



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरान्त अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0629408

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : MANAN AGARWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

LUCKNOW

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

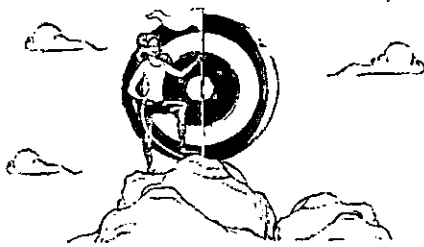
Dwargesh

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	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।	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.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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 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 से 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's regional music is a true reflection of its cultural traditions.

1. Manganiyars (Rajasthan) celebrating their tolerance and rich heritage
2. Qawwali, Awadh region based on the Persian influence during Mughals and Sufis
3. Tappa, a form of fast paced music, sung by camel-riders of Western India
4. Carnatic Music of South India depicts the Dravidian influence
5. Dhrupad form of music celebrates the natural elements
6. Bhakti tradition of devotion and oneness

with God formed part of Chaitanya
Mahaprabhu's Kirtan and Jatra in Bengal.

7. Use of musical instruments based out of
locally available raw material — wood,
rubber, etc.
8. Depict tales of bravery, heroic acts, etc.
to inspire people
9. Regional music also full of wit and
humour to provide relief to people
10. Ghazal music also depicts Persian influence

Regional music is the storehouse
of cultural traditions and must be
preserved as part of our shared cultural
heritage.

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)

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

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The working class movement revolved around issues of working conditions, wages, strikes, lockouts, etc.

Emergence of Working Class Movement

1. NM Lokhandey founded Bombay Mills and Mill Hands Association in 19th century.
2. Journals by Sasipada Banerjee also highlighted plight of workers
3. Madras Labour Union was formed in early 20th century to mobilize worker opinion
4. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) set up in 1920
 - 4.1 Led by Lala Lajpat Rai
 - 4.2 Marked important moment in the movement
5. Regular co-ordination and support from International Labour Organisation on worker rights

6. Later BR Ambedkar also championed the rights of workers

Contribution of Working Class Movement Towards Freedom Struggle

1. Highlighted plight of Indian workers



Increase in minimum age of work ~~to~~
under Viceroy Ripon in Factories Act

2. Mobilize workers → educate their public
opinion → entry into freedom movement

3. Instrumental behind repeal of
Trade Disputes Act by Congress Ministry
in late 1930s.

4. Fix accountability of British towards workers

The working class movement ensured
the freedom struggle went to every nook and
corner of the country.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
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The era of Gandhian politics began with the arrival of Gandhiji to India in 1915. It marked the continuation as well as change in form of politics.

Gandhian Politics As Continuation of Tilak's Politics

1. The demand of Swaraj or self-rule was continued from the Home-Rule movement.
2. Reliance on mass action as key to Swaraj.
3. Shunning the path of confrontation and directly negotiating with British was by both Gandhi (War Conference, Delhi Pact, etc) and Tilak (Home Rule)
4. Using religion as a symbol to unite people :
(Gandhi's Ram Rajya and Tilak's Ganga, Shivaji dip festivals)
5. Ancient culture was taken pride upon by both Gandhi and Tilak
6. Use of regional language ;
(Gujarati ; Marathi)
(Gandhi ; Tilak)

Gandhian Policies are Different from Tilak's Policies

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इलाक़ में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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1. Clear-cut non violence by Gandhiji

Ex: Non-Cooperation suspended after Chauri Chaura

2. Tilak's religious aspect was seen as communal overtone while Gandhiji was strictly secular

3. Using path of hunger strikes and civil disobedience was adopted by Gandhiji
CDM 1930 → Champaran Satyagraha

4. Process of Satyagraha was unlike before

5. Khadi, upliftment of untouchables, etc was newer elements

6. Use of Struggle-Two-Struggle strategy by Gandhiji

While Gandhiji considered Tilak as his political guru, the former went ahead ~~from~~ his form of politics as well adopting new & innovative methods.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The world's oceans have their "memory" in the form of coral reefs, glaciers, etc. that capture historic records of atmospheric composition and biodiversity on Earth since inception.

Loss of "Memory" of Oceans due to Human-Induced Warming

1. Increase in temperature $\Rightarrow$ melting of glaciers $\Downarrow$ loss of trapped CO₂
2. Rise of CO₂ concentration in atmosphere
 (1850: 280ppm v/s 2010: 410ppm (BPCC))
 $\Downarrow$ $\Downarrow$
 Ocean acidification $\Rightarrow$ Dissolution of coral reefs
3. Reduced ocean salinity due to melting of glaciers
 $\Downarrow$
 loss of essential nutrients for corals $\Rightarrow$ Coral Bleaching

Other Factors for Loss of Memory

1. Marine pollution, oil spills

2. Overfishing $\Rightarrow$ disruption of marine ecosystem
3. Plastic waste disposal in oceans
4. Eutrophication $\Rightarrow$ ocean deoxygenation

Consequences of loss of Ocean Memory

1. Poor data for scientific research on climate change
2. Lack of understanding of Earth's evolution
3. Reduced biodiversity $\Rightarrow$ Poor fisheries resources of Earth
4. Melting of glaciers $\Rightarrow$ Release of stored carbon stock
 $\Downarrow$
Increase in global warming
 $\nearrow$
5. ~~to~~ Destruction of low lying countries due to sea level rise

Need to prevent loss of ocean memory through CDR I, SAMOA pathways, etc.

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 हार्डिंग में
 नहीं लिखना
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Soil amendment refers to change in
properties of soil → mineral composition, biological
elements, etc. — due to external influence.

Benefits of Soil Amendment

1. Higher soil nutrients ⇒ Better soil productivity

2. Higher crop yield ⇒ Ensure food security

⇓

Increase farmers income

3. Diversify cropping pattern of region

⇓

Reduce dependence on single crop

⇓

Lower vulnerability to climate change

4. Check soil salinisation ⇒ reclaim wasted land

⇓

generate employment ⇐ expand cultivable area

5. Better soil strength

Concerns Associated with Soil Amendment

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1. Disturb the micro-climate of soil



Reduce presence of microorganisms

(e.g. soil bacteria)



may lower soil fertility

2. Leaching of added nutrients



polluted runoff

pollute groundwater

3. ~~May~~ ^{May} lead to overexploitation of ~~area~~ ^{area} through intensive farming

4. High cost involved, lack of trained human resource

5. Hesitancy among farmers to adopt.

There is need to consider a pilot project of soil amendment to demonstrate benefits and mitigate concerns.

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)

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नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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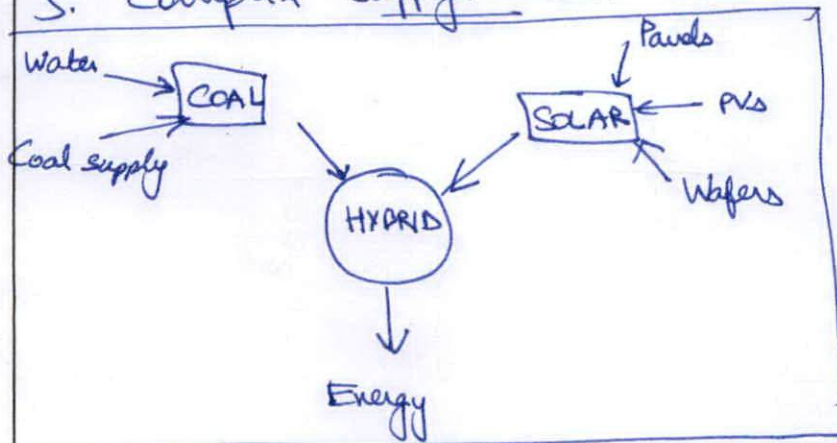
Hybrid power plants refers to those that combine multiple sources of energy generation e.g. solar and wind, solar and fossil fuel, etc.

Advantages of Hybrid Power Plants

1. Greater resilience to intermittent nature of renewable energy generation
2. Achieve higher economies of scale
3. More stable energy supply
4. Effective utilisation of land
5. Less susceptible to weather changes
6. Enable meeting renewable purchase obligations

Challenges Associated with Hybrid Power Plants

1. Large-scale capital investment required
2. Need to regularly monitor and optimise the mix of energy
3. Complex supply-chain due to multiple vendors



Way Forward

- Use of international best practices
- Encourage R&D expenditure

There is need to fairly balance the challenges through effective regulation and hand-holding so that India meets its Panch Anni commitments at UNFCCC.

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

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इस हार्डिग में
नहीं लिखना
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Reason for Growing Focus on Study of Van Allen Radiation Belts

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1. Possible impact on ~~the~~ telecommunication
2. Adverse health impact on humans
3. May affect future space missions
4. Need to protect critical information infrastructure like datacentres, etc.
5. May explain the origin of Universe

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

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Section 375 of IPC provides exception for rape in case of man committing the act against his wife thus marital rape is not an offence at present in India.

Need to Criminalise Marital Rape

1. It lowers the dignity of woman guaranteed by Preamble to Constitution
2. It ~~denies~~ denies the woman right over her body or bodily autonomy recognised by SC in Justice Puttaswamy case (2017) as part of Right to Privacy
3. It lowers access to reproductive choices and poor maternal health
4. Can be used to justify others forms of violence against woman — domestic violence, etc.
5. Against right to equality (Article 14)

6. Perpetuates patriarchy in society

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इस हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
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Issues with Criminalising Marital Rape in India

1. It may lead to disintegration of family values e.g. wife's obedience to husband
 ⇓
 children upkeep may suffer.
 2. May drag the Indian judicial system
 ↳ already 30,000 false dowry cases (PUCL)
 3. Difficult to examine consensual nature of marital sex ⇒ may be weaponised & misused
 4. ^{Supreme Court} ~~SE~~ has held : Reasonable expectation of husband to have sex with wife
 5. Denial of sex ~~man~~ without due reason amounts to cruelty to husband (Delhi High Court)
- Therefore, need to avoid blanket exception in Sec 375 rather nuanced approach be followed.

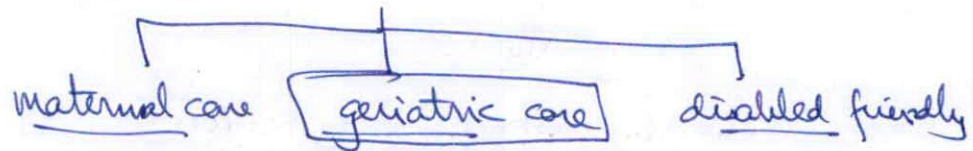
9.

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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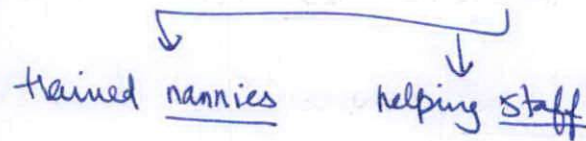
Care economy refers to the provision of goods and services for personal or public care or assistance such as



With rise in disposable income, and increase in life expectancy, care economy is expected to boom in India.

Challenges Associated with Care Economy

1. Lack of availability of skilled workforce



2. Lack of universal social security fund leads to unorganised sector proliferation

3. Non-uniform standards of services & products

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इस ह्यशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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4. Poor infrastructure $\rightarrow$ accommodation
 $\rightarrow$ credit, capital, etc.
 for investment

5. Low level of R&D expenditures (only 0.7% of GDP)

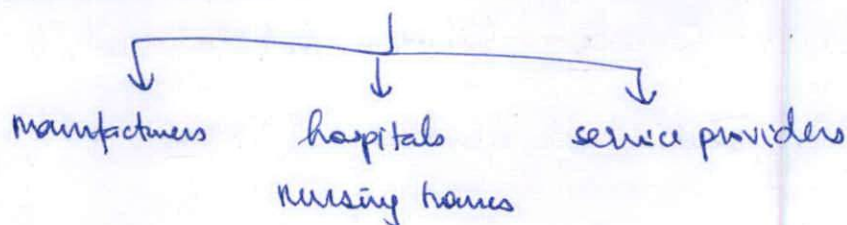
6. Poor working conditions ;

Steps Taken to Address Challenges

1. NITI Aayog report on Care Economy presents future roadmap for government

2. 4 Labour Code $\rightarrow$ Universal Social Security Fund

3. Consultations with institutional stakeholders



4. Subsidy on skill training for care workers

5. Access to cheap credit through MUDRA,
Start Up India.

In the post-Covid world, care economy is expected to emerge as a sunshine sector in India.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Learning poverty refers to loss of learning ability — reading, writing, arithmetic — of students.

It has been furthered during pandemic because

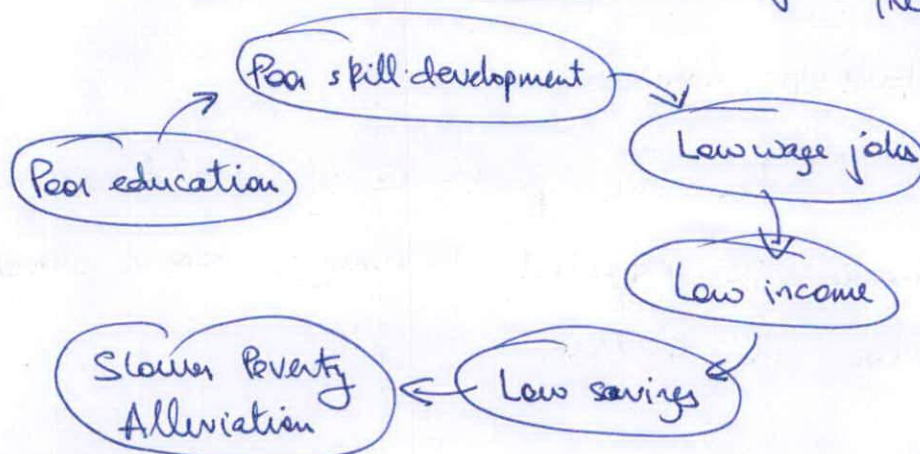
- ~~job~~ loss
- digital divide ⇒ lack of access to online classes
- loss of bread ⇒ pressure to work for living

Over 50% children fail to read and write in India at grade 3 (Oxfam report)

Implications of Learning Poverty

1. Lack of intergenerational mobility ⇒ Higher inequality

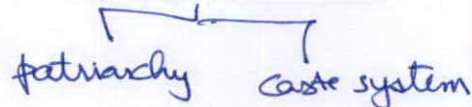
2.



3. Lack of awareness about health and nutrition



4. Social : Perpetuation of social evils



due to low adoption of scientific temper

5. Poor innovation and creativity ⇒ slow

technological development in India

Way Ahead

1. Identification of loss of learning at each standard
2. Adopt innovative methods
 - group learning (Ex: Nanderbur model)
 - learn through play
3. Civil society like Pratham has collaborated with
4. Parents → use of home-based learning
5. Encourage Atal Innovation Mission, NISHTHA, PMGDISHA, etc. to raise capability.

11.

दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तर 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 शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Murals refers to painting on walls through sculpting, engraving, filling of colours, etc.

Evolution of Mural Tradition in South India

1. Pallavas & painting on Mahabharat
 e.g. depicting Kiritanjuniam (Arjuna's penance)
2. Chola paintings on Shiva
3. Vijaynagara murals
4. Sittanavasal murals on Jain Siddhas

Significant Characteristics of Murals

1. Adopted religious theme from epics, poems, etc.
2. Patronised by rulers to develop art forms
3. Give important insight into way of life of their times
 - division of labour
 - form of community organisation
4. Some have been lost due to natural factors & hazards
5. Technique of painting highly evolved

There is need to protect murals of South India through UNESCO World Heritage Site tags, Adopt a Heritage schemes, etc.

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इस क्षेत्र में
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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)

1800-

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Indian nationalism rose in 19th century due to modern education, communication and Railways, evolution of press, etc

Indian Nationalism of 19th Century as Product of Colonial Modernity

1. Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, RC Dutt, etc were influenced by the British policies & institutions
2. Modern values like liberty, fraternity, equality propounded by Locke, Rousseau, Montesque influenced their thinking
3. They believed in cooperation with the British to take gradual approach to freedom

4. There was top-down approach and did not believe in the power of illiterate masses
5. They sought rationality of the West as guiding light $\Rightarrow$ give up Indian customs that did not conform to rationality
6. Hence, adopted slogans like "No taxation without ~~representation~~ representation" from the American Revolution

Indian Nationalism of 19th Century Not As Product of Colonial Modernity

1. Leaders like Dayanand Saraswati of Arya Samaj believed rationality not sole preserve of West
 - 1.1 Also in Vedas $\Rightarrow$ "Go Back to Vedas"
2. Relied on Indian culture and traditions

e.g. Indus Valley Civilisation refuted
idea of "civilizing mission" of the West

Discovery of Ajanta, Ellora caves,
Mughal & Pahari paintings (e.g. Kangra)
led to idea of evolved Indian culture

3. There was element of bottom-up approach
and belief in masses

4. Need to empower by education and avoid
evils of sacrifice, Sati in religion

While the Indian nationalism of
19th century rose due to modern ~~values~~
colonial values it also had element of
ancient Indian times in it.

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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इस मार्ग में
नहीं लिखना
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Environmentalism refers to the movements started for protection of environment from being harmed by development measures.

Organised Movements in Post-Independent India

1. Chipko Movement (Uttarakhand) and similar movements in Karnataka to prevent deforestation
 of 1.1 People felt a desire & attachment towards trees

1.2 led by local women and activists

2. Narmada Bachao Andolan

2.1 To prevent destruction of river Narmada from dams & pollution

3. Save Aarey Forest

3.1 To protect Aarey Forest in heart of

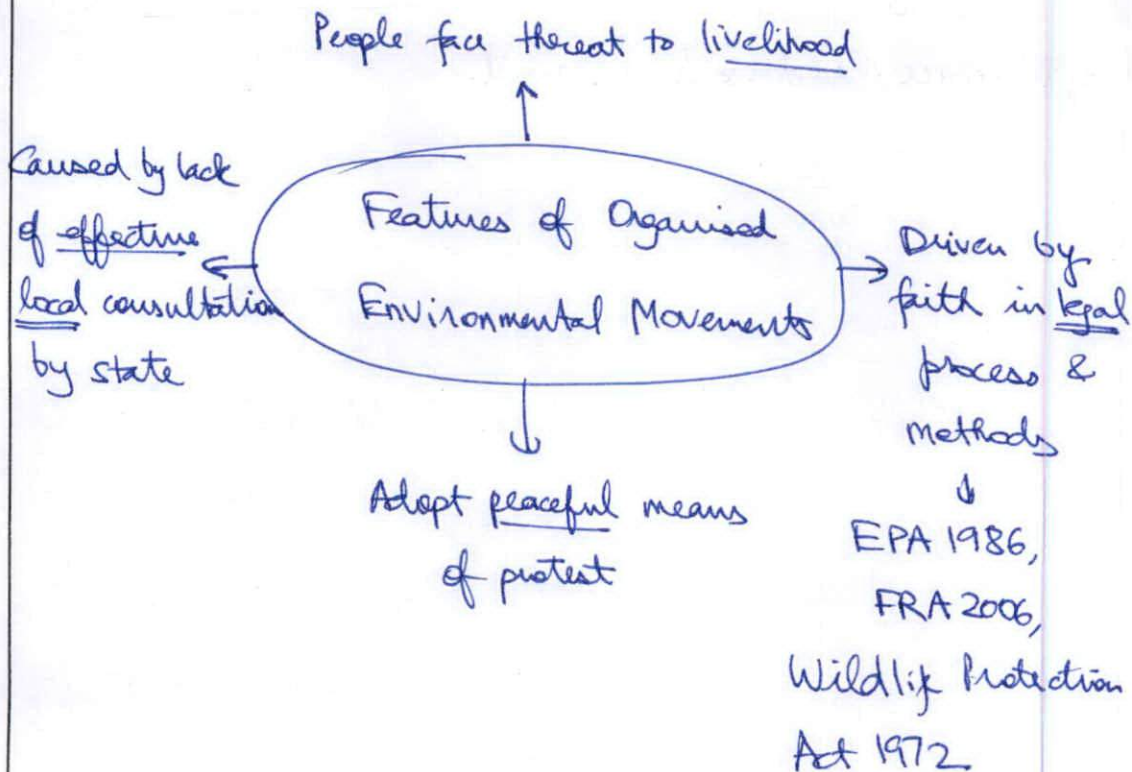
Mumbai from destruction due to
Mumbai Metro

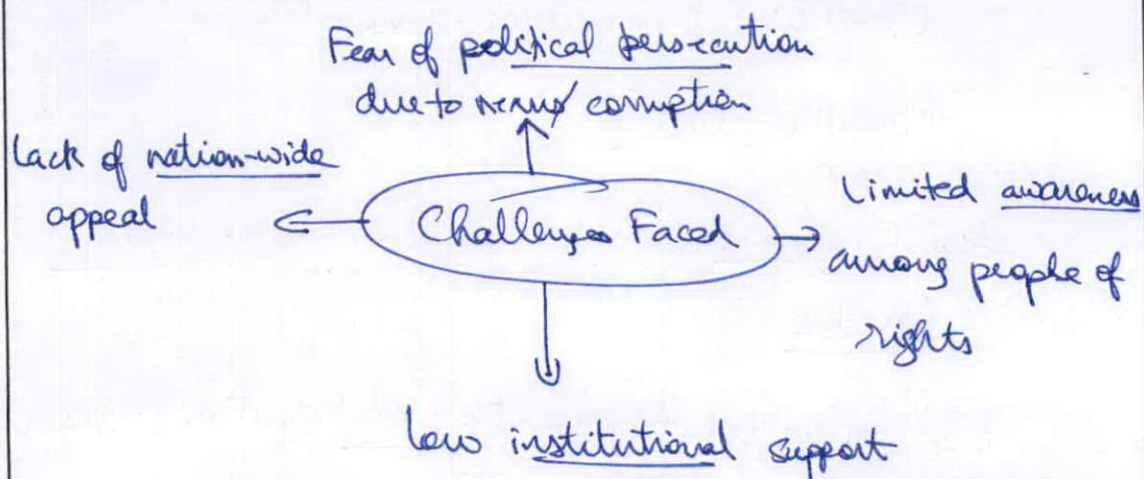
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नहीं लिखना
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3.2 Organised and coordinated or social
media

3.3 Significant youth participation witnessed

4. Other movements to check industrial
pollution (e.g. Sterlite Copper Tuticorin),
take over of mining areas (e.g. Niyangini
Odisha), illegal sand mining (e.g. MP), etc.





Through effective means as the Environment Impact Assessment, NGT, CPCB, etc. the environmental movements have gained legal ~~protection~~ mechanisms of grievance redressal as well.

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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15.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Arctic Paradox refers to the anomaly that greater rise in global temperatures (due to human induced warming) benefits the accessibility of Arctic for navigation & fishing, while being destructive of the local environment itself.

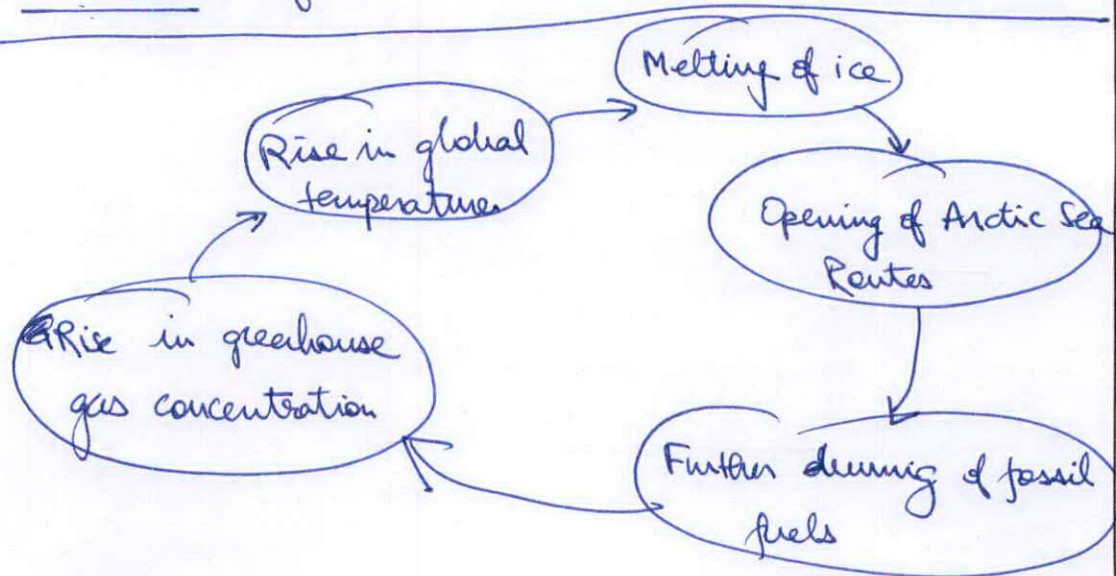


Fig: Vicious cycle of Arctic Paradox



Spatial Distribution of Mineral and Energy Resources in Arctic

1. Crude oil and natural gas

1.1 Present off the continental shelf of Norway

2. Placer deposits

3. Sulphur

4. Polymetallic nodules → Manganese → Copper → Iron

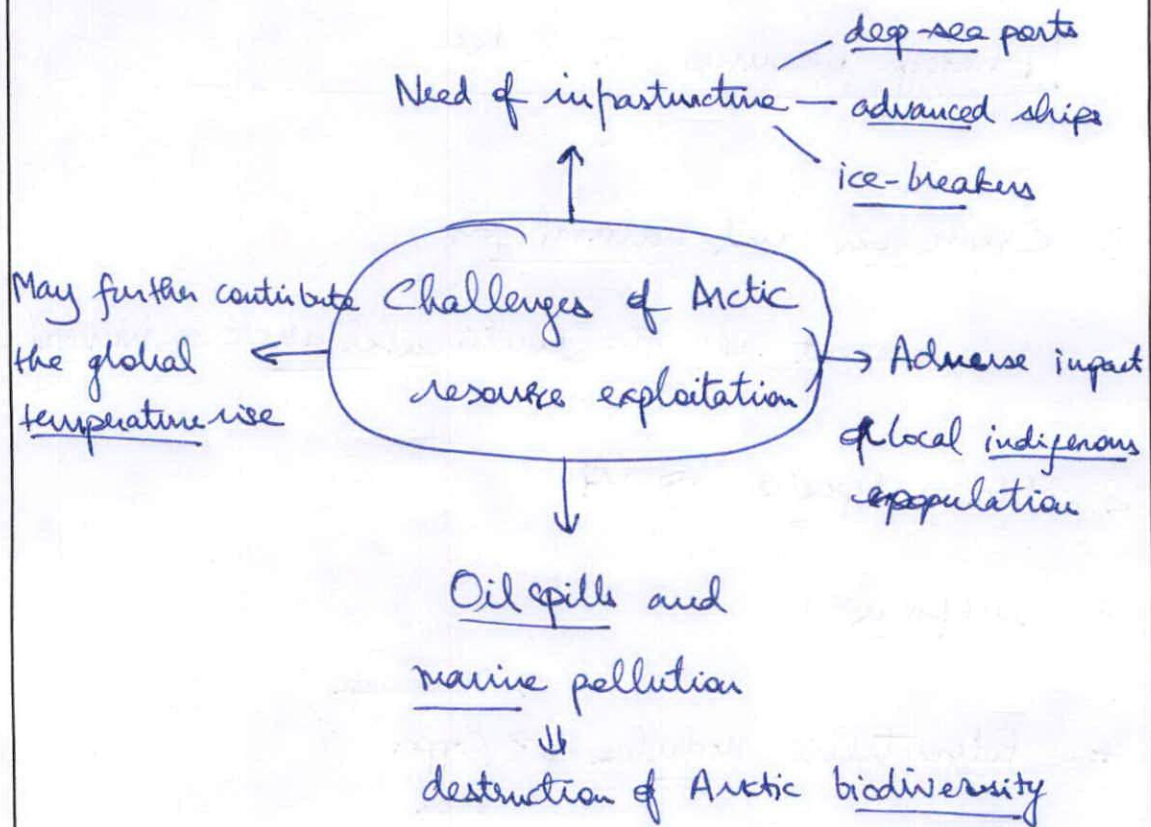
4.1 In the open ocean at mid-oceanic ridges

5. Gold

6. Wind Energy at Iceland coast → POLAR EASTERLIES

7. Oceanic Thermal Energy due to temperature difference across vertical layers

8. Oceanic Current energy ~~due to~~



The India's Arctic Policy highlights rightly, the need for a sustainable and mutually beneficial exploration of the Arctic region.

16.

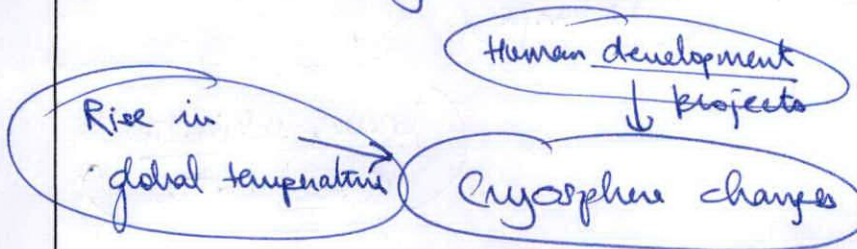
क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Cryosphere is the part of Earth that remains permanently frozen e.g. Arctic, Greenland, Antarctica, high-altitude mountain peaks including Third Pole - Himalayas.



Devastating Impact of Cryosphere Changes

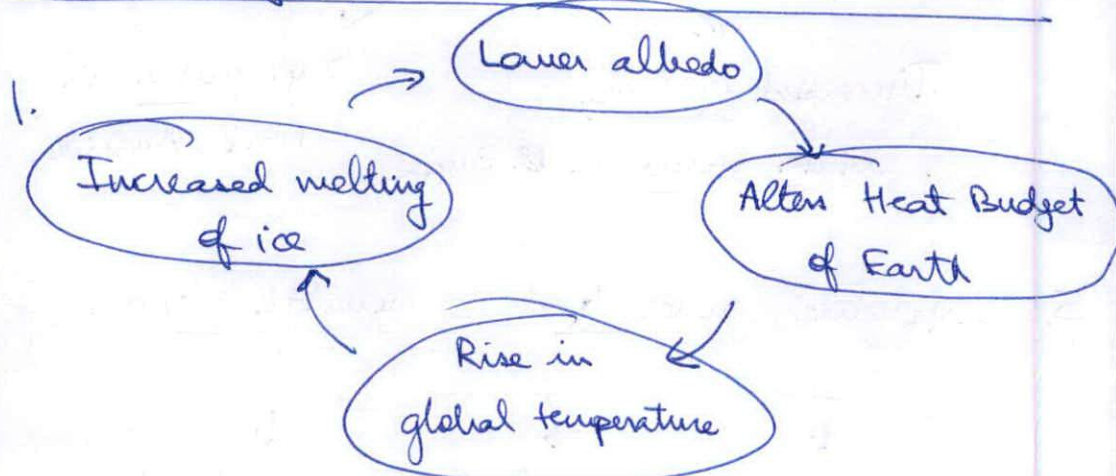
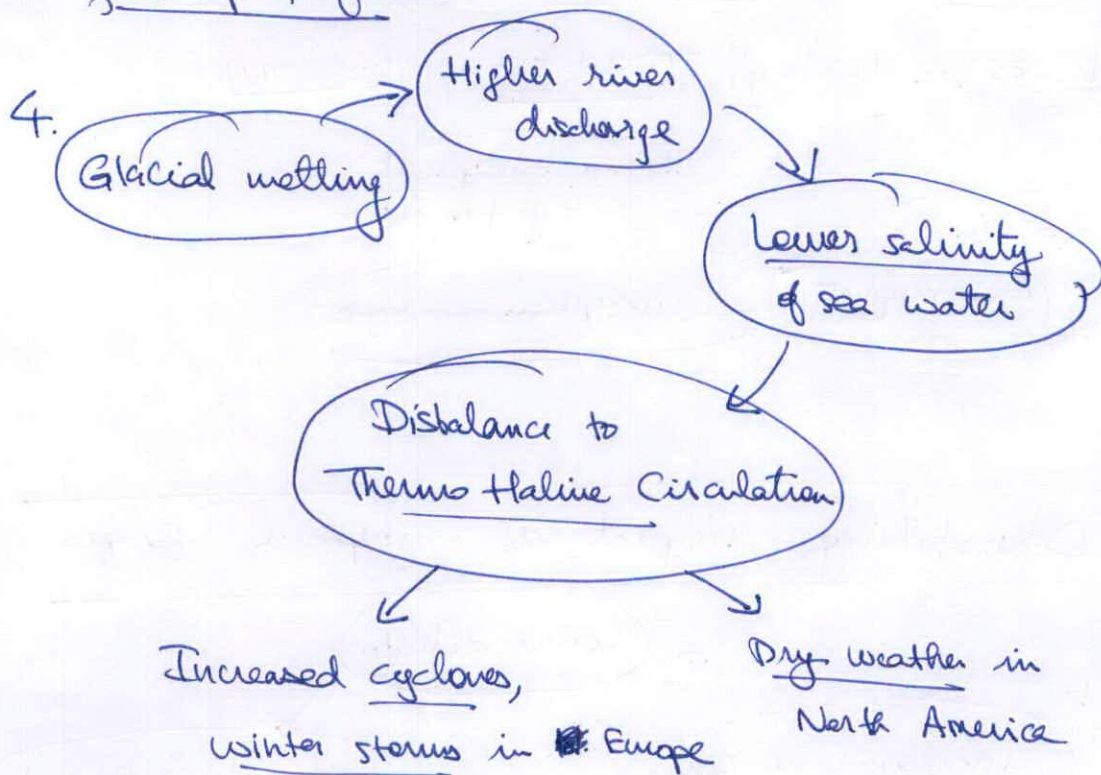


Fig: Positive feedback loop of cryosphere change

2. Release of stored carbon from permafrost

⇓
further global warming

3. Trapped ~~so~~ heavy metals (e.g. lead, arsenic, tungsten) released ⇒ Pollution of water bodies from permafrost



5. Destabilise river bed & mountain slopes



Measures To Tackle Cryosphere Change

1. Carbon capture & storage technology



Mitigate climate change

2. Generous sharing of green technology at global level $\Rightarrow$ enable clean development

3. Carbon trading & carbon credits mechanism be implemented

4. Lifestyle For Environment (LiFE) movement be globally adopted

5. Adaptation $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{Resilient infrastructure} \\ \rightarrow \text{Alternative source of livelihood for fishermen, farmers, etc.} \end{array} \right.$

To successfully tackle the cryosphere changes, a global concerted action is the need of the hour.

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
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The recent floods in Mumbai, Patna and Chennai highlight the growing challenges posed by urban flooding.

Severe Risks Posed to Urban Ecosystem in India

1. Critical Infrastructure

↳ includes transmission lines, airports, financial centres, etc.

1.1 Vulnerable to damage by flooding

e.g. flooded Chennai airport

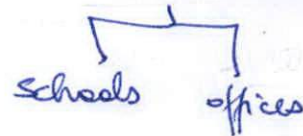
1.2 Significant wear and tear ⇒ higher maintenance cost

1.3 Railway tracks submerged ⇒ e.g. Mumbai local train stopped

1.4 Power outages due to damaged poles, wires, etc

1. 5 highways washed away $\Rightarrow$ national
arteries blocked due to flooding

2. loss of housing and infrastructure



3. Silting of dams, river bed erosion

4. Health $\Rightarrow$ spread of infectious disease

5. Loss of learning outcome $\Rightarrow$ learning poverty

6. Economy disrupted due to flooding

└ commercial establishments

└ transport, etc



Loss of jobs $\Rightarrow$ higher poverty

7. Heighten urban inequality since the poor

are more vulnerable $\rightarrow$ lack of shelter

$\rightarrow$ daily-wage income

$\rightarrow$ poor WASH

Way Forward on Urban Flooding

1. River Cities Alliance to ensure technology, global finance and international best practices are shared
2. Adequate EIA norms be followed to prevent
 - loss of wetlands
 - loss of mangroves
3. Structural audit of infrastructure
 - ensure disaster-resilience
 - implement Sendai Framework principles
4. Avoid illegal sand mining $\Rightarrow$ build-up of natural levees
5. Urban riverfront projects be built sustainably

With growing incidents of urban flooding especially due to climate change, there is need to keep the cities & urban ecosystem at heart of development 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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand is a naturally occurring mineral found along river-bank and ocean shores.

Importance of Sand

I Economic Development

1. Used in construction industry



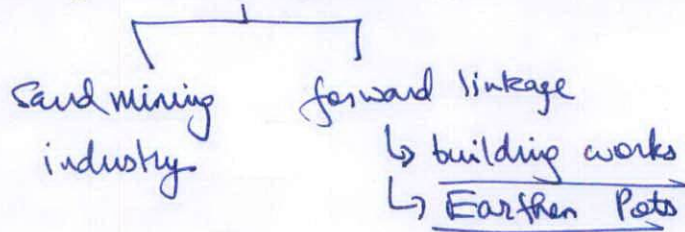
hence crucial for infrastructure development

2. ~~A~~ industrial raw material for various products

3. Source of silicon (Si) for semi-conductors

hence critical for digital revolution

4. Crucial for employment generation

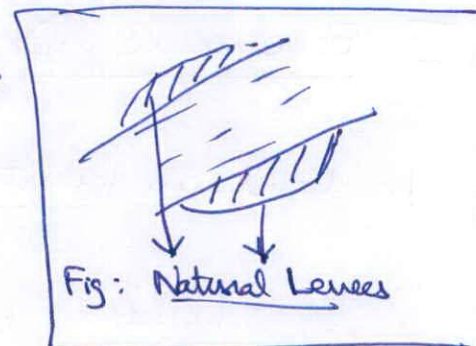


5. Supports ancillary industries

e.g. machines for sand mining,
packaging and transport

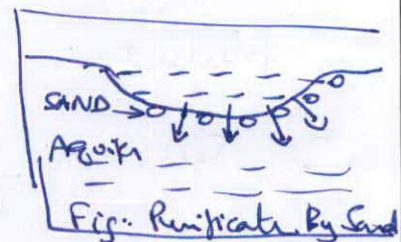
II Ecosystem Services

1. Builds natural levees
along river bank
↓
flood control



2. Provides stability to river bed

3. Filtration of river water ⇒ pure water
percolates to aquifer



4. Regulates salinity of river
water

5. Promotes biodiversity & nutrients for fishes

Importance of Sustainable Sand Mining in India

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इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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1. Crucial for environment protection
↳ check floods, landslides
2. Poverty alleviation by limiting damage to
poor and providing employment
3. Limit loss of critical infrastructure
due to flooding

There is need to ensure that
sand is mined ~~is~~ up to the extent that can be naturally
regenerated by the river to ensure
sustainability of mining operations.

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)

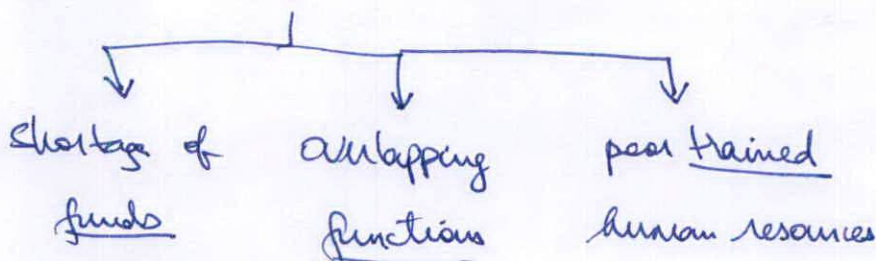
उम्मीदवारों को इस ह्रासिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The unbalanced growth of urban spaces is highlighted by the fact that cities account for just 3% of India's area but support 33% of its population (Niti Aayog).

Challenge of Unbridled and Unbalanced growth of Urban Spaces

CAUSES

- 1) Failed urban planning to keep pace with population growth
- 2) Agricultural distress $\Rightarrow$ high rural $\rightarrow$ urban migration
- 3) Weak urban local bodies



- 4) Focus on short-term objectives rather than long-term-vision of sustainable development
- housing ← Sanitation → ~~poor~~

CONSEQUENCES

- 1) Heightened economic inequality and slow poverty alleviation
- 2) Lack of social mobility as low caste have transformed into low class
- 3) Environment destruction
 - ↳ polluted rivers
 - ↳ poor air quality
 - ↳ depleted groundwater

Reforms in Urban Planning and Capacity

1. Planning
 - ↳ ensure long-term vision
 - ↳ holistic
 - ↳ Social - Health, Education
 - ↳ Economic
 - ↳ Environment

↓

Consultative with local demands in mind

2. Capacity

2.1 Unified authority to take decisions

2.2 Training of ULB staff with hands-on approach

2.3 Devolution of functions under Twelfth Schedule be done by states

2.4 Asset monetisation, taxes, etc be raised

3. Newer models of transit-oriented development & Hub and Spoke model be explored

Through schemes like Smart Cities Mission, AMRUT, municipal green bonds etc. steps in the right direction are being taken.

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

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

Feminist movements in India refer to movements for greater gender equality in the country.

Feminist Movements in India Have Lacked Inclusivity

1. The #Me Too Movement focussed only on the women employed in formal sector

1.1 Informal sector presented greater fear of repercussions — personal and career

1.2 Gender divide in access to digital technology ensured that "lower-class" women were excluded

2. The temple-entry movement (e.g. Saharimata issue) focussed on legal aspect to attain

the right to equality

2.1 However, lower-class women were not empowered since they face social challenge of patriarchy

3. Movement for maternity benefits and care was also restricted to the formal sector

Feminist Movements Have Been Inclusive in India

1. Environmental movements e.g. Chipko movement broke free from Western psyche and adopted Indian philosophy in protest
2. ~~End~~ The access to toilets under Damaya Band Campaign (Swachh Bharat Mission)

benefitted the most vulnerable women

3. Women entrepreneurship through finance and banking

↳ SHG-Bank Linkage ↳ Stand Up India

↳ Cafe Kudumbashree (Kerala) ↳ Jan Dhan
Yojana

have ensured greater resilience for women

4. Campaign for political reservations provided 33% representation at level of grassroot democracy

↳ Gandhi's vision of Gram Swaraj

For the feminist & movements in India
to break free from the Western upper class
psyche there is need to empower woman—
education, political rights, decision-making, etc.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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