



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. : 22835

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SIDDHAKSH DANGI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

21/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

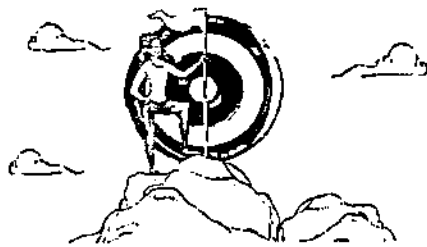
[Signature]

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर 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
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.

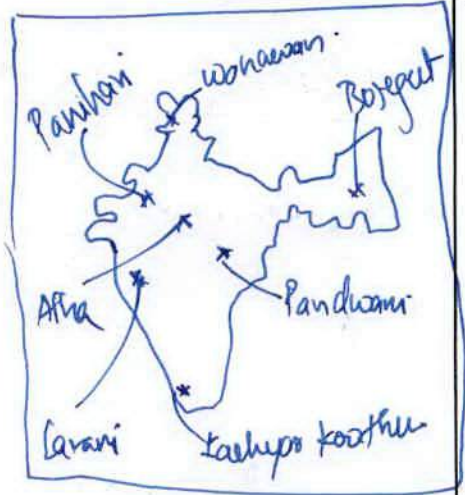
उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Regional music refers to the
music that has evolved in
the various regions organically
and are comparatively less



formal in rules of elaboration compared to
classical music.

(i) Part of Bhakti movement in the region:

ex. Borgeet in Assam by Shankara.

(ii) Based on local folklore and stories of folk.

ex. Agha in MP.

(iii) Reflect the local lifestyle and daily chores

ex. Panihari Song during water collection
Rajasthan.

(iv) Based on regional dance-dance: Gavani
in Maharashtra

(v) In syn with local agriculture season: ex.
Gharwan in J & K sung during harvesting
season.

(vi) Part of local religious practices: Khongjum
para music - Manipur.

(vii) Display local narration of national level
story/ festival: ex. Panchami based on
Chhatisgarhi version of Mahabharat.

Hence the local music traditions
reflect the local cultural traditions and
express the India of Unity in Diversity
in India.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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 हाथिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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The working class movement saw its
start beginning in the end of 19th century.
Under statecrafts like NM Malabari and later
NM Joshi, balu Gopal Raj, SA Dange etc.

(Emergence of working class movement)

(i) Formation of All India Trade Congress in
1919 under leadership of balu Gopal Raj

(ii) Formation of CPI First in Tashkent and
then in Kampur (1924) under Nalinbupta
SA Dange etc.

(iii) Formation of Socialist party under JP,
Narendra Dev.

(iv) Base led strikes of working class movement
in Calcutta Dapur

Contribution in national struggle

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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(i) Worked for sink of working class ex.

Trade Unions Act 1926.

(ii) From ~~1920~~ Non Cooperation Movement : strikes

on public utility a key part of movement.

Ex. Strike in Teanarailoage 1919. strike under
Jim Sengupta in Assam

(iii) Working class participation further increased.
from 1930s onwards.

(iv) Later during the 1940s Communists played
key role in regional movements like ~~go~~ against
Nizam and his Razakars in Hyderabad state.

Hence the resurgence of working class
played key role in freedom struggle.

3.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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The year of 1919 is seen as passing of the baton of national politics from the hands of Tilak to Gandhi. Tilak died and Gandhi took the leadership through Khilafat / Non-cooperation movement.

(Gandhian politics as continuation of Tilak.)

(i) Involvement of masses as opposed to confinement to few sections.

(ii) Both convicted for seditious writing - Tilak in 1896 Gandhi 1921.

(iii) Non-violent character of movement espoused by both.

(iv) Both utilised boycott as a key tool against British

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

(v) Both tried to maintain balances within Congress between various groups.

(vi) Grandhian movement took assistance from work done under Hare krishna (regis movement of Tilak.

Differences.

(i) Grandhiji took it further to civil disobedience from boycott and non cooperation under Tilak.

(ii) New ideas like Swaraj espoused by Grandhi

(iii) Grandhi was less formally associated with Congress party.

Since both were stalwarts who played

www.visionias.in & key role in national movement in their own times / own eras.

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

Since the start of industrial age, the oceans have absorbed more than 80% of total carbon emitted by humans taking major burden of global warming.

Oceans are said to be losing memory as many key processes in oceans are getting changed due to this global warming.

↳ change in pattern of seasonal circulation

↳ change in spawning / hatching cycle of

marine organisms

↳ change in patterns of ocean currents

↳ changes due to melting of glacial icecaps

Consequences of phenomena.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कॉलम में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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(i) Impact on global distribution of heat
in oceans impacted due to disrupted
meridional circulation.

(ii) Disruption to marine life.

(iii) Change in patterns of ^{climate} phenomena ex.

Strong cyclone in Arabian sea.

(iv) Further fastening & melting of ice caps.

(v) Creation of dead zones in various oceans.
ex. in central Pacific near Hawaii

Hence the impact of global warming
on oceans has been very profound and
critical.

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

Soil amendment refers to changes induced in soil to achieve greater productivity in land. It could be through physical processes or chemical.

↳ Physical : tilling of land to change its hardness, ~~and~~ aeration etc.

mulching to preserve moisture / imposing various microbes (nematodes).

↳ Chemical : addition of manure, fertilizers.

Benefits

(i) Increase the productivity of soil.

(ii) Making it more suitable for a particular cropping pattern.

(iii) Changing hardness of soil to increase
ease of cultivation etc.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिए में
नहीं लिखना
बाहिए
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this margin

Concerns Associated-

- (i) can lead to change in water table.
- (ii) Can impact the natural microorganisms
present in the soil
- (iii) Can be input intensive in terms of
labour inputs required.

Since soil amendment should be
undertaken only after key testing and
evaluation for its utility in a region.

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

A hybrid power plant is one which combines generation capacity from two different sources to provide a more continuous and smoother load.

ex. Solar + Wind hybrid plant.

Advantages

(i) Overcome intermittent nature of renewable energy like solar during day only.

(ii) Help address greater load requirements from a single load.

(iii) Efficient management of demands at base load and peak load.

(iv) Better utilisation of transmission capacity
to achieve better cost to output ratio.

(v) Reduced harmonics, transient in supply

currents. Harmonics can hurt instruments

through heating.

(vi) Reduced need for storage.

Associated challenges.

(i) Switch between source capacities is a

energy intensive process and causes energy

lossage.

(ii) High cost involved in setup.

(iii) Difficult to find good sources together. ex.

Wind coastal area, Solar inland.

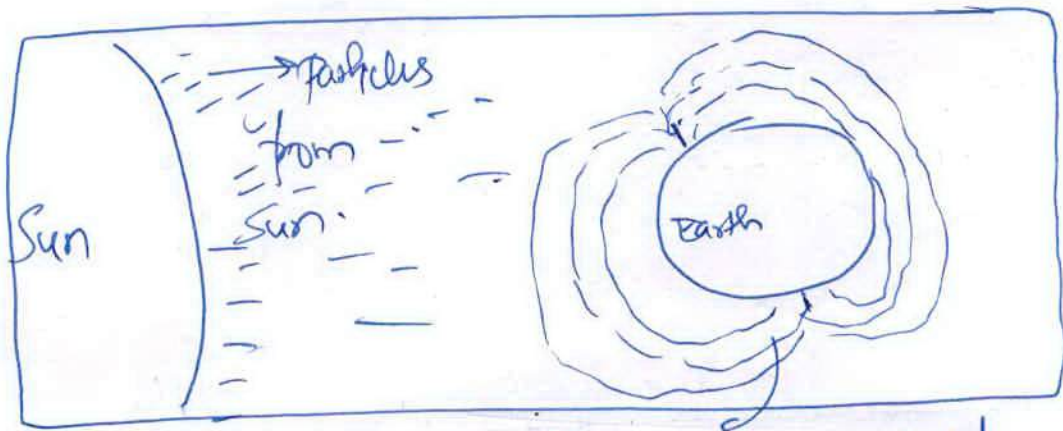
Understanding its potential India has
released a Solar-Hybrid plant policy to promote
hybrid plants in India.

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



Earth's magnetic field
traps particle and forms
radiation belt.

Van Allen Radiation Belts are belts of charged particle formed by trapping of charged particles by Earth's magnetic field.

Formation: Earth's magnetic field forms a protective magnetic layer around Earth. As ^{charged} particles from Sun arrive, the field traps them and form Van Allen radiation belt.

Growing focus on 'their study'

- (i) Protects people from charged radiation from Sun, solar coronal mass ejection, solar flares.
- (ii) Protects satellites, astronaut in orbit.
- (iii) Protects critical infrastructure like power grids from sudden outages.
- (iv) Robo phenomena like ~~Auroras~~ Auroras.
- (v) Generates ideas about changing magnetic field of Earth and its interior.
- (vi) Idea about solar cycle, sunspot activity etc.

With growth of interplanetary missions

like Juno, Mangalyaan and various missions

like Artemis onwards. Geogampan there is

increased focus on study of Van Allen Belts.

8.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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The section 375 of IPC presently omits marital rapes from definition of rapes in India.

Why marital rape should be criminalised

(i) Against article 21: Concept of right to sexuality under right to privacy (Puttaswamy judgement) and bodily autonomy.

(ii) Perpetuates patriarchal idea of women as property of men.

(iii) Against international practice: ~~as declared~~
Criminalised in most developed countries

(iv) Right to equality: between married and unmarried women.

Issues with criminalisation

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इतिहास में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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(i) Difficult enforcement as difficult to
decide if ~~consent~~ consent was taken or not.

(ii) Societal values : which consider sex as
implicit part of dynamics.

(iii) Destabilise marriages.

(iv) Associated laws like Domestic violence laws
already criminalise violence.

(v) Low conviction rates seen in other countries
(3.7% in UK).

But the above issues are more
procedural and can be tackled by law enforcement
agencies. Hence marital rape should be criminalized
which reflects the equal position of and empowerment
of women in modern times.

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 हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Care economy refers to economy which is
accommodation of care required by various
dependant sections of society. Includes part work
by nurse assistants to elder to unpaid work like
feeding the baby by mother.

With elderly population expected to rise to
20.1 by 2050 India needs a vibrant care economy
setup.

Challenges associated.

(i) Lack of adequate no. of trained nurses, care
providers.

(ii) Poor quality of institutions serving geriatric
Care, pediatric care.

(iii) Large burden on women to provide unpaid
care due to societal values.

(iv) Reduced support system in families due
nuclear family.

Steps taken

(i) National Health Policy 2017 mentions care
economy as field of interest.

(ii) Legal steps like: Maintenance of Parents and
Senior Citizens Act.

(iii) Mohini Giri Committee: to recommend measures.

(iv) Schemes like Atal Pension Yojana to provide
financial security in old age.

The care economy steps are needed to
support our vulnerable and dependent population
as ensured by DPSP under article 42 of the
Constitution.

10.

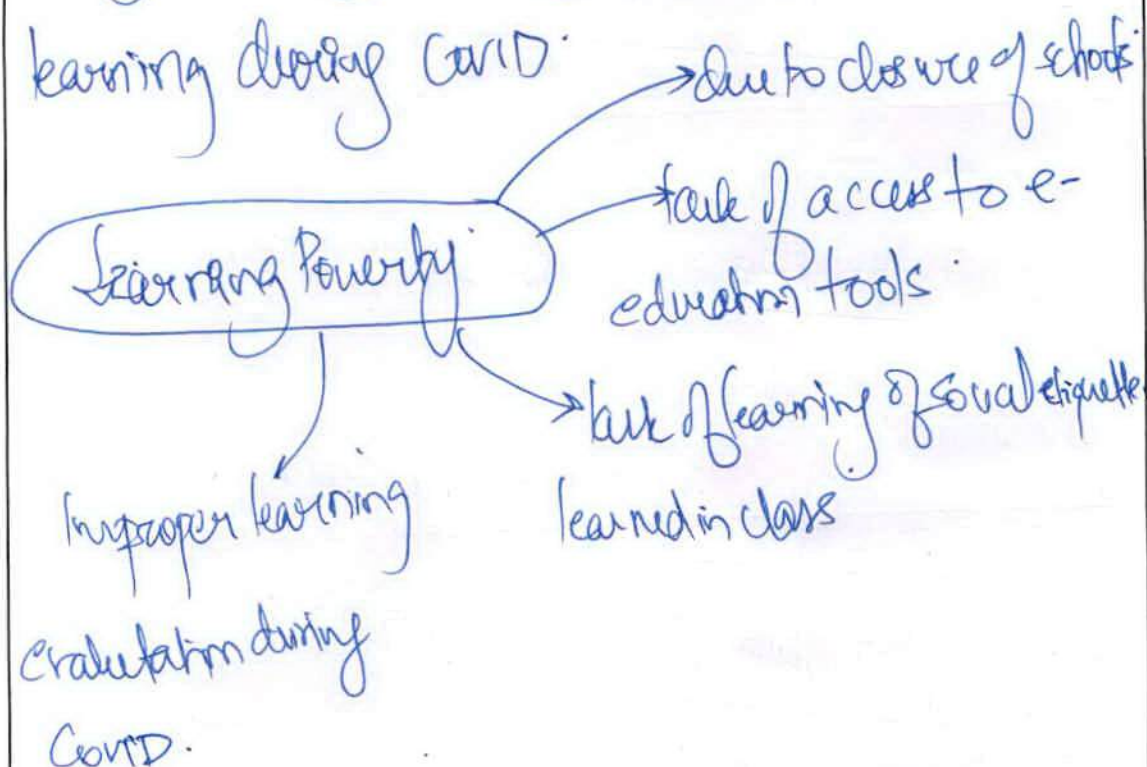
महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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The ASER survey by Pratham has showed that post pandemic, many children in India are facing "learning poverty" due to disruptions to learning during COVID.



Implications

(1) Impact on learning outcome of children:
as without basics difficult to learn higher

- (i) Disproportionately impacts children of weaker classes like poor, SC/ST, rural areas.
- (ii) Affects India's ability to achieve demographic dividend.
- (iii) India will fall short on SDG goal on learning.

Way Ahead.

- (i) Use of remedial classes to fill gaps in learning.
- (ii) Utilising community resources: e.g. voluntary teachers under ~~poor~~ schemes like Vidyaapati.
- (iii) Increasing digital penetration to utilise e-learning, use of AI based learning modules.
- (iv) Involvement of social sector, NGOs like Pratham.

The above are needed to achieve the

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)

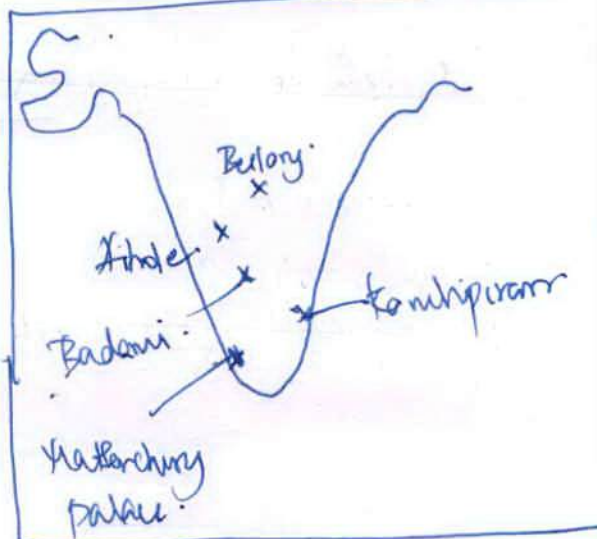
15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Mural traditions

refer to tradition of wall paintings in India.

The history of murals.



in South India date back to prehistoric times.

Evolution of Mural traditions in South India -

(i) Paleolithic age: wall paintings found in Bellary, Munnar, Pappampalli. Mostly stick

and wash paintings.

(ii) Neolithic age: on granitic slabs in Hailur. Maski etc.

(iii) From 5th century onwards: extension of

wall paintings of Ajanta, Ellora

(a) Chalukyan paintings - In Badami in
Vishnu Cave.

(b) Pallavas: in Kancheepuram, Mundayapattu.
Under Mahendravarmam.

(c) Pandya: Jain paintings at Sitonassal.

(d) Cholas: wall paintings in Tripur, Darasuram
temples.

(e) Visaynagar: on temples walls like Virupaksha.

(f) Nayaka paintings: temples in Kumbakonam,
Tiruparankuram.

(g) Palace walls in Kerala: Mahendragiri etc.

Significant characteristics

(i) Prehistoric paintings: mostly stick paintings.
Based on themes like dancing, hunting.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस स्थिति में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
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(ii) Chalukya to Pandya: similar to Ajanta.

- Simultaneous lines with red boundary
- tilted perspective to show 3 dimensionality
- use of knotted lead lines.
- mostly religious themes like Ramayana.

(iii) Greater decoration, ornamentation Chola onwards.

(iv) Strong influence seen on Vijayanagara and
Nepal paintings.

(v) Greater 3 dimensionality in Kerala murals.
Influence of local traditions like Kathakali, Kathakali.

Since South India had a very vibrant
history of mural paintings.

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 हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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The Indian national movement saw its
origins in 19th century. Some have attributed
it to colonial modernity and colonial
changes due to following reasons:

(i) Economic reforms: like trade unification
of India, land reforms etc.

(ii) Introduction of English education:

→ Role in social reform ex. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

→ Moderate leaders like S.N. Banerjee.

(iii) Political unification of leaders:

(iv) Introduction of press, ~~press~~ post.

which increased connectivity.

(v) Role of english people like At Home in
Congress formation etc.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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But more than national movement due
to colonial steps, the national movement grew
up in opposition to steps being taken by British.

(i) Economic drain theory: highlighted the
role of British policies in drain of wealth.

(ii) Social policies: of British like limited
education, support to reactionary class like
zamindars, arch and rule policy.

(iii) Exploitative role of introductions by British
like railways for promote english goods.

(iv) Exploitation and policies like ~~the~~
permanent zamindari

(i) British restrictions on press like
Vernacular Press Act seem to irritate people.

(ii) The social reforms took as a result of
degeneration of Indian past by Englishmen like
Macaulay.

Hence the national movement in
India rose more in opposition to than due to
colonial policies in India.

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 हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Environmentalism refers to greater focus on protecting the environment and its elements like forests and wildlife etc.

In post independence India there was a sweeping focus on environmentalism in various movements.

(i) Bijju Bhanu Andolan in Tehri Uttarakhand.

(ii) Narmada Bachao Andolan against dam on Narmada under leadership of Medha Patkar.

(iii) Save Silent Valley movement in Nilgiri and Sikkim hills to protect deodar due to dam construction.

(iv) Chipko Movement in Himalayas under Sunderlal Bahuguna.

(v) To protect wildlife like Blackbuck by Bishnoi Community.

Reasons for rise of environmentalism.

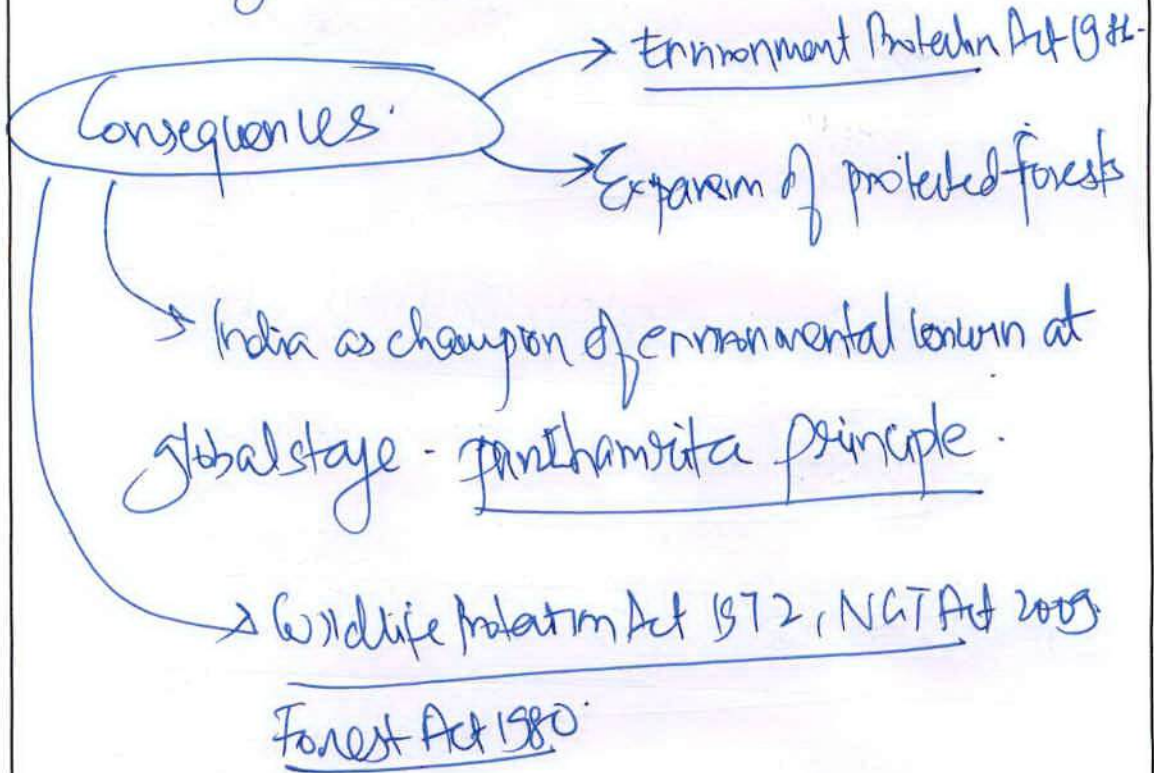
(i) Growth and increasing focus on environment.
Post Stockholm Conference 1972.

(ii) Rights provided by Constitution to every individual to peaceful protest, freedom of speech.

(iii) Growth of civil society.

(iv) Greater awareness among people regarding
right to environment

(v) Court expanded Article 21 in Mandla case to
include good environment.



Hence growing environmentalism
has had a big influence on course of policymaking
in the area of environmental concerns.

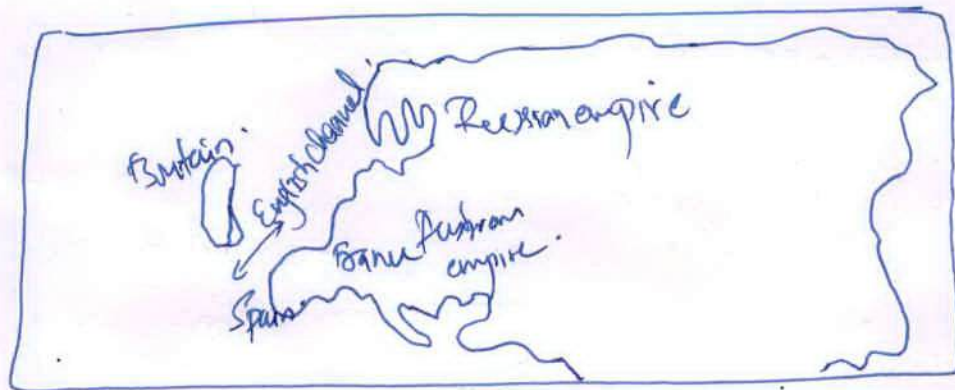
14.

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Napoleon at the height of his empire wanted to next take on Britain in his conquest of Europe. This he wanted to achieve through an economic blockade of England by all the powers of Europe across English channel.

Why it was a good idea.

(1) Critical to reduce economic strength of Britain before a war.

(i) To arouse the feeling of unity in Continental Europe against island of Britain.

(ii) To emerge as undisputed leader of Continental Europe.

(iv) To divert some of British ^{trade to} ~~trade to~~ France to strengthen France's economy.

Why it concurred strategy.

(i) Turned European leaders against France due to interference by Napoleon.

(ii) Helped Britain forge alliances with powers like Russian (zar) empire.

(iii) It concurred as even under blockade Britain had economic power of colonies.

(14) Continental Europe itself depended on Britain for goods like machine tools.

141 British navy was far superior to implement
Consequences Blockade.

→ defeat of Napoleon by Britain and
its allies at Waterloo

→ turning tide against Napoleon in continental
Europe

→ Grave harm to French economy due to
blockade enforcement steps.

Hence the strategy of blockade
battened on Napoleon and led to his
ultimate demise from leadership of
France and Europe.

15.

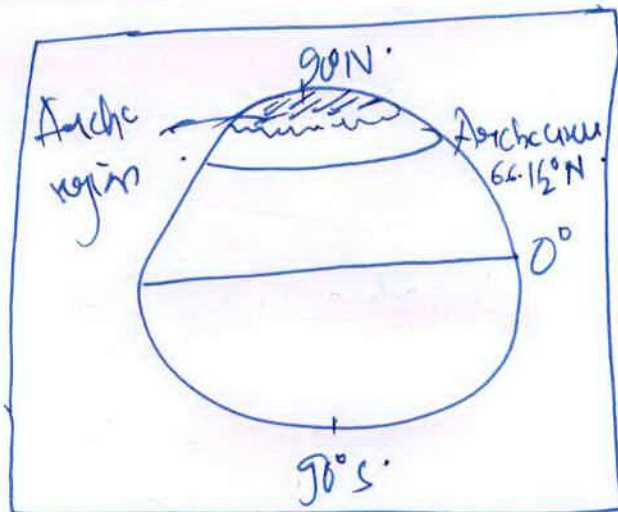
आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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The arctic region refers to northernmost polar region of the Earth.



Arctic Paradox:

Is the unexpected cooling and seize of ice shelf being witnessed in parts of Arctic against the trends of global warming and melting glaciers.

Spatial distribution of mineral and energy sources

(i) Oil and gas sources have been found in areas like off the ~~coast~~ coast of Kamchatka plateau, Russia.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(ii) Methane hydrates found as a source of methane energy source.

(iii) Trace minerals like chromium,

molybdenum found in central Arctic Ocean.

(iv) Some deposits of rare earth metals have been found off the coast of Svalbard Island.

(v) Northwest Passage as new route for east west connectivity.

Understanding the strategic importance India
and other countries have taken steps regarding
Arctic.

(i) Hamdard station by India in the Arctic
ocean.

(ii) ONGC Videsh Ltd (OVL): doing exploratory
prospects for oil and gas in the region.

(iii) India observer ~~member~~ member of
Arctic Council.

(iv) China has declared Arctic Polar policy:

Hence the region of Earth has great
significance both in terms of mineral and climatic
influence of the region on the world.

16.

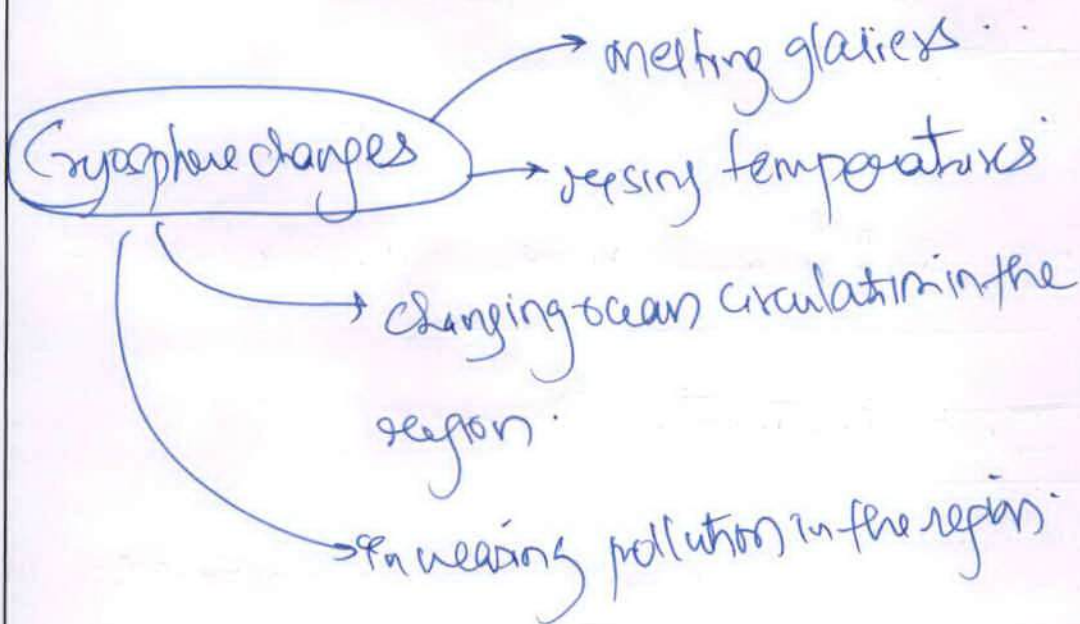
क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Cryosphere refers to regions of the world which are at a very low temperature compared to the rest of the planet.
Ex. Polar regions, Himalaya, Tibet



Impact on ecosystem

(1) Speeds up global warming: melting glaciers → reducing albedo of Earth → more heat trapped.

(ii) Changing salinity and temperature of oceans .

Impacts corals, creates dead zones in oceans etc.

(iii) Impact on formation of pressure belts - hence

Change in seasons

(iv) Critical wildlife like Polar bear, penguins .

(v) Permafrost melting may further release
greenhouse gases .

(vi) Increased frequency of extreme climate phenomena .

Impact on People .

(i) Melting glaciers → reduced water in rivers .

Ex. Ganga, Himalayan rivers etc .

(ii) Global warming : rise of heatwaves etc .

(iii) Increased pain of disasters : ex. floods

(iv) Permafrost melting : release of trapped
bacteria & other pathogens.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
गली लिखना
चाहिए
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Steps Required

→ Reduced Emission

x. increase Paris pledged goals.

→ artificial methods like

Stratospheric aerosol injection technique.

→ Adaptive steps : climate resistant crops,
drought crops.

→ Better study of cryosphere region to
evaluate a response ex. Serene Himalaya project.

The above enlisted steps can help
tackle the impending crisis prominently
due to changes in cryosphere region.

17.

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

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Recent incidents over last few years has brought

the attention to issues of urban flooding.

ex. Chennai floods, Mumbai floods etc.

Causes of urban floods.

→ Climate change → rise of
extreme climate phenomena

→ Encroachment takes up lands
which act as sink of water.

→ Concrete construction poor
drainage system.

Risk on urban ecosystem.

(i) Flooding: disrupts life like going to school,
work etc.

(ii) Loss of life to people specially weaker

sections like homeless.

(iii) Infrastructure damage to buildings, roads.

(iv) Spread of waterborne diseases like
Cholera etc.

(v) Disrupts economic activities (cities contribute
63% of GDP).

Critical Infrastructure. - refers to infrastructure

which is critical to smooth functioning of
modern society. ~~ex~~ banking, power grids etc.

Lesson from impact.

(i) Damage critical infrastructure like roads,
highways, ports.

(ii) Power supply has to be cut due to fear of
power faults.

(iii) Disruption in internet, power also impacts other services like banking, communication



The above steps will help reduce the impact of water floods and their frequency.

18.

रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। संविस्तार 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand which is a minor mineral under the MMDR Act 2015 is one of the most illegally mined mineral in India. The present demand of Sand in India is around 850m tonnes.

Importance of Sand.

Economic

(i) used in Construction Industry

(ii) used in other industries ex. Semiconductor Industry, glass.

(iii) It's another major source of revenue for state.

Environmental.

(i) Reverses natural recycling for groundwater table.

(ii) Maintains river bed stability.

(iii) Watercourses purified by sand trapping
bigger pollutant particles.

(iv) Habitat of many animals and their life cycle.
ex. hatching of eggs by Olive ridley turtle

Importance of Sustainable Sand mining.

(i) To counter illegal sand mining and associated
Sand mafias.

(ii) To ensure revenue realisation for states.

(iii) for groundwater replenishment.

Steps taken
in this regard.

→ Sustainable Sand mining
Guidelines by Moefcc.

→ guidelines on m-sand to

create sand from rock crushing

→ MoEF guidelines to counter illegal sand
mining.

→ Ban on sand mining in beaches under
ICRZ rules.

Further steps
required.

→ Satellite based monitoring to
counter illegal mining of sand.

→ Greater use of alternatives like
fly ash.

→ Use of imports to meet sand
requirement.

How steps can help implement sustainable
sand mining in 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 हार्शिस में
नहीं लिखना
होगा
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According to Census, 2011 31% of Indian Population lives in urban areas. This is expected to rise to 45% by 2035. This has raised concerns regarding unbalanced and unbridled growth of urban spaces in India.

Issues with urban growth

(i) Economic:

(a) lack of proper support infrastructure ex.

roads, urban mass transport.

(b) Overdependence on few urban centres: 63% GDP

by urban areas.

(ii) Environmental: (a) Disasters like urban flood etc.

(b) Issue of urban heat islands.

pollution (13 of 15 most polluted cities in India).

(iii) Social issues: Issues of urgent crisis.
→ unsafe places for women,
crimes against women.

(iv) Spatial imbalance: few large urban centres.
→ lack of cities and economic centres in states
like Bihar etc.

(v) Lack of living
facilities → short fall of 30000 houses.
→ 36% population lacks proper
sanitation facility.

Reforms in urban planning.

(i) Balanced Rural-urban integrated planning.
ex: PURA scheme, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Urban Mission

(ii) Utilising emerging technology: ex. Smart grid
for service delivery: Smart city mission

(iii) Urban infrastructure financing: use tools like REITs, Invits, municipal bonds to raise finance.

(iv) Strengthen urban local body to strength power and funds devolution.

(v) Innovative planning models like. Transit Oriented development.

(vi) Sustainable cities: Concept of urban forestry, sponge cities, Nagraj Van scheme.

(vii) Policies for green urban like upstart.

The above steps can help reform urban planning and help achieve the goal of Amrit Kaal over coming 25 years and achieve SDG goal.

20.

भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्रायः एक सीमित पश्चात्य 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 हॉमिण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminist movements are movements to
espouse rights and value for women in
Indian society.
ex. post independence. Anti liquor movement.
Natcharya movement against rape against
women.

How they lack inclusivity

(i) Limited to certain educated sections

ex. College going women.

(ii) influenced by western issues like vote etc.

but lack Indian issues.

(iii) Lack an Indian character to it and
Indian issues like high burden of ~~and~~
unpaid labour.

(iv) Limited to certain regions like South India.
(Kundankshree), Western India (SEWA).

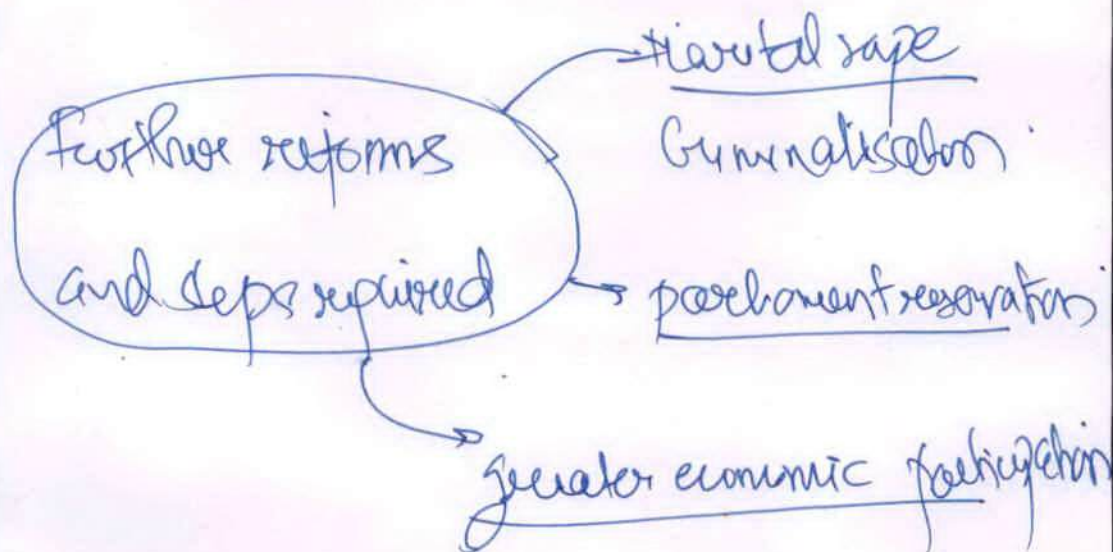
(v) Issues of gender rights among minority community
But they have shown some unique features
too:

(i) Increasing finance to women through SHGs.
ex- SHG Bank linkage program.

(ii) Fought for issues like harassment against women
at workplace - Drafting guidelines.

(iii) Achieved grassroot success like: 33%
representation reservation in local bodies
(actual representation for women at 43%).

(iv) India ahead of some western
countries in issues like maternity holiday
(24 weeks now), abortion right etc.



Above reforms can further strengthen
the position of women in society and achieve
the goal of Sabka Saath - Sabka Vikaas.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK