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. : ~~025103~~ 0251203

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : KPS SAHITHYA.

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENG

तारीख
Date

27 Aug 2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

VISAKHAPATNAM
39

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 भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

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

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

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

The musical traditions usually reflect the cultural traditions of a region in the form of philosophy, language and socio-economic conditions.

Regional music - cultural traditions

1. Vithoba cult - seen in music of Maharashtra
↳ Abhangs - in praise of Vithoba.

2. Bhakti tradition of South India

Popularity of 'Dasa Sahitya' in regional languages
Purandaradasa, Annamayya, Tyagayya.

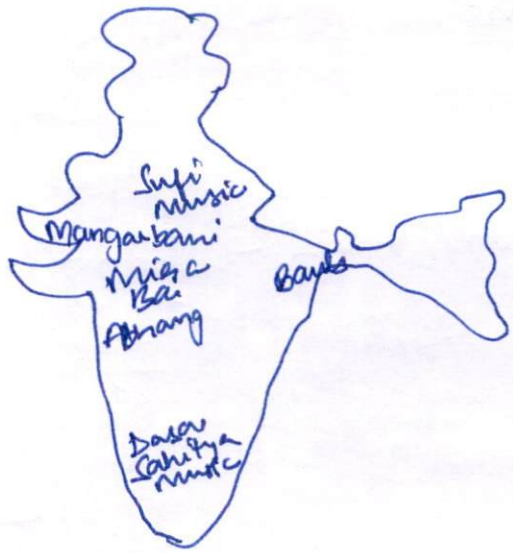

Fig: various regional music traditions

3. Eastern India

Bauls: mix of Sufi and Bhakti tradition - Chaitanya's Krishna Bhakti

4. Sufi Music : The Delhi Sultanate region known for khayals, thappa

5. Bhajan Sangeet : The central Indian region influenced by Bhajans popularised by Mirabai, Tulsidas, Surdas
written in Hindi, Braj, Awadhi

6. Mangarbani - Desert music of west Rajasthan - nomadic lifestyle

7. North east - Musical traditions reflect Buddhist influence - chants, trinkets

Analysis

The emergence of fusion music by SPIC MACAY has given further impetus to various regional music traditions.

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

The working classes joined the Indian National Movement making it a mass-based movement

Emergence of working class movement

1. Mobilisation of workers unions started in western India by Bharat Shramajeevi and other Organisations.
2. Tilak called for worker strikes as part of protest against British.
   eg Railway strike against Tilak's arrest.
3. Swadeshi movement - Limited mobilisation of workers unions.
4. Non-cooperation movement - Large scale participation of workers groups
   eg. Mill workers strike.
5. Socialist movement - Workers unions majorly mobilised under

Socialist influence – MN Roy

↳ Formation of AITUC

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

Contribution to Indian freedom struggle

1. Made the freedom struggle's social base broader.
2. Challenged the British factories through strikes.
3. Furthered socialist ideological strand in the freedom struggle.
4. Urban working classes and lower classes mobilised
5. Made workers demands an integral part of freedom struggle

Challenges
- sometimes against Indian capitalist class.
- pro-Soviet : lack of participation in Quit India
- Militant strand

The workers unions like AITUC continue to impact contemporary Indian political discourse.

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Gandhian politics was based on mass mobilisation with non-violence and satyagraha as weapons. He shared a close affinity with Tilak.

Gandhian politics - continuation of Tilak's politics

1. Tilak focussed on mass mobilisation
eg popularising Ganapati and Shivaji utsav to attract masses.

2. Usage of newspapers to give voice to his political opinion
eg. Mahratta, Kesari
Gandhiji used Young India magazine

3. Emphasis on Swadeshi by Tilak during Swadeshi movement.
Focus on Khadi by Gandhiji

4. Swaraj as the goal of freedom movement by Tilak - similar

view of Gandhiji

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

Gandhian politics – divergence from Tilak

1. Militant approach to struggle by Tilak – Gandhiji chose Ahimsa from the beginning.

2. Home Rule supported by Tilak. Opposed by Gandhiji

Analysis.

Though there were some divergences of Gandhian politics from Tilak, they shared a close association. Tilak fund was over-subscribed at Gandhiji's call for non-coop movement which marked a continued legacy of Tilak by Gandhiji in later phases.

4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

The world's ocean's memory refers to the characteristic features of ocean continued for a long time.

The ocean's temperature has risen by 1°C due to global warming.

Oceans - losing memory due to human induced warming

1. Change in Sea surface temperature (SST)
2. Melting glaciers and sea surface ice - increasing albedo.
3. Increasing acidification due to absorption of CO_2
4. Salinity changes due to accumulation of sea ice melt.
5. Change in marine biodiversity
   ↳ disappearance of corals, mangroves etc.

Consequences of memory loss by oceans

1. Marine biodiversity gets affected – loss of species.
2. Emission of GHG gases like methane, CO_2 etc.
3. Changing monsoon patterns due to SST variation.
   ↳ affects agrarian monsoon – economies – India
4. Fishermen's livelihood affected.
   ↳ 1 billion people depend on fishing.
5. Food security of the world – loss of fisheries, marine algae.
6. Sea level rise – submergence of coasts.

There is a need to counter global warming to safeguard ocean ecosystem.

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

Soil amendment refers to change in soil profile by human interference.

Benefits

1. Improves structural stability
2. Enhances nutrient value.
3. Improves crop productivity
4. Checks soil erosion

Challenges

1. Disturbs the natural ecosystem
2. May introduce invasive species.
3. Expensive.

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

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

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

Hybrid power plants refer to the mix of different modes of power plants

eg. solar - wind power plant.

Advantages of hybrid power plants

1. Address intermittancy - major problem of Renewables.
2. greater grid connectivity
3. Efficiency increases due to better resource utilisation.
4. Discoms benefit - better pricing eg: bundling power

Challenges

1. Technological feasibility
2. Resource availability - not

possible in all areas.

3. Transmission losses

4. Import dependency for equipment

eg: Chinese solar wafers.

Way forward

1. Greater research into hybrid technologies.

2. Reducing transmission losses.

3. Mapping of resources.

Hybrid power plants can address the challenges of renewable intermittancy and discom pricing issues.

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

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

Van Allen radiation belts are Cosmic zones of asteroids in our solar system.

They are being studied to understand

1) Source of radiation
2) Solar flares
3) Research in human space-flight
4) Space exploration of minerals
5) Threat of asteroid hitting earth

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

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

Marital rape refers to the forced sexual intercourse without woman's consent within the institution of marriage.

Status of marital rape in India

Sec 375 of IPC gives exception of criminality for forced intercourse by a husband when wife is above 15 years

Marital rape – criminalised

1. Women's dignity is protected – changes perception of wife as husband's chattel. (Joseph Shine (2018) judgement)

2. Equality – Both married and unmarried women are given equal protection of law – Art 14

3. Patriarchial stereotype dismantled – women equal status to man.

4. In line with modern conception of Partnership-based marriage.

However, there are certain schools of opposition.

Marital rape - non criminalization

1. Affect on institution of marriage and family - disintegrated
2. Sexual intercourse - integral part of marriage - can't be legally interfered
3. Difficulty in proving - prone to misuse.

Estimate -

↳ The experience of countries that criminalised marital rape have not shown any perceptible impact on family institution.

↳ Karnataka HC supported criminalisation.

Justice Verma Committee has rightly recommended the criminalisation of marital rape as a violation of a woman's dignity.

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Care economy refers to the goods and services related to the care giving activity in economy.

Care economy
- services to ageing population
- child care
- care to disabled, sick

Challenges to care economy

1. Unpaid care work - done by women in household
2. No quantification due to lack of documentation of care work.
3. Monetisation - Traditional care work based on affection. hard to value monetarily.
4. Lack of trained professionals nurses and other allied services

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

Steps taken to address care economy

1. Min of Social Justice - highlighted **silver economy** - focus on services to be targetted to elderly.
2. **Start ups** encouraged to ~~take~~ tap space in care economy.
   eg. **Goodfellows** - companionship for elderly
3. **Geriatric care** - in hospitals to be focussed under National Health Mission
4. **Skill training** - under PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

Care economy
- Improved productivity
- Increase LFPR of women
- longer life spans
- employment opportunities.

Care economy is an integral part of **Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas.**

10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Learning poverty refers to the loss in learning outcomes in school going children.

Eg ASER Report: 50% of class V students unable to read class II text.

Post-pandemic learning poverty

COVID lockdown
- schools shutdown
- digital divide – ASER: 44% of rural children – no access to online education
- Children lost learning period at school.

accelerated learning poverty.

Implications of learning poverty

1. Rural-urban divide – Rural students left behind in learning outcomes
2. Cumulative losses – Difficulty in coping with higher classes.

exam failure → stigma → school drop out / child labour

3. Reverses progress under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan.

4. Loss of human capital.

Way ahead

1. Bridge courses: Tamil Nadu's kalaiyi model – volunteer led bridge course for overcoming learning gaps.

2. e-education – Greater access and affordability.

eg. AP govt MoU with Byju's for tab distribution to govt school students.

The learning gap needs to be immediately bridged to prevent long term education losses.

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

Mural traditions refer to the paintings on the walls of buildings / caves. It is an ancient tradition.

Evolution of mural tradition in South India

1. Earliest murals found in pre-historic cave sites. – Surguja

2. Ancient – Jain murals in Sittanavasal caves

3. Mural paintings in early Pallava temples

eg Mahishasura Mardani, dancing shiva paintings.

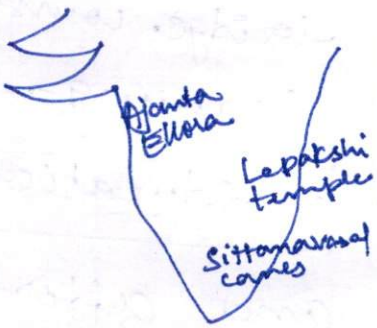

Fig: Mural traditions of South India

~~4. Medieval~~

4. Ajanta and Ellora cave paintings – fresco art – use of vegetable dyes. eg dying princess in Ajanta.

5. Medieval - Lepakshi temple - roofs and walls - rich mural paintings.

6. Nayaka era - zenith of mural paintings.

eg: Madurai Meenakshi temple.

Significant characters of South Indian Murals

1. Earliest murals are large cave paintings.

2. Progressive reduction in size of paintings is seen.

3. Use of vegetable dyes for colour, haematite for red colour

4. Depiction of mythological stories through murals.

eg. Lepakshi - Ramayana paintings.

5 Paintings on the walls and roofs of buildings.

6. Mural depictions - large eyes, pointed nose

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

Analysis

The continuity of mural traditions is seen to this day in the form of Kolam art in South India.

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

Indian nationalism refers to the development of national consciousness in the Indian psyche.

It was developed during the colonial times in 19th century

Indian nationalism - product of colonial modernity

1. Colonial policy of unification - administrative, economic and political spheres

↳ Common administration through colonial laws

↳ Economic interdependence

↳ Communication - transport, media has enabled voicing of common concerns of Indians.

2. Modern education - Emphasis on rationality, western ideas of democracy, liberty, science

↳ Influenced the urban middle classes - leadership of national movement.

3. Printing press - Proliferation of vernacular newspapers

↳ Enabled mobilisation of national consciousness

~~Indian~~

However, the Indian nationalism was also a reaction to colonial modernity -

1. Realisation of divergence between Indian and British interests

eg. Naroji's "Drain theory" - showed economic troubles of India due to British policy

2. Reactionary policies of British - Lytton, Curzon - showed colonial contempt.

↳ Nationalist reaction by counter narratives

3. Cultural revival - Vivekananda's practical vedanta - cultural roots against British perception of cultural superiority

4. International influence - Movements in Latin America, Africa against colonial powers - inspired Indian nationalists.

Estimate

Though Indian nationalism grew during the times of colonial modernity, it was not an absolute by-product.

Indian nationalism was both a response and reaction to colonial modernity.

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

Environmental movements arose as a reaction to various developmental projects in post-independence India.

Environmental movements

1. Chipko movement against deforestation in Uttarakhand by Sunderlal Bahuguna
↳ mobilised women in peaceful protest.

2. Narmada Bachao Andolan against evacuees of Sardar Sarovar Dam
↳ Headed by Medha Patkar
↳ Mobilised landless tribes, villagers against submergence

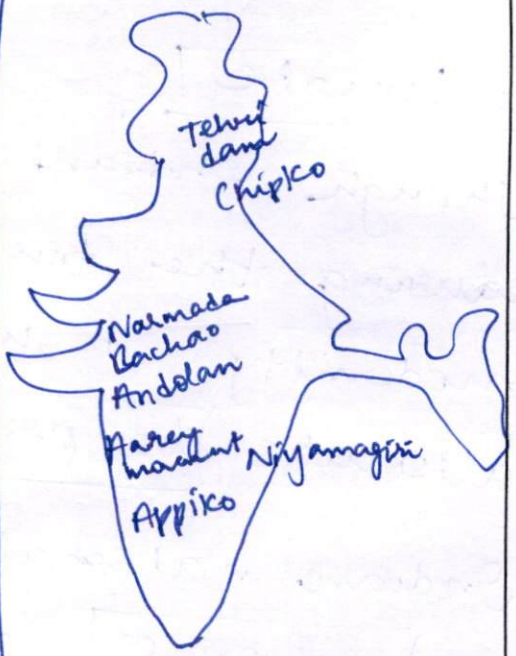

Fig: Environmental movements.

3. Dam - displaced - loss of forests due to construction of large dams
eg. Tehri dam, Hirakud dam.

4. Niyamgiri protests - Against Vedanta bauxite mining by tribes of Odisha - socio-ecological concerns

5. Aarey protests - Against deforestation in Mumbai for metro rail shed

Impact of environmental movements

1. Eco-feminism - new front of women's movement as they are the main victims

2. Progressive laws - for protection of environment enacted.
↳ Environment Protection Act 1986
↳ Forests Rights Act 2006.
↳ LARR 2013.

3. growth of environmental consciousness among common people.

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

Challenges

1. Development vs Displacement / Environment debate – impedes growth.

   eg. opposition to Kudankulam NPP.

2. Vested interests – derail progress

   eg. motivated protests by foreign NGOs – Green Peace.

3. Marginalised sections neglected

   eg. Tribals displaced without rehabilitation – land alienation

Way Forward

1. Sustainable development to balance growth and environment.
2. CAMPA funds to be used to minimise environmental damage.

Pavan Sukdev's Green economics should be adopted for inclusive and sustainable growth.

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

Napolean adopted continental blockade to challenge British empire by forcing import and export options of Britain.

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

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

15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Arctic paradox refers to the contrasting implications of melting Arctic Ice.

1) Ecological impact – rising sea level

2) Economic impact – new sea routes, land for cultivation.

Distribution of resources

1. Energy – natural gas reserves, oil reserves.

2. Minerals – coal, gold, rare earths etc.

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

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

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

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

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

Cryosphere refers to the part of atmosphere that is covered by ice.

Cryosphere
- Ice caps
- sea surface ice
- glaciers
- permafrost.

poles.

The cryosphere is melting due to global warming - has negative consequences.

Cryosphere change - devastating impact

1. Loss of habitat for polar species due to melting glaciers.
   eg seal, polar ice bear etc.

2. Methane emission - Melting permafrost releases stored methane contributing to global warming
   Greater albedo.

3. Ecosystem changes - Melting

Permafrost releases bacteria, toxins that lead to biological threats
↳ new diseases, disaster - GLOF

4. Rising sea level - submergence of coasts - impacts lives and livelihoods. - climate refugees
↳ small Island Developing Nations - worst affected.

5. Political - Geo-political new great game - Arctic new routes

Collateral benefits
- new ice-free lands for cultivation
- shorter routes - sea
- food security due to increased production

However, the devastating impacts far outweigh the collateral benefits.

Measures to tackle cryosphere change

1. Mitigating GHG emissions to arrest global warming.

2. Glasgow commitments to be adhered to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C.

3. Adaptation strategies for small island developing nations to deal with rising sea levels.

4. Clean energy mechanisms to reduce carbon intensity

eg International Solar Alliance.

5. Life style Changes - for sustainability

eg PM Modi's Life style for environment LiFE movement.

There is a need to adopt mitigation and adaptation measures to tackle cryosphere changes.

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

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

World Bank estimates ₹10,000 crore loss to India annually due to urban floods

Urban floods

Refers to flooding seen in urban areas.

Recent instances - Hyderabad, Guwhati, Chennai etc.

Urban flood - risk to urban ecosystem

1. Population density - Impacts large population due to high density.

eg urban flood peaks 6X in urban areas vs rural areas

2. Economic losses - Loss of man-work hours due to blockage of roads, communication

3. Disease threat - Epidemiological threat of infectious diseases due to unsanitary conditions.

4. Critical infrastructure

↳ Nuclear power plants - flooding threat ⇒ damages infrastructure.

↳ Power grid - effects electricity supply

↳ Communication - high density of transmission lines of telephone and broadband - large scale disruption

Way Forward

1. IARC has recommended flood zone mapping
↳ helps reduce flood risk by town planning.

2. Reclamation of wetlands which act as natural sinks.
eg Chennai lost 90% of urban lakes in last 50 years.

3 Innovation - Sponge cities, Rainwater parks (Bangkok) need to be adopted.

4) Solid waste management to reduce sewer blocks

5. Modern storm water management system - Mumbai model.

6. Prediction using advanced technologies - CFLOWS - Chennai simulation of various threats.

7. Disaster-resilient infrastructure Flood-proof critical infrastructure to minimise damage.

Managing urban floods is crucial to achieve SDG 11 of Sustainable Cities

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

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

Sand is a minor mineral with great economic and ecological significance.

Sand - critical for economic development

1. Construction - major input in construction sector.
   - Infra - creation
   - Jobs

2. Electronics - Silicon chips - crucial for ESDM sector.
   - IR 4.0, digital revolution.
   - reduces import dependence.

3. Manufacturing - Industrial uses in fabrication of minerals.

4. Monazite sand - strategic importance

Sand - crucial ecosystem services

1. River conservation - helps in maintainance of riverine ecosystem.

2. Habitat services - Sand acts as a breeding ground for various marine species -

eg. Olive Ridley turtles

3. Shock absorber - Acts as a buffer between water bodies and land.

eg. mitigates ~~flood impact~~.

4. Vegetation - provides base for mangroves, marine species

Challenges
- illegal mining
- sand erosion
- encroachment
- plastic pollution
- contamination,

Sustainable mining in India - importance

Sustainable ~~Sand~~ mining refers to the mining practices which do not endanger the ecological and economic benefits of sand.

1. To conserve riverine ecosystem
↳ important for fisheries sector
2. To sustain tourism - sand beaches of Karnataka
3. Inclusive development - Local populations to benefit from sustainable sand mining.

Best practise - AP Govt sand policy - sand mining by women SHGs - sustainable & remunerative

Way Forward

1. Coastal regulation Zone Rules to be adhered - ban on sand mining in sensitive areas
2. Adoption of synthetic sand
eg. m-sand developed by IIT-M
3. Collaborative effort - locals, govt, civil society groups.

Sand mining needs to be regulated to ensure safe coastal ecosystems under SDG14

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

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

World Bank has called Indian urbanisation as hidden and messy highlighting the unbalanced growth.

Challenge of unbridled urban spaces

1. Congestion - Lack of planned growth → proliferation of slums.
2. Horizontal expansion - Peri-urban areas - ungoverned
3. Migration - Increasing rural to urban migration increasing pressure
4. Stress on resources - Falling ground water tables, land available due to population

   eg NITI - 30 cities to go water free by 2030
5. Pollution - Unplanned growth leading to high air, water, sound pollution

   eg Delhi - "gas chamber"

6. Encroachment – of wetlands, tanks, lakes etc.

eg Bangalore lost 30% wetlands in 30 years

Hence, there is a need for reform in urban planning.

Reforms in urban planning & capacity

1. Using technological solutions for mapping

eg Bhuvan Satellite maps – 1:10,000 scale maps for better planning.

2. Curbing migration – Promoting urban facilities in rural areas for employment.

eg SPM Rurban Mission

3. Resource mapping – Natural resources to be mapped to prevent encroachment.

4. Urban local governance - ~~Ens~~ Capacity-building to tackle urban Challenges.

5. Collaborations - sharing urban best practices

eg. C40 Clean cities Alliance

6. Smart Cities - Usage of urban metropolitan transport, ICCC for smart governance.

There is an urgent need to tackle unbalanced growth as cities are touted as engines of growth.

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The feminist movements in India have their origin in socio-religious reform movement in 19th century.

Feminist movement - limited inclusivity

1. The male social reformers focussed on the problems of upper caste women
   eg. Sati - upper caste women's problem.

2. The aim of earliest movements was to make woman acceptable to a western educated man
   ↳ educated housewife.

3. Feminist movement during freedom struggle - catered to urban middle class women

4. property rights, inheritance - catered to middle and upper class women.

This has led to criticism that the feminist movements were not inclusive.

This is seen in—

1) Lack of focus on issues of rural women – employment, agri wage-gap, alcoholism – domestic abuse, child marriage

2) No focus on dalit and tribal women issues

eg: honour killings

3) Lower class women issues neglected

eg: domestic workers, factory workers etc.

However, the later day feminist movements catered to a broader swathe of issues

1) Eco-feminism – centered around rural & tribal women's livelihood issues.

eg. Chipko, Appiko.

2) Sexual harassment - Visakha guidelines in response to sexual violence against rural woman.

3) Anti-arrack movement - Nellore of AP - against alcohol sale.

4) Prajwala - works with trafficking victims - rural and lower caste women.

Analysis.

The feminist movements have largely been led by urban educated women. Hence rural and lower caste women's issues are not adequately addressed.

Due to growing activism and awareness, there is a greater focus on inclusivity based on women-led development.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK