



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 करें।

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. : 0014634

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aaditya Sharma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27.8.22

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

केंद्र
Centre

Chandigarh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

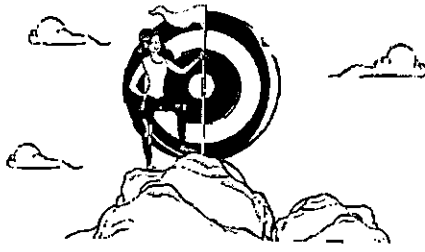
27/08/2022

	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, अंभद्र 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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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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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 मिलेगा।

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

India is a land of great cultural diversity with traditions extending to thousands of years. As such a rich conglomeration of Ideas, thoughts, religions led to development of different regional music.

Cultural traditions from various region of India and reflection in regional music

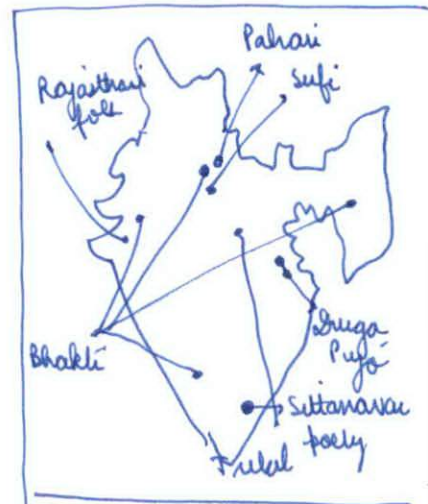


Fig. 1 Cultural traditions and regional music

① Bhakti → The Bhakti tradition

of coming together in devotion (Satsang) led to development of Bhajans and Kirtan.

② The Mughal and Persian influence and their traditions like Sufism helped establish

the Sufi brand of music Ex. Qawalli

③ Pahari → Patronage by kings like Sansar Chand of Kangra helped establish music like Pahari / Kangri.

④ Bengali culture, The devotion like Gurgo Puja in Bengal have helped in development of the Bengali school of music.

⑤ Itharana tradition of Rajasthan → The Itharana tradition of Rajasthan helped in development of various schools of music like Mewati, Taipur etc which even have international acclaim.

⑥ Tribal music

⑦ Sittanavar poetry → Dravidian school of music
Hence, India must strive to conserve the rich cultural diversity (Art 29, 30, 31) and promote regional music for international tourism and fulfilling our fundamental duty of cultural harmony.

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

India's freedom struggle began on an elitist phase but via efforts of individuals like Gandhiji and various socialists, shaped a struggle from the working class.

Emergence of working class movement →

① Efforts of Home Rule movement and Non-Cooperation movement →

↳ Working class left their plush government jobs and participated in NCM, creating the first large-scale pan-India movement

② Formation of Trade Union Congress (TUC) →

In the 1920s, TUC was formed which helped in widespread dissemination of social ideas and spurred the working class

in freedom struggle .

③ All India Kisan Sabha (A.K.S) → farmers join the movement gave greater impetus for working class to start the movement .

④ Swadeshi Movement → working class left job and started business

Swadeshi
store
company
of
V.O. Billa

Drainage

- Belated apprehension
- Crankdown
- No full participation
- No rights achieved
- Socialism not fully developed
- No alternative to work once left job
- Lack of education and skill once left government

Hence, the ideal of freedom would not have been possible without wide ranging participation of the working class .

It helped in the 'political swaraj' develop into 'individual economic swaraj' .

3.

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

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

10

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

Gandhian politics of mass involvement helped propel the freedom movement from the handful people to a cause common for all. But the seeds of this approach were planted by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Gandhian politics as continuation of Tilak's politics

Tilak's politics → Gandhian politics

① Involvement of people in mass movement → Tilak started the Swadeshi movement on a large scale even at the cost of a split in the Congress.

Gandhian movement always involved masses and he started a movement only when the masses were ready

1929 NCM, CDM

② Usage of popular symbols → Tilak used symbols like Hindu festivals and traditions eg Ganesh Chaturthi.

③ Tilak stood for swaraj
eg All India Home Rule Movement
'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it'

④ Accommodation → Tilak buried the hatchet with Congress and Muslim League for wider political benefit.

⑤ Socialism → ~~to~~ Tilak espoused socialism for widespread development

Hence, Gandhian politics would have been impossible but for the base built by Tilak.

Gandhiji used symbols like salt, khadi, Khilafat movement, manual labour to make the movement seem relatable to the masses.

Gandhi was a staunch supporter of swaraj and did not stop till it was attained.

Gandhi did so too with the Swargists for broader political unity.

Gandhiji was always caring for the needy and wanted a socialist Raj.

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 शीट पर नहीं लिखना चाहिए
 Candidates must not write on this margin

Global warming is nearing the mark of $>2^{\circ}\text{C}$ from pre-industrial levels as per the COP 26 of the UNFCCC.

One of its major ramifications are on the Oceans, which are losing their 'memory' $\Rightarrow$

① The Atlantic current is changing its

circulation,
 leading to
 shift in

AMOC $\rightarrow$

Atlantic Meridional

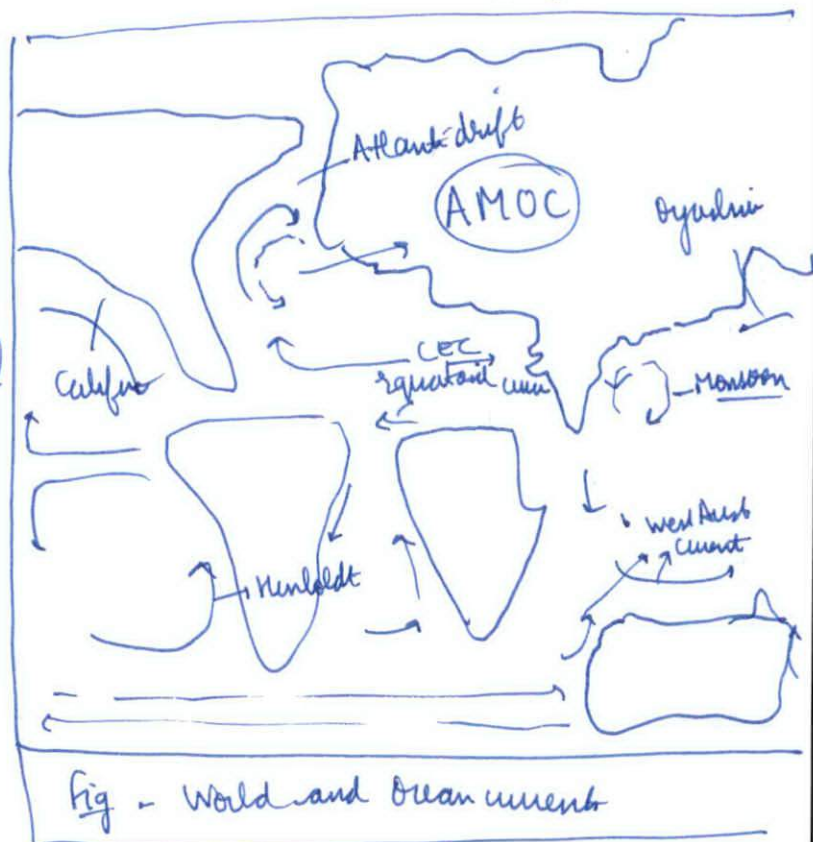
Overturing

Circulation

which is one
 of the climate

'tippling'

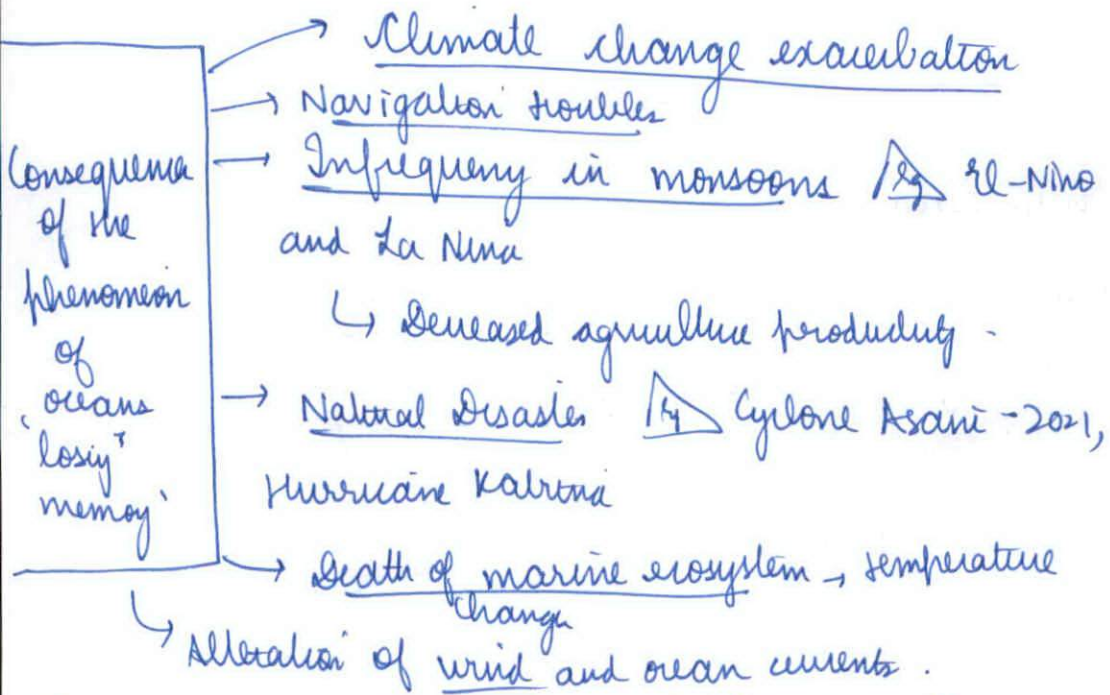
points



② Excessive and infrequent 'El Niño' and 'La-Niña' effect due to variation in ocean currents.

③ Warming of oceans via shift in ocean water mixing → eutrophication, marine migration.
Temp difference → Pressure difference

④ Presence of islands of waste, change in speed of currents



The world must strive to fulfill their Paris Climate targets and India must fulfill its 'Panchamruta' to help prevent the biodiversity and climate 'hotspots' from toppling and lead to a sustainable earth.

5.

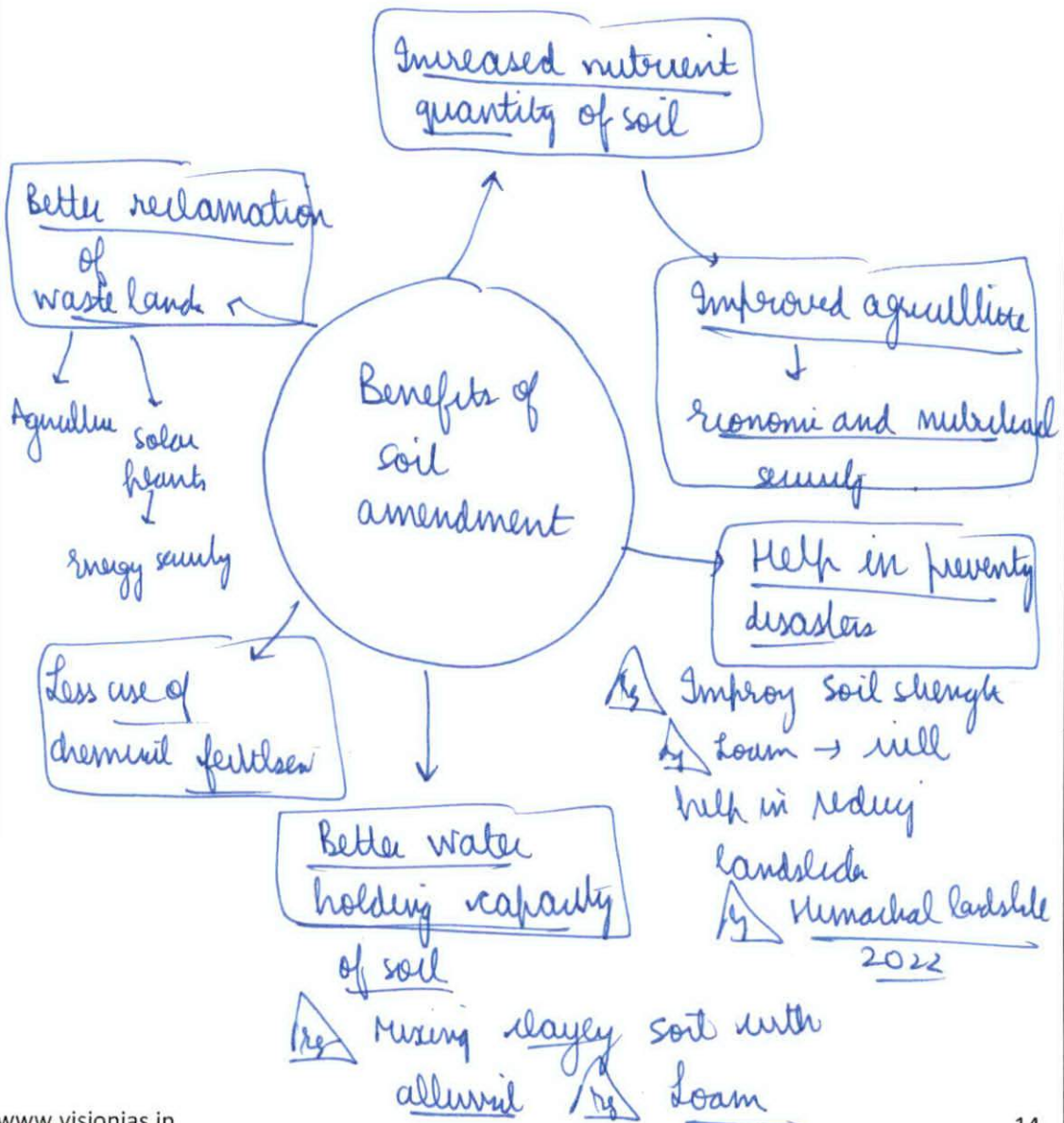
मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Soil amendment refers to change in soil characteristics → type, nutrients, water amount via natural or anthropometric means for increased economic, agricultural or residential gain.



Soil amendment can hence play a role

- in
- ↳ Economic security
 - ↳ Nutritional security
 - ↳ Energy security
 - ↳ Disaster Management.

Concerns associated with soil amendment →

- ① Can lead to development of invasive species via changed nutrient profile of soil.
 - ② ethical considerations → Done anthropometrically, so can have unthought of consequences in the long run.
 - ③ Soil amendment leading to fragility of top layer of soil → increased runoff, landslides.
 - ④ Improper percolation to groundwater → reduced aquifer recharge
 - ⑤ Extension of desertification and waste lands.
- The key is to start amendment on small tracts, observing their benefits and then expansion on wide scale. Linkage with schemes like Soil Health Card, can help in better implementation.

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

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

Hybrid power plants refer to plants wherein both fossil fuels and renewable energy sources grow side by side.

Why boom in hybrid power plants =)

- ① Inability to fully shift to renewable energy plants.
- ② Lack of adequate technology to install renewable energy immediately.
- ③ India still uses ~*60% of fossil fuel powered plants hence it will be a while before it can fully embrace renewables.

ADVANTAGES of hybrid power plants =)

- ① Not Carbon Zero → The emissions from thermal plants can be neutralised by the other renewable half.

② Gradual embracement of renewable → These will give both time and space to industries along with collection of resources for shift.

eg. Rapid shift to organic ⇒ crisis in Sri Lanka farmy

③ Development of better technology

④ Maintenance of energy security

⑤ Reduction in imports → reduced fiscal deficit

⑥ Reduced emissions to the tune of 50 billion tonnes

Challenges
of
rapid
Power
Plants

→ Emission → Even though reduced, there still is half-portion of emission

→ Complacency → can breed complacency for a rapid shift

→ More eye wash → The energy would be generated via fossil fuels but solar and other renewables just showcased

↳ Carbon credit market not yet developed

The key is to move from 'Megawatts' to

Gigawatts' and usher in the era of

renewables for halting climate change,

under macroeconomic stability and fulfilling our

'Panchamrita' of Net Carbon Zero by 2070.

7.

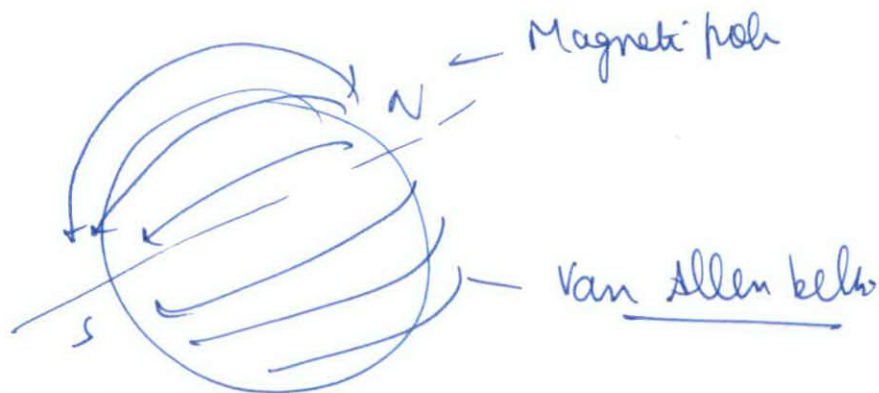
वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

Van Allen Radiation Belts are magnetic belts that surround the earth due to presence of earth's magnetic North and South Pole

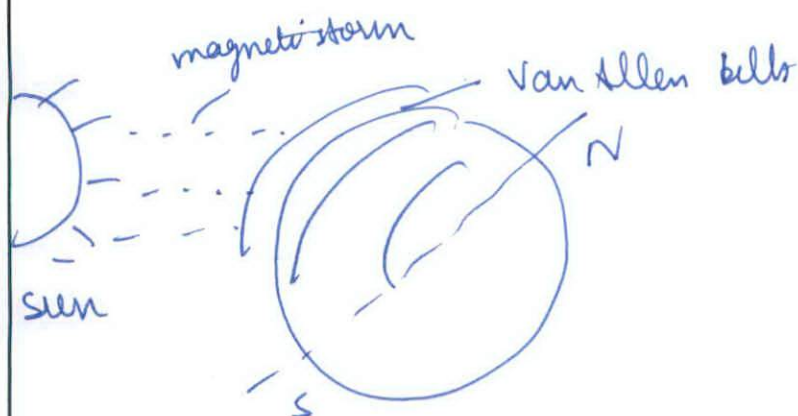


FORMATION

- They are formed due to interaction of the magnetic and electric fields surrounding the earth.
- These are due to collision of earth's magnetic field with various magnetic particles from the solar system  Sun.

GROWING FOCUS on study =)

- ① Van Allen belts are effective for
understand SOLAR STORMS.



- ② These belts help us to understand the location
of storms and how to prevent them, along
with protection from harmful EM waves
- ③ These help in prevention of disruption
of communications via magnetic rays of sun
- ④ Better understanding of communication satellites.

Hence, there must be investigated further for
technological advancement of mankind.

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

Marital rape refers to non-consensual coitus or relations of a husband with his wife who is greater than 15 years of age.

Why marital rape should be criminalised =

- ① Consent → Without consent, any sexual act is liable to be criminalised, no matter the relation.
- ② Giving women choice → Women are often married against their will and this criminalisation will give them a choice for divorce.
- ③ Childbirth → Often times women are not ready for conception, but due to family pressure, they are bound to do so without their consent.

④ giving women power and autonomy → It has been found in nations with criminalisation of marital rape that the women have higher say in household matters → better household economy.

⑤ Demand for male child → Consentive abortion or repeated childbirth for male child are often without female's consent → skewed sex ratio.

Ability to
be
misused

→ Used as blackmail if marriage not working out.

→ May be used for extortion of money from husband as difficult to verify consent.

The age of marital rape be increased to 18 and Marital rape should certainly be criminalised but the court should pronounce the verdict based on adequate evidence.

This will help secure women safety and help fulfill our SDG 5 for women.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Care economy refers to a socialistic brand of economy with focus of elderly, (silver economy) women and children for their effective participation in future economic prosperity.

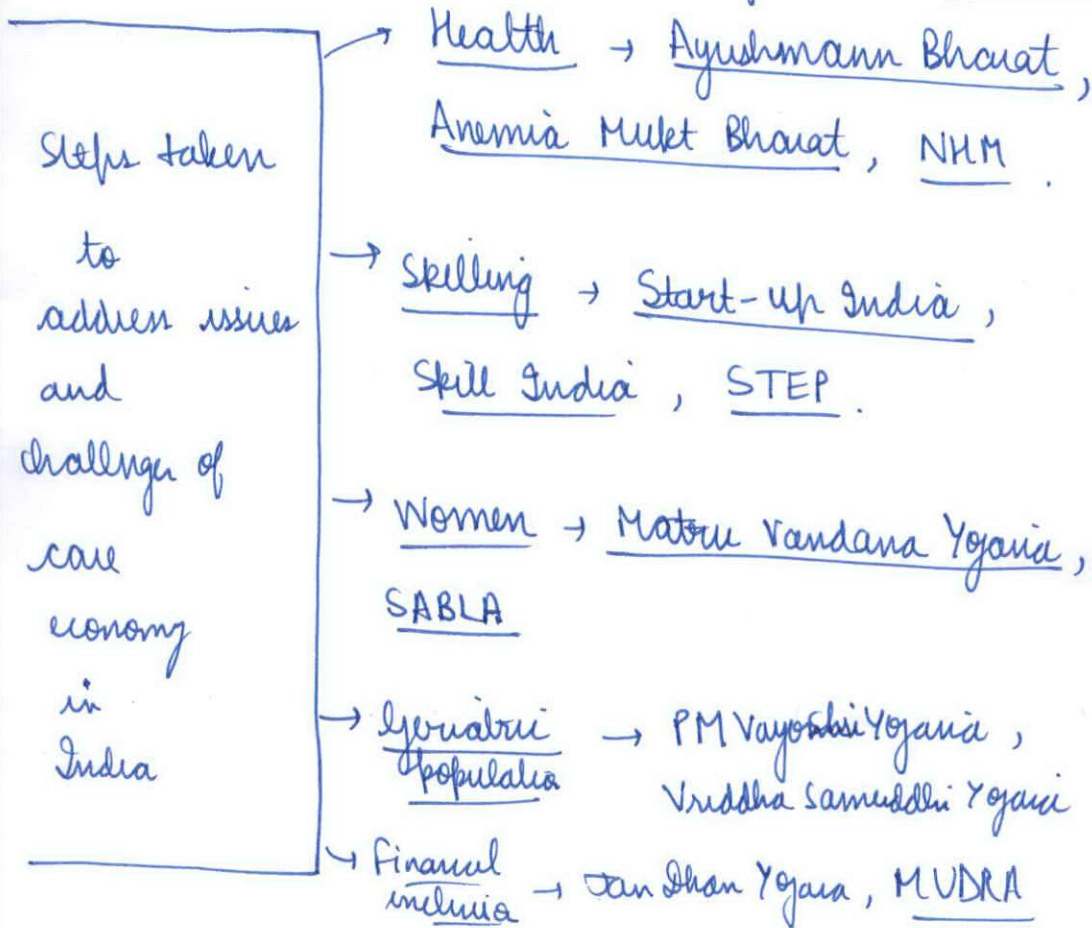
Features of care economy :-

- ① Focus on healthcare of all groups like women, elderly, children
- ② Focus on skills of elderly and women to ensure their participation in economy.
- ③ Conversion from liability to asset $\Rightarrow$ elderly can contribute their experience and guide the economy.

Challenges associated with it :-

- ① Lack of access $\rightarrow$ As per ~~NEHS~~ NFHS-5, the internet penetration is only 30% in rural areas, with women and elderly only a small fraction of them.

- ② Deep rooted patriarchy
- ③ Lack of credit with elderly → they cannot start a business, they hardly make ends meet.
- ④ Lack of adequate health infrastructure
- ⑤ Lack of social security nets  elderly faced a tough time in COVID pandemic.



The aim must be to improve care economy for widespread participation of women and elderly in the economic force and improve our SDG 5 while elderly become an asset for the economy.

Move towards
C - competitive
A - Assetive
R - Raked
E - Effortful
Skill
Way forward
} economy

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

"Learning poverty" refers to reduced education levels in the society and has been exacerbated by the COVID pandemic as schools have seen a 35% attrition rate as per NITI Aayog's survey.

Reasons for 'Learning poverty' in ~~the~~ pandemic =)

① Absence of resources =) With schools shut down, not many had internet connectivity and smartphones.

eg. As per NFHS-5, only 30% have rural internet connectivity.

• Children travel 50 km in Mizoram for an internet connection.

② Domestic tasks → Children were employed for domestic tasks rather than receive proper education.

IMPLICATIONS =)

① Increased school dropouts → will lead to

fall in literacy rate from 94% in males and 87% in females.

② Increased informalisation

↳ Poor education
↳ Poor skills

③ Widening of digital divide and ultimate growing inequality.

④ Increased child labour and exploitation → as children are at home.

⑤ Expansion of poverty and non-inclusive development in long run.

Way ahead

① Improving digital infrastructure → Digital India Mission

② Improving smartphone penetration → PLI scheme for smartphones.

③ Better skilling and vocational education → NEP 2020, Skill India Mission

④ Start online classes to prevent gap year on television and radios.

The key is to improve digital connectivity, unleash vocational education (NEP 2020) and promote school entry rate via schemes like Mid Day Meal, to prevent educational gap and ensure inclusive development.

11.

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

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

15

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

Mural traditions refers to carving and painting of symbols and designs on pillars, rocks and walls of temples. It was particularly developed in South India and ~~it~~ throws great light on the society of those times.

EVOLUTION OF MURAL TRADITIONS IN SOUTH INDIA =)

① Pre-historic times → murals and rock paintings have been found dated 15,000 years ago

↳ Acheulian culture.

- In those times, murals were simple, white and red in colour with stark figures of humans and animals

② Rise of Pandyas, Cholas, Cheras.

Temples like Brihadeshwara temple in Thanjavur showcase intricate carvings and murals.

Chola
evolution

→ Rock-cut temples → murals on rock walls by ~~Rajaraja~~ Rajaraja Chola Mahendavarman

→ Structural temple / Shore temple in

Mamallapuram

by Rajendra and Rajaraja Chola

→ These murals show images of gods and goddesses, along with various activities of life. These are brightly painted in some places, but mostly carved.

Characteristics of murals =>

① Murals are of variety of styles → Painted, hewn, carved.

② They showcase religious tones / Rise of Bhakti in South.

- ③ There are secular themes Δ War,
Love, rulers.
- ④ They were sometimes made to mark
victories Δ Mural at Jangpikonda Chola period
showcase victory after crossing Ganga by Cholas
- ⑤ They showcase chronology and rapid
development along with interpreting the timeline
- ⑥ They showcase social and economic
life of the time Δ Murals of women dance,
showcase high moral status of women at the
time.
- ⑦ Showcase traditions, Δ Devadasi culture of
South India

These murals are an indelible part of
India's culture and India must strive to
protect them. These also attract foreign
~~visits~~ visits and help in diplomatic ties

Δ Mamallapuram visit by Xi Jinping in 2019.

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

Indian nationalism was in a nascent phase in 19th century and British on the other hand were keen to 'anglicise' Indians for suiting their needs.

Reasons for colonial modernity -

- ① Requirement of low level clerks → for carrying out lower official work.
- ② Ready market for goods → A growing middle class with British tastes would help in better profits for British.
- ③ Increased divide ⇒ An educated Indian class would make the lower class lead to rich poor divide. Zamindars and peasants.
- ④ Spread of Christianity and pressure from people.

⑤ Impact of social reform movements Δ Brahmo Samaj, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar $\rightarrow$ Ban of widow remarriage in 1856.

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

How Indian nationalism was a product of colonial modernity?

① Colonial modernity was seen to shift Indians from religion Δ Meat, liquor and there was widespread resistance.

② Issues of Christian missionaries $\Rightarrow$ They were seen as converters and Indians were widely angry.

③ Division of class $\rightarrow$ The Zamindars put excessive pressure on labourers who rose up against economic struggle to struggle for autonomy.

④ Colonial modernity $\rightarrow$ Increased economic exploitation
Books like those by Dadabhai Naoroji showcased this and a struggle was born.

⑤ Anglicisation over Orientalism was seen by resentment.

How it was not a product of colonial modernity =>

- ① The issue of freedom was already visible by incidents like resistance against Vernacular Press Act, Ilbert Bill controversy etc.
- ② Multry issues → Like Harry 'double bhatta' and use of Enfield were broader issues.
- ③ Economic exploitation → R.C. Dutt, R.P. Dutt were focusing on economic issues and 'Poverty and Un-Britishth Rule in India' opened Indian eyes.
- ④ Socio-religious reform movements helped in rise of national movements.

Hence, it was partly due to colonial modernity and more so due to the foreign nature of British rule, economic exploitation, and social snubbing by British that the Indian national movement was born by Revolt of 1857.

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

• Post-independence India was an enlightened one, with increased demands for socio-economic and environmental gain.

• Environmentalism refers to increased agitation for conservation of environment for social, political and economic gain.

Organised environmentalist movements in post-independence India =>

① Narmada Bachao Andolan → by activist Medha Patkar, helped in mobilising support for the cause and helped in preserving Narmada Rivi

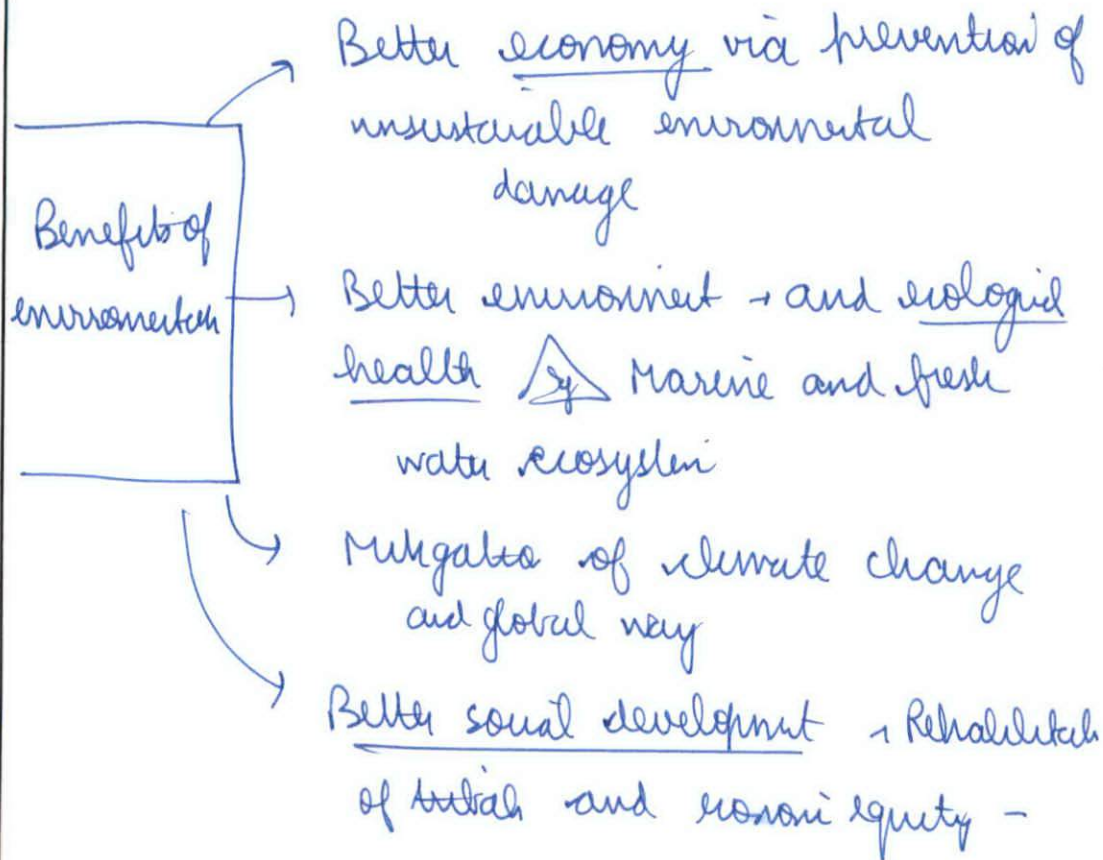
② Chipko Movement by Sunderlal Bahuguna helped in prevention of deforestation and

bring the forest cover to 24% today

③ Appeals Movement → It was closely linked to prevent deforestation

④ Tribal Rehabilitation Movement → to secure tribal rights

⑤ ~~Agitate~~ Agitate against Draft EIA Bill (2002)



Drawback of environmentalism →

① Economic slowdown Δ NGOs like CoolAid

Green Team reduced Indian GDP by 2-3%.

② Rise of unsustainable regionalism.

③ Inter-state disputes Δ Kaveri b/w TN & Karnataka

④ Demand End of Day Business

⑤ Increased clashes and violence.

Hence, these movements must not be unheard, rather there must be promotion for better understanding of environmental issues and their participation for a sustainable earth without disaster and inclusive development.

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)

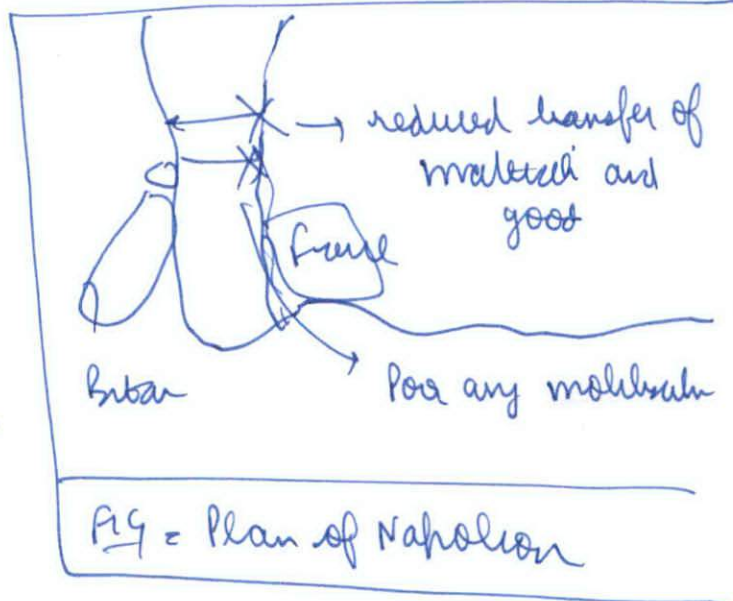
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उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्षा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Napoleon Bonaparte sought to conquer Britain by slowly closing in on the territorial boundaries by starve Britain economically -

Benefits of strategy

① Poor army mobilisation by Britain



② Economic Resources could not reach Britain

↳ food
↳ cloth
↳ arms and ammunition

} virtual starve of Britain

③ France had no threat from land border.

④ Other countries could scarcely help Britain

⑤ Poor trade for Britain → disturbed ^{with} commerce

Why it was ill-conceived → colonies

① British had an efficient navy
and can always use that to
its advantage.

② Britain had good sea links for
acquisition of resources  grain,
arms etc.

③ France applied too many conditions
at border and its trade suffered as well
→ led to economic discontent.

④ Napoleon narrowed his attack of

army himself → at a narrow escape and helped in his defeat.

⑤ Over reliance on neighbour → The paid out heavily and the neighbour did not do their bidding and ultimately Britain achieved victory.

⑥ Bluff for colonies

Though a good method, it was a somewhat view to understand that Britain would be countered by economic blockade, and Napoleon paid the price by losing his life and the war 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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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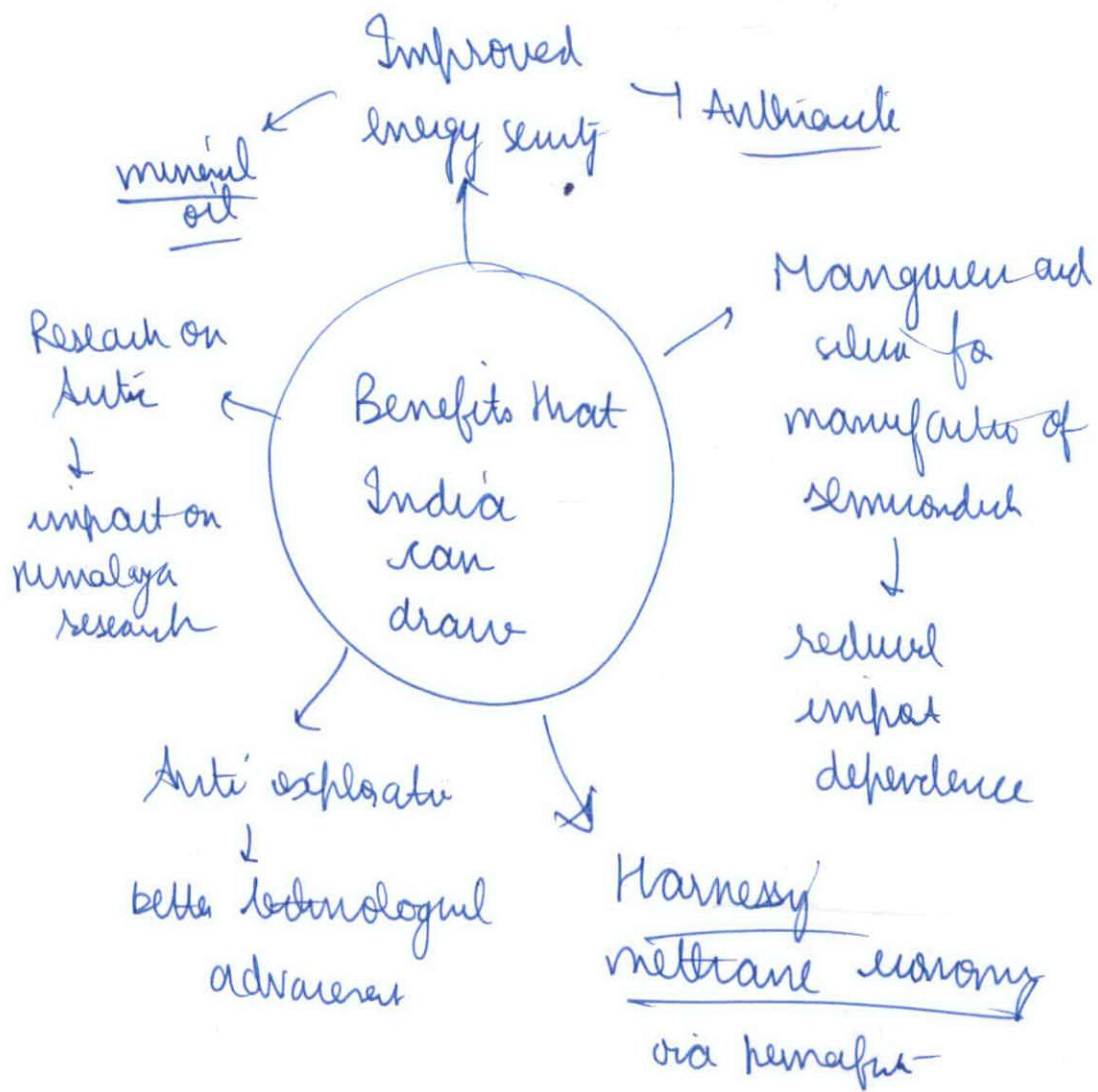
Arctic Paradox refers to increased frigid temperature and ice cover over the arctic inspite of overall global warming.

Spatial distribution of mineral and energy resource in Arctic Region :-

① Presence of Polymetallic Nodules in Arctic present great opportunity to extract Manganese which are necessary for technological development.



- ② Rare earth minerals in frozen Arctic
sea and Greenland → can help in
achieving import self reliance and
better economy.
- ③ Oil in Russia - Ukraine - Kazakhstan
region → better bond with these can
help India in energy security.
↓
mineral oil via exploration of frozen
land
- ④ Antarctica → due to better forestry,
antarctic seas have good high quality
oil.
- ⑤ Permafrost in Greenland basin → source of
methane -



India must hence partner with groups like Aurti council for better exploitation of Aurti and reap economy and technological benefit.

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 हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cryosphere refers to the part of the earth engulfed in snow and ice
eg snowy Himalayas, permafrost etc.

Reasons for Cryosphere change =)

① Climate change and global warming =)

The increased temperature leads to faster melting of glaciers (eg 17- rise of glacier melting in Himalayas).

② Black Carbon deposition due to pollution =)
decreasing albedo → Increased melting.

③ Tourism and unsustainable development.

Devastating impact of cryosphere on ecosystem and people =)

① Increased melting =)

Increased melting of glaciers leads to increased water in river, leading to increased natural disasters like

flood
▲ Uttarakhand
flood of 2021.

② Permafrost
melting → releases
excessive
methane (CH_4)

in the
atmosphere → more green house gases →
more climate change and global warming →
change of ocean and wind currents.

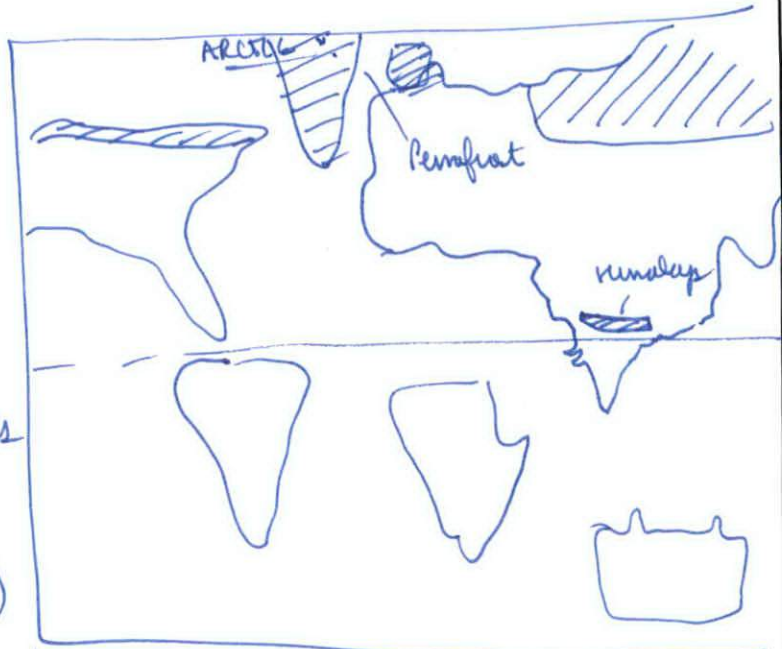


Fig. 1. Schematic of cryosphere in the world

③ Droughts and landslides ⇒ Water in
excess in one season leads to decreased in
the next leading to droughts.

④ Water scarcity ⇒ 165 million people
depend on cryosphere for water and

livelihood requirement which will be lost if the cryosphere melts -

Some good benefits

- Opening up of ports via de-freezy
- North Sea communcate → better trade and economy
- Resources open from ice cover.

Measures to tackle the threat -

- ① Reducing GHG emissions → via cutdown in fossil fuel usage, green Taxes, green GDP etc.
- ② Shift to alternate energy Δ Solar, wind
→ ISA by India, OSOWOG, National Hybrid energy mission, Paris Climate Goals.
- ③ Better Disaster Planing and Management,
Sendai Framework, NDMA guideln.
- ④ Sustainable agriculture and tourism.
- ⑤ Shift to green finance and circular economy.
Hence, we must strive to achieve the Paris climate target for cryosphere protection which will help in preventing social and economic damage to the gentle fabric of society.

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

The recent rise of urban flooding —

By Kerala floods 2019, Uttarakhand floods 2021 showcase the increasing fragility of urban ecosystem in India.

Reasons for increased urban flooding =)

- ① Unsustainable growth of cities bursting beyond its capacity seam.
- ② Poor architecture and infrastructure
- ③ Lack of proper water conduit connections
- ④ Climate change → faster glacier melting → more water in rivers → excessive flooding.

By Uttarakhand.

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

Risk of urban floods to urban ecosystem in India →

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

① Economic damage → The urban region contributes 65% to the economy and a vibrant, thriving urban economic ecosystem will be destroyed.

↳ Destruction of infrastructure, cars, property.

② Social risk →

- Loss of education due to frequent floods.
- Loss of healthcare → Increased epidemics after floods  typhoid, cholera, dysentery
- Loss of social fabric due to loss of lives

③ Geospatial risks →

- Floods lead to loss of telephone signals, lines of communication.

- ④ Burden on public exchequer → Increasing rescue operations and food aid is detrimental and would lead to fatigue of paramilitary.

Impact on critical infrastructure

- ① The data stores can be destroyed
△ Adhac metadata which is physically stored in hubs.
- ② Defence installation △ Rockets, UAVs, vehicles etc. can be undone by water penetration.
- ③ Communication → Infra for communication can be lost, making the site vulnerable.
- ④ Hydroelectric plant → Damage leads to energy insecurity -

India must hence focus on effective planning following the ~~NIDDA~~ NDMA guidelines and the Sendai framework while strengthening old structures and urban decongestion to fulfill our SDG of cities and ensure inclusive development for all.

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

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

Sand is an important resource used in a wide array of industries as well as infrastructure foundation. India uses ~ 600 million MT of sand annually.

Importance of Sand for economic development,

① Infrastructure and housing - Sand is used as material for construction of houses and hence is necessary for all infrastructure.

② Industries like glass making, brick kilns use sand on a large scale.

↳ increased employment
↓
economic development

③ Sands on beaches provide tourism.

↳ Increased FDI and foreign exchange.

Sand usage for crucial ecosystem services

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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- ① Sand banks help in absorption of crucial harmful effect of disasters Δ floods, Cyclones etc.
- ② Marine life $\rightarrow$ Many species of turtles lay their eggs on sandy beach Δ Olive Ridley Turtles on Gahirmatha beach
- ③ Desert ecosystem $\rightarrow$ Sand helps in sustenance of Desert ecosystem.
- ④ Help in conservation of wetlands and marshes
 $\hookrightarrow$ ecosystem biodiversity conservation
- ⑤ Survival of benthic organisms

Importance of sustainable sand mining in India $\rightarrow$

- ① Economic $\rightarrow$ Most of the sand mining is illegal Δ Margana, Rajasthan belt.
 $\hookrightarrow$ This leads to increased resource loss to India.
 $\hookrightarrow$ Burden on public exchequer

↳ Rise of black money and money laundry
⇒ Hence sustainable sand mining is necessary with legality.

② Environmental ⇒ Excessive sand mining leads to collapse of river banks and beds, leading to increased flood.

△ Uttarakhand flood of 2019, 2021.

• Loss to ecosystem → Benthic organisms and turtles use sand. Sustainable sand mining can help save them.

③ Social → Sustainable sand mining → decreased cost of sand → increased housing development → housing for all → socio-economic inclusive development.

The need is to strengthen Sand Mining laws in India to harness ecosystem benefits while promoting economic infrastructure development.

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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India has seen an increased urban migration from rural areas and the urban population is set to be >65% by 2030 as per NITI Aayog.

Reasons for unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces =)

- ① Poor agricultural output → With falling agriculture and fragmented landholdings, population migrates to urban areas for greener pastures.
- ② Lack of opportunities and resources → As per NFHS-5, urban internet penetration is >90% while it is ~30% in rural areas.
- ③ Poor education, technology, quality of life in rural areas

- ④ Lack of health infrastructure in rural areas.
△ only partially functioning PHCs.

Challenges emanating from unbridled growth of urban spaces ⇒

- ① Formation of slums △ Mumbai → world's largest slum
- ② Poor hygiene and sanitation
- ③ Scarcity of water △ Shimla water crisis of 2020.
- ④ Increased traffic and congestion
- ⑤ Rising crime rates → fall in women security.
- ⑥ Excessive burden on education sector and issues with nutritional security.
- ⑦ Rise of natural disasters like landslides, flood due to unsustainable infrastructure.
△ Uttarakhand flood 2019, 2021.

Way forward for reforms in urban planning and capacity :

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Decongestion of slums → via gradual expansion of cities Δ urban revitalisation missions and Chandigarh Model.

② Improving hygiene, health and sanitation
 Δ Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission.

③ SMART Policing 1 to tackle increasing reformer elements via sensitisation.

④ Improving agricultural sector via forward and backward linkage Δ food processing leading to reduced migration and food security.

⑤ Improving e-governance and increased participation in rural areas

⑥ Better architecture and clearance Δ collapse of co-housing institutes in Kota

Hence, India must revitalise the urban sector, while reducing migration via rural development for an 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)

15

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India has historically been a patriarchal society, the seeds of which are still shown today.

As such, feminist movements have indeed arisen but in limited and fragmented pockets with an elite approach.

Historical feminist movements :-

① Brahmo Samaj of Raja Ram Mohan

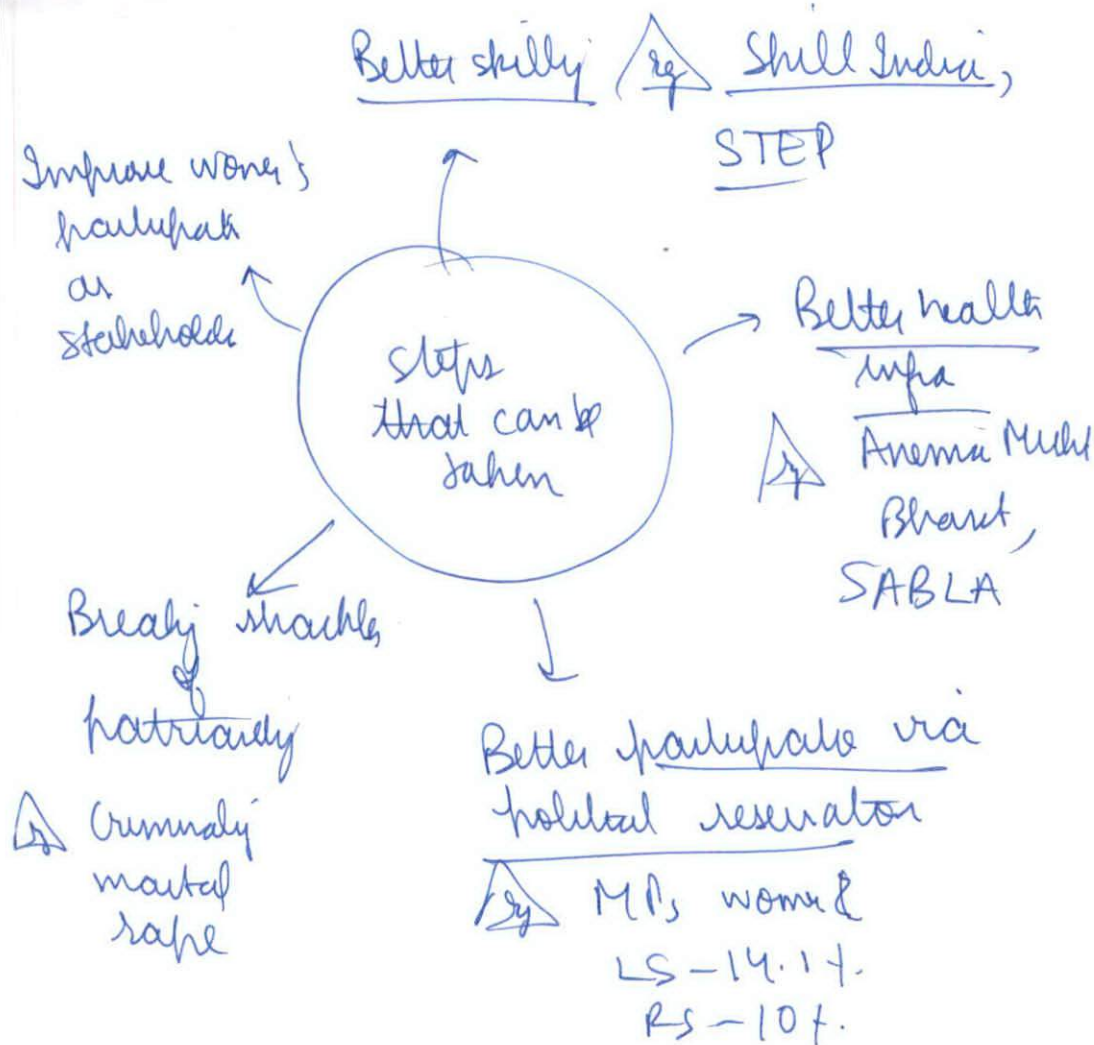
Roy. It helped in women empowerment, but hardly any women were handicapped, and it grew from an upper-class Western Psyche.

② Efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
and Tyotika Phule → Very efforts,
but still it wanted social reform movement
while not really for economic emancipation
of women.

③ Bharat Stree Mahamandal (1920) →
did not yield sufficient political power

④ Feminist movement by Annie Besant,
Sargini Naidu → did not yield wider
participation and the political aim was
not sufficient for modern socio-economic
inclusion -

⑤ Contemporary → Protest against Sabarmati
issue, issue on involuntary maternal leave
to 26 weeks still showcase an
indifferent approach



The need is to expand female
movement and empower them to
fulfill our SDG 4, move to inclusive
development and wider macroeconomic
stability, not repeat our historical
mistakes.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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