



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. : 1154589

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : HARISHANKAR GANESAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27th August 1996

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

केंद्र

Centre

DELHI - RAJINDER NAGAR
(03)

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
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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

The different tones of culture of India are well reflected in the diverse and rich musical tradition of regional India.

Reflection of cultural traditions in regional music

① Religious representation and devotion

eg → Sankaradev's

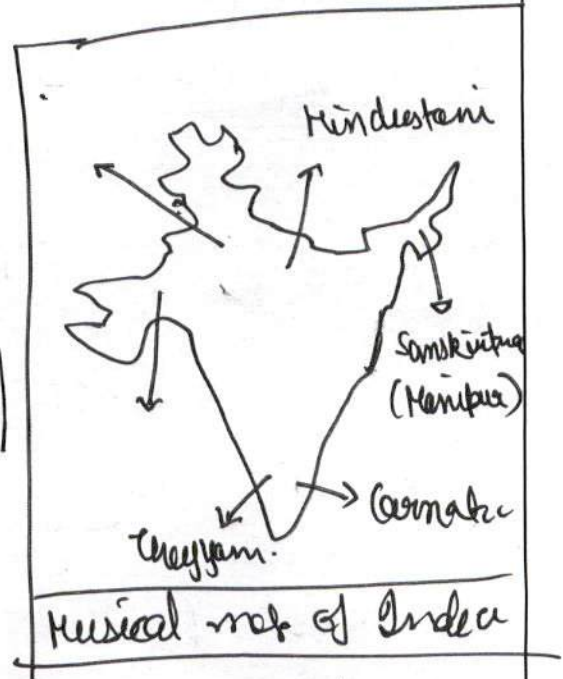
Sankirtana in Assam in devotion of Lord Krishna. ⊕ Sufi music

② Tolerance of cultures in music

eg → UP & Bihar → Kabir's Bija is

famous

③ Technical and ornate music



↳ developed rich patronage of kings in Andhra & Tamil Nadu

eg Thyagaraja Sembarana in South India.

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

④ Story telling format →

eg Bundelkhand & Awadhi format of Katha music -

⑤ Dance oriented music → eg Percussion music of Odisha accompanying

Karaka Kathakali → Thalam

⑥ Social message oriented music for street plays → Therukoothu of Tamil Nadu.

Importance of preservation of diverse musical cultures

→ international recognition
eg Beshtas A Pandit
Ravishankar

→ preservation of ancient knowledge

Measures & initiatives such as SPICMACAY

To sustain, revival of Thiruvai Indian

regional music are welcome steps

Also recognised as UNESCO World Heritage

(Intangible) → Buddhist chanting

2.

श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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The working class movement of 1870-1947 played an important role of "marginalisation" of the Indian freedom struggle.

Emergence of Working class Movement

① Movement against exploitation of indigo labourer → 1859 Deenbandhu Mitra's "Neel Darpan".

② 1881 & 1891 → Factories Act passed which was protested by Satyajit Bhattacharya & NM Lokhande.

③ 1919 → India becomes founding member of ILO

④ 1920 → AITUC becomes the first national trade union in India
→ Lala Lajpat Rai president

⑤ 1926 → British persuaded to pass Trade Unions Act

⑥ 1920s → Creation of CPI and strikes in railways & mills

↳ support from Nehru & Bose

⑦ 1947 → Constitution recognizes right to formation Article 19(1)(c)
Article 43 for workers right
- DPSP

1948
Industrial dispute act

Contribution to freedom struggle

(a) Masses were involved
eg. Saharanpur factory workers

(b) support to Swadeshi & civil disobedience

(c) formation of socialist ideology
↳ Nehru-Bose

(d) Global presence through ILO

(f) led to post independence reforms

(e) New leaders like J.P. Narayan

Need, to continue to move forward & recognize trade unions. The newly passed social security code giving big workers is positive step.

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

Gandhian politics of Satyagraha was both in contrast & continuation to Tilak's politics.

As continuation of Tilak's politics

① Objective of "Swaraj" → Both

believed only self governance was needed for India

↳ Swasathi (Tilak) & Non cooperation (Gandhi)

② Massification of freedom struggle

↳ Tilak led Home Rule movement,

↳ Gandhi reduced Congress membership since in Nagpur session

③ Religious basis of politics

↳ Tilak → Ganpati festival

↳ Gandhiji → Spiritual Ram Rajya

④ Method of non-cooperation

- ↳ Both believed in not cooperating with British laws as means of struggle

In contrast to Tilak's politics

① Support to Muslim community

- ↳ Tilak opposed Gandhiji's method of Khilafat → believed support to particular religious cause.

② Linguistic unity?

- ↳ Tilak supported regional division based on ~~religion~~ language
- ↳ Gandhiji stood for unity (Hindi)

③ Non violence → Gandhiji's

"Satyagraha" as a tool v/s
Tilak's appreciation of Chapekar
Brothers

④ Response by British was radical to Tilak, while they worked with Gandhiji

Both leaders respected each other -
Gandhiji launched Tilak fund during
non-cooperation.

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
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World Ocean's comprise ~70% of the surface of the earth and absorb ~90% of the carbon of earth. IPCC AR-6 comments that oceans losing their memory as :-

(a) Permanent shift in geophysical processes

↳ weakened AMOC → conveyor belt of oceans forgetting.

(b) Changing pressure and temperature gradients due to excessive warming
↳ London heatwaves due to weakened warm currents

(c) Reduced salinity of certain regions due to excessive river runoff

d) More frequent extreme weather
Severe → like cyclones (140%
more likely).

e) Reduced carbon sequestration
due to warmer water → will
eventually lead to more warming.

Consequences

→ More global warming → reduced
carbon holding capacity
of oceans

→ Loss of diversity → 500 dead
zones discovered in London
oceans

→ More extreme weather events
as per IPCC AR-6

→ Permanent changes like
melting of Arctic cap → by 2050
0% ice as per WWF → Arctic

Thus, need to take sustainable steps
like Hong Kong convention, Panchsarnit
to achieve SDG-14 (Life on water)

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 हशिफ में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Soil amendment refers to changing the physical and chemical properties of the soil to make it more fertile. As per UNEP, 23% of world's soil has reduced its productivity, thus gains relevance.

Benefits

(a) Improved fertility

By adding iron to ~~poor~~ acidified soil will neutralize it \rightarrow \uparrow productivity

(b) Better gradient & texture of

soil \rightarrow increases water table

recharge \rightarrow adding sand to loamy

soil

(c) Reduced salinisation & podzolisation by amending excess acidity or alkalinity

(d) Reduced erosion → by artificially adding rocks & denser holding substance
↳ 126 mHA of India's soil is degraded

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Concerns

- (1) Artificial amendment instead of natural process of addition of nutrients.
 - (2) Negative effect on soil diversity
↳ kills microorganisms adapted to soil type
 - (3) Unsustainable → only half measure → need sustainable farming rather than amendment of degraded soil.
 - (4) Negative still over effect by leaching of added material to water table
- way forward

→ achieve

→ "Save the soil movement" - Sachin

→ Use of "Whapsa" by Subash Palikar (IBNF)

↓
amendment as last resort

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

Hybrid power plants utilise more than 1 source of fuel for electricity

generation.
thermal
eg Steam turbine + Biogas from local sources.

Advantages of Hybrid plants

(a) Reduced power outages
↳ as more resilience → 2 sources of power

eg when cloudy solar power plant can use

(b) High utilisation of the power plant
↳ as continued source of fuel
↳ cheaper power

(c) Philip to domestic & local sources

(i) power

→ small biogas unit along with
thermal → local animal husbandry

(d) low land wastage

↳ procurement is problem in
India

Challenges

- high cost of maintenance of
2 different types of sources
- greenwashing of thermal
plants → turned solar
- ~~for~~ some sources have
different levels of purity →
chances of wastage

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Van Allen radiation belt is
a protective layer ~~around~~ ^{around} earth
formed due to geomagnetic
waves of sun deflected by earth.

Cause of formation

- a) Magnetic charge of earth
deflects solar magnetic waves
- b) solar magnetic storm
- c) low charges in space
vacuum.

Growing focus

- 1) Development of space studies
↳ Effects space mission
- 2) Communication affected by
Van Allen radiation belt.

③

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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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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 has been held as exception to rape law under CrPC. This has been recently overturned in Karnataka HC's case a observation.

Reasons for criminalisation

1) Right to agency of female body
 ↳ bodily autonomy of wife
 ↳ Marital status does not change this.

2) Rape is a crime → despite who perpetrates; Marriage does not give right to rape

3) Recognised in all western countries a democracies
 ↳ need to remove colonial provision

4) Changing times → gender equality
 ↳ in line with women empowerment
"Beti Bachao" andolan

4) Given trust relation of husband and wife, act is more heinous → no reduction in criminality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However, some opposition faced to this as challenges of

a) Misuse → as seen in dowry law where 10% of cases held by SC to be false.

b) Already CrPC has sections for criminal violence against women
Is no need for new section.

c) Fuzzy evidence as unlikely witnesses → difficult to judge.

d) May jeopardise and paint genuine rape cases also as frivolous if misused

Thus, as held by Law Commission report, marital rape should be criminalised albeit with safety measures to protect innocent

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)

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इस हार्डिंग में
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Care economy refers to sector of providing support (mental & physical) & healthcare for treatment of patients.

Challenges faced by Care Economy

1) Lack of prestige and social

acceptance

→ Violence against nurses and female care staff.

2) Low density of nurses

due to poor medical education

→ only 1-7 nurses per 1000

v/s 4 nurses recommended by WHO.

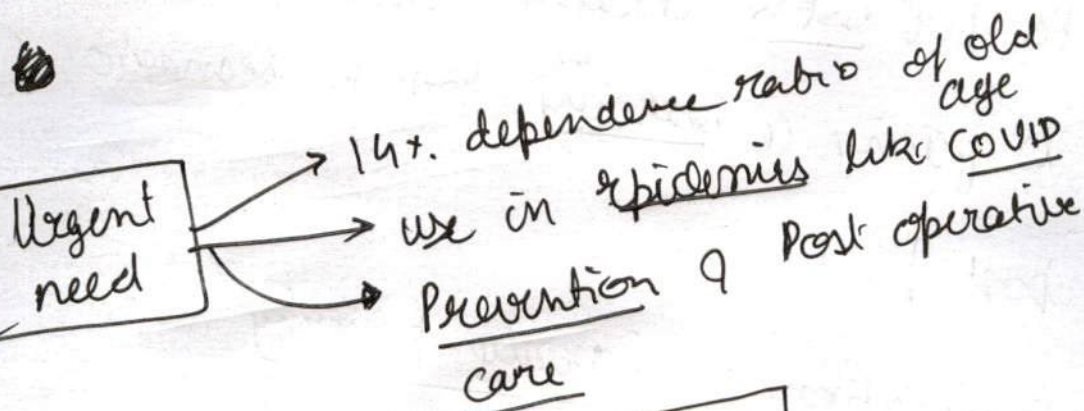
3) Lack of social security of old age

patients → lack affordability of Care economy.

4) Low pay issues → → low stipend of

Anganwadi workers

- 4) Brain drain to middle eastern countries.
5) Regional disparity → respect & abundance
in Kerala & Tamil Nadu lag in UP/Bihar



Measures taken to address

- (a) SAGE portal for old age needs of elderly people.
- (b) Affordability increase by Vayashree Yojana & Vayvandana Yojana
- (c) New nursing schools and proposal for privatisation of district hospitals for medical education



Thus, in line with UN Population Report, by 2046, old (>65) will exceed youth (<25) → need to prepare

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

As per ASER (Pratham Survey) India is facing a learning poverty scenario post pandemic.

Implications of learning poverty

- 1) Loss the achievement of 98% enrolment in primary level
 ↳ already reduced to 95%.
- 2) Reduced Foundational Literacy of the Pandemic about (77% reduction in math skills)
- 3) Catchup Studies → mental pressure on students
- 4) Digital Divide → some children are unequally placed
 ↳ ASER 2021 → 33% children without any smartphone

5) Malnourishment during pandemic

However some positive implications of

- ↳ Digital learning compatible
 - ↳ learnt more family values
- } Retain

Way forward

1) latchup curriculum to recoup the lost studies eg Dedhi new Catchup classes

2) Special focus on numerical and reading ability.

3) Reduce syllabus of exams to ease mental pressure \rightarrow focus on learning \oplus NISHTHA training for teachers

4) SARTHAQ monitoring of school attendance

Thus, for Samagra Shiksha need to overcome this slip in learning.

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 भाग में
नहीं लिखना
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Murals refer to wall paintings
which are painted on caves, temples
and monuments.

Evolution of Murals in South India

(a) Ancient mural paintings

↳ Mesolithic and Neolithic rock

cut caves with
(Karnataka)

↳ Jogin cave mural of
hunting and gathering

(b) Ancient Jain paintings in

early rock cut caves

↳ Sittanathal Caves of Tamil Nadu
has elaborate Jain paintings - (5-6th century)

(c) Pallava paintings of Narasimharaja
in court watching dance are

elaborate ~~work~~ with ornamentation
and ~~all~~ sleek bodies.

(d) Evolution of great Chola tradition
of painting (900-1200 century)

eg Found in Brihadiswara temple
side walls & Gopuram
↳ painting of Raja Raja Chola king
advised by sage.

(e) Therava Mural tradition evolved
in mid 15th century → paintings of

child Krishna on walls of temples

(f) Development of Vijaynagara paintings
↳ elaborate & more stylised

eg Lepakshi painting of Krishna -
Junya

Significant characteristics

(a) Based on religious figures

↳ Paintings in Lepakshi based on
Ayana's penance from
Mahabharata

(b) High status to monarch
↳ Palace & Chose paintings of kings
in courts.

(c) Use of vibrant colours
↳ Use of deep blue and gold in
Kerala paintings

(d) Action orientation of paintings
with dancing, festivals, stories as
themes rather than god figures of
North India.

Thus, the ~~from~~ South India mural
paintings is rich & ancient. It is
also being well preserved as Madurai
Hemakshi temple ranked #2 in cleanest
temples.

Even today, political parties have
mural paintings of leaders on walls!

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 हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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In the 19th century, especially post 1857, was dominated by moderates under Congress with colonial modernity. However, parallel streams of indigenous movement also existed.

Colonial Modernity oriented 19th century Nationalism

① Reformist movement based on modern colonial & western thought
eg Raja Ram Mohan Roy against Sati in 1829.

② Moderate ideology of the new-urban middle class
eg Congress demand for "Prayer, petition, protest" rather than action.

③ Rise of educated western philosophy
oriented class → created by
→ McLaulay's education system (1835)

④ Lack of orientation to peasant
and working class support

↳ was capitalist in Mindset

eg British Bengal Landowners

Association (Bhawanani Tagore)

⑤ Colonial cities of Calcutta & Madras
were centers of struggle in 19th century

However, parallel Indigenous movement
also ~~also~~ existed.

① Rationalist movement like

Sri Aurobindo Sarabjit

eg Back to the Vedas not
colonial modernity

② Indigenous caste & women
reform movements

1. Swadeshi movement by
Bee Narayana Guru → unification of
masses

② 1857 revolt was a product
of Indian independence
↳ feudal, agrarian and military
reasons → not

③ Resistance of Indian dynasties
such as Tipu Sultan (Mysore war)
and Marathas (Anglo Maratha war)

④ Start of working class & farmer
~~the~~ movements eg Indigo movement
of Bengal.

Thus, it was not purely colonial
modernity but a mix of
Indian traditional orientation
and western ideals. Formally
adopted by Vivekananda as
marriage between two → strength
of India.

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

Post Independence India prescribes
heavy industry, dams and extension
of agriculture. This was met
by resistance of tribal & civil society orgs

Organised environmentalism in post
independent India

① Resistance to dam construction
↳ Nehru called "Temples of Modern India"

↳ Jindal Bahuguna mobilised
Himachal against Teesta dam in 1980s

② Deforestation opposition

↳ Gandhi Devi resistance against
felling of trees

③ Legal movements to achieve sustainability

eg TN Godavarman case (1994)
↳ wider definition of forests.

④ Role of civil society organisations

↳ Medha Patkar on Narmada

Bachao Andolan

⑤ Legislative reform movements led to passing of FRA, 2006

However, unorganised movements have also been playing a part such as Aarey colony protests against metro shed.

Significance of environmentalism in Post Independent India

↳ Public awareness
↳ Save the Soil movement

↳ Global representation

Bahuguna gave ecology as permanent economy

↳ Executive Accountability

↳ Passes EIA requirement

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Drawbacks of such movements

① Loss of economic growth

↳ Niti Aayog estimated 10,000 cr ⊕
loss ~~is~~ due to renewed environmental
projects.

② Impert dependence → due to lower exploitation of resources ↳ only 10% of mining resources exploited

③ Influence of foreign forces eg IB fund Greek peace funded by western countries against Indian nuclear plants

Thus need Aristotle's golden mean
in achieving economy but not
at the cost of environment

14.

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस एग्जाम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Napoleon confronted British by
approaching continental strategy of
blockading British trade with
European continent.

Features of
continental
Policy

→ stopped import of
British goods

→ supply of raw materials
was cut

→ Increased trade
with Europe.

Failure of continental blockade → ill
conceived

① British resources fulfilled from
colonies eg increased cotton purchase
from India and Africa.

② Ready market for British goods
in Colonial markets

↳ no impact on economic growth

③ Inflation in Napoleonic controlled

Europe → due to lack of cheap
imported British goods like cloth.

④ Coal crunch faced by Napoleon
as Britain had large coal seams
↳ reduced industrialisation on

rest of Europe

⑤ Double enemies created.

↳ Russia on Eastern front

↳ England on Western front

However, the strategy was based

on following assumptions

① war with Russia would not
be long lived. → Napoleon lost

② Britain being democratic would
crumble under pressure

③ Wide control over Europe → expected
effective blockade → leakages remained

④ expected revolt from British
East India → remained solid.

↳ eventually, this policy weakened
Napoleon → loss in battle of Waterloo
against British.

"We need to learn from history.

Recently west imposed sanctions
against Russia have hurt world
economy but not so much Russian
economy.

Need logical & rational
measures rather than economic blockade
in case of supply chain linkages.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हॉशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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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 भाग में
नहीं लिखना
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Arctic Paradox refers to the ~~cost~~ benefits and challenges posed by Arctic melting to human beings.

Paradox

1) If melts (50% already melted)

Benefits

- 1) easier transportation
↳ Northern sea route
- 2) Get Gas Hydrates from thawed ice
- 3) Higher fresh water source from the melted ice cap.
- 4) More area for fishing for Nordic countries
- 5) easier natural gas exploration

Challenges

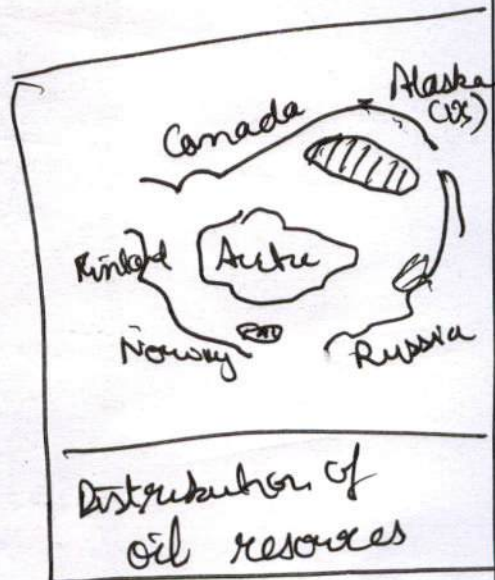
- Decrease in global warming
- Increase in biological diversity loss
- Long term reduction of water sources \rightarrow Arctic is 20% of freshwater

Spatial distribution of oil mineral

Oil sources

- Widely available in Alaskan continental shelf

- Availability in Kara Sea and Barent Sea
 \hookrightarrow Russian sites of exploration



(C) Fore east availability

↳ Russian east → ONGC investment
in Fore east Oil stock

↳ Sakhalin

(d) Norwegian high water resources

g) gas hydrates a gas (natural)

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

Cryosphere refers to the frozen part of biosphere eg glaciers, poles.

↳ Arctic is warming at 2x global rate and is expected to become iceless by 2050.

Devastating impacts of cryospheric changes on people

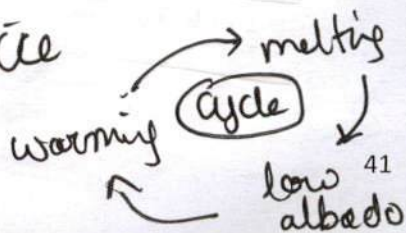
(a) Increasing events of GLOFs and floods due to excess melting
↳ eg Kedarnath floods caused by

GLOFs

(b) Reduced water source & recharge of groundwater table

↳ Arctic has 20% of world's freshwater

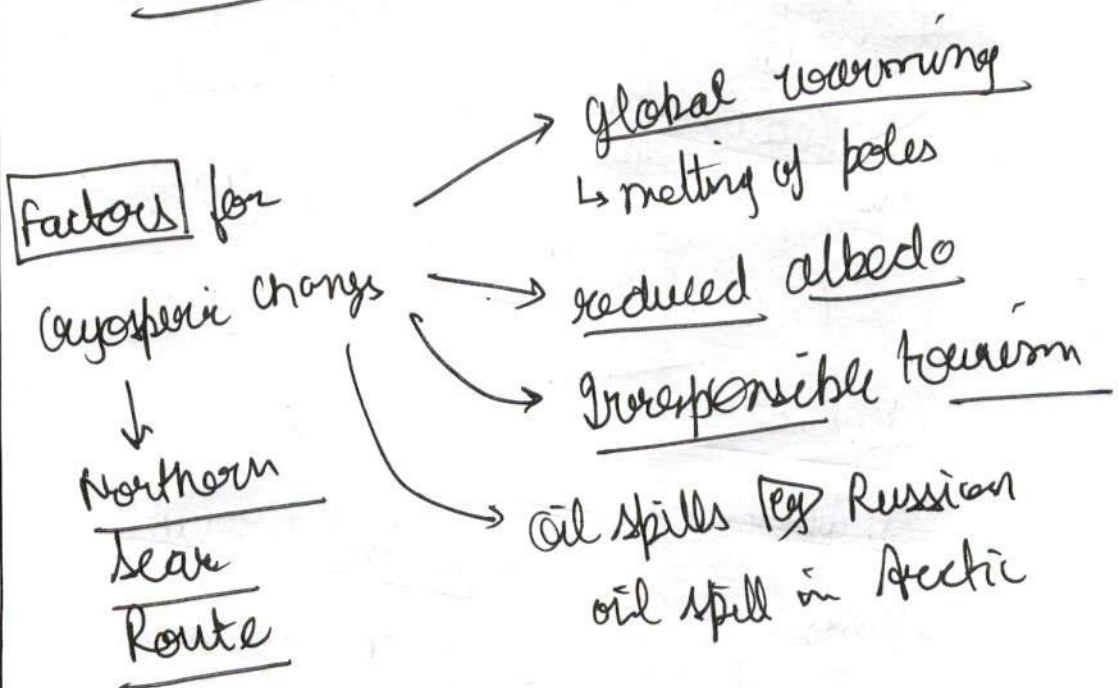
(c) Further increase in global warming
↳ reduced albedo of ice



- (d) Potential Epidermis as Cryosphere has trapped viruses & bacteria → released.
- (e) Loss of gas hydrates → Cryospheric reserves of natural gas released in atmosphere.

Impact on ecosystem

- (a) It is permanent change (irreversible)
- eg AMOC due to higher freshwater discharge.
- (b) Diversity reduction
- eg polar bears in arctic & yaks in Tibet.
- (c) Reduced ozone layer in polar regions



Measures to tackle Threat

as Achieve the Glasgow targets

↳ achieve 1.5°C warming → MITIGATION

(b) Research and understanding factors

of melting cryosphere

eg ~~the~~ Himadri center of Indian in Svalbard

(c) Artificial technological intervention

eg mechanical umbrella proposed to reduce insolation of sun in polar regions

(d) Sustainable development activities

↳ National Mission on Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem

Thus, at long lived and protected cryosphere will maintain balance in Hydrosphere, atmosphere and our biosphere.

Innovations like Ice Igloos in Ladakh by Sonam Wangchuk are the future

17.

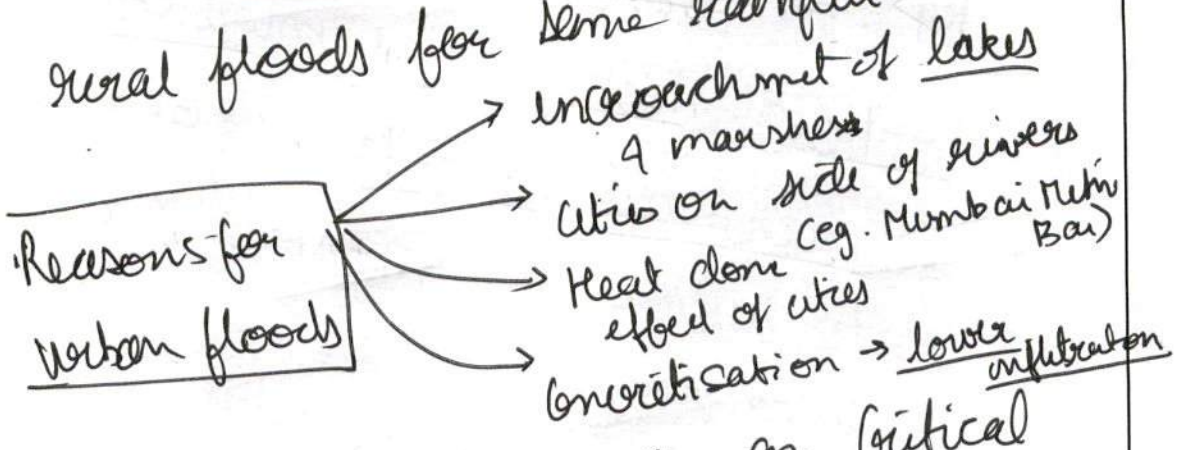
शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 studied by UNEP

to have 6x more volume than rural floods for same rainfall.



Impact of urban flooding on critical

Infrastructure

(a) Halting public transport

eg 2015 Mumbai floods - trains stopped for 2 days

(b) Damage to roads & highways

↳ more capital expenditure for repair & maintenance.

(c) Electricity outages due to
cut off of power by authority to
reduce risk of electrocution
eg Karna Bichar flood → electricity
stopped by state government in
affected areas

(d) Over saturation of sanitation system
↳ blockages due to clogging of
silt and waste to sanitation lines.

(e) Deteriorates building quality → seepages
and capillary action of water.

eg unsafe water seeped building
in Vaishdi, Ghaziabad fell after
rains.

(f) Disparity of effort → slums 17% of
urban areas are completely flooded
↳ all infrastructure lost

(g) Communication infrastructure loss

Measures to tackle

(a) Early warning system → iFLOWS of Bombay

④ Communication disaster resilient infrastructure

(b) Follow guidelines of NDMA guidelines

on Urban Floods (2010)

- Zoning of infrastructure construction on flood bank
- Doppler EWS in all urban areas.

(c) Urban flood friendly infrastructure

eg Bioswales in roadsides

(d) Design cities with Natural Slope

eg Sponge cities of China.

(e) Reduced encroachment of lakes

↳ 11 sites declared Ranzer by Central made in 2022.

(f) Mapping of vulnerability by

DM of district.

(g) AMRUT scheme implement

Thus, Sendai framework has to be followed with proactive role of urban local bodies

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand is a critical component of our soil¹⁵
and has properties of being fine (less than loam) at the same time allows properties of strength when mixed with gravel

Criticality for economic development

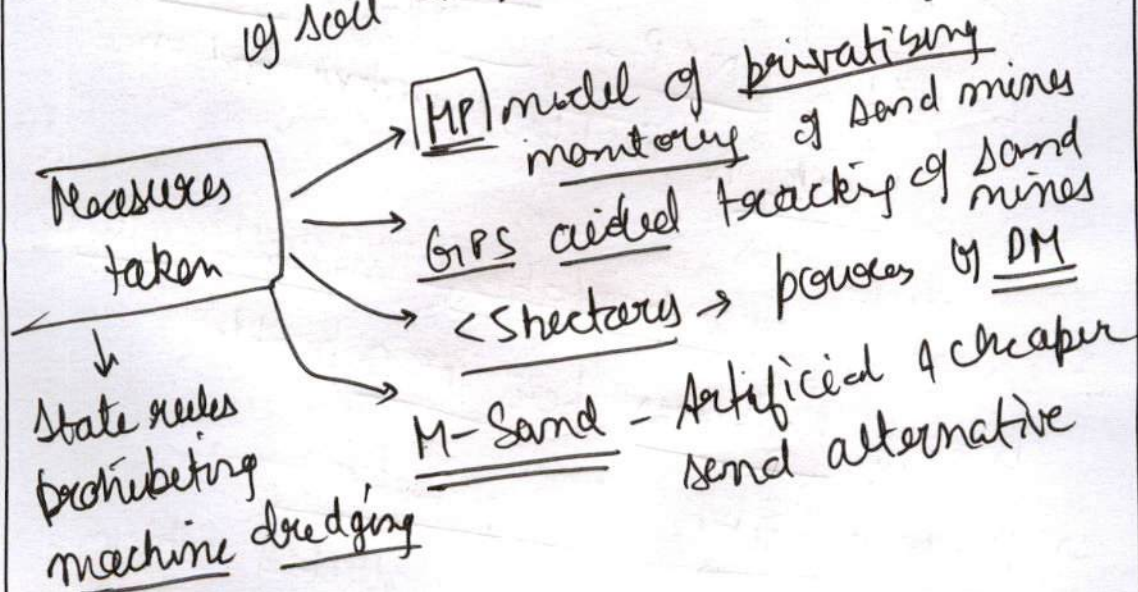
- 1) Use in construction → creation of mixture with cement for flexibility
- 2) used in industries as desiccant (moisture absorber)
- 3) Sandy soil for growth of coconut plantations (eg. Lakshadweep)
- 4) Supports mining industries
↳ large portion of small mineral produce
- 5) Source of State revenues - by
- 6) taxation on sand mining.
support to agriculture by preventing acidification

Ecosystem Services

- ① Natural filter → reduces impurities of the incoming rain in percolation.
(eg. fertilizer runoff)
- ② Aids groundwater recharge
↳ is coarser than loam → use for higher infiltration.
- ③ Diversity of soil → biological diversity of many insects like grasshopper, beetles which lay egg in sand.
- ④ Natural barrier to cyclones
↳ sand hills of Gujarata Kutchh reduce impact of cyclones, stormy winds → reduces floods
- ⑤ Reduces acidification of soil by preventing excess runoff of soil nutrients.

Importance of sustainable sand mining → India

- (a) Reducing groundwater table
↳ as per CGWA → safe water level districts reduced from 70% to 63% (2005-20)
- (b) Continued and sustainable availability for construction sector
[10 cr houses more to be built under PM Awas Yojana]
- (c) Prevention of floods by percolation.
↳ 20% of world's flood related death in India → UNWDR
- (d) Sustainable agriculture push
↳ by enhancing natural properties of soil → reduces acidification.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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)

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इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
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India is expected to have 70% of
population living in urban areas
as per UNDESA by 2050 from
current 34%.

Causes Challenge of unbridled growth
1) destruction of ecosystem services

eg Chennai Pallikarnai marshes
constructed over → flood issues

2) saturated sanitation infrastructure

↳ failure to cope with rising population

↳ as per UNEP → 65% of India's
waste is, emptied untreated in
rivers

3) lagging transportation infrastructure

↳ only 1-2 buses per 1000 people

4) High density, High pollution

↳ 25 of 30 most polluted city in
India (IQAIR)

• Challenge of Unbalanced growth

- (a) Gender Imbalance → lack of public transport and safety → LFPR of urban women lower than rural women.
- (b) Regional imbalance → most clusters in few states like Haryana, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu → lag in UP, Bihar
- (c) Lack of inclusive urbanisation
 - ↳ only 15% of STs live in cities → lopsided towards
- (d) Islands of excellence in urban areas
↳ Smart cities of Indore only 0.1% of state.

Reforms needed

1) RURBAN & PURA approach to improve rural infrastructure
↳ rechecked

2) Improve urban local bodies capacity
↳ World bank supported Competence Building for Urban Development (CBUD) Scheme.

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3) Zoned planning & EIA before construction

↳ eg Chandigarh model of planned development.

4) Urban agglomeration model for balanced growth of ~~the~~ areas around cities

eg Guangzhou model of hinterland development in China.

5) Improved public infrastructure

↳ eg No Buses of Odisha as ideal gender neutral and pervasive public transportation.

6) Bottom up and top down marriage
↳ eg Plan by districts, but funds based on outcome (15th FC)

Now India's focus should be on democratising urbanisation by

taking its benefits to the last village through schemes like Bharat Net.

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)

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Feminist movement refers to the movement towards achievement of equal rights for women. However, there have been challenges of equality even within this feminist movement. Gandhi felt equality more on lines of 'Dita' rather than western idea.

Challenges of inclusivity in Feminism - Historically.

(a) ~~Historical~~ Domination of rich class in women movement of 19th century

eg ~~National Council of women~~
National women's Council setup by Mahabai Tata and other rich women folk.

(b) Feminist movements lacking link to real problems of women
↳ seldom picked issues of agricultural women and labour rights.

(c) Political rather than socio economic movements

↳ equal wage rights only after independence; political reservation in 1931

(d) Assumption of women rights to be "given by men" → leg tilak opposed raising age of consent act

(e) Driven by British & American women rights movements after first world war.

However, largely the movement was rooted rather than western ideology driven.

(a) Non cooperation alcohol picketing by household women.

(b) Military participation on equal grounds by Laxmi Schawal in Azad Hind Force → equal in all aspects

(c) Rise of women leaders of feminist movement

eg) Savitribai Phule as harbinger of education. Took over men feminists like Raja Ram Mohan, Malabari as Indian feminist movement contribution to the world

eg) Hansa Mehta added "all humans" rather than "all men" in UN Human Rights Charter

(c) Recently, rooted and participatory women movement

eg) 7.5 million SHGs in NRLM (largest microfinance scheme in the world) \Rightarrow 9.4cr + beneficiaries

However, with appointment of women tribal leader Praxident Draupadi Murmu it marks oncoming of a more inclusive feminist movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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