



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. : 0548353

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Annapurna

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English
GS 2217

तारीख
Date

27/8/22

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

केंद्र
Centre Patna

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions* Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी-लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं 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)					



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

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)

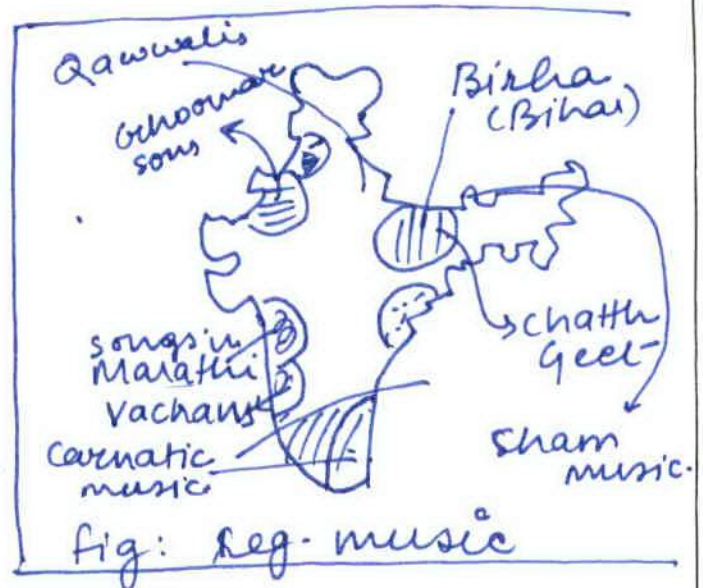
उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The regional folk music of India has been reflective of its rich culture, local mythologies & close knit diversity

Reflection of culture:-

(1) language

> folk / regional music



are mostly regional language dominated

EX - Carnatic in South India

(2) local stories - songs in

Rajasthan - Gujarat belt talks about Krishna cult & mythologies

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

③ Tribal richness → shows imprints of colonial inertia
ex - "Suraj lebo angrez, katka debe jail" → song of Munda tribe challenging British

④ Local problems & pattern :
out migratory culture in Bihar shown in Bihar in "Birha" song

⑤ Mythological traditions
ex - Ramayana related songs in North India

⑥ Local Festival
[ex] Chattr geek

Hence, these culture are identified by regional music showing the huge potential of artistic image

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

Indian working class played a huge role starting from Swadeshi (1905) to Quit India (1942) in the Indian Freedom Struggle

Emergence

Reason

① Agricultural dismantling of British led to rise of 'working class'

② Industrial Revolution
 set dismantling of industries in India (due to trade policy etc) → rise of unrest

③ British Exploitative policies → ex: discrimination

of Indian workers in pay, promotions vs. British counterparts

↳ (4) Demand for better work conditions - Trade unions
led to Factory Acts 1884 & 1891

Contribution

- ↳ 'Call for Swadeshi' by 'working class' cost British revenue & market-
- ↳ Strengthened Nationalism
- ↳ Monetary contribution by working class & rich industrialists
- ↳ Dismantling of British system as most local workforce was 'Indian working class' - on strike

Though the participation fizzled out but was at peak during RIN mutiny & contributed immensely.

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

"Gandhi is the patriot among patriots who gave the Indian freedom struggle its watermark"

~ Gopal Krishna Gokhale

"Tilak is the face of swarajya of Indian Freedom struggle"

Gandhi's politics ← continuation of Tilak's

1. Ideal of swarajya or self rule.

2. Role of Press:-

Tilak - Kesari, Maharatta

Gandhi - Young India

3. Non separation of Religion from politics.

ex - Tilak's Ganesh festivals &
Gandhi's Vaishnav Dharma

[Not a continuation]

1. Different meaning of
Swarajya

ex - Tilak's Swarajya was loosely
defined, Gandhi's meant complete
Self rule

2. Non violence paradox

ex - Tilak supported Chapekar
brother's shooting Rand (1897)

- Gandhi called off Non
Cooperation Movement over
Chauri Chaura (1922)

3. Constructive nationalism

Tilak → Home Rule

Gandhi → Khadi, Social work

Hence both contributed in their
own ways to freedom move-
ment.

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 शीर्ष लिखना चाहिए।
 Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent IPCC 6th Assessment report talked about doubling of sea surface temperature ^(SST) to $\sim 4^\circ\text{C}$ by 2030.

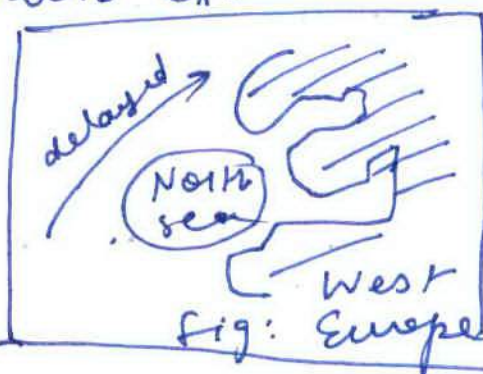
Oceans losing memory

1. Ocean currents disturbed

ex- Gulf stream warming

West Europe coasts ex:

Harvester is delayed.



2. Global circulation changing hence memory lost
 ex- A-MOC

3. Historic resource availability
patterns changing ex- upper Atlantic
permafrost-

4. Climatic patterns affected
ex → ENSO cycle disrupted
→ Monsoon delays

consequences

1. Biodiversity loss: Aquatic
animals have low thermal
capacity
[Stenothermal]

2. ^L Coral mass Bleaching

[ex] - At Naihati Atoll & Great
Barrier reef

3. Economic variations → fishing
zones shifting due to warming

4. Polar vortex due to ocean
warming causing positive
feedback.

Steps like MARPOL treaty &
UNFCCC targets disposal needed
for SDG 14 - below water
life

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

5.

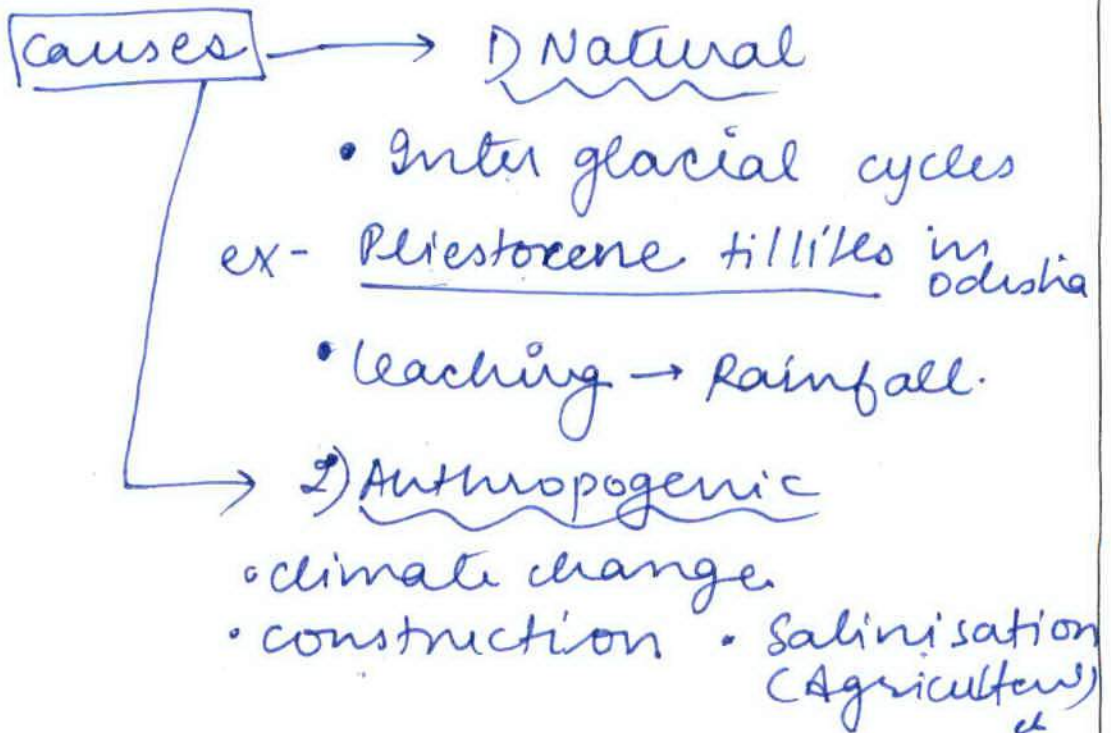
मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

Pedogenetic variation in the soil profile, composition & generation cycle is called Soil Amendment-



Benefits

1. Un'desertification' of dry soil
ex- Indira Gandhi canal project in Rajasthan

2. Food security → Green revolution
using soil supplements.

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

3. Reducing soil problems

ex- Gypsum, mortars to ↓ acidification
or Alkalisation

Concerns

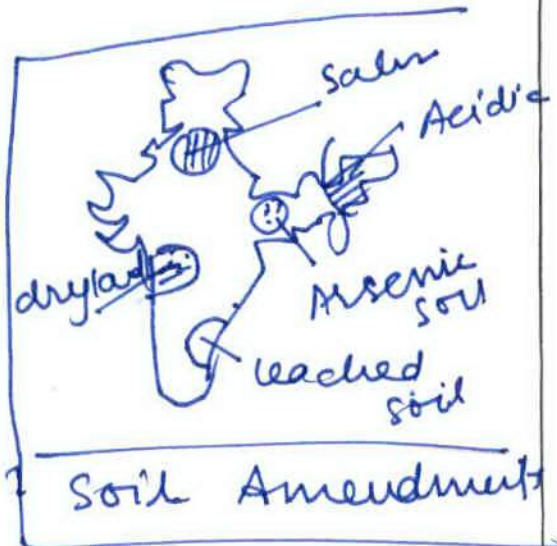
1. Affects Soil Biodiversity

ex- Bacteria, Earthworms etc

2. Degrades soil

ex- salinisation

due to non
scientific
fertilizer use etc



Schemes

Soil Health Card

ISRO: RISAT 2B for

soil mapping

Soil testing kits

have been taken by stakeholders

The need of the hour is to

reverse the negative impacts
Soil Amendment

6.

यह मुझाव 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 हाशिए में ज़रूरी लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

10

India's rank on Energy ^(WEF)
transition index is [87] but
Renewable Attractiveness
(Ernst & Young) is [3] showing
immense potential of a gradual
transition ex-using hybrid plants

Hybrid PP → employ more than
one source of Energy
[ex] Solar wind PP

Advantages

1. Renewable Energy mix may rise
2. Achieving Panchamrit
↳ Net Zero by 2070

↳ Renewable Energy 500 GW . etc.

3. Will reduce import dependence
ex - on oil & Natural gas

4. Prevent laggard discoms due
to coal crisis → Reduce dependence

5. utilization of Potential
ex wind, hydro (7500 Km coast),
solar (tropic)

Disadvantages >50% coal depend.

1. Fossil inertia → industries
can't shift to hybrid as quickly

2. Retrofitting & set-up costs are
high

3. Huge Population - huge demand

4. Hybrid are also associated
with variability

ON OSWG is a revolutionary step.
to utilize & share energy.

PMKISAN also allow Annadata
as Uryadata to allow gradual
hybridisation of power

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)

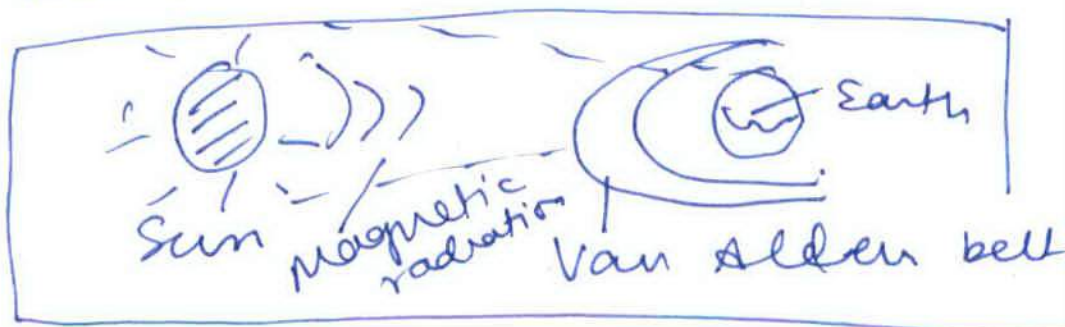
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस इकाई में गहरी लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

Van Allen Radiation Belts are the Atmospheric Belts that have maximum exposure to ionospheric dangers from sun spots.

→ It has magnetic disruption properties

→ formed due to dynamic movement of sun's radiation



→ Acts as a magnetic shield

→ formation → due to inter-

action with Earth's magnetosphere.

Importance

↳ protects earth from sun's changing radiation

↳ cancerogenic impacts dispersal

↳ protects Earth's satellites

↳ protects grids.

↳ Auroras & on Poles

Rise in Study

↳ as an indirect source of sun's origin & hence of atmospheric studies

Van Allen studies may provide useful insights into studies of our origin

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

Marital rape is forceful sexual violence by intimate partners & is a component of recent SHADOW PANDEMIC

Marital rape criminalisation

Need:—

1. constitutional protection
under A14, A23, A21, A42

Non criminalisation →
2. Against gender inclusivity

3. It is the most adverse
form of Domestic Violence

4. legal deterrence is needed
owing to rising cases
specially COVID.

5. Women exploitation leads to psychological harm & affects social ethos.

6. current provisions (also Domestic violence, ~~was~~ act 2005 - umbrella) not adequate

7. non crim: Also leads to child marriage and child rapes → legalised

Issues :-

1. Proper definition of Marital rape needed to avoid adhoc cases

2. Already covered under women related laws. (^{POSCO,} DV 2005)

3. Needs gender Neutrality in Rape definition

It is imperative that Marital rape be strictly criminalised in 21st cent. India, with adequate safeguards

9.

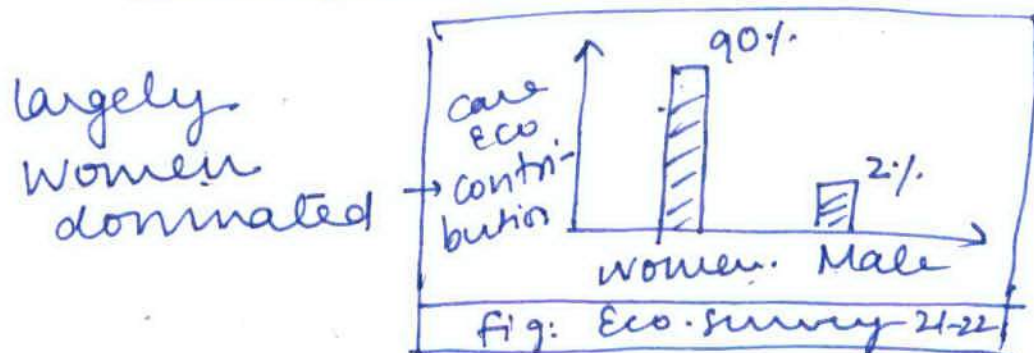
केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 से इस हिसाब में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Care Economy as defined by Carole Giligan is the economy arising out of services like family nurturing, child care, home making etc. which are not quantified.



Challenges associated

- 1) Informalisation of work
ex- Domestic workers form part of Care Eco.
- 2) No recognition ex house wives
- 3) No Social security ex Pensions

4) GDP contribution (direct & indirect)
goes unaccounted

5) Economic disempowerment →
leading to ^{low} social status → Exploitation

6) Loss to Economy: IMF chief
quoted 27% rise prospects if
inclusivity issue here addressed.

7) Steps taken

1. Grig Economization of care
Economy using ICT platform
ex- Urban Clap.
2. Social benefits via simplification
of labour laws (into 8)
3. Eco. survey suggestion on
quantification of care Economy.
4. Promotion of org - SHGs (SEWA)
etc)

Certain issues like difficulty of
data collection & abstract defi-
nition of care needs addressal

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

"The pandemic shifted Education from to computers from walls, but is this learning, available to all?."

- Pahal NIO.
working paper.

'The above divide of post pandemic deterioration in Education access is ' learning poverty '.

Challenge :-

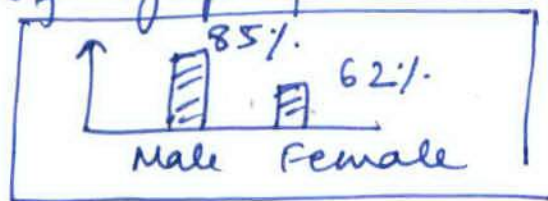
1. Extreme drop outs scene
> Migration > loss of
free access to schools (MDM)
> poor digital penetration

2. Poverty creating Education poverty → vicious cycle.

3. Gender Skewed → Feminisation of learning poverty
→ 50% girls who dropped out are not to enter again (ASER)

Implications

1. Increase of gap of literacy rate →



2. Loss of Demographic dividend potential
3. Manoeuvring to crime etc
4. Further rise poverty (Economic)

Way ahead

→ ① Improving infrastructure for Digital education evenness

② leveraging local ASHAs etc at Rural centres to ↓ learning poverty

③ Digitisation option of Beti Bachao

④ NEP 2020 is a welcome step

Hence, to achieve the SDG 1, 4, 5, 10 it's needed to curb learning poverty

11.

दक्षिण भारत में मिति 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)

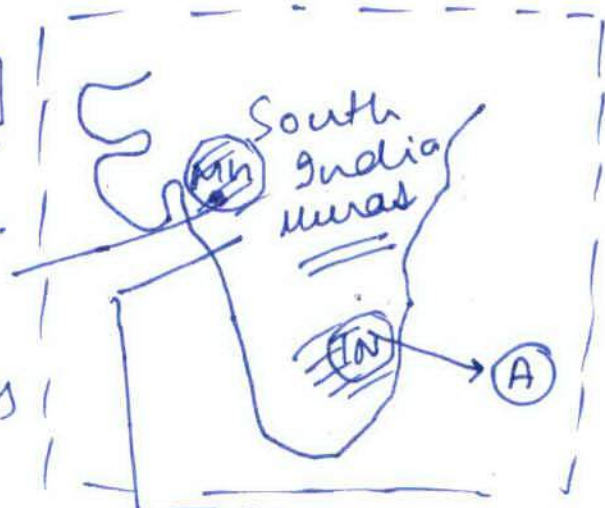
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
 Candidates must not write on this margin

Mural traditions are form of wall painting visible in Ajanta, Ellora, Sitana-vassal caves etc in South India

EVOLUTION

Ajanta

- flying Apsara
- Queen Maya's dream
- Dying princes (cave 16)



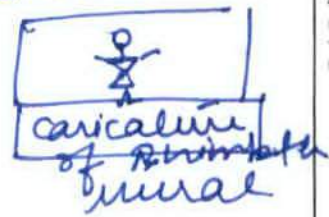
Ellora

- Ravan shaking Kailash
- Carpenter's cave Murals (cave 10)

(A) Sitana-vassal

Pillars, walls, ceiling: all had Mural traditions

Evolution: Earliest evidences
in Bhimbetka in South MP -
of Mesolithic times



• contributions of
Salvahanas, Rashtrakulas,
local merchants ~~th~~ → later
Medieval & Bijapur ruler
significant character

→ Used natural colours
ex- Ajanta murals:-

- no use of blue
- Red predominant

→ Bodhisattvas & stories
prevalent - ex → ~~Konk~~ Jataka
stories

→ Paste form of Fresco
influence also seen

→ overridding of older crea-
tions showing multiple

dynastic influences

→ Showed Secular nature
coexistence of Buddhist,
Brahmanistic themes in Murals

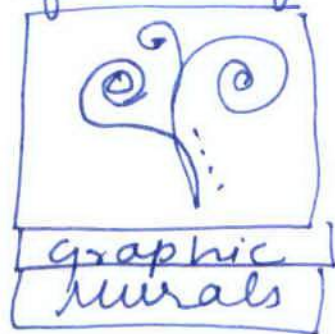
→ later used for decoration

ex- Mughals monuments

contained refined form of

mural :-

sibesque



hence, the evolution of these
murals are a key to
reconstructing past - both
social & temporal (dating
technique)

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

The rise of Indian nationalism was an offshoot of reactions to policies of British emancipating the 'White Man's Burden' during 19th century.

This is cited as a product of colonial modernity,

Yes :-

1. Phase I : 1800 - 1850s

→ cited as the 'Indian Renaissance period' - against
sati → 1829 bill

→ social reforms on rise due to

- > Absorption of Western ideas
 - ↳ Liberalism etc
- > Rise of Educated 'Middle' class
 - ↳ due to govt. deliberate policies for 'clerks culture'; Macaulay minute etc
- > Reformists like Raja Rammohan, Ishwar C. Vidyasagar etc
- > British reciprocation (soft-imperialism) → Hindu Widow Remarriage act 1856

Phase II :- 1850 - 1900s

- Rise of congress with help of AO Hume during Dufferin's vicerality
- loyalist Moderates { Prayers
Petitions
Protests
- Railways, Telegraphs.
- Middle class intelligentsia due to 'Woods 1854' despatch'.

NO

1. largely from 'non modern block'

ex - 1857 revolt - preceded by
tribal revolts (Munda etc),
peasant revolts (Kharai, Jenukallu).

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

2. Product of Colonial Repression

- drain of wealth
- land revenue exploitation
- handicraft paralysed.

3. British modernity undid nationalism in some factions in 19th century

[ex] - Rice city dweller Indians
stayed aloof

4. British policies were to curb & check down 19th c. nationalism

ex- Telegraph in ↓ 1857 revolt

- movement of troops: Railways

Hence, it can be argued that
though the nationalism got
accelerated due to some colonial
modernisation - it was large-
ly indigenous inception

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

(Env¹⁴)

Environmentalism is the paradigm of man's positive affirmation towards environment inclined towards undoing the harm caused ex- COP26 recently

Post Independence Env¹⁴

1> Eco Feminism

→ women involvement in environment protection
ex- Chipkoo Andolan

2> Against inorbitant development

→ Tribal rights activists on development induced displacements

↳ led to Bhebar committee

2. Xaxa committee reports

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

3. > Agriculturist Environmentalists

→ organisations sprung up to counter extreme use of fertilizers etc. during Green Revolution (1950s) → harming natural ecosystem

→ several 'Kisan Sangathan' showed apprehensions against GM crops

4. > International participation

→ several pressure groups lobbied present day govt. in 1970s to participate in Stockholm conference 1972.

→ legislations: Wildlife Protection Act 1972.

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

[Impact] → ① led to mass scale
Environmental awareness

→ ② International awareness
about carlson's silent springs

→ ③ springing up of Indian
Environment organisations

ex- [India for nature] [Earth
zone] due to 'Limits to
Growth' report

→ ④ local activism gained
~~gained~~ impetus

⑤ Way for Environment
Impact Assessment (EIA)

Hence, was the beginning of
what's turned into [Panchamrit]
in recent commitments

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

उम्मीद करेंगे
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Napoleon's rise to power was the symbolic restoration of ideals of liberty, Equality & fraternity post Roberpierre regime

Ill conceived strategy

→ Battle of Iena was cited by experts as one of the mistakes in Napoleon's conquest.

→ Continental blockade dint provide sustainable imperative

- Economic means, ^{usage} by Napoleon to contain Britain didn't prove useful - found new routes
- ultimate fall in Waterloo is evidence of same

Not all conceived

- successful to some extent in economic confinement
- contained Axial rise of Britain's Industrial revolution
- Deterrence strategy inception in the political

conquest.

~~But~~, the strategy did fail as
Britain rose as a global power
later //

Hence the strategy may have
seemed useful in ~~that~~ time's

Geopolitical conquest &

Napoleon must be given
credit for same :

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)

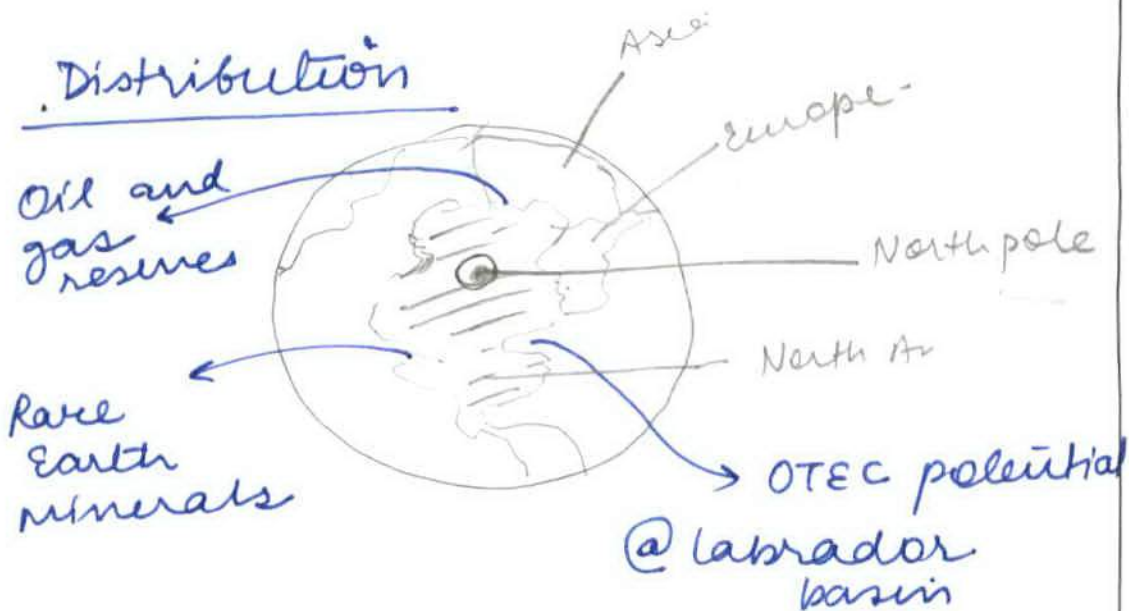
उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 'Greening Tundra', 'Poleward shift', are indicative of present phenomenon of 'Arctic Paradox' due to quest for resources.

Reasons

1. Climate change - Permafrost thawing at Arctic has led to emergence of new resources
2. United resources - led geopolitical tussle to utilise newly emerged Arctic res.

Distribution



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

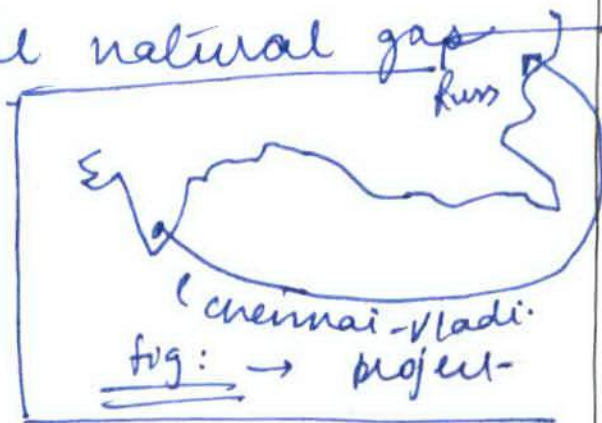
1. Russian far east - Vladivostok connected Arctic belt has several potential natural gas reserve.

> India signed a pact with Russia over

ONGC explorations at East Asia summit

> Germany to increase oil supply demands post exploration

2. Rare earth elements in Scandinavian basin



3. Upper Atlantic reserves of Poly metallic nodules, placer deposits

4. Potential for OTEC due to rise of navigable routes

Hence, the saying 'resources are not present, they are made' can be held true in climate change induced paradox for Arctic's resources

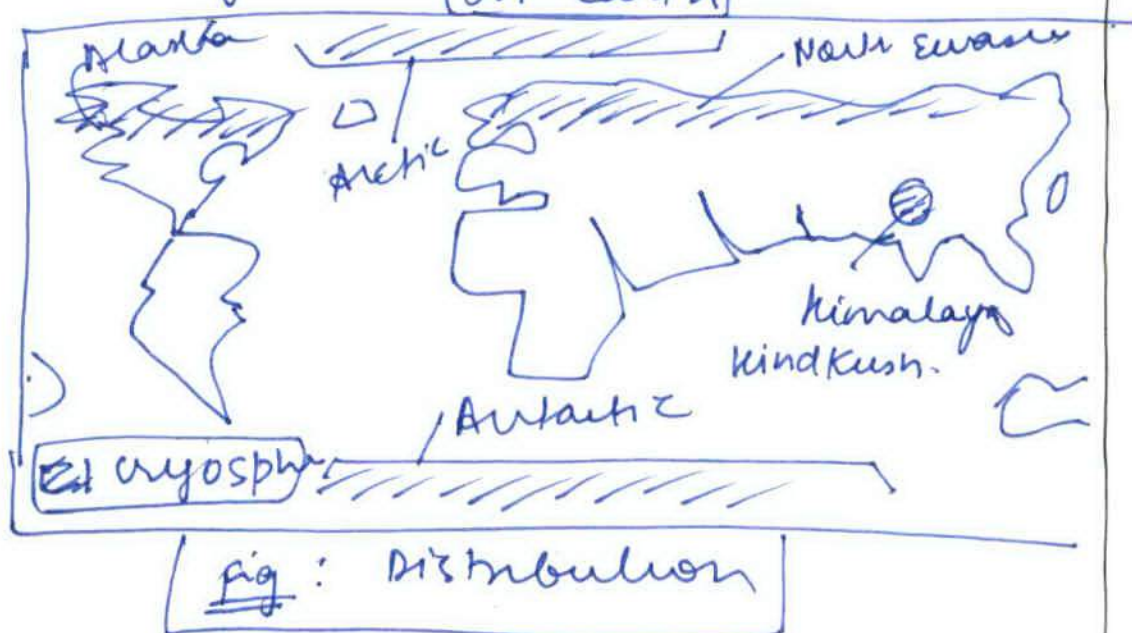
16.

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)

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

Cryosphere refers to the ice & perma deposited glaciated landforms on Earth



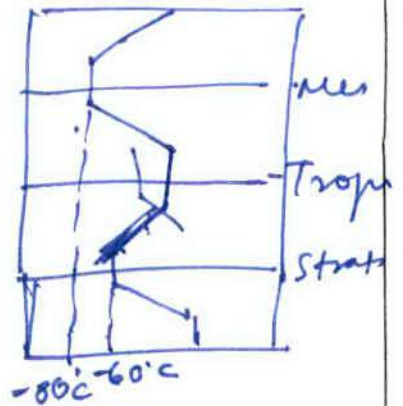
Tendency of Devastation

1. Disease outbreak
- > due to freeing of years of virus, bacteria contained

2. Solid state variation may cause resource base variation on

In atmosphere

* 1) After Ozone depletion → may cause sun wave (solar) hotspot impacts



2) Positive feedback to the already existing climate change

3) Harmful radiation

4) Changes in Rainfall cycles
↳ Drought, flood incidents may increase.

Measures to tackle

- curb the global warming
- Reduce use of CHCs & Green house gases
- Increasing carbon sequestration by Green Recovery
- Behavioural changes →
shifting to public trans-
port etc
- Institutional & legal
measures → COP 26, Kyoto,
Paris agreement
- ~~1972~~ Env. Prot. Act 1972
- Hence to protect the Earth
from a planetary collapse
it needed to take urgent
steps

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

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

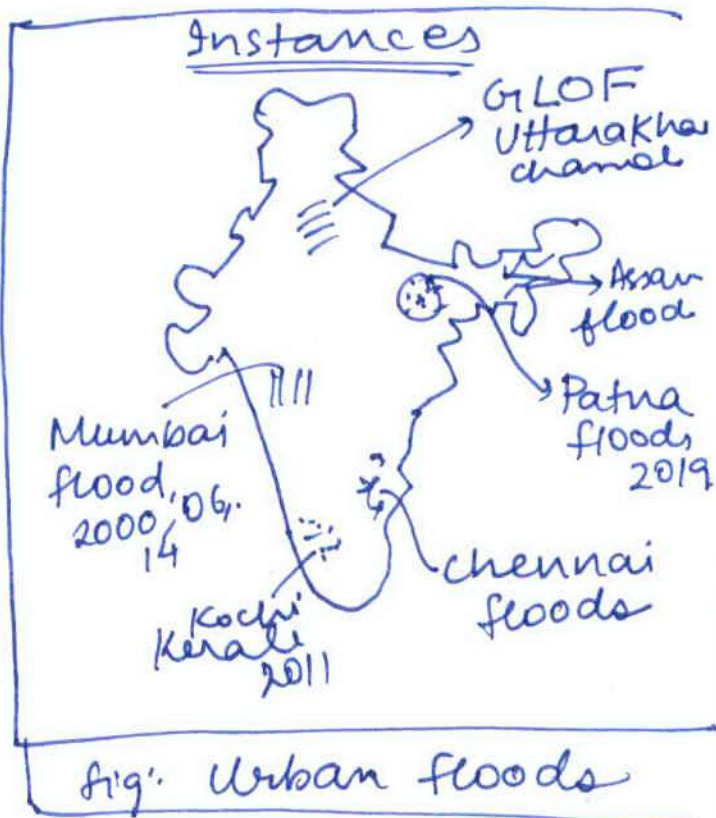
Urban flooding is expected to increase > 60% as suggested by NDMA due to climate change induced flash floods & anthropogenic pressure

Causes

1. > Encroachment

ex- Suburbs in Mumbai on Ulhas river

→ Chennai Airport on Adyar river



2.) concretisation & poor drainage

3: Cloud burst events

4. Reservoir mismanagement

ex. Kerala flood 2011

Severe risk :-

- 1.) Urban Ecology: destruction of green covers & city gardens
- 2.) Infrastructural losses risk
- 3.) Displacement risks
ex - Kosi floods induced migration

4.) Critical Infrastructure like Power grids, Nuclear plants, Reservoirs etc face strategic impacts

↳ ① Loss of critical services
ex. Power outages due to submergence of BESCOM office in Bengaluru flash floods

↳ ② Pollution & toxicity

ex Effluents from Nuclear leakages may get mixed with flood water → causes genetic threats

③ Administrative centres like secretariat, legislative assemblies face risk due to location at city centres

④ supply chain disruptions at capital city (ex-JLN port Mumbai)

Solutions → 1. New Urbanism (Eco. survey)

- 2. Green Blue covers
- 3. Sponge city concept (China model)
- 4. Bioswales, Mangrove belts
- 5. Floating cities (Netherlands)

Govt. RURBAN, RMAWAS, green & smart city must ensure resilience to floods SDG 11

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

Sand is a 'Ubiquitous mineral' resource with great potential for economic (silicon → semiconductor) & ecosystem (River dredging) prospects

Sand Mining in India is regulated by both National mineral policy & National sand mining rules + states' laws.

Critical for Economic dev

1.) Sand → Silicon — leads to chip sets fabrications units

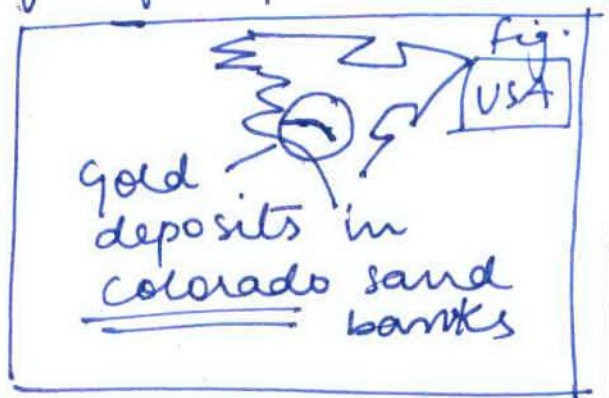
ex → silicon valley in USA

2) Prospects in Automo-

tile, smartphones, electronics
& communication industries

3) Sand mining for placer
deposits

ex- colorado
deposits
- Ganga Alluvial
fans.



4) For construction & manuf-
acturing sector

Ecosystem services

1) Biotic ecosystem

↳ sand controls sedimen-
tation



salinity & haline
ecosphere of Rivers/lakes



impacts Stenothermal

organisms ex-corals

उम्मीदवादी को
इस कठिनाई में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

2) Eco tourism - Beach zones
Sombdo deposits

3) Fauna belt - Mangroves etc
ex- Sunderban in sand
deposit- zones of West Bengal

Sustainable Sand Mining

↳ Protects ecosystem
ex- marine life

↳ Prevents flooding
ex- Kosi flooding

↳ Saves for future generation

↳ Dredging requirements
affects economy & Mobility

In this regard, several cases
of Bureaucratic crackdown are
seen. Recently UP IAS got murder-
ed by sand mining gangster
& adequate protection must be
given

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
हस हासिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Urban Planning is needed
owing to the UN population
projections of 50% rise by
2050 - [ex] Delhi Master Plan
2040

Challenges : ~

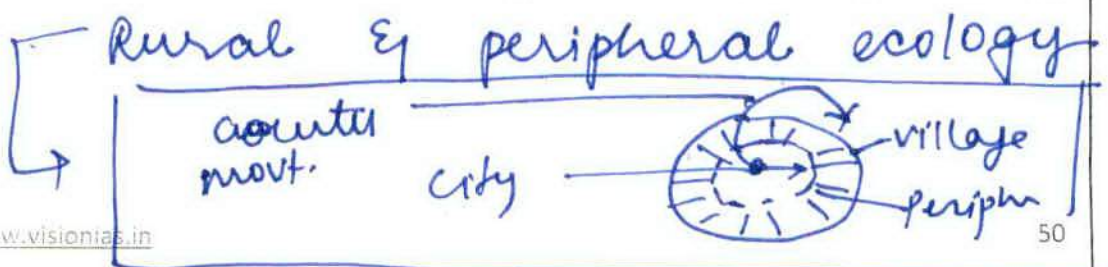
I. Unbridled & Unbalanced
growth, i.e.

1) Spatial challenges

> congestion settlements

> mushrooming of slums,
ghettos

> counter migrations affecting



2.) Economic challenges

- > Traffic etc. leads to loss of productive work time
- > Need for controlling unbalanced growth related crimes for administration

3.) Ecological challenges

- > Pandemic risks from some centres
- > Pollution of unbalanced growth region - [ex] Yamuna pollution in Delhi

hence, Need for reforms in planning
to curb the aforementioned challenges by:-

① Creating dispersed colonies

② Green spaces

ex- Terrace gardens to
counter concentration zones
Urban Heat Islands

3. Mobility zones by proper transport corridors in city

4.

Reforms in capacity - recent talks on division of UP into Kharid Pradesh, Awadh, Paschim UP owing to over capacity

- control Rural - Urban migration

Steps

→ PM Awas to rehabilitate by affordable housing in cities

→ Smart City for clean & AI, IoT tech
ex - GIFT city

→ Disaster resilient cities

→ Swachh Bharat Mission

→ RURBAN to counter migration

Hence the need of now is to make our cities liveable & sustainable (SDG 11)

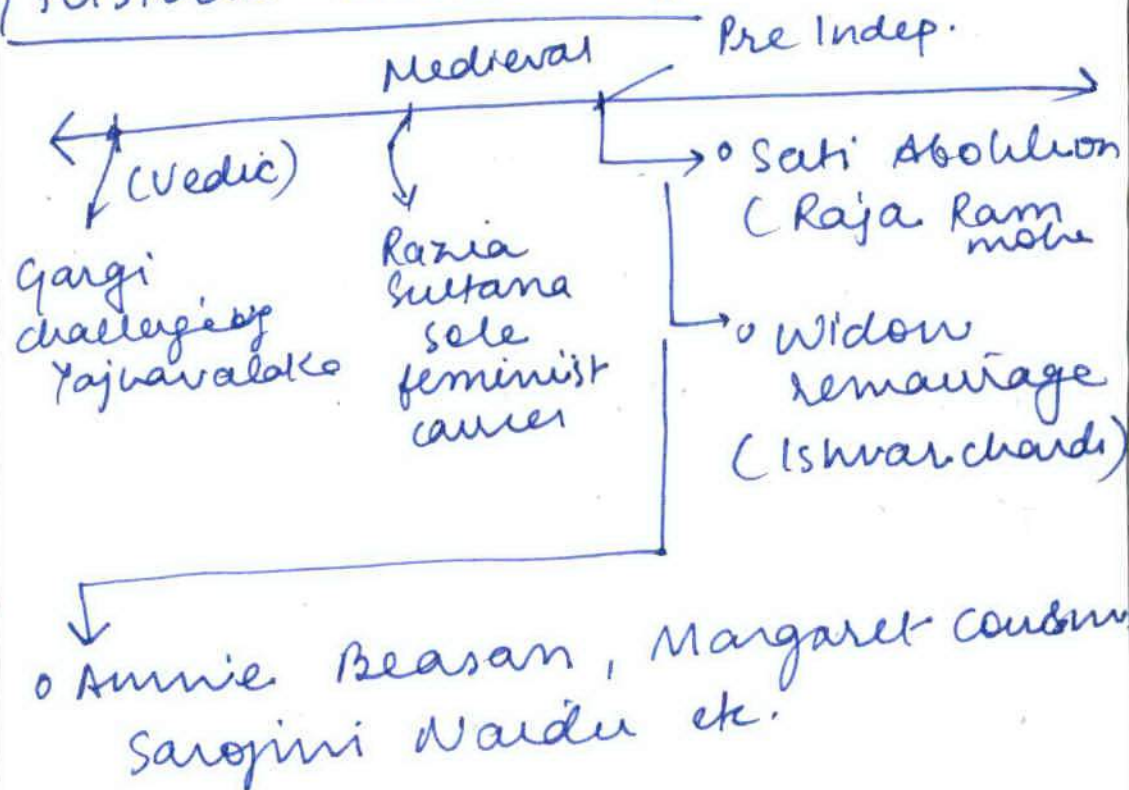
भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्रायः एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Feminist movements in India have been due to poor socio-economic conditions of women which continue till date. Global Gender Gap ranking : 146/160 (WEF)

Historic Evolution



lacked Inclusivity :-

I. Western domination

1) Derozio called for feminist rights during Young Bengal movement

2) Annie Besant held the spostle of Home Rule & Women's role in development

3) Margaret Cousins set up AIWC for feminist movements

II. not Western, but upper class

1. ~~Sarla Devi~~ Raja Ramnatha Roy, Ishwar Chandra, belonged to upper strata of society

2. Sarla Devi Chaudharani - stree mahamandal

Reason → could afford to talk about political

inclusivity because economically well off

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

II [Inclusive + Non Western +
Non Upper]

however, the later phases:-

* Savitri Bai Phule with
Satya Sodhak Samaj on
women Education & Jyotibai's
support belonged to lower class

* Rise in Press, Education
raised militant feminists
- Bina Das in West Bengal.

* current evolution to Chipko,
Narmada Bachao, Niyamgiri - lower
state
women

Hence, the Indian history
has seen an evolution of
Feminist participation

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL