



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. : 0887006

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : KHUSHBOO OBEROI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

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

केंद्र

Centre

Delhi - Rajinder Nagar
(03)

Vaish

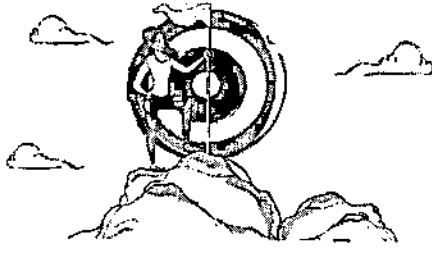
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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.

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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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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 आपकी 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 हाथिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Indian culture is famous for its rich art & culture diversity. This diversity is also well-reflected in regional music.

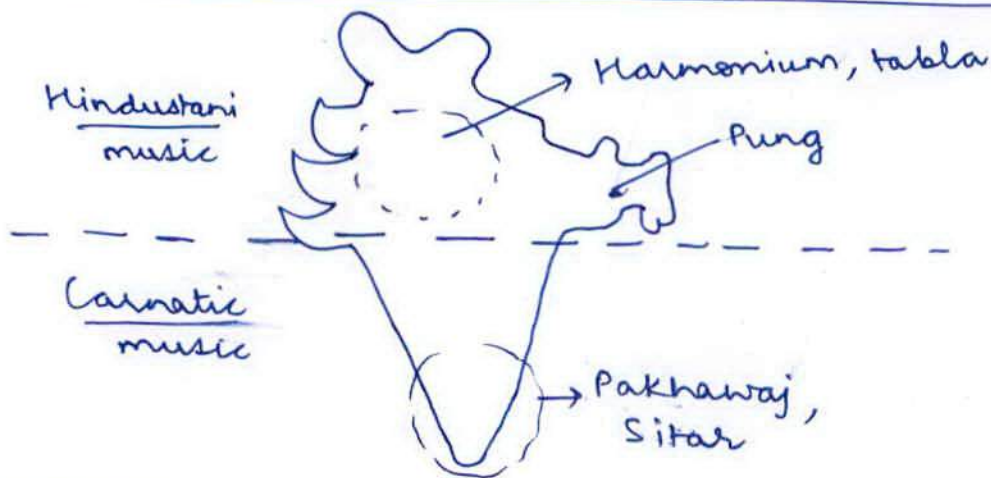


Fig: Spread of regional music.

Cultures reflected in regional music

- ① Entry of Mughal rulers led to division between ~~reg~~ Hindustani & Carnatic music.
- ② Mughal elements reflected in Ghazal, Qawwali, etc which were introduced by Mughal disciples.

③ Spread of Vaishnavite culture
in S. India and NE India.
was reflected
in Carnatic music and songs
by Shankardeva respectively.
~~Eg. Geet Govind~~

④ Variety of musical instruments
in different parts of India
which act as slight modifications
of each-other at times.

⑤ Literary history of a region is
showcased by use of old
songs & traditional singers.

Eg. Manganiyats of Rajasthan.

⑥ Tappa music started by camel riders
of Gujarat & Rajasthan.

Thus, music acts as a means to
connect with one's historical
traditions. It also adds to
soft power diplomacy of India.

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 कॉशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian freedom struggle was led by masses in the later half, which included peasants, students & working class movements.

Emergence of working class movmt

- ① Ahmadabad mill strike - where labours demanded increase in salaries acted as watershed moment for worker - solidarity.
- ② Role of NM Lokhande, Tilak, etc in consolidation of workers & raising their concerns.
- ③ Formation of AITUC (All-Ind Trade Union Congress) for Indian ~~repres~~ workers' representation at ILO.
- ④ FICCI formed by industrialists to increase their bargaining power.

Contribution in freedom struggle:-

- ① Protected equality of rights for workers.
- ② Prevented exploitation of economy by Britishers as they led to indigenous production of goods.
- ③ Increased Indians' bargaining power in front of Britishers.
- ④ Provided balanced approach between Britishers & Indian nationalists.

~~The~~ Working class movements also helped in shaping economy of post-independent India, by provision of mixed economy & development of industrial sector.

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 दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
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Both Gandhi & Tilak emerged as nationalist leaders in early 20th century, & were instrumental in freedom struggle movmt.

Gandhian politics as continuation of Tilak politics?

- Yes in some areas
- ① Both Gandhi & Tilak shared common objectives of achieving Swarajya.
 - ② Gandhi arrived in India in the backdrop of Tilak-led Swadeshi movement. This generated nationalism in minds of masses, which was utilised by Gandhi.
 - ③ Gandhi acknowledged the role of Tilak; & thus also became part of Home Rule Sabha.

- Not completely
- ① The mass-nationalism generated by Tilak would have soon ended without Gandhi's assistance.
 - ② Gandhi followed diff ideology than Tilak, as Gandhi believed in path of non-violence & Satyagraha
 - ③ Gandhian politics maintained national momentum even when Tilak was jailed / on visit to London, etc.

Thus, Gandhian politics acted as continuation of Tilak politics mainly due to overlapping time frame. However, his ^{own} strategy for attaining freedom was more instrumental in achieving goal.

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 हार्डिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Rising climate change has led to high melting & increasing sea-level rise in oceans. This has led to oceans losing their 'memory'.

Consequences :-

- ① Acidification of oceans - due to increased CO_2 content. This leads to biodiversity loss.
(eg) - Bleaching of corals.
- ② Ocean warming & deoxygenation:
Creates ~~anoxic~~ anoxic conditions & fish not able to survive.
- ③ Flooding of coastal areas - loss for people & infra.

④ Thawing of permafrost →
thus increased GHG
emissions causing further
warming.

⑤ Economic losses due to rise
in disasters.

Way fwd :-

- ① Following net-zero targets to
arrest temp rise.
- ② Providing global accountability
mechanisms.
(eg) - Paris Climate goals.
- ③ Incentives for industry to
↓ GHG emissions
(eg) - Carbon markets.

There is need for greater
industry-academia-citizen linkage
to prevent human induced warming.

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 इतिहास में
नहीं लिखना
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Soil amendment refers to process of ~~so~~ conserving soil to ensure its previous qualities to return. This can be practised via various means like afforestation, ~~etc~~ mulching, etc.

Benefits:-

- ① Improved water cycle.
- ② Better nutrient cycling, thus ensuring nutrient provision to plants.
- ③ Building better infrastructure due to solid soil base.
- ④ Protect soil biodiversity.

Concerns:-

- ① Excessive alteration by humans

can lead to negative effects
on biodiversity.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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② Unsustainable mining &
deforestation leading to
unalterable decline in
forest quality.

③ lack of community participation.

Thus, there is need for
increasing community's role
in soil amendment. This will
ensure safe means of
conservation.

6.

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

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Hybrid power plants refer to generation of energy with the help of 2/more energy sources i.e. solar & wind or conventional & renewable sources.

Advantages

- ① Reduction in GHG emissions:
(currently 60% energy generated via thermal power plants).
- ② Reduction in oil import bill - Currently India acts as 3rd largest oil importer in world.
- ③ Diversification of energy mix
- ④ Fulfilment of Nationally Determined Targets in COP26.
↳ 50% energy generation from non-fossil sources.

Challenges : -

- ① Lack of infrastructure & land for establishment of hybrid plants.
- ② Weather aberrations disrupt power supply of renewable energy sources.
- ③ Absence of indigenous production → ~70%, solar panels are imported in India, especially from China.
- ④ Effect on biodiversity - Windmills act as hazard for birds.
- ⑤ High dependence on coal economy.

Thus, proactive steps are needed to fulfil climate targets (Panchamrita goals) & ensure access to clean & sustainable energy. This is possible by incentivisation like done in PLI scheme for RE equipments.

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 कॉपी में
किसी भी
बाद में
लिखना
ना चाहिए।
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Van Allen Radiation Belts reflect

उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
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8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
लिखना
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UN - Women highlighted huge rise in domestic violence cases as a 'Shadow pandemic'. This also included marital rape violence.

Arguments for criminalisation of marital rape:-

* Should be criminalised:-

- ① Right to dignified life is a FR under Art 21.
- ② No protection against marital rape denies right to reproductive choice for women (SC - Suchita Srivastava case)
- ③ To set example for a more progressive society.
- ④ Rape without consent is against ethical norms of justice & equity for all.

⑤. Duty of welfarist govt to ~~ensure~~ prevent heinous crimes against women (DPSP).

⑥ To improve reporting by women.

* Should not be criminalised! -

① Society not yet ready for such a change → will lead to protests.

② Lack of evidence

③ False cases being filed by women - as was also observed by SC in Domestic Violence Act.

④ Provisions for such crime already present in IPC.

Many countries around the world ~~are~~ have criminalised marital rape. Indian govt should also prepare a draft law with discussion with all relevant stakeholders, to ensure gender equality (SDG-5) & Right to Life (art 21)

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 इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per UN World Population Prospects Report, elderly population in Ind will triple by 2050. ~~care~~
Care economy is the provision of entire economic sector dedicated for caring of such marginalised population.

Challenges associated:-

- ① less emphasis done on geriatric geriatric health care.
- ② Limited funding provided.
- ③ Exploitation & abandoning of elders by family members.
- ④ Elderly women face challenges of illiteracy, lack of say in patriarchal household, etc.

Steps taken :-

- ① Special pension schemes like IGNOAPS, Atal Pension Yojna, etc to provide help to elderly.
- ② Vayashri Yojna.
- ③ SACRED portal - to provide re-employment opportunities to elderly.
- ④ SAGE portal - 1-stop shop to provide all elderly-related products at one location.
- ⑤ Provision of govt-run old age home centres.
- ⑥ elderline helpline for emergency contact.

Indian economy has huge potential to reap 'silver economy' benefits.

Focused policies & funding is required to ensure implementation of care economy properly.

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 इतिहास में
अच्छी लिखना
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Pandemic caused havoc for students, wherein online education was not accessible for 3/4th rural children (UN report). This led to "learning poverty" i.e. students unable to properly learn subjects / topics of the class in which they are present.

Implications :-

- ① Lack of quality education being imparted to children.
- ② Loss to potential human capital
- ③ Graduates in country unable to gain employment due to poor skills & practical knowledge.
- ④ Can lead to fall in literacy rate.

Way ahead :-

उम्मीदवारों को
इस क्राफ्ट में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- ① Introduction of bridge courses to bridge gap between previous & next class.
- ② Extra class sessions to cover only doubts of students.
- ③ Data monitoring to find out regions where learning poverty is more → to address as per need.
- ④ Teacher training to deal with learning poverty.

Students are tomorrow's future.

Proper addressing of learning poverty will fulfil target of

SDG 4 - Quality 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 कश्चि में नुई लिखना चाहिए
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South Indian dynasty was replete with various Kingdoms like Pallavas, Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas, etc which contributed to their mural evolution.

Evolution

① Early dynasties like Cheras, Pandyas, etc were not very keen in mural development.

② Rise was seen in Pallava & Chola period.

→ Nataraja idol belonging to Chola dynasty.

③ Murals were earlier done on walls ~~with~~ of caves.

Later on was also being done on temple walls, pillars, etc.

Significant characteristics

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिग में
नहीं लिखना
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① Use of fresco technique - Clay
lusk & rice were mixed
with water & jaggery for
painting. This led to freshness
of painting & longer stay.

② Praise of ruler - murals made
were meant to depict the
greatness of dynastic rulers.

✶ chola temples had large
murals of rulers alongwith
murals of gods.

③ Religious beliefs reflected.

④ Used to promote regional art &
culture of dynasty.

⑤ Richly decorated with use of
large buds & patronisation.

✶ - gold detailing
Thus, mural traditions of south
India provided for rich addition
to culture & heritage of India

उम्मीदवारों को
इस छवि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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 दृष्टि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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British imperialism in 19th century involved the use of military / threat in order to subjugate Indian people in pol-socio-eco sphere.

Indian Nationalism - A product of colonial modernity?

- Partially yes
- ① Improved communication - British introduced postal system, railways, etc which helped in sharing nationalist messages
 - ② Rational thoughts - modern education provided to upper-class Indians helped them understand how Britishers are exploiting them.
 - ③ Repeal of orthodox laws - Even acts like repeal of Sati and allowing widow remarriage led

to grudges against British.

(Eg) - As observed in 1857 revolt.

→ ④ Formation of INC - Britisher AO Hume also played imp role in its formation. While British thought it would help calm-down tensions, it rather led to further nationalism.

→ ⑤ British supporters - Annie Besant, AO Hume, etc acted as supporters for Indians. Even Ripon's role in providing supportive policies (eg-local govt) helped in freedom struggle.

However, it was not completely a product of ~~freedom~~ Colonial modernity because: -

① ~~going~~ Indian renaissance: There was discovery of ancient texts & Harappan civilisation. This increased Indians' pride in

own culture - Eg Ganga dips in swadeshi murti.

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इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
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② Mass movement - NCM, CDM, QIM were led mainly by masses who were illiterate & uneducated.

③ Regional literature - Spread of ideas in Indian languages led to increased mass participation.

④ Discriminatory politics - British policies of divide-&-rule & carrot-&-stick policy was disliked.

⑤ Religious sentiments - ~~to~~ Modern education was unable to shake religious ideals. Eg 1857 revolt due to alleged cow & pig fat greasing on bullets.

Thus, Indian nationalism was a result of both colonial modernity & Indigenous pride & culture. This helped post-independent India in formulating a constitution using both modernity & heritage.

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
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Post-independent India was left with destroyed agriculture lands, monoculture plantations & large-scale deforestation due to exploitative British practices. This warranted need for environmentalism.

Organised movements for environmentalism

- ① Chipko movement - done to prevent large-scale cutting of forests.
- ② Saving biodiversity & preventing large-scale displacement.
[Eg] Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- ③ Eco-feminism - Women's large scale participation observed in env movements. also led to their

empowerment.

[Eg] Participation in chipko mvmt.

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इस एरिया में
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④ Organisation of civil society groups -

Various NGOs were formed for specifically promoting env conservation.

⑤ Govt institutions - formation of bodies such as NAT and departments like Ministry of Env have helped provide specific policies related to env.

The continuation of ~~env~~ environmentalism can also be observed in contemporary India:-

① Aarey Shed Protest - to protect biodiversity loss ~~at~~ due to economic development.

② Groups of aware citizens formed

for beach cleanups , spreading awareness , etc .

- ③ Env groups formed as clubs in educational institutes.

Thus , environmentalism has helped protect ecological capital of India while ensuing economic development at the same time.

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 हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Napoleon Bonaparte established consul govt in France, and declared himself as sole emperor. He followed policy of territorial expansion, as ~~also~~ also observed in continental blockade.

Blockade an ill-conceived strategy

① The blockade was not very effective in conquering Britain as British was a resource-rich power by itself.

② British colonies helped provide raw material during blockade, to ensure its economic security.

↳ Govt of Ind Act 1813 in India - for increasing trade.

③ At the time of blockade, Britain was undergoing industrial revolution. The blockade further improved their domestic production capacities.

④ led to rise in conflicts between French & British.

however, the policy was partly beneficial for Napoleon as :-

① Increased sphere of control of France, by conquering or making alliances with diff. countries.

② Some impact was felt on British economy - due to which it had to modify policies to increase trade ~~both~~ ^{from} other areas.

③. Positioning of France as an important global power.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Thus, Napoleon's strategy of continental blockade had mixed results.

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 इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Arctic Paradox reflects the ~~so~~ twin consequences of Arctic amplification

i.e. ~~highered~~ extreme melting of ice.

This has led to both challenges / concerns & benefits at the same time.

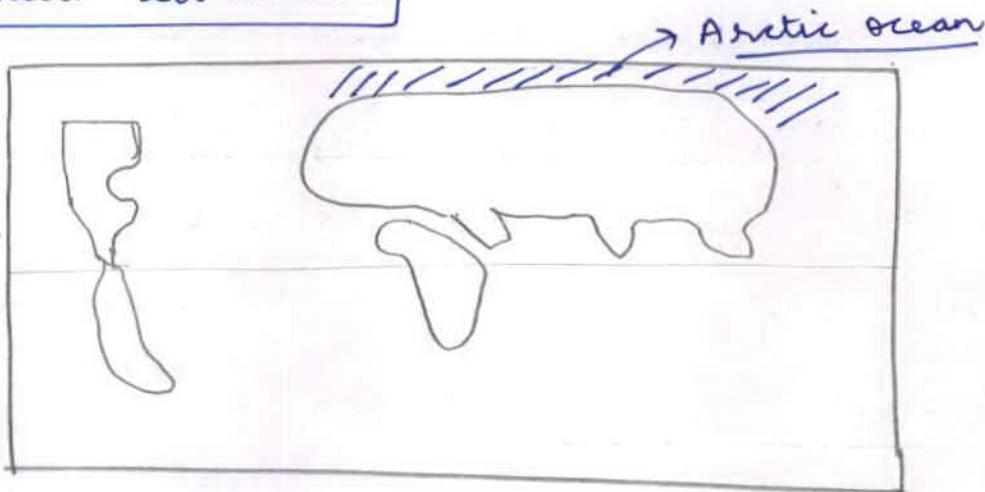
Challenges :-

- ① Arctic melting can lead to changes in hydrostatic balance of earth.
- ② Increase sea-level rise.
- ③ Affect seasonal variations. Eg effect on Indian monsoons.
- ④ Loss of biodiversity.
- ⑤ Desoxygenation of arctic sea, thus killing various organisms.

Benefits

- ① Increased exploration of minerals & energy resources in Arctic sea.
- ② Opening of shipping lines - thus increased trade.
- ③ Acts as another area for increasing cooperation in global sphere.

Spatial distribution



- ① Oil & gas resources located in plenty.
- ② Permafrost presence ensures methane - hydrate reserves → can be used for energy generation.

③ Variety of minerals found → petroleum reserves, etc.

④ Biological resources also present.

→ Increased variety of fish, etc found → can be utilised as food.

Thus, the melting of Arctic Ocean has presented diverse new challenges. International collaboration is the right way forward, which can be seen in establishment of Arctic Council. India as its associate member can also play bigger role.

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 दृष्टि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cryosphere refers to the frozen ice caps found on earth, such as Arctic, Antarctic & 3rd pole of Hindukush mountain ranges.

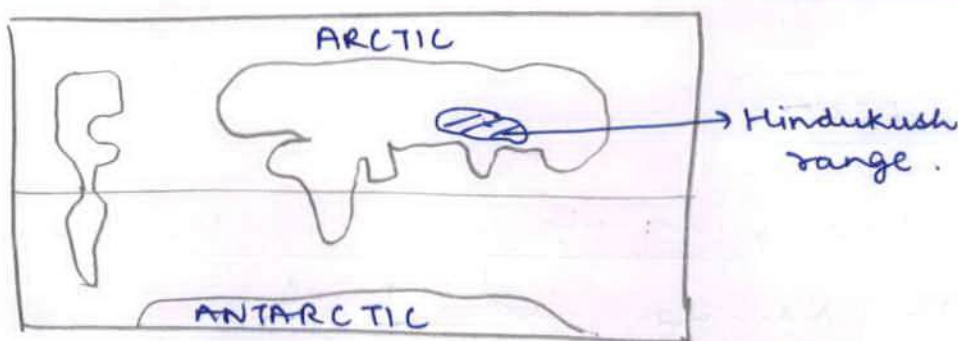


Fig: Cryosphere

IPCC 6th Assessment report highlighted the melting of cryosphere at higher rate than global average. Eg Arctic Amplification.

Devastating impact

on ecosystem: -

- ① Increased GHG emissions due to ~~melting~~ thawing of permafrost.

② Deoxygenation of water due to rise in temp. This leads to large-scale fish-kills.

③ Rise in sea level

④ changes in season's frequency & duration - Eg Impact on Indian monsoon.

On people :-

① Submergence of coastal areas due to rising sea level.

Eg Indonesia's Jakarta.

② Increased frequency of ~~rather~~ natural disasters - like floods, cyclones, etc.

③ Rising inequalities - due to greater burden of cryosphere changes for poor & marginalised.

Measures needed :-

① Setting net-zero emission targets -
As per IPCC, ~~emission~~ target of 2050 is needed to arrest temp rise to 1.5°C.

② International collaboration & binding targets be provided.

▶ Eg Developed countries must ensure \$100B to developing countries for climate change.

③ Mitigation & adaptation measures:

↳ Providing alternate shelters for people ~~living~~ living near coasts.

↳ Extra funding & technical aid be provided for Small Island countries (SIDS),

Cryosphere changes will affect all people & ecosystem around the globe. Thus best efforts required to melt

SDG goal - 13 of preventing climate change.

17.

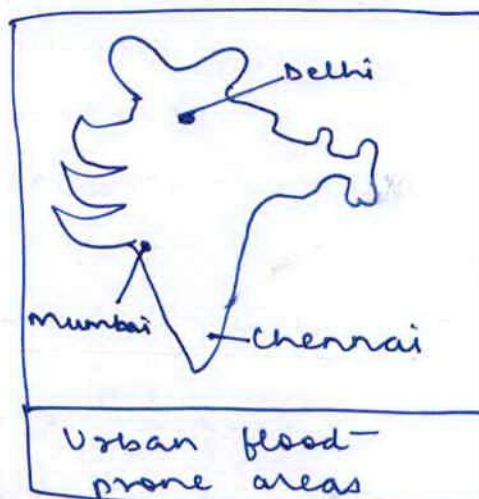
शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 high rainfall in urban areas which floods infrastructure & other spaces due to poor drainage facility. Recently seen in Mumbai & Delhi.

Severe risk for urban ecosystem:-



- ① Increase in diseases such as dengue, malaria, etc.
- ② Affects standard of living.
- ③ Flooded drains lead to animals coming out into residential areas. This increases human-animal conflict

→ Recent incident of crocodile in MP.

Impact on critical infrastructure :-

- ① Risks of dams: ~~but~~ Flooding of dams can cause huge havoc if dam breaks.
- ② Disruption of power lines, electricity, etc.
- ③ Flooding of critically imp infra such as nuclear plants, etc
- ④ Means of communication disrupted (telephone, internet). This prevents contact ~~with~~ between emergency forces & people in need.
- ⑤ Halting of urban transport

Such challenges pose the need for taking mitigation measures as per NDMA guidelines:

- ① Flood-resistant infrastructure.
- ② Structural measures like dams, embankments.

- ③ Early warning systems in urban flood-prone cities.

↳ IFBWS - Mumbai

- ④ Building of blue-green infrastructure (Minir Shah committee)

- ⑤ International best practices to be emulated.

↳ China's sponge-city model.

There is dire need for ensuring green spaces & de-concretisation of land to prevent problems of urban flooding.

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

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'Sand' is a minor mineral under state control. ~~Its~~ Sand mining in India helps in meeting economic and other requirements.

Critical for eco devt :-

- ① Means of employment : thus lower unemployment rate.
- ② Lucrative field for earning revenue.
- ③ Presence of minerals in Sand, which can be used ~~for~~ in diff industries.

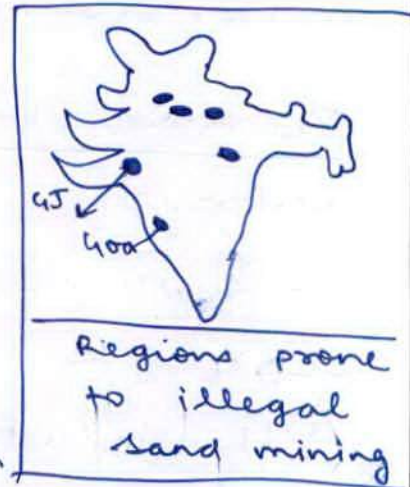
Provides ecosystem services :-

- ① Sand helps in preventing soil erosion, thus protecting biodiversity

- ② Prevents excess salinity of groundwater.
- ③ Provides structure on which plants, buildings, etc can stand.
- ④ Habitat for organisms.
(eg) - earthworm.
- ⑤ Recreational use - (eg) Beach tourism

Recent Killing of DSP in Nuh,
Haryana has brought illegal
mining back into focus.

Need for sustainable
sand mining:-



- ① To ensure env.
conservation alongwith
eco development.
- ② Prevent organised crime : in form
of sand mafia, etc.
- ③ Protect soil & water resources

which are harmed due to
unsustainable mining.

- ④ Building of strong & disaster-
resistant structures done on
strong sand base.

Measures needed :-

- ① ~~A~~ checking collusion between
sand mafia groups & other
extremist organisations.

↳ Eg Sand mining in
LWE areas.

- ② use of technology.

↳ Use of drones by Gujarat
govt with night vision.

- ③ Nexus with corrupt policemen &
bureaucrats to be dealt with
stringent approach.

Thus, sustainable sand mining can
improve provision of economic
resources, alongwith biodiversity
conservation.

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

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इस कॉलम में
नहीं लिखना
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As per UN, urban population in India is to increase to 40% by 2030. Such an urban revolution is combined with challenges of unbalanced growth

Unbridled & unbalanced growth: -

- ① Encroachment of riverbed by poor population.
Eg Yamuna river in Delhi.
- ② Ghettoisation of 'lower classes' - bound at outskirts of cities.
Eg Seemapur around Delhi outskirts.
- ③ Slum development - act as reservoir of diseases & unsanitary practices.
- ④ Poorly connected transport system with housing & workplace.

- ⑤ Overurbanisation - lower growth rate of industrialisation as compared to urbanisation. This leads to unbalanced growth & poverty.

The above factors necessitate reforms in urban areas as follows:-

Reforms in planning

- ① City planning to be done for integrated network of transport ~~along~~ near to houses & work areas.
Eg Netherlands.
- ② Blue-green infrastructure be provided to ensure environmental development. (Mihir Shah committee)
- ③ Schemes like PM-Awas Yojna to provide for homes to poor & marginalised
↳ prevent encroachment of riverbeds.

Reforms in urban capacity:-

- ① 2nd ARC recommended establishment of National Urbanisation Commission.
- ② Skill-based training for handling technical & complex problems of urban areas.
- ③ MESA act on lines of PESA act for decentralised development with the help of local community. (Budget 2023)

Thus, proper steps need to be taken to ensure balanced & sustainable growth of cities, to meet target of SDG-11 (sustainable cities).

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

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

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India's patriarchal society has provided need for various feminist movements in different spheres of economy:

Lack of inclusivity

- ① Role in freedom movements - Educated women like Annie Besant & Sarojini Naidu led various movements & protests.
- ② Men deciding for women - Indian Parliament has always lacked proper representation of women.
eg current LS only has 14% women MPs.
- ③ Social reforms - Reforms like abolition of Sati & allowing widow remarriage were led by western upper-class i.e.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy &

Ishwarchand Vidyasagar respectively.

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

However, this is not always true. Participation of 'lower classes' have also been seen as highlighted:

① Fight for women education rights led by Jyotiba Phule and his wife.

② Formation of women-specific organisations in both pre- & post-Independence India.

↳ Eg Bhartiya Mahila Mandal,
All-Ind Women Congress,
NCW

③ Ecofeminist movements led by lower strata.

↳ role of women in Chipko movement.

④. Anti protest was led by poor women to stop liquor sale & heavy consumption by men.

⑤ focus on formation of Self-help groups (SHG) in rural India have ~~indeed~~ provided them a say in economic, political & social matters.

Thus, India is gradually moving towards an inclusive society where people from all strata can raise their concerns.

The concept of women development is witnessing change towards women-led development (recently ~~highlighted~~ highlighted by Ind PM).

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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