



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. : 0859079

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ayushi Pradhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27.8.22

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

केंद्र
Centre

NLAT Computer education
Bhubaneswar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

RS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

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



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

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

Music is a reflection of the sociocultural aspect of man. It is intricately linked with festivals, harvest festivals. It is intertwined with the cultural ethos of man.

Reflection of cultural ethos is music

① North east

→ During hornbill festival, the Naga tribe pay tribute to hornbill by singing song, highlights importance of hornbill in their tradition

→ Harvest festivals like Bihu in Assam happens with singing and dancing reflecting importance

of nature.

② East

Chau dance of Odisha has song [marital song]
Nuakhai, Raja festival & song
reigns importance of
nature

③ Central and North

women in Chattisgarh sing
pandavani song while
carrying Matka on their
hand.
Khayal tradition, Ghazal, Dhrupad
Kathak reflects influence of
Islam.

④ South

→ Carnatic music with focus
on dhrupad, instrument
→ Kathakali, Bharatanatyam
have fast moving music
(Thillana)

Due to globalization, the regional
music are losing their
importance. There is need to
incentivize and promote regional
music.

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

With the rise of Communism & Socialism in Russia, there was [Russian revolution 1917], there was a spurt of working class movement whole across India.

emergence

- Socialism influenced by Russia
- Rise of Congress Socialist party within Congress
- HSRA formed with socialist aim led by Bhagat Singh
- Number of trade union were formed, in 1920 All India Trade Union Congress presided by Ram Rajpat Rai,
- Formation of Communist party of India led by

M. N. Roy, SA Dange, Mande'ni
Ghesa

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

Contribution

- ① Heavily participated in Non cooperation and civil disobedience movement (COM)
(eg) Assam Tea worker strike during COM, railway worker strike
- ② Believed in mass protest, their boycott → kept British economy in standstill
- ③ ~~In Quit India movement~~
- ③ Actively took part to boycott the Simon Commission
- ④ QIM → Initially took part, but as Britain and Russia joined hands, changed side.
- ⑤ Rise of peasants' movement merging into national movement
(eg) Eka Sabha movement
- ⑥ Meerut Conspiracy case → Plot against British

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 was an extremist leader who believed that Swarajya was his birth right. He propagated passive resistance, boycott.

Gandhian politics - Continuation

① Mahatma Gandhi seemed on non constitutional means to achieve his goal as done by Tilak

② Mahatma Gandhi changed the goal of Congress

③ Like Tilak's Swaraj movement of boycotting schools, colleges, Mahatma Gandhi also continued on same line.

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

However, not exact continuation

- ① ~~Mahatma~~ Gandhiji's made the movement a mass movement by including all section of people
- ② Gandhiji's focused on moral method of swarajya, satyagraha, Non violence
- ③ Gandhiji's followed struggle peace strategy
- ④ Gandhiji's focused more on constructive work
- ⑤ khadi spinning, chanting of "Gharbar, Allah", Nai talim (education), Horijan etc.

Thus Gandhian politics was an advancement over Tilak politics - ^{leading to greater} ~~less~~ reach, appeal and acceptance ~~by~~ among 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

As per IPCC, the oceans of the world's have absorbed about 90% of the heat till now.

Losing memory

① Ocean suffering from ocean acidification (excess CO₂), temperature stratification

② This has led to complete disruption of marine animal life, rise of ^{hypoxia} ~~anoxia~~ (dead zones), coral reef bleaching and disruption in thermohaline circulation.

Thus the oceans are completely losing their heart (memory)

Consequence

Marine: strangling of the
marine animal due to
hypoxia
expansion of dead zone
coral reef bleaching

economy: fisheries sector
loss, disruption of livelihood,
loss of protein consumption

④ 15% of world protein from fishery
disorder: rise in SST, increased
frequency of tropical and
cyclone

④ cyclone from west
Australian sea are increasing

Appropriate steps
are required to reverse
the damage done.

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

Soil amendment
refers to change in
the composition of soil
nutrient by adding
fertilizer, and other
minerals, organic substances

Benefits

- ① Required N:P:K ratio
↳ Cultivability
Increases
- ② Productivity and
yield of the soil
Increases.
- ③

Concerns

- ① It leads to soil
& salinization issue
- ② overuse → disruption of
N:P:K ratio (7:4:1)
- ③ Problem of soil
leaching and water
logging
- ④ overexploitation of
mineral content

solution → fertilization.

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 plant refers to production of energy through mixture of energy sources like solar, wind, normal conventional source.

Advantage

- ① Issue of intermittency is solved by ensuring reliable supply of energy
- ② Can be cost effective as costly source of energy can be mixed with cheap source
 (a) Solar with wind, Tidal with wind
- ③ Help to meet the demand supply mismatch. In normal case renewable energy would

be used, but in peak time non renewable energy can be used.

challenges

- ① land acquisition - displacement
- ② huge finance required
- ③ Grid integration is difficult
- ④ Risk of utility death spiral leading to complete disruption of energy supply.

To fulfill the requirement of ~~20~~ net zero by 2070, adopting hybrid plants could be a viable strategy rather than solely concentrating on either wind or solar.

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

Van Allen Radiation Belts are formed along the earth's atmosphere. It consists of charged particles, that protects the earth from harmful solar radiations.

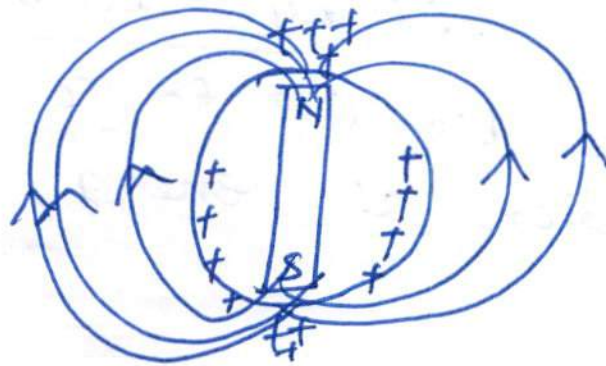


Fig: Van allen radiation

Formation

There is deep magnet at the core of the earth that produces the magnetic field.

→ ~~At~~ when there is
interaction with solar
energy, the magnetosphere
in the presence of electric
field creates charged
particles.

Need for studying

- ① solar storm & e's making
the van radiate on
belt shift
(southron anomaly)
- ② This can lead to
disruption of navigation
satellite, communication
satellite thus impacting
all the critical infrastructures.
- ③ Shifting can also lead
to exposure of harmful
impact of solar storm,
radiation.

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

Section 375 of the IPC provides exception to marital rape (if sex done with wife below 15 years)

Need for criminalization

1. Marital rape violates the bodily integrity and autonomy of woman (against article 21, 14)
2. Based on doctrine of Coverture - "woman a property of man" (Patriarchal nature)
3. Giving consent once does not mean perpetual consent
4. Based on colonial era law
5. Many western democracies have criminalized it.

Challenge

- ① Might destabilize the institution of marriage and family
- ② Rise of false allegation
- ③ Dowry case ~ 10,000 false accusation
- ④ Consent can be withdrawn even during sex.
- ⑤ Difficult to get evidence and prove.

way ahead -

Cases of marital rape can be resolved at family level by mediation of adults

Also, as mentioned by Karnataka high court, a rape is a rape, thus a platant exception to husband cannot be given.

9.

केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Care economy refers to the jobs in the service sector (that deals with hospitality and domestic jobs (taking care of household and family)). It mostly includes jobs requiring soft skills to effectively communicate.

eg Nursing, receptionists, domestic home maker

challenge

① Pink stereotyping of woman ^{suit for} care economy

② Unpaid nature of care economy

eg Domestic work is unaccounted in GDP.

③ Time poverty of female.

eg Nite ayeeg he'gall'gats

woman spend 3-4 time extra than man in doing household activity.

④ Double work burden of woman

⑤ ~~Gr~~ less salary in care economy, widening of Gender pay gap.

(Global gender gap 2022 - woman earn 1/5th of man)

steps to address

① Diversification of woman's job into non care sector.

② woman entrepreneurship promotion (Mahila e, haat), stand up India, SHG

② Debate raised regarding monetary compensation for domestic work

③ Improvement of working conditions - Maternity benefit, creche service

④ Gender Sensitisation

Care economy sustains the functioning of the ^{entire} society. Hence it is of most vital sector that needs due recognition.

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

World Bank highlighted the unique challenge of learning poverty where the children due to lockdown have lost the basic numeracy and reading skills. The number is estimated to be around 55%.

Implication

- ① loss of human capital and demographic dividend
→ HDI rank of India 131
- ② Risk of increased dropout, child labour (10.1 mn - Census 2011)
→ dropout (Primary - 4%) [ODISE]
- ③ Reversal of the gains made in education
→ we had achieved 100% primary enrolment rate.

④ Risk of Increased out of
school children
(NSSO - already 3 crore)

⑤ Difficult for teachers to
reverse the loss

way ahead

① Identify the data of
children in Panchayat level
suffering from learning poverty

② Map teacher with children
with outcome monitoring

③ Teach Gajapati model of
Odisha → where government
officers teach children

④ Teach in local language for
better grasping ⑤ Namath Basai,
Kerala

⑥ Customized ~~dig~~ digital
learning, school on wall

⑦ unique model - Jeevan Shala,
Nasrabad

⑧ involve NGO - eg- Bhasha NGO,
make a difference

Also public expenditure on
education to 6% is required
to reverse the loss.

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

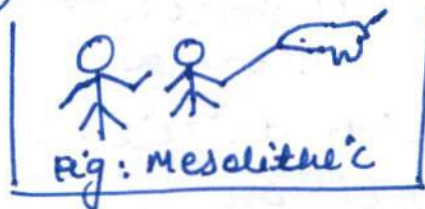
Mural traditions refers to the paintings in the rock caves or huge structures usually made using the natural vegetable colours.

Evolution in South India.

① Mesolithic

Painting on rock showing simple hunting scene can be found, sometimes sprinkling of red ochre highlights ritual significance

eg) Hallur, Pilleinal, Tekkalakote,



Green, red natural colours were used

② Neolithic < saw the emergence of solid colour.

③ Initial cave structure painting (upto 500 BC)

Badami cave had painting
from themes of Bhagavad
gita.

Ajanta cave → Padmapani
painting,

flying apsara
Ellora cave → themes of
Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism
found.

④ Later half (later > 500 BC)

↳ Sittavansal cave painting ↳ based on
Jain theme

↳ Kepankhe p. temple painting

↳ Gods and Goddesses
were painted, uniquely
ornamented and decorated.

Significant traits

① sharply pointed face
and subdued colour used

in clova.

② keepakhe temple + he'aly ornamented, sharp pointed nose, sharp twist of hands and elbows.

③ Badami → made from natural colours, dull colours were used, subdued colours and lack of proper contrast, mostly based on Brahmanical themes.

The paintings provide a unique insight into the mind of our ancestor.

Hence they need to be adequately preserved.

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)

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

Colonial modernity led birth to the western education (Metlapher 'act, words' dispatch), thus inculcating spirit of humanism, self inquiry, idea of liberty, brotherhood and equality. Also railway, postal, laws unified India.

Colonial modernity → Birth of Indian nationalism

- ① Interference in socio-cultural practices → angered the masses
eg) Abolition of sati (Bengal Sati Abolition Act)
eg) Banning of human sacrifice of khonds
- ② "education" → The birth of moderates who were western educated.
eg) Dada Bhai Naoroji → "Poverty and un-British rule in India"

highlighted the economic exploitation (drain of wealth)

3. Railway

- national leaders could travel easily eg) Mahatma Gandhi
- created a sense of unity as all faced racial subjugation

4. Press

- created a mass literary movement
- ignited the spirit of nationalism
- eg) "Kesari" by Bal Gangadhar Tilak → Incited "Chapekar brothers"

5. Legislature

various acts like Indian Councils Act of 1898 → allowed asking questions, 1909 → allowed discussion of budget

- eg) Welby Commission which inquired into excessive expenditure.

6. Judiciary, law

- same unified law
- All felt the racial discrimination
- eg) Gilbert Bill controversy

Yet, not entirely due to colonial modernity. other factors -

- ① economic exploitation of the British + Permanent settlement act (1811th) of revenue + marginalized farmers, decline of handicraft
- ② socio-cultural reform movement + effort by Raja Ram Mohan Ray, Pandit Ishwar chandra vidyasagar + freed women from shackles of poverty patriarchy + became main agent of Satyagraha.
- ③ ~~high~~ discrimination by British + unfair treatment to Indian scilder (^{less} ~~few~~ salary)

Thus Indian nationalism was shaped by multitude of factors, which finally reached its peak boom during the Gandhian phase.

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)

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

The idea of environmentalism has been deep imbedded in our Indian history since the worship of peepal tree by Harappans. Similarly, post Independence the development environment conundrum gave rise to huge number of protests.

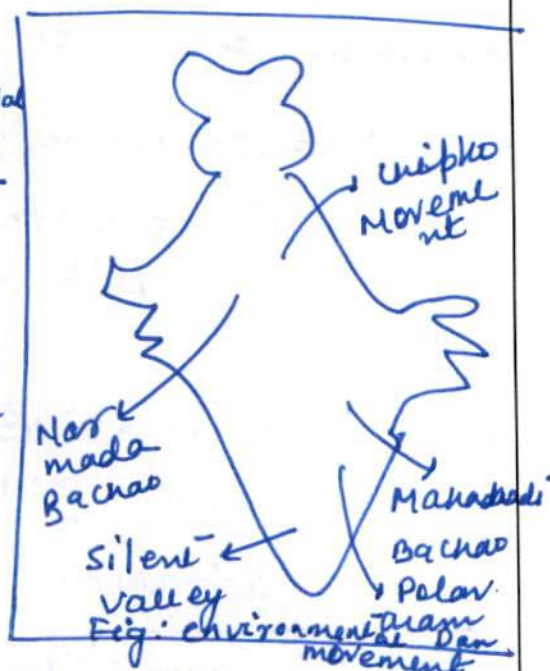
Chipko Movement

→ led by Bahugan
it was against the cutting of trees in Uttarakhand

→ women started

hugging the trees as

mark of protest.



Narmada Bachao

Sardar Sarovar Dam caused huge displacement & by submerging of Narmada river. led to huge protest. It was led by Megha Patkar. The environmental concerns of creating huge dam like destruction of marine life was highlighted.

Silent Valley Protest

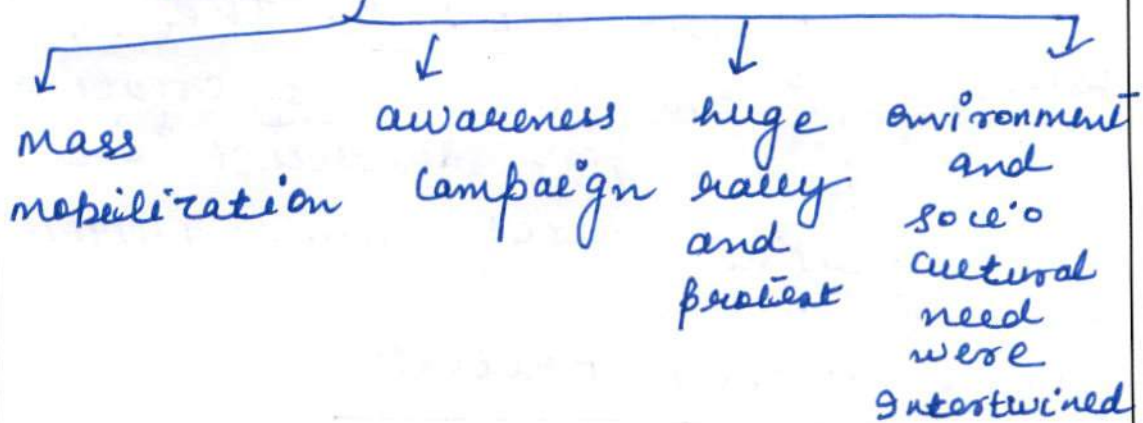
→ Silent valley in Kerala is has endangered species like lion macaque. Developmental projects were opposed by people on ground of threat to endangered species.

Some recent protest -

- ① Pelavaram } → submergence of dam
huge gain → Protest
- ② Niyamgiri } → Dongre's march
Protest

protested mining by Vedant's
as they believed their god
Niyamhaja resides there.

Organized form of protest were
seen in the above movements
in form of



Yet, few loopholes ~ lack of proper
organizational structure, short lived, lack of
proper leadership.

Despite the lacunae the movements
marked a swift transition
from anthropocentrism to biocentrism,
from shallow ecology to deep
ecology.

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

Continental blockade

Strategy was adopted by Napoleon to block the trade of Britain by completely encircling it and threatening other powers that trade with Britain would have dire consequences.



Fig. Continental Blockade

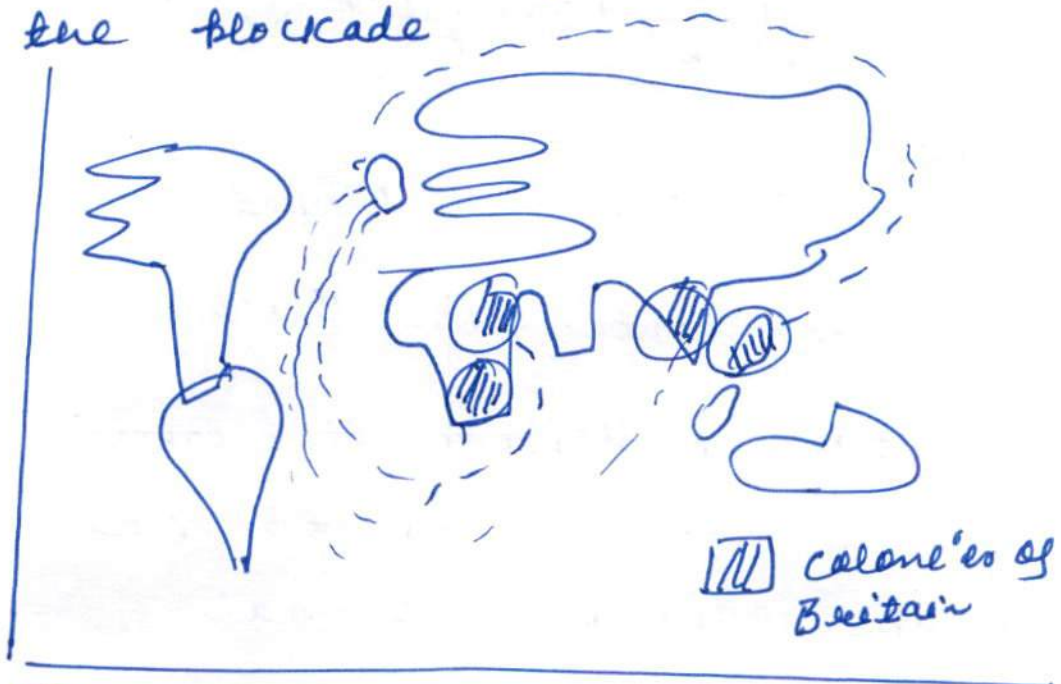
Reason for Continental Blockade

→ Britain → stopping of economic trade would lead to its collapse due to external dependency, supply chain disruptions

Thus Napoleon wanted to weaken Britain economically.

His conceived strategy:

- ① Britain had much of essential raw material to sustain itself
 - ④ coal, textiles, agriculture
- ② Britain had colonies throughout the world, through which it could easily circumvent the blockade



- ③ Its ultimate outcome

was the defeat of Napoleon
at Battle of Waterloo

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

④ Also, many of major powers
like USA did not side by
it.

Hence, the blockade was not
a well planned strategy. It
did help France by temporarily
hauling Britain (through
economic loss), but Britain's
colonies worldwide ensured it
sailed through.

15.

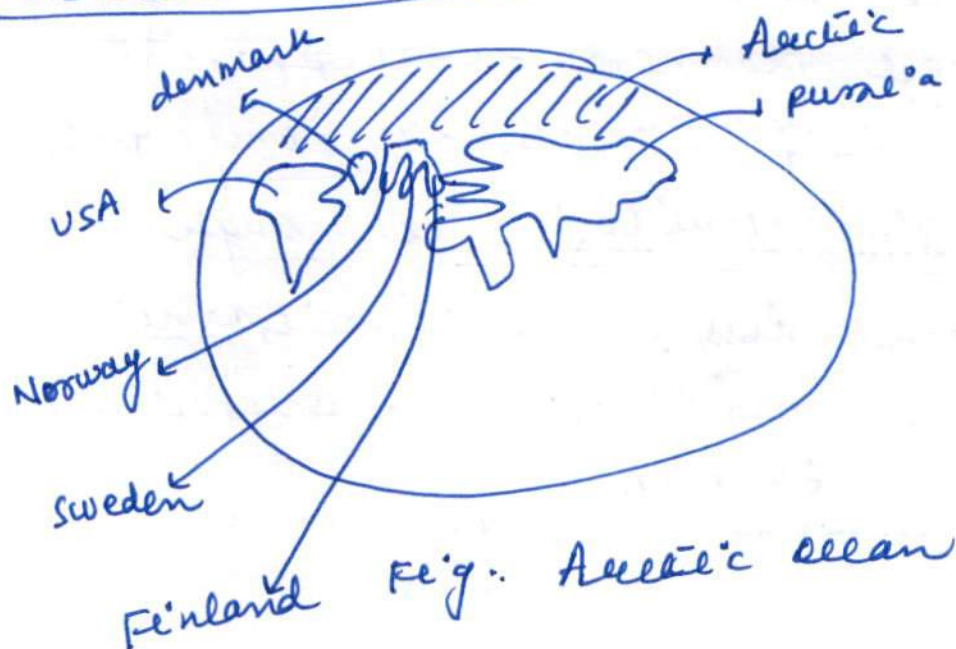
आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic ocean has emerged as the new geopolitical arena among the major power due to melting of ice, huge resource.



Arctic Paradox

① Melting of ice →
Permafrost → leading
to opening of new

shipping and trade routes,
thus improving economic
efficiency

(eg) Russia can directly use
the new shipping routes,
Cost would reduce by
30-40%.

② Huge amount of natural
resource → natural gas, oil

③ However lot of melting
would expose to greater
risk of climate change -

→ Ice melting → release huge
amount of CO_2 → reduced albedo
effect → positive feedback
cycle continues.

→ huge melting disturbs the
thermohaline circulation by reducing

the salinity (eg) Atlantic Meridional
ocean circulation already impacted (IPCC
AR6)

Thus there is paradox between
development and environmental

needs.

Spatial distribution of resource

- ① 40% of the world's natural gas
- ② 25% of the world's petroleum reserve
- ③ Presence of rare earth metal like lithium, vanadium
- ④ Presence of polymetallic nodules (sulfur and Magnesium nodules)
- ⑤ unconventional energy source like shale gas, coal bed methane, methane hydrates.

India has recently come up with Arctic policy + human capacity development, science and research, environment etc. This would help India for research, and also to play a key role in Arctic governance.

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

Cryosphere refers to the frozen part of the earth. It constitutes roughly 2.1% of the total surface area.



Fig: Major distribution of cryosphere

Impact of change in cryosphere

① Huge release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere

eg) IPCC report on cryosphere highlights melting of glaciers will release 240 Giga tonnes of CO_2 into the atmosphere.

→ Huge amount of toxic gases trapped in the glaciers are released → Human health impacted

→ albedo effect ↓ → More absorption of greenhouse gases → More melting

(Positive feedback cycle continues)

→ Impact on high mountain

① Initially peak water, later water shortage



② shortage of water later on → as glaciers (major source of river)

eg) Niti ayag report highlights 30% of spring in Himalaya have dried up.

Impact on human occupation -

- increased threat to lumbering
- flooding of coastal cities, displacement, loss to property.

Measures to tackle

Mitigation → Adoption of COP 26 Glasgow goals, switch to renewable energy, technology transfer by developed countries, behavioural change at individual level

(LIFE), decarbonization of economy of → Niti Aayog collaboration with ITF for decarbonization

Adaptation → disaster resilient building, salt tolerant agriculture crop (eg: West Bengal developed arsenic tolerant rice), proper displacement, rehabilitation, alternative livelihood.

Global solution problem require global solution with multilateralism at its core. However to ensure climate justice, principle of CBDR, loss and damage needs to be followed.

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

As per recent IPCC ~~temperature~~ report, the increase in global average temperature has occurred by 0.7°C. It has led to increased sea surface temperature; leading to heavy precipitation and frequent urban flood.

Frequent urban flooding → concrete stone Pavement, clogging of sewage ~~drain~~ drain, lack of adoption of rule curve by dam

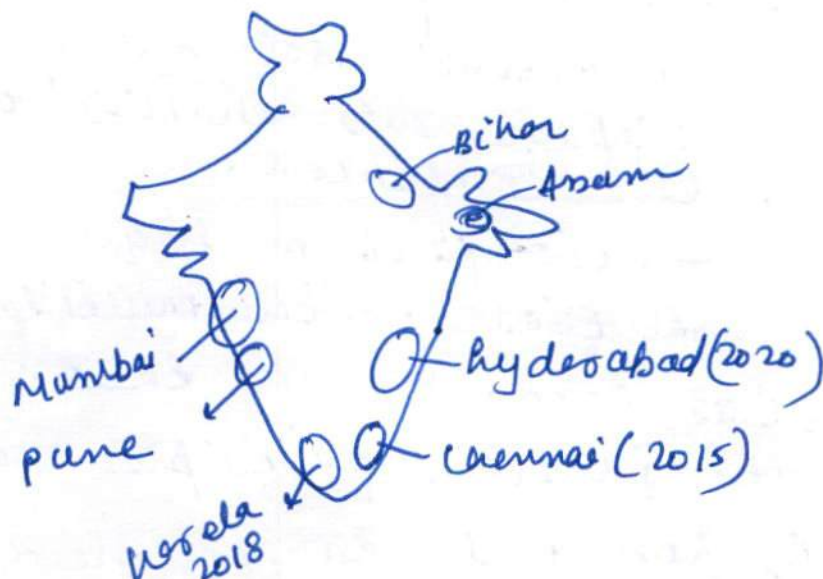


Fig: urban flood

Risk to urban infrastructure

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

Power → Risk of threat to electricity transmission due to destruction of overhead electric wires.

essential goods → supply chain disruption due to blockage of transport network

railway lines → Goods cannot be transported if overhead railway lines are clogged

Banking → Damage to banking buildings, bills etc.

Nuclear Power Plant → Risk of water entering the nuclear power plant

Coal
generation
and
Powerplant

water can enter
the coal generation
billed and disrupt
mining

Smart
city

Integrated command and
control structure room
and traffic management
gets dysfunctional.

Measures to deal

- ① Establish National hydrological unit
- ② establish database for proper tracking
- ③ storm drain mapping
- ④ Proper capacity building, information dissemination and community participation

~~IFLOW~~

IFLOW system of Mumbai and
EFLOW system of Chennai
which uses artificial
Intelligence for real time
monitoring should be adopted
widely.

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

Sand is declared as a minor mineral under Mines and Mineral Act; due to its crucial importance in Infrastructure building.

Sand Importance

- Economic development →
- ① Basic construction material for building
 - ② Mined with limestone → forms cement
 - ③ used in Brick kiln → brick construction
 - ④ agriculture eg → Black soil → (cotton) ecosystem services

① Sand filters the harmful mineral from leaching into the underground.

② Microorganism → no huge number

of bacteria, earthworm are found who maintain the biodiversity

③ Soil → store house of carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus. Thus crucial role in carbon, nitrogen cycle

④ soil organic carbon → to reduce greenhouse impact by ↑ carbon sink

⑤ IPCC report → land (mostly soil) absorb 6 gigatonnes of carbon annually.

⑥ Service to marine life
→ provides surface to lay egg, spawning

⑦ olive ridley turtle along the Gairimatha beach

Need for sustainable sand mining

① To ensure the biodiversity of river is maintained by

not threatening the marine life

- ② ensuring ground water pollution does not take place
- eg Niti aayog → To / of India's water is polluted
CMO CWMIS
- ③ Ensuring proper construction of critical infrastructure, house at cheap rate.
- eg PM Awas Yojana
- ④ To ensure the river follows its natural flow, silt is not deposited, inland navigation could take place properly etc.

Various steps like online mining auction, mining surveillance system will ensure transparency and help to curb illegal sand mining. Innovative solution like use of artificial m sand by Maharashtra is also appreciable.

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

As per 2011 census, 34% of India's population lives in urban area.

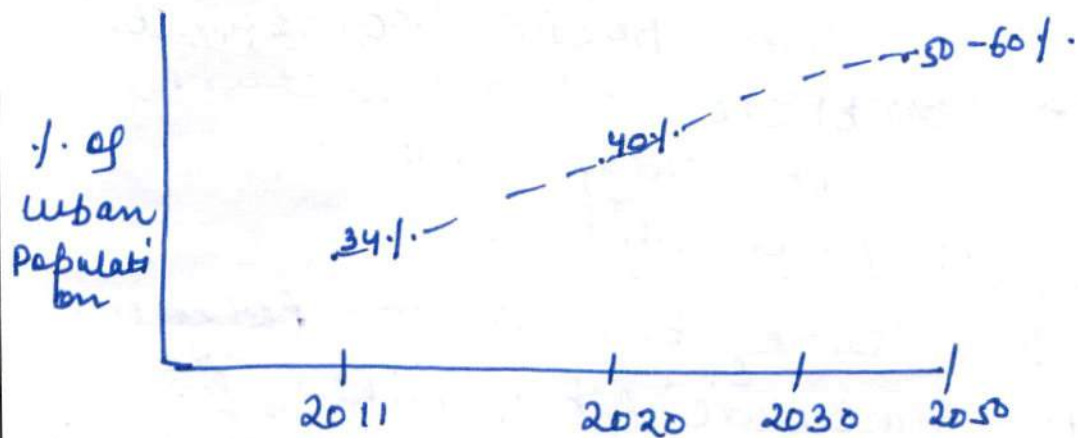


Fig: Increasing exponential growth rate of urban population

Challenges

- ① environment - ~~big~~ increasing urban flood
- ② Hyderabad flood 2020
- ③ slum - As per census 2011, 17% of the people in urban live in slum.

③ waste management } lack of solid waste management
eg: Ghazipur landfill burning

④ huge traffic congestion,
urban heat Island



⑤ Destruction of wetland

⑥ rising urban poor, suicide,
rape etc.

Reforms in urban planning and capacity

① Transit oriented Development
plan for decarbonizing
the economy by reducing
distance of commutation

② Compulsory constitution of
district planning Committee
and Metropolitan planning
Committee to prepare a
district level master plan.

③ Empowerment of urban local body

→ Increase the tax revenue potential through land value capturing, PPP

(eg) Ranche Municipal → PPP model led to increase of finance by 2 to 5 times.

→ Proper devolution of function under Article 243 W

④ Innovative solution

→ Plastic waste management

(eg) → Plastic for meal by Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation.

⑤ Autonomy of ULB

→ 2nd ARC / Independent cadre of officers
local ombudsman

World Bank has called Indian urbanization as haphazard, messy and unplanned. There is need to shift from unplanned to planned and sustainable urbanization.

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

Feminist movement in India started with the penetration of western education that led to the development of equality, liberty, humanism feeling.

Lacking Inclusiveness

① It initially started by western educated male without mass participation of woman

(eg) Sati by Raja Ram Mohan ray

(eg) Widow Remarriage by Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar

② Problem of only upper class woman were addressed.

eg) Sati and widow marriage were exclusive problem of upper caste to maintain purity of class

③ unique problem of lower class women were not addressed.

eg) sexual exploitation of lower class, not covering upper body (existence of breast tax)

④ lower class woman worker, peasant worker were the most marginalized section, whose problem did not get enough attention.

However, wrong to say lack of complete inclusiveness.

① Savitribai Phule, belonged to lower class

women, addressed their
issue, opened school for
education of girl at
Poona.

② Ambedkar → addressed the
problem of Dalit woman

④ Mahad Satyagraha,
Hindu Code of Bill.

③ Handheje → worked
extensively among Harijans,
addressing the problem
of lower caste women.

The recent Nathuram Incident
highlighted how despite
constitutional reforms,
dalit women have to suffer
from sexual exploitation.
More work needs to be
done to bring behavioural
change among people.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK