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INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (4510)

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. : 01068271

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SAURABH SHARMA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/07/2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

JODHPUR

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 से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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) (4510)

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.

लोक संगीत सांस्कृतिक पहचान के भंडार के रूप में कार्य करता है। सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण और सामाजिक समरसता को बढ़ावा देने में लोक संगीत की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Folk music serves as a repository of the cultural identity. Discuss the role of folk music in preserving cultural heritage and promoting social cohesion. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Folk music refers to the subaltern musical traditions practiced by communities -

These revolve around myths, folktales, religious & cultural themes

Repository of cultural identity → Representation of cultural traditions
→ Part of rich oral traditions.

⊕ Baul Music - Bengal
⊕ Mand Sangeet - Rajasthan

Role in Preserving cultural heritage

1) Transmission of culture through oral traditions. ⊕ Yakshagana - Eastern India

2) Preserve Diversity of India in its artistic traditions

3) As a soft power - folk music
seems as medium of projecting
Soft power (Eg) ICCR ^{sponsors} performances
on global forums

4) International Recognition through festivals

(Eg) Langa Manganiyar folk music
- RIFF festival Rajasthan

Role in social cohesion

1) Foster social capital through
shared performances

2) Seem as medium of identity &
pluralism (Eg) Langa Manganiyar in Rajasthan
belong to both Hindu & Muslim
communities

3) Promote Tribal mainstreaming through
recognition

Recognition as UNESCO Intangible heritage
can further enrich folk art tradition
of India

2.

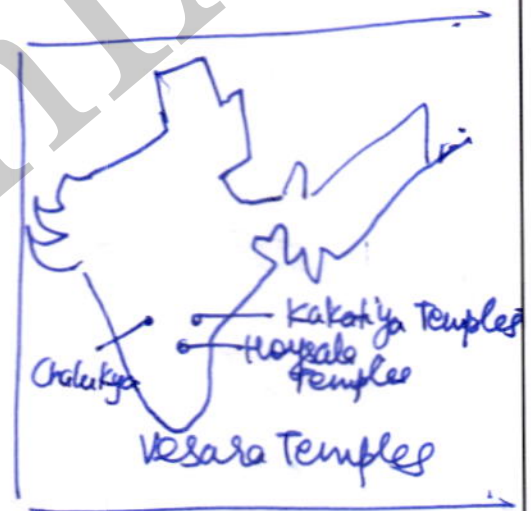
मंदिर स्थापत्य कला की वेसर शैली किस प्रकार नागर और द्रविड़ शैलियों के संश्लेषण का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है?
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does the Vesara style of temple architecture represent a synthesis of the Nagara and Dravida styles? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कश्चि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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Vesara Style refers to the amalgamation of Nagara & Dravida temple building traditions.

It is a hybrid architectural style which represents India's syncretic tradition.

Synthesis of Nagara & Dravida



1) Adoption of

elements of both north & south Indian traditions -

2) Unique innovations in hybridisation

(eg) Jagati platform in Hoysala platforms

3) Temple Towers - Included pyramidi-

-cal shape of Dravida style and
height of Nagara style-

(eg) Chalukyan Temples

4) Integration of Mandapas in
Kakatiya era temples.

5) Integration of Art Styles

- Tamil ~~to~~ murals with
depictions from Hindu epics.

3.

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को आगे बढ़ाने में विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by Indians living abroad in advancing the cause of India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words)

10

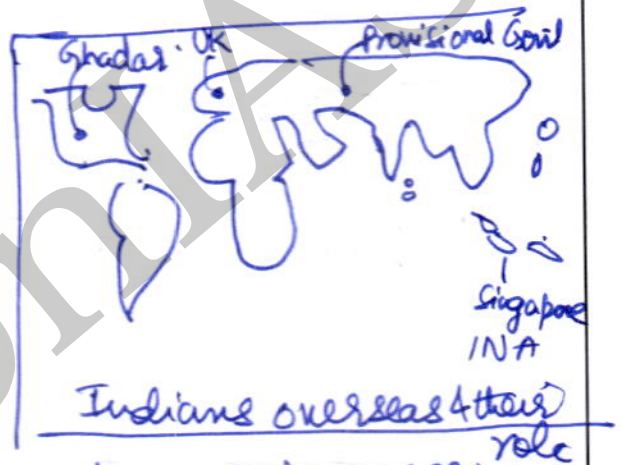
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Diaspora played a significant role in advancing the cause of Indian freedom struggle :-

1) Just Moderate Nationalism

Dadabhai Naoroji

became member of house of commons & set up INC overseas committee → advance India's interest -



2) Representation in global forums

- Bhikaji Cama represented India at Stuttgart, Socialist conference & unfurled first flag of India.

3) Setting up Propaganda Institutions

'India house' by Shyamji Krishna Varma to mobilise Indians ideologically

4) Revolutionary Activities

- a) Ghadr Movement ⁽¹⁹¹⁴⁾ - Indian expats in America, Canada led by Bal Gokul Dayal
- b) Indo German conspiracy - Zimmerman plan during first world war to smuggle arms & create mutiny.

5) Individual Heroism

- murder of Curzon Waley by Madan Lal Shingra

6) Setting up Provisional Governments

- Barkatullah Khan set up a provisional govt in Afghanistan during first world war.

7) Establishing Indian national army

- Captain Mohan Singh set up, later Subhash Bose took leadership.

Thus Indians living abroad played a pivotal role to emancipate their motherland.

4.

मार्शल योजना ने युद्धोत्तर यूरोप की आर्थिक पुनर्बहाली और राजनीतिक स्थिरता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the Marshall Plan influence the economic recovery and political stability of post-war Europe? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Marshall Plan was introduced during Harry Truman administration -

Goal - economic reconstruction of Europe.

Influence on Economic recovery :-

1) Promoted post war reconstruction of European economies

2) Provided developmental aid to revive industries -

3) It helped recovery of western Europe through Tech modernisation & Industrial growth.

Influence on Political Stability

- 1) Cold war continued during the Marshall plan
- 2) Proxy wars such as Korean war hampered stability
- 3) European interventions in west asia (Eg) ~~Suez~~ Suez war 1956, did not stop

However Marshall plan laid the foundations of a strong transatlantic partnership for the future.

5.

अरब सागर में चक्रवातीय गतिविधि में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors responsible for increased cyclonic activity in the Arabian Sea. (Answer in 150 words)

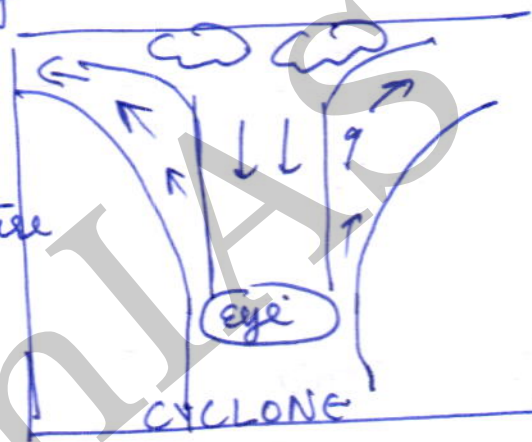
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cyclone refers to a vortex of fast moving winds circulating around a low pressure zone "eye"

Conditions necessary

- 1) High sea surface temperature
- 2) Low vertical wind shear
- 3) Coriolis force



Traditionally more cyclonic activity is witnessed in Bay of Bengal & Arabian sea.

Factors leading to high cyclonic activity in Arabian sea

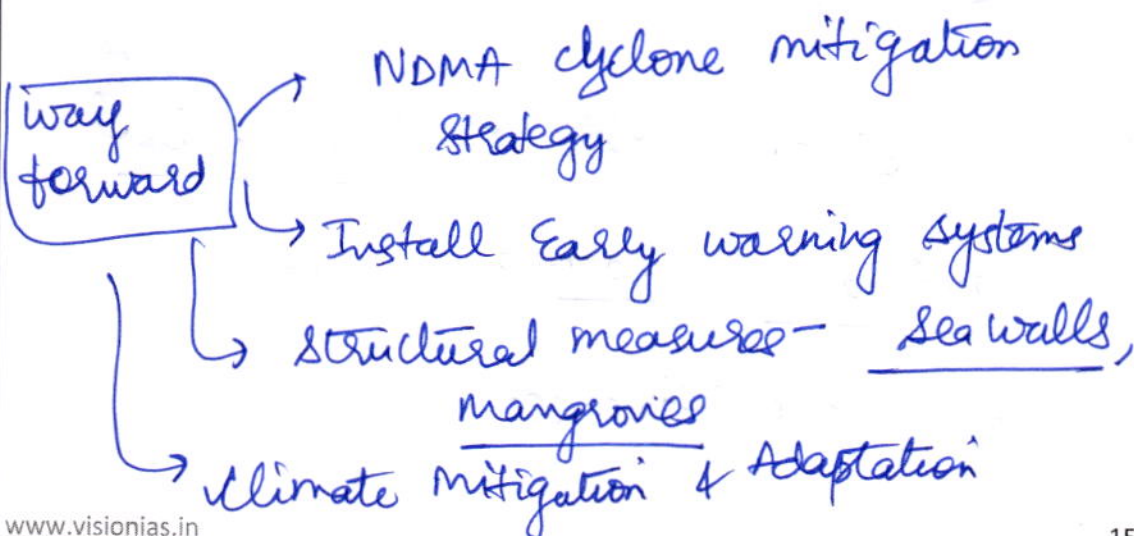
- 1) marine heatwaves - rise in mean sea surface temperature by 1.1°C (IPCC AR6 report)

2) ENSO events - El Nino 2023 led to a sharp rise in sea surface temperature in Indian Ocean, particularly Arabian Sea.

3) Climate change - Global warming induced rise in atmospheric temperature leading to feedback loops (Eg) 2024 was hottest year on record.

4) Glacial melt - Arctic Amplification impacting cyclogenesis in Arabian Sea (IIITM report)

5) Disruption in Jet streams & ocean currents - due to changes in global heat budget



6. भारत में वस्त्र क्षेत्रक को रूपांतरित करने में तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप किस प्रकार मददगार हो सकते हैं? इस संबंध में सरकार ने कौन-सी पहलें की हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- How can technological interventions help in transforming the textile sector in India? What are the initiatives that the government has taken in this regard? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्गिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per Economic survey 24-25, Textile sector is one of the largest employers & contributes to export earnings

Tech interventions

- 1) Modern equipments & machinery to improve productivity
- 2) Technology for upskilling, reskilling employees
- 3) Technology for quality control, branding & packaging can improve competitiveness

Initiatives by Govt

- 1) PLI scheme for Textiles - to attract FDI
- 2) Promotion of Technical Textiles through tech modernisation
- 3) PM MITRA scheme - to introduce modern tech like AI, robots for quality control -

These steps can help transform textile sector into a globally competitive ~~ex~~ industry.

7.

सेइच (Seiche) क्या है और इसका निर्माण कैसे होता है? उन भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनमें इसके निर्माण की संभावना सर्वाधिक होती है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is a seiche and how does it form? Discuss the geographical conditions under which seiches are most likely to occur. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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VisionIAS

8.

तीव्र शहरीकरण ने भारत के उप-नगरीय क्षेत्रों के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How has rapid urbanisation affected the socio-cultural landscape of peri-urban regions in India?
(Answer in 150 words)

10

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

World Bank
As per ^{World Bank} Urbanisation in India is rising and could reach 50% by 2047.

Impact on Socio cultural landscape of Peri Urban areas

4) Positive :-

1) Promoted employment opportunities

- social mobility for dalits

2) Narrowed gender inequality

- through equitable opportunities

3) Cosmopolitan values - Growth

of syncretism, decline in casteism

Negative! -

1) Commodification of Culture

(eg) Diwali as shopping season

2) Decline in kinship & Familial
traditions - nuclearisation of
families -

3) ~~Can~~ Rise in Individualism leading -
to erosion of collectivist ethos
(eg) marital choices

4) Urban Patriarchy & Ghettoisation
- marginalisation of Dalits,
women, gentrification & Gated
communities.

This requires inclusive & equitable
urbanisation in India.

9.

भारतीय राजनीति में सांप्रदायिकता को बढ़ावा देने में ऐतिहासिक और सामाजिक-राजनीतिक कारकों की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role of historical and socio-political factors in driving communalism in Indian politics. (Answer in 150 words)

10

As per Bipan Chandra, communalism refers to 'instrumentalisation' of religious identities for political purposes.

Historic factors

- 1) Colonial Rule | Divide and Rule
Policy of colonial government -
- 2) Separate electorates | introduced by
Morley minto reforms 1909 sowed
the seeds of communalism -
- 3) Rise of Religious Revivalism - All India
muslim league, Hindu Mahasabha.
- 4) Partition - left deep scars of
religious animosity.

Socio-Political factors

- 1) Growth of identity Politics due to religious mobilisation (Eg) Ram Mandir ~~movement~~ movement
- 2) Appeasement Politics (Eg) Reversal of Shah Bano verdict 1986
- 3) Vote bank Politics of polarisation
 - Rise in hate speeches & Religious mobilisation in election
- 4) Reclamation of Places of worship
(Eg) Gyanpuri mosque
- 5) Inequitable growth & minority discrimination → Attested by Sachar Committee (2006)

Addressing communalism requires commitment to secularism & Universal Tolerance

10.

वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय युवाओं की आकांक्षाओं, जीवनशैली और मूल्य प्रणालियों को गहराई से प्रभावित किया है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Globalization has significantly influenced the aspirations, lifestyle, and value systems of Indian youth. Discuss with suitable examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

As per Anthony Giddens, Globalisation refers to rising interconnectedness due to free mobility of goods, labour, ideas.

Influence on Indian youth

- (A) Aspirations
- 1) Aspirations of high paying jobs (eg) Trend of becoming software engineers
 - 2) Foreign Education as a rising aspiration
 - 3) Marital autonomy - love marriages, inter faith unions

(B) Lifestyles

- 1) Rise in consumerism & conspicuous consumption
(eg) mall culture in Delhi, Bombay

2) Modern Lifestyle - culture
of Gyms, spas, Restaurants as
a path to modernity.

3) Hybrid choices - attire, cuisines,
dramas

(Eg) Denim culture, Korean drama;
with Kurta

Indo-Thai cuisine

(C) Value systems

1) Rise of Individualism, erosion of
kinship & clan values (Eg) Line in
relationships

2) Macdonaldisation of social
institutions - commodification
of culture (Eg) Festivals becoming
shopping seasons

3) Cosmopolitan liberal outlook - decline
in caste, class, sectarian pathologies

Thus Globalisation has had a dialectic
impact on Indian youth.

11.

परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार चंद्रगुप्त द्वितीय का शासनकाल सांस्कृतिक विकास के स्वर्णिम युग का प्रतीक था, जिसने भारतीय कला और साहित्य में भविष्य की प्रगति की नींव रखी। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Examine how Chandragupta-II's reign symbolised a golden age of cultural development, laying the foundation for future advancements in Indian art and literature. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

As per Romila Thapar, Gupta period is referred as the Golden age in Indian history [4th to 6th century AD]

Chandragupta II's reign - Golden age:

Chandragupta II ruled from 375 to 415 AD

His reign is marked by following cultural developments:-

1) Art & Paintings - Ajanta murals were embellished in Ajanta Caves representing Buddhist imagery, Royal scenes

2) Sculptural Traditions - Sculptures of Gods, Goddesses were carved

(Eg) Varaha sculpture @ Udaygiri Caves

3) Literature → eminent writers such as Kalidasa, Varahamihara, ~~decorated~~ ^{adorned} his court

→ Development of Sanskrit literary traditions (Eg) Abhigyanashakuntalam by Kalidas

→ Compilation of Puranas, Ramayana & Mahabharata

4) Temple Building - foundation of Nagara style laid during his reign.
(Eg) Bhitargaon Brick temple.

5) Rock cut Architecture - caves and rock cut architecture was continued

(Eg) Vidisha - Udaygiri caves - Hindu & Jain caves

6) Numismatics - Gold coins (Dinaras) were struck with King in the obverse & dieties in the reverse.

7) Musical Traditions - musicians

were patronised by Chandragupta II
enriching traditions of Sama Veda.

8) Learning & Education - Traditional
pathshalas were opened to disseminate
Vedic teachings.

9) Cultural & Religious
Contributions - Buddhism,

Jainism & Hinduism flourished
reflecting syncretic tradition.

Thus Chandragupta II's reign laid the
foundations for a plural & cosmopolitan
culture carried forward by future
dynasties.

12. औपनिवेशिक काल में भारतीय समाज पर ब्रिटिश शिक्षा नीतियों के अपेक्षित और अनपेक्षित परिणामों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- Evaluate the intended and unintended consequences of British educational policies for the Indian society in the colonial period. (Answer in 250 words)

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

The colonial project, as per Shashi Tharoor in his "Era of Darkness" was an enterprise to "colonise the mind", ~~as~~ a civilising mission.

British Educational Policies

Introduced by colonial government to perpetuate imperialism through deliberate actions.

Destroying indigenous institutions

Imposing English language

Downward Infiltration Theory

Intended Consequences

- 1) Created a class of loyalists
 - English Indians in blood and color, English in taste, intellect (Macaulay)

- 2) Anglicisation of Education - displacement of vernacular languages
- 3) Got a pool of clerks, bureaucrats to run the administration -
- 4) Created an elite intelligentsia class - deprived masses of education -
- 5) Dismantled traditional institutions - pathshalas, madrasas

Unintended consequences

- 1) Exposure to Enlightenment ideas and values - Indians read works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Paine etc.
- 2) Catalysed 19th century Reformation - English educated Indians like Rammohan Roy, K. Vidyasagar pushed for reforms such as Banning Sati, widow Remarriage

3) Shaped Moderate Nationalism

- Ideals of Democracy, Rule of Law led Indians to oppose British rule

(Eg) Rammohan Roy → opposed Adam's press restrictions 1823

4) Journalism & Propaganda - to mobilise

the masses & spread anti colonial narrative:

(Eg) The Hindu, Mahatma, The Hindoo Patriot -

5) Work in Legislatures & demands for
greater Indian representation -

(Eg) Gokhale's Budget speeches

As Govt of India seeks to decolonise
education through NEP 2020, this critical
reflection of British policies must serve
as a useful guide.

13.

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भारत के प्रादेशिक विवाद केवल भौगोलिक सीमाओं से संबंधित नहीं थे, बल्कि इनमें राष्ट्रीय पहचान, ऐतिहासिक असंतोष और भू-राजनीतिक रणनीतियों के मुद्दे भी शामिल थे। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's territorial disputes after independence were not merely about borders, but also encompassed issues of national identity, historical grievances, and geopolitical strategies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

Post independence, India has numerous territorial disputes

- ↳ China over Tibet
- ↳ Pakistan over Kashmir
- ↳ Bangladesh enclaves

These were not just border disputes but :-

Ⓐ Issues of National Identity

1) India & Pakistan's claims over Kashmir - both religious & nationalistic overtones

2) Questions of Sovereignty and Integrity

3) Identity of India as an independent republic

③ Historic Grievances

- 1) Indo China disputes over Tibet since colonial times
- 2) Grievances of Kashmiri people in princely state of J&K

Geopolitical Strategies.

- 1) Chinese annexation of Tibet in 1950.

2) Nehruvian foreign policy
of Idealism → (Eg) Hindi-China
Bhai Bhai, led to debacle in 1962

3) Champion of Non Alignment
& internationalisation of disputes

(Eg) Referring Kashmir
dispute to Security Council

Thus these disputes were a complex
mix of multiple factors. ~~re~~

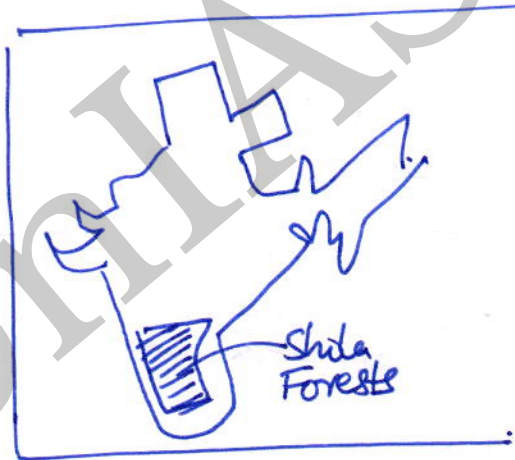
14. पश्चिमी घाट के ऊंचाई वाले क्षेत्रों में शोला वनों के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। उनके पारिस्थितिक महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- Discuss the geographical conditions responsible for the development of shola forests in the upper reaches of the Western Ghats. Highlight their ecological significance. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Shola Forests refer to the montane grasslands and scrubs in the upper elevation reaches of western Ghats.

These are found in

- Tamil Nadu
- Karnataka
- Kerala



Geographical conditions for their development

- 1) High elevation - These forests develop at high altitude peaks
(eg) Nilgiri mountains
- 2) Low temperature - supports growth of shrubs such as Nilkuringi & other grasses

3) Precipitation - Moderate to high orographic precipitation (75 to 150 cm)

4) Insolation - moderate to high insolation enables growth & replenishment of grasses

5) Soil Type - loamy Red ~~so~~ and yellow soils enable growth of shola forests

6) Climate - humid ^{& cool} ~~sub~~tropical climate promotes their development in western ghats

Ecological Significance

1) Biodiversity hotspot - shola forests are known to harbour endangered flora & fauna species.

eg) Nelkuvinjil flower - blooms in 12 yrs,

eg) Nilgiri Tiger in western ghats

- 2) Carbon sink - Sholas help in carbon sequestration → climate mitigation
- 3) Ecological indicators → signal changes in ecosystem such as pollution
- 4) Promote climate smart agriculture
- Aromatic crops, medicinal crops

However these grasslands face several challenges

↳ Growth of Invasive alien species (Lantana Camara)

↳ Deforestation due to mining,

Urbanisation

↳ Anthropogenic climate change

Need of the hour is to implement Mahav Gadgeil committee recommendations to preserve & protect these hotspots

15.

बढ़ती वैश्विक ऊर्जा मांग को पूरा करने के लिए ईंधन के रूप में प्राकृतिक हाइड्रोजन की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए? यह अभी भी एक अप्रयुक्त उद्योग क्यों है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the potential of natural hydrogen as a fuel to meet growing global energy demands? Why is it still an untapped industry? (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Natural hydrogen is a clean source of energy that is found naturally in sedimentary deposits within Earth's crust.

This differs from other hydrogens such as Gray or Green hydrogen, as ~~they~~ it ~~are~~ is naturally formed & not requires synthetic process to manufacture.

Potential to meet global energy demands

- 1) Can help address the challenge of fossil fuel scarcity
- 2) Enable energy security in Global South countries like India.

3) Facilitate energy transition and decarbonisation → by providing clean energy source

4) Low Carbon footprint - enables rapid scaling up, especially in poor countries like Caribbean nations, Africa.

5) Low social footprint - many not involve large scale displacement of communities.

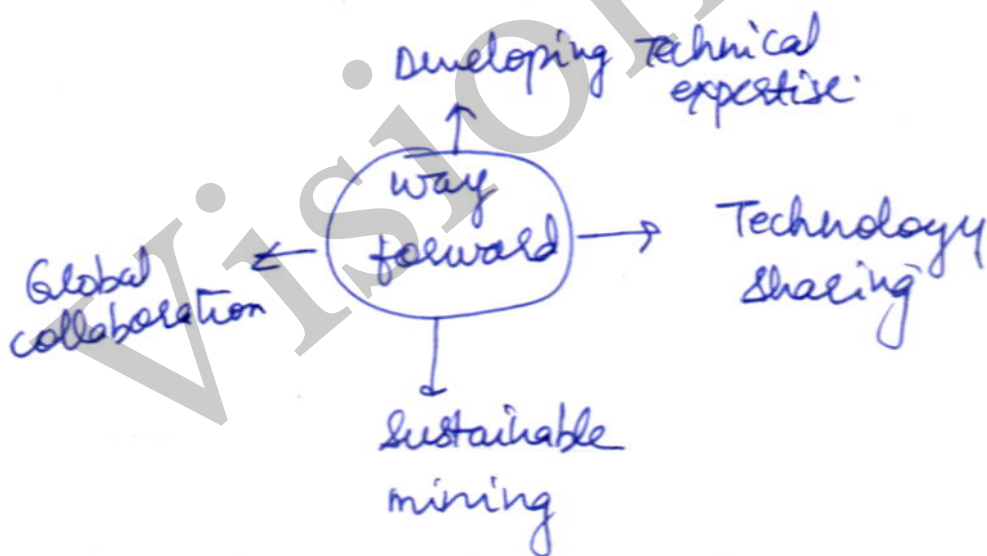
Why still untapped?

1) lack of proven sufficient reserves

2) Technology deficit - many nations lack the technology to tap natural hydrogen

3) Financial constraints - could limit exploration & exploitation -

4) Mining Challenges - environmental damage possible (deforestation, pollution)
- opposition from local communities



Natural hydrogen can be a promising solution to meet UN SDG 7 "Affordable & clean energy" & UN SDG 13 "Climate Action"

16.

श्रम-गहन उद्योगों का चीन से दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया की ओर स्थानांतरण क्यों हो रहा है? इस संदर्भ में भारत के लिए लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why is there a shift of labour-intensive industries from China to South and Southeast Asia? Discuss the advantages and challenges for India in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Rapid Industrialisation in China, led by Deng Xiaoping's policies made it as "Factory of the world".

These industries included

- ↳ Footwear
- ↳ Toys
- ↳ Textiles
- ↳ Leather

Shift of these industries to South & South East Asia

- 1) Economic factors - decline in labour costs in countries such as Vietnam, Thailand
- 2) Geopolitical Shifting - Companies following China+1 strategy to relocate enterprises

to South & Southeast Asia - to reduce overdependence on China -

3) Political crackdown - Communist party's crackdown on private sector, opaque norms, anti democratic policies

4) Evolving Trade Dynamics - Tariff war unleashed by Trump, imposition of 160% tariffs on China has led to relocation of supply chains

5) Tech progress & Talent pool - Companies like Apple shifting production to India due to favourable policy ecosystem.

Advantages for India

1) attract foreign investments - FDI inflows will rise

2) Boost domestic manufacturing sector -

(Eg) Foxconn plant for i-phone manufacturing in T. Nadu.

- 3) Employment opportunities for unskilled or semi skilled workers (Garment, Toys etc)
- 4) Boost exports & GDP growth rate

Challenges for India.

- 1) Regulatory Cholesterol - bureaucratic red tape & complex business environment -
- 2) Infrastructure Gaps - poor logistics, electricity, water supply -
- 3) Skill Deficit - only 4% of workers received vocational training
- 4) High Tariffs - makes inputs uncompetitive

Schemes like Make in India, PLI & greater deregulation can create opportunities for India.

17.

भारत में महानगरीय क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के प्रवास के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तनों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the socio-economic transformations resulting from women's migration to metropolitan areas in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

As per World Bank, women's migration in metropolitan areas in India has been driven by:

- ↳ Rapid urbanisation
- ↳ Globalisation & employment opportunities
- ↳ Familial reasons - marriage

Resulting social transformation

(A) Patriarchy

- 1) Social mobility due to financial independence & employment opportunities
- 2) Reregulation of Gender norms
 - Equal parenting responsibilities among urban couples

3) Marital autonomy - Rise in love marriages, rise in relationships, inter caste, inter faith marriages.

4) Decline in Patriarchal pathology due to progressive & cosmopolitan gender identities

Negative 1) Erosion of kinship and family structures - nuclearisation of families

2) Impact on socialisation process - outsourced to technologies & smartphone

3) Frictions with family due to clash of values

Economic Transformations

Positive 1) Bridging gaps in female labour force participation (rise from 28% to 42% in 24-25)

2) Reducing CLASS INEQUALITY through economic mobility.

3) Financial Inclusion → boosts consumption & GDP growth

4) Inclusive Urbanisation - through equitable female participation -

Negative

1) Systemic barriers &

Glass ceilings have widened

(eg) < 20% women in C-suite positions -

2) Dual burden - for working women due to work pressure & unpaid care work

3) Informalisation & Exploitation

(Eg) women Gig workers

The need of the hour is to make this transformation inclusive, gender just & resilient.

18.

भारत में विवाह संस्था, तेज़ी से दिखावटी उपभोग और वस्तुकरण का केंद्र बनती जा रही है। सामाजिक समता और लैंगिक संबंधों पर इस व्यवसायीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The institution of marriage in India is increasingly becoming a site of conspicuous consumption and commodification. Critically examine the impact of this commercialisation on social equity and gender relations. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

As per MN Sheinivasan, traditionally marriage is a social institution and a "sacrament" - i.e. divine union of two souls.

Due to

- Macdonaldisation
- Urbanisation
- Individualism

This institution has become site of

Conspicuous Consumption

eg Flaunting opulence & wealth
- Ananth Ambani wedding (2024)

Commodification

eg Destination weddings concept.

Impact on Social equity

Positive effects

- 1) Economic opportunities - event managers etc. create livelihood options
- 2) upward mobility for marginalised sections

- 3) Sanskritisation as a means to uplift social status -

- 4) Fulfilling Aspirations & facilitates cohesive ties

Negative

- 1) erodes social sanctity of marriage

- 2) widens social inequity through replication by marginalised sections
→ leading to poverty, owing to big fat weddings

Impact on Gender Relations

Positive

- 1) foster Trust & shared joy

2) Minimises Gender disparities through
equal participation -

Negative

1) Dowry harassment due to commercialis-
-ation (Eg) Newly wed bride in Chennai
committed suicide due to dowry
violence

2) Objectification of Relations - leading
to rise in divorces, marital breakdowns

Marriage must evolve, but not be
allowed to be reduced to a mere
transaction, in order to sustain social
fabric of India.

19.

विश्लेषण कीजिए कि देखभाल संबंधी कार्य को मान्यता देना, उसे कम करना और पुनर्वितरित करना किस प्रकार भारत में लैंगिक समानता एवं समावेशी विकास को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Analyse how recognizing, reducing, and redistributing care work can foster gender equality and promote inclusive development in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Care work refers to the emotional labour and unpaid work performed primarily by women.

This includes - upbringing, socialising, care of children & elderly.

Reimagining care work - inclusive development

(A) Recognise

1) Recording care work in official GDP compilation

2) Individual & social Recognition of importance of care work

This can help

1) Monetise care economy - guides inclusion.

2) Raise social esteem of women

(B) REDUCING

As per Time Use Survey, women spend on average 6-8 hours on unpaid care work.

Reducing this can

- 1) Relieve women of dual burden of work & care
- 2) Improve workplace performance & economic mobility

(C) Redistributing Care

Gender Gap in Care work (Time Use Survey)

women	men
8 hours	1 hour

Through equitable parenting, using technologies such as AI assistants, this

Care work can be redistributed &
allow

1) work life balance for women
- improve productivity & wages

2) Helps prevent motherhood penalty
- allowing new mothers to
continue working.

Here, Nordic model is followed in
Sweden, Denmark etc. can be
replicated in India, to foster
inclusive development

20.

शहरी भारत में पारिवारिक संरचना की बदलती प्रकृति पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह वृद्धजनों की देखभाल और युवाओं के समाजीकरण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रही है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the changing nature of family structures in urban India. How is it impacting elderly care and socialization of the youth? (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

As per Functionalist theory by Anthony Giddens

Anthony Giddens, Family is a vital

SOCIAL INSTITUTION, comprising all the members related through kinship and blood relations

Changing family structures in Urban India:

- 1) Decline in Joint family structures
due to - Privacy demands, individualism, migration, high cost of living promoting NUCLEAR families
- 2) Rise in Dual Income No Kids (DINK) structures - working couple chooses

to not have children, in order to focus on careers & personal growth.

3) Rise in Single Parenting - through methods such as surrogacy

(Eg) Karan Johar father of 2 kids born through surrogacy.

4) Erosion of Kinship & Clan values in urban modern families

5) Newer forms of Cohabitation - LGBTQ relationships, live in relations, Rise in Adoption rates.

Impact on Elderly care

Negative 1) Abandonment due to rise in individualism.

2) worsened due to Dual earners in urban areas

3) Shift in Patriarchal nature of care giving - equal ~~parent~~ burden sharing

hinders women's care services

Positive 1) Use of Technology, ^{voice} assistants & AI for ^{elderly} care

2) Hiring Care professionals in urban areas

Impact on socialisation of children

Positive

Negative

1) Better educational & healthcare facilities

2) Focussed parenting
- enables close conversations & attention

3) Transmission of modern cosmopolitan values

1) outsourced to technologies & smartphones - hindered values transmission

2) Decline in individual interactions - alienation from parents

3) Decline in time spent with Elderly - hinders socio-cultural & oral traditions transmission

Thus urbanisation has led to profound change in family structures & has had both positive & negative impacts

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

REAL

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