



# 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. : 0207927

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Vedika Bhani

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

27/08/22

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Jaipur

Hemang

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></p> <p>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।</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important Instructions</b></p> <p>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.</p>                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>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।</p> <p>(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।</p>        | <p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(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</p> |
| <p>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।</p>                                                                                           | <p>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.</p>                                                                                                                                                               |
| <p>3 परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <p>4 उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <p>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।</p>                                                                                                                                                                    | <p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <p>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।</p>                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>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.</p>                                                                                                                                              |
| <p>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।</p>                                                                                                                                                        | <p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <p>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।</p>                                                                                                                                                                               | <p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |



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|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use              | कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use |
| <p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br/>Signature of Examiner(s)</p> |                                             |

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

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



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे  
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश**

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख 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 प्रतिबिम्बित 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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has rich musical tradition reflected through various regional traditions.

### Cultural traditions and music

- ① Nomadic tradition : Rajasthani mawwali music and music of Bakhawal and Gujjars in mountain region are reflected.
- ② Bhakti tradition : Gujarati and marathi music is reflected
- ③ Sufism : khayal, sama, shayri this is reflected in music of UP.
- ④ Dravidan tradition : This is reflected in 'dinayaprabandam', verses of thiruvalluvar



and classical tamil music.

Tribal traditions : Music of N-E

consists of Bo, Khasi, Jaintia  
tradition.

Nationalism : Kurbi and Bengali  
music showcase this.

Thus different musical traditions  
get reflected through regional  
diversity.

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

With new professions like industry  
labour, railway worker, colonial  
servant new working class emerged  
in India. They participated in  
Indian national movement.

### Emergence of Working class movement

① Swadeshi movement : 1905

Railway strike

② Labour organisations : NM Lokhanday  
and Laspada Benerjee (1890s)

③ Ahmedabad mill strike : Wage bonus  
announced and formation of  
Ahmedabad textile labour union (1919)



④ All India trade union congress:  
formed by Lala Lajpat Rai, various  
regional trade unions were formed (1920)

⑤ Leftist movement - : Kapur and  
Lucknow conspiracy (1930s)

Contribution towards Indian national  
movement

① Role in NCM : large amount of  
labour participation was seen.

② Enhanced socialist and leftist trends:  
Bombay mill strikes in 1930.

③ Participation with revolutionaries : Against  
Trade Dispute bill, Bolshevik conspiracy

Although low labour participation was seen  
in Civil disobedience movement but post WWII

labour movement saw new heights.

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

Gandhian politics brought ~~about~~ <sup>a</sup> new idea of nonviolence and satyagraha in Indian freedom struggle. It was unique due to perfect admixture of moderate and extremist trends.

Continuation of Tilak's policies

① Method : - Swadeshi, boycott-

and mass burning which was initiated by Tilak was further continued by Gandhi in Non Cooperation Movement

② Ideology : For Tilak swaraj was birth right this goal was improvised to purna swaraj in Lahore session

③ Inspiration from Tilak : Tilak swarajya fund

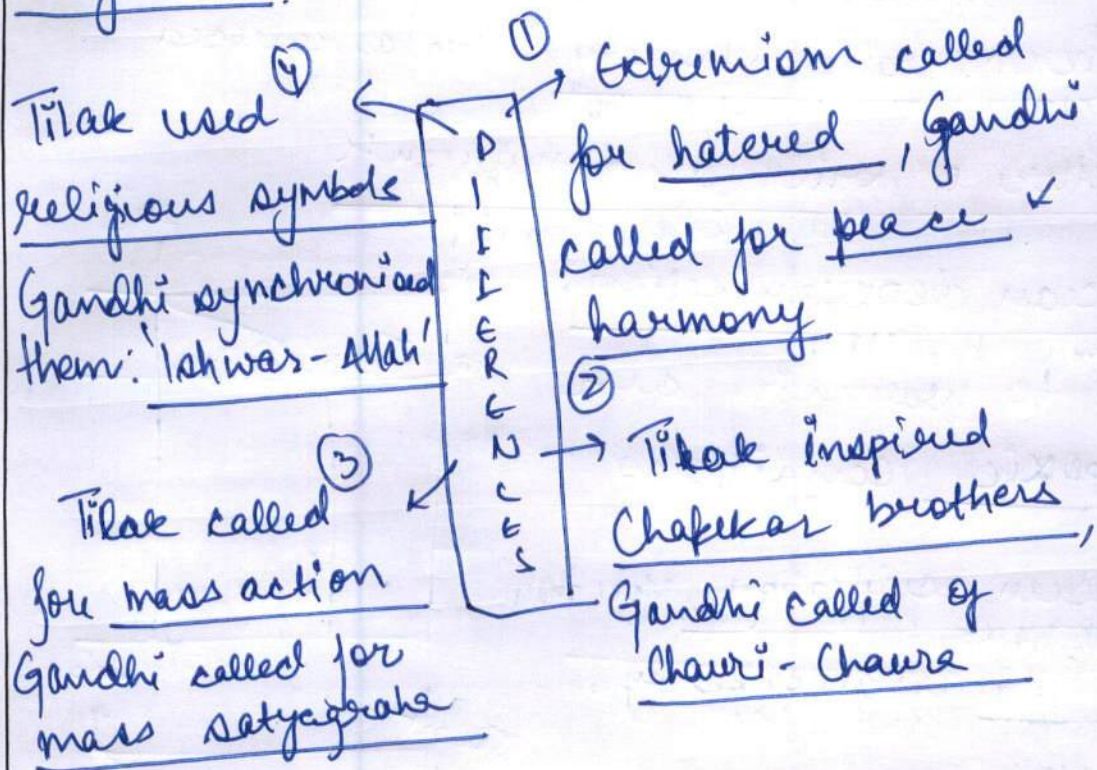


was set up in NCM 1920

④ Use of HRL : Home rule League base  
was used in Rowlatt satyagraha 1919

⑤ Endorsement of Lucknow pact & through  
Khilafat movement

⑥ on nature of British rule : They both called  
it satanic and not blessing in  
disguise.



Tilak was first modern man of India and  
Tilak's sarvadeshi became motivation for  
Gandhi.



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

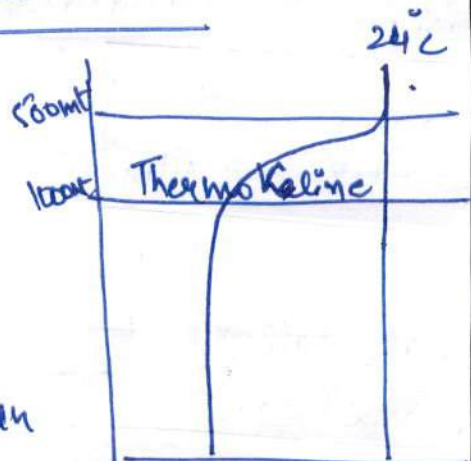
उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Currently oceans are facing deadly trio of warming, deoxygenisation and acidification. It is estimated ocean is warming at rate of  $0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  / decade.

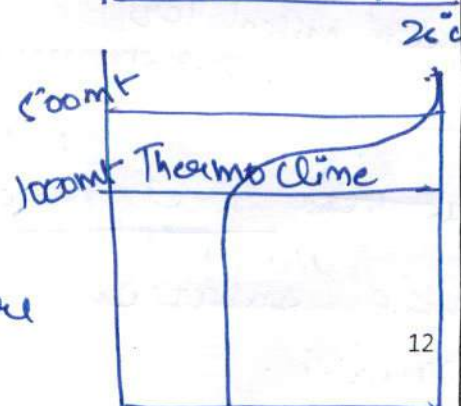
### Impact of warming on ocean ecosystem

① Thermo-haline stability : This has reduced mixture of water and nutrients

② Ocean deoxygenisation :  
Due to warming and hypoxic conditions



③ Ocean acidification : More than 90% GHG are absorbed by oceans



④ Coral death : They are 'tipping point'. About 50% are lost



⑤ loss of biological diversity : Due to algal bloom and eutrophication eg Sea snail in sea of Marmara.

### Consequences of ocean warming

① Marine heatwaves : causing tropical cyclones (37% rise in Arabian sea), decrease in rainfall and coastal erosion

② Loss to coastal community : loss in fishing resources and enhanced risk of disasters

③ Carbon emissions : Due to algal bloom

④ Change in Atlantic Meridional circulation

⑤ Ocean bed melting of permafrost : Greenland

Oceans are natural buffer zones that needs to be protected and SDG 14 needs to be pursued

5.

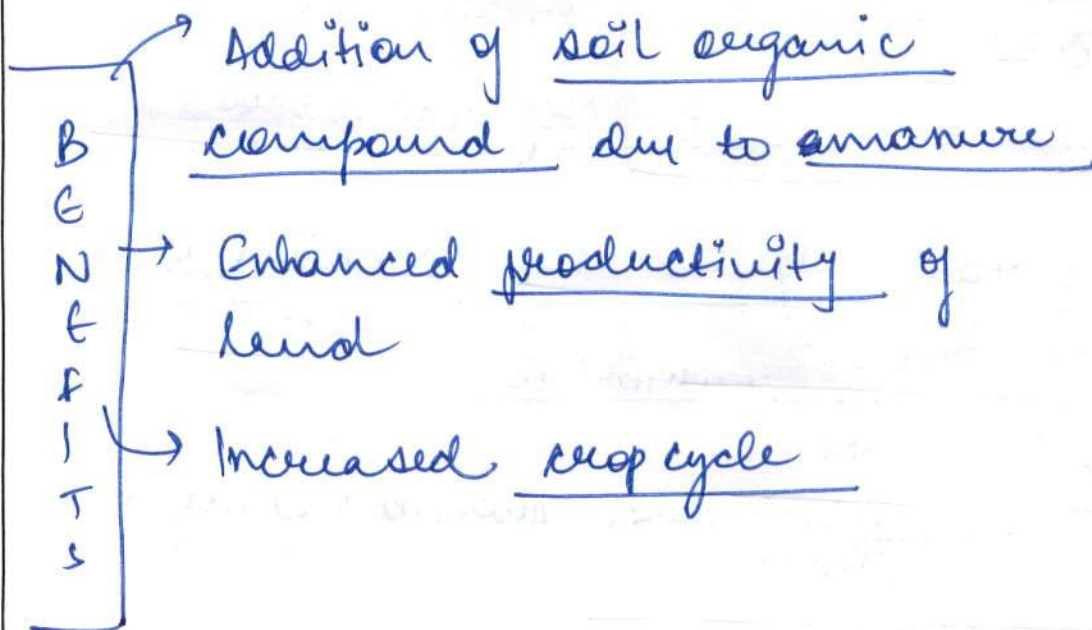
मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

Soil amendment refers to change in soil composition due to land use pattern, vegetation pattern, etc.



### Problems associated

① Land degradation : About 30% of India undergone

② Ground water holding capacity : 21% of groundwater lost.



③ Salinisation of soil : Due to capillary action and uranium contamination

④ Lack of nitrogen fixation naturally

⑤ Killing of original soil microbes

### Way forward

① Use of Zero Budget Natural Farming :  
Jeevamitra, Bejamitra, Akadana,  
Naphasa E.g. Karnataka

② Multi cropping and sustainable crop system  
with multi cereals.

③ Use of natural intervention : Protection of top soil

Soil is the architectural base of  
land use its original character  
should be maintained.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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10

In Budget 2022 India has allocated to hybrid power plants and National solar park scheme huge amount.

### Advantages of hybrid power plant

- ① Efficiency of land usage : It reduces the problem of land acquisition
- ② Best use of technology : Wind and solar hybrid can be used in Jaisalmer
- ③ Miniature form of farms : PMKUSUM+  
Gobar dhan
- ④ Cost saving and streamlined approach
- ⑤ Efficiency and functionality despite coal shortage



## Challenges of hybrid power plant

① Connection and distribution through power lines

② Lack of system of energy buy back from small solar installation

③ Requires large capital

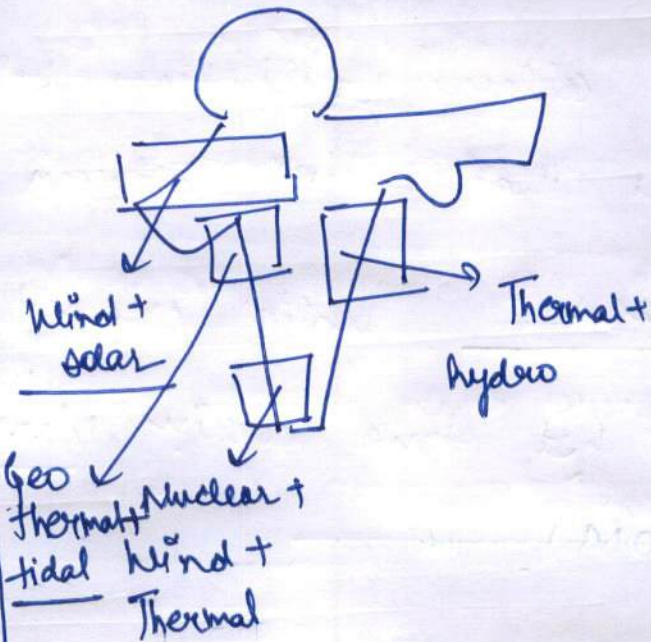


Fig: Hybrid power plant potential in India

Hybrid power plant - see future for India power and energy use. Coal shortage in May '22 showcase problems of overreliance on singular method

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 belt refers to belt that exist between Earth and Mars. India crossed this belt <sup>for</sup> first time during Mission Mangalyan (2013).

Reason for formation

- ① Post Big bang ~~heavy~~ event
- ② Due to high solar winds the planetesimals converted themselves into Van radiation belt

Reason for focus on them

- ① Impact on climate change
- ② To understand possibility



g life on mars

③ To study black hole

④ To understand more about  
nuclear power .

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

Under section 375 of IPC a man having forced sexual intercourse with wife is not considered as rape, however such abuse is termed as marital rape.

Need to criminalise

- ① Women's sexual and reproductive rights needs to be protected
- ② Body autonomy of women is way for wider women empowerment - Moreover women is not man's property as she is often called 'paraya dhan'
- ③ Rape is rape whether marital or not
- ④ Various judicial pronouncement eg Karnataka HC, Madras HC



③ Justice Verma committee  
recommended criminalisation.

However recently union government  
in SC spoke against it :-

- ① Destroy institution of marriage
- ② Difficulty to determine 'consent' in marriage
- ③ sex as private affair will suffer lack of evidence
- ④ Potential misuse of law like done in dowry law
- ⑤ Rape laws are women centric it will lack gender neutrality.

According NFHS-5 around 29% women suffer domestic violence, there is an urgent need of gender neutral marital rape law

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

Care economy refers to both paid and unpaid care work i.e. work related to physical and mental well being and upkeep done.

### Challenges associated

① Unpaid labour : According to NO 95% of Indian women are engaged in unpaid care labour.

② Lack of computation in GDP : own self services are not calculated

③ Double burden for women

### Challenges associated with paid labour

① Feminisation and pinkification of jobs :  
of Nurses, domestic help.



② Lack of respectable payment : ASHA workers are underpaid, nurses are overburdened, domestic workers are underpaid

③ Informalisation and lack of social security

④ Long working hours : 7 days a week for 12 hours in case of domestic workers

⑤ Vulnerable group : Child labour, women, backward caste, tribals are associated.

### Steps by India

- ① PENCIL portal for child labour
- ② e-Shram portal for informal labour
- ③ Code on social security for informal labour
- ④ better status to Asha, ANM through NHM and HWCs

Care economy is linked with SDG 5 thus there is need to recognize, reimburse and respect (3Rs) for care 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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to ASER 45% of I grade student cannot read grade II text. This situation of lack of age appropriate learning despite being enrolled in education system is known as learning poverty.

### Implications of learning poverty

- ① Lack of foundational numeracy and literacy
- ② Lack of retention rate due to substandard result
- ③ Lack of effectively using demographic dividend
- ④ exclusion due to rural-urban divide, rich-poor divide and private-public divide



Way ahead can be seen in recommenda-  
of India@75 document and NEP, 2020

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

- ① Attention on quality and learning  
outcomes than infrastructure : Rationalise  
resources through school complexes
- ② Teacher accountability : Check on absenteeism  
Eg Bal Kanchayal in Rajasthan
- ③ CCG led learning trace cards : To  
trace progress
- ④ Bridge courses : To bridge the gap caused  
due to compulsory passing.
- ⑤ Learning in mother tongue.

SDG 4 i.e. good education is Article 21A  
it needs to be ensured to each child  
to reap benefit of India's demographic dividend.

11.

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

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

15

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

Mural tradition refers to painting and sculpture tradition

Evolution :-

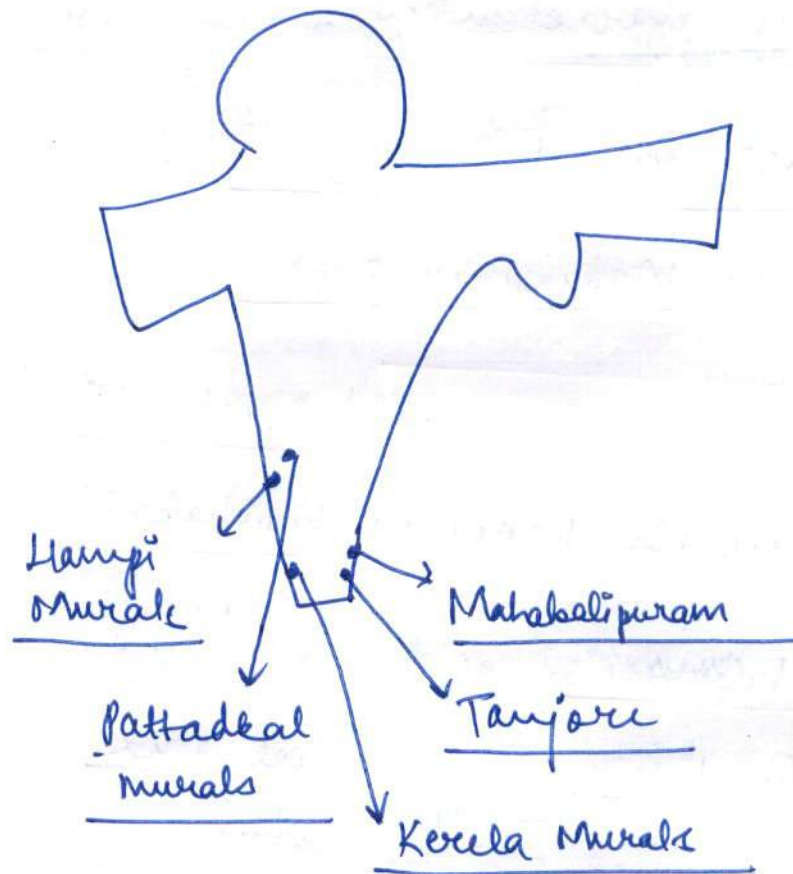
- Prehistoric phase : Caves found in Karnataka Piklihal, etc
- Megalithic period : cave murals continued
- Chola Satavahana Period : Growing Karnataka, Anurathi caves and stupas and Buddhist murals
- Chola period : Tanjore paintings
- Pandya and Pallava : Jain Sittavandal and Pannamalai etc
- Vijaynagar : Climax phase Ramayana



and Mahabharata paintings

### Significant Characteristics

- ① Use of Rock cut technology : Arjuna's penance in Mahabalipuram
- ② Use of bright colors and Bhakti tradition :  
Kerika murals based on Kathakali
- ③ Use of metallurgy : Gold leaves used in Tanjore painting, Bronze lost wax technique in Natya
- ④ Paintings of Divinity : Rudresha King and Manglesha of Chalukya dynasty seen with Indra
- ⑤ Use of local traditions : eg Panchya paintings



Indian mural tradition in form of  
Chola living temple, Hampi even  
form part of world heritage site.



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

Indian nationalism was both reaction towards and product of British imperialism.

Product of colonial modernity

① Education and equality before law :

This led to growth of lawyers who were leaders of INM

② Social reforms : Support to Brahmo Samaj  
Bethune school

③ Administrative unification : From fragmented princely states

④ Telecommunication lines : Railway and telegraph

⑤ Growth of Newspapers : Bengale Gazettee was started by British

⑥ Economic unification : Through railways ,

food shortage in one place led to famine in another.

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

## Natural growth of Indian nationalism

### ① Product of demodernisation

- tripple burden on farmers
- deindustrialisation
- ruralisation

### ② Reactionary policies

- Lytton's policy of vernacular press  
act, arms act, age of 15,  
delhi durbar
- Ilbert bill controversy

### ③ Self realization and socio cultural reform

- sense of atmashakti
- revival of past glory

### ④ Role of Indian organization

- Indian National League
- Indian National Association
- Indian National Congress



### ⑥ Regional movements

- ↳ Babha agrarian league
- ↳ Deccan riots

### ⑦ Role of Indian newspaper

- ↳ Kal, Sandhya, Amrita Bazar Patrika
- ↳ Hindu Swadesh Mitran

### ⑧ Role of Indian leaders

- ↳ Dadabhai Naoroji
- ↳ S. N. Banerjee
- ↳ Tilak

Thus Indian national movement that started with moderate phase was infact culmination of modernity but it was mainly supported by India's own awakening.

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

India's ethos consider Earth as mother, due to traditional and tribal culture environmentalism was most potent social movement in post independent India.

Environmentalism and organized movements

1960-70s : ↳ Chipko movement : In Tehri village against felling of trees.

↳ Apirko movement : Andhra Pradesh

↳ Silent Valley movement : In Kerala, it was also inspired by Chipko.



## ↳ Shahda movement

Common features : These were mixed i.e. had components of both old and new social movement. They concentrated on tribals land rights and against mechanised model of development. They were led by women and had Gandhian non violence.

1980s - 2000s : ↳ Role of UN Conference on Human Environment

↳ Role of organized pressure groups :

Centre for monitoring environment

↳ Foreign aid in large scale projects :-

Eg Narmada Bachao andolan : It was against Sardar Sarovar dam's increased height. World Bank withdrew due to pressure.



## Present movement :-

- ① Odisha's tribal movement against BALCO, Vedanta
- ② Pathalgadi movement
- ③ Environmentalism with LWT
- ④ Forest movement - Mumbai
- ⑤ Movement against Kudunkulum plant

### Features

- ① Tribal led due to displacement and land rights
- ② Urban led due to lack of quality environment
- ③ Grass root activism, nonviolent, peaceful

### Implication

- ① Wildlife Protection Act
- ② EIA in Environment Act
- ③ Forest right Act
- ④ Enhanced role of PESA, Schedule 5 / schedule 6

India's environment is going through heavy pollution reformed cooperative actions of state market society is need of the hour.



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

Napoleon emerged as ruler of  
France after French revolution

Technique used by Napoleon

① Economic nationalism and  
Unification of France

② Economic embargo on Britain

③ Restrict trade from Britain

④ War for colonies

⑤ Continental blockade through  
disallowing sea route

## ill conceived strategy

- ① Britain was colonial power
- ② Huge economic wealth through  
drain of wealth from colonies
- ③ Naval supremacy
- ④ Support of smaller nations
- ⑤ Indian army at disposal

Thus in international relation economic  
blockade is never enough it needs  
equal military power and risk  
threshold to last for longer  
period.



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

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)

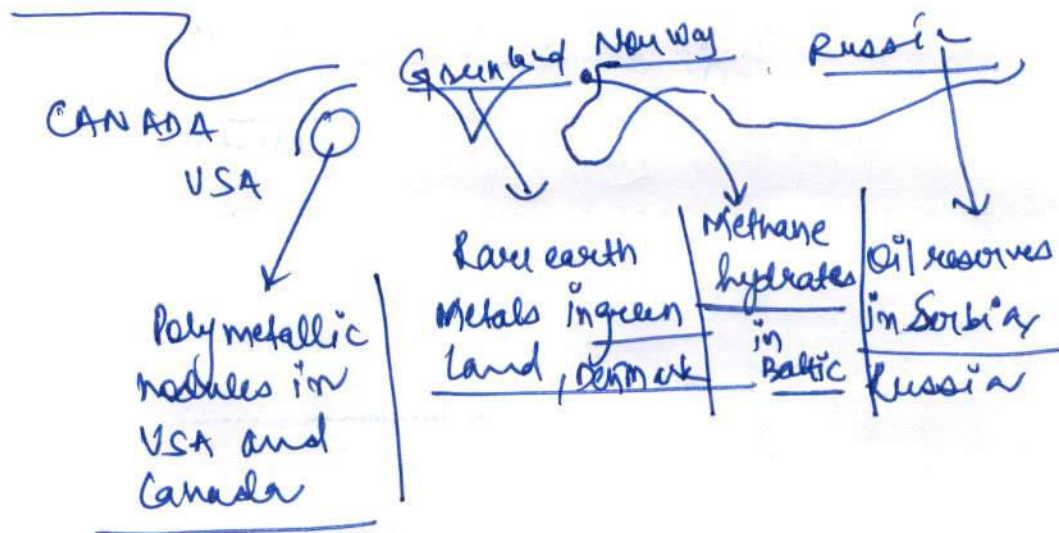
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Arctic Paradox refers to presence of mineral and energy resources in Arctic yet lack of their exploitation due to permafrost and glaciers.

Distribution of mineral and energy resource



① Rare earth minerals : 63% of Greenland consists of it



② Reserves of coal beds : Under  
Arctic permafrost-

③ Oil and gas beds : In Baltic region  
and Russia's far east-

④ Methane gas beds : Under Arctic  
permafrost

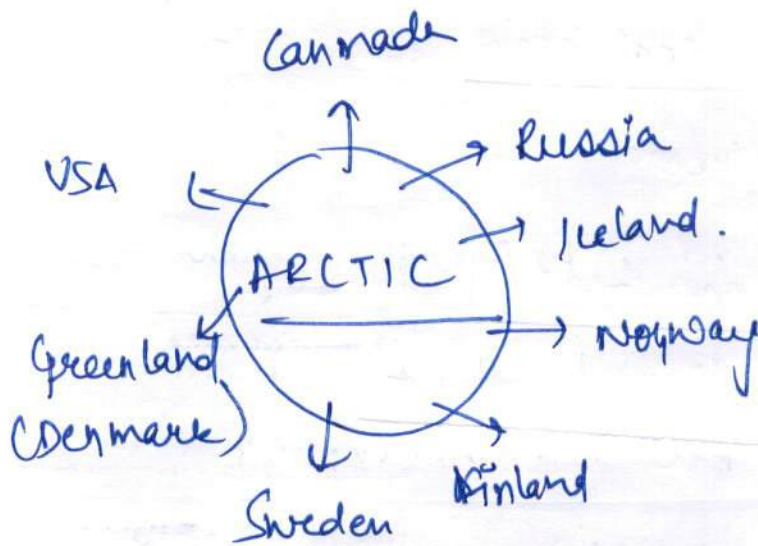
### Other resources in Arctic

① Northern sea route : According to  
IPCC 6 AR Arctic will be atleast  
one ice free by 2050 thus unlocking  
Russia's frozen borders

② Resolving malacca dilemma and  
reduced dependence over canal

③ Hydro power potential

④ potential fishing zones



In this context India has released Arctic Policy. India is also observer state in Arctic council. Alongwith Ind Arc Project India aims to sustainably endeavour in Arctic



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

उम्मीदवारी को इस हद तक नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cryosphere refers to frozen region of earth that consists of permafrost. Permafrost is one of the 'tipping point' in climate change thus it has potential to have devastating impact.

### Impact on ecosystem

#### ① Glacier melting and floods

↳ 2/3 Hind-Kush mountain cryosphere will be vanished by 2100

↳ This has resulted in GLOF, cloudburst, flash floods.

#### ② Droughts and water scarcity in lower riparian region

#### ③ Exposure of methane hydrates and

## GHG emissions

④ Reduced albedo : Arctic amplification,  
Heat waves.

⑤ Change in ocean currents : Due to  
fresh water that is heated hence  
lack downward flow.

## Impact on people

① Displacement of people

② Enhanced diseases due to  
warming and rainfall

③ Water scarcity

④ Disasters : Landslide, earthquake, etc  
2005 : increase in Landslide in  
Uttarakhand.



⑤ Food scarcity : due to loss of  
biological diversity

⑥ Ecosystem imbalance : lack of  
top predators like snow leopard.

⑦ Impact on tribal nomadic population

⑧ Geopolitical tensions : eg seen in  
Arctic

⑨ Rise in sea level and coastal  
submergence : specially small  
Island Countries eg Jakarta changed  
from capital

Biosphere acts as balancer and  
water towers this destruction can be  
alarming for entire mankind.

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

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

Urban floods are different from regular floods due to 1.6-8 times more flood peak and about 6 times more flood volume.

Frequent floods

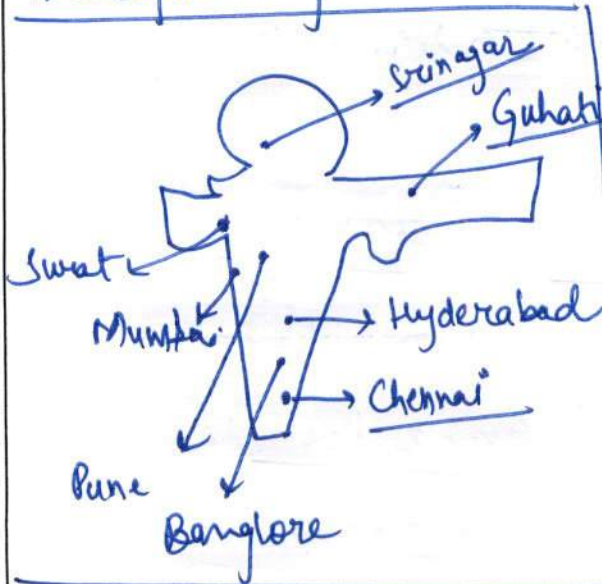


Fig: Recent urban flood sites

Risk on  
Urban ecosystem

① Housing : About 45% of Urban India is deprived of proper housing (Niti Aayog). Floods

further degrade same

② Disease burden : Cholera, Dengue, Malaria during floods are common.

③ Storm drainage system : Already limited



capacity and further destroyed

④ Traffic and road system : potholes  
and breakage of roads

⑤ Closure of schools and office

Impact on critical infrastructure

① Harm to historical monuments : eg  
Albert museum documents flooded in  
Jaipur

② Impact on air ports : eg Chennai and  
Mangalore floods

③ Impact on strategic roads : eg floods in  
Narital

④ Solar power plant - impacted

④ Reduced capacity of hospitals etc.

### Way Forward

① Blue - Green infrastructure model :

River room should be left and sponge

Cities to be created

② Storm drainage system upgradation

③ River bed zoning and empty of low  
lying areas.

④ Construction of river fronts and embankments  
to restrict river encroachment.

Urban system in India is world's  
second largest system its sustainability

and SDG 11 can be achieved when SCM,

AMRUT is integrated with water planning.



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 constitute basis for land system  
it is crucial for various services.

### Economic development-

#### ① Agricultural development-

↳ productivity of Indian agriculture is declining as 30% of land face degradation

↳ sand provides Nitrogen, Potash and various other minerals to plant

↳ Red soil for pulses, Laterite soil for castor, Black soil for cotton.

#### ② Economic resources & minerals

↳ presence of thorium in monazite sand

↳ presence of potassium in sand of Aravali

↳ presence of Uranium in Thar desert

### ③ Sand as source of construction material

↳ Bajri

### Ecosystem services

① Productive service : Primary productivity  
role to food and habitat to microbes

② Supporting service : Support microorganism  
ecosystem and detritus food chain

③ Regulating service : Ground water,  
biogeochemical cycle (Nitrogen, sulphur)  
buffer for carbon sequestration.

④ Cultural value

### Sand mining in India

① Presence of illegal river mining

② illegal mining for rice in sand  
in Chhattisgarh Jharkhand

③ Mining in western Ghats.



## Importance of sustainable sand mining

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

- ① River bed regulation and water holding capacity : Excessive dredging reduce water percolation and cause flood
- ② To save ground water
- ③ Prevent soil from water and air erosion
- ④ Protect natural nutrients

## Socio-economic reasons

- ① Presence of sand mining mafia
- ② Destruction of tribal habitats
- ③ Reduced productivity for Agro forestry

Recent sand mining rules are welcome step that are based on proper scheduling of sand mining and NOC.



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

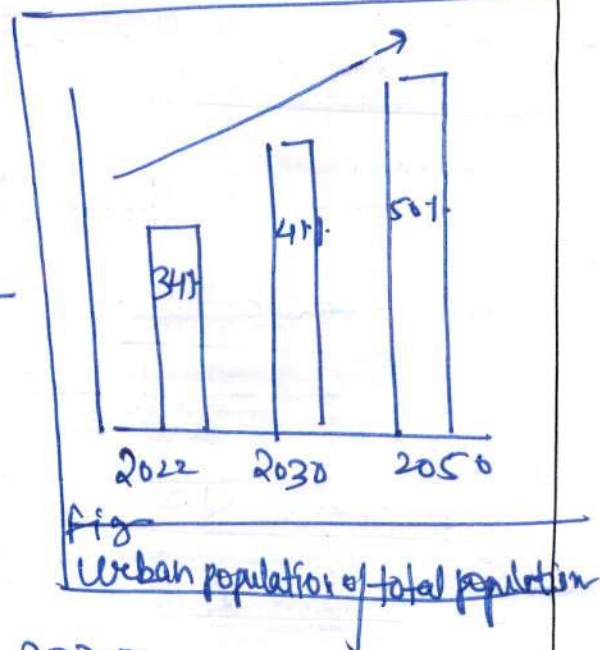
India is at cusp of economic turning point with 11% of world's <sup>urban</sup> population

This calls for reforms in urban planning and capacity.

Challenge of Unbalanced growth

① Excessive pressure on resources : 21

Indian metro cities lost ground water in 2020.



② Forest destruction : Aarey forest

③ Encroachment of natural ecosystem : 40%.

delhi's wetland

④ Lack of spatial planning : 41%. India without housing (MDPI Niti Aayog)

⑤ Lack of basic WASH and education  
service : Rangarejan committee talk about-

50



30% urban population as poor

⑥ Unchecked growth of satellite towns  
eg. Jangipuri, Delhi

④ Social discord: son of soil, Insider  
vs outsider.

### Need for reform

| <u>Challenges</u>                                                                                      | <u>Reforms</u>                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ① According to <u>Niti Aayog</u> $\frac{1}{2}$ of 7933 settlement which are urban are called as rural. | There is a need for <u>delineation of urban areas</u> and their <u>authority allocation</u>                                                                                                            |
| ② About 50% of urban areas lack <u>master plan</u> .                                                   | <u>Master plan</u> along with <u>blue green infrastructure</u> ,<br><u>Urban forest</u> is needed<br>eg: <u>Raipur smart city</u> has 40% green spaces<br>eg: <u>Bhopal</u> <u>Mass transit system</u> |

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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⑧ According to  
Economic  
survey ULBs

suffer from  
low equilibrium  
trap due to  
lack of funds

Finance commission has  
suggested million plus  
Challenge fund

eg: Bangalore use HAMPPP model  
• Diversified finance in form of  
municipal bonds, social  
Impact bonds

⑨ Functionality:  
Lack of trained  
staff

Budget has announced  
Urban planning Institutes

⑩ Urban  
Commons

Portable government schemes  
along with creation of Common  
basic services for all.

SCM, PMAY, AMRUT all need to  
be integrated. Best practice like Indore  
becoming water + needs to be popularised  
to achieve SDG 11 and truly realise  
Gandhian dream of 74<sup>th</sup> amendment



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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Indian feminist movement  
started in ancient times through  
Bhakti movement and in modern times  
through socio religious reform movement

Lack of inclusivity and elite tendency

- ① During Indian freedom struggle : Bharat  
stree mahamandal, INRA AIWC  
had elitist bias.
- ② Lack of inclusive demands : White problems  
like inheritance and widow remarriage  
belongs to upper class.
- ③ Different demand of backward caste  
women : They suffer from alcoholism of  
husband, sexual harassment in labour



fields, domestic violence.

④ Lack of tribal agenda : Problems like witch hunting, malnutrition were left out

⑤ Modern urban movement : Me too, LGBTQ+ were mainly on digital platforms backward class women did not resonate with these problems.

Inclusion in feminist movement

① Gandhian Feminism : Publicisation of domestic issues like alcohol picketing, child marriage, domestic violence.

② Dalit feminist movement : Jyoti Rao Phule along with Savitri Phule, Sainik Santabai, etc.

③ Ecofeminist movement : Chipko, Ajiko, Anti Aorach, Shahda were in essence feminist movements as well



④ Socio religious reform : After Towards  
equality report movement started  
against dowry, Shah Bano case and  
Roop Kanwar case. Thus Dowry  
prohibition act, Marriage age act,  
Hindu succession act.

⑤ Nirbhaya and Kathua movement : All  
sections came forward against rape.

Indian social movements though are led  
by urban elites but their social base  
is rural population. SHG formation  
through SEWA, MGNREGA and RTI  
through MKSS are case in hand.

~ Only Awaken women can awaken  
nation ~

- J.V. Nehru.

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK