



**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. : 962608

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVANG SRIVASTAVA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख  
Date

27/8/22

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Gorakhpur  
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Computers.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

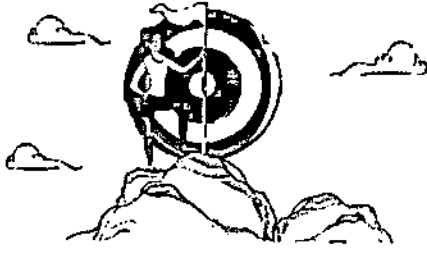
Kajal

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></p> <p>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।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important Instructions</b></p> <p>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.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(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।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(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</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अमद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>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.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
7	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>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।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

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

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



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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 (न्यू.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 मिलेगा।

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 दृष्टिकोण में नतीजा सिद्ध करना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Regional Music or folk music is manifestation of various local cultural themes, which may range from local religion, festivals, ecology, climate, Hero worship & ballads.

→ Impact of local culture on Regional Music

- ① Kajiri in Eastern UP are local folk songs sung during festival of Holi that also marks change in agricultural season
- ② Boli Baoli in West Bengal involve local performers, who move place to place, to perform their music cum drama → inspired by local religious traditions like Vaishnavism,

Shaivism, Shaktism.

(3) Kathelia → include serpent dance along with music → inspired by profession of snake charmer which was occupation of tribes in the region.

(4) Ankia Naat → of Assam → is local music & dance → base on Vaishnavism popularised by Srimant Sankardeva.

Thus music is expression of local cultural manifestation. These are important part of local identity & play a role in tourist attractiveness.

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

The Industrial development in India, started in mid 19th century with establishment of textile mills in Bengal and Bombay. It was until half-a-century later that we see emergence of working class movement.

### → Emergence of Working Class

1919 → Ahmedabad Textile labour union → formed with help of Ashwini Sarabhai

1921 → All India trade union Congress → Lala Lajpat Rai as first President.

1925 → formation of Communist party of India (CPI).

CPI enable formation of various labour union of eq. Girni Kamgar Union in India. 8

## -1/Contribution in freedom struggle

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस स्थिति में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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- ① ~~Harab~~ Swadeshi Movement → Harab and strikes ~~of~~ observed by various textile mills and Industries in Bengal.
- ② Participation of AITUC in Agri cooperation movement.
- ③ Meerut Conspiracy Case → 1928 → arrest of various communists involved in trade unionism
- ④ Participation of Worker in RIN revolt, Telangana movement (against Nizam)

Thus, Worker participation in freedom struggle indicate broad based nature of freedom struggle in India.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस कक्ष में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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this margin

Bal Gangadhar Tilak & M. K. Gandhi, are two stalwarts of Indian National movement. Tilak's death in 1919, marked a change in baton and rise of Gandhian politics in Indian political stage.

→ Gandhian politics as continuation to Tilak politics.

① Decentralization of Congress → This was long held view of Tilak, which was brought to light by Gandhi through reform of Congress and formation of provincial congress committee.

② Tilak gave concept of Swaraj → 'Swaraj is my Birth Right, & I shall have it'. → Gandhi ji too took the concept of

swarajya.

- ③ Both took inspirations from Indian culture eg → Bhagvat Gita

→ Gandhian politics are distinct from Tilak's

- ① Gandhi ji's emphasis on Non-violence → distinct from Tilak's aggressive Nationalism.

- ② Tilak took purely Hindu symbolism that alienated Muslims, while, Gandhiji's symbolism ensured unity of Hindu & Muslims (eg. Khilafat - NCM)

Thus, their politics also had similarities as well as differences. But, both complemented each other, as Tilak's politicization of people helped growth of mass based movement under Gandhiji.

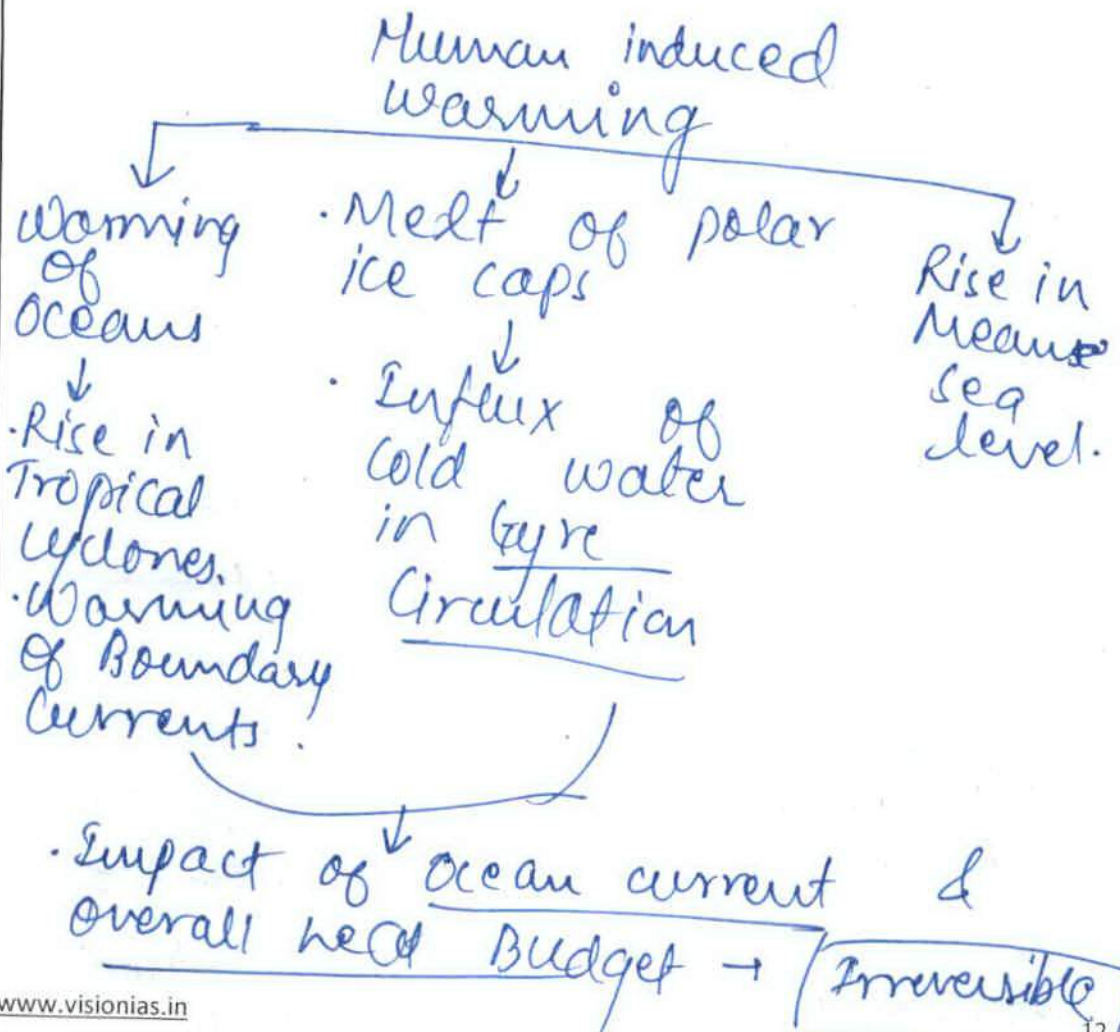
4.

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

Oceans losing their memory refers to certain irreversible changes in ocean water characteristics, in terms of its temperature, circulation etc., due to human induced warming.



## → Consequences of phenomenon

① Imbalance in Heat Budget

→ climatic change.

② negative impact on marine ecology → death of fishes (temp. change), coral bleaching etc.

③ Coastal ecology → Influx of saline water, Tropical cyclonic disasters

Thus corrective measures need to be taken. These include emission reduction, control industrial pollution in coastal areas, regulate marine shipping impacts, cleaning of Oceanic Garbage patches.

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

Soil amendment refers to ~~an~~ change brought about in soil characteristics by planned strategy, by human being. These may involve → <sup>fertile</sup> soil addition, enhancement of fertilizer, Textural changes in soil etc.

### → Benefits of soil amendment

- ① Enhance soil fertility as per needs of agriculture
- ② Improve water retention capacity.
- ③ Improve structural stability of soil to support plant growth eg → in hilly areas

## → Concerns associated

- ① Soil deterioration in long term
- ② Lack of need ~~free~~ forecasting of soil → based on which soil amendment should happen
- ③ Negative impact on → soil microorganisms, soil organic carbons etc.

Thus soil amendment must be based on ecological and structural soil studies, to be sustainable.

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, refers to those power plants that utilize more than one fuel source to meet energy generation needs.

eg → Usage of (coal + Natural Gas)

Usage of (Petroleum + Solar energy)

Usage of (Solar + ~~Hydro~~ Wind energy)

### → Advantages of Hybrid Plants

- ① Optimization of resource usage
- ② Address issues related to seasonal variation in energy production. eg → low solar output in low sun season.
- ③ Reduce India's import dependence on fuel

(4) Help enhance share of renewable energy in India's energy mix.

→ Associated challenges

- (1) High costs → due to challenges associated with transition to hybrid power plants.
- (2) lack of technology for hybrid power plants.
- (3) Issues related to integration between two different fuel sources & integration with grid.

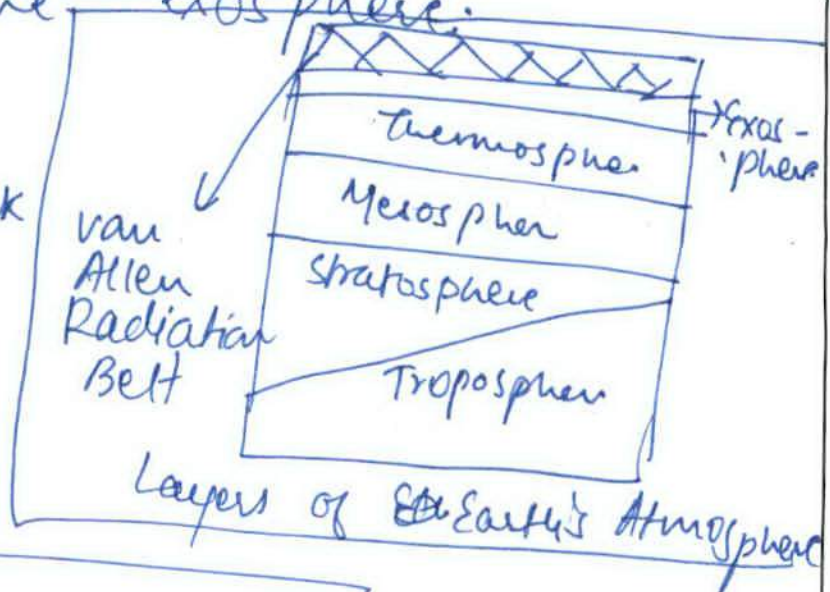
Thus, the government must invest in Research & development along with private sector involvement to deal with transition issues, to attain sustainable energy deployment.

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)

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

Van Allen radiation belts are present in the outer most layer of earth's atmosphere within the exosphere.

This layer ~~radiates~~ reflects back radio waves from earth's surface.



### → Region for Study

- Importance in Radio Communication
- To assess impact on satallites and space assets.
- To help establish communication relay for inter planetary mission eg. Mars mission.

Thus these belts are  
important for communication  
of earth based systems &  
equipments.

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस कक्ष में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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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

Marital rape refers to non-consensual physical intercourse within bonds of ~~the~~ marriage. Still, Indian laws do not criminalise marital rape.

→ Arguments to criminalize Marital rape

- ① Rape is against Human dignity & fundamental right under Art. 21 → it matters less whether rape happens within or outside bonds of marriage.
- ② Lack of legal recourse to victims of sexual violence.
- ③ Law Commission too has recommended criminalization of Marital Rape.
- ④ Recently, Madras H.C too in a

decision ~~recognize~~ gave punishment for marital rape.

→ Challenges in criminalizing marital rape

- ① Difficulty in establishing evidence for consent.
- ② Potential misuse of law → to settle marital conflicts.
- ③ Potential impact on institution of marriage

The Government - must establish a committee to look into dimension of marital rape & take ~~tea~~ leaf from countries that have already criminalised marital rape. ~~The~~ Marital rape must be criminalized with necessary safeguard, to prevent misuse.

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 हार्शियर में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Care economy refers to that aspects of economy which involve element of care & nurturing of Human beings.

- eg →
- Pre primary care → Anganbadi
  - Nursing → care for sick
  - Old age care
  - unpaid Household care
  - Pre primary education

→ Challenges associated with Care economy

- ① Lack of economic quantification of Household care
- ② High presence of informal sector in care economy.
- ③ Poor level of standardization of services.

(9) Poor social security eg. Angan-  
-bani workers → this negatively  
impacts women, as most care  
work involve female work-  
-force.

→ Steps take for Care economy

(1) Skill India mission → for  
vocational courses on nursing &  
day care.

(2) focus on creche facilities, in  
urban areas.

→ way forward

- Regularization of Anganwadi  
worker
- Standardization of services
- Income security & social  
security to care workers.

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 इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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According to NGO Pratham's Household ~~large~~ Survey, post pandemic, education sector is marked by decline in enrolment level and learning gaps. This has been because of closures of schools, decline in family income & engagement of children in child labour.

→ Implication of learning poverty.

- ① Divide in learnings due to differences in digital access, parental education at home.
- ② Ru-urban differentiation in learning levels → due to lack of digital learning in rural areas.

(3) Reversal of gains of previous decade eg → cent percent enrollment levels.

(4) May increase dropout levels particularly after @ class V & VIII.

→ Way Ahead

(1) Gap analysis → in learning levels

(2) Bridge courses → to address learning poverty.

(3) short term teacher orientation to deal with pandemic induced learning gaps.

(4) Restructure curriculum to enable better impact of education post pandemic.

Thus, India can't afford @ reversal in learning outcomes, which is already stressed, if it has to uphold SDD @ 4 (equitable education), 25

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

Mural traditions refer to wall paintings. Mural traditions in southern India began in the neolithic era, with earliest paintings drawn on caves & mud paste walls by tribal communities.

→ For eg → Warli paintings on mud plastered walls.  
later → Nayaka painting in Madurai

→ Elloera cave paintings → patronized by guilds from Madurai.

→ Characteristics of Murals

① Focus on narrative art → Amravati school.

- ② use of bright colours on mud plastered background.
- ③ Usage of patterns & shapes
- ④ Naturalistic flow in painting of human & animal figuring
- ⑤ Depiction of Naturalistic themes and Religio-cultural themes
- ⑥ Many South India temples too had mural painting → as a part of devotional temple tradition.

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस इलाक़े में  
नहीं लिखना  
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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 कक्ष में  
नहीं लिखना  
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Indian Nationalism, owe its origin in various regional political organisations formed in mid-19th century. These further ultiminated into, Indian National Congress (INC), as an organised front in 1885.

It is argued that this political organization was direct result of Colonial Modernity.

→ Indian Nationalism → Result of Colonial Modernity

① Maculay's education scheme of 1835 → helped growth of English educated Indians → who became aware of concepts of freedom, liberty & democracy.

in west & wanted same for India.

(2) British political Ideologies & Institution → eg → No taxation without representation, Democracy → These ideas conflicted with authoritarian Governor General in Council → TH's enhanced political demands.

(3) Railway → helped Indian nationalists from various corners to integrate.

(4) Economic Integration during British due to Commercialization and free market → Helped national Integration.

A However, Indian Nationalism also had distinct Indian character & inspiration.

① Tilak's Idea of swaraj was rooted in Indian culture & Religion.

② Various revolutionary organiza-  
-tion took inspiration from Hindu mythology, eg → Yugantar & Anushilan Samiti, Ganapati & Shivaji festivals (by Tilak).

③ INC's approach → based on Indian needs & condition rather than apeing west. It highlighted ill's of British rule eg → Economic Drain theory.

Thus despite colonial modern influence, Indian Nationalism was distinctly Indian in character.

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

The Indian forest Act  
1927, was the first legislation that can be linked to environmental concern in India. However it was skewed in favour of government, to utilize forest resources at will. It was only after independence that Environmentalism took strong roots within India.

→ Post Independence Environmentalism

(1) 1970 → Chipko Movement in H.P and Appiko movement in Karnataka → these involved grassroot mobilization of tribal and poor men & women

to protect their livelihood sources

② 1980s → Narmada Bachao Andolan for tribal relocation, rehabilitation, along with resisting unsustainable project (Sardar Sarovar dam)

③ 1990s → marked economic libera-  
-lization → leading to unbridled  
pollution due to Industrial  
growth → focus on air pollu-  
-tion control & River cleaning  
eg → Narmadi Gange & CPCB &  
SPCB, EIA

④ Rights based approach → through  
Forest Rights Act 2006 → to  
undo historic injustice to  
Forest dwellers over owner-

ship of forest resources.

⑤ Rehabilitation & compensation for land acquisition → ~~LARR 2003~~  
→ LARR Act 2013.

⑥ The most recent manifestation was the protest against sterlite copper plant in Tamil Nadu, over concerns of impacting local habitat & environmental capability.

These movements have helped to integrate ecological struggles in developmental planning within India.

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

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इस इच्छित में  
नहीं लिखना  
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Napoleonic era, was the most monumental & transformative times, for whole ~~the~~ Europe, as it led to various invasions & spread of french revolution values in Europe. However, it was Britain, where Napoleon faced his most detrimental failure ~~in~~ due to continental blockade policy.

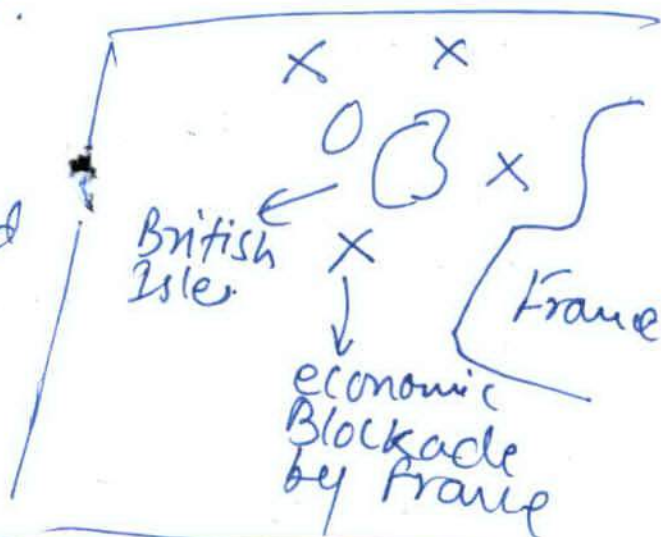
→ Continental blockage strategy

①. The strategy was based on the fact that Britain is an Island country.

• Its connectivity to its colonies in America & India is through shipping lanes.

Blocking the shipping lanes → would cut British Isles out from economic, military & food supplies.

→ However the policy ended in failure.



→ Reasons for failure

- ① British navy was strongest at the time in whole Europe
- ② Napoleon overestimated strength of his navy.

Ultimately, it was the Battle of Waterloo that was decisive battle marking end of era of supremacy of Napoleon over European politics.

उम्मीदवारों को  
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नहीं लिखना  
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15.

आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Arctic Paradox refers to the phenomenon of melting of Arctic ice, which is ecologically harmful, but, at the same time, is opening up huge - reservoir of resources in Arctic region.

These include → Freeing up of network of communication, fish resources Mineral & Energy resources.

→ Spatial distribution of Mineral and Energy resources of Arctic

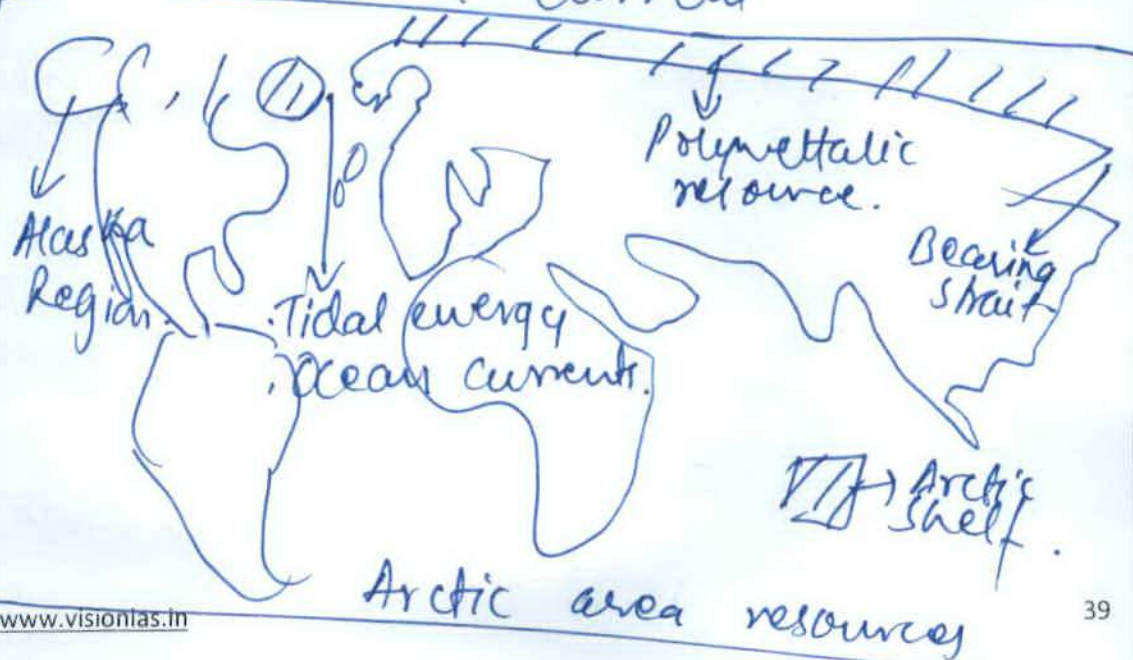
① Petroleum & Natural Gas → Includes → Alaska peninsula (USA), far eastern region of

Asia eg, Vladivostok (Russia)

(2) Tidal energy resource →  
· Bearing strait between Russia  
and Alaska  
· Bay of Fundy, Canada.

(3) Polymetallic resources → in  
shelf area of Arctic ocean

(4) Ocean Thermal Conversion  
Energy (OTCE) → utilizes  
temperature gradient in  
top & bottom layers of ocean  
→ present in regions of  
cold ocean current



Apart from these abiotic, resources, arctic area are adobe of huge biotic resources like fish food, as well.

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इस हिसाब में  
नहीं लिखना  
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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 क्रायस्फीयर में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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Cryosphere refers to Polar areas and those having glacial presence like upper reaches of Himalayan Region. There have been multiple changes threatening integrity of Cryosphere region.



→ Impact on Ecosystem

① Rise in mean sea level →

due to ice melt → inundation  
of coastal & Island areas

- ② Reduced albedo → feedback effect → resulting in further ice melt & temperature rise.
- ③ negative impact on Cryosphere  
flora & fauna → eg → Polar bear, penguin
- ④ Social Impacts → e.g. Environmental Refuges in coastal & Island areas → enhance migratory pressure on continental areas → social conflicts
- ⑤ Disasters eg → Glacial Lake outburst floods. Recently, seen in Chamoli Region, U.K.

## → Measure to tackle threat

- ① Emission Reduction → as per Paris climate agreement → to restrict global temperature rise below  $1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  by end of century.
- ② Reduced Human Intervention → in Polar areas → need International collaboration to restrict ecologically devastating activity.
- ③ Adaptation measures → in coastal & island areas.

Small Island states have already started to contemp-  
-life prevention & mitigation  
measure to reduce negative  
eventuality ~~to~~, as seen  
in recent Glasgow climate  
summit.

17.

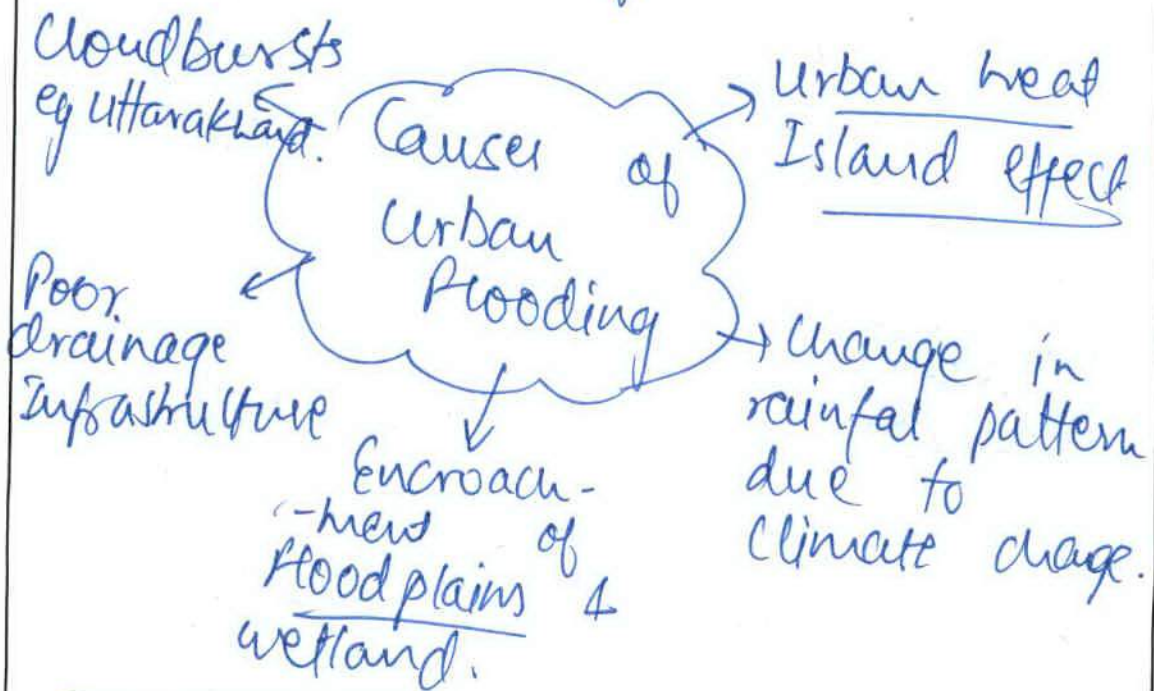
शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 प्रश्न में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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urban flooding has become a recurrent theme in mega cities like Mumbai & Chennai, resulting in huge economic & ecological burden



→ Risk posed to urban ecosystem

- ① Loss of human lives due to urban flood. eg. Chennai flood (2015) led to loss of 150 lives.

② Stagnation of economic activities  
→ Economic losses

③ Rise in disease vulnerability  
like cholera epidemic → due  
to mixing of sewage &  
④ drinking water-supply.

### → Impact on Critical Infrastructure

① Break-down of Communication infrastructure  
eg- mobile towers  
→ hampers rescue effort post disasters.

② Blockade of critical roads, rail lines etc → hampers connectivity to population.

③ Overwhelming of drainage infrastructure → mixing of sewage & drinking water & clogging

of drains.

- (4) Tropical cyclone induced floods further pose risks to structural resilience of military & strategic infrastructure in coastal areas.

→ Way forward

- (1) urban flood forecast systems specific to cities eg i-Flows in Chennai & Mumbai
- (2) Restoration of wetlands & land development to prevent encroachment of wetlands.
- (3) focus on capacity enhancement of drainage infrastructure & structural resilience.

Urban development must adopt principles of Disaster Risk Reduction outlined in Sendai Framework @ on DRR.

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 इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Sand is a minor mineral, whose mining is regulated by laws framed under state government. Most states in India having river basin or coastal areas, engage in sand mining.

### Importance of Sand

- (1) Economic Development
- (a) Utility of sand in cement production, Brick production  
→ utility in construction sector.
- (b) Use of sand in Restoration of wasteland
- (c) Use as fillers to level land area.

(1) Usage in blast furnace & production of minerals like silica, glass etc.

(2) Ecosystem services of sand

- (a) River bed stability
- (b) Replenish fertility of flood plain areas
- (c) Coastal sand important to maintain littoral habitat
- (d) Desert sand → formation of sand dunes → significance for desert habitat

→ Need of sustainable sand mining

(1) ~~need~~ of Rise of illegal sand mining → threatening ecological integrity.

- ② Unsustainable River bed mining → Rise in frequency of floods, shifting of River
- ③ limited nature of sand ~~req~~ resource  
→ Highlight need of sustainable extraction.
- ④ Use of alternatives to sand  
eg → Fly ash, to prevent over exploitation.

Government, needs to come out with a policy & model of law regarding sustainable sand mining, for the states to emulate.

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 क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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As per 2011 census, 34% of Indian population lives in urban areas. This figure is expected to grow beyond 50% by 2050. This poses challenge of unbridled & unbalanced growth of urban areas.

→ Challenges related to urban growth

① Economic → High geodemographic load  
Low levels of ~~the~~ employment

② Ecological → ~~Over~~ over exploitation of limited resources e.g. Ground water.

- Encroachment of floodplains and wetland
- Lack of green spaces
- Urban floods

- ③ social →
- social conflicts due to migration (insider v/s outsider)  
eg. son of soil concept
  - slum & squatter settlements
  - Rise in crime

- ④ Political →
- limited capacity of ULBs
  - Peripheral outgrowth of cities in haphazard manner + poor governance
  - Lack of representation of vulnerable sections in ULBs.

→ Reforms Needed

- ① Enhance funding of urban local

olicies → to enable better  
governance

- ② local level planned urban  
outgrowth → to inculcate rising  
population
- ③ District / Taluk level disaster  
management plan
- ④ Balance economic & ecological  
development.
- ⑤ Rural Development → to reduce  
re-urban migration.

There is the 2nd gene-  
-ration reforms are needed  
in urban development to as  
per forecasts related to  
rising pressure on urban areas.

20.

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 इतिहास में  
नहीं लिखना  
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Feminist movements in India had its origin in pre independence era, when earlier women liberation movement were led by men like Raja Ram Mohan Roy. This was followed by formation of women organizations like (NWCI) National Women Conference of India.

→ How these movements lacked inclusivity?

① In Pre Independence era → Most movements were led by upper class women eg → Pt. Rama-bai Saraswati & Sasla Devi Chaudhroni.

(2) The issues raised were also related to bourgeois women → widow remarriage, purdah.  
Low <sup>economic</sup> class women didn't have these issues to face.

(3) In post independence → 1950-1960s → women movement were not able to mobilize tribal & peasant women → setback to feminist movement.

(4) In present context → lack of focus on → feminization of agriculture, concerns of women in unorganised sector and domestic help.

→ However, there are arguments that feminist movements did integrate concerns of poor, low economic status women.

→ Remits as inclusive

① → Gandhian movement → did integrate rural women folk → taking up issues of alcoholism eg → picketing of liquor shops

② Post 1970s → Women movement integrated cause of Tribal & Peasant women → eg → Chipko movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan → themes of ecological protection & livelihood.

③ Mobilization of rural poor women under SHGs eg → self Employment Association (SEWA) & Kutumbshree

Thus in present context schemes like Ujjwala (women specific component) MGNREGA does represent inclusive manifestation of character of Remit movement.

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL