



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. : 0570255

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : YOGESH DILHOR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27-08-2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

CHANDIGARH

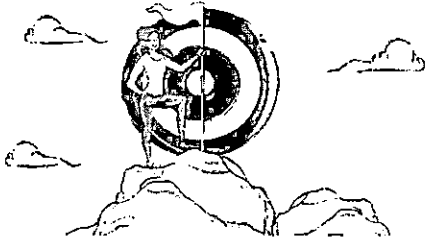
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</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;">Important Instructions</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-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 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
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)					



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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 an amalgam of various regional and sub-cultural traditions. Music in India follows the same pattern.

Regional traditions in India

- ↳ Caranatic classical (South)
- ↳ Hindustani classical (North)
- ↳ Punjabi folk (PB, Haryana etc.)
- ↳ Swang (Haryana)
- ↳ Konkan folk (MH, Goa, Karnataka).

Intermixing

- ↳ Hindustani folk show a strong influence of Persian music instruments
- ↳ Tabla has found a place in all musical traditions including Manipuri
- ↳ Harmonium has become part of Caranatic music

↳ Shikhar has migrated from
Anand to the south and east.

↳ Punjabi folk 'dholak' was mixed
with bollywood 'pop'.

Hence, musicians have been aggressive
in importing and exporting instruments
and musical ideas across different
musical systems.

All of Indian music still follows
some continuities such as ragas,
taal etc. 'Unity in diversity' is a
characteristic trait of Indian
regional music tradition.

2.

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

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

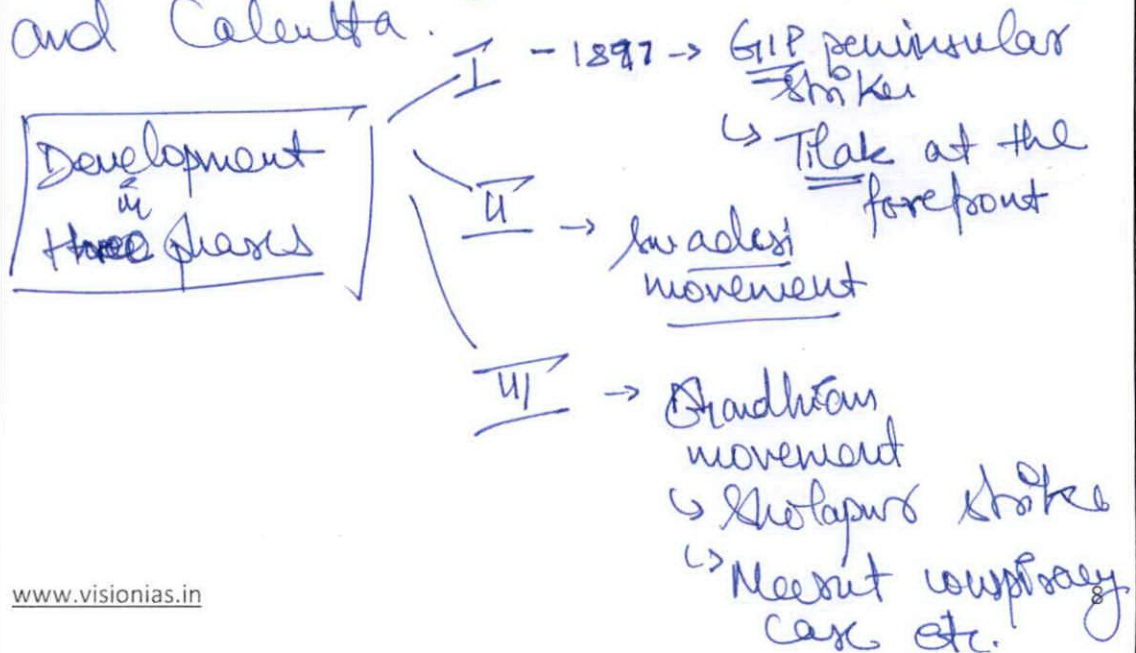
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Working class movement was a result of British colonialism in India as the British were the first to set up factories in India.

Initial leaders were NM Lokhande and Sripada Banerjee who worked for the labour class in the spirit of 'charity'.

Next phase saw Bombay and Bengal capitalists set up jute and cotton mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Hooghly and Calcutta.



Role in freedom struggle

↳ Refused the movement with socialist ideas

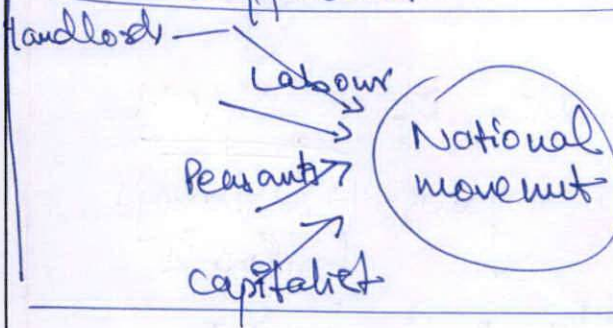
↳ mills → workers from different backgrounds → 'unity'

↳ became the foot soldiers

↳ Swadeshi → first strikes by Dum factory workers

↳ Tilak arrest → Sholapur strikes

↳ made the life of British capital difficult in India.



National movement was a emerging movement that

sew many different streams come together. Labour movement was one such stream.

3.

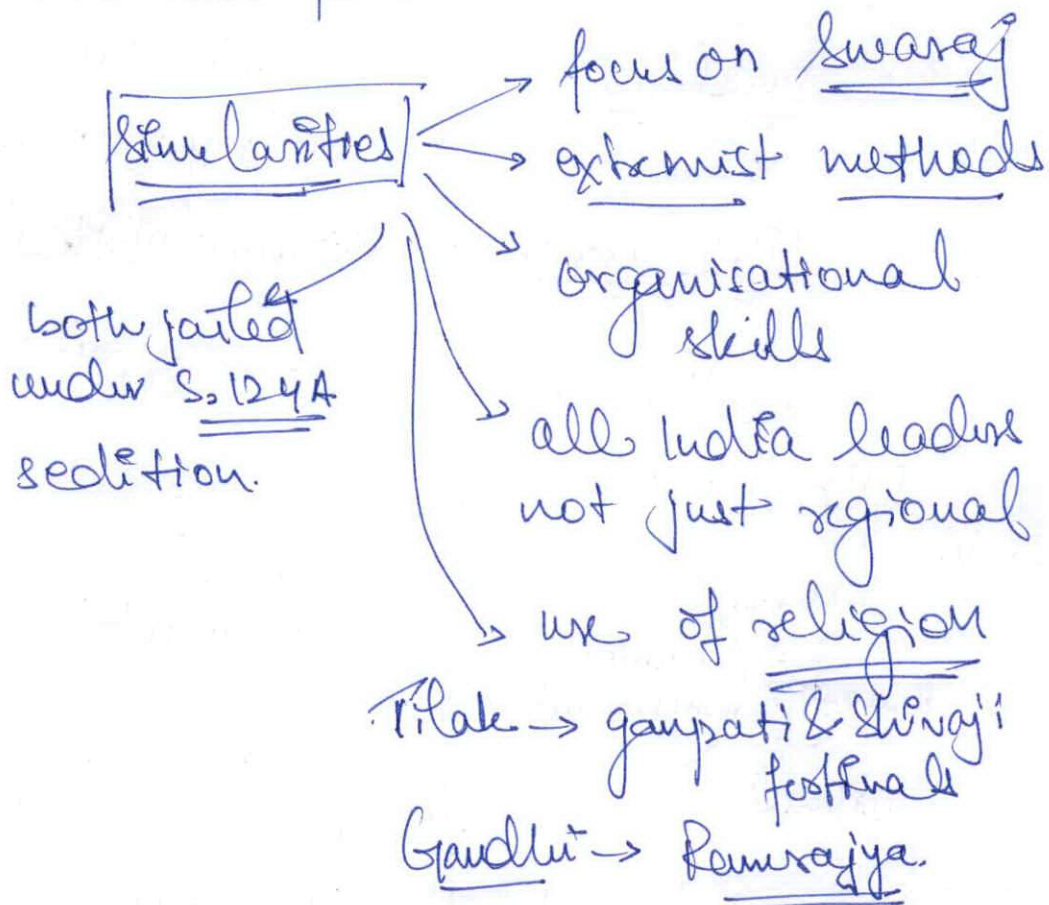
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Indian National Movement had an incredibly capable leader in Mahatma Gandhi. He adopted many of the methods from Tilak.



But differences → Gandhiji was non-violent in ends and means

Tilak → advocated Russian methods

Tilak changed his approach after coming back from jail and swore loyalty to the British (Home Rule Leagues).

Gandhiji → started as a loyalist but later turned to an extremely extremist.

It could be argued the Gandhiji took over Tilak's legacy. Tilak Swaraj Fund after Tilak's death was oversubscribed and aided the Non-Cooperation movement.

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

Global oceanic circulation follows a set pattern that has remained stable without much change



What is oceanic memory?

- ↳ fruley currents → rainfall
- ↳ global atmospheric circulation → blooms
- ↳ El Niño & La Niña → other climatological phenomenon.

Depleting?

- ↳ extreme weather events
- ↳ Noncon erratic.
- ↳ cyclones & hurricanes ↑ intensity

Consequences? → fishing stock depletion
→ unreliable agriculture

→ disaster risk on coasts

↳ sea level rise

→ Arabian sea warming → monsoon variability.

→ ecosystem productivity down

→ wildfires and forest fires

→ permafrost depletion.

Hence, a lot of carbon stock could find its way to the atmosphere if oceans continue to show unpredictable patterns.

Global community must act in concert to restrict temperature rise to below 1.5°C to offset some of the worst effects of ocean circulation disruption.

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

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 amendment is the process in which artificial or natural changes are brought about in the ~~not~~ characteristics of soil.

- ↳ Introduction of fertilisers and pesticides
- ↳ Introduction of micronutrients such as zinc etc.
- ↳ change in the composition of soil → salination ~~and~~ or addition of silt etc.

BENEFITS

- ↳ ① greater agricultural productivity
- ↳ ② reinforced crops → more nutrient value
- ↳ ③ less consumption of other inputs of agriculture if addition is surgical.

↳ (4) can bring barren areas to agricultural production,

Concerns

- ↳ loss of natural biodiversity.
- ↳ loss of buffer against diseases.
- ↳ can lead to excessive input intensive agriculture (not climate friendly).

Zero Budget Natural Farming aims to restore ~~farming~~ soil productivity through input of cow dung etc.. This type of soil amendment benefits the farmer and the environment rather than harm it.

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

10

Hybrid power plants are ones that can have 'input diversity' ranging from fossil fuels to agricultural residue to biogas fuel.

ADVANTAGES | → half of existing plants can be converted with least cost (CCF).

↳ India is an agricultural hotspot with a lot of agricultural residue available every year

↳ Farmer incomes would be augmented as farmers would sell such residue at market prices.

↳ It would reduce the GHG emissions and help us comply with the Paris Agreement commitments

↳ Demonstrations of the technology have already been done in Punjab that can process 20%.

of the agricultural produce alongside
fossil fuels.

CHALLENGES

- ↳ might lead to a fodder crisis
- ↳ dependability on such plants is a question → integration with the grid
- ↳ rapidly evolving technology and high maintenance cost
- ↳ capital cost for setting up greenfield plants is very high.

Such high end investment requires west coming through on its investment pledges on climate finance.

7.

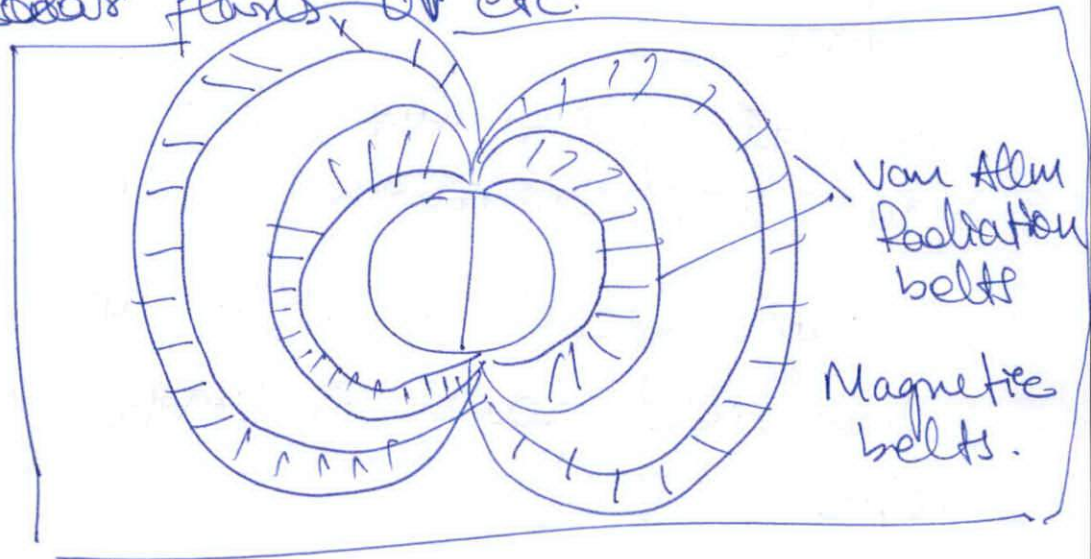
वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Van Allen Radiation belts are magnetic spheres around the earth that protect earth from harmful solar flares, UV etc.



Growing focus

- ↳ solar flares can damage earth communication → studies
- ↳ Growing interest in space travel
- ↳ International Space Station is extremely vulnerable to solar particles.

These belts behave in odd ways
- in anomalous fashion → important to
understand their behaviour.

↳ much of our international space
infrastructure including satellites
are placed in the belts, getting
protection.

It is important to study these
belts as with sun cycle (every 11 years)
the changes in these magnetic
belts can impact our critical
electronic infrastructure in the future

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

Indian Penal Code under section 376 provides for many exceptions for when a sexual encounter is not a rape. Marital rape is one such exception.

ARGUMENTS for criminalisation

- ↳ (1) Dignity of women (Article 21)
- ↳ (2) Constitution is a social document (Transform the society)
- ↳ (3) Domestic violence is often linked with rape of married women.
- ↳ (4) morally unsustainable
 - ↳ Karnataka HC and Delhi HC have recently given judgements criminalising marital rape
- ↳ (5) almost all countries (all western)

have criminalised marital rape

- ↳ Verma Committee → recommended such criminalisation.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- ↳ prone to misuse
 - ↳ Domestic Violence laws provide for non-bailable arrest (have been severely misused)
- ↳ may go against the stability of marriage.
- ↳ mixing of the domestic sphere with the personal sphere.
 - ↳ presents logistical difficulties in gathering evidence and prosecution.

On balance, marital rape represents the worst of patriarchal misdeed. Civil society should develop safeguards in various modes and marital rape should be criminalised.

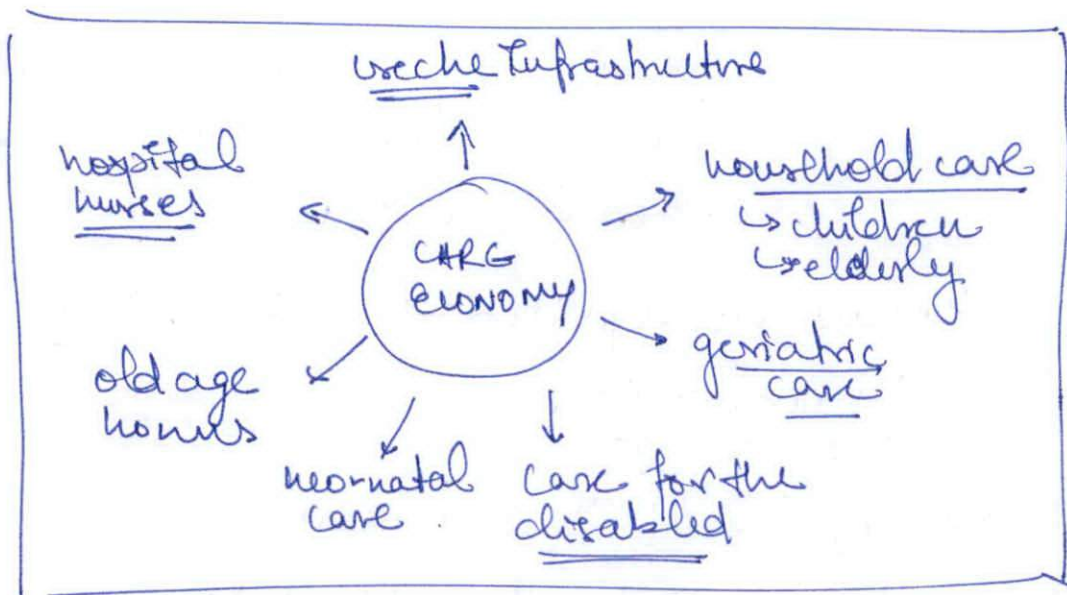
9.

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

Care economy refers to the services provided to those in need of care, mostly by women and mostly to the children and the old.



CHALLENGES

↳ not priced → as most of the work is done by women in the family setup and goes unrecognized by indicators such as GDP.

↳ not adequate training for creche and old age care workers.

↳ lack of govt. support

↳ Maternity benefits limited to organised sector (42 crore out of 47 crore workers are unorganised)

STEPS

↳ Rashtriya Vayoshree Yojana
for the old.

↳ Insurance schemes

↳ Ayushman Bharat

↳ Maternity Benefit Act to set standards for the govt. & non-govt. sectors

↳ Janani Suraksha Yojana,

↳ Cocche Scheme (Centrally sponsored)

The arrival of American women in the labour force was made possible by a thriving 'care economy'. India must strive to replicate that to advance its Female Labour Force Participation Rate (20% → 40%).

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

According to NITI Aayog, India is suffering from a learning crisis.

AER reports → score children not competent in basic numerical and oral calculations

2020 and 2021

↳ class 3 children cannot solve class 1 problems

↳ 67% students do not have access to mobile devices for education, on a regular basis.

NITI challenges

↳ INSTITUTIONAL

teachers do non-teaching jobs 'census etc'

teacher shortage (20%)

↳ sub-seal schools

(4 lakh schools have less than 10 children)

↳ no playgrounds, only one or two teachers

↳ ACADEMIC → focus on rote learning rather than learning outcomes.

↳ SATH-E data

↳ teachers themselves score 60% average on tests they grade.

↳ no remedial framework for students who fall behind.

STEPS → Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
wholistic end to end approach.

→ Nipun Bharat Abhiyan
foundational literacy and numeracy (NSRF, 2020).

→ 'Soekhne ke Pratiफल' program in Himachal (learning outcomes)

→ 'spot testing' mechanism in Jharkhand.

Indian education has a good output (96% enrollment) and bad outcome (ASER reports) problem. To solve this, we must focus on foundational literacy as it would enable them to learn what they should at their own speed.

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 से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Murals are cave paintings that remain expressions of religious thought in India.

South India has traditions of cave painting in Jainism, Buddhism and Hinduism (both Shaivite and Vaishnavite)

~~Chola, Chera and Pandya rulers~~

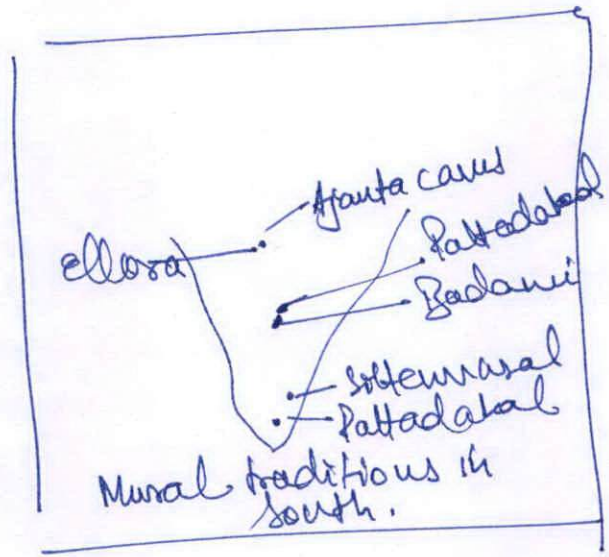
Sittanavasal murals are a good example of Pallava patronage.

Badami murals grew under Chalukya patronage

Pattadakal caves also have murals

Significant characteristics

- ↳ religious depictions
- ↳ diverse colours used
- ↳ Shiv, Buddhist and Tirthankaras present
- ↳ Yaksha and Yakshi present



Development of Ajanta and elloora murals took place after the decline of cave tradition the eastern India.

Ajanta → primarily Buddhist
elloora → Jain, Buddhist & Hindu tradition.
↳ (Kashtrakuta patronage)

Indian mural tradition reflects in the paintings of southern caves as well as Ajanta and Ellora.

Miniature paintings of Jain scrolls and Pala school was influenced by the mural tradition of India.

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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।
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian nationalism was on account of the objective conditions of British colonialism as well as a response to it.

MODERNITY

↳ POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

- ↳ legislatures
- ↳ executive form
- ↳ company method of organising

↳ TECHNOLOGY

- ↳ steam navigation - coastal contact
- ↳ RAILWAYS → people travelling long distances → mingling
 - ↳ modern elite could convene
- ↳ TELEGRAPH
 - ↳ messages could flow easily.

These instruments of modernity made Indians come together and mingle and exchange views:

→ Factories

→ tea plantations

→ govt. offices

However, Sri Aurobindo, 'Lal, Bal, Pal' and other such leaders held that Indian nationalism was always existent in India, but dormant.

Colonial domination and exploitation had brought that nationalism out in the open.

Moderate leaders on the other hand, (Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjee) considered British colonialism a blessing in disguise as the ensuing modernity would unite Indians together.

Japanese mode of nationalism was modernity without the 'colonisation'.

Hence, it is possible for modernity and nationalism to emerge even without the colonisation.

Indian nationalism was hybrid nationalism that had both 'modernity' as well as 'local' elements.

Desi elements such as 'Bharat Mata', Shivaji and Ganapati festivals, Rakhi ceremonies etc. played an important role in both the Swadeshi movement as well as the Gandhian movement.

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13.

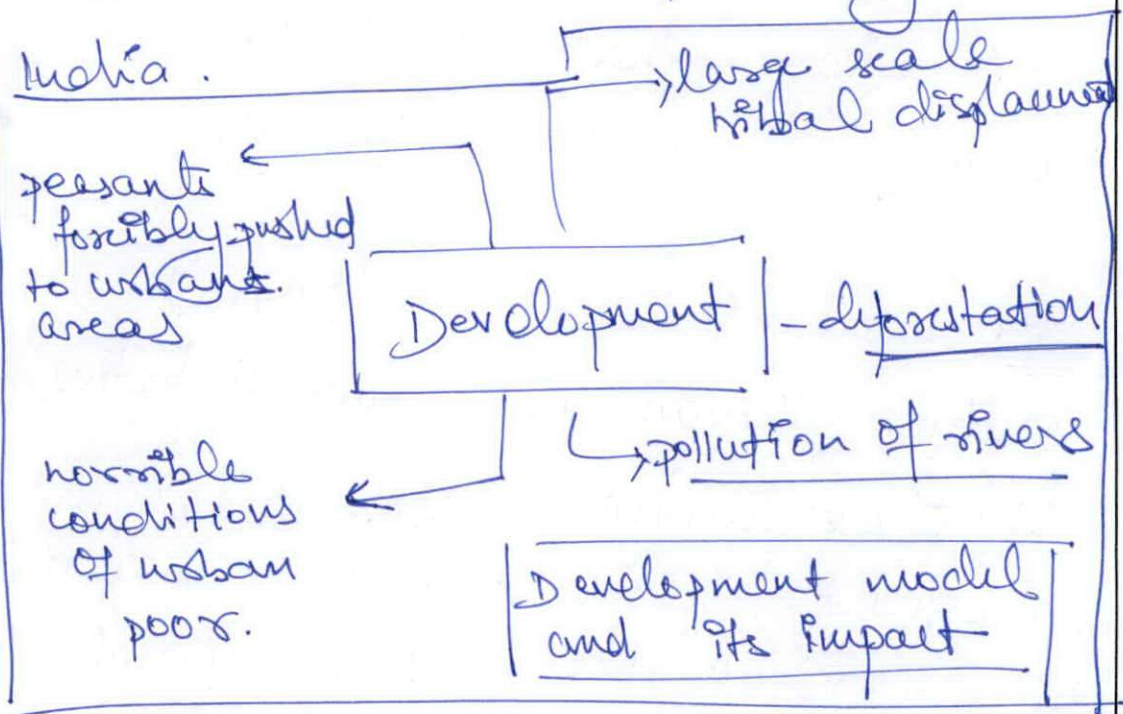
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Environmental movements in India challenge the ideas of 'development' that had dominated the modern economic planning in India.



thus, a number of environmental movements began:

↳ Chipko movement

↳ against deforestation in lesser Himalayas
↳ women led
(Sunder Lal Bahuguna)

↳ Appiko movement

↳ women led movement against deforestation and exploitation in the South (Western Ghats)

↳ Narmada Jachao Andolan

↳ against the scheme of building dams on Narmada River → large scale tribal displacement (Medha Patkar)

↳ Nandanya movement

↳ against commercialisation of seeds and creation of local seed banks

↳ Niyangiri

↳ by tribals to protect 'sacred mountain' in Odisha against mining project of POSCO (Korean company)

Features

- ↳ women led or played an important role
- ↳ often tribals and peasants took centre stage
- ↳ mass and 'grassroots' movement challenging government and political parties.

While in the West, environmental movement was led by the rich, in India, these movements saw the participation of the 'poor' among the country.

14.

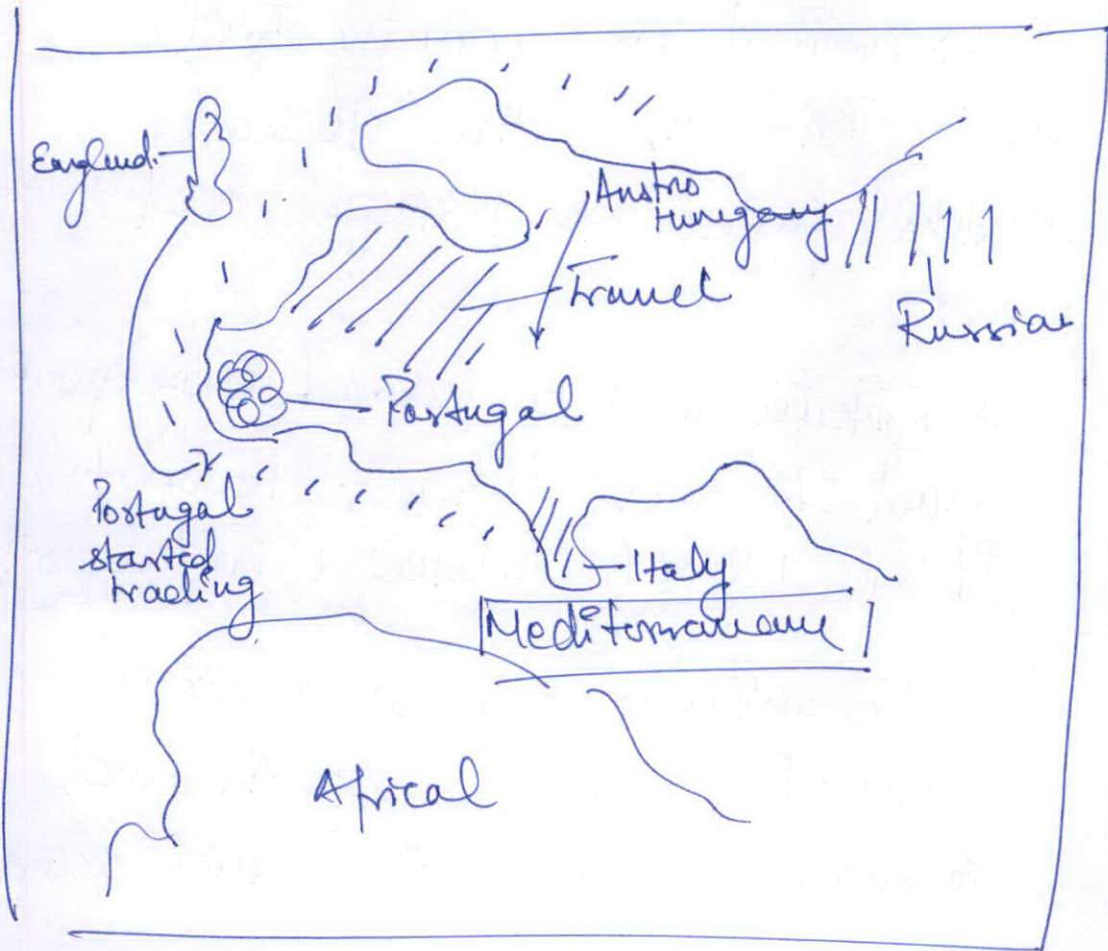
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In the run-up to the Napoleonic wars culminating in the 'Battle of Waterloo (1815)'; Napoleon blockaded the entire European continent not allowing the British to trade with Europe and squeezing their markets.



Strategy?

- ↳ to ~~stare~~ ~~close~~ British mills of their market and British industrialists of raw materials
- ↳ to squeeze the economy of Britain
- ↳ to unite the European nations against Britain.

Fault?

- ↳ even if one country Trooked with Britain, entire Blockade system failed → Portugal and Russia.
- ↳ Britain was a naval superpowers and it was difficult to beat it in Naval battles (Trafalgar)
- ↳ The unity of European nations was fleeting as Spain and Portugal erupted in a civil war.

↳ France itself suffered heavily because of the blockade.

↳ excessive militarisation was required to stop the British and the French people were not in support.

Hence, we saw that England only squeezed its colonies further to offset the losses from continental system and blockade had to be lifted soon enough.

15.

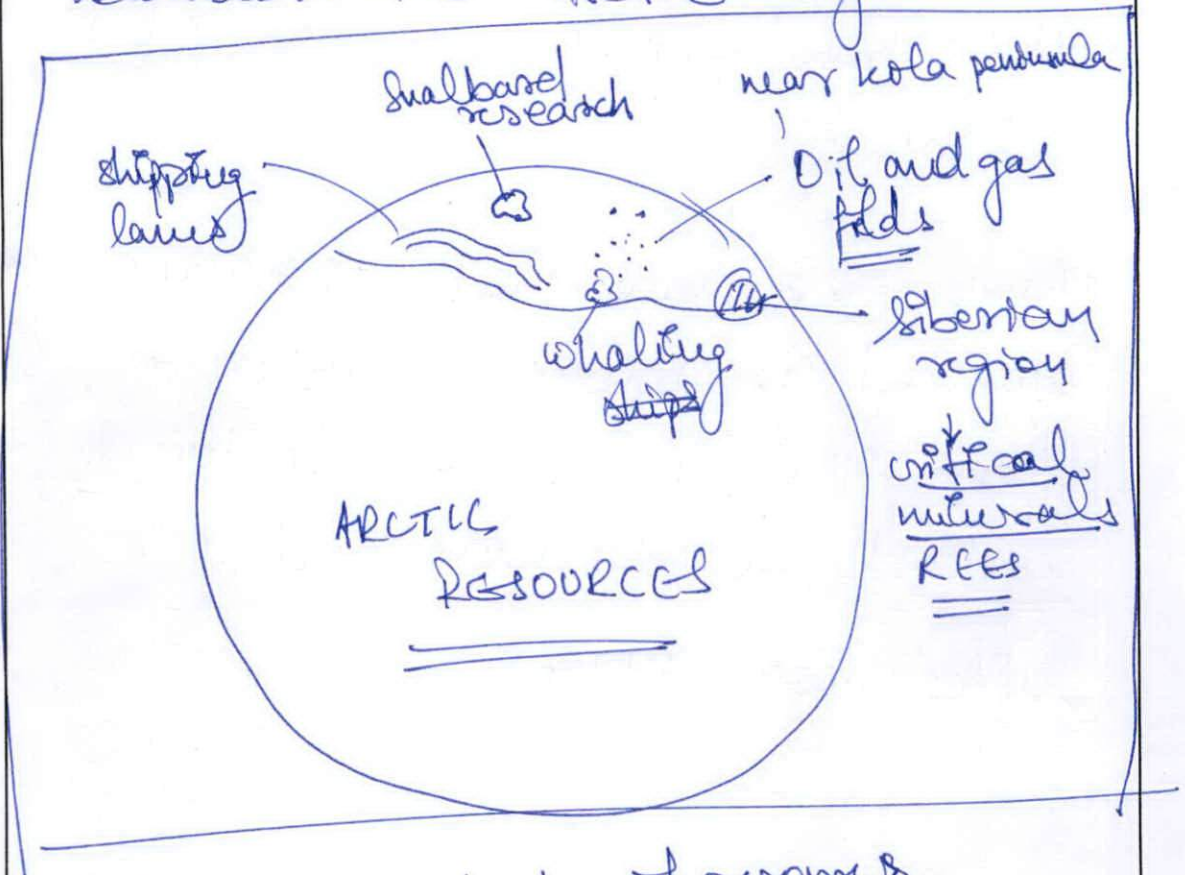
आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 क्राशिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Spatial distribution of mineral resources in the Arctic region



Arctic is the hub of resources.

Awakening up of the Arctic region has led to opening up of shipping.

↳ research ships

↳ whaling ships

↳ commercial cargo ships.

This would lead to a geopolitical struggle over the resources of the Arctic.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
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→ Canada and Russia are already locked in a struggle to grab the newly unmounting land under permafrost.

Arctic paradox refers to the phenomenon of the positive or perceived positive consequences of climate change in the Arctic.

↳ more sunlight days
(habitation)

↳ opening of sea routes

↳ new oilfields and
reserves

↳ critical reserves of minerals.

Arctic framework is currently not governed by a coherent treaty in the way Antarctic is.

Geopolitical conflict in Asia and Europe will further aggravate the race to the resources of the Arctic.

It is important for nations to move beyond the 'Svalbard treaty' framework and create new institutions of cooperation'

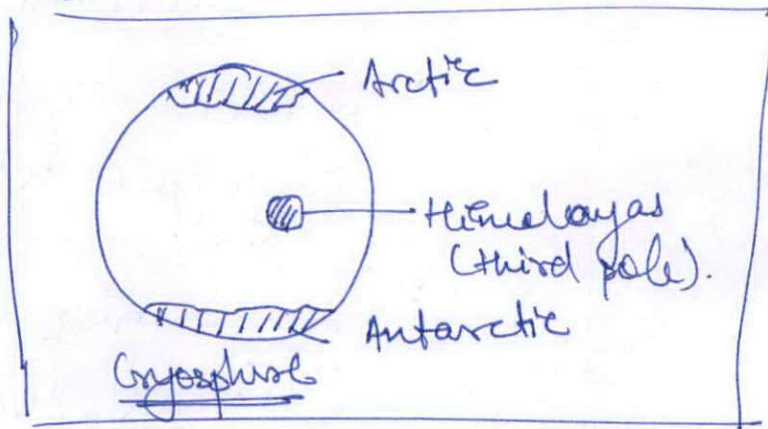
16.

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 भाग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cryosphere refers to the ice caps in the polar region and the Glaciers



Changes?

- ↳ melting of glaciers
- ↳ warming up of the seas in the polar regions
- ↳ depletion of the tundra ecology and biodiversity (polar bears)
- ↳ permafrost is depleting.

Himalayas < melting of glaciers
pollutants freezing in glaciers

IMPACT

Poles

→ reduction in the albedo

↳ heating up of the atmosphere

→ rising sea level

↳ advancing coastlines

↳ Internal migration of people in the tropics

↳ submerging of islands (Tuvalu, Maldives)

→ changing weather patterns

IPCC AR6 → more extreme weather events

UN report → 5 million people displaced in India in 2021 on account of climate related disasters

→ Agriculture → unsustainable and unreliable

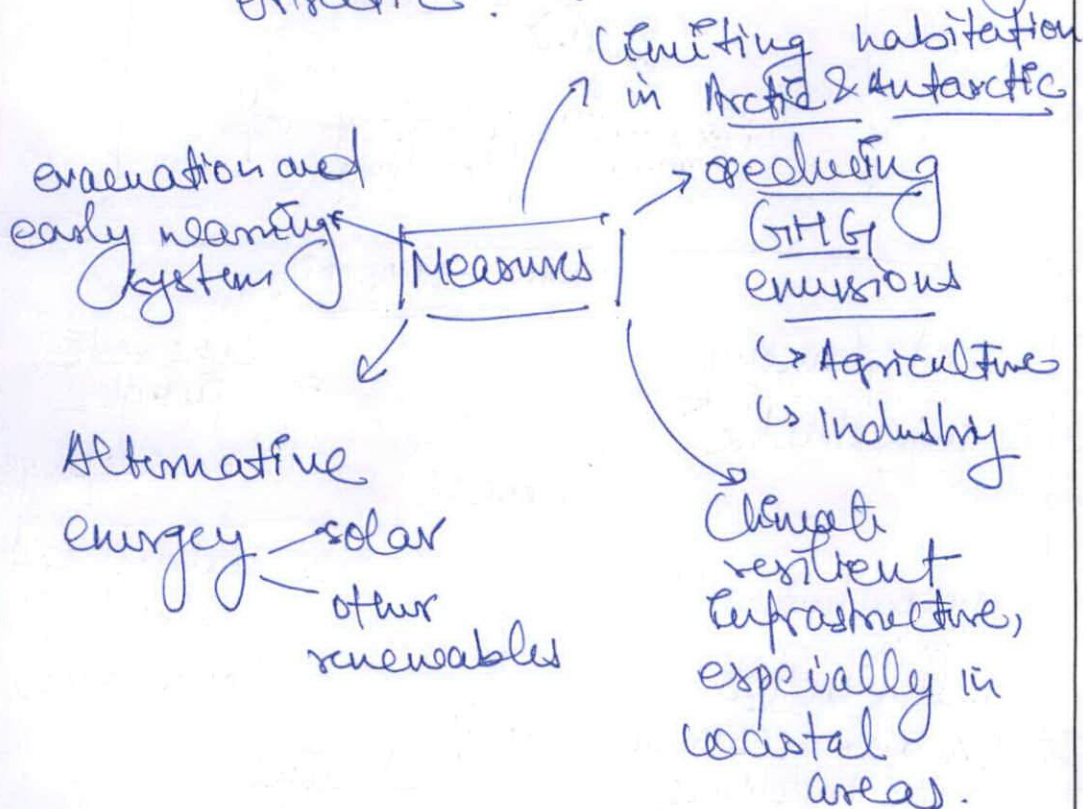
Himalayas

↳ GLOFs → dams being breached regularly

↳ Uttarakhand GLOF caused 5000 crore rupee damage and hundreds of lives lost

↳ ecological productivity of rivers jeopardised

↳ Monsoon system becoming erratic:



17.

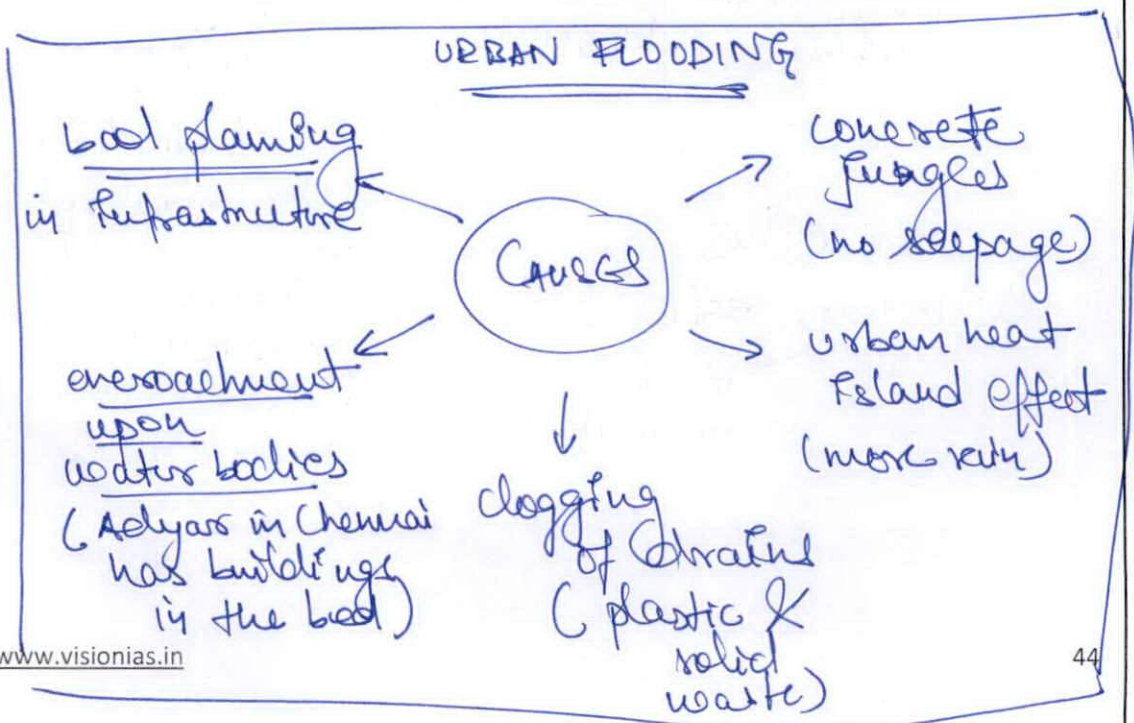
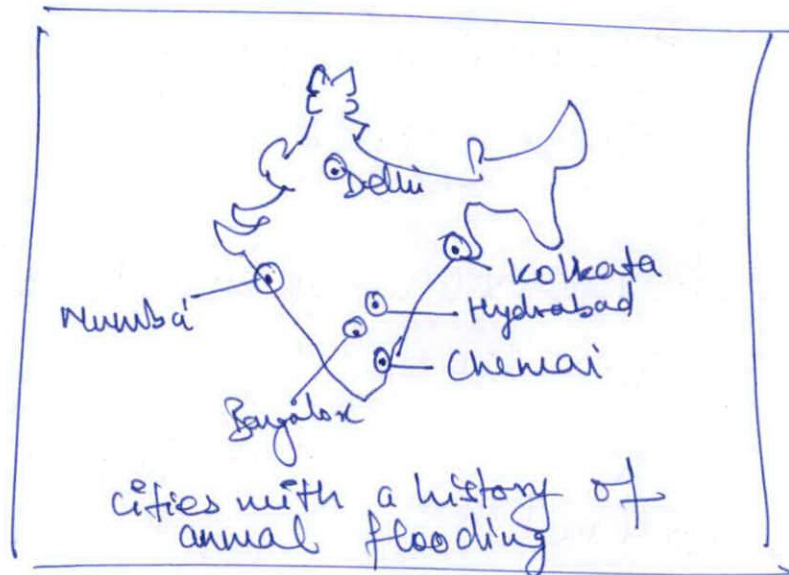
शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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

15

Urban flooding has become an all pervasive phenomenon now with Indian major cities being flooded every monsoon.



Risk

- flooding of roads → people unable to move
- ↳ electrocution of water pools (deaths)
- ↳ hospitals and electricity grids become paralysed
- ↳ trains become halted
- ↳ the poorest are displaced (shums are in the lowest areas)
- ↳ city becomes cut off from the country (even airports are flooded)
- ↳ Health risk
 - water borned diseases
 - no drinking water
 - ↓ sanitation hazard.

Critical infrastructure such as schools, electricity grids, administrative machinery, police stations etc. become paralysed → that

may often lead to helplessness and anarchy.

Govt steps → iflow → to map possible foundation of areas

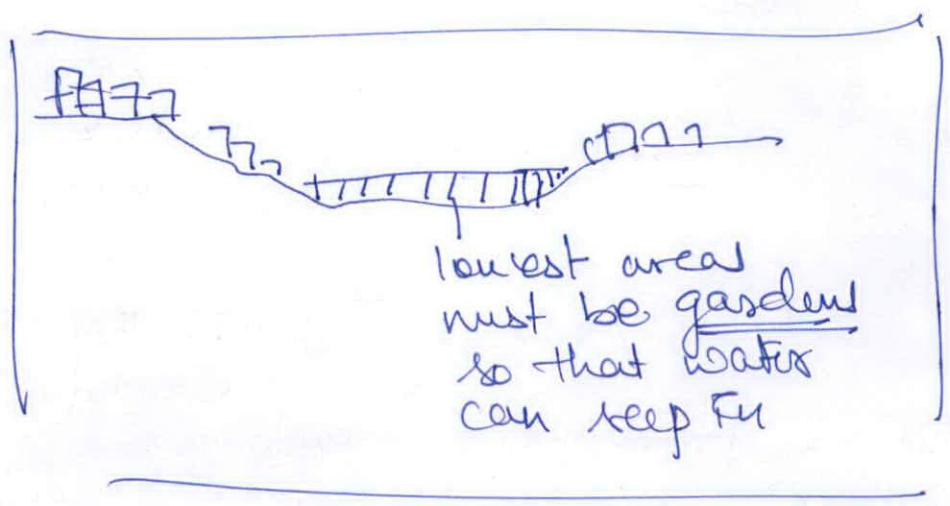
coastal zone policy

NDMA guidelines

widening of river channels

- ↳ early warning system
- ↳ enforcement of master plans for construction

Cities must aim to be 'sponge cities'



उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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)

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

15

Lower sand availability is going through a crisis in recent years. While courts have placed stringent bans, illegal sand mining is continuing unabated.

Critical for Infrastructure development

- ↳ Important input in concrete
- ↳ filling of foundation of buildings and houses
- ↳ road construction is powered by sand availability

projects like Bharatmala, Gati Shakti, Sagarmala depend upon sand availability.

Important for ecology → wetland protection.

- ↳ riverbed sand → habitat for ~~many~~ many species (crabs)
- ↳ protects nearby areas from quick flooding
- ↳ natural levees around the river made of sand.
- ↳ fertile soil for forest and natural environment to grow.

Sustainable sand mining

sand mining policies across different states lay emphasis on sustainability as sand is not easily replenishable.

- ↳ efficiency of use
- ↳ artificial sand (M-sand)
 - ↳ Tamil Nadu & Maharashtra both have artificial sand policies.

↳ curbing illegal mining.

↳ ensure local communities play a role in checking the growth of illegal mines.

↳ blacklisting of contractors who do not adhere to the policy.

The onus of checking illegal sand mining falls on the states as it is a minor natural. However, lax regulation and near absent ~~ing~~ enforcement has led to an ecological disaster.

The politician-contractor nexus must be broken with severity to protect our ecological heritage.

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 हاشिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to World Urbanisation Prospects India would have 50% of its population living in urban areas by 2050. At this rate, it says, we would need a 'Chicago' constructed every year.

Growth unbridled and unbalanced

↳ 2011 census → 17% stems in urban areas.

↳ colonisation of river beds
↳ Urban floods

↳ water availability is low (Chennai crisis) → underground water exploitation.

↳ half the cities do not have master plans

↳ no availability of affordable renting

↳ clogging of streets and channels with solid waste (MeeThi in Mumbai and Musim in Hyderabad).

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षति में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NITI Aayog report claims that much of the urbanisation in India is 'unacknowledged'. Half the rural entities, it argues should ideally be urban spaces.

Reforms needed?

- ↳ mobility must be sustainable
 - ↳ Metro projects → Delhi metro
 - ↳ neo-metro
 - ↳ overpasses and underpasses
 - ↳ cycling lanes

Steps

- ↳ housing → affordable
- ↳ Digitised → corona effect
- ↳ services must be available online.

Sustainable → energy efficient building codes
 → solid & liquid waste management
 → electric buses.

Govt. Steps → Smart Cities Mission

↳ 100 cities
 ↳ AMRUT housing empowerment of Urban Local Bodies → XV FC gave 2.5 Lakh Crore
 ↳ creating master plans.

There is a desperate shortage of urban planners in India. Only one college offer the degrees and remain not aware of such degrees. Hence, skilling of officials in Town planning is the 'Magna Carta' of urban spaces in India.

'Space & light are like food and air'
 - Le Corbusier.

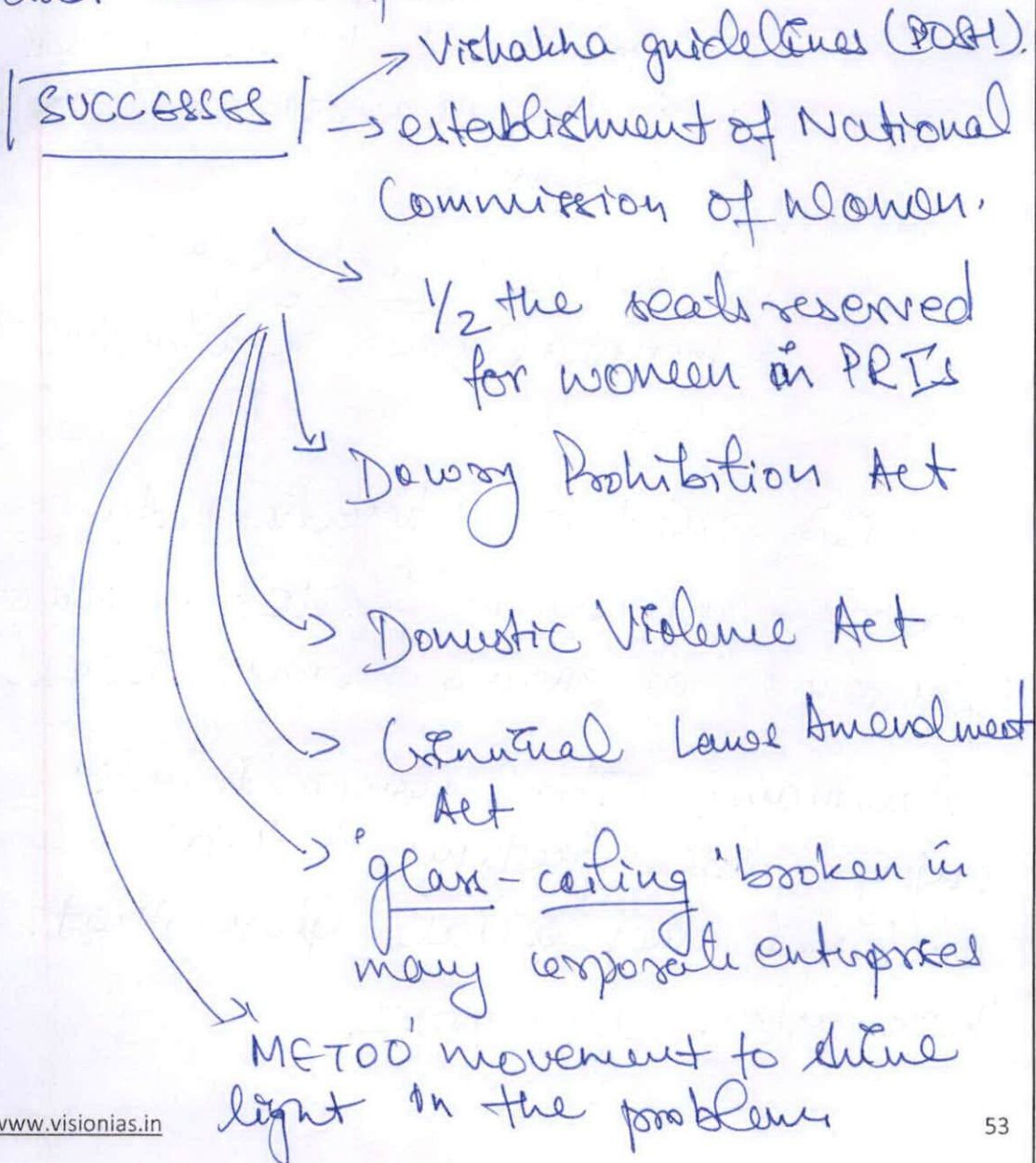
20.

भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्रायः एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग 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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Feminist movement in India got a significant boost with the 'Towards Equality' report of 1974. It led to forming of women's organisations and launch of an active movement.



However, Western upper-class psyche

↳ rural women and their demands largely outside the mainstream movement

↳ liquor prohibition

↳ toilet construction

↳ cheap sanitary pads

↳ harassment by landowners in fields (agricultural labour).

↳ access to doctors for mental and reproductive health.

Theorists point to 'intersectionality' for the mainstream feminist movements' ignorance of rural women issues.

Also, many tribal women in India enjoy more freedoms in their cultural and social sphere than their urban counterparts.

Current wave of feminism is largely based on the literature published in the west.

→ Gloria Steinem
→ Hillary Clinton etc.
→ Susan Wilkinson.

Indian feminist movement needs to localise its ideas.

Sabamala verdict, while being a remarkable milestone, did not see the participation of rural or even urban women. People leading the movement must correct this perception to provide justice, social, economic and political to women.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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