



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 उपरान्त 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. : 1173117

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AYUSH GOEL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI-RANDER
NAGAR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

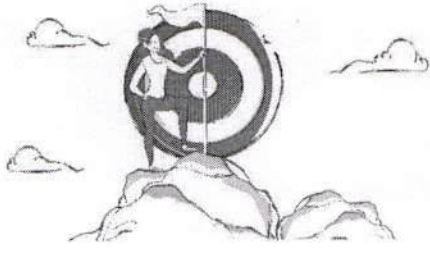
K. Sharma
27/8/22

	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.

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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)					



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

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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
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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 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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए, Candidates must not write on this margin

Regional music is an essential part of Indian culture having an close connect with religion, culture and diversity

Examples of cultural tradition

① Hindustani music reflects to tone and music of north Indian states

↳ It comprises of on the spot improvisation in front of audience

② Sufi music is more serene and slow and try to promote 'God's worship' and tolerance among all regions

③ Banaras ghazana music reflects
the speciality of north Indian
music along with its dance
forms

④ Similarly Cucknow ghazana has
been followed and patronised by
Kings (Specially from mughal era)

⑤ Music in southern states in
more well defined and the
singer does not move from exquisite
tone

⑥ Music in Kerala, Tamil nadu
is more often used with the
dance forms like Bharatnatyam

Thus, music plays a central character
which binds the 'Salad bowl' 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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए, Candidates must not write on this margin

Working class group was an essential part of freedom struggle providing adequate manpower and spread awareness about rights

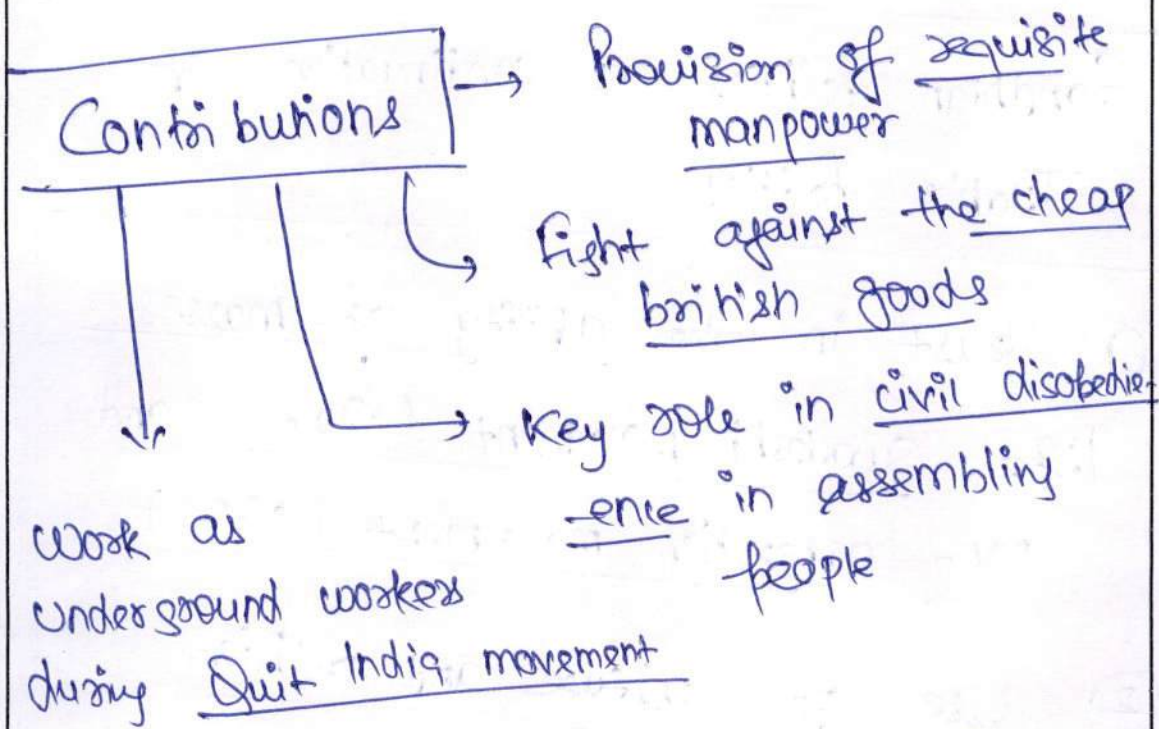
Emergence of working class movement

- ★ It started in 1860s, when British passed Factories act, 1884 to give limited hours of work
- ★ However, the main motive was to save the Lancashire mills from cheap Indian products
- ★ During Swadeshi movement (1907)

working class played effective
role in awareness generation and
production of Indian goods

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

② In non-cooperation movement the
participation of working class made
the difference by allocation of
goods at right time



Thus, people like 'lalajpat sai' who
became the head of working class congress
played key role in reducing workers'
exploitation

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

Gandhi and Tilak, were key part of Indian freedom struggle, who helped the movement in assembling the masses to achieve their goals

Gandhian politics as continuation of Tilak's politics

① Trust in the ability of masses like Swadeshi movement (1907) and non-cooperation movement (1921)

② Use of culture and religion to unite people

E.g. Tilak: Ganpati festival
Gandhi: Khilafat movement

(3) Promotion of swadeshi clothes
and goods
such as swadeshi movement and
khadi promotion by Gandhi

(4) Strengthening the Internal power
through Satyagrah

Counter-Argument

★ Tilak was more towards revolutionary
movement, while Gandhi believed
in non-violence

★ Gandhi as a leader was accepted
across all party lines, even communists
and muslim league. Tilak was not
so acceptable in every area

★ Tilak was confined to few areas
like Maharashtra (Bombay), United provinces

Thus both Gandhi and Tilak played
the quintessential role in awareness and
uniting the people

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

70% of earth is composed of oceanic water, while 94% of biodiversity belong to our Oceans

Loss of memory by human-induced warming

① Ocean water is deoxygenated due to excess global warming leading to permanented changes in water characteristics

② Sea-floor spreading used 'Ocean memory' to predict the earth's age and features, they might be lost due to warming

(3) Memory is lost by movement of water flow disruption

E.g. Change in Atlantic meridional ocean circulation (AMOC)

Consequences

★ Loss to bio-diversity and entire food chain

★ Potential challenge to food security
E.g. More than 35% food come from ocean

★ Acidification of oceans

★ Reduction in carbon absorption capacity of oceans

★ Loss of coral reefs and other key spots in the ocean

Oceans are key to overall ecosystem,
Blue economy must be safeguarded through
International collaborations such as
Rotterdam & Basel Convention

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए, Candidates must not write on this margin

Soil amendment refers to the changes in characteristics of the soil overtime during change in environment and anthropogenic factors

E.g. Soil starting to become more basic in nature

Increase in water percolation capacity

Benefits

★ Potential raise the fertility of the soil

★ Need of less fertilisers and pesticides

★ Help in diversification of crops

E.g. Movement from wheat to millets

- ★ Increase in farmers' income by
better suitability of soil
in accordance with climate

Concepts of soil amendment

- ★ May result in loss of biodiversity
and soil varieties
- ★ Remove the originality of soil
making the less fertile due
to artificial ingredients
- ★ Breakage of top layer (A-layer)
of the soil leading to higher
chances of run-off

Thus, soil amendment is an
interesting phenomenon affecting the
soil characteristics which must be harnessed
to raise overall productivity and output

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

Hybrid power plants refer to the power plants which can generate energy through multiple sources as well as sustainable generation for better efficiency and reduced emissions

Advantages

- ★ Early fulfillment of Indian goal of 500 GW by non-fossil fuels by 2030 at COP 26
- ★ Reduce the pollution levels from coal power plants
- ★ More availability of energy to strengthen Indian industrialisation and

'Make in India' Initiative

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

- ★ Rise in private sector participation leading to higher capital availability
- ★ Less foreign dependence on Imports of oil (82% of total consumption) and savings foreign exchange

Challenges

- ① Huge Upfront cost in establish-
-ment of hybrid power plants
- ② Need 5-10 years for development
and work at full capacity
- ③ Unavailability of skilled manpower

Thus, hybrid power plants are the 'future of renewable energy', Sharing of technology, Private Investment and global Collaboration is need of the hour

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए, Candidates must not write on this margin

Van allen Radiation belts are the imaginary belts in physical environment to study the impact of magnetic and physical radiations

Formation of Van allen belts

★ First step of formation is through interaction of sub-atomic particles to ensure the belt formation

★ Movement of radiative charge across belts lead to generation of energy

★ Feedback mechanism after formation lead to intensification of belts

Reasons for growing focus

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

★ Applications in nuclear radiation and renewable energy usage

★ Possibility of usage in space research and discovery of cosmic waves

★ Strengthen the evidence in favour of Einstein theory of relativity

★ Might be the solution to explanation of blackholes formation in outer space

★ Huge Investment by USA and Chinese government to understand applications

Thus, research in Van Allen radiation can prove to be a fruitful investment having application across multiple sectors

8.

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words)

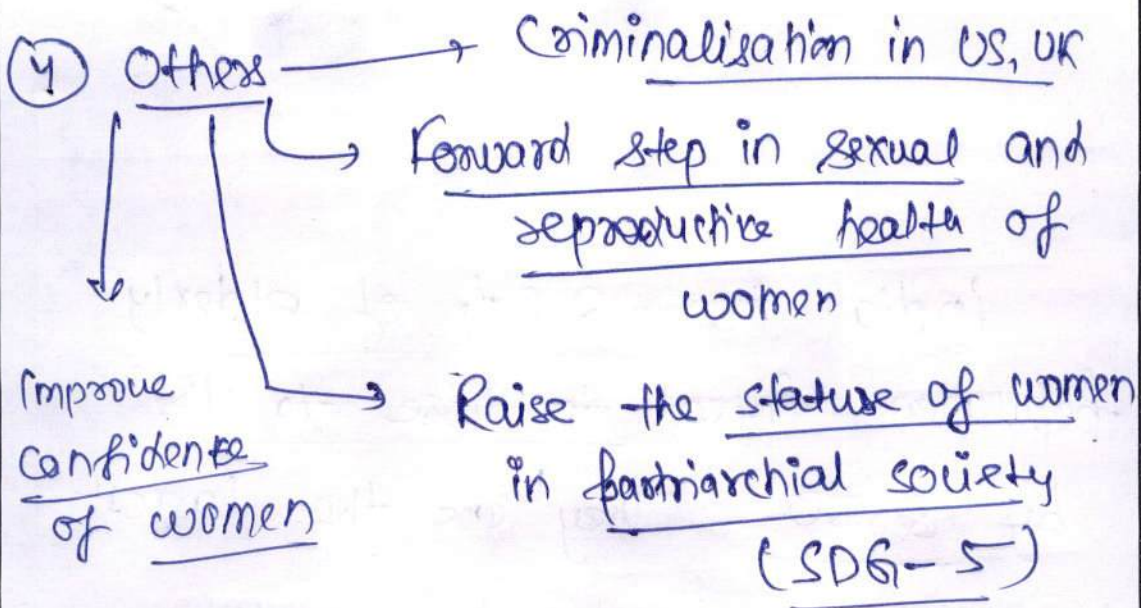
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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In a recent survey by UNHRC, 48% of married women accepted that they have been sexually exploited by their spouse in some manner

Need for criminalisation of marital rape

- ① Right to life (Article-21) and Right against exploitation is fundamental right of every human
- ② Rape is rape and the exception and Civil rights, 2005 should be abolished
- ③ Justice JS Verma Committee suggested the required changes in marital rape provision



Challenges

- ① Disrupt the Institution of marriage
(Attorney General statement)
- ② Huge possibility of misuse against innocent men
E.g. 498-A (IPC) misuse
- ③ Difficulty in generation of proof
- ④ Entry of state in citizens' bedroom
Must be avoided

Thus, special committee must be formed
with community participation to tackle the
legal loopholes and provisioning of
basic human right to 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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 8.6% of elderly population poised to rise to 15% by 2050. They are the largest beneficiaries in care economy

Care economy

It refers to all the economic practices focusing on care of old age people, people with chronic diseases, disabled people

E.g. Startup to help old age people in helping with heavy work at home

Challenges

① Lack of private sector participation with only few companies and startups

- ② Poor source of Income with old age people leading to disinterest from Young people
- ③ Nuclearisation of family and urbanisation poses emerging social and psychological problems
- ④ Lack of old-age friendly, disable friendly Infrastructure

Steps taken

- ★ Rashtriya Vayashree yojna for helping old age people
- ★ Special hospitals and wards for vulnerable section
- ★ Incentive to private sector to participate in silver economy
↳ ex- Tax Incentives
- ★ Disable and old-age friendly nursing courses

Thus, role of Government (Infrastructure, finance) and private sector (Technology) is critical

to ensure achievement of best case for all

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए *
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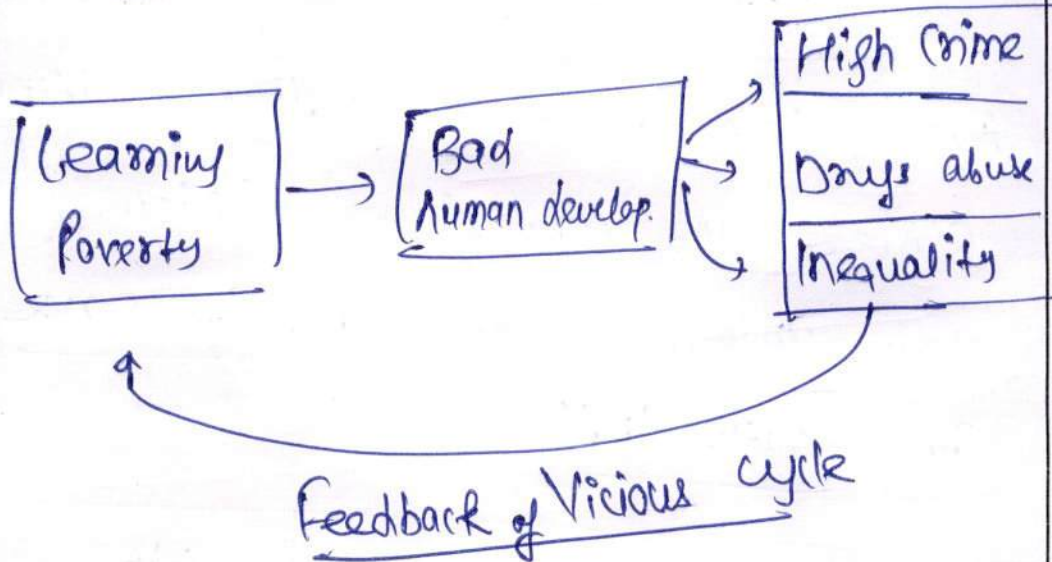
In a recent report - by Word bank, 71% of 10 year old kids are not able to read basic texts and solve 2nd standard maths problems

Implications of learning poverty

- ★ Poor quality education of children will lead to loss of demographic dividend
- ★ Increase in inequality due to advent to ed-tech which is unaffordable by poor people
- ★ Raise social and economic poverty by reducing the scope of Quality employment

- ★ Poor human development and
Increase in gender inequality,
rural-urban gap

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इस छवि में
नहीं लिखना
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WAY AHEAD

- ★ Improve in the skilling Infrastructure
(Skill India mission)
- ★ Ensure Outcome based Compensation
to teachers to enhance learning outcomes
- ★ Public Investment in school Infrastructure
E.g. Smart boards, teaching enhancement
(PM-DEKSA)
- ★ Awareness to parents, to send their
children to school regularly

Thus, Community participation, learning from

11.

दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Mural traditions of painting
have been part of Indian culture
since many centuries, which
show unique characteristics in cave
in south India

Evolution of Mural traditions in
South India

- ★ Initially, it started with cave
painting through hard stones
by tribal people
- ★ Gradually, they started drawing
particular figures and geometric
elements in the painting

★ Use of red colour (through red stone) is prominent in mural painting of South India

★ Gradually in modern age, Mural painting was made such that any water, rainfall cannot remove it

★ More Intricate paintings of Hindu god, goddess, animals were made by specialised artists

★ Painting in caves such as Pandurani caves, Jain caves, Buddhist caves focus on historical and cultural aspects

Significant characteristics

① Use of natural elements for getting

the exquisite colour in the painting

★ Prominent use of carve walls and blue colour for making animals and natural elements

★ Patronisation by kings such as Chola, Chera, Chalukyas led to better development

★ Secular painting with direct connection with any particular religion

★ Adoption of Mural by North Indians on the growth of painting in Thanjavur

Thus, Mural painting remained the key piece across dynasties to define the Southern culture and traditions and spread it in other countries

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 हानि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The 'battle of 1857' is called the starting point of Indian nationalism, which united the country in one thread to a much extent against britishers

Indian nationalism as product of colonial modernity

★ Social base was limited to middle class intelligentsia who were belonging to rich middle class
E.g. Raja Rammohan Roy, Mohit Lal nehru

★ More focus toward modernising the Indian societies towards the western model

③ Major developments were confined to Bengal, Bombay, Madras showing the British imperialistic driven modernity

④ Majority of the leaders were foreign educated and English speaking making them more loyalty towards British

⑤ More focus on legislative changes (1861 act, 1892 act) and less focus on overall Independence of India

Uniqueness of Indian nationalism

★ Showing the authority of Vedas over western philosophy.

E.g. Swami Vivekananda

★ Believed in one god and proved through Indian scriptures E.g. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

★ Use of vernacular language to
spread the overall campaign

★ Role of early moderates such
as KC Dutt, Dada bhai Naoroji in
explaining the drain in colonial rule
in simple language

★ Reforms in Indian society, by
radicating widow remarriage restrictions,
child marriage, sati.

↳ Main argument was through Vedas,
Upanishads not through western philosophy

Although 19th century freedom struggle
was driven by middle class english
educated, male driven people, but
they had Indian characteristics which
further motivated the new range of
leaders

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 चाहिए
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Environmentalism refers to the care and safeguardedness of environment and having the central belief that human life and environment are one and the same.

Manifestation of environmentalism in post Independent India

① 'Chipko andolan' spearheaded by Sundar Lal bahuguna was key movement

↳ Usage of gandhian method to save environment

↳ Huge participation of women

② 'Narmada bachao movement' to safeguard

• the river as well as the community
Surrounding the river

↳ Stopped the illegal formation
of dams

★ Sabarmati movement to save
the river from illegal construction
by private companies

★ 'Save the tiger movement' led
to formation of wild life protection
act, 1972 and tiger reserves

★ Safeguarding animals from hunting
from kings, elite people

E.g. Bishnoi Community movement
against the shooting of innocent animals

★ Clean ganga movement in 1980s
led to formation of Clean ganga

'mission' and 'namani gange' to
make the river free of pollution

★ Tribals movement against forest
Conservation act, 1980, which led
provision of forest rights, 2006

Limitations of movement

- ★ Very short-lifetime leading to
poor success rate
- ★ Many movement driven by vested
interests and selfish means
- ★ Poor participation of middle class
- ★ Less focus on oceans, air pollution.

Thus, in 75 years, civil society has
played a key role in ensuring healthy
environment for all and we need
mass participation to tackle new age
problems

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 वॉशिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Napoleon emerged as the
supreme leader in early 19th
century post French revolution of
of 1789 -

Continental blockade strategy

For conquering Britain, Napoleon
focused on beating the British by
stopping the supply of economic
goods and huge debt formation

Rationale of continental blockade

★ Less required of forces to beat
the strong British powers
E.g. British navy was significantly
stronger than French

★ Focus on stopping the supply of key raw materials and finished goods

★ Hamper the success of British Industrialisation in late 19th century by stopping the supply of goods

★ Threaten food security and higher chances of famine in Britain

Problems with Continental Blockade strategy

① Lack of adequate resources in the hands of French to defeat British

② Britain had better colonies in terms of productivity and skilled manpower

E.g. India (Agriculture), Africa (Slaves)

③ Self-sufficiency of Britain through own resources as well as raw material

from colonies

(4) Geo-strategically, British ports were in better position of trade after opening of ~~Suez~~ canal through atlantic as well as pacific ocean

(5) Better Infrastructure in the hands of Britain in terms of railways, Communication, arms

Positives of Continental blockade

* Early success in 1800s due to resource scarcity in Britain

* Least wastage of French resources

Thus, Continental blockade though, mildly successful, could not fulfill the Imperialistic ambitions of Napoleon to rule the entire Europe and Asia in early 1800s

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 स्थिति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Arctic consists of more than 35% of unexplored minerals of ~~India~~ the world making it a key location for economic, mining and geo-strategic positioning

Arctic Paradox

Arctic paradox is that despite huge abundance of valuable resources in Arctic it is unexplored due to

- 1) Non-Consensus among nations
- 2) Poor technology for better exploration
- 3) Difficult Conditions for Survival

Arctic is Surrounded by 8 countries
But it is unlike Antarctica which
is a global common

Distribution of mineral and energy sources in Arctic

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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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★ Availability of high quality coal

due to formation of land mass
during carboniferous period,

similar to Canadian shield

★ Abundance of iron ore and manganese
and other heavy materials in the
arctic region

★ Possibility of presence of rare earth
minerals such as Yttrium, Scandium
leading to higher availability

★ Possibility of Cement ore and other
lighter elements is being explored

Energy Sources

★ (1) Proven reserve of crude oil due

to perfect geo-climatic conditions of development

★ Natural gas and shale gas reserves
in the central-western region

★ Renewable energy sources such as
wind energy due to presence of
polar jet stream

Challenges in Arctic exploration

- ① Environmental degradation
- ② Reduce albedo of earth
- ③ Disrupt the oceanic movement of water
- ④ Lack of global consensus

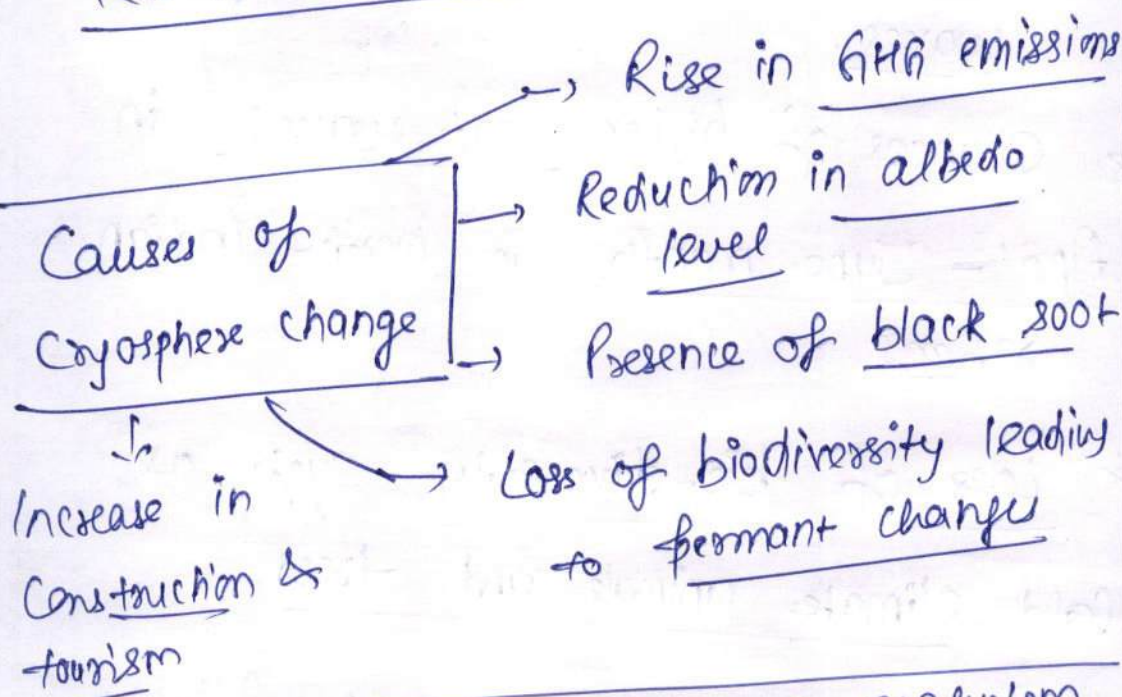
Thus, Arctic policy, 2021 by India is
a step in right direction for environmental
safeguardedness and safety of own
geo-strategic interests for India

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 हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent report by IPCC, mentioned that the 'Hindu-Kush region' has been melting at the speed of 35% faster since last 3-4 decades challenging the belief of Karakoram Anomaly



Impact of Cryosphere Changes on ecosystem

* Change in the river paths due

to speeding flow of water

★ Fresh water scarcity, especially
in high population countries like
India, Bangladesh, Pakistan

★ Reduce albedo of earth, leading
to disruption in 'heat budget of earth'

★ Change in climatic patterns leading
to abnormal precipitations, Cold
waves

★ Chances of higher heat waves in
April - June month in north-Indian
regions

★ Loss of bio-diversity such as
Cold climate animals and trees

★ Poor availability of natural farming
law due to huge melting of glaciers

★ Risk in floods and natural disasters

Tackling the threat

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Information and data collection

- ↳ Identify key drivers of melting
- ↳ Vulnerable zones

② National and International collaborations for specific goals to save Cryosphere E.g. Sewar Himalayas Initiative

③ Environment Impact assessment (EIA) for formation of new dams, constructions

④ Reduction in overall GHG emissions ↳ More renewable energy ↳ Carbon trading mechanism

⑤ Community awareness and reduction in factories, tourism near mountains

Cryosphere is key to maintain balance
in ecosystem, multi-pronged strategy
to tackle the issues is need of
the hour

17.

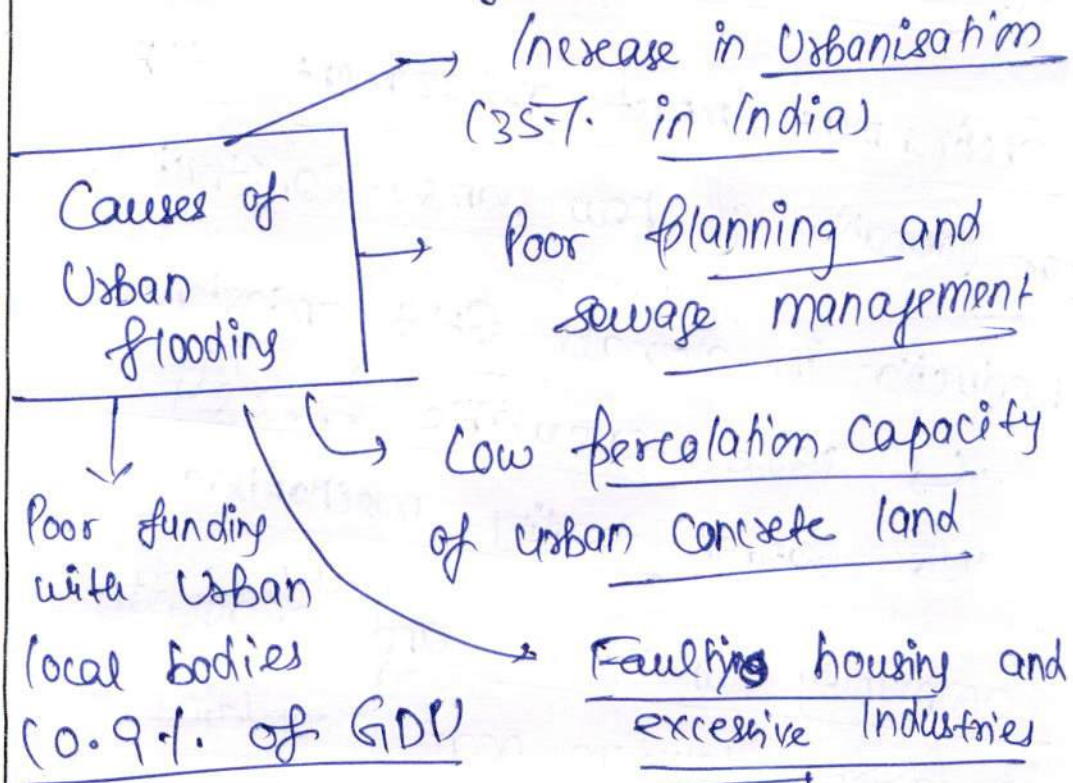
शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In a recent report by UNEP, Urban flooding has been regarded as the top 20 most threatening disaster across the globe



Risk to Urban ecosystem

① Threat of life of humans as population density in urban areas

is very high.

E.g. 15,000/km² in Delhi

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इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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★ Threat to Industries and power plants due to excessive floods

★ Poor water management, leading to filling of water on roads, public places.

E.g. Mumbai roads in monsoon

★ Urban transport is not flood resistant leading to stoppage of economy

★ Urban areas contributed 66% of GDP but poor funding with municipalities leading to sub-optimal water management

★ Rise of housing as abundance of migratory population in urban areas

★ Non-presence of trees, wetlands, worsens the impact of floods and disrupt the recovery mechanism

Impact on Critical Infrastructure

★ Stoppage of banks, stock markets

leading to effects on entire economy

E.g. Bombay stock markets get impacted due to high floods

★ Offices of key organizations and

political leaders in urban areas

E.g. Parliament building, RBI office

★ Problem in electricity and power infrastructure

★ Disruption in basic amenities such as network, Internet connectivity due to floods

With Indian Urban population poised to grow to 60% by 2050, effective urban planning, capacity enhancement and Community participation will be needed

18.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent cases of Illegal Sand mining in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana has depicted the critical role of sustainable sand mining in overall economic development and ecosystem services

Role of Sand mining in economic development

- ★ Cheap Construction material leading to better provisioning of housing to poor
- ★ Generate employment in rural areas especially of MGNREGA workers

★ Reduce disruption in river path
and chances of flooding through
sustainable sand mining

★ Raise the fertility of soil bottom
layer due to spread to alluvial
elements on the soil

Ecosystem services

★ Improve the overall quality of
land by exadicating the top
layer of sand

★ Reduce GHG emissions of cement
factories due to provision of construction
material

★ Localised use lead to community
development and less excessive
exploitation

Problems in Sand mining in India

Poor
regulatory
mechanism

Lack of
good performance
by companies
Involved

Low
wages
to
workers

Business -
bureaucratic nexus

Lack of Usage
of new age technology

Suggestions

★ Swift Implementation of existing
provisions under Environment Protection
act, 1986

★ Guidelines and Vulnerability zone mapping
★ National Sand mining policy formation.

Thus, Sustainable sand mining is
key for employment, raw material as
well as safeguarding the entire
land ecosystem (SDG 13: Life on
land)

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19.

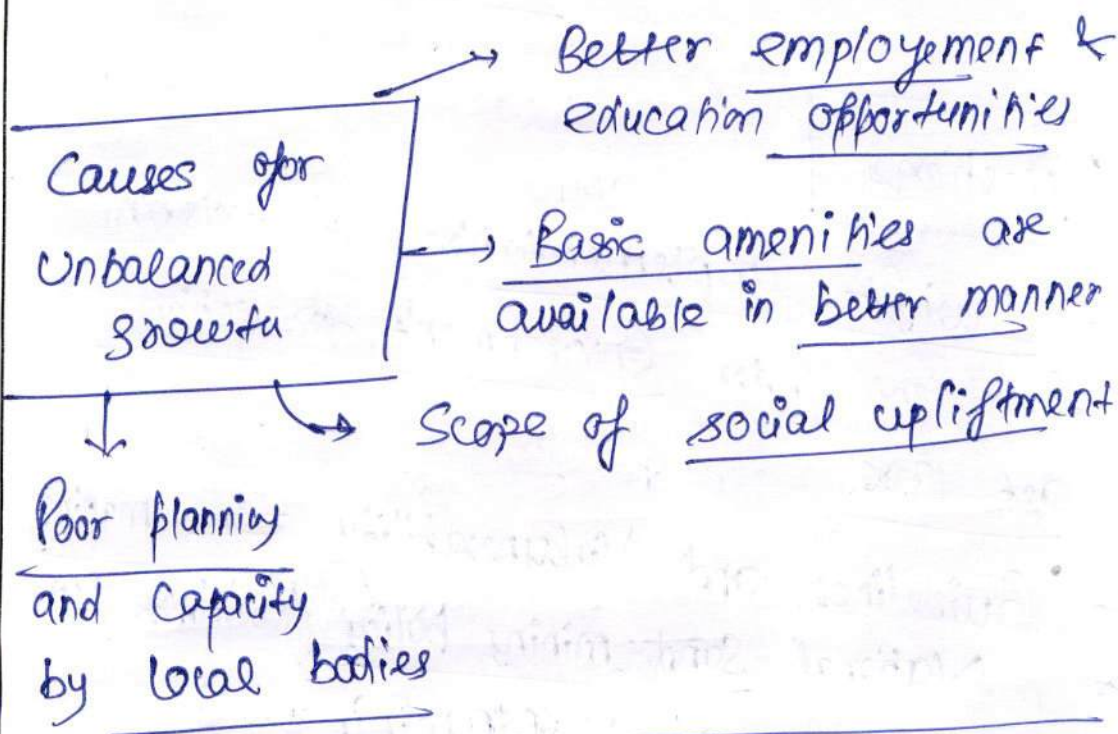
भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हशिग में
नहीं लिखना
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According to World Economic Forum, Urbanisation rate in India is poised to grow to 60% by 2050 from 35% in 2021



Challenges due to Unbalanced growth

★ Drainge and Urban Flooding Issue
due to poor planning in Urban areas

★ Environmental degradation due to heavy construction is leading water scarcity, Air pollution.

★ Problem of adequate housing, especially for poor migrant population

E.g. More than 40% of Migrants in Delhi are homeless (NFHS-5)

★ Provisioning of adequate health and education facilities is a big challenge due to huge burden

Need for Urban Planning and Capacity

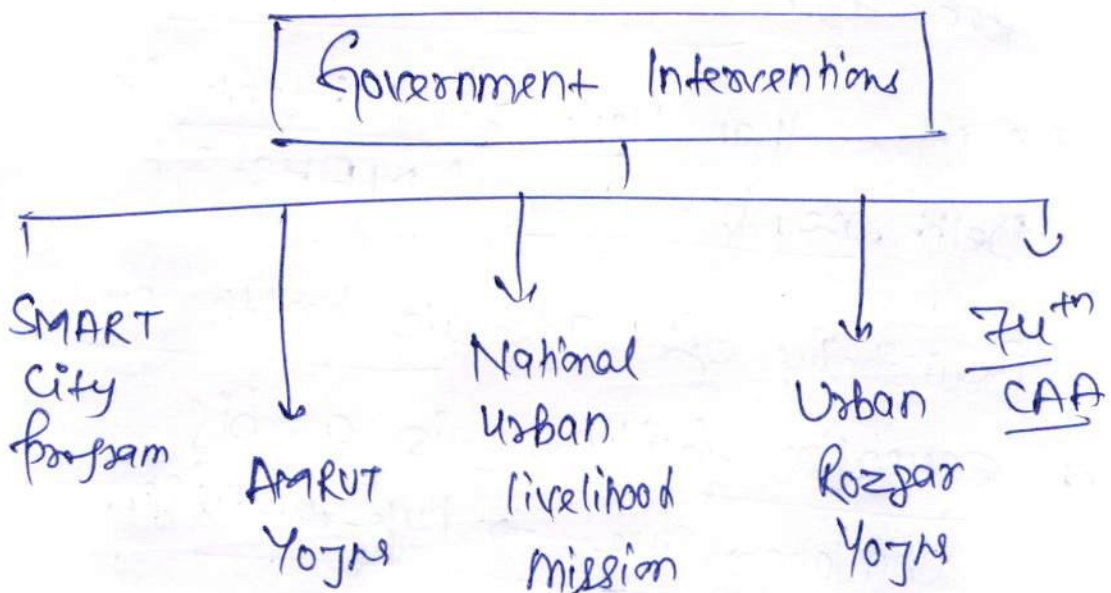
★ Planning on traffic management due to heavy congestion in Delhi, Mumbai

★ Emerging disasters such as Urban flooding, water scarcity

E.g. Zero day Vulnerability in Chennai

★ Empowerment of local community
is needed for localised solution

★ Integrated water management and
Clean water availability



Thus, we need better devolution of resources, localised planning, Capacity enhancement of communities and Involvement of experts and other stakeholders to make India a truly urbanised Country

★ More focus on rights in accordance with western philosophy and

disregarding Indian ancient traditions

E.g. Marriage as Dharma in Indian traditions, which life-long companionship in western traditions

★ Poor participation of tribals and low concern for tribal rights

★ Workplace movements are confined to only in interest of few women
E.g. Female labour force participation is 21% and out of which $\frac{2}{3}$ employed in Agriculture

★ Following western precedents and sometimes toxic masculinity femininity

E.g. Smoking of cigarette as women empowerment

Inclusive and Indianised character

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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this margin

★ Organisations such as 'SEWA'
and women SHGs have been developed
from grassroot village level

★ Civil society participation such as
Kudambeshree in Kerala reflect the
upliftment of vulnerable section of women

★ Role of women as goddess by
Raja Ramohan ray, women movements
is unique in Indian traditions

★ More focus on political and economic
employment lead to women suffrage
right from Independence

Women movements have taken inspirations
from western nations, however wider
participation of tribal women (Santhals),
scheduled women (Chipko) is unique to
Indian culture

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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