



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. : 0787456

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ISHITA KISHORE

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27 Aug 2022

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

केंद्र
Centre DELHI
RAJINDER NAGAR

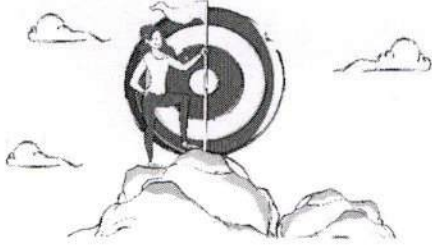
Asha
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</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;">Important Instructions</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>
1	<p>(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>
2	<p>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>
3	<p>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>
4	<p>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>
5	<p>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>
6	<p>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>
7	<p>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>
8	<p>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>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

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



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.

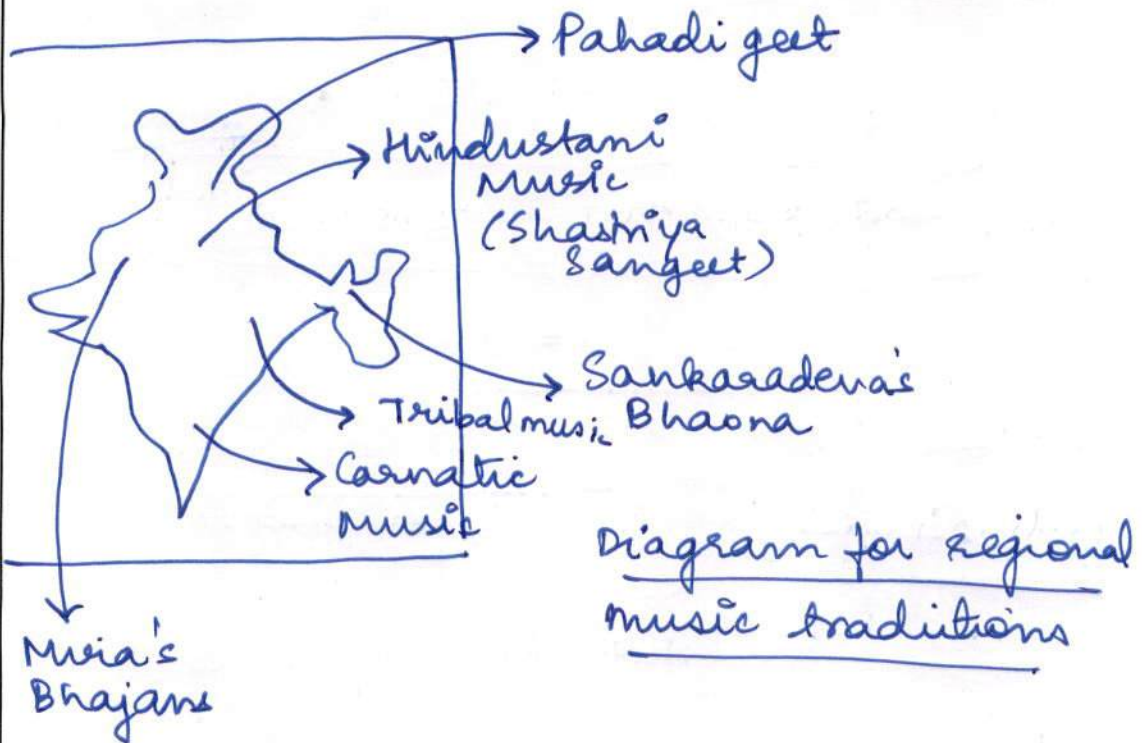
उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words)

10

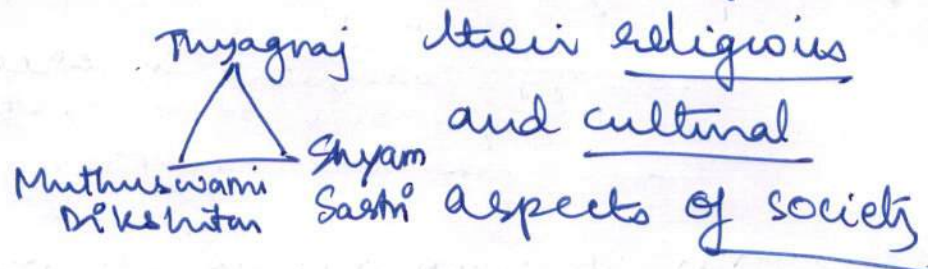
उम्मीदवारों को इस छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

India rich and diverse cultural traditions are most evident in the regional music of its ~~the~~ motherland



Reflection of cultural traditions

i- Carnatic Tevratna who reflected



ii- Persian influence on Hindustani music and its system of "Gharanas"

iii- Bhakti Movement's spirit of ending caste differences
eg Mirabai's Bhajans for devotion = to Krishna

iv- Tribal music of Eastern India which exhibits their daily activities & oneness w/ nature
eg at sacred Groves

v- Pahadi Ghet in the Himalayan states reflect their way of life
eg Chamoli district, Uttarakhand

The recent proposal for museum for carnatic music reflects their importance to break free from colonial mindset (Ranch Proan). They must be protected

with → Introduction in school curriculum
→ Encouraging tracing our roots
→ Sponsoring w/ NCC, NSS, NYSK in youth,

Programs eg Kamani auditorium

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

India's freedom struggle involved various sections of society whose sacrifices ensured our tryst with destiny in 1947.

Emergence of working class in

this movement :-

- i- Workers excluded by the Moderates it was with emergence of Gandhiji that they were involved fully
Eg Non Cooperation Movement 1920
- ii- All India Trade Union League (AITU) cemented their rightful place, created a unified approach
Eg strikes, hartals
- iii- with disappearance of handis
due to loss of patronage, the

working class faced huge exploitation
in agriculture and industry which
ignited them to respond

Contribution :-

-i- United under the leaders and
ensured a mass struggle in
NCM 1920 & CSM 1930

Eg L.L. Rai was President of AITUC

-ii- Approach of unity & cooperation as
Gandhiji aimed to bridge the class
divide

Eg Ahmedabad Mill Strike 1918

-iii- Non Cooperation with oppressive
economic activities of British companies
reduced their economic strength

Limitations

- Internal division
Eg Industrial Disputes Act
- Split
Eg AITUC split due to communists
- ↓
Easily awbed by British

Yet their contribution remains
unparalleled in securing independence as
they formed the base of the struggle. We
owe our 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' to them.

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

Indian freedom struggle saw the different approaches of various leaders with the common agenda of 'Swaraj'

Gandhian politics as a continuation to Tilak :-

i- Accepting religion in public sphere

Gandhiji: including Khilafat issue

Tilak: including festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi

ii- Swaraj was ~~considered~~ is the birthright of every citizen was held by both

iii- Inclusion of Masses

Tilak: Home Rule League

Gandhi: Mass struggle

iv- Gandhiji assumed President's ^{All India} role as Home Rule League &

included it in INC's fold reflecting
Continuation -

However Gandhian politics had
stark differences from Tilak :-

- i- On issue of communal harmony
Tilak was against including Khilafat
issue
- ii - Tilak in 1916 focussed on 'Swaraj
within the British Raj' but Gandhi
held 'Cooperation with a Satanic
regime is impossible'
- iii - Tilak was against British reforming
Indian society eg Sati
Gandhi embraced British concessions

As towering leaders of Indian
freedom struggle, their contribution
has been monumental in 'Swaraj for
the masses' & are relevant even for
a 'New India @ 75'

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

Anthropogenic warming of the globe is creating 'ripple effects' in our oceans as they struggle with the altered climate.

Loss of memory :-

- i- The oceanic currents are weakening in terms of their direction and speed.

Eg Atlantic Meridional Oceanic currents (AMOC)

- ii- Reduction in upwelling is

Eg Peruvian coast

Increase in upwelling in Indian Ocean Eg loss of corals

- iii- Due to rise in sea surface temperature, the waves

are intensified.

CONSEQUENCES:-

i- Rise in Compound Extremum Events

Eg Marine heat wave + cyclonic conditions

= Supercyclone Amphan in Bay of Bengal

ii- Loss of fishing grounds

Eg At the confluence of Kuroshio & Oyashio currents in Japan due

to weakening.

iii- Rise in the lysocline of the oceans is killing biodiversity

Eg corals

To prevent irreversible damage

there is a need for

Short term measures

- Reduce plastic pollution
- Reduce emissions by marine industry

Long term measures

- Adhere to COP26 targets
- Global collaboration

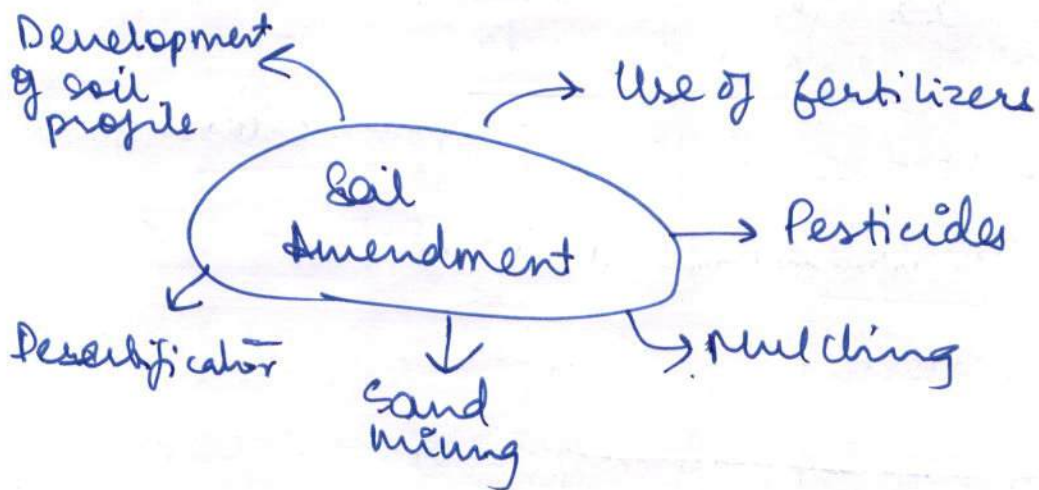
This can prevent oceanic hazard

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

Soil Amendment is the process of natural and anthropogenic changes in the soil profiles.



Benefits

- i- Economic: align soil characteristics with the needs of economy
eg fertilizer use for HYV seed in Punjab
- ii- Environmental: ensures soil health with 'High Analysis' fertilizers like MOP, DAP, Urea.

iii- Fast track soil profile development

eg use of leguminous plants

Concerns

i- ~~to~~ land degradation and desertification

eg 22% area in India under stress

ii- Rising population increases pressure (Malthusian problem)

iii- Alter the natural ecosystem

eg biodiversity affected (microorganisms, bacteria)

iv- Soil salinization eg Haryana USA soil

Soil amendment must be done at a pace that can be tackled by nature as per FAO.

Subhash Palekar's ZBNF

approach can help sustainable use

soil → Bijamrit
→ Jiramrit
→ Whapss
→ Achadane

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

As a growing economy, India is expecting a rise in power demand.

Hybrid power plants can address this boom.

Advantages of these plants :-

- i- Improve the Plant Load Factor of power plants
Eg low efficiency of thermal plants
- ii- Optimum mix of fossil fuels & renewable energy
Eg: Thermal-Solar Plants
- iii- Address varying demands
Eg thermal in summer & hydro power plants can store energy for winter heating

-iv- Make the best of both and ensure survival of GENCOMS & DISCOMS

Challenges

- i- Poor health of powerplants in India
Eg low results of UDAY scheme
- ii- Power backdown instructions lead to losses
- iii- lack of a well developed carbon market
- iv- Huge cost in a welfare state of other developmental priorities
Eg 22% poor as per Tendulkar Committee

Yet This can enable India to fulfil its promises of Panch Amrit

- Net zero by 2070
- 500GW from Non Fossil Fuel
- 50% energy from renewable
- Reduce by 40% emission intensity of GDP

and enable India to become a

Vishwaguru in climate movement.

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

Van Allen Radiation Belts are fast gaining attention in scientific circles

Growing focus due to

- i- Short term impact of radiation on global affairs
- ii- Scientific progress hinges upon it
- iii- Spirit of 'Amusandhan' requires resolving areas we have less knowledge in
- iv- Long term consequences
- v- Understanding Earth's evolution and history.

Thus India must also ramp up efforts for research ✓

→ KIRAN scheme : Inclusive of women

→ ASPIRE

→ Atal Innovation Mission } to

→ Scientific Express } to
brighten students

Scientific inquiry is part of fundamental duties (Art 51A)

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

Marital rape is the act of sexual offence due to non consensual advances within the realm of a marriage.

Case for its criminalisation

- i- Right to bodily autonomy under Art 21 of Indian Constitution
eg Puttaswamy case
- ii- 'Rape is Rape' and must not be taken lightly even if by husband
- iii- Propels the continued subjugation of women fratres in public sphere
eg low health indicators
- iv- Distress calls received by NCH in lockdown reflect the widespread

violence

-v- Necessary for wholesale empowerment
of women

Eg McKinsey holds they do 75%
care work

Yet there are concerns

i- Solicitor General held it can destabilize
the institution of marriage

ii- Can be tackled ~~in~~ under other
sections of IPC
(domestic violence)

iii- Difficult to investigate ^{genuine} ~~frivolous~~
cases

iv- Rise of frivolous & fake cases

Yet for any modern democracy
to prosper, (like US, UK), marital
rape's criminalization has been imperative.

To ensure 'Panch Pran' (Gender equality)

it is necessary → improve investigation

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 is the background work within a household for provision of everyday services. Women constitute 75% of the care work burden (Mckinsey)

'The economies are run on the backs of women'

Challenges

- i- Perpetuates low female inclusion in public sphere
Eg Abysmal LFPR at 22%
- ii- Patriarchal discrimination against girl child
Eg Highlighted by ASER in COVID survey
- iii- Lack of status due to non inclusion in GDP

-iv- Ignored in policymaking

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

Steps taken to address these

- i- Elevation of status of women as Head of Family in govt schemes
Eg ~~WDAWA~~ Ujwala scheme
- ii- Enhance awareness for girl child to go to school & leave ^{care} work
Eg Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- iii- Increase in marriageable age of women to 21 (proposal) can enhance education & skills
- iv- Health schemes can empower ~~to~~ them
- v- Niti Aayog's report on gig economy recommends inclusion of women as platform workers
- vi- MTPR Act

Indian efforts have been significant but still need to go a long way for a gender equal society & \$5 trillion 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

The post pandemic India is experiencing a deep learning crisis due to back to back lockdowns,



Implications

- i- Rural-Urban Divide
ASER points out that only 30% children had access to online education in COVID period
 - ii- Digital Divide : as hybrid modes of learning emerge, those w/o internet or mobile left behind
- ↳ Udemy, Coursera

iii- 'A nation's classrooms determine its future': But empty classes reflect erosion of scientific inquiry in youth

iv- Productive engagement of youth is impacted

↓
Skills

↓
Clubs
NCC, NSS,
NYS

↓
Sports

v- Shadow Pandemic: mental health crisis

Way Ahead

i- Fast track implementation of Bharat Net to bridge digital divide

ii- Implement Common Service Centre at Panchayat level for equitable access to resources

iii- Leverage private sector

Eg Maanti Apprenticeship program

iv- Mental health E.g. Mansodhan app

The pandemic is a watershed moment in human history & must be

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

Mural traditions of India, and South India in particular, represent the rich, cultural, multidimensional history of India and also depict the way of life.

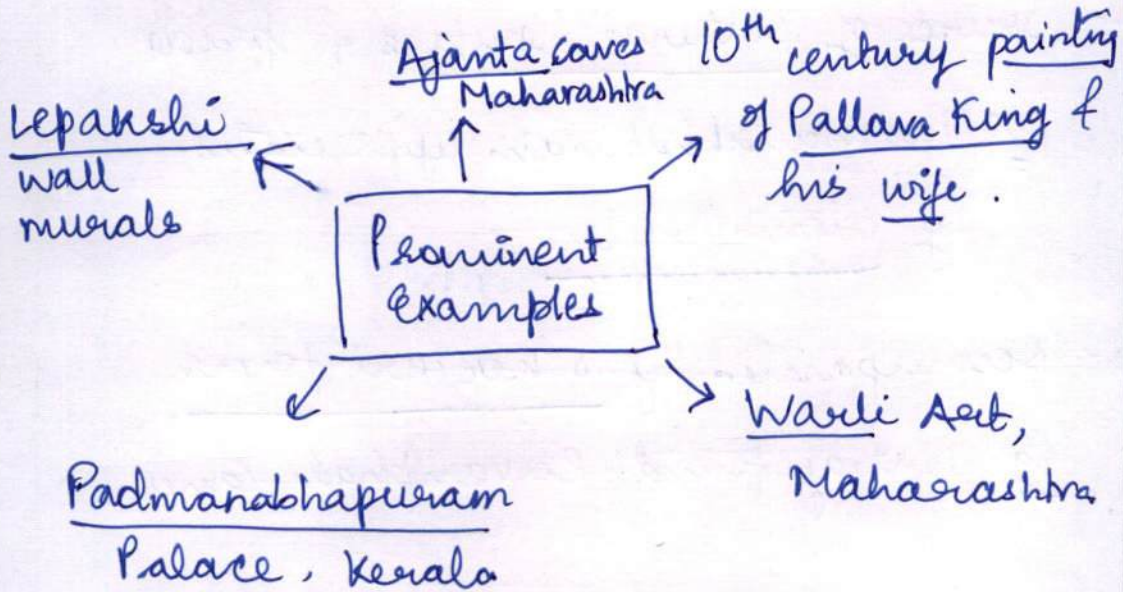
Its Evolution

- i- Paleolithic phase : almost absent from this region but few murals show simple stick figures :- 
- ii- Mesolithic phase : Murals now are elaborate and we see the use of red and green Eg Hunting scenes
- iii- Neolithic phase : Paintings and wall murals are now intricate. The size becomes smaller and we see more details and more colours. They

even extend to the ceilings and reflect

Continuity

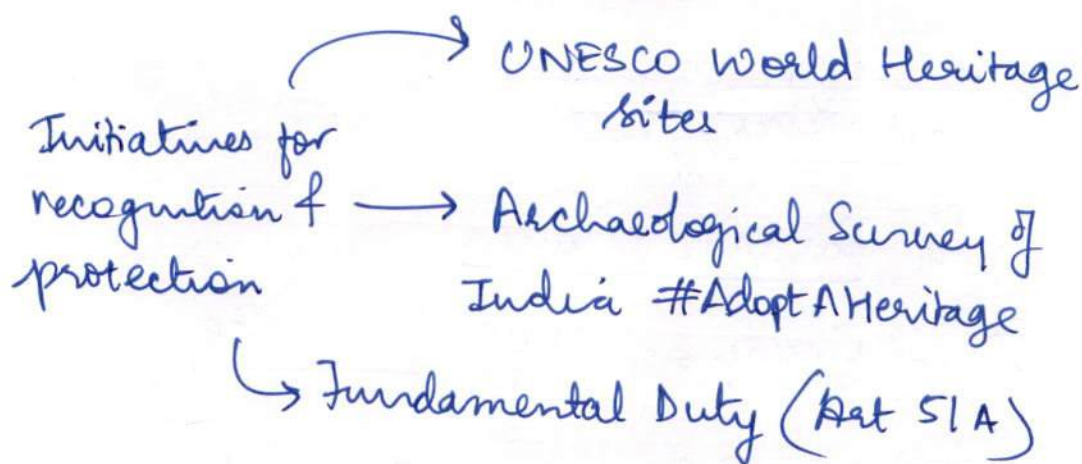
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin



Characteristics

- i- Use of natural colours
Eg Chalcedony, Green, Hematite
- ii- Long lasting as they have survived centuries
Eg oldest paintings of Ajanta reflect similarities w/ Northern Bhimbetka
- iii- Paintings & murals made on top of one another on same surface

- iv- Rich with borders which are prominent (Lepakshi)
- v- Source of cultural heritage & pride
Eg Padmanabhapuram appreciated by colonial rulers
- vi- Accompanied by other art forms
Eg Natya found in Ravanphadi Caves



Preserving our rich murals (especially of South India) can help accomplish PM's 'Panch Pran' of 'overcoming colonial mindset'

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

Emerging nationalism of the 19th century can be regarded as 'Indian Renaissance' movement in our history. It was pioneered by Raja Ram Mohan Roy among others.

It is held that it was a product of

Colonial modernity as :-

-i- Western educated elites were leading Indian Nationalism.

eg ~~Dr. B.R. Ambedkar~~ Raja Ram Mohan Roy,
Dadabhai Naoroji

-ii- Imported values of Western minded
eg liberty, equality (French Revolution)

-iii- Learning from colonial masters of their history

Eg No representation without taxation in Indian Council Act was learnt from American history

-iv- Disconnect with the masses who were considered as 'subjects'

-v- Faith in British Sense of Justice

Eg This influenced moderates like G K Gokhale, M G Ranade

-vi- No demand for democracy in India as they agreed w/ colonial rulers
Eg Barbarians need despotic rulers

However, 19th century was MORE

than just this as :-

-i- Amending social ills for an inclusive nationalism

Eg Sati, female infanticide, Widow Remarriage (DK Karve)

-ii- Demand for Indianisation of services

Eg Brahma Samaj

-iii- Pride in India's role as a spiritual leader which led to "Swadeshi"
Eg Aurobindo

-iv- Demand for constitutional rights culminated with Indian Councils Act 1861, 1892.

However the 19th century

initiatives were

↳ limited in base of sporadic

↳ Communal (Dharma Sabha, Deoband, Shuddhi Movement)

↳ led by elites

Yet their role was monumental

as held by GK Gokhale,

'The mistakes of 19th century leaders will pave the way of the struggle'.

This was seen in 20th century movements

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

Environmentalism in India has been a movement to preserve the unique Indigenous way of life and our civilisational values of 'oneness with the nature'.

Organised Movements

-i- ^{1970s} Chipko Andolan led by Gandhian leader Sunderlal Bahuguna who brought statutory changes with his community's 'embrace' of trees

eg Environment Impact Assessment made compulsory

^{1980s} ii- Narmada Bachao Andolan led by activist Medha Patkar to preserve nature & displacement of inhabitants₃₂

organised the victims & got concessions

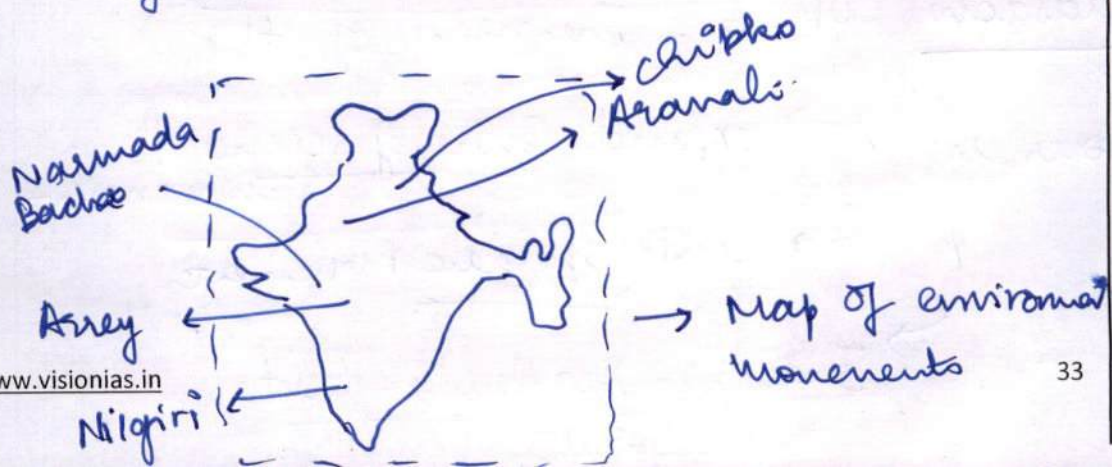
-iii - Save Nilgiri Movement in light of
deforestation (Shola forests are like
overhead tanks) led to formation
of committees

Eg Madhar Gadgil, Kasturirangan

iv - Save Aarey Forests ^{2010s} in Mumbai was

led by urban conscious youth who
feared metro lines would encroach
upon their green patches

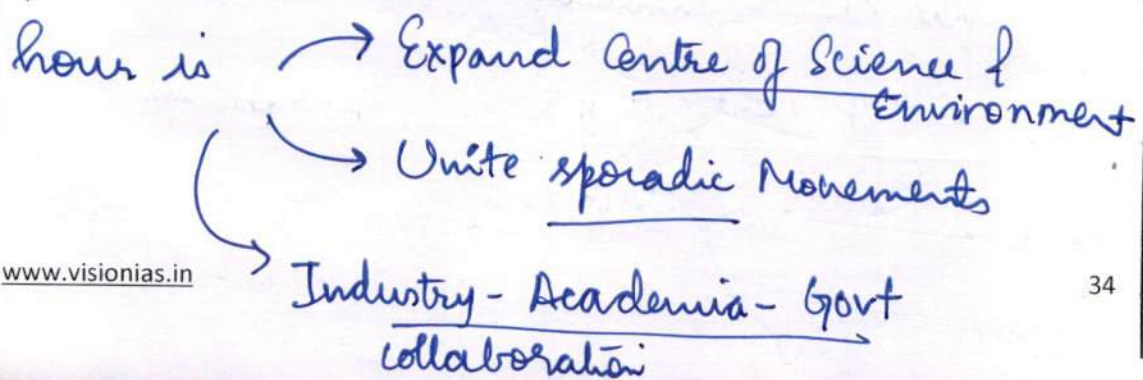
-v - Save Aravalli Hills is another
example where urban expansion
(Gurgaon) onwards led to the
organised movement



However these have also been limited as

- i- Lack of sustained and united efforts
- ii- They are reactive in nature & spring after project announcement
Eg Against Silver line project in Kerala
- iii- Lack of a charter of demand
- iv- Emerging threat of environmental extremism with social media

Yet Environmentalism reflects our culture and was reflected in India's tall 'PanchAmrit' commitments at Glasgow COP26. The need of the



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

The continental blockade of Napoleon in the second decade of 19th century reflected his imperialist ambition

Strategy was :-

- i- Leverage on the ongoing spirit of 'laissez Faire' after Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations and end British monopoly.
- ii- Ignite the businesses in the continent to also pursue the colonies
- iii- led to Changes in British Policies
Eg End of monopoly of East India Company (except trade in tea & with China) with the Charter Act 1813.

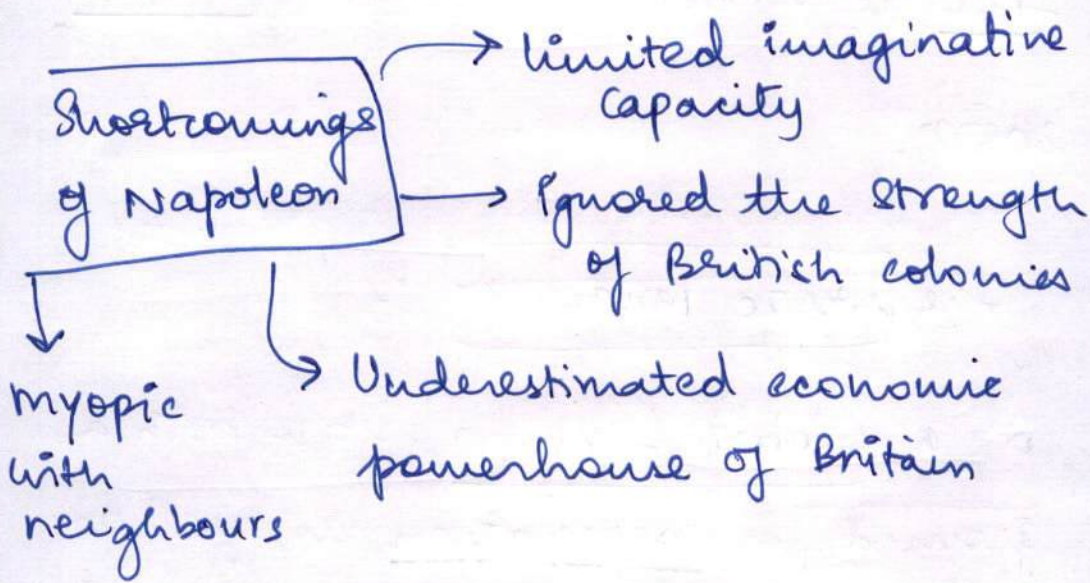
- iv- 'Beggars thy enemy' strategy by imposing a continental blockade on Britain.

As an ill conceived strategy :-

- i- It led to 'reaction' of all other European nations who united to oust Napoleon
- ii- British economic strength was underestimated by Napoleon
Eq 'The sun never sets on the British Empire'
- iii- Crown jewel of Britain - India :-
Now a wholesale colonisation was pursued with ending of Company monopoly in Charter Act 1833
⇒ This gave STRATEGIC advantage to Britain beyond economy

-iv- Ended up uniting his enemies

Eq Concert of Europe led to - the
'Congress of Vienna' and emergence
of 'Balance of Power'



Yet Napoleon's continental policy
washered in an era of 'Free Trade'
and put forth a significant challenge
to British economic might.

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।
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Arctic is fast emerging as a pasture for geopolitical competition. According to IPCC it is expected to be ice free by 2050.

The Arctic Paradox :-

-i- As a Global Common: it is both a ground for cooperation as well as resources competition

eg Opening of new sea routes

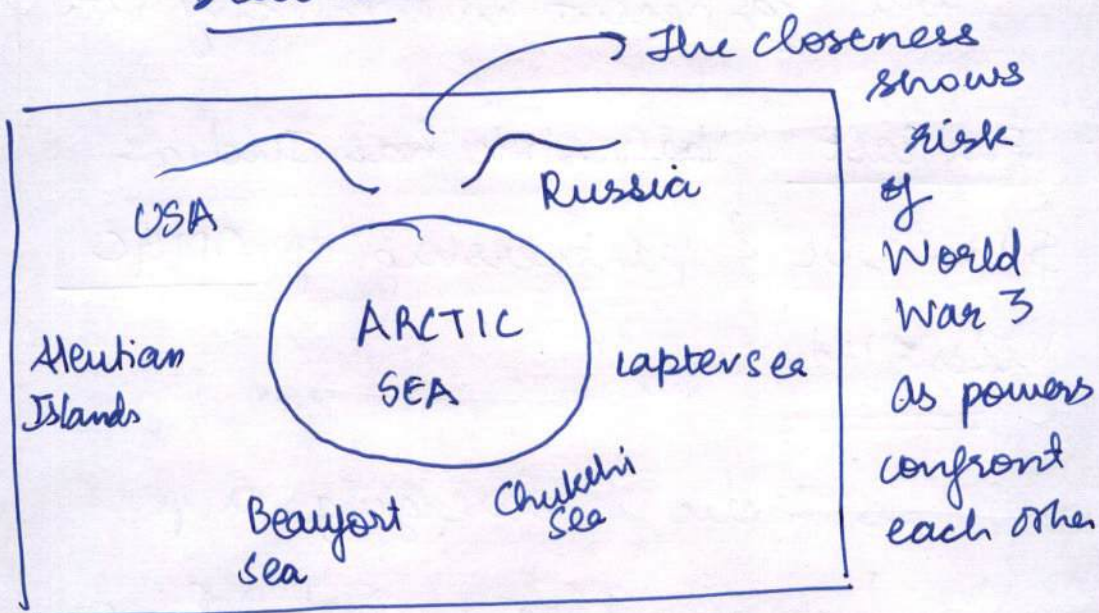
-ii- Economic Might in its potential yet a reflection of irreversible climate change.

-iii- Connectivity b/w Europe, Asia & Americas will reduce yet the distance is visible in negotiations

eg Competitive rivalry for sea routes
(Polar Silk Route)

-iv- Access to various resources yet
emergence of multiple dormant
viruses as the sea ice melts

-v- Economic Gains but rise in
militarisation of the region
eg Russia's nuclear powered sea ice
breakers



Mineral & Energy resources :-

-i- Oil, gas and energy resources
from the middle of the region

- ii- Marine Resources as the ice exposes the sea bed in the surrounding region. Eg Polymetallic Nodules
- iii- Russia's Siberian Shelf : ample energy to augment Russia's oil resources
- iv- Kamchatka Peninsula : Presence of Coal Eg Recent investment by Tata
- v- Far East : Vladivostok has India's \$1bn LOC & partnership of ONGC Videsh Ltd.

As Arctic is emerging as a new area w/o any treaty, Nobel Prize Winner Glenn Stearns, 'Governing the Commons' can be referred to.

India must secure its rightful place via its 'Arctic diplomacy' & research stations Himadri & Bharti

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

Cryospheric changes can have far reaching impact on our ecosystem and livelihood. It is

Impact

- i- Emergence of dormant diseases and viruses as they escaped into our atmosphere
Eg Melting of permafrost due to global warming
- ii- Impact on biodiversity : As per IPBES : over one million species are under the threat of extinction. This can be attributed to cryospheric changes at a very fast pace

-iii- Impact on livelihood of people as
it can trigger :

- long term changes in our way of life
- short term disruptions
- alteration of microclimate

-iv- Efforts to tame climate change
can go for a toss due to sudden
and rapid cryospheric changes
Eg NDCs at Glasgow

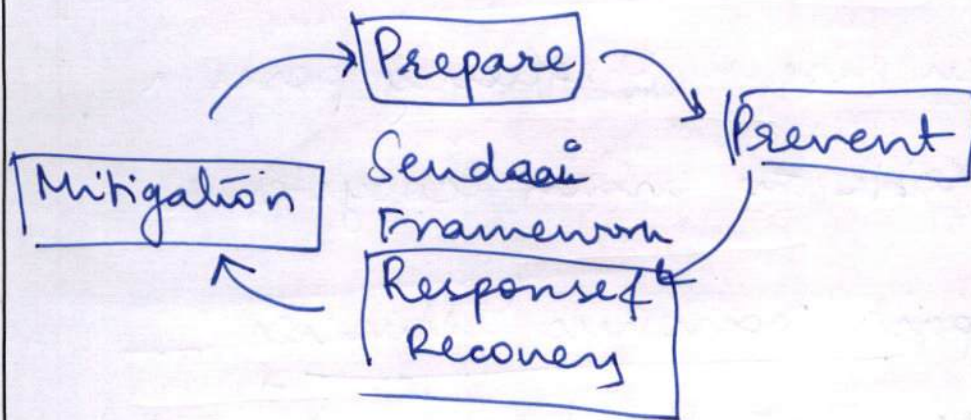
Measures to tackle this threat

- i- General measures include fast
tracking our efforts to accomplish
Paris target (2°C) and Glasgow
commitments
- ii- Specific measures include limiting
encroachment on natural resources
and mindless expansion

Earth Overshoot Day has advanced to July

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

- iii- Structural measures: Strengthen climate institutions with inclusivity
Eg ss held in Talanoa dialogue of UNFCCC
- iv- Functional measures: Augment research Eg IPCC Reports
- v- Carbon Neutrality goals must be adopted by all nations
Eg India's Net zero by 2070
- vi- Mitigation efforts. Eg CDRI



This can ensure a sustainable future, slowdown cryogenic changes

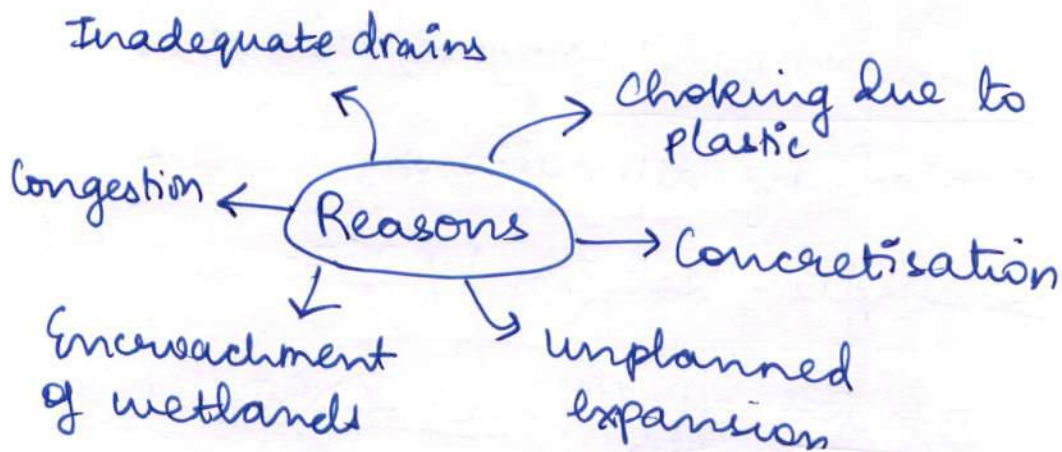
17.

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

Urban Flooding is a hazard of emerging relevance as the drainage systems are overwhelmed and unable to accommodate the flow of water



Their rise in frequency poses a severe risk to urban ecosystem as

i- Impacts economic activities

eg Mumbai, the financial capital comes to a halt with monsoon rains every year.

-ii- Impacts urban informal economy

eg 90% workers are in informal sector
and lose their incomes

-iii- Residents face threat of epidemic
outbreak

eg water borne diseases like
diarrhea & viruses like COVID

-iv- Infrastructural damage with

electricity grids failing, roads cracking

eg Chennai Floods

-v- Urban expansion is mindless &
unplanned eg Guwahati logging

Impact on critical infrastructure:

-i- Congestion on roads

(Bangalore). As held by Minister
of Highway & America has roads
not because it is rich. But it is

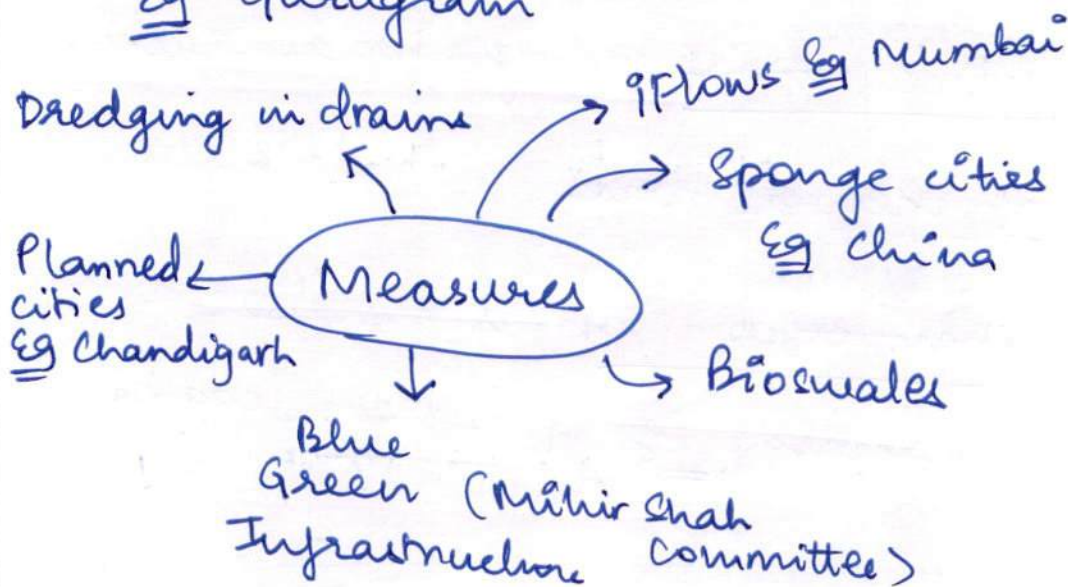
ii- Electricity grids are severely impacted

iii- Underground metro tunnels face water logging leading to discontinuation of services

Eg Delhi Metro

iv. Underpass & tunnels become non functional

Eg Guwahati



As monsoons become sporadic, urban spaces necessarily have to account for risks of flooding & subsequent loss of critical infrastructure to achieve SDG 11: Sustainable cities

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 has paramount significance as a natural resource for economic growth as well as ecosystem

Criticality of Sand

I Economic Growth

-i- Crucial input for industrial activities

Eg Cement industry

-ii- Raw Material for manufacturing and refining of metallic ores

Eg Bauxite

-iii- create strong foundation of urban infrastructure

Eg concrete in buildings

II Ecosystem Services

- i- River beds enable the flow of rivers equitably across regions
Eg Aniraj Dhara, Niraj Dhara of Gange dependent on its banks
- ii- Soil Profile of ~~soil~~ land is build with layers of sand
Eg Terai alluvial region which fosters agricultural activities
- iii- Desert sands determine its ecosystem & biodiversity
Eg Cactus plants, Bamboo

Recently, Madhya Pradesh government legalised sand mining to address the menace of illegal sand mafias. This can foster better use of resources of govt.

Importance of sustainable sand mining

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- i- Short term : Continuous availability of sand for economic & ecosystem needs
- ii- long term : Achieve goals of WLUCCF under UNCCD
- iii- Control land degradation and desertification.
- iv- Address the menace of sand mafia
Eq Greater Noida mining
- v- Achieve climate goals (GDC 13)

As a developing country, India has a unique responsibility to ensure sustainable growth & achieve 'Panch Pran' of being a developed country by 2047.

Measures

Empower
locals w/ ICE

→ Safety of District Collectors
to be ensured

→ Commission in states for
sand monitoring

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

Unbridled & Unbalanced growth in Indian urban spaces reflects the conundrum :-

'Growth without inclusivity is meaningless
Inclusivity without growth is unsustainable'

The challenges are :-

- i- Mindless expansion of urban spaces has led to
 - Ecosystem : encroachment of wetlands
Eg Mumbai
 - Urban flooding Eg Chennai
- ii- Concretisation has created unique challenges
Eg. Urban heat island effect
- iii- Impacts biodiversity
Eg Disappearance of sparrows

-iv- Lack of inclusion creating dichotomous cities of rich & poor
eg Dharavi slums

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

-v- Hotbeds of diseases
eg Pandemic spread began from congested urban areas

-vi- Sprawling informal sector which is vulnerable & dispensible w/ no social security
eg migrants reverse migration in COVID

Measures & Reforms are imperative for

I Urban Planning

-i- Architectural knowledge must be leveraged

eg Greater Noida has no red lights
Chandigarh on lines of Harappan civilisation

-ii- Inclusive infrastructure

eg BRT lanes in Delhi were a disaster

Need for → cycle lanes
→ footpath

→ street vendor counters

-iii- Drainage system

- Avoid plastic bagging
- Regular desiltation

in light of concentrated rainfalls

-iv- Public transport must be strengthened

Eg Germany made public transport free & saw less traffic jams

→ II Capacity

- i- Reduce encroachment of wetlands
- ii- Use of 'Bioswales' model of growth to ensure absorption of excess water
- iii- Sponge cities as seen in China which tackle rainwater

With 30% urban population contributing to 70% GDP, urban areas require an overhaul with

Blue Green infrastructure (Mihir Shah Committee) for a

'New India @ 75' (Niti Aayog) 52

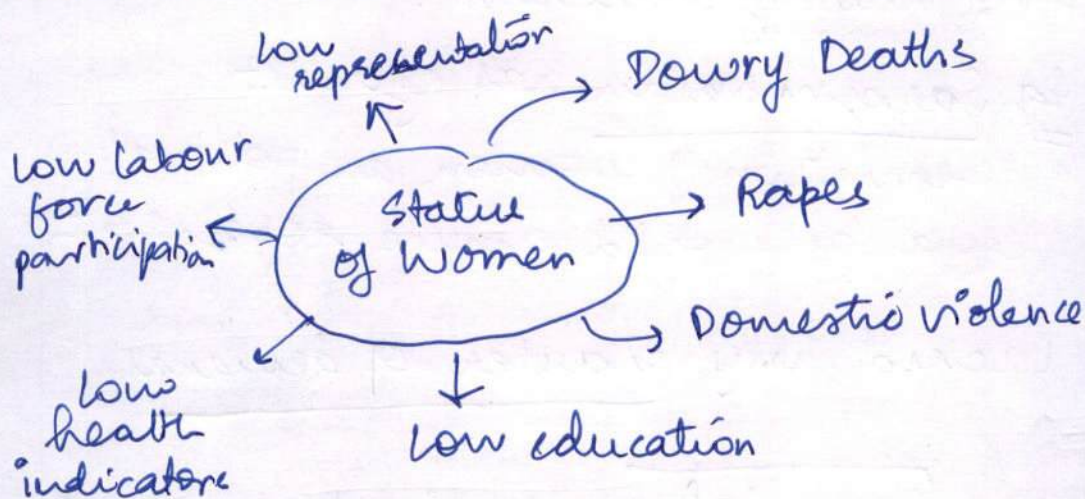
भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्रायः एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Feminist Movements in India grew since 1970s after the UN Decade of Women pushed for a report. 'Towards Equality' revealed glaring state of women in India.

While women had the Right to Vote, there was



Lacked inclusivity as :-

-i- Reactive in Nature

eg The 'Forum Against Rape' was established only after Mathura

rape case tragedy.

ii- led by elites and intellectuals

Eg Prof. Upendra Baxi's articles in newspapers

iii- Women are not a homogenous group as held by bell hooks

Eg Tribal women, lower caste, poor women. were excluded

iv- Western psyche: The Right to Vote was considered sufficient as per the First wave of feminism.

Eg Sarojini Naidu was against reservation of women as political equality would ensure representation

v- Lacked any charter of demands

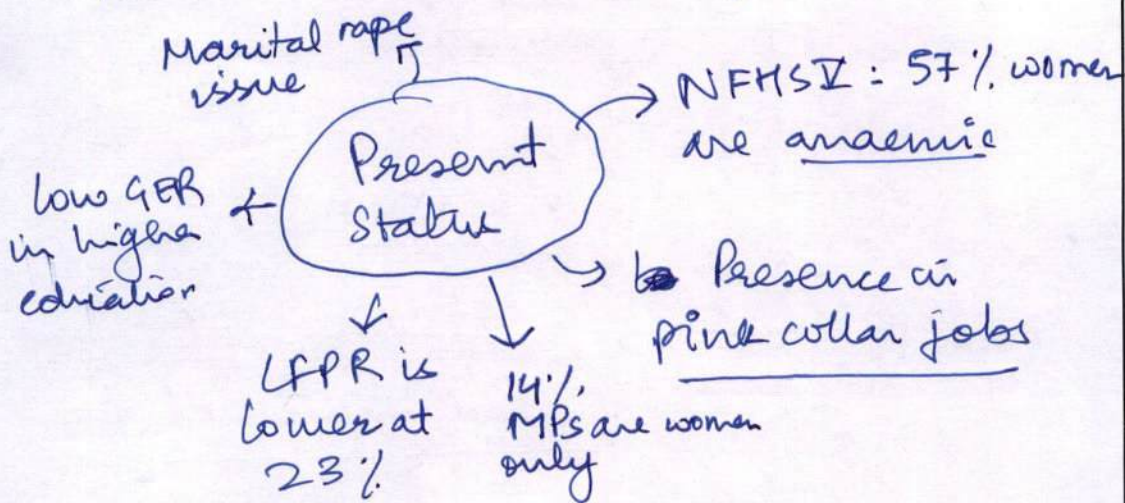
Even today, feminist movements are limited as

i- CAG highlighted more than 50%. Nirbhaya Fund not utilized

ii- Reactive bureaucracy

Eg Hyderabad rape case

- iii- Role of Caste : Kathua rape case shows ~~growing~~ grim view
- iv- Bilkis Bano's convicts released led to a controversy but no united front
- v- Lack of constitutional status for National Commission of Women



Yet the feminist movement kickstarted a revolution for the dawn of an era of equality. As per BR Ambedkar

• The progress of a country can be judged by the status of its women

To fulfil 'Panch Pran' of gender equality we need feminists to make

Financial demand → budget

Political Reservation

Social → Enhance Schemes

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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