



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. : 1049612
अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ROMIL DWIVEDI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

MUMBAI

Ahmad
27/8/22
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.

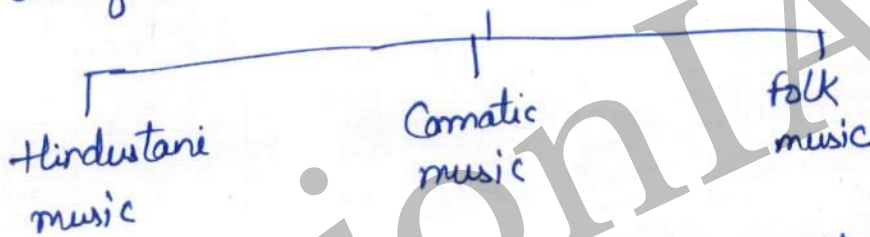
उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

Ans -

Hindustani Classical music of India owes its legacy to treatise of Natyashastra (200 - 300 A.D.). The Indian music owing to its rich traditions and cultural vibrancy varies from regions to regions, but can be broadly classified into three types:



1) Hindustani music - Predominantly popular in Northern India, hindustani music is vocal-centric and follows a unique rhythmic style. Eg - Dhrupad, Khayal, Thumri. It also encompasses a rich tradition of Gharanas.

2) Carnatic music - It is popular in Southern India and accompanies a melody-based musical style. Some of the instruments used are differ

from Northern India and music is usually linked to religion and mythology.

iii) Folk music - Music developed from the local traditional forming regional music style.

Reflection of cultural traditions

i) Use of local heroes - Eg - Birsa Munda in songs of Munda tribes

ii) Local events - Regional music capitulates local events of importance such as marriages, kinships, cutting of crops.

iii) Variation of mythological characters - Lord Krishna celebrated in many forms.

iv) Continuity of traditions and social cohesion

v) Concentrated around local fairs and festivals

Eg - Ambubachhi mela.

Local music, dance, theatre forms are just ~~an~~ extensions of cultural traditions of people

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

Ans - Working class movement in India followed a unique trajectory in the India's freedom struggle.

(Pre - 1914 era) - Bharat Shramjeevi (1870) etc.

i) Movements were limited and focused on specific demands. Eg - Reduction in number of working hours, improvement in working conditions etc.

ii) Against specific policies of government eg - Factory Acts of 1881 and 1891

iii) No separate demands for women and children rights

iv) Unorganised and therefore uninspiring.

Changes in movement due to

- Modern education
- Rise of working class worldwide
- Inspirational leaders
- Russian revolution
- Formation of parties such as CPI

(Post 1914 era) - Eg - AITUC (1920)

- i) Organised and agenda-driven.
- ii) Integrated with national movement.
Eg - Formation of All India Trade Union Congress (1920)
- iii) Attention of leaders. Eg - Gandhiji's role in Ahmedabad Mill Workers' Strike
- iv) Assertive in nature. Eg - Trade Disputes Act, 1926 recognized right to form trade associations and unions
- v) Business class synergized with demands of workers. Eg - Business Bombay Plan

Thus, synchronization of workers across regions helped form a broad-based movement for worker rights.

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

Ans -

Gandhiji came to India in 1915 after a resounding success in South Africa against British. Gandhiji considered Gokhale as his guru which can be seen in various strategies adopted by him :

i) Use of non-violence

ii) Regular discussions and deliberations with the government

iii) Broad-based strategic policy and demands supported by evidences.

However, Gandhiji also exhibited strategies which can be sensed as a continuation of Tilak's policies :

i) Use of mass-based movements

ii) Finding inspiration in traditional

Indian values and scriptures. Eg - Vedas

iii) Villages as units of self-sufficient units.

iv) Gandhiji's Non-Cooperation movement was seen as the extension of Home Rule movement of Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

However, Gandhiji differed from B.G. Tilak on account of following -

- i) abstinence of non-control means
- ii) self-control and self-discipline
- iii) Communal harmony.
- iv) Inculcation of all classes

As Judith Brown said, Gandhiji took as much time as he wanted, taking elements from every leader to launch a broad-based independence movement in India.

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

Ans -

As per IPCC, (6th Assessment Report), Oceans' level have increased by as much as 21 cm in last 50 years. Many ecological systems such as coral reefs which have been present in oceans for millions of years are getting threatened. The loss of these ecosystems is attributed to the loss of memory of oceans.

Causes of changes in oceans

- i) Climate change and global warming
- ii) ~~Some~~ ~~plus~~ Effluents from rivers and waste discharges from cities
- iii) Acid rain
- iv) Spillage from ships
- v) Extraction activities in sea (sand mining, trawling)

- vi) Over-fishing
- vii) Eutrophication

Consequences of human-induced warming

- i) Change in oceanic circulations and water distribution throughout the globe due to rise in sea-level
- ii) Many species including coral reefs which thrive on shallow waters are depleting
- iii) Acidification causing bleaching of corals
- iv) Corals host a variety of flora and add to tourism and recreation activities which is getting affected
- v) Eutrophication leading to overgrowth of organisms causing dead zones
- vi) Affected oceanic currents affecting weather events across the globe.

Thus, oceans acting as circulators of life are losing its hold and in a way its memory.

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

Ans-

Soil amendment is the process of change in the profile of the soil of a particular region. Usually, soil amendment is done naturally by the weathering and erosional forces such as wind, water, etc. However, due to anthropogenic intervention the recharge capacity of the soil has been affected. Thus there is a need for soil amendment.

Benefits of soil amendment

- i) Recharging the nutritional capacity of soil.
- ii) Increases usage of land which is left or discarded as waste.
- iii) Enhancing nutritional security by improved yields
- iv) Boosting farmer's income.

v) For infrastructure purposes, soil amendment can be done to provide a stable layer.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges associated with it

- i) Disrupting the natural environment of the region.
- ii) Associated flora and fauna get displaced or destroyed.
- iii) Long-term implications may be far more disastrous than short-term benefits.
- iv) Proliferation of new disease carrying microbes and rodents. Eg - onslaught of rodents in Malaysia due to change in land use pattern.
- v) Yield may get reduced due to extraneous circumstances due to change in water table, climatic patterns etc.

Soil amendment in a particular region needs to be thoroughly tested for possible implications before put for a wider use.

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

Ans -

National Hybrid Power Policy, 2018 envisages an amalgamation of power solar, water and hydrological power plants in India to alleviate shortcomings of each other. Wind and Energy synergy has been the prime focus.

Advantages of hybrid power plants

- i) Judicious use of land
- ii) Low down-time time (Solar - at nights and wind - due to non-windy season)
- iii) Utilisation of single grid for power evacuation to provide a consistent source of power to consumers.
- iv) High Capacity Utilisation Factor (CUF) and Plant Load Factor (PLF) for

hybrid plants (40 - 50%) which is abysmally low in case of standalone power plants (20 - 30%).

Challenges

- i) High technological requirements and cost associated with initial setup.
- ii) Calibration and recalibrations required for synchronisation of energy from different sources.
- iii) Wake effect (in wind power plants) and solar panel degradation (in solar power plants) can act as PLF dampeners.
- iv) Finding a common site with both energy sources is difficult.

Thus, a collaborative and calculative approach is needed for comprehensive evaluation of viability of such projects.

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

Ans -

Van Allen Radiation Belts are formed in the atmosphere due to residual impact of solar radiation in the upper layers of atmosphere.

Focus on their study

- i) Information about the interior of the sun
- ii) Impact on the geomagnetism of earth
- iii)

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VisionIAS

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

Ans -

~~Most~~ Marital rape in India is not criminalised under the CrPc Act. It is a long-awaited change required in the Indian society ~~due~~ as -

- i) Women's rights and reproductive rights cannot be subjugated to marriage.
- ii) Rate of marital rapes as per NCRB is very high with growth of 8% in last five years. COVID-19 further accelerated the grim situation.
- iii) Necessary to maintain the sacred balance in the institution of marriage.
- iv) Empowerment of women/marriage partners allows free expression of their capabilities and abilities.

v) Reduces mental burden on women by allowing them an empowering tool.

However, the same can be used ~~as~~ against the intended goals as below—

i) Filing of wrong cases as seen in several downy cases.

ii) Further oppression of women for not reporting such cases or even deaths

iii) Filing of cases removes any chance of negotiation available between the couples (not necessarily a disadvantage as there is no negotiation possible which can rectify or justify rape)

iv) Affects familial and societal bonds and upbringing of children.

Benefits of provision of marital rape outweighs its shortcomings. Hence, it should be implemented in true letter and spirit with necessary checks and balances.

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

Ans -

Care economy involves the economic resources, primarily labour, utilised for the caring of the children, old-age people, disabled and others needing special care including care of the family in Indian context.

In India, 65% of women were involved in care economy as compared to 21% of men as per the TISS report of 2021.

Challenges associated with care economy

- i) Unpaid work - In India care work is largely unpaid
- ii) Disproportionate burden on women - Pink-collared work of the sector
- iii) Discrimination - Care work is treated as

subordinate and not-output oriented.

10) Lock of political will - in spite of several programmes, necessary political will is not present to support the care economy.

Steps taken to address them in India

i) Care-centric legislations - Legislations such as NCPER, old-age acts by states such as Kerala provide due recognition to the economy

ii) Constitutional values - Art. 47, 23, 24, etc give prominence to sections needing special care

iii) Role of philanthropic organisations and NGOs
Tata group recently launched an app for old-age people to form social bonds

iv) Healthcare and Education interventions such as Atal Bimba Yojana, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan etc.

Need of the hour is to change these legislations from welfare-based to rights-based.

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

Ans -

As per World Bank, Learning poverty occurs when a child aged 10 years is unable to read and write in any language. In Indian context, it is attributed when a children of 5th standard is unable to read a text from 2nd standard (ASER)

COVID-19 caused many educational disabilities to students which has led to rise in learning poverty in India.

Causes of rise in learning poverty

1) Technological interventions were unable to provide quality education as desired in classrooms.

2) Digital divide and rural-urban divide led to skewed outcomes in learning disabeltel abilities.

- iii) Absenteeism, dummy classes and lack of proper evaluation further exacerbated the problem.

Implications

- i) Detrimental to demographic dividend
- ii) Waste of knowledge-acquiring and skill-learning years of children
- iii) Widespread social implications such as unemployment, poverty in future years.

Way Ahead

- i) Incorporation of a comprehensive and relevant curriculum
- ii) Focus on basic skills and digital skills
- iii) Inculcation of similar ethical values such as discipline, self-confidence etc. by parents as are given in schools.
- iv) Timely evaluation of students.

Learning poverty has the inauspicious potential to reverse all the goods in Indian society since independence.

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

Ans -

Mural traditions in India hold a very significant position in Indian art and cultural life.

Mural traditions or artistic elements in South India were first seen in Buddhist and Jain caves which were later imbibed by other religions also.

i) Ajanta caves — Wall fresco paintings in Ajanta caves are probably first evidences of mural art. Paintings in the caves range from Jataka stories to courts, palaces etc.

ii) Ellora and Elephanta caves continued the tradition of Ajanta caves but consisted

syncretism of Jain and Hindu religions as well.

iii) Dronida style architecture - Starting with rock-cut architecture of Pallavas to culminating with well-adorned temples of Hoysalas and Vijaynagar Kingdom.

iv) South Indian temples were intricately featured with art forms, paintings on the inside walls of temples.

v) Temples were also a hub of artist-teacher-assistance apprenticeship and passing on the traditions to students.

Characteristic features

- i) Secular as well as religious
- ii) Use of new features such as mineral colours in place of natural colours of North India
- iii) Extensive use of gold and other embellishments
- iv) Usually, driven by royal courts or under the patronage of temples
- v) Signified cultural vibrancy

Mural arts, just like, Georges Weber said, provide a deep understanding of our culture driving us to their times and leaving us in awe of their culture.

X

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)

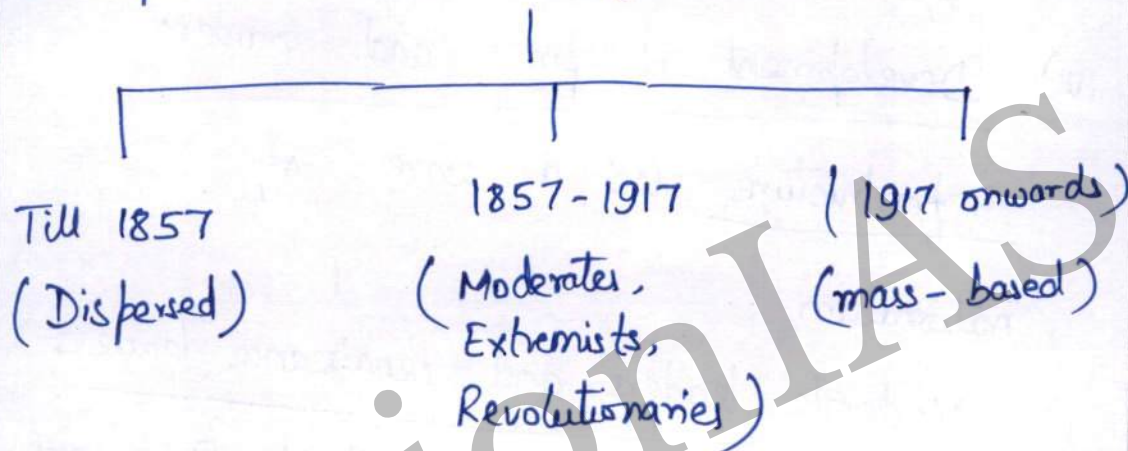
Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Ans -

Indian nationalism what was an extensive force which resulted in our independence developed in various stages.



Indian nationalism in 19th century was a product of cultural modernity due to

- i) Emergence of Indian intelligentsia - western education and rational outlook made people aware of their rights
- ii) Western Education - Western education provided much needed transformation in

Indian society.

iii) Social changes - Sati Abolition Act, Female infanticide Act etc. helped catalyse the emergence of nationalist thoughts

iv) Development of press and modern infrastructure led a wave of nationalism

v) Moderate leaders and Renaissance leaders believed in the "goodness" of Britishers and followed the policy of prayers, petitions and protests.

Yet, Indian nationalism was supported by indigenous factors

i) Orthodox and religious protectionism grew in the same way.

ii) Radical and Extremist leaders wanted to assert their rights on their own terms

iii) Widespread discontentment for British policies among masses - peasants, workers, soldiers.

iv) Independence movement of 1857 was driven by various factors - all of which were almost internal.

It is argued that development of INC was also a safety valve mechanism by British, but actualisation of INC by Indians led to form one of the largest independence movements in the world cannot be undermined.

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

Ans -

Environmentalism, as defined by UNEP, is the electric current that tends to counter the overloaded electric wave of carrying capacity of environment.

In India, environmentalism has been practiced by inhabitants and tribals since ages. However, with the onslaught of imperialist forces nature - man relationship has been transformed in several ways. This has resulted in many movements in India. Some of the post-independence movements are below -

1) Chipko movement - It started in 1973 which gained prominence in international order due to participation of locals

especially women in saving ~~of~~ forests and ecology.

ii) Save the Himalachal - In H.P. and Uttaranchal, the movement gained prominence to save Himalayan region from overfelling of trees and anthropogenic activities.

iii) Appiko movement - It was developed in Karnataka in the lines of Chipko movement

iv) Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) - led by several NGOs this worked for the rehabilitation of forests as well as the people.

v) Niyamgiri Hills - Tribes such as Dongria Kondh fought against the mining projects of vedanta to protect

their deity - Niyamraja which they believed resides in the region.

Environmentalism in India has given rise to many acts such as Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 etc. This

signifies the central position environment holds in the minds of people and policy makers.

The need of the hour is to enforce strict implementation of laws, create awareness among the masses and formulate policies for safeguarding our environment rights.

x

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)

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

Ans -

The failure of the Republics and Jacobins led to the emergence of Napoleon and monarchy in France post - French Revolution.
Napoleon adopted several ^{strategies} territories to capture Europe and seize power in a similar manner as strategised by Alexander.

Continental blockade was one of such strategies where Napoleon tried to capture popular routes, both land and sea, to control international transport and communication.

It was an ill-conceived strategy because -

- 1) British were superior in terms of military might in the sea.

ii) Number of overseas territories held by Britishers was large. Many-a-times vessels were used to sail under the flag of local kings / governments though they carried British goods.

iii) Napoleon was continuously facing challenges in its home turf.

iv) To continue with continental blockade, Napoleon had to hold West-Asian countries for a longer period which was difficult considering the tropical and sub-tropical conditions which Europeans were not used to.

Yet, the strategy had its benefits

i) Economic embargo, though short-lived, affected Britishers.

ii) Suez Canal region became the major bone of contention between French and British. French were subsequently able to negotiate a treaty which is assumed to be an extension of Napoleon's policies

iii) Napoleon rose as a major power.

iv) Control of economic routes found Napoleon many allies.

Though unable to help Napoleon find its desired goal, continental blockade policy helped sustain the ambitions of Napoleon for some time. The overwhelming demand of such policy led to downfall of Napoleon.

_____ X _____

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)

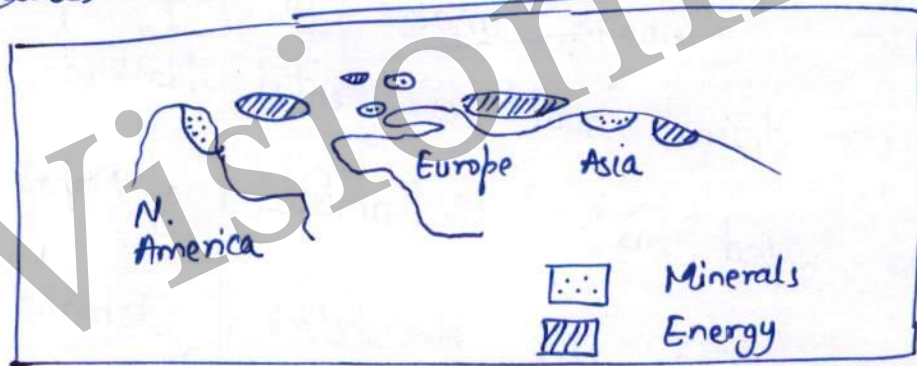
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Ans -

Arctic region is one of the coldest regions of earth, under permafrost for all seasons of the year. Due to its peculiar nature and atmosphere, it is quite inaccessible. However, it holds one of the largest reserves of minerals and energy resources. This causes the Arctic Paradox.



Distribution of mineral and energy resources

- 1) Oil and gas - Arctic region holds a significant amount of oil and gas reserves especially near the Siberia

region.

Eg - Russia used the Nordstrom 2 gas pipeline to avail its benefits

ii) Potential reserves - As per IOC, Arctic sea region may consist of 7% of entire oil and energy reserves.

iii) Minerals - minerals such as cobalt, tungsten and rare earth metals such as yttrium, scandium etc. are expected to be present in huge deposits as indicated by geological mappings.

iv) Permafrost protection - Permafrost protection has allowed many elements to be held in non-contaminated environments for thousands of years.

Eg - Mercury, Uranium. (Strategic minerals)

Paradoxes related to Arctic Region

- i) Absence of a comprehensive treaty like Atlantic region.
- ii) Extraction of minerals and energy resources can be disastrous for ecology and affect climatic patterns.
- iii) Presence of disease-forming microbes in the region. Eg - 2010 Anthrax in Siberia region
- iv) Cost and technology required is very high
- v) Region is already threatened by climate change.

Utmost care should be taken so that extraction doesnot result in exploitation of environment

16.

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

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Ans -

Cryosphere region of the earth constitutes of polar ice caps, ice sheets, glaciers, ice masses on the sea and other water forms existing at the sub-zero temperature.

Importance of cryosphere

- i) Maintaining heat balance
- ii) Facilitating water cycle
- iii) Protectors of climatic patterns
- iv) Sources of water bodies
- v) Give rise to a unique array of flora and fauna

Changes in cryosphere

- Anthropogenic activities (construction, tourism, pollution)
- Climate change (global warming)
- Change in atmosphere patterns, ocean circulations

Impact

(A) On the ecosystem

i) Distortion of heat balance - as ice caps reflect incoming solar radiation

ii) Vicious cycle

Global warming → Cryosphere changes → Global warming

iii) Karakoram anomaly - intensification of cryosphere in the region

iv) Rise in sea levels causing change in oceanic circulations

v) Threat to environment and wildlife

(B) On the people

i) Sea level can cause flooding and coastal erosion

ii) Extreme weather events

iii) Reduction in water flow of water bodies

iv) Depletion of fishing zones

v) As per CDRI, it can cause \$15 trillion impact to economy by 2050.

Measures to tackle

- i) Check on anthropogenic activities such as construction, etc. which affects ecology
- ii) Afforestation to reduce global warming
- iii) Use of green technologies in vehicles
- iv) Pollution curbs in industrial discharges
- v) Follow a sustainable lifestyle.

It is imperative that SDGs should be imbibed by every citizen as a goal to achieve.

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

Ans -

Urban flooding is the floods experienced in the urban regions primarily due to natural causes but exacerbated by anthropogenic causes. Hence, a disproportionate impact is experienced in the cities.

Eg- Mumbai Floods (2017)

Chennai Floods (2019)

Causes of urban floods

- i) Extreme weather events- flash floods, cloud bursts etc.
- ii) No proper water drainage or evacuation facility
- iii) Coastal storm surges
- iv) Overflowing of rivers due to dam releases etc.

Risk to urban ecosystem

- i) Cities are lifeline of a country's economy. Floods cause reversal of infrastructure progresses.
- ii) Green zones are submerged which further cause other events such as Urban Heat Island effect
- iii) Loss to lives and livelihoods
- iv) Foundations of several structures are negatively affected.
- v) Critical infrastructure such as transport facilities, hospitals, schools etc. stop functioning amplifying the effect of floods.

Measures to be taken

- i) Flood mitigation and response teams should be formed.

- ii) Unclogging of drainages and sewerages of the cities
- iii) End-to-end water evacuation capability of cities should be strengthened
- iv) Channelization of surplus-water to water-deficit areas. Eg- as done during Aswan dam construction over Nile river.
- v) Formation of Early Warning System and Emergency response teams
- vi) Awareness and training
- vii) Alternate critical infrastructure assets
- viii) Construction of shelters.

Use of hazard-safe materials and proper training about risk mitigation strategies can help alleviate the impact of urban floods.

18.

रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Ans -

Sand is one of the vital minerals used by humans in the construction activities to develop economic infrastructure. In countries like India where non-wooden infrastructure has been adopted, role of sand becomes more important.

Role of Sand

- i) Construction of houses and buildings.
- ii) Used in the construction of dams as a stability provider.
- iii) One of the majorly used minerals in the earthquake resistant structures as it acts as shock-absorbers.
- iv) Use in construction of roads and highways.

Thus, sand is one of

the major facilitators of infrastructure development.

However, the role of sand in the crucial ecosystem services cannot be neglected -

- i) Provides development of beaches which facilitate development of an entire set of new ecosystem.
- ii) Tourism and recreation activities
- iii) Sea-animals and plants are dependent on sand for various processes. Eg -
laying eggs.
- iv) Provides a bottom layer to the oceans for benthic wildlife to grow and thrive
- v) Stable layer in the oceans also facilitate movement of ocean currents above it.
- vi) They are rich deposits of minerals

such as polymetallic nodules

vii) In land-based ecosystems, sand can easily fill crevices and cracks providing stability to natural structures.

viii) Desert ecosystems are dependent on sand-based landforms.

Thus, it can be established that sand is essential both for economic development and ecosystem services. Hence, the sand mining should be sustainable with avoidance of bottom trawling and heavy dredging. Wastelands and land degraded areas can be focused upon to obtain sand.

_____ x _____

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

Ans -

In India, urban planning is a very late incursion which joined the Indian development discourse when most of the major cities and metros like Mumbai, Delhi etc. had already achieved their carrying capacity and were on the brink of overwhelming.

Challenges in urban spaces

- i) Population growth due to migration and other pull factors
- ii) Decline of green zones
- iii) Pollution (India holds 4 cities in top 10 polluted cities of the world)
- iv) Rise of urban slums
- v) Absence of basic infrastructure like transport, hospitals, etc.

- vi) Congested cities causing unsafe structures
- vii) ~~Small~~ Vehicular traffic
- viii) Growing inequalities

A small trigger event can cause cascading effect in the urban regions, affecting livelihoods as was seen during COVID-19 pandemic

Reforms required in urban planning

- i) Growth of more cities outside the ambit of metros (Smart Cities Project)
- ii) Central command centre to cater to all the infrastructural needs of the people
- iii) Proper housing for slum people (urban housing for all)
- iv) Waste segregation and disposal facilities
- v) Utilisation of private sector to build monitoring tools and assist in municipal activities

- vi) Basic amenities to urban poor
- vii) MGNREGA - like program for urban poor to be utilised for clearing / construction of municipal infrastructure
- viii) Special programs for marginalised sections

Urban cities in India showcase an exemplary paradox of marked economic growth and social reality. Economic growth without any planning is worse than no growth as has been witnessed in rise and fall of various civilizations. Urban planning has been a part of Indian society since Indus Valley Civilisation. It is high time that we adopt the same sincerity to augment cities as cradle of our civilisation

20.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Feminist movements across the world can be divided into three types -

- i) Assertive - women rights based
- ii) Marxist - family and capitalism causing exploitation of women
- iii) Radical - men and women are supposed to be antagonistic. (Eg - Shulamith Firestone)

In India, feminist movements followed a unique trajectory. It started with small women-centric movements as can be witnessed as:

- i) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar - Establishment of women schools, widow remarriages
- ii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy - Sati Pratha Abolition
- iii) Jyotiba Phule and Saritribai Phule - Emancipation of women and others.

However, full fledged women or feminist movements in India started in early 20th century which were organised by various business leaders and upper-upper-class intelligentsia.

i) All India Women's Congress (AIWC) -

Established by the support of Margaret Cousins

ii) Indian Women Conference led by Lady Meherji Tata and others.

The above feminist movements were limited in action because -

i) No clear-cut aim of rights or goals that needed to be obtained

ii) Step-sister of men's conferences

iii) Non-inclusive - no integration with Indian masses

iv) No efforts to counter social evils, and

oppression of women

v) Women leaders such as Pandita Ramabai, Sanjivi Naidu worked at individual level but were unable to form a broad-based women movement.

Emergence of leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi and Annie Besant led to participation of women in social movements in large numbers. Their participation led to emancipation of our nation, but emancipation of women in its truest sense is still questionable.

Till date, it is still hard to define a full-fledged feminist movement in India which can be identified as one of the forms of women movements given at the start of the answer

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

 VisionIAS