



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. : 0061537

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ABHISHEK MAJI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

JAIPUR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's 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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The regional music system in India has been a result of culmination of patronage of various dynasty rulers & movements of religious renaissance.

It is imbibed the cultural traditions of the region it has developed.

① Hindustani music has traditions of Classical gharanas based on patronage by royal kings.

② Carnatic music has borrowed heavily from Sangam literature.

① The Jatra music of West Bengal shows the Bengali culture, traditions & is synonymous with Durga Puja.

② The music of Vashnav saints of Assam depict the Vashnavite movement in the Assam {under Shankardev}

③ The music of Rajasthan shows the cultural bonhomie between

religious. eg- Mangiyars {Muslim
singer} patronised by Rajput
rulers till date.

④ The music of Maharashtra has
become synonymous with Marathi
pride. The Ganapati festival, lastm
dance & sensual Harani are accompanied
by musical flavour of region.

⑤ The regional music during theatre,
dances reflect the rich cultural
traditions of tribals especially
in North-East & tribals of Odisha
Chhattisgarh.

Thus, regional music has
always been an expression of
local cultural, language, dance,
customs.

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

The working class was much oppressed due to the mercantilist policies of Britishers which in turn forced the working class people to revolt against them.

- ① Discrimination against labourers,
→ poor wages, ~~low~~ long working hours,
no healthcare, exploitation.
- ② The target was the European companies but it was aimed towards British. e.g. Ahmedabad Mill strike.
- ③ Realisation that class struggle is an effective way against oppression
↳ ideals of Marx & Lenin → socialistic principles
- ④ Emergence of nationalist

industrialist post The Bengal partition (1905), strengthened the cause of workers. eg Bengal chambers in Kolkata.

Contribution to freedom struggle

- ① Forced the INC leaders to include their demands in policy-making.
- ② Influence in local elections especially in provincial legislatures.
- ③ Upliftment of class → strived for better wages, leaves, rest & achieved many of them. eg- in Ahmedabad, Mumbai
- ④ Hurdled India to adopt a socialistic model for struggle — many parties were born for the cause.

Thus, the class struggle of working class resulted in inclusion & protection of interests of workers through 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 हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Tilak, was a pillar ~~moderate~~ ^{extremist} ideology in the Congress. His policy & politics was Gandhi's built on it.

① Including the people in the national movement to make it a mass movement - eg - organising Ganga festival to combine people.

2 same approach of integrating people was adopted by Gandhi
Champaran Satyagrah - peasants
Ahmedabad Mill strike - workers

② The ^{salt} Satyagrah & inclusion of women in various Indian National Congress ranks can be inspired by Tilak's ideas

③ Tilak used extensively media { newspapers } to give voice to the freedom movement. { Maharashtra, Kesari }
↳ Gandhi through

Young Indians, Narayan spread the message of mass struggle.

- ④ Tilak believed in extensive ground work for opposing the British.

↳ Gandhiji touching entire nation, interacting with people & making the national struggle for all

- ⑤ Opposition to British policies { Simon Commission, Bengal partition }
- although the methods were different.
- | | | |
|----------|---|-------------------------|
| Tilak | → | aggression,
protests |
| Gandhiji | → | ahimsa,
non-violence |

Thus, Gandhiji derived a lot from Tilak's politics. to build an inclusive national struggle

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

World's oceans follow a patterns of waves, currents & winds that shape the global climate. Due to the increased disruption of climate change & global warming, the patterns are becoming unpredictable. { 'losing their memory' }

Oceans 'losing memory' & its consequences:

① Warming of oceans are affecting the development of low-pressure regions → disruption in monsoon in Indian subcontinent

② Change in frequency of winds due to rapid warming of landmass → change in weather patterns (local winds) like Western disturbance.

③ Change in temperature of oceans - alteration in ENSO { El-Nino Southern Oscillations } → Severe drought in Australia.

④ Damage to coral reefs → due to high ocean acidification → loss of reefs → damage to ocean ecosystem

⑤ Change in water currents → impact on warm & cold current dependent sea-ports { eg- Greenland, European ports }

⑥ Loss of biodiversity → Ocean species dependent on natural 'ocean' indicators disoriented → coming to beaches & dying.

⑦ Loss of livelihood of coastal communities → increasing vulnerability to sea-level rise.

Thus, human-induced warming has resulted in established weather 'patterns' disruption & is a perfect recipe for disasters on global scale.

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 - refers to the change in the nutrient balance of soil by natural farming. It has been seen as a conscious, environment-friendly & low footprint agriculture practice.

Benefits:-

- ① Helps in augmenting the major nutrients such as N, P, K. without the use of chemical fertilisers.
- ② ^{ZBNF} Zero Budget natural farming (helps) in increasing the microbe content through bio-mixer.
- ③ Doesn't alter the natural properties of the soil. {pristine form}.
- ④ Doesn't harm the natural ecosystem in contrast to chemical fertilisers leading to leaching, eutrophication.
- ⑤ low/no use of heavy machinery for cultivation → environment friendly & low carbon footprint agriculture.
- ⑥ Suitable for far-flung, remote & areas with no electricity.

low rainfall.

Concerns:

- ① Not suitable for high yielding cash crops like paddy, sugarcane.
- ② Doesn't make the crop resistant to attack by invasive species.
- ③ Less scientific way, as no guaranteed increase in productivity, no prior study of soil composition.
- ④ Needs training & several crop cycles to get results.

It shall be practised in areas suitable & where fragile ecosystem demands to conserve soil fertility at all costs.

6.

यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Hybrid power plants - refers to those power generation units which have a mix of renewable & non-renewable sources as their ^(RE) energy inputs.

Advantages:

- ① Reduction in import bill ($> 60\%$ India's power generation fuelled by coal).
- ② 4th highest renewable energy producer in World (India) - high potential still untapped.
- ③ No need for separate evacuation networks {sub-stations, transmission lines} for Renewable & non-renewable ^(RE) plants.
- ④ Economically feasible in remote areas {solar + wind in desert areas} where conventional power plants are too costly.
- ⑤ Reduction in wastage {ATC losses}, better energy utilisation & to reach 500 GW generation capacity of RE by 2030.

Challenges:

- ① All sources of energy {RE & conventional} are generated at different efficiencies, thus coupling them would be a huge challenge.
- ② Lack of technological innovations in low cost hybrid plants.
- ③ Tariff pricing for mixed sources of generation would be a challenge.
Electricity - state subject.
- ④ Last-mile connectivity especially in rural areas, would need huge effort.
- ⑤ Safety, reliability & environment impact assessment of hybrid power plants would be difficult to gauge.
EIA

India needs to adopt the best practices through its energy partnership with nations {USA, Germany}.

Pilot plants & analysis by EIA are needed before becoming main stream power plants.

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 lines of magnetic ~~in~~ influences that protect the earth from solar / cosmic radiation



Formation: ① Due to earth's magnetic field {owing to magnetic core of earth} - Nickel & Ferrous metals

- ② Reversal of magnetic fields periodically {in million of years}
- ③ Presence of ions in the layers of atmosphere (ionosphere).

Crewing focus

① With increasing dependence on space technology (satellites), disruptions have a high cost.

② effect of solar / cosmic radiation penetrating earth surface → damaging effect on flora & fauna.

③ South Atlantic Anomaly - Due to the region, where the belts are very close {200km} from earth surface.

→ disruptions in satellite
(needs to be switched off)
→ problems in communication & navigation.
→ health effects due to increased levels of radiation (cancer)

Thus, it is a less and understood phenomenon & deep scientific study & historical data gathering is needed to make our satellite systems & earth networks radiation-proof

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 इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Marital rape - Refers to attempt / performing sexual intercourse with married spouse, without his / her consent.

It is a western civilization originated concept, that is increasingly finding resonance in India { especially in urban areas.

Arguments against criminalisation:

- ① Indian society marriage as a sacred relationship spanning even birth { induct } thus bringing criminal nature would be against our etor.
- ② It will result in more divorce, reduction in married life, due to conflicts between husband & wife, as evident in western sphere.
- ③ The laws will be unscrupulously used; especially by urban - elitist women to force huge settlements from husband & in-laws. eg- cases of misuse of anti-dowry laws.
- ④ Burden on judiciary will increase, as further,

the process to prove innocence & guilty will take years.

⑤ Separation & conflict between parents will result in juvenile delinquency.

⑥ Since adultery has been decriminalised, more sexually incompatible partner may seek solace outside marriage.

Arguments for:

- ① Women empowerment, silent pandemic as increasing crimes against women, during pandemic.
- ② Prevent women from being used as sex objects or machines for child delivery.
- ③ Deterrence of marital rape may lead to more responsible spouses.
- ④ Decrease in instances of drunk-beating & violence against women.

Rather than blindly adopted marital rape, more focus shall be on reform of existing criminal laws to improve deterrence. The sanctity of marriage shall be well balanced with individual rights, that can be achieved by educational, health & economic empowerment.

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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Care economy - refers to the goods & services being produced to cater to the needs of those, who require support & assistance {oldage, children}.

Challenges:

- ① Due to increase in feminization of workforce, more women finding it difficult to juggle work & family.
- ② Rising population of oldage people (8.1% → 2011 to ~20% in 2050 - projected).
- ③ Nuclear families, low availability of qualified nannies.
- ④ Lack of availability of old-age homes & lack of affordability & quality in them.
- ⑤ Increasing income inequality making it difficult for poor, isolated & marginalized people to access the care.

Steps taken:

- ① Social security schemes like Atal Pension Yojana, PM-Kisan Mandhan Yojna etc. for financial support to old age people.
- ② Portals like SACRED by Ministry of Social Justice & empowerment for re-employment of senior citizen.
- ③ Promoting startups in geriatric care devices & boom in silver economy.
- ④ Helpline for old age people - 14567.
- ⑤ Assistance in purchase of hearing aids, walking aids by government.
- ⑥ Maternity leave & benefits for working mother.
- ⑦ Flexibles in workplaces to better juggle with work & family responsibility.

The old age people, if tapped correctly & given access to healthcare & support, can help spur the engine of inclusive growth & development for all.

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)

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Learning poverty - Refers to the disruptions in the knowledge education being imparted to the students in schools, colleges etc. The year of schooling that has been lost is bound to have long-term implications.

Challenges:

- ① The increasing digital divide; only 1 in 4 people have access to resources.
- ② Poor adaptability to online medium of teachers & students → need to change pedagogy.
- ③ Lack of internet / slow internet / electricity & mobile (smartphone) access.
- ④ Closing down of vocational centres, now rendering thousands skill-less & unemployable.
- ⑤ Lack of socialization → difficulty in learning social values & integration in society (by children).

Way Ahead:

- ① Shift in teaching pedagogies suitable to online/digital platforms.
- ② Providing digital tablets/devices to students in rural areas (those in need)
- ③ Improving access to internet, electricity & other utilities.
- ④ Invest in research & development to evolve pandemic-resilient infrastructure.
- ⑤ Use of Artificial intelligence to explore ways of improvement.

eg- IIT-Kharagpur + Amazon Web Services (AWS) have developed NAIIP { National AI Resource Platform } to track eye-movements to better learning.

The restarting of economy, led by scientific interventions, ed-tech sector & restarting skill centres would help India to deal with the scourge of "learning poverty".

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

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Mural traditions refers to the art of painting on the surfaces of home, temples, public spaces, using naturally derived items.

Evolution:

- ① Temple worship since ages have evidences of mural paintings on roof, wall & floor.
- ② The courts of Kings gave patronage to artistic paintings of nature.
- ③ The Farmers after harvest pay tribute to the nature using mural since ages {thanksgiving for harvest}.
- ④ The cave architecture in Badami ~~the~~ caves etc. depict the mural traditions & paintings.
- ⑤ Megalithic culture in south India → some evidences of mural markings on graves.

Significant characteristics:

- ① way to invoke gods for bountiful harvest. eg- Onam, Mahar Willaku Pongal & all have elaborate mural paintings in home, office, streets
- ② Ingrained on the dance forms of South India. extensive face paints used in Kathakali.
- ③ Evolved the theatre & puppetry art, where mural paintings effects are visible.
- ④ Influenced the temple decoration in ancient times & still today.

Hence, mural traditions have evolved in a continuous tradition that exists even to day, influencing the culture, dance, drama & festivals of South India.

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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)

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Indian nationalism that evolved majorly in late 19th century had a lot to owe to the British / colonial modernism:

- ① Spirit of liberalism & freedom of rights → spurred socio-religious reform movements → Nationalism
- ② Integration of the country, though to serve colonial interests → Integration of India { by rail, telegraph, postal, courts, army }
- ③ The English-educated intelligentsia spearheaded the movement of illis in the society → to make pride in Indian culture → Raja Ram Mohan Roy → synthesis of Vedanta + Christianity

④ The spirit of debate & discussion seen from Westminster parliamentary democracy

↳ moderate ideology → prayers, petitions & protests

⑤ The English moderates gave birth to economists → Dadabhai Naoroji → documented uneconomic drain by British → sense of national loss { Poverty & Unbritish India }

⑥ The working class got more organised in their struggle inspired by the ideals of socialism, liberalism

⑦ Women educated by British Empire took charge of women reforms eg. Kadambini Ganguly, Sarojini Naidu

→ ~~the~~ Colonial modernism spurred the identity of India as a nation & helped to boost nationalism

However, it was not all due to British:

① Constant exploitation by Britishers
→ mercantilism → destroyed
handicrafts → resentment among masses

② exploitation of peasantry →
agrarian distress → peasant struggle

③ 1857 war of Independence →
sowed the seeds of National &
freedom struggle → showed Britishers
are not invincible.

④ Nationalism in India was also
inspired by Russian Revolution,
ideals of American & French
Revolution: { socialism, democracy,
equality, fraternity }

⑤ Thus British imperialism played
only a part in driving Indian nationalism
which was spurred by the exploiter
the & colonialist ideals of Britishers

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

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Environmentalism refers to the agitations / protests for securing the degradation of environment & conserve it against development activities.

① Narmada Bachao - modha Patkar organised people of Narmada Basin { mainly tribals } to agitate against habitat loss of animals (large submergence) & livelihood loss.

② Tehri Dam - movement against construction due to suspicions of earthquake due to induced reservoir.

③ Chipko Movement & Apiko movement - mass mobilisation of women to prevent cutting

of trees

④ Damodar Valley movement - to
protest against the degrading environ-
ment & floods every year.

⑤ Against mining in Niyamgarh
Hills - movement resulted in
NAT cancelling POCSO lease.

Features:

① Driven by cultural values that
protect nature as god (tribals
of Odisha, Chhattisgarh)

② Facing the scars of mining
loss due to environmental
damage

③ Not respecting the rights of
local people over environment eg-
leftwing extremism - Jail, Jaiel,

Jamner
④ Poor quality of air & water -
led to urban movements.

NCT banned > 10 year
diesel vehicles.

5. Exploitation of natural resource - bypass of Forest Rights Act, 2006 & LARR Act, 2013
- many env. movements to
agitate

Way Forward

Thus, people are becoming more aware of environmental destructions. They have emerged as important stakeholders.

Environmental Impact Assessment

(EIA) & Environmental Jurisprudence through NCT, are a beginning to promote environmentalism.

However, development & security of nation shall be balanced & environmental effects mitigated to act as engine of sustainable dev & fulfill SDGs

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

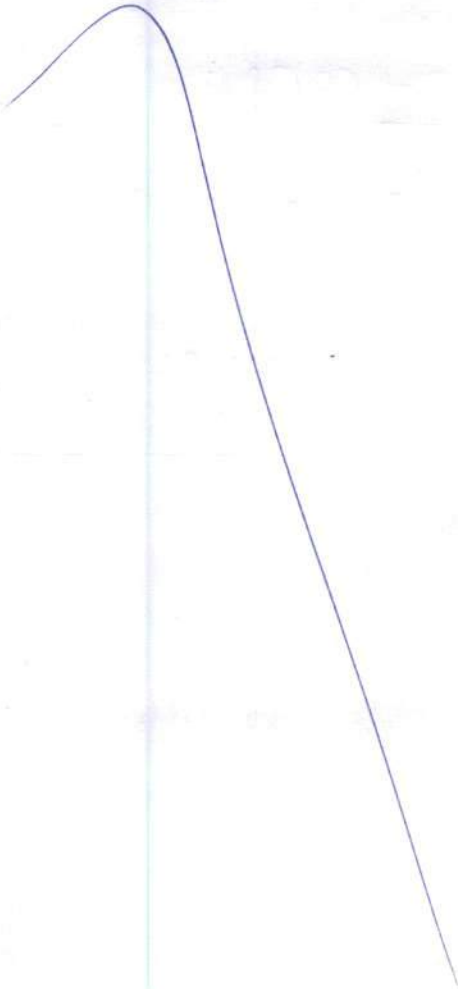
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→ Napoleon after declaring himself 'Emperor of France' in 1804, set out to subjugate other European countries. Continental blockade of Britain was one of these strategies. However, it wasn't successful.

- ① Discovery of sea routes as alternate to land routes way back in 1492 (America) & 1498 (India).
- ② Huge & war-hardened naval powers of Britain.
- ③ More experienced war-general & leaders in the British fleet.
- ④ Support of crown & { which was a parliamentary democracy } while Napoleon → monarch republic.

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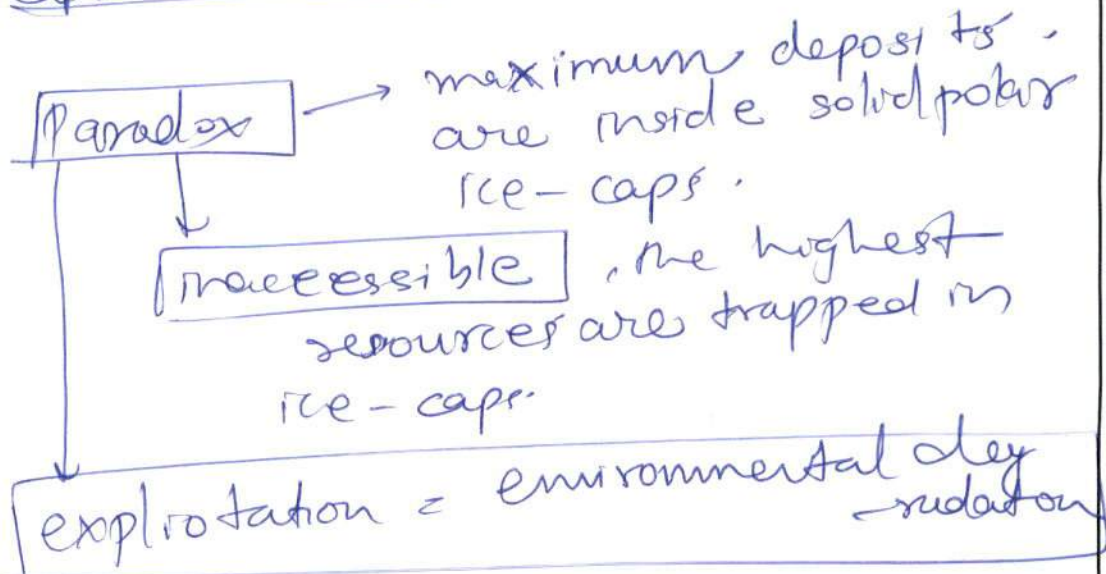
आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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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Deep distribution inside polar ice-caps → oil & gas deposits



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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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cryosphere - refers to the permanently frozen areas of Arctic, Antarctica, Greenland & other islands existing on earth surface.

Impacts due to cryosphere changes

① Melting ice caps → Decreased Solar reflectance → positive feedback mechanism → temperature rise (global warming).

② Sea-level rise → Threats to submergence of coastal cities.
eg- ~~Kolkata~~ Kolkata, Mumbai

③ Melting of permafrost → release of millions of years old bacteria → may lead to pandemic & health emergencies.

④ Increasing water level leading to slowing of earth's rotation on its axis → disruptions in trade winds, weather patterns.

⑤ Melting cryosphere, will uncover more minerals. & oil & gas hydrocarbons → more easy to exploit resources → further deterioration.

⑥ effects on ecosystem → biodiversity loss { especially in estuaries, mangroves, coastal wetlands }

⑦ loss of livelihood of coastal communities → disruptions in fishing, port usage, warming of sea etc.

Measures to tackle threat:

① Adhering to Paris principles & taking more serious commitment to limit warming of temperature $\leq 1.5^\circ\text{C}$.

② Protection of coastal communities by building more resilience → due

to rising sea levels & impact on livelihoods.

③ Restriction of exploration of resources & honouring the Antarctic & Arctic treaty.

④ Increase in information, education & communication of common people to turn the issue into a mass movement.

⑤ Relocation, ex-situ conservation of species facing extinction or stress due to loss of habitat.

⑥ Increase Research & development for possible vaccine against microbes that are being released.

⑦ Develop alternative carbon sinks to reduce the impact of greenhouse changes.

Thus it has far reaching effects & commitment of nations, governments, people, civil society & private sector is needed to overcome the challenges.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urban flooding refers to the increase in water level in cities for prolonged period of time, resulting in disruption of life & services.

The recent instances of flooding in Chennai & parts of Mumbai exacerbate the problem.

Risks due to urban flooding :

- ① Inundation of utility lines such as underground electricity cables, water lines, making them unusable.
- ② loss of electricity {submergence of poles & sub-stations} leads to power loss to critical infrastructure {banks, offices, computer centres, police stations, emergency room etc.}
- ③ Prolonged water levels will lead to increase in infectious diseases epidemics.
→ Huge stress on health infrastructure.
- ④ waste generated & siltation due to flood cuts-off access to critical

areas → railway stations, airports, sea ports.

⑤ Security issues, as inability of police to reach to calls of law & order disturbances.

⑥ Increasing people living in flats & tall towers makes them more prone to floods → weak soil → structural failure

⑦ Embankments created for diversion of drinking water may fail, causing huge loss of life. eg - Kota Barrage near Kota, Rajasthan.

⑧ Flooding will put at risk the marginalised communities living in slums, low-lying areas, elderly, disabled → limited capacity of administration to get them out.

The recurring urban floods in India need reforms in urban planning & capacity building.

① Early warning system & dissemination of flood alert to local administration, residents & relief forces.

② Adhering to National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) guidelines.

③ Safety drills for preparedness & early recovery.

④ Desiltation, dredging of urban channels prior to monsoon.

⑤ Protection of urban mess, coastal zone management program (CZMP) for better response in urban flooding.

⑥ Flood proofing of structure, shelter, coordination with NDRF & SDRF.

All these measures of preparedness, mitigation can help reduce the impact of urban floods on critical infra & minimise the disruptions in life.

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18.

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

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

15

Sand is the second most mined natural resource {after water} on this planet. It has multiple effects contributing to Economic development & ecosystem conservation.

Economic development

- Construction industry - core building material for mortar, concrete for basic masonry work. critical for infrastructure industry
- Roads - important constituent of flexible & rigid pavements. multiplier effect.
- Mechanical industry - to arrest friction, fill gaps & absorb vibration in machine.
- For building earthquake-resistant structures to provide flexibility to them.

→ Dredged sand to make artificial islands, reclaiming land } eg- Navi Mumbai }
from sea

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिद में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ecosystem Services

- Sand brought by rivers → alluvium → fertile lands { eg- Ganga-Yamuna doabs }
- Protection of mangroves, wetlands (give area surface to bind the roots in water)
- Mud-flats → estuaries → home to several species. eg- Royal Bengal tiger in Sunderbans.
- Protect the river banks & buffer to population { floodplain }
protect against floods

Sustainable sand mining

↳ Challenges & importance

- ① Minor mineral → state control - poor
● Implementation of laws.
- ② Huge source of revenue for governments. eg- UP loses nearly 75% revenue to illegal mining.

③ Sustainable sand mining →
protection of floodplains to protect
~~against~~ population against flash flood,
eg - NGT ban on activities on Yamun
floodplains.

④ Environmental impact due to habitat
loss → eg - river dolphins unable to
meet & breed. → need sustainable
mining

⑤ To create law & order harmony.
Illegal mining → criminalisation
→ unholy nexus between mafia,
+ politician + police

⑥ Sustainable mining will ensure
that price fluctuations are kept
in check → crucial for infra industry

Thus, sand mining if done in a sustainable
way can help protect ecosystem & development,
but if neglected will create social-economic
problems & widescale devastation of
ecosystem.

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

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Urbanisation can be defined as a marked shift of population from rural to urban areas. The decade of 2001-2011 has seen rapid urbanisation in India {31% urban population}.

Challenges: Growing, rapid, unbalanced & uncontrolled urbanisation has brought the following issues.

- ① Poor planning & no zoning of urban areas has led to haphazard growth of cities.
- ② Peri-urbanisation: The planned cities are too transforming into chaotic landscapes due to mass development of nearby towns {uncontrolled}.
- ③ Pressure on drinking water, sanitation services, energy security due to rise & rapid population growth.
- ④ Issues of safety & security, due to increase in unplanned slum areas.

⑤ Issue of pressure on public transport (eg- local trains in Mumbai), overcrowding & accidents.

⑥ Lack of employment opportunities for all → frustration → crimes have increased.

⑦ Pockets of developed regions → certain areas are well-gated, where rich live & rest are forced to live in unplanned & inadequate housing.

⑧ Pressure on environmental resources, increase in man-animal conflict, habitat loss & biodiversity loss due to urbanisation.

Reforms needed:

① 25-yr & 50-year master plans are needed to have an inclusive & planned development.

② Strict compliance to building bye-laws & penalisation of defaulters.

③ The option of employment schemes like MGNREGA can be explored in urban areas.

④ Augmenting public transportation by using CNG, hybrid & electric buses, trains, pods.

⑤ Planning of water, electricity & other amenities in advance before

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expansion of new areas.

- ⑥ Raising property tax, proper mapping of properties & monitoring of facilities.
- ⑦ Increasing resources of urban local bodies (ULBs) by municipal bonds, parking fees, toll etc.
- ⑧ Grievance redressal mechanism to be strengthened to make governance citizen - centric.

Way forward:

- ① Implementing 74th constitutional (CAA) amendment ^{act} in true letter & spirit.
 - ② Extension of Metropolitan area {MBA} ^{74th CAA to} - by XaXa committee.
 - ③ Hazard mapping of vulnerable areas for disaster relief.
 - ④ Development of Low Income Group (LIG) housing in lieu of slum hous in PMAY(U).
 - ⑤ Increase R&D expenditure for transportation.
- The urbanisation, if coordinated & planned, manner holds the key to growth story of 5 trillion \$ economy & inclusive development.

20.

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

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

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A. Feminist movements in India refer to the various socio-religious reform movements starting from late 18th century and continuing till today.

The Western upper-class mentality:

- ① The movements in early 19th century & late 18th century focussed mainly on education of women, which was accessible & affordable for upper class.
- ② Focus more on household qualities rather than fighting the social ills, influenced by western thoughts.
- ③ Limited involvement in politics, not until the mass movements in Gandhi era.
- ④ Led by elitist-educated females. eg- Annie Besant, Sarla Debi Chaudhroni, western missionary nuns & wives of industrialists of Bombay, Kolkata.
- ⑤ Lacked inclusivity, as often limited to

urban areas, rarely venturing into the rural women's' issues sphere.

Degree of Inclusivity:

- ① The socio-religious reform movements like abolition of sati {by Raja Ram Mohan Roy}, widow remarriage {by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar} cut across regions & to some level penetrated rural areas.
- ② The later movements demanded for voting rights for all women {by Gov. of India Act, 1935 - still limited franchise}.
- ③ Equal participation of women in mass satyagraha, picketing of shops etc. from rural & poor areas. → political empowerment
- ④ Feminisation of agriculture → demands for inclusion for rural women in development process → spurred by Gandhian vision of village democracy.
- ⑤ The rise of co-operatives, samitis in rural

areas & panchayats {local self-governance} expanded the scope of women's movements.

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Current Scenario :

- ① Highly concentrated feminist movements in metros - Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata.
- ② led by urban elite philosophers, journalists, even actresses etc.
- ③ lack of inclusion / penetration of such organisation in ~~urban~~ ^{rural} areas.
- ④ Talk, hue & cry on superficial issues rather than striking at core of problem.
- ⑤ Demand for better toilets, but not for action against rural physical violence.

Changes → The rural women are slowly transforming the historical elitist movement into ~~an~~ a local female-led movement. The emergence of self-help groups, co-operatives & rural panchayats & raj executives are including in a new era of development.

The reforms shall be from within, then only the feminist movements can reach their goals.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK