art was dominant
- ⑥ mostly Indigenous in the early times unlike North which has influence of Persia (works of Bihad) and Colonialism (sketching during Shahjahan)
- ⑦ on cave walls using stucco and lime plaster technique.
- ⑧ directly done on walls, unlike lime churning first (in case of miniature paintings)

The paintings greatly reflect the culture and society of those times. ASI's digitisation and preservation efforts in this regard are important to safeguard these heritage elements

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

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इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Indian nationalism emerged after revolt of 1857 which was crushed by British forces. It emerged during 1870-80s due to different factors

19th C Emergence of Nationalism

various Journals Published
Protests by INA vs Lytton
formation of INC
Economic Critique

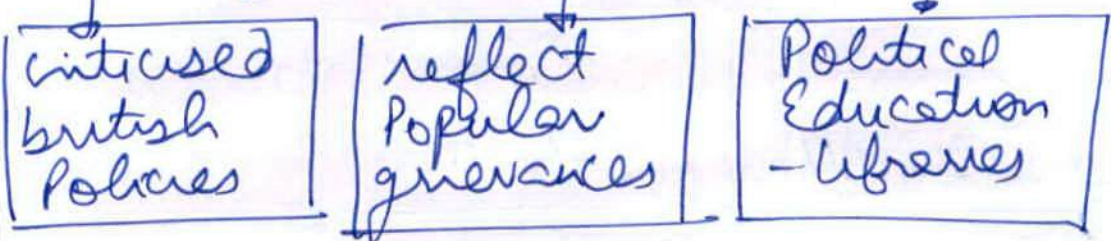
Product of colonial Modernity

- ① Middle class Intelligentsia formed the base that was British educated ~~the~~ Under Macaulay's education system
- ② inspired by ideas of colonial thinkers like Locke, Voltaire & JS Mill
- ③ colonial Means of Transport Act

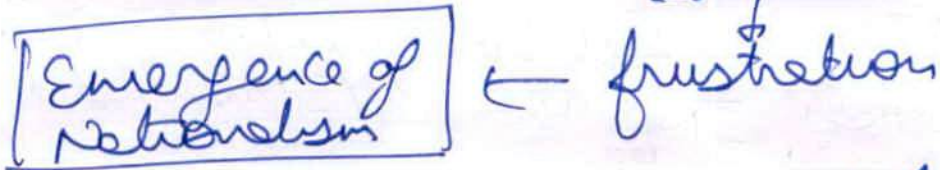
as board → Meeting of leaders
→ Peoples Mobilisation
became easy

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④ emergence of Press (mainly due
to colonial interest also aided
emergence of Nationalism



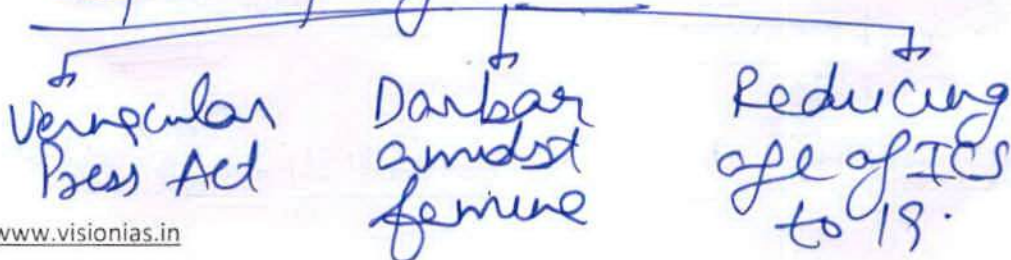
⑤ Modern education → lack of jobs



⑥ however other concurrent factors
also played their part

① conscious efforts of Indians
like Dayanand Saraswati, BQ
Tilak etc (father of Indian unrest)

② Reaction of British Policies
especially Lyttton



- ③ International Influence - Irish struggle, and later Boer wars.
- ④ Socio Religious Reform movements during early 19th Century
- works of RR Roy, Henry Derozio and BM Malabar.
- ⑤ Nationalistic feeling Present in communities which were aloof from modernity → Tribal Revolts of Ulgulan under Birsa Munda
Rampa Rebellion - Alluri S Raja
- ⑥ works of foreign Nationals like AO Hume, H. Bluntschly etc.

Therefore colonial rule led to emergence of Nationalism - as a Reaction to it → These led to regional & local movements, then Nationwide Mass movements under Gandhi & eventual throw off of foreign yoke

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

Environmentalism arose during 1860-70s across the world and similar movements also resurfaced in Indian scenario.

Reasons for emergence in India

- ① emergence of world wide sentiments to save earth of Stockholm conference, 1972
- ② Deprivation of rights of indigenous communities of 5 crore people displaced due to dams → 40% of them tribals
- ③ emergence of civil society organisations and NGOs.
- ④ widespread pollution and despoilation of Air, water & soil
- ⑤ legislative reforms like WPA 1972, Water Act 1974, EPA 1986 also aided these

② constitution of NGT and the phenomenon of PILs

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नहीं लिखना
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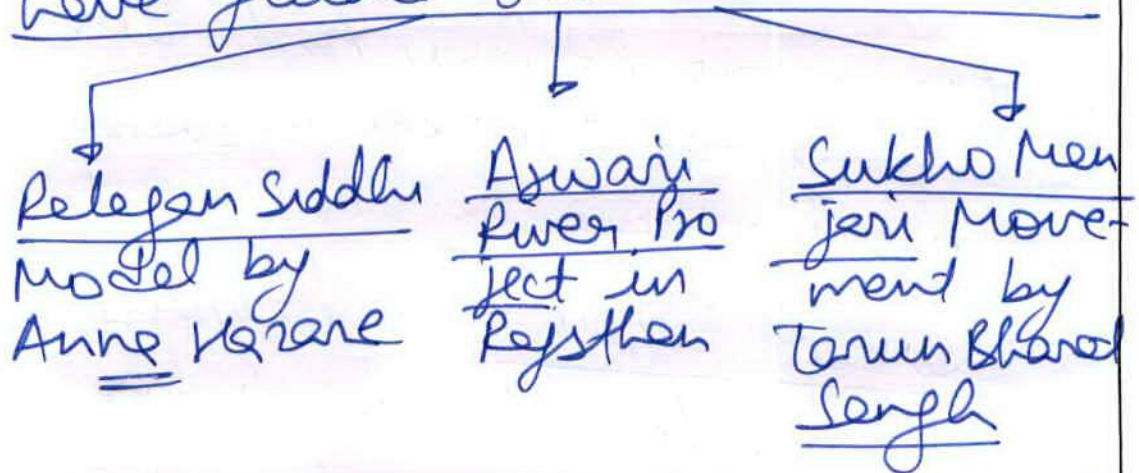
Surfaced in organised Movement

- ① Protest againsts construction of Tehri Dam in Uttarakhand
 - ② Chipko Movement led by women of Bishnoi community in Rajasthan
- vs grant of license to cut forests for Industrialisation
 - ③ Narmada Bachao Andolan against construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam on Narmada.
 - ④ Cauvery Calling movement by Ishe foundation - to safeguard biosphere landscape of cauvery region
 - ⑤ Various trifel Environmental Movements have also aided the cause of environmentalism
- 5.1 → Protest by Khonds during 1880s over intrusion by Industries

- 5.2 → vedants Protests in Nisingin hills over mining lease
- 5.3 → Recent Protests by Hardes forest communities

⑥ Protest for cease of animals under PETA.

Apart from that local resource & environmental conservation efforts have yielded results



Popular Movement & support for conservation forms the key to avert climatic crisis. Acknowledging this, PM Modi has advocated for LIFE (lifestyle for Environment) Movement. This can help achieve SDGs & INDC

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)

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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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Napoleon became hero after Treaty of Campoformio & fought Napoleonic wars to increase his sphere of influence & expand of french revolution.

He thus blocked European ports for British goods during 1800s.

Reasons why this was ill conceived

① Britain had enormous markets other than Europe for its Corneshire & Liverpool industry. eg India South & North Africa etc.

② Diversified sources of raw materials for Britain

eg cotton → from India
sugar → from Cuba
cocoa → from Africa

Napoleon couldn't address these aspects.

③ Merchandise capitalism in colonies helped to avert economic crisis for Britain
eg more avenues for companies were opened after ending of East India company's monopoly
- Trade opened for All under Charter Act of 1813.

④ Use of debt Market by Britain provided its companies sufficient resources

⑤ Alternative Trade routes were soon developed

⑥ More better policy would have been to challenge Britain using alliances & Naval Power.

However this strategy did have elements of positives in it :-

① British industries did feel the

Pressure of Port closure leading to demands to open Indian & Chinese Markets

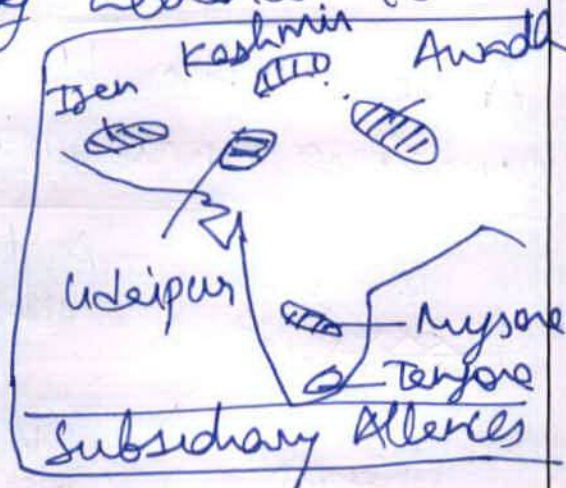
उम्मीदवादी को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Demand & sale of high class luxury products (demand in Europe) actually fell.

(3) led to political changes being done by Britishers

eg appointment of Wellesley & his subsidiary alliance to

defend India (Bengal) from Napoleonic Invasion



(4) Demand for Independence in colonies

eg Mexico got Independence in 1821

Napoleon's secular code of 1804 also formed the foundation of modern states - liberty, rule of law even after his defeat in 1815 etc at Waterloo

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)

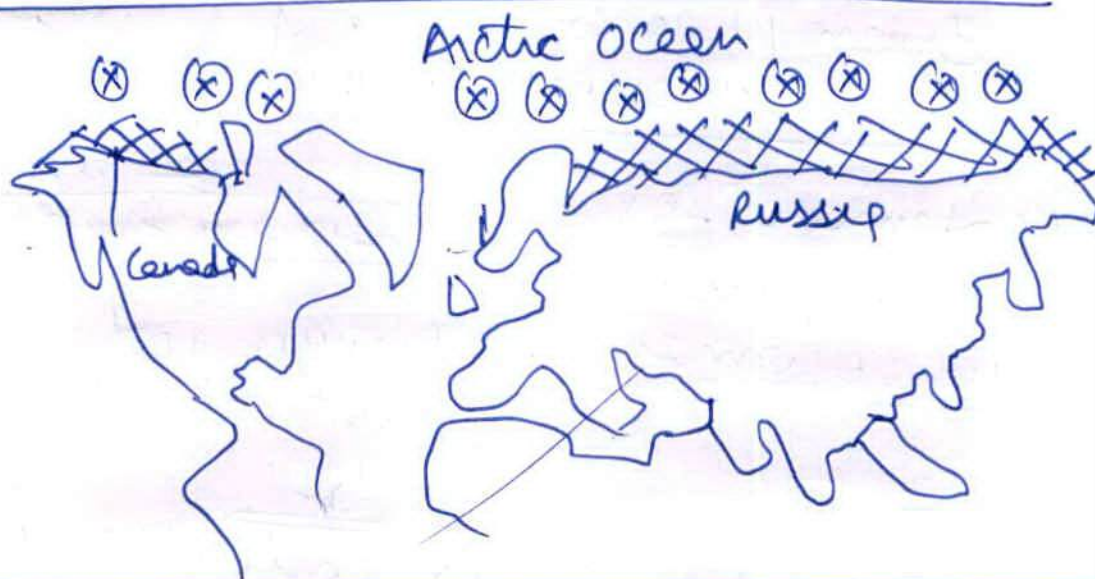
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Arctic Paradox is a term coined to signify the selective resource richness of Arctic and its underutilisation due to permanently frozen waters, leading to its unaccessibility.

Arctic region however have immense amount of Resources



Resources in Arctic

① Biotic Resources

- Photic zones in Arctic ocean coupled in zones of upwelling (Relatively south)

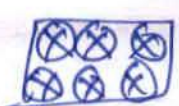
- Perseus Provides fishing grounds
- These include shelf off Alaska
and 70-80 km shelves off Russia

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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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② Energy Resources

- Presence of Natural gas off Siberian coast → Russia = largest source of Natural gas 
- Shale gas and coal bed methane regions

③ Deeper abyssal basins in Arctic are dominated by Hydrogenous deposits of Mineral rich compounds

These include Polymetallic nodules, Magnesium Precipitates
etc 

④ Colder waters of Arctic trap methane in ice structure of H₂O leading to formation of methane clathrates - common in icy coastal waters

⑤ Apart from that, regions like tidal inlets off Alaska also has potential of Tidal Energy

⑥ Dissolved salts and compounds in Arctic waters are also important Mineral ~~sets~~ resources of Liverpool Industry of salt. Some of them are not commercially viable though.

Additionally growing importance of Arctic due to Navigable water ways. (Warming Induced melting) is also acting as locational advantage cum Resource.

Since Arctic is one of the 9 tipping points, concerns pertaining to its ecological fragility need to be addressed by global Arctic Code & multistakeholder approach of Arctic Council.

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 हॉलिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Cryosphere refers to temporarily or permanently frozen regions of earth like permafrost areas,

glaciers and polar ice sheets



Changes → Melting has intensified owing to climate warming

eg Himalayas melted 2x faster in last 40 yrs than previous 70 years

Impact on Ecosystem

- ① extinction of species like polar bears & penguins - Habitat loss.
- ② erosion of carbon sink.

(3) Positive feedback loop
 Cryosphere melt $\rightarrow$ Reduced Albedo
 $\uparrow$ increased melting & warming $\leftarrow$

(4) Disruption of Deep ocean thermohaline circulation (Reduced Brine Rejection & weakening of AMOC)

(5) Reduced ecological flow of Himalayan Rivers

(6) Threat of Deltaic Regions of Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra ($\downarrow$ Flow)

[Threat to People]

(1) Positive feedback $\rightarrow$ increased warming $\rightarrow$ [Increased EWE]

(2) Economic losses due to $\downarrow$ in river flows in Himalayas

$\downarrow$ Agricultural crises threat to jute industry in WB species conservation efforts will fail

(3) Geopolitical tussles as Arctic will be Navegable $\rightarrow$ [Scramble of Arctic]

of China's Polar Silk Road

(4) Sea Level Rise ($\sim 20\%$ due to Cryosphere)

submergence
of gateway
cities eg Tokyo
Mumbai

Climate Refugee
Crisis

HR Violation

stateless
ness

Ways to Deal

(1) Dealing with
climate crisis

Net Negative
from developed
world

legal sanction
to NDCs like NZ

(2) Adaptation efforts
should be intensified.

↳ relocating coastal cities like
Indonesia

(3) enforcement of Antarctic code

(4) R&D on Arctic & Antarctic region
to study long term impact

(5) enact Arctic treaty to prevent
geopolitical disputes for Arctic
resources like Antarctic

(6) Cross border river & flood manage
ment

These steps could help in halting
the cryosphere damage & reducing
its consequences

17.

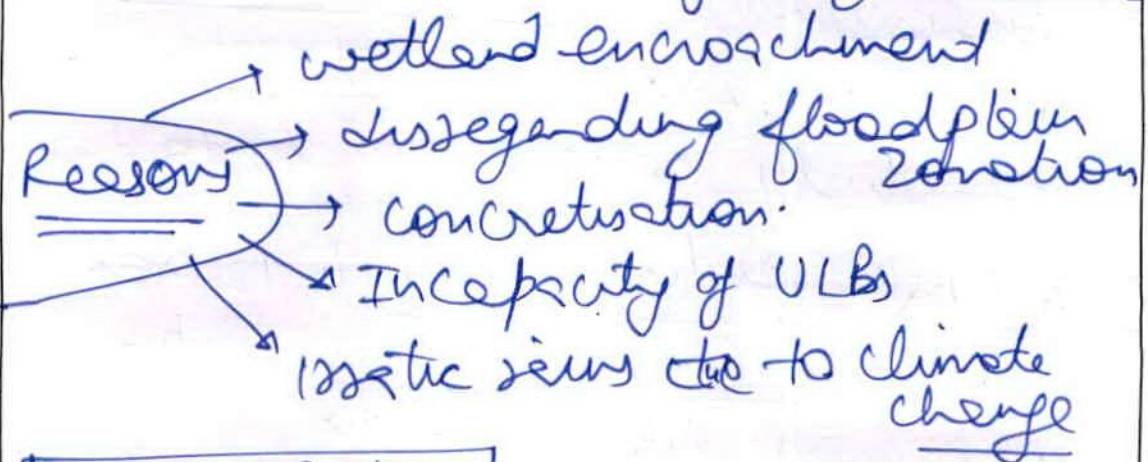
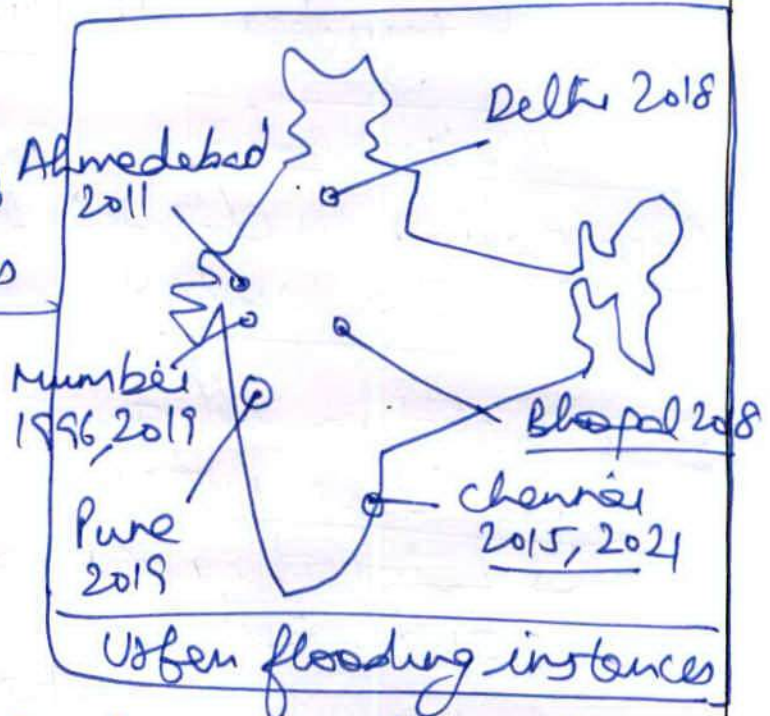
शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Urban flooding has been frequent in Indian Metro cities over the years.

Water levels are aggravated by 1.5-8 times due to choking of drains & reduced Penetration



Severe Risk

① Threat of life to Humans & Animals. More than 30 people died recently in Kullu flooding

- (2) Habitat Destruction for animals
- (3) spread of viral and fungal diseases outbreaks
- (4) halting of economic activities
bringing economic slowdown
- (5) social causes → Incidence of Poverty
→ unemployment
- (6) Reduces ease of urban living

Impact on critical infrastructure

- (1) inundation of critical infrastructure like financial hub buildings & complexes
- (2) critical services like Banking, Education, health gets hampered
- (3) dams overflowing coupled with mismanagement leads to flooding in countryside regions
of mismanagement of reservoirs
during 2018 Kerala floods
- (4) collapse of bridges (recent case in Mumbai), submergence of

roads etc → Give economic
fellows

- ⑤ diverts financial resources of corporates to Urban flooding mitigation (govt's responsibility under NDMA)

↓
unease of
doing business

↓
discourages invest-
ment & capital
operation

Solutions

- ① improve weather Prediction Models. eg using Ensemble Prediction system
- ② Capacity building of ULBs especially finance → Drainage Management
- ③ avoid wetland encroachment
eg Chennai Airport on Adyar floodplains wetlands
- ④ creation of sponge cities & Sorkhe Pits
- ⑤ impact based EWS using apps like C-FLOWS, I-FLOWS etc
- ⑥ insurance for cattle, human lives etc

These steps could help in scheming UN Mandated Sustainable cities & communities

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand is a minor mineral under MMDR, 1957 but it is of immense importance

① Critical for economic development

- i) important for construction of building, houses etc.
- ii) important component of glass and cement industry
~~if~~ glass industry in Jharkhand provides vast employment opportunity.
- iii) development of transport infrastructure
- iv) important source of revenue for state governments

② Critical ecosystem services

- i) Regulation of river channels and bed bank topography

II) Provides replenishment to habitats & ecosystem

eg Kerinci NP → Periodic flooding → increases forests Yields & Preserves ecosystem

III) Recharge of agricultural soils

IV) important for water purification, especially preventing harmful leaching

Sustainable sand Mining

① Prevent revenue loss for administration due to illegal sand mining

eg In Haryana, recently Dy SP was killed ~~to~~ by sand mafia

② Prevent habitat loss for river species like gangaetic dolphins, gharials in Chambal

③ Regulating & sustainable mining maintains channel stability

& Reduces chances of flooding

(4) Practices like levee forestry could be undertaken under Sustainable Mining. This can help in Ecosystem Restoration.

(5) checking illegal mining can also infuse technological efficiency in the mining system.
~~the~~ → [Economic benefits]

Steps must therefore be taken by centre state coordination to check widespread illegal sand mining & improve the overall mining landscape of India

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

India has 32% of its population in urban areas which will increase to 40% by 2030. This, in the backdrop of challenges associated with urbanisation, requires reforms

Challenge of unbalanced growth

- ① Presence of slums along with high end residential complexes
eg JJ colony in Delhi
Dharavi in Mumbai
- ② Income inequality in urban areas due to low skilled migrant labour
- ③ unbalanced growth reflects in & leads to unequal energy footprints
→ bottom 50% → 12% CO₂
Top 10% → 47% CO₂
- ④ These ~~the~~ have led to challenges

- like → congestion due to Traffic
- high land rents & housing shortage
- Degraded quality - Air & Water Pollution
- eg 23/30 most polluted cities in India
- High urban poverty
- urban crimes due to lack of social connect & Poverty

Reforms Needed

Planning

- ① Land use Zonation based on dedicated areas of Education, Industry, settlement could be tried

- ② Transit oriented development to Reduce Traffic congestion (Fig →)



- ③ Reserving areas for further expansions of migrants
- eg. chendigarh has areas reserved in south west for migrant induced expansion

④ Dedicated city wise plans need to be framed by removing adhocracy in Planning

⑤ Region based Planning - Counter magnets could be developed to ↓ Migrant influx in metropolitan

eg NCR Planning
Alwar, Panipat
Rohtak developed as Counter Magnets

Capacity

⑥ enforce energy efficiency guidelines

① financial capacity of ULBs need to be strengthened

eg using municipal bonds, more tax devolution & unlocking land value.

② Housing capacity → developing Affordable Housing Complexes

③ HR capacity of ULB planners → formalising tenancy segment

eg use dedicated cadres of municipal workers like Mahantse & Karnateks.

④ improving capacity of Public Trans-
port to reduce congestion

eg use Guangzhou model of Transport

These reforms can boost India's ranking in Ease of Doing Index, currently 118 & 120 for Mumbai & Delhi

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)

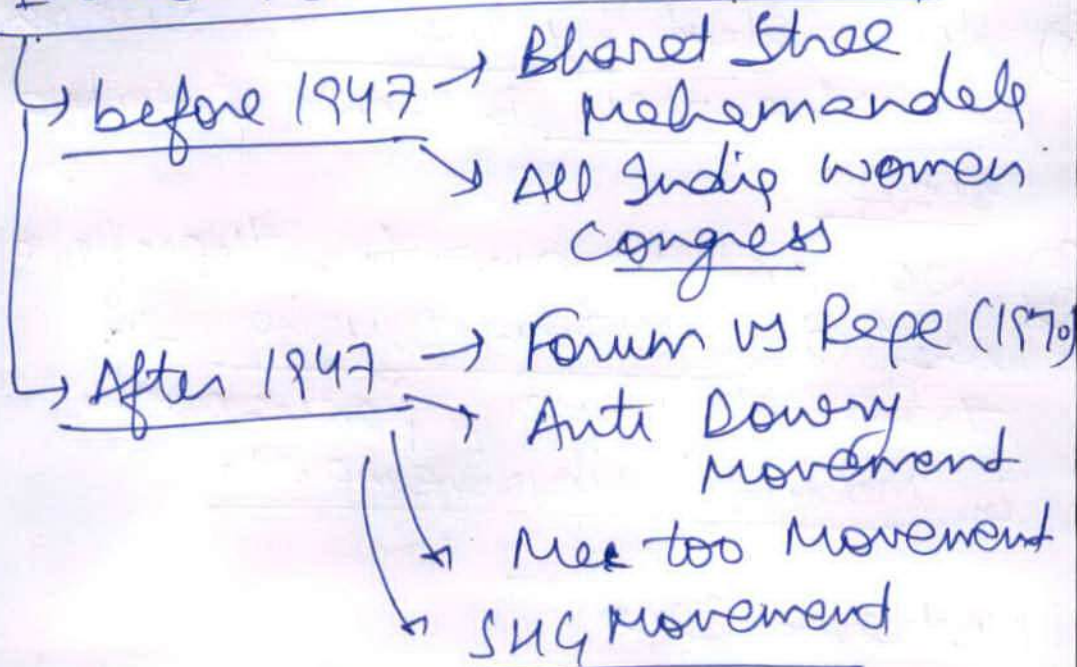
Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Feminism arose in India even during colonial times with women forming an important component of Gandhian strategy

Indian Feminist Movements



Lack of inclusivity in these

- ① Most of the women came from upper echelons of society in terms of class & caste
- ② Rural women have largely been underrepresented

- ③ often the issues discussed are not reflective of inclusivity & corporate wage gap movement doesn't reflect needs of tribal women
- ④ concerns of large chunk like maternal health, Ancient etc remains unaddressed
- ⑤ dominated by women - doesn't involve men & hence limited success
- ⑥ women movements, therefore reflect western psyche in terms of issues, participants & mode of involvements

[Not the Case]

- ① some movements like anti-dowry etc are all encompassing and reflect inclusivity
- ② some movements draw inspiration for Indian history - Her of Nari shakti & not western class psyche

- ③ Active women participation in issues like environmental movements in rural areas debunk this idea
- ④ Proliferation of large scale NGOs catering to rural & tribal women needs
- ⑤ SHG movement post 1990s of SEWA Movement and Kudumbashree Project were very successful in rural & lower caste women
- ⑥ women representation after PRI reservation of 33% have increased their political & hence social economic participation in movements

More efforts are required from CSO, NGOs & Govt to deal with emerging feminist issues like sexual harassment at workplace, cyber bullying etc

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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