



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. : 0218920

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Shubham

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

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

केंद्र
Centre

Korol Bagh
Delhi

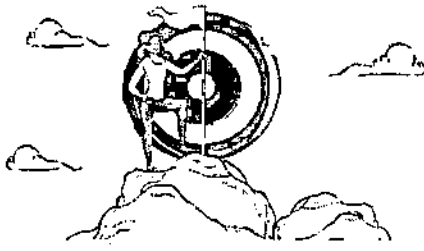
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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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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 हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Regional or folk music developed through incorporation of local cultural and societal tradition, mainly from medieval times.

Reflection of cultural traditions in regional music

i) Inclusion of local heroic battles and stories.

↳ e.g., Powada in Maharashtra as a tribute to Shivaji

ii) Religion has been most influential in shaping folk music.

↳ e.g., Shabad style of singing in Punjab

ii) Folk stories and mythological stories
inspired content of music
e.g., Pandavani in Chhattisgarh
inspired from Mahabharata.

iv) Local Bhakti movement also influenced
regional music.

e.g., Baul in Bengal through the
contributions of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

v) Livelihood and societal traditions
e.g., Panihari in Rajasthan about
women fetching water.

Thus, folk music better reflect local
cultural traditions and can be
used for awareness generation
about many issues.

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 हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Working class movement emerged as a result of trade unionism which merged with nationalism.

Emergence of working class movement

- Emerged in late 19th century due to awareness about workers' rights.
↳ e.g., Great Peninsular Railway strike in 1899.
- Huge participation of workers during Swadeshi movement.
- Rise of Communist Party in 1920
↳ gave organisational strength
- Also included by Gandhiji in protest against colonial policies
↳ e.g., Ahmedabad mill strike 1918

- Meerut Conspiracy case was a ~~back~~.
- Trade Union Act gave some power to working class.

Contribution ^{of} working class towards freedom struggle

- Participated in many protests
 e.g., Non-Cooperation movement,
Civil Disobedience movement.
- Boycott of British products and
opposition of their policies.
 e.g., Trade Disputes Bill in 1928.
- Contributed towards economic development
of the country
 e.g., industrial growth during
 world wars
- Improved lives of workers and
inclusion into national politics

Result of this was DPSP which
 has socialistic guidelines for workers'
 rights protection

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 हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Gandhian politics involved contribution of masses, non-violence, satyagraha and social reforms.

Gandhian politics - continuations of
Tilak's politics

i) Both involved common people in freedom struggle.

↳ eg, Champaran Satyagraha and Swadeshi movement

ii) Used traditional symbols to connect with people.

↳ eg, Gandhi - salt, Khadi etc

Tilak - Shivaji festival, Ganesh festival

Departure from Tilak's politics

i) On use of violence

↳ Gandhi believed in absolute non-violence

↳ Tilak was an extremist who propagated violent nationalism through Kesari, Maharashtra etc.

ii) On social reforms

↳ Gandhi's politics had more inclusion of social reform movements than Tilak. e.g., untouchability

iii) On Hindu-Muslim contribution

↳ Tilak alienated Muslims by using Hindu symbols while Gandhiji was more secular. e.g., Khilafat movement

Thus, Gandhi's politics was an improvement over Tilak's as it was more inclusive and accommodating.

4.

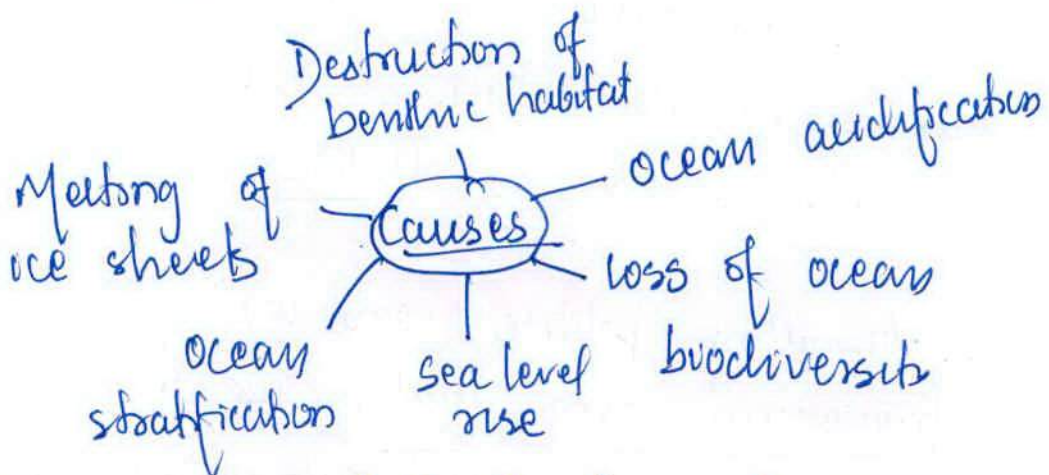
ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिग में नही लिखना चाहिए
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According to IPCC AR6, more than 90% excess heat has been captured by oceans. This is disturbing memory of the oceans.

Loss of ocean's memory

It means that historical imprints preserved in oceans is being destroyed.



Also means that functions of oceans are declining. e.g., nutrient regulation

Consequences of loss of ocean memory

- i) Disturbance in land-water balance
and loss of ecosystem services
↳ eg, decline in fisheries resources
- ii) Disturbance in natural phenomena
↳ eg, weakening of ocean currents,
variability in water mass etc
- iii) Loss of historical knowledge prevent
research into past.
- iv) Loss of marine biodiversity and
niche.
↳ eg, decline in benthic organisms

Climate change mitigation, marine protected areas and achievement of SDG 14 objectives can prevent and reverse oceanic memory loss

5.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिफ में
नही लिखना
चाहिए
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Soil amendment refers to artificial changes in composition, texture and properties of soil.

Benefits of soil amendment

i) Increase soil productivity and fertility

↳ eg, artificial bases to replace natural minerals

ii) Reduce soil salinisation, acidity and pollution remediation

↳ eg, changing texture to prevent capillary action

iii) Prevent soil erosion, degradation and desertification

↳ e.g. recompaction of soil

Concerns with soil amendment

i) Disturb natural soil formation through
pedogenesis.

↳ e.g. through artificial climate

ii) Loss of soil biodiversity
↳ e.g. microbes, earthworms

iii) Unknown impacts on biogeochemical
cycles.

↳ e.g. Nitrogen cycle, Sulphur cycle.

iv) Limited knowledge about future
impacts of soil amendment

Precautionary principle should be
followed in soil amendment process
to alleviate any concerns.

6.

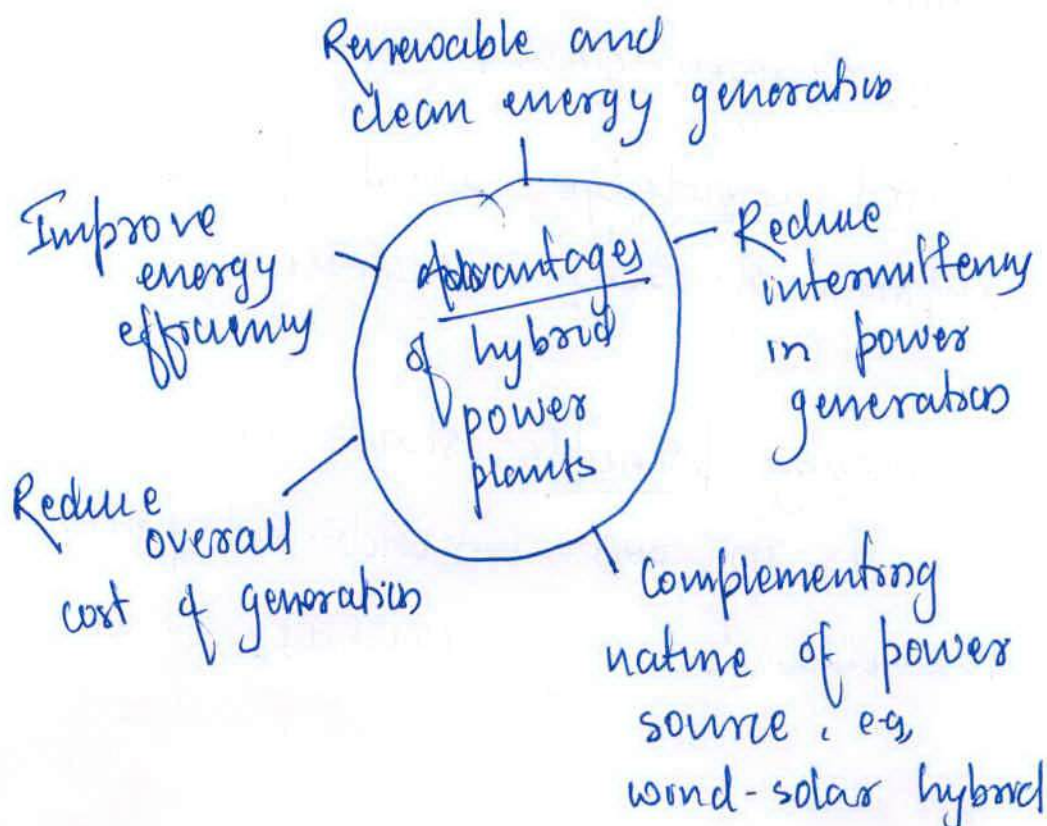
यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hybrid power plants refer to such plants where energy is generated from two or more sources or two or more type of energy is produced. eg, co-generation.



Challenges associated with hybrid power plants

- i) Higher cost in creation than traditional power plants
- ii) Nascent stage of technology development
- iii) Import dependence of many key components of such hybrid plants.
e.g., import of solar panels
- iv) Double vulnerability in case of any mishap or failure of power generation.

India should promote hybrid power plants for climate mitigation and achieving INDC targets of net zero by 2070.

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)

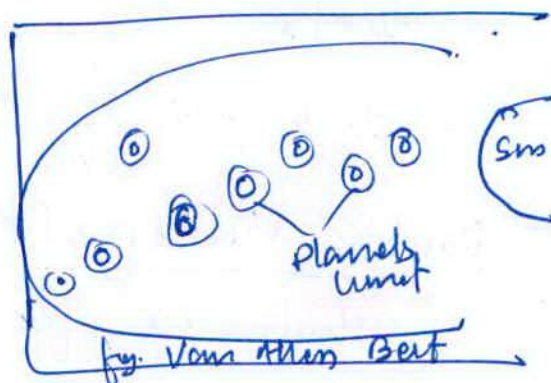
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उम्मीदवारों को इस वॉशिंग में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Van Allen Radiation Belts are lumps in space where solar radiation and flares can reach upto.

Formation of Van Allen Radiation Belts

- i) formed due to solar winds
 - ↳ carries radiation generated by solar flares to the limit of our solar system



- ii) Interaction between magnetic field of planets and solar

radiations also shape the limits of
Van Allen Radiation Belt.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Reason for growing focus on Van Allen
Radiation Belt

- i) To study the impact of variability
in solar radiation and its impact
on life on earth.
- ii) To delineate outer limit of solar
system.
- iii) Research on its impact on solar
mission, planetary missions and
artificial satellites.
- iv) Search for life outside earth and the
role of radiation belt in creating
conditions for life to exist.

ISRO can collaborate with other corporations
to study Van Allen Radiation Belts
and spatial-temporal changes

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 हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
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Recently, the two-judge bench of Delhi High Court passed a split verdict ~~of~~ on marital rape exception in Sec 375 of IPC.

Arguments in favour of criminalising marital rape

- i) Against fundamental rights like Article 21, Article 14.
- ii) Rape is a rape whether done by a husband or not
- iii) Physical and psychological harms to women due to marital rape.
- iv) Perpetuates patriarchy and misogyny
- v) Many countries have already criminalised marital rape

Arguments against criminalising marital rape

- i) Will lead to destruction of institutions of marriage.
↑ rise in false cases against men
- ii) Difficult to prove in court about rapes inside bedroom.
- iii) Article 14 provides for reasonable classification and husbands are treated different than other men
- iv) Violates right to privacy as state is interfering inside bedroom.

Despite concerns, marital rape should be criminalised as it violates the very dignity of women.

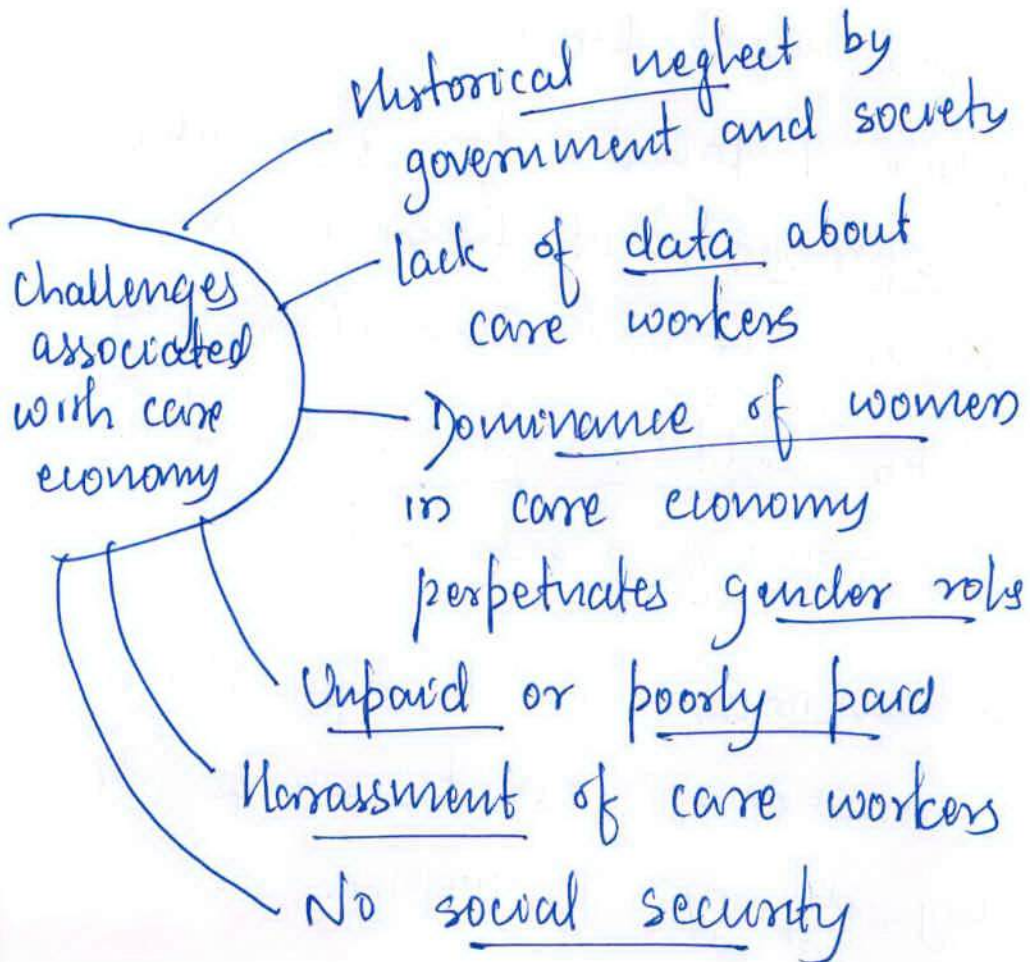
9.

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
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Care economy refers to the services associated with taking care of children, sick, or elderly or anyone in need of protection.



Steps taken to address care economy

- i) Code on Social Security 2020
 - contains some social security provisions for unorganised workers
- ii) All-India Domestic Workers Survey by Labour Bureau
 - to collect data for policy making
- iii) e-shram portal
 - registrations of domestic workers and provision of accidental insurance
- iv) Other steps like PM Shram Yogi Man Dham Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme etc.

Government can bring out a policy on regulation of care economy to improve live of care workers and meet increasing demand.

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

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इस दृष्टि से
नहीं लिखना
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Recently released National Achievement Survey highlighted learning poverty in post-pandemic India.

Implications of learning poverty

i) learning loss and low human capital development

↳ eg, only 51% of class IV students can read texts meant for class I students (CSEER)

ii) Demographic dividend wastage
↳ as higher education and skilling will suffer

iii) Impact on foundational literacy and numeracy

n) Declining economic growth in future as deficiently skilled workforce will have less productivity.

Way ahead to deal with learning poverty

- i) Bridge course to deal with learning gaps.
- ii) Using technology to improve learning outcomes. e.g. PM evidya
- iii) Reorient pedagogy and train teachers to improve foundational literacy and Numeracy. e.g. NIPUN Bharat, NISHTHA etc
- iv) Increase funding of education to balance quantity and quality.
↳ 6% of GDP

Implementation of Nep 2020 has to take into account learning poverty in SDG4 objectives

11.

दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तर 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
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Mural traditions refer to works on walls in caves and temples like paintings, sculptures etc.

Evolution of mural traditions in South India

- Emergence in 1st - 3rd century AD in Ajanta caves.
e.g., Painting of Bodhisattva.
- Many mural paintings developed in other caves
e.g., Sittanavasal cave paintings, Ellora etc.
- Sculpture during Chalukyas and Cholas. e.g., Meenakshi Temple

- Many folk art and tribal mural paintings also evolved.
 e.g., Worli paintings.

Significant characteristics

- Wide variety of subjects of mural paintings.
 e.g., flora and fauna, Tataka stories, battles etc.
- Associated with religious motifs.
 e.g., Jainism on Aravar Koli cave paintings.
- Use of local traditional materials
 e.g., Ochre, Gessu etc.
- Very limited iconography in tribal paintings like triangle, square, circle.



- Outline was mostly in red colour, especially in Buddhist caves.
beg, Ajanta mural paintings.
- Sculpture were crafted out of stones and contained local gods and folk heroes
beg, Murugan in South Indian temples
- Sometimes, sanctioned by rulers and religious leaders.
beg, Ajanta paintings under Vakataka kings.

Mural traditions are part of cultural heritage that need to be preserved and showcased to the world.

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 इच्छा में
नहीं लिखना
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Indian nationalism developed during second half of 19th century through creation of many political associations propelled by colonial modernity.

Indian nationalism - product of colonial modernity

i) Western and liberal education through Charles Despatch of 1854.
e.g. Indian League formed by western educated Sir Kumar Ghorh

ii) Rise of educated middle class helped Indian nationalism.

e.g. Indian Association by Surendra Nath Banerjee

iii) Helped by administrative unification of country.

↳ developed common Indian-ness among citizens

iv) Modern colonial policies used as tools of nationalism

↳ e.g., 1961 Council Act included Indians in legislature.

v) Development of modern communication and transportation methods.

↳ e.g., railways, newspapers etc.

Indian nationalism - an indigenous product

i) Developed as a reaction against British rule and its policies.

↳ e.g., Ilbert Bill galvanised nationalist ranks.

ii) Emergence of many local leaders in 19th century.

↳ e.g., Bal Gangadhar Tilak used Indian festivals

iii) Social reform and revivalism movement during 19th century gave spiritual backing.

↳ e.g., knowledge about ancient Indian empires fueled nationalism

iv) Will of nationalistic leaders to include masses in the struggle.

↳ e.g., extremist movement in late 19th century.

Thus, it was a mixture of British modernist policies and indigenous culture that gave rise to nationalism.

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 हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Environmentalism refers to the concern around degradation of environment and the will to protect and conserve natural biodiversity.

Environmentalism in post-independent India

i) Chipko movement

- ↳ started by Sunderlal Bahuguna in Garhwal region to save trees
- ↳ spread to many parts like Bishnoi in Rajasthan.

ii) Silent Valley movement

↳ started during 1980s in Kerala to
save the last remaining natural forests
in Nilgiris

↳ opposed dam construction and
development of industries.

iii) Narmada Bachao Andolan

- led by Medha Patkar and other,
tried to prevent construction of dams
on Narmada river system.

- also fought for the right of the
tribals who were displaced.

iv) Current organised movements

- led by civil society and influential
individuals.

- eg, Save Aarey movement, protest led
by Church groups in Kerala against
port construction etc.

Unorganised movement and environmentalism in post-independence India

- Many movements were started by local groups without any significant outside support.

↳ eg, protest against Par-Narmada-Tapi linking.

- Community-led environmentalism efforts for both protections and restoration
↳ eg, Malharis in Banni grassland,
Nyishis in Arunachal Pradesh etc.

Organized movements are also accused as a tool of foreign governments to stall development projects. Thus, balance has to be achieved between environmentalism and development.

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 हार्शिए में
यही लिखना
चाहिए
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Napoleon became the ruler of France in 1799 and fought Napoleonic wars with regional powers for hegemony and superiority.

Continental blockade of Britain by Napoleon

- Aimed at restricting flow of goods and people from mainland Europe towards Britain islands.
- Started in late 1810s to force Britain into surrender by using economic leverage through blockade.

Analysis of continental blockade

- Initial success as Britain had large trade relations with mainland countries like Germany.
- Aimed at reducing loss of lives in battle.

↳ was successful to an extent.

- British economy was dependent on continental trade.

↳ for both raw materials and finished products.

- Although, the continental blockade turned out to be a failure because

↳ Britain was a maritime power

and had established sea trade links.

↳ British colonies helped in countering the impacts of blockade.

↳ Economy and Trade links turned out to be more resilient than Napoleon anticipated.

↳ Ultimately failed as Britain and Napoleon fought Battle of Waterloo in 1815 that led to defeat of latter.

The lesson from failure of continental blockade can guide modern geopolitics around trade sanctions, blockade and trade wars.

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 कश्चि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Arctic paradox refers to the dilemma where melting of Arctic ice will cause climate modification but also provide economic benefits.

Analysis of Arctic paradox

• Challenges of Arctic melting

Sea level rise

Disturbance in wind pattern

Loss of biodiversity

Arctic amplification

• Opportunities of Arctic melting

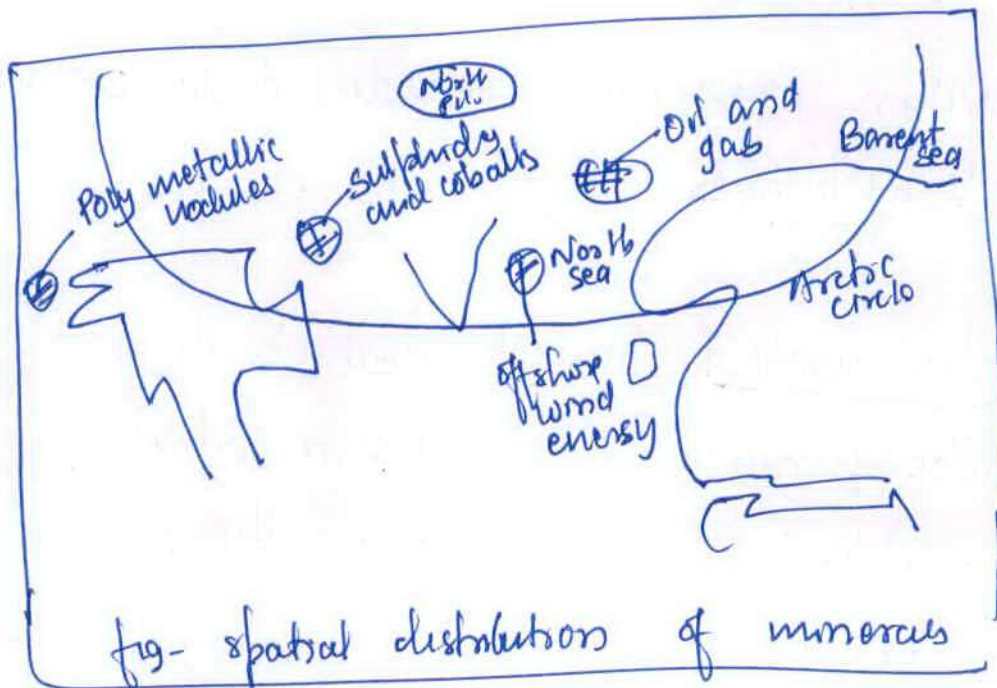
Emergence of many minerals and energy sources

Development of northern sea route

Territorial expansion and claims

- Arctic paradox is the result of human greed and its part efforts.
 - ↳ climate change caused by anthropogenic emissions
 - ↳ greed of minerals, fossil fuels, territories.

Spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources



- Oil and gas energy resources
 - ↳ found in North sea, Barents sea, Siberia etc
- Poly-metallic nodules for manganese, cobalt etc
 - ↳ along Canadian Arctic shelf, Greenland shelf etc
- Offshore wind energy potential
 - ↳ eg, in North Sea
- Other minerals inside Arctic circle
 - ↳ sulphates, phosphates etc.

Arctic council has to deal with Arctic paradox and ensure that benefits are not lower than existential costs.

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
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Cryosphere refers to the ice-covered areas, either permanently covered like permafrost or temporary like tropical mountains.

Impact of cryosphere changes on ecosystem

i) Heat budget balance

• reduction in albedo through melting of ice. eg, Arctic amplification.

ii) Impact on sea level

• global sea level has been rising 3.77 mm/year since 1990s due to cryosphere changes.

iii) Changes in wind pattern

• eg, strengthening and variability in polar vortex and polar night jet stream

iv) On oceanic circulation through changes in thermohaline circulation

• eg, weakening of Atlantic Meridional Oceanic circulation.

v) Release of stored greenhouse gases and harmful pathogens

↳ through thawing of permafrost

Impact on people

i) Loss of habitat for communities living in Greenland, Arctic etc

ii) Water scarcity due to melting of glaciers.

iv) Increasing impact of extreme weather events like cyclones, droughts etc.

Measures to tackle the threat

- Climate mitigation measures by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.
 - ↳ achieving net zero by 2050
 - ↳ renewable energy
 - ↳ carbon capture and storage
- Adaptation measures to deal with negative impacts
 - ↳ e.g. climate smart agriculture, cyclone shelters etc.
- Research on cryosphere to anticipate damaging impacts
 - ↳ e.g. India's Arctic Policy has research component

Cryosphere needs to be protected to maintain human life on earth. Paris climate challenges need to be achieved quickly

17.

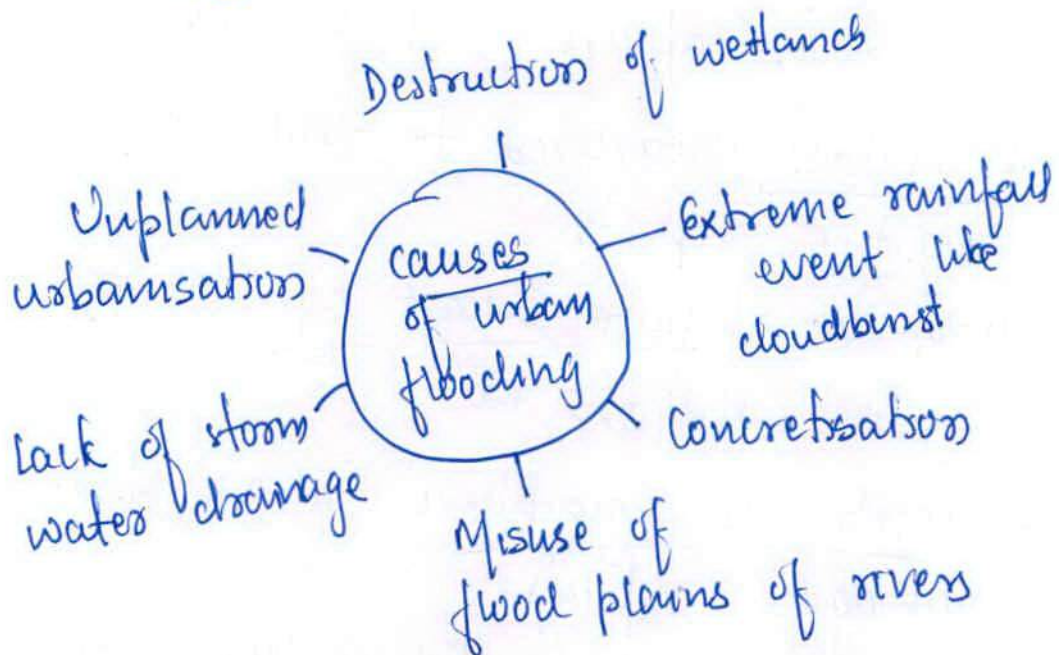
शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IPCC AR6 has predicted rise in urban flooding due to extreme weather events. This gets exaggerated by anthropogenic causes.



Risk of urban flooding to urban ecosystem

i) On critical infrastructure

- damage to many critical infrastructure like railways, airports, electricity grids etc.

- frequent flooding also increases cost of maintenance of critical infrastructure.

↳ e.g., repairs of roads

ii) Loss of lives in cities

- e.g., recent flood in Sitchar in Assam caused many deaths

iii) Economic cost due to loss of livelihood, infrastructure destruction etc

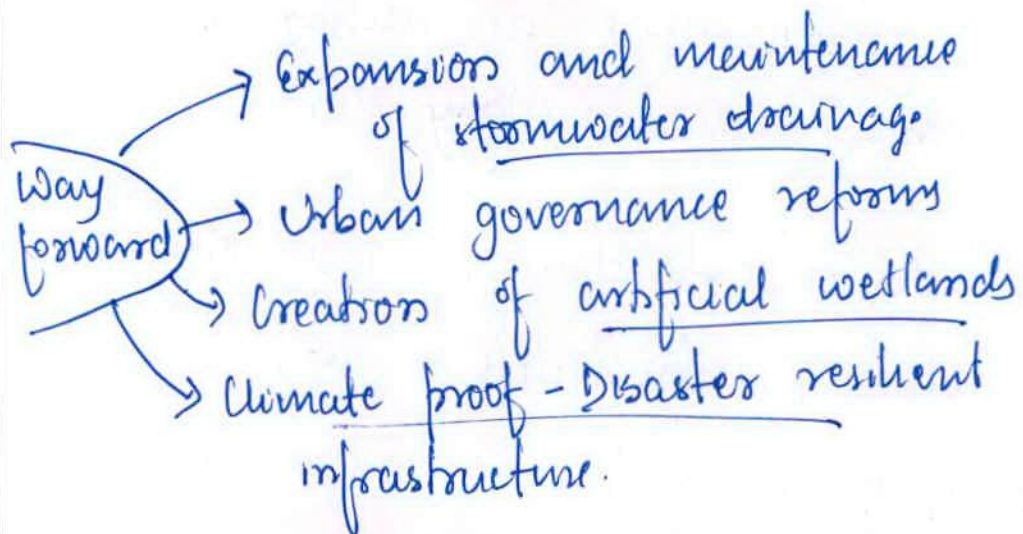
↳ e.g., many shops get submerged during urban floods

iv) Declines productivity of cities

- e.g., traffic delays due to waterlogging

- v) Decrease resilience of city
- ↳ increasing cost towards rehabilitation
 - ↳ climate migration
 - ↳ increase in slums

- v) Unequal impacts of urban flooding
- ↳ poor living in shanties are more affected
 - ↳ low lying and river plains are more at risk



Indian cities should be developed as sponge cities along the lines of SDG 11 objectives

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 has multi-purpose uses in both economic and ecological domains. Its increasing importance demands sustainable sand mining.

Sand- critical for economic development

- i) As a construction material use for infrastructure creation that boost the economy of the country.
- ii) Provides employment through sand mining projects
↳ especially local population along river plains
- iii) Increasing demand due to urbanisation and industrialisation.

Sand - crucial for ecosystem services

- i) Maintains ecological balance along river plains.
↳ e.g., protection from erosion.
- ii) Habitat to many organisms
↳ e.g., fishes, benthic organisms
- iii) Groundwater regulation
↳ manages absorption of water and groundwater level
- iv) Improves fertility of soil
↳ e.g., adding sediments through flooding

Importance of sustainable sand mining

- i) Helps in dealing with threats to present mining system
↳ over-extraction, erosion, deforestation, all season mining etc.

- ii) Balance economic and ecological needs
↳ eg, sand mining only during monsoon season
- iii) Meet future demand of sand
↳ eg, through artificial sand
- iv) Circular economy in sand production and consumption
↳ eg, utilising construction and demolition wastes
- v) Prevents illegal mining
↳ through regulations and permits
- vi) Decrease ecological harms associated with sand mining like coastal erosion, carbon emissions etc.

The government should promote sustainable sand mining through laws and policies.

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

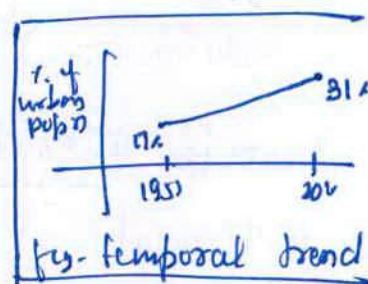
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to 2011 census, nearly 31% of Indian population lived in cities, which will rise to 50% by 2030.

Challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces

i) Development of urban sprawl and slums

↳ nearly 17% of urban population lived in slums in 2011.



ii) Low quality of urban life

↳ eg, lack of basic services like water, sanitation etc

iii) Spatial variation in urbanisation

is dominated by 46 million cities with pockets of urban dominance.

iv) Contributions to climate change
↳ cities contribute nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ rd to greenhouse gases emissions (IPCC)

v) Other challenges

- dealing with increasing waste generation
- unplanned growth beyond city boundaries
- lack of governance capacity in urban local bodies (ULBs)

Reforms in urban planning and capacity

i) Proper devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to ULBs
↳ eg, power to recruit own personnel

ii) Developing satellite towns and small towns to reduce over-population and migration

↳ e.g., Delhi's 7 satellite towns

iii) Creation of master plans

↳ only 1/3rd of statutory cities had masterplan in 2019

iv) Reducing carbon footprint of cities

↳ e.g., blue green infrastructure
under Delhi Masterplan 2041

v) Involvement of local populations in urban planning and implementation

Recent announcement in Budget to form a committee of urban planners to guide urban development is a step in right direction.

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 हार्जिन में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Feminist movements in India from the pre-independence times to present have had mixed results due to their composition.

Inclusivity in feminist movements

i) Started with western-educated elite women.

eg, Anasuya Sarabhai and Phemabab Women Mill Association, Panchita Rannabai.

ii) Mainly present in cities with lack of any significant base in rural areas.

eg, MeToo movement was limited to cities

iii) Issues raised by feminist movement
had western liberal bias.

↳ eg, rights for working women,
equal sexual rights etc.

iv) Mentality towards men

↳ similar to west, has been
antagonistic towards men with
no inclusion.

Not a western-liberal feminist
movement

i) Many feminist movement were led
by local women with focus on
local issues.

↳ eg, Savitri Bai Phule on women
and lower caste education.

ii) Role of women organisation in education and training of all women with rural focus

↳ e.g., SEWA works in rural areas

iii) Custodians of rights of all women belonging to various social strata.

↳ e.g., AIDWA is fighting against marital rape exception in courts.

iv) Increasing involvement of rural and tribal women in feminist discourse and movements.

↳ e.g., Narmada Bachao Andolan had wide women participation.

Although there has been western upper class bias, there is increasing democratisation of feminist movements towards gender empowerment.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL