



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. : 0074012

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : GOLDA GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENG

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

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

केंद्र
Centre

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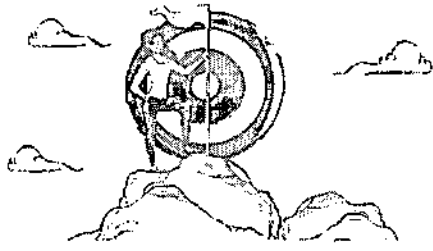
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति-इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी-लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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

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



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

India has rich regional music traditions that take inspiration from local traditions and cultures.

Regional music traditions

- ① panihari in Rajasthan → local scarcity of water, women sing these songs while going to get the water.
- ② powada → maharashtra → Tales of Shivaji are sung, reflecting influence of history of marathas.
- ③ punjabi Tappa → Representing fusion of punjabi, sindhi languages
- ④ sohre in Bundelkhand region during child birth showing importance of the occasion

⑤ Manipurī sankīrtana → showing
local influence of Krishna
cult and Gīrvāishnavit̃m.

⑥ Ghazals in Uttarpradesh showing
cultural connect of Awadh and
Ganga-Jamunī Tahjeeb.

Evidently local music traditions
in India are essentially embedded
in local socio-cultural realities.

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

The working class movement in India developed during later part of 19th century and early 20th century i.e. publication of 'Bharat Shramjeevi'.

Reasons for emergence of working class movements:

- ① Development of industries in late 19th - early 20th century, high working hours.
- ② Colonial policies - Factories Act of 1882 and Trade Unions Act of 1920.
- ③ Russian Revolution in 1917 inspired working class movement across the world.
- ④ war time miseries caused by World War I.

- ⑤ leaders such as Gandhi and Nehru supported the cause of workers i.e. Ahmedabad mill strike

Contribution towards freedom struggle

- ① Workers became inalienable part of mass movement.
- ② Significantly participated in non-cooperation and civil disobedience movement.
- ③ Helped disseminate the exploitative character of British rule.
- ④ Gave socialistic orientation to independence movement.

Thus added to the mass movement and helped in independence movement.

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

Mahatma Gandhi and B.G. Tilak
were the prominent mass
leaders of Independence movement.

Tilak's politics

① politics of masses - bringing them in the mainstream.

② cultural influence : Invoked past glory, and used Ganapati shivaji festival.

③ Complete swaraj : Goal was clear when he said 'swaraj is my birth right'.

④ Extremist and violent methods were not forbidden i.e. "philosophy of Bomb".

Grandhian politics → Taking in from Tilak

- ① Gandhi further added to mass character i.e. chambar farmers, mill owners etc.
- ② Gandhi too invoked the cultural traditions of india i.e. Ram Rays
- ③ Swaraaj and passive Resistance
Common theme

Gandhi - Break from Tilak

- ① Non-Violence formed the core of Gandhian Satyagraha.
- ② Inclusivity and Hindu-Muslim unity i.e. Khilafat - movement

Hence while continuing from Tilak's mass politics, Gandhi added his unique strategy to build a truly mass movement.

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 इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per 6th assessment Report of IPCC, world's oceans are facing global warming, since industrial revolution, ocean T° has risen by 1.1°C.

World Ocean: Losing Their memory

- ① Ocean warming and cooling cycles are disturbed.
- ② Ocean heritage such as corals at Great Barrier Reef of Australia is getting extinct.
- ③ Marine animals such as sea cow are finding it difficult to survive.
- ④ systems like Atlantic meridional circulation are getting disturbed.

Consequences of phenomenon

- ① Thermal expansion and sea level rise i.e. As per IPCC since 1991, sea level rise by 1.2m can be verified
- ② Marine Resources such as fishery are getting depleted or having high oil content.
- ③ Marine heat waves due to anomalous warming can be seen
- ④ methane hydrates causing release of CH_4 and CO_2 which is buried deep in oceans

Thus oceans ~~are~~ have become a major tipping point in global climate change. protection of oceans as called by UN conference on ocean is the need of the hour.

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

Soil amendments are substances that are added to the soil to make it more fertile and useful for cultivation i.e. manure is added

Benefits of Soil Amendment

- ① Help in rejuvenation of the soil.
- ② soil amendments like manure help conserving soil moisture.
- ③ It helps replenish the nutrient supply in the soil. i.e. steel slag gives iron.
- ④ soil amendments like Biochar help in improving texture of the soil.

- ⑤ Animal excreta is also used as soil amendment to induce beneficial biological activity.

Concerns associated

- ① oversupply of some nutrients such as iron resulting in red soils.
- ② No idea to farmers about which type of soil amendment is suitable for which soil.
- ③ Availability of soil amendment to small and marginal farmers.
- ④ Soil amendments like mulch prevent sanitisation by sunshine.

Thus there is a need to effectively use soil amendment to ensure good soil health.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉपी में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Hybrid power plants are those power plants that include two or more sources in its power generation ~~and~~ cycle for example wind-solar power plant in Gujarat.

Benefits of Hybrid power plants

- ① Help reduce the problem of intermittancy in solar and wind project.
- ② Increase the efficiency of power plants i.e. 70-80% efficient.
- ③ Help in optimal utilization of land resource.
- ④ provide economies of scale thus low cost power.

Challenges

- ① High Investment requirement remains a major challenge
- ② synchronisation of two types of power generation cycle is a major challenge.
- ③ Requirement of large land area is another problem.
- ④ Importance dependence on china for solar modules and big wind turbines

To ensure that maximum benefit is achieved through such projects, there is a need to provide government support, hardware production through PLI scheme for high efficiency solar modules.

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

Van Allen Radiation Belts are part of earth's protection mechanism which protects it from solar particles and other extra terrestrial radiation.

Formation of VAN Allen Radiation Belts

They are formed by Earth's magnetism. Earth's rotation results in earth becoming a magnet and movement of magma in its core provides charge to the magnetic field.

In outer space these radiation belts protect earth

from solar flares and coronal mass ejections.

Reason for growing focus on VAN Allen belts

- (1) To understand the changing nature of earth's magnetism i.e. oscillation.
- (2) Understanding sun's solar flares and its energy particles.
- (3) protecting earth from future extra terrestrial radiations.
- (4) understanding the evolution and nature of earth's magnetic field

Thus Van Allen belts have become the focus area of study in the present time

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

Marital rape can be defined as sexual intercourse by husband with his wife, without her consent. In section 375 of IPC, it is added ~~to~~ as an exception to rape, thus not-punishable.

Marital Rape should be criminalised

- ① It goes against the bodily autonomy of women protected under Article 21 of Constitution.
- ② In Sushita Srivastava vs. Chandigarh Administration, SC held that sexual relations are matter of choice. Marital rape violates it.
- ③ Goes against the principles of equality before law under Article 14.

- ④ violates the dignity of the women
- ⑤ International best practice countries
like UK, Australia have done away
with it.
- ⑥ Justice J.S. Verma Committee has
also recommended the criminalisation
- ⑦ lifetime trauma of living with her
own rapist

Objections to criminalisation

- Destabilize the institution of marriage.
- Difficult to establish guilt.
- It will violate privacy
- It can be misused like Section 498A of Domestic violence.

Thus there is a need of
greater deliberations among stakeholders.
The future should be guided by the
call of PM Modi to "ensure women 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 खाली में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Care economy refers to the works related to child care, and care of elderly in the economy.

Challenges Related to ~~Child~~ Care economy

- ① Lack of recognition of its existence as evident from lack of any policy framework.
- ② Women's care work amounting to 3.1% of GDP (UN Women) remains unpaid.
- ③ Highly skewed representation of women in the Care economy sector.
- ④ Lack of credit, infrastructure support from the government.
- ⑤ Care of elderly having large

scale supply gap.

Steps taken to address challenges

- ① Integrated program for old persons focuses on establishing old age homes in each district.
- ② The maternity Benefit act provides for building creche facilities in public organisation.
- ③ Self-Help groups in care-economy sectors are being provided skilling support

However more needs to be done in terms of establishing a regulatory framework, providing credit as priority sector and providing skilling. This will help in growth of sustainable care economy.

10.

महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

World Bank defines learning poverty as "inability of a children to read a simple text or solve a simple maths sum".

As per "learning poverty Report" of World Bank, 53% children in low and middle income countries are facing challenge of learning poverty in post covid period.

Implications

- ① It will result in low learning outcomes in higher stages.
- ② It may propel drop out by children.
- ③ Pratham's ASER Report pointed out that it results in low -

Self esteem among children

- (4) Reduce future life chances i.e
Continuous cycle of poverty...

Way Ahead

- (1) Investing in basic literacy and
numeracy as promoted by
NIPUN scheme of Ministry of
education.
- (2) National Education policy promotes
integration of early childhood care
into education providing good base
- (3) Investing in teacher training
- (4) New learning pedagogy making
study more fun activity.
- (5) Ensuring implementation of
RTE Act 2009 to ensure school
Access.
schemes like PM-Evidya will
further help in improving school education.

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

Murals are type of paintings that are done on dried walls. ~~It~~ as compared to freshly plastered walls of frescos.

India has rich tradition of murals present in Chola temples etc

Evolution of Mural Tradition of South India

① Earliest murals in South India are found in caves of Ajanta i.e. padmapani murals.

② During palava times, the murals became part of temples and big wall murals became prevalent.

③ Mural tradition reached its

Zenith during Chola temples for
example the murals of RajRajeswari
temple.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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write on
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- ④ Vijayanagara murals further
added to the mural diversity
for example in Vijaya Vittala
temple.

Characteristics

- ① Bright colours like Red, Green
etc were used in these
murals, the colours were
natural colours.
- ② Subjects were drawn from diverse
fields -
→ In Ajanta painting we see
Jataka stories.
→ In Chola and Vijaynagar
we see mythological figures
from mahabharata

→ choia murals are peculiar
because other than deities murals
of kings and Queen also
seen

③ Contemporary influences can
be seen for example the
archaic lines in Visayanagara
murals as influence of
Sultanate rulers.

The mural traditions further
inspired the rise of Bengal
school of painting during
National movement by Abanindranath
Tagore i.e. Bharatmata
painting.

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

The rise of Indian Nationalism
against Colonialism was seen
in early 19th century in areas
like Bengal and Maharashtra.

Indian nationalism product of
Colonial modernity

- ① Colonial language English became
the communication medium
between Marathis, Bengalis. etc
- ② English education introduced modern
ideas like equality, liberty.
- ③ Enlightenment ideas inspired
people like Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- ④ British introduced press which
became the medium of dissemination
of modern ideas.

- ⑤ British administration provided unity to whole of India.
- ⑥ Railways and Telegraph made Communication easy between natives
- ⑦ British missionaries resulted in Domestic backlash and Revival.

Indian Nationalism Beyond British modernity

- ① While leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy were inspired by Western ideas, they also found inspiration in Indian culture and religion
- ② Rebellion against Raj were present such as Sanyasi Revolt
- ③ Discontent against Britishness was emerging as evident from 1857 mutiny.

(4) Leaders like Dayanand Saraswati were guided by old heritage. Called for "Going Back to Vedas"

(5) Indian National Consciousness was always present as pointed out by Aurobindo in "Nation from Eternity"

Thus it can be said that while British modernity did help amplify the anti-colonial movement, the nationalist ideas, struggle etc. were developing independent of that also.

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

Environmentalism refers to ideology that calls for the protection and conservation of environment and ecology.

In post-independence India Environment movement arose as a response to the developmental process.

Environmentalism - organized movements in post independence India

① Chipko movement: It emerged in Uttarakhand against the cutting of trees.

- People 'hugged the trees', it was led by 'Gaura Devi' and Sunder Lal Bahuguna.

② Narmada Bachao Andolan - Against
the building of Sardar Sarovar
dam which caused displacement
of tribals. led by Metha patkar.

③ Silent valley protests against a
dam project that would have
submerged parts of Silent valley
National park and endangered
Iron Tailed macaque

④ Appiko
movement in
Karnataka
against felling
of trees in
forest.

⑤ Niyamgiri
tribals protest
against posco
steel plant

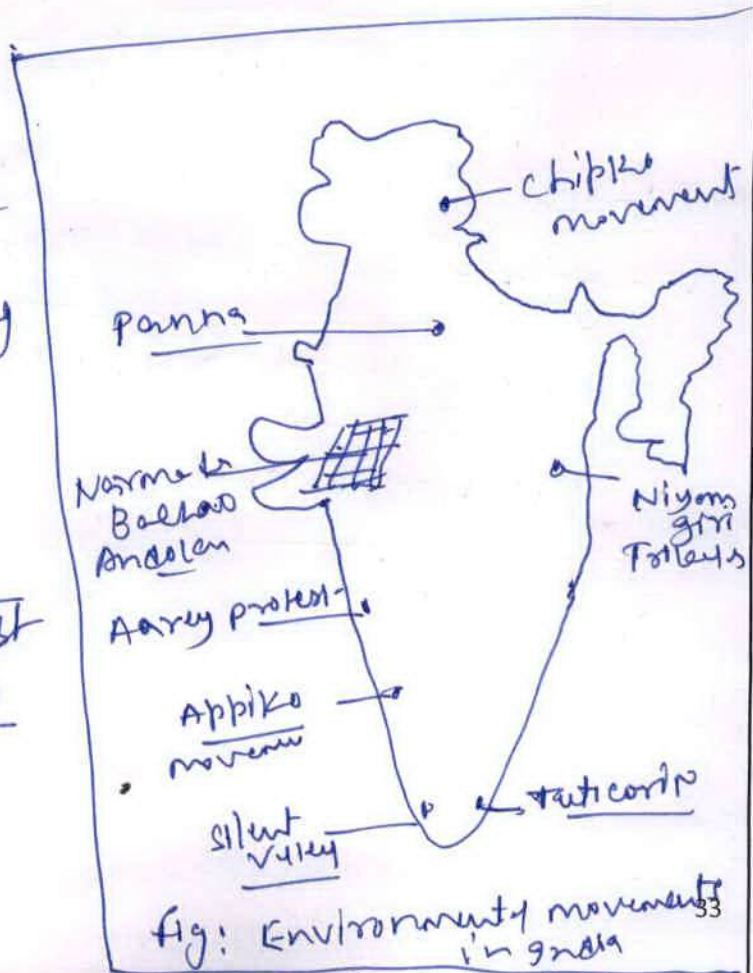


Fig: Environmental movements
in India

- ⑥ In Tutikoria against Vedanta's
Copper smelting plant resulting in
its closure.
- ⑦ Aarey metro car shed was protested
for protecting Aarey urban
forest in Mumbai
- ⑧ panna tribals in madhya pradesh
against the diamond mining
project in Buxwaha forest.

Evidently post independence
India has seen many
organized and successful
environmental movements, ensuring
a balance between development
and ecology.

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

Napoleon was a French military General and ruler, who emerged in the aftermath of French revolution

(Napoleon's goals)

- ① Establishing supremacy of France in Europe.
- ② Ambition to destroy the British monopoly on seas.

(Policy of Continental Blockade)

Napoleon employed the policy of Continental blockade by blocking the sea trade and movement of naval ships to Britain.

Ill Conceived strategy

- ① It resulted in polarisation of Europe
- ② Prompted the Britain to act against Napoleon.
- ③ large Resources were employed.
- ④ Failure of campaign, eroded the authority and popularity of Napoleon within the country.
- ⑤ Britain responded by coordinating with other countries.

Thus, in my opinion, the continental blockade was an ill conceived strategy which

Capt Napoleon disastrously and
Europe united against him
resulted in his defeat in
war Battle of Waterloo.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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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 हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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Arctic paradox refers to the anomalous warming of arctic as compared to other regions due to the phenomenon of Arctic amplification.

Arctic amplification is caused by the suspension of black carbon on Arctic ice sheets which reduces albedo of Arctic ice sheets causing more warming.

Another aspect of Arctic paradox is that while Arctic warming is a major tipping point and signifies greater climate change, it is evoking responses from Arctic countries which will further ~~reduce~~ add to climate change i.e. large scale developmental activity.

Shipping in Arctic waters.

Spatial Distribution of Minerals and Energy Resources in the Arctic Region

Mineral Resources

- ① Arctic accounts for $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the world's rare earth mineral resources.
- ② Countries like Russia and Canada have large seaf mineral resources in their Arctic territories.

Energy Resources

Arctic area is full of energy resources such as oil, gas and methane hydrates.

Spatial distribution

- ① Countries like Iceland, Denmark

have large scale Gas, oil resources

- ② Russian arctic territories have gas resources.
- ③ Canada and USA have large deposits of Gas Hydrates

In this context, India has joined Arctic Council as observer. Recently India's Arctic policy was unveiled with focus on mobilization and use of arctic mineral wealth for national development.

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

Cryosphere refers to the ~~ice covered~~ ice-covered parts of the earth which includes Arctic, Antarctic, Hindukush snow covered areas.

Cryosphere changes

Cryosphere is seeing changes like melting of sea-ice, melting of glaciers, Increase in vegetation due to the human activities such as transport, fossil fuel burning etc. causing global warming.

Devastating Impact of cryosphere changes

On Ecosystem

- ① ~~Due to~~ Due to melting of glaciers, pristine ecosystems of Antarctic are

disappearing

- ② Due to melting of ice biodiversity such as seals, penguins are facing threat of extinction
- ③ Green vegetation is increasing in these areas, further adding to depletion of ice.

Impact on people

- ① Cryosphere is a major factor in driving climate change. Cryosphere depletion is causing changes in long term precipitation pattern.
- ② Sea level rise is ever evident phenomenon
- ③ Sudden phenomenon such as breaking of polar vortex and ingress of cold wave in Europe and America, i.e. freezing in Chicago 2020.
- ④ Melting of this ice is resulting in

freely of long booted pathogens
causing disease.

उम्मीदवारी को
इस क्राशिए में
नहीं लिखना
बाहिए
Candidates
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write on
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Measures to Tackle Threat

- ① Ensuring that pristine areas
like Antarctic remain outside
of anthropogenic influence. as
ensured by Antarctic treaty 1959.
- ② Reducing human activity in
areas like Arctic
- ③ Urgent climate action as suggested
by Ipcc Report " global warming
of 1.5°C"
- ④ Country level effort to bring down
GHG emissions i.e. India's renewable
energy push
- ⑤ Ensuring governance of these
areas i.e. India Antarctic bill 2022
Cryosphere needs to be conserved
to protect the humanity from
complete annihilation

17.

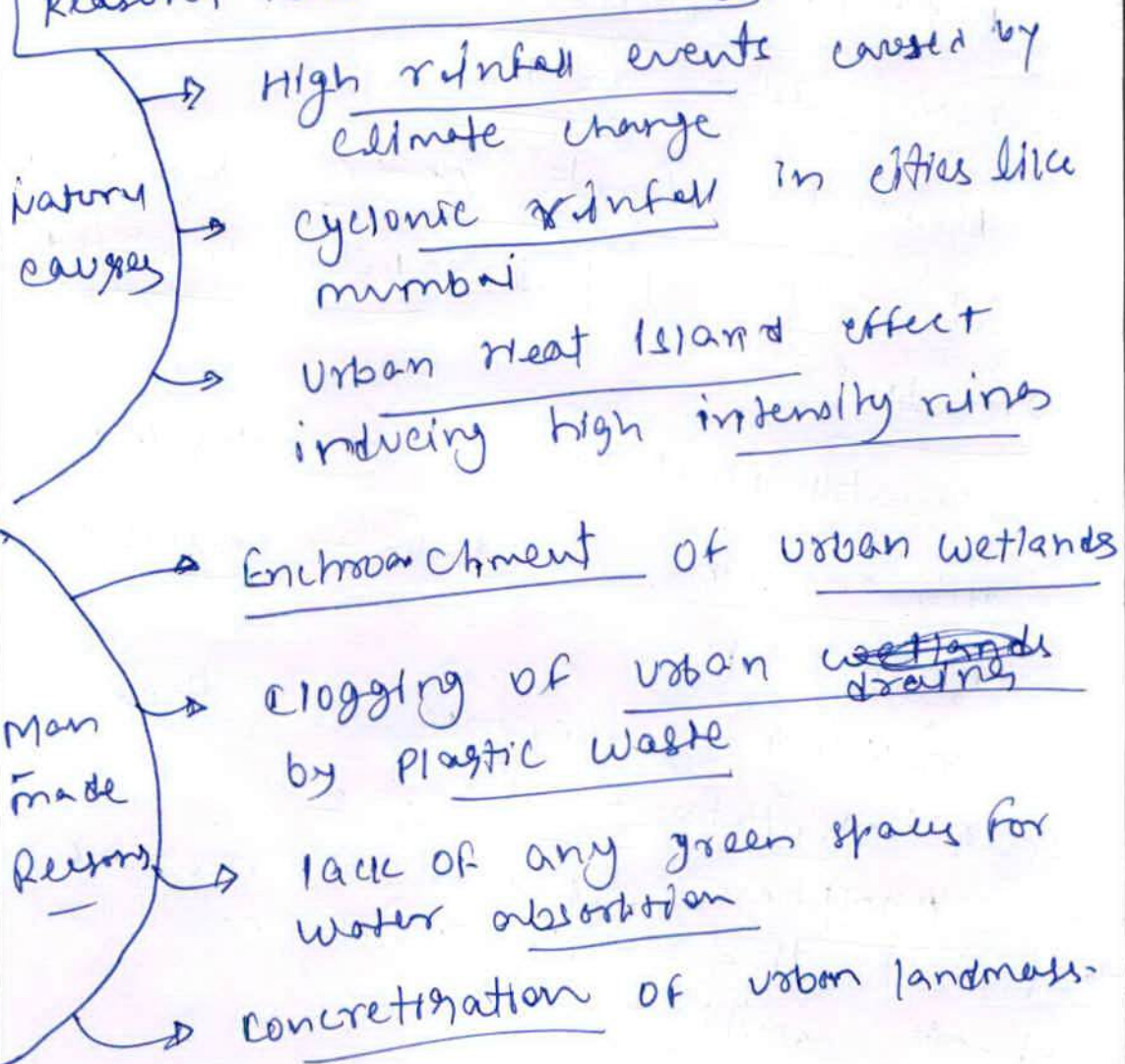
शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 refers to the flood flooding in urban areas due to high rainfall and other reasons for example recent floods in mumbai and Hyderabad.

Reasons for urban flooding



Severe Risk To Urban Ecosystem

- ① Urban flooding cause loss of urban infrastructure
- ② It causes lots of life - five people died in mumbai.
- ③ It results in loss of economic activity
- ④ Frequent rainfall results in loss of investment i.e. service industry

Critical Infrastructure

- ① It results in breaking of power lines
- ② Telephone infrastructure is threatened
- ③ Road blocks are common due to urban flooding
- ④ submergence of Airport i.e. Chennai Airport

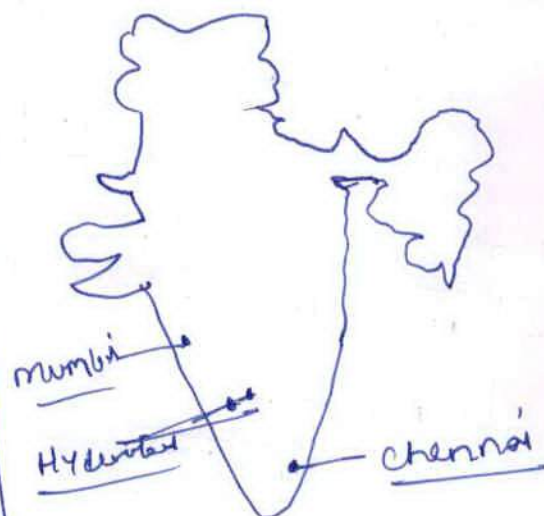


Fig: Urban flood affected Areas

- (5) Important Installments like Nuclear reactors are under threat of meltdown.

Measures to Deal with Urban Floods

NDMA has suggested both Structural and non-structural measures.

(1) Structural

- Building of rain gardens, Bioswales in urban areas
- Building city forests through Nagar van udyan scheme
- Drain management and waste collection
- Building critical infrastructure at higher level.

(2) Non-structural:

- Flood forecasting through INFLOWS
- Communication to people through advisories.

To ensure that urban flooding does not cause damage to urban ecosystem it is needed to take both preventive and protective method.

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

Sand is a minor mineral as per
mines and minerals Act 1957, it
holds immense value due to
its use in construction

Sand - Economic Development

- ① Sand is used due to its disability and provides strength to physical infrastructure
- ② sand mining is necessary for house construction, road construction and other construction projects that drive growth in the economy
- ③ sand mining provides revenue to government which aids economy
- ④ Linkages with cement industry which is one of the eight core industry

Sand - Ecosystem services

- ① Sand provides Habitat to Biodiversity like Chara in Chamb river.
- ② Sand ensures maintaining of Water table.
- ③ It helps in purification of water and water recharge.
- ④ Sand provides stability to river beds.

~~Need of~~ Unsustainable sand mining - Impact

- ① Results in degradation of river channels.
- ② Degrades habitat of species like mugger is major reason for their extinction in areas like Ken River.
- ③ water table goes down in high sand mining areas as seen in Bundelkhand.
- ④ It causes large scale green house.

• gas emissions.

Need of sustainable sand mining

- ① Ensuring its availability for
coming generation.
- ② protection of biodiversity and
associated ecosystem.
- ③ balancing the long term needs
of economy.

Measures

① Sustainable sand mining guidelines:

- No sand mining should be allowed
above three meter depth
- - No mining in monsoon season
- Sand mining in Abandoned River
Channel,

② Pm Bharat Kshetra Kalyan Yojana to build social infrastructure for mining affected people.

Alternatives such as M-sand
should also be explored in the interest
of sustainability.

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

As per census 2011, 31% of India's population stays in urban areas which is going to rise to 50% by 2050 as per World population prospects Report.

Unbridled and Unbalanced Growth in Urban areas → Challenges.

- ① Rising migration from villages to cities for jobs i.e. as per census 2011, there are 450 million migrants in India.
- ② Rise of slums in urban areas as per pranab sen committee 65 million people stay in slums.
- ③ Rising pollution, 24 out of 25 most polluted cities are in India.
- ④ Waste generation and disposal problem i.e. Gazipur 'mountain of waste' in Delhi.

⑤ Rising crimes and xenophobia against migrants in urban areas like surat.

⑥ Overburdened transport system causing long traffic jams.

⑦ Urbanisation of pandemics due to compact settlements i.e Nipah in Kerala.

⑧ Urban disasters like Urban fires in Bhopal, surat and Delhi

Need of Reform in urban planning and Capacity

① Isher Judge Ahluwalia committee pointed out the need to ensure integrated urban planning - and suggested

- Instituting all powerful mayor
- Establishing ward Committees for planning.
- Need of Investment in Infrastructure.

② Need of planned development such as cities like Chandigarh

→ Establishing blue-green spaces to deal with pollution / flooding etc.

→ Ensuring waste management through

Indore model

③ Capacity building of Urban Local bodies through finances i.e. 15th Finance Committee suggested property tax reform.

④ Slum Rehabilitation program such as Dharavi Rehabilitation

⑤ Ensuring Smart governance and traffic management through Smart city projects.

Urban development should be sustainable, to make life "easy" and promoting "ease of living" for urban people

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 दृष्टिकोण में नदी लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

feminist movements are based on the ideology of feminism which calls for ensuring equality between men and women.

Lack of Inclusivity in feminist movement

- ① Historically during national movement enlightened men like Raja Rera Mohan Roy took up the cause of women.
- ② In 20th century, organizations like women's India Association were associated with middle class women such as Durgji Tata, Annie Besant.
- ③ In the post-independence

period women's wings of political parties were populated by the influential movement.

(4) Movement was guided by the Concerns of elites i.e. women's reservation bill ~~oo~~

(5) Modern times, movements like #metoo also cater to the needs of urban middle and high class.

Increasing Inclusivity of women

(1) After Towards Equality Report 1974, concerns such as women health were also taken up.

(2) Marginalized section women also coming up with their

own organisations given as
Dalit mahila Sangharsh Samiti

(3) New upsurge through UN's
SDG 5 which calls for
gender equity

(4) Issues like Universal Civil
Code, Triple Talaq also
came up.

Recent call of PM Modi
to ensure dignity of women
and pursue their cause will
result in further momentum in the
movement.

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK