



**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. : 1237341

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ashwith shabhamni

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

27/8/2022

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Hyderabad

Remy

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

	<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, अभद्र 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>

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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)					



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे  
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: **250**  
Maximum Marks: **250**

**प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश**

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

*Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.*

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

*All questions are compulsory.*

*The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.*

*Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.*

*Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.*

*Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*

*Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.*

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words)

10

India is a land of immense diversity along multiple dimensions one of which is its intangible heritage of music.

In India, unlike in the west, the three components of Music, Drama and Dance are interlinked.

① Carnatic music: Pertains to entire south India, which is influenced by Dravidian literature and mainly derived from Sage Bharata book.

② Hindustani music:

Though, it is related to Carnatic music in some sense, it is mostly influenced by Persian music, Sufism and Ghazals due to long duration of Delhi rule.

## Regional variations:

- ① Meghalaya and Mizoram are influenced by Bhatti movement and the songs usually are related to Lord Krishna.
- ② Goa and Pondicherry show influence of Portuguese and French music respectively.
- ③ Kathakali (Keeeral) is accompanied with non-vocal and repetitive music.
- ④ Punjab: the region is influenced by drums and therefore any occasion, the music will be given in drums.

Due to increasing transport and communication and globalisation, the regional music and global music is getting assimilated into one another.

2.

श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्शिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
Candidates  
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Before the advent of Gandhi,  
working classes were organised into  
trade unions and barely got  
involved in Indian freedom struggle.

They had their own share of  
troubles like falling wages,  
rising inflation during wars and  
famines, rising expenditure of  
urban living etc.

But Ahmedabad Mill workers strike  
was a turning point in their  
contribution to freedom struggle.

① → Lala Lajpat Rai  
Formation of All India Trade  
Union Congress (AITUC) under the  
aegis of CPI to act as pressure  
group in policy formation.

② Congress socialist party and  
AIFWP are other political parties.<sup>8</sup>

## Contribution towards India's freedom struggle:

- ① Starting from Non-cooperation movement till Quit India movement, their contributions in public has risen
- ② Enlarged the mass base of Congress.
- ③ British-run industries were occasionally boycotted led to loss of revenues to Britishers.
- ④ Huge influence of Russian Socialism and socialist parties in the later phases of freedom struggle  
↳ Election of Bose as president of INC.

Significantly increasing working class in freedom struggle had compensation for decrease in participation by

women, students and government employees.

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

Tilak had died in August 1920, when Gandhi was rising as a national leader and the central node of Indian freedom struggle.

Differences between Gandhi and Tilak:

- ① Gandhi is a pacifist, while Tilak was eminentist by nature, sometimes incited violence.
- ② Gandhi would like to go by consensus and Tilak, will even go by force if needed.
- ③ Gandhi, except of khilafat & NCM had never used religion in the struggle while Tilak used shiraji and Ganesh festivals to teach & preach.

④ Tilak was never really in involved constructive programmes

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

Similarities between them:

① Both of them are against the constitutional method of struggle i.e. entering the parliament and begging for more representation and pleas, petitions.

② Both of them promotes gherasos, hastals, strikes as seen in swadeshi & non-cooperation movement

Gandhi may not directly takeover the leadership from Tilak,

But as a part of Home rule

League, Congress was revived

by 1918 and Gandhi need not

take stress, but continue with

the revived congress.

Yes, it is continuation of the politics

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

90% of GHGs ever emitted have been absorbed by the oceans, which lead to thermal expansion of water and rise in sea levels.

Once the oceans are saturated with the heat, they might cross the tipping point to enter the new normal. from where it is not possible to revert back.

Consequences:

① Many aquatic species are unable to adapt to increased warming  
↳ loss of Biodiversity.

② Decreasing speed and efficiency of Atlantic meridional circulations (AMOCs) which decreases the circulation of heat and nutrients across oceans.

③ Bleaching of corals, if completely reached it is not possible to revert life back naturally.

④ Equilibrium of freezing & thawing has been disturbed such that, a new sea level is being made a new normal.

⑤ Increased intensity and frequency of weather related disasters as, climate-hydro cycle is disturbed.

There is still time & chance for humanity to act and bring the oceans back to the existing normalcy.

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

Soil erosion and degradation is a looming cause of crisis in future which may decrease agricultural productivity and lead to desertification.

Soil amendment is the mixture of essential nutrients and transported soil to better the composition of sand, silt and clay which could reduce soil, silt & gully erosion.

### Benefits :

- ① Reclamation of degraded lands.
- ② Decreased burden on existing fertile land.
- ③ Improvement in fertility
- ④ Increased productivity
- ⑤ Decreased erosion

## Challenges associated :-

- ① May / may not be successful in the long term.
- ② High initial costs.
- ③ Not all farmers are capable and rich enough to undertake it.
- ④ Changing the natural composition in the region.
- ⑤ High amounts of time and money goes into research and analysis.

Degrading conditions of soil and land is a cause of concern, as we need to feed most populous country in the near future. Therefore, applying emerging technologies would be better to maintain self-sufficiency.

6.

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

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

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

10

Hybrid power plants are as the name suggests power plants where 2 (or) more different types of sources are used, Usually one renewable & one non-renewable.

Advantages of Hybrid power plants:

① Optimum utilisation of space i.e. wind mills interspaced with solar panels in the middle.

eg: Coal plants with roof top solar.

② Drawdown period and restarting period can be compensated by faster production like solar.

③ Moving towards climate goals reducing reliance on non-renewable resources

④ Both sources can be complementary thereby, strengthening Power purchase Agreements

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Challenges associated :

- ① Large land acquisition is required, may run into 100s of hectares. Sometimes deforestation
- ② High initial cost inputs.
- ③ Challenge such that both sources should be equally accessible  
[eg] A place abundant in coal may not be abundant in Sunlight.
- ④ Less private sector participation in power sector.
- ⑤ Employees should be laid off in non-summer months, in some places.

Shifting to renewable resources is the need of the hour and

Hybrid plants can be 1<sup>st</sup> step in that direction.

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

Van allen radiation belts deal with the heating pattern of land and water with changing heat in the atmosphere.

Due to rising temperatures and heatwaves around the world, their study had been in increasing focus.

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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

Section 375 A of IPC (Indian penal code) criminalises rape but with an exception of marital rape. India is among the 32 countries where it is not criminalised yet.

Reasons for not criminalising:

- ① Marriage is sacred according to Indian ethos and religious institutions are against criminalising.
- ② Difficult to deal once accusation is made for legal agencies
- ③ Case burden is likely to increase among which false cases can also rise.

④ Time frame of the occurrence and accusation cannot be easily determined.

Arguments to criminalise it:

- ① It is basic human right to equality.
- ② According to Navtej Johar Case, Supreme Court said woman's right to bodily integrity and autonomy is a Fundamental right.
- ③ Many developed countries have done it already.
- ④ Against patriarchy.
- ⑤ Case burden cannot be the reason to deny civil rights.

As Law Commission and 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC have suggested, it is better to criminalise rape in marriage and promote equality.

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 हशिप में  
नहीं लिखना  
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Care economy is the economy and institutions relating to the care of oldaged + people and orphans and child day care.

Challenges associated:

① No penetration in India, like in the west

② Mostly the NGOs are involved in care economy.

↳ Helpe India (old people) care & smile (Orphan children)

③ Lack of data regarding the stakeholders due to poor data collection mechanisms and immense population density.

④ Lack of funding from government side to the NGOs.

⑤ No culture of baby sitting and daycare centres in India except for metropolitan cities.

Steps taken in this:

- ① Amendments to the Juvenile (Justice & Care) Act, 2021.
- ② Old age pensions. (Shram Maandhan Yojana)
- ③ Govt. funded orphanages.
- ④ National Disabled policy

Changing the policy of Anganwadi centres from food, education to childcare and overall development would be beneficial for both children and their mothers.

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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Pandemic had created many troubles for the poor in India, including in health and education.

Rapid increase in e-education and teleeducation had increased the demand for electronic devices but also increased inequalities with respect to digital divide.

Only 20% of children are gifted with electronic devices and therefore access to online education during covid.

This had caused learning regression and setbacks in majority of children across India.

## Implications :-

- ① Increase in inequalities
- ② Perpetuation of poverty

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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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Murals are wall paintings, where the colours are organic and the paintings may (may not be) preceded by sculpting the wall.

Mural paintings in South India have arrived from the North and through Deccan, especially after 5th century CE.

① Sittanavansal paintings :

↳ Tamil Nadu

→ patronised by Pallaves.

→ Jainist tradition

→ resemble the Jain paintings of Ajanta and Ellora Caves.

## ② Lepakshi and Vijayanagara paintings:

- ↳ Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)  
and Karnataka (Hampi)
- ↳ Mix of Hinduism and  
cultural elements of Islamic  
and western traditions.
- ↳ Consequence and cause of  
cultural assimilation.
- ↳ patronised by Vijayanagara  
empire.

## ③ Malgates

- present-day Tamil Nadu
- closely similar to the  
paintings of Vijayanagara  
with minor modifications.
- best of the mural paintings  
in South India.

④ Cholas:

Though patronised wall paintings,  
much have not survived.

Murals of south India offer a  
rich tradition of paintings with  
contiguity along with distinct  
changes in technique and theme.

उम्मीदवारों को  
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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 शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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19th Century was the transition phase for British empire in the Indian administrative sense.

Starting from the socio-religious reform movements, it ended in seeking independence and freedom.

Nationalism as a product of colonial modernity:

① Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Father of Indian nationalism was deeply influenced by monotheism and modernity of the west.

② Macaulay minute of 1835 and Wood's despatch have lead to (1854) spread to western education in India, along with Christian missionaries.

③ Many leaders who went to study abroad especially in London realised the exploitative nature of British rule in India.

④ Ideals of Nationalism and patriotism were a product of West in India.

Previously, NO concept of Nation in India.

⑤ Railways, telegraph and other communication systems helped in transmission of ideas from one place to another.

⑥ In a multi-linguistic India, English also bridged the gap between leaders of various language-origin.

But, at the same time, Indian nationalism was also a reaction

to British administration and economic policies:

① Increasing interference into the religious matters of Indians.

↳ Widow remarriage Act, 1856.

Abolition of Sati, 1829.

Age of Consent Act, 1891

② Frequent famines and apathy of British administration

↳ 1877 - Lytton was busy in Delhi Durbar during immense famine.

③ Realisation of true nature of British rule and publicity by early congress leaders such as Dadabhai Naoroji.

④ Clear discrimination against Indians in civil services and military jobs.

Culmination of both reaction and reason of British modernity had led to creation of Congress, 1885

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।  
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Environmentalism is an ideology where protection of environment is equally (or) more important compared to the local and regional development.

This is especially led by NGOs (or) public spirited citizens (or) public themselves.

Following are some instances:

① Chipko movement:

Here, the movement was led by Sunderlal Bahuguna, where

the movement is promoting locals to hug the trees and stopping their local authorities from felling.

## ② Appiko movement:

The same strategy was used by locals in a village in Karnataka, where local ladies hugged the trees.

## ③ Narmada Bachao Andolan:

The multipurpose project on the Narmada river was being protested against because of:

(1) Large scale submergence of land.

(2) Government denying rehabilitation and resettlement to the displaced people.

## ④ Tuticorin Copper Smelting plant:

Vedanta's copper plant in Tamil Nadu had led to soil and water pollution in the region, causing number of diseases and casualties.

This was protested against and led to seizure of the plant

③ Niyamgiri case (Odisha):

Bauxite mining was envisaged by MNC Vedanta and BMC, Odisha which was protected by local tribes, Dongria Kondhs, with support of Green Peace, NGO. Finally, this led to abandoning of the project by supreme court directions.

④ More recently,

Kerala government envisaged on K-Superrail project along the coastline, which caused public outrage.

This was followed by PIL petitions and social media criticism.

As noticed, the environmental movements in India have changed their shape from hugging trees to

filing petitions to holding accountability on social media.

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

Napoleon's ambitions to conquer and subdue other European nations' interests, especially of Britain had led to the policy of Continental Blockade in the European ports...

Opportunities to France and Napoleon (from continental blockade):

- ① British losing economically would automatically lead to its naval and military weakening.
- ② France was not yet industrialised, so to promote growth of industries in France by stopping cheap British imports.

③ Gradually, Neighbouring countries would have to depend on France for cloth and other manufactured goods.

But such ambitions of Napoleon could not be achieved because of the following challenges:

- ① It was costing France a lot in terms of economic and human resources to guard all posts along the continent.
- ② He could not stop black market and smuggling of goods to France.
- ③ British used ships of other nations, so that they won't be recognised at the sea borders.

- ④ Napoleon himself had to depend on British goods and machines.
- ⑤ British, an important colonial could not just be stopped by merely blocking ports.
- ⑥ led to infamous and unpopularity of Napoleon in Europe and also in France.
- ⑦ Not simultaneously supported industrialisation. and the delay caused a huge cost on his resources.

clearly, challenges outweighed his opportunities and this had been one reason to the fall of Napoleon.

15.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Arctic paradox is a situation that the Arctic had been under permanent icesheets and no human population for almost entire history of earth but endowed with abundance of natural resources. such as oil and natural gas.



Although, the resources are evenly distributed, the larger boundary is of Russia and Russia is claiming a larger share of resources.

Resources present in the region are:

- ① Mineral oil (petroleum)
- ② Natural gas
- ③ Polymetallic nodules.
- ④ Abundance of Gold.

These resources are of exceptional significance in the coming years.

8 countries of Arctic Council are claiming share in these resources.

but the entire area belongs to entire humanity and benefits should be accrued to hitherto marginalised and exploited countries.

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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 हاشिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Cryosphere is a combination of all land forms from the ice sheets, to the polar ice caps to the ice covered mountain ranges in continents including Alps in SWITZ and Himalayas, where the land is predominantly covered with ice.

Due to changing composition of environment and climate change, there have been induced changes in the cryosphere; includes thawing of permafrost in Arctic.

Impacts of cryosphere changes:

- ① Melting of ice can create habitat loss of arctic animals.  
↳ polar bears.

② Rise in sea level, and by 2100  
submergence of major coastal  
cities like Bombay, Singapore,  
California, etc.

↳ leads to collapse of economies

③ Glacier melting in continents.

Like Himalayan glaciers can  
create water scarcity in both  
India and China, most populous  
countries.

④ Impacts on monsoon and  
increasing intensity and frequency  
of hydro-meteorological disasters.

⑤ loss of agricultural and  
fishing economy.

⑥ Thawing of permafrost may lead  
to resurrection of many dormant  
viruses & bacteria, which have  
potential to create pandemics,

⑦ weakening of AMOC.

## Measures to tackle the threat:

### ① Mitigation:

- (1) Shifting to renewable energy, curbing GHG emissions
- (2) Using EV, fuel cell and H<sub>2</sub> powered vehicles.
- (3) Rehabilitation of animals under stress.

### ② Adaptation:

- (1) water harvesting structures in traditional ways to prevent scarcity.
- (2) Climate resilient infrastructure in disaster prone and coastal areas.
- (3) Climate resilient agriculture, (rain fed and water efficient)

Sadly, the world leaders are seeing cryosphere changes as opportunity to create new schemes and make new economic projects, this view of cryosphere must be changed.

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

Major cities in India like Bombay, Chennai, Delhi and recently Hyderabad are vulnerable to regular floods which is reminding us of the unsustainable development of cities.

Impacts of Urban floods :

- ① Submergence of low lying areas which usually are slums and lower class colonies.
- ② floods can create stagnation of water, breeding grounds of mosquitoes and communicable diseases.

↳ leads to burden on already overburdened health infrastructure

③ Roads especially the Tar ones are vulnerable to wear and tear in case of water stagnation

↳ extra costs on state finances.

④ Leads to traffic problems which may halt the local economy

↳ sadly are integrated with world economies.

↳ e.g. Mumbai, Delhi

⑤ Difficulties in supplying relief and health services. including. collapse of PDS system because of sudden increase in demand.

Way forward:

① Planned development and expansion of cities.

② No-to-concretisation and urban green spaces must be encouraged in planning

③ stringent action against the encroachment of wetlands and lakes

④ Rejuvenation of eutrophied lakes with the help of public spirited individuals and NGOs.

↳ Legl. Rajiv Mallikaraj of Bangalore.

⑤ Excess storage and supply of food grains in the PPs in case of floods and other disasters

Urban floods are increasing with the vagaries of monsoon and climate change. So empowering of urban local bodies with finances would be right way forward

18.

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

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

15

Sand is a minor mineral in India and according to mines and minerals act, the guardianship of minor minerals is with the state governments.

Economic services of sand:

- ① Massive building structures are dependent on sand as fine aggregate in mortar.
- ② Road development also needs sand as substrate.
- ③ Good amount of revenue is given to state governments as part of sand mine leases.

- ④ Growing urbanisation requires more amount of sand in the coming future.

### Ecosystem services:

- ① In case of flooding, it is the sand & silt which rejuvenates soils of agriculture thereby increasing fertility.
- ② Riverbeds of major rivers also are sand abundant helps in soil-water equilibrium and ground water recharge.
- ③ Sands in marshes and bogs are capable of holding heavy metals and toxic elements in polluted water.
- ④ promote growth of algae and nutrients, thereby Fish growth.

## Issues:

- ① Many state governments are involved in illegal and non-transparent tenders.
- ② Sand mining mafia, losing state's revenue.
- ③ No law enforcement  
eg: DSP murdered in Haryana

## Solutions:

- ① Local governments should be given power in villages and towns beside river banks.
- ② Stringency of laws and certainty of punishment should be increased by amending M&M act.
- ③ Putting limits on river bed mining in dry seasons.

Up till now, sand is only seen as economic value but viewing the

other side would help in sustainable development

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Almost all cities in India are accompanied by slums as outgrowths, except for one city Chandigarh which is incidentally a planned, thereby emphasizing the importance of urban planning

Issues with unplanned urbanisation:

① Important green cover which helps cities curb pollution are done away with.

eg: Reserve forests and community forests around Hyderabad.

② wetlands are being encroached in the absence of law enforcement.

eg: Gurgaon & Chennai.

③ Traffic on roads and increasing burden of metros and local trains.

↳ Delhi Metro needs to be rejuvenated immediately.

④ Rampant increase in land prices, making people to live in rented and unregistered houses (slums).

⑤ Trouble to carry on international and important missions.

↳ Diplomatic missions in Delhi.

⑥ Growth of legacy dumpsites and related issues. ↳ Ghaziabad legacy dump site.

Solutions towards urban planning:

① Proper sewage and sewerage systems such that, floods are mitigated.

② Regular zoning and frequent updation of planning in public websites.

↳ Induced city growth

③ Bus and metro system should be such that, they are complementary to each other.

↳ Eg Ribbon sprawl (Gurgaon) = Metro.  
Circular sprawl (Bangalore) = Bus.

④ Promotion of PM - Awas Yojana to remove slums.

⑤ Health and education infrastructure should be evenly distributed to avoid unnecessary traffic.

5000 years ago, our ancestors in Harappa have built the best of cities with never before seen planning in roads and water systems. We can take tips from them as well.

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 ह्राशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Feminist movements have rarely been light in India, also when seen, they are usually led by the upperclasses with almost no participation from the lower classes.

Reasons/Causes :

① By the time, women are empowered enough to start a movement, they are already endowed with reservations & support from the government

② Poor economic resources don't let the women of lower classes to come out & speak for themselves.

eg: Daily wage labour women

③ Patriarchy still holds in poor families especially rural ones.

④ Poor education and <sup>Poor</sup> awareness about their rights to speak out first.

### Changing Scenario in the last decade:

① Literacy rates have risen, most women are aware of their rights.

② Many people could consent of poverty and now can think of rights & equality.

③ Penetration of media and social media, mobile phones & internet  
→ 'Me too' campaign

↳ Increasing influence of west and their public protest culture.

- ④ Divorce rates are increasing,  
meaning increased independence  
of women
- ⑤ fertility rates decreasing means  
increased say of women in  
marriage.
- ⑥ Catyist outrage and uprise and  
marital rape criminalisation in  
social media and media  
points to the increasing women  
labour force -

With Urbanisation & globalisation,  
feminist movements are taking new  
shape and form, with inclusive  
participation of all sections of  
women

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL