



VISIONIAS

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. : 45875268

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aditya Talwar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/07/2025

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

केंद्र

Centre

SD Education Society, D2
Kand Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	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।	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) (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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

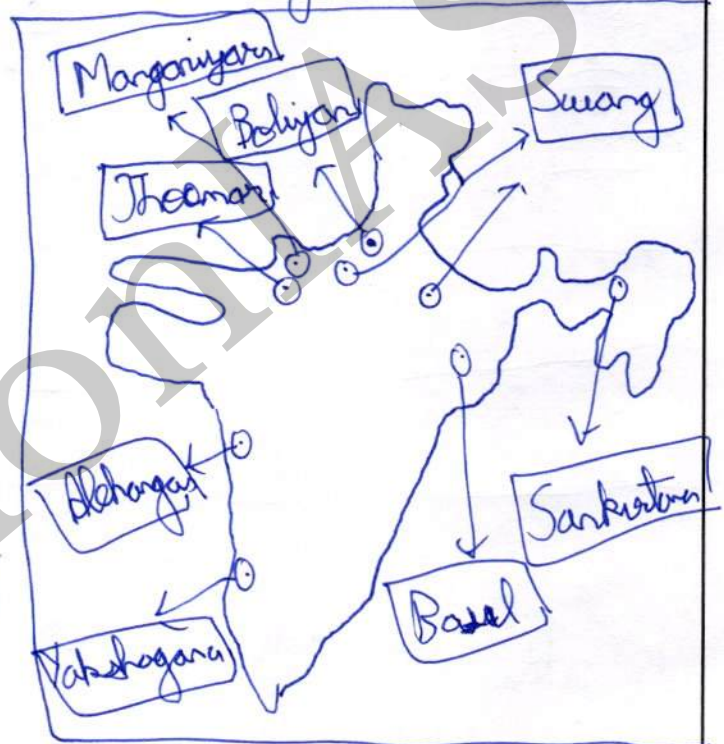
The Indian music tradition has been one of the richest heritages of the subcontinent, affecting both our cultural pride and social harmony.

Role of Folk Music

1) Promoting the cohesion of diverse people
eg All castes sing songs together
↳ Suvar

2) The religious divisions are unimportant
eg Mangaiyara

3) The various regional music qualities showcase the cultural uniqueness
eg Yakshagana music in Karnataka



① Bauls of Bengal

4) Unity and spirit of social reform

Eg Alehargas of Maharashtra

5) Expression of solidarity among tribal identities.

Eg Hornbill festival ① Ziro festival

① Naga People's Music Festival

6) Regional and cultural popularity across the world

Eg Punjabi folk songs in Canada and UK.

7) The expression of one India through a shared history is shown

Eg Instruments across India are used:-

① Moochang

① Ramachhaya

① Rababi

The folk music tradition displays our 'One India', Powerful India culture through shared folk heritage

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)

10

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

The Vesara style of architecture is a hybrid style that developed in the late ancient and early medieval period of temple architecture.

Synthesis of Nagara and Dravida



1.) Presence of a raised platform like Nagara style. → 'Jagati'

2.) Diversity of types of architecture
eg. ○ Vijaynagar style
○ Hoysala stellate plan

3.) The presence of a slab-filled mountain imitating Shikhara
eg. Nagara → Mountain like Shikhara

○ Pravinda → slabs are used

Eg Chennakeshava Temple Belur.

4.) The presence of Amalaka and Kalash
instead of a top-stone

↳ Nagara features

5.) Presence of a tank in temple
premises → Hoyaleswara Temple

6.) The presence of large walls and
gopurams in the exterior - Pravinda

↳ Nayaka School

But Vesara style
has uniqueness also

→ 1.) The incorporation of
of Islamic influences
eg Nayaka style

↓
2.) Much larger gopurams and boundaries

3.) Presence of Kalyana Mandapa
eg Vithalswami Temple

Therefore the Vesara style is a testament
to our syncretic culture based on common
traditions and practices.

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

Indians living abroad had a significant role in advancement of our freedom struggle based on advocacy, coordination and awareness → 'R.C. Gupta'

Role Played by Indians abroad

- 1) The establishment of institutions to advance Indian ideas
eg 'East Indian Association' by 'Jadabhai Naoroji'
- 2) The cultivation of a revolutionary spirit among Indians
eg 'Bhadr Party' and 'Lala Hardayal'
- 3) The advocacy for reforms
eg 'Indian Society' by 'Shyamaji Krishnaraj Verma'
- 4) The safe-haven for persecuted Indians

leaders

Eg Rashbehari Bose in Japan

5) The usage of POWs in foreign destinations - Eg Mohan Singh and JNA

6) Meeting with forces opposing the British allies

Eg Sukhash Bose met Axis powers as 'Osvaldo Mozota'

7) The propagation of Indian movement abroad → Eg Madame Chikaji Cama flag at Paris

But even foreigners had an impact

1) The Theosophical society at Madras

↳ Blavatsky and Okott

→ San Francisco

2) Home rule movement → Arise Desert

3) The Romagosa Mame incident and national uproar

4) Zimmerman plan - by Virendranath Chattopadhyay

Therefore the Indian intellectuals abroad showed significant zeal to attain independence from the exploitation of the colonial forces.

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

The Marshall Plan adopted by the USA for rebuilding Europe aided in the Post - WWII recovery of the European destruction.

Influenced Recovery and Political Stability

1.) Direct aid to European powers such as UK.

2.) Allied powers created a 'Build Back Better' scenario

Keynes

3.) Rapid economic development based on modern liberal principles

4.) focus on revival of Industries

5.) Rehabilitation of displaced populations through city rebuilding plans

6.) The community based model of

business expansion and manufacturing

7) Promotion of consumer goods production and agricultural efficiency. Eg HYV seeds

But it also created Problems:-

- 1) The divide between 'Molotov Plan' of USSR and 'CMEA' - 'Cold War'
- 2) The division of Europe on lines of cold war → Eg East and West Germany
- 3) Promotion of inequality and benefit to capitalist classes mostly
Eg 'Economic depression' caused
- 4) The lack of proper welfare for vulnerable sections → Women, elderly
- 5) Women were forced to return to care work.

Therefore, the Marshall Plan did rebuild and stabilize Europe, but the 'inequality level' has again started an era of conflict.

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

The Arabian Sea is witnessing an Increase in cyclonic activity by 52% compared to earlier.

Factors Responsible for the Increase

- 1) The warming of Sea Surface temperature. → above 27°C (IMD)
- 2) The increased impact of disruption of wind systems such as Somali Jet - Hindlater current
- 3) The reduced wind shear and upper cyclonic formation increased
- 4) The frequent creation of low pressure belts → eg 2024 Peak year (UNFCCC)
- 5) The reduction of mixing of currents - Hindlater current and Monsoon Drift

6) The propagation of effects of the El Nino and La Nina in Arabian Sea. - ENSO and IOD effects

7) Increased rate of evaporation creating increased latent heat of vaporization

8) The anomalous world weather phenomena are converging
Eg. Madden Julian oscillation, and Tuinsuhasa effect

9) The incidence of anomalous cyclone activity. Eg. Cyclone Bulak, crossed land and re-emerged

10) Reemergence of cyclones
Eg. Cyclone Ockhi from near Sri Lanka.

Cyclones are one of the most destructive forces on earth, and PM's 10 point DRR is required for prevention of damage

6.

भारत में वस्त्र क्षेत्र 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

The Indian textile sector is the '2nd largest employer' in the country after agriculture and has proven to uphold its cultural and economic significance.

Technological Interventions can Help

- 1) Better efficiency with greater mechanization - eg 'Chinese cotton Industry'
- 2) Production of technical textiles under export-policy
- 3) Better sustainability in the sector - eg 'Renewable energy powered hand looms'
- 4) Leveraging ideas fibre diversity
 eg ① India is the 2nd largest cotton producer.
 ② 2nd in Silk → all varieties

○ 4th in ~~list~~ Sheep livestock for wool

5) Helping self-help group formation
through technological intervention

Eg Demon Oldi scheme for textile based
fibre crops

Initiatives taken
by Government

- 1) 'National Jute Mission'
- 2) 'PLI' for technical
textiles
- 3) 'PM Vishwakarma' for
textile artisans

→ 4) Promotion of indigenous GI based
products - Eg Bodo Carpet

○ Pashmina Shawl

5) Funds for Textile MSMEs

↳ 'PM-MUDRA Yojana'

The textile industry is the lifecycle
of the non-agricultural rural
economy and requires the welfarist
and reformist attitude for Make in India

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

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

The urban population is expected to produce 60% of India's GDP with 3% of area and 35% of population

Positive

Affected the Socio-cultural Landscape

- 1) The adoption of the 'Van Thuren agro model'
Eg Peri-urban areas growing vegetables
- 2) Rise of peri-urban cities as centres of growth
Eg Loni - Bhargabad
- 3) The large-scale employment opportunities for shift from agriculture
Eg ○ Dairy ○ Textiles ○ Sugar Mills
- 4) Rise of infrastructure - led development - Eg Jewar Airport in Greater Noida.

Negative

(Census 2011)

- 1) Rise of slums → '65 million people'
- 2) Discrimination leading to segregated peri urban development
↳ 'caste based residences'
- 3) The cultural stereotypes still persist - Ghettoisation
- 4) Women discrimination → Still considered for house work only

Way forward

- 1) Cultural festivals and harmony outreach programs - Eg Roshi-Tamil Samagam
- 2) Re-development of slums for better outcomes → Eg Dharavi-Adori project
- 3) Better connect with urban centres
Eg PM Bram-Saduk Yojana for Peri urban areas

Peri-urban areas showcase the rising growth potential of India which need to be leveraged by promoting 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat'

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

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

Communalism can be described as the assumption of superiority of one's community creating an environment of giving primacy to one's identity. [Bipin Chandra]

Role of Historical and Socio-Political Factors

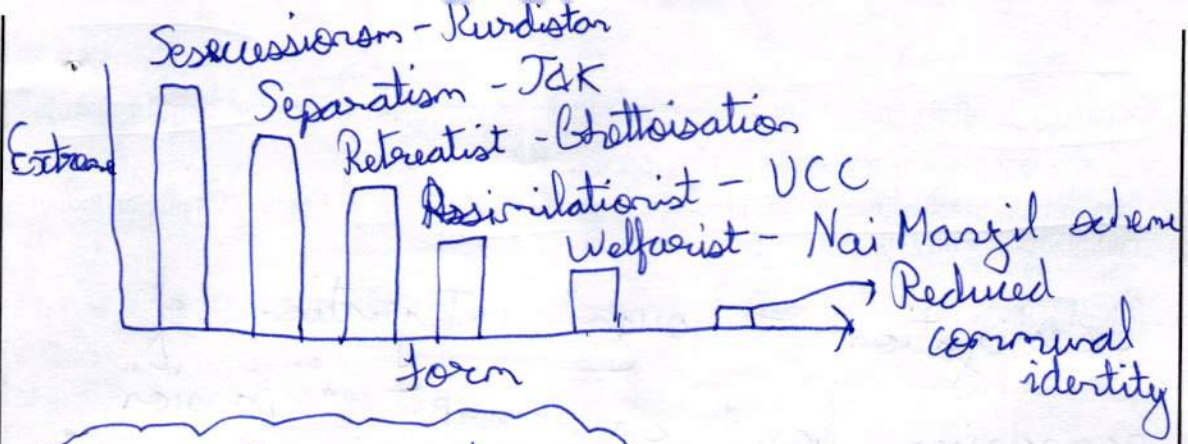
Historical

1) The divide and rule policy of the British

2) Rise of the '2-nation theory' among communities
↳ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

3) The assumption of orient and medieval glory as separate

4) The proliferation of historians showing historical intolerance.



Socio-Political factors

- 1.) Political mobilization based on community - Eg Babri Masjid demolition
- 2.) Feeling of relative deprivation
↳ Vice-President Anwarul said
- 3.) The role of extremist forces
Eg 'PFI', 'Zakir Naik'
- 4.) Misinformation and hate speech
Eg Delhi Riots case



There is a need for cultural coordination and social media outreach (Devganesh committee)

alongwith creation of a positive welfare regime for communities (Rangarath Mishra committee)

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

Globalization through integration of economies based on market expansion, people to people connect and political integration (IMF) is creating a significant influence on Indian Youth.

1) Aspiration

(a) The rise of international migration for jobs

Eg 99,000 in UK, millions in USA

(b) The growth of a globalized paradigm of skilling

Eg 'Kerala Youth AI skilling program'

(c) Rising entrepreneurship among Youth
Eg 'Dhanish Aggarwal' © 'Nitin Kamath'

2) Lifestyle

(a) Rise of market-based consumerism

Eg Worst Prada, Bucci, etc

(b) Healthy living and eating

Eg Vegan Culture

3.) Value Systems

(a) Liberal attitude and values

Eg 0 Women empowerment

0 Reduced caste consideration

(b) Western values of freedom and independent living

Negatives → 1.) The inequality of aspiration
has increased - (Srijeen Soryal said)

2.) Over-consumerism and materialism

Eg 0 High food wastage,

0 Charging phones every few months

3.) Negative value systems of drug culture and raucous parties

The impact of globalization has been a mixed bag, but we need to cope with it. As Renuki Ohmrae said, it has created a global village for the 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Chandragupta-II - Vikramaditya's reign
during the late ancient period is described as the 'Golden Period of Indian history'

- Symbolised a Golden Age
- 1.) The patronage of various artists and scholars
eg Nine Gems of Court
 - 2.) Golden period for Sanskrit literature
eg 'Kalidasa's' Abhijanashakuntalam
 - 3.) The numismatic expertise was at its peak - eg 'Varaha Gold coin'
 - 4.) The temple culture of Nagara style reached its zenith
eg 'Dashanatar Temple, Nagarkot'

5.) The development of metallurgy and
expertise in chemicals

eg Dhanuartaari was a metallurgist

6.) The scientific development of various
technologies - eg Meherauli Iron Pillar
is still rust free.

7.) The development of astronomical
data and theories
eg Orihatsamhita by Varahamihira

8.) Mathematical development - Aryabhatta

9.) The usage of various art pieces
for cultural development

eg Dagh Caves Madhya Pradesh

10.) Age of synthesis of unity of
Indian culture - eg Udayagiri Caves

Foundation for
future Art
and Literature

→ 1) Gautama Kaundhi was
inspired from Aryabhatta

→ 2) Further expansion of
cultural expertise

Eg The ellora caves were
patronized

→ 3) Kalidasa's work inspired other
scholars - Eg Harishena

→ 4) The development continued under
Samudragupta
Eg Drayag Prashasti

Therefore, Chandragupta - II is considered
to be the flagbearer of Ancient Indian
Cultural Heritage.

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)

British educational policies took a huge step after the Act of 1813 that prescribed 1 lakh for development of Indian education

The ~~Positive~~ Intended Consequences

1) Development of an English speaking population

↳ Orientalist - Anglicist controversy

2) The proliferation of British ideas and thoughts

Eg Moderates believed in the 'Providential Mission'

3) Creation of a Civil Services Steel Frame - Eg 'Satyendranath', Tagore first Indian

4) The creation of a population Indian
in looks and British in Taste

Eg The rise of Zamindars

5) The promotion of British Authority
in India - Macaulay's Downward
Filtration theory

6) Neglect of some ^{communities} ~~communities~~ for
divide and rule

7) Lack of focus on women

Unintended Consequences

Hartog
committee

1) Creation of an Indian
renaissance opposing British

Eg O. Raja Ram Mohan Ray

O. Ashwini Kumar Dutt

2) Rise of socialist ideas

Eg HSRA and Bhagat Singh

3) Proliferation of the press and
educated people - Eg Reserve

and Mahratta

4) The extremist ideology among the middle class

Eg Lal-Bal-Pal

5) Modern ideas and demand for autonomy Eg 'Lahore Resolution, 1929'

6) The struggle through literature
Eg Beetarijali by Rabindranath Tagore

7) Opposing forces were the most educated - Eg Jawaharlal Nehru, studied in UK

8) The decline of British Education
Eg Swadeshi Universities

The British aim of educating english-bred Indians exacerbated the fire of the freedom struggle as Indians refused to abandon their autonomy.

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 encompass issues of national identity, historical grievances, and geopolitical strategies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

India's territorial disputes post-independence reflect the rise of Prismatic Societies in the subcontinent - J.W. Riggs

Disputes about Borders

- 1.) The delineation of the Line of Actual Control
- 2.) The ceasefire at the LoC since 2003 broken.
- 3.) The porous borders with Bangladesh creating problems
- 4.) Myanmar free border regime was stopped.

But, these are not merely border disputes. They show strategies and grievances

Issues

1) National Identity

(a) The protection of a syncretic culture.

Eg J & K

(b) The identity as one geographical entity

Eg Kashmir to Kanyakumari

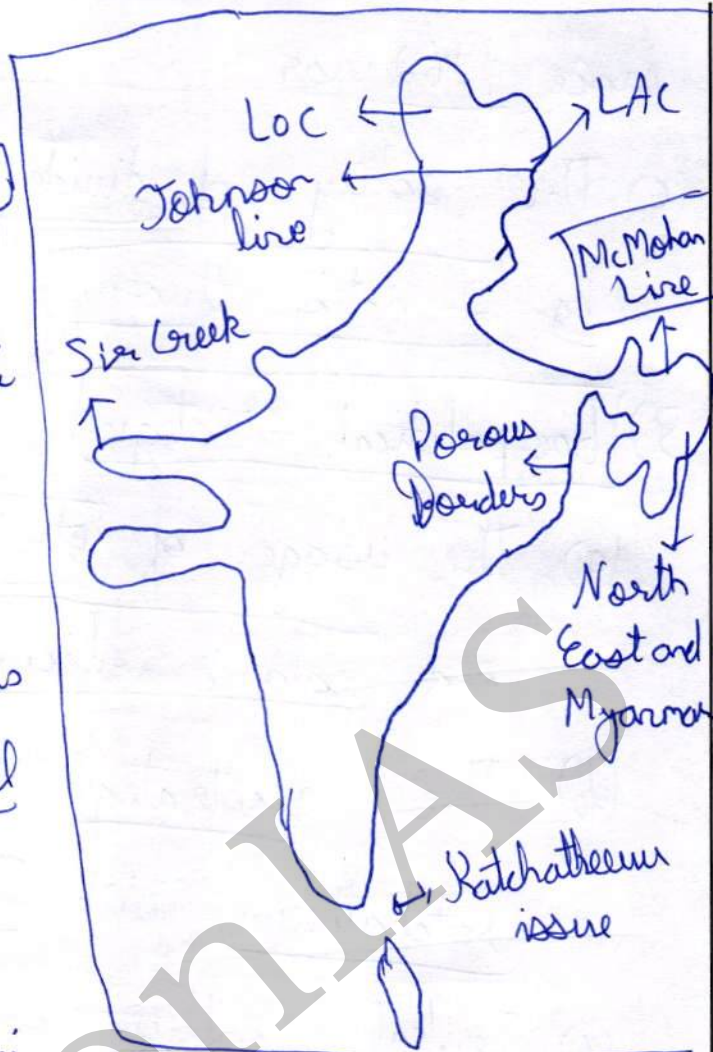
(c) The partition grievances leading to a common border consciousness

Eg 'Punjab crisis'

2) Historical Grievances

(a) The abandoning of the cultural identity by Pakistan and Bangladesh

(b) The non-acceptance of common borders - Eg Ladakh & Arunachal issue



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

since 1962 war.

(c) The policy of divide and rule
eg 2-nation theory

3.) Geopolitical strategies

(a) The usage of string of pearls
and salami slicing by China

(b) The geostrategic importance of
'Katchatheewu' with Sri Lanka

(c) Tribal conflicts on Myanmar
border eg Chin state

Way forward → 1) Need to ensure 'Track 1.5
diplomacy

2) The common coordinating mechanisms
eg Corps commander level talks with China

3) The rejection of terrorism at borders
eg Operation Sindoor

The solving of these issues requires
not just border demarcation but civilization
level societal harmony.

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

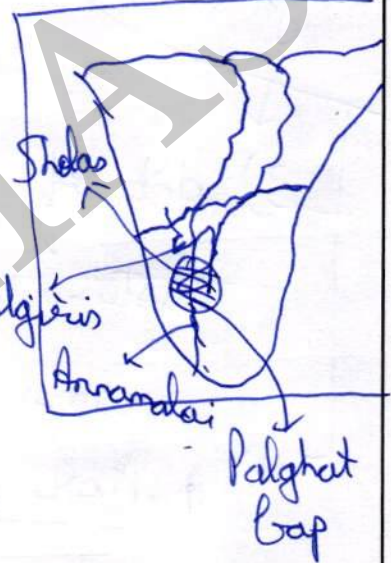
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Shola forests represent the only montane - alpine forest in Southern India occurring in the Nilgiri and Annamalai hills

Geographical Conditions

1.) The presence of high hill altitudes in extreme southern western ghats

Eg. Odaketta & Annamalai



2.) The presence of an orographic barrier containing the moist-laden winds on Western side

3.) The presence of high biodiversity endemism - eg. Neelakurinji

4.) The wind systems of tropical

nature → 'Snow not possible'

5.) Presence of open grasslands

Ecological
Significance

→ 1.) Presence of rare and endemic animals
eg 'Nilgiri Tiger'

→ 2.) Tourism and trekking
↳ considered exclusive

↓
3.) Act of barriers to the wind
systems - eg 'Monsoon showers' are
maximum

→ 4.) Norman Myers Biodiversity
Hotspot - Western Ghats - Sri Lanka
Hotspot

Challenges

1.) The rise of invasive species
eg 'Lantana Camara'
o Eucalyptus

2.) The proliferation of climate change

inducing phenomena

Eg Recent forest fires near Nilgiris

3.) The decline of Nilgiri Tahr population

4.) Disruption of natural grassland ecosystem - Eg Kerala landslides, 2024

5.) Climate change and decline in

Nilgiri forests.

Eg Destruction of the Neelakurinji

Way forward

1.) The creation of fencing and soil stabilization barriers.

2.) Focussing on elimination of invasive species

Eg Invasive Species Program - 'IVCN'

The Shola forests are an ecological indicator of India's rich biodiversity and must be preserved in consonance with Article 48A

15.

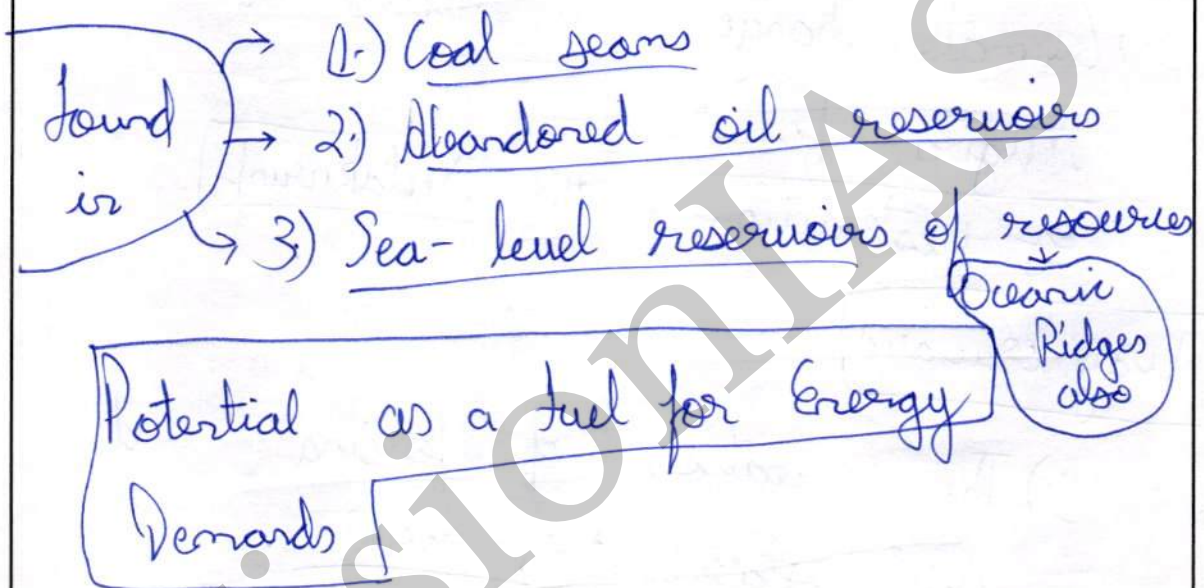
बढ़ती वैश्विक ऊर्जा मांग को पूरा करने के लिए ईंधन के रूप में प्राकृतिक हाइड्रोजन की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए? यह अभी भी एक अप्रयुक्त उद्योग क्यों है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 or 'White Hydrogen', is a free-occurring form that is created without human intervention.



- 1) The ability to create high energy output
↳ 'Highest calorific value'
- 2) Creation of hybrid power plants
- 3) Renewable form of energy
Eg No emission - Only H₂O and heat

4) Current diversification towards hydrogen

Eg Green Hydrogen Mission

5) Optimal usage of sustainable resources

Challenges and Reasons for being an untapped Industry

- 1) The high volatility of hydrogen
↳ Highly flammable
- 2) Problematic procurement of technology and critical materials
- 3) Difficulty in detecting its presence with current methods.
- 4) Highly escape-prone due to its light nature → lightest element
- 5) Very low efficiency due to lack of technology → lower than EVs.

Way forward

- 1) Adoption of flex-fuel vehicles
- 2) Exploration licenses for hydrogen can be given alongwith coal mine licenses.
- 3) Adoption of hybrid and Co-production of power systems.
- 4) Easing the supply chain for critical infrastructure.

Eg: India - Japan - Australia, deal

Hydrogen is a 'fuel of the future' and requires a focussed approach, specially natural hydrogen, for optimal utilization and Paris Agreement Goals.

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

The China + 1 strategy has created a shift of new industries from China towards others.

Reason for Shift

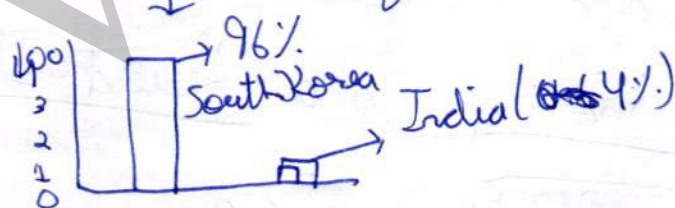
- 1) easier availability of cheap labour
Eg Vietnam
- 2) The availability of good policies and attraction
Eg 'Singapore' and 'Taiwan's' port related infrastructure
- 3) 'Home-shoring' and 'Friend-shoring'
Eg Apple Plant in India
- 4) The rise of a Cold War 2.0
Eg Donald Trump's warning to companies on 'Tariffs'

Advantages for India

- 1) Presence of demographic dividend till 2041 (Niti Aayog)
- 2) Enabling policies for industries
Eg. SEZs PLI
- 3) Ease of doing business is increasing
Eg. C-PACE for easy exit.
- 4) The adoption of progressive models - Eg. Sagarmala

Challenges for India

- 1) The lack of skill development



- 2) The inefficient transportation
Eg. logistics cost 10-12% (National logistics Policy)
- 3) High stunting and wasting rates

for future labour.

Eg Wasting - 18.7% Stunting - 35.5% (NFHS)

4.) The lack of job-creation due to protectionist policies

Eg Donald Trump's Tariff war

5.) Better usage of labour laws by other countries. Eg South Korea

Way forward

1.) Reorient SEZs as Employment enclaves

↳ Baba Kalyani committee

2.) Renegotiate F.T.As - Susmit Dhall committee

3.) Promote service-based manufacturing

↳ Raghuram Rajar committee

4.) Focus on labour-intensive industries like Textiles (Economic Survey)

The diversification being seen in the global industrial landscape can be leveraged for 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'

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

The migrants constitute 36% of India's population (versus 2011), and women's migration is a central administrative and socio-economic issue

Socio-Economic Transformations

- 1) The rise of 'independent women'
↳ LFPR has increased to 37% from 32% (PLFS)
- 2) Increased economic contribution
↳ 50% of women in cities prefer jobs over care work (NSSO)
- 3) The dilution of patriarchal norms
- 4) Greater role in city-based leadership - eg Reservation in Article 243T

5) The progressive attitude towards working women is society
eg Pink Tax

Challenges

1) The double-burden syndrome

eg Care work and job

2) Patriarchal norms still exist

eg Sticky floor effect

3) The 'Glass ceiling' and wage gap - 34% (WEF)

4) Still a large gap in health

eg 97 maternal mortality rate

5) Over-burdened societal pressure

eg Women do 297 minutes of housework, while men only 92 minutes 'Risør Vs. Oriental case'

6.) High suicide rate due to
lack of family correction (NCRB)

7.) Huge gap in rural and urban
women labour participation

8.) The rise of crimes against
women in cities by 15.17% (NCRB)

Way forward

1.) Promote women in big economy
Eg. Myrta's fashion partnership

2.) Leverage the financialization of
the care economy - ILO's 5R framework

3.) Promote a discrimination-free
environment - Eg. SHe-Box

"I measure the progress of society
by looking at the progress that
women have achieved"

Dr. B.R.
Ambedkar

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

The marriage institution has undergone commodification with the rise of urbanization, globalization and materialism leading to conspicuous consumption.

Site of Conspicuous Consumption and Commodification

1.) The rise of the 'Big Fat Indian' wedding

2.) Online sites for marriages

Eg Teevansaath.com

3.) The proliferation of 'Wedding Planners'.

4.) Societal pressure for overspending on marriages. Eg Recent Anbori wedding

5.) Products designed for married

Couples

Positive Impact of Commercialization

1) Social Equity

(a) Reduction in caste based marriages

Eg Inter-caste marriage is 10% NFHS

(b) The common universalization of marriage procedures

2) Gender Relations

(a) The rise of same-sex marriages

(b) Live-in couples promoting freedom of choice.

(c) Greater role of women in the relationship → Jobs

Negative Impact

1) Social Equity

(a) It has changed from caste to class → More money spent due to commodification.

(b) The wastage has become abysmally high.

(c) The difference of economic factors between families is seen.

eg Money filter on 'Shaadi.com'

2.) Gender Relations

(a) Same-sex marriage is still not adopted (SC)

(b) Women facing dual burden
↳ Societal and Employment

(c) Patriarchal norms still continuing.

The commodification has both good and bad effects, but a progressive mindset with limitation of the money factor will be good for the future.

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

Care work is defined as the provision of medical help through nurses, househelp and other work involving the upkeep of welfare function.

Gender Equality

→ 1.) Inclusion of women in the economy

Foster Gender Equality and Development

↳ Will increase world GDP by \$26 trillion (McKinsey)

→ 2.) Recognition of palliative care. - Only 1-2% in India is available.

→ 3.) Increasing the economic self-reliance of women

→ 4.) Empowering other genders such as Transgenders - 70% lack formal

employment.

5) Recognition of contribution

↳ 9% of world GDP (\$11 trillion) (WEF)

Promote Inclusive Development in India

1) Provision of care to the elderly
eg Increasing from 8% (2022) to 16% (2050)

2) The inclusion of all vulnerable
section in policy-making
eg ILO's 5R framework

3) The increase in India's growth
with inclusion

↳ Equal LFPR between Men and Women care workers will
increase GDP growth by 1% (McKinsey)

4) Recognition and redistribution of
care work - better participation of men

Eg Currently women 88 times more than men (WEF)

5) Increasing the well being of women care workers

Eg Currently 50% women suicides are by housewives (NCRB)

Way forward

1) The adoption of welfare policies for care workers and mothers

Eg Matru Vandana Yojana

○ free ration to women & children under Basic Ration Yojana

2) Promotion of self-help groups

Eg National rural livelihood mission

3) Promotion of women's leadership

Eg Lakshmi Jeevi scheme

The need of the times is to recognize the importance of care work, reduce the burden on women and redistribute responsibilities to men as well.

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)

15

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

The rapid growth in urban centres is estimated to hold a population of 600 million people (41%) by 2036. This has created large-scale familial changes.

→ 1.) Rise of nuclear families (70%)

→ 2.) Breakdown of the joint family system - Extended families

Changing Nature of Family Structures

→ 3.) Neolocality and living away from parents

→ 4.) Rise of role of women

↓
5.) Changing family itself in structure

(a) Same-Sex families

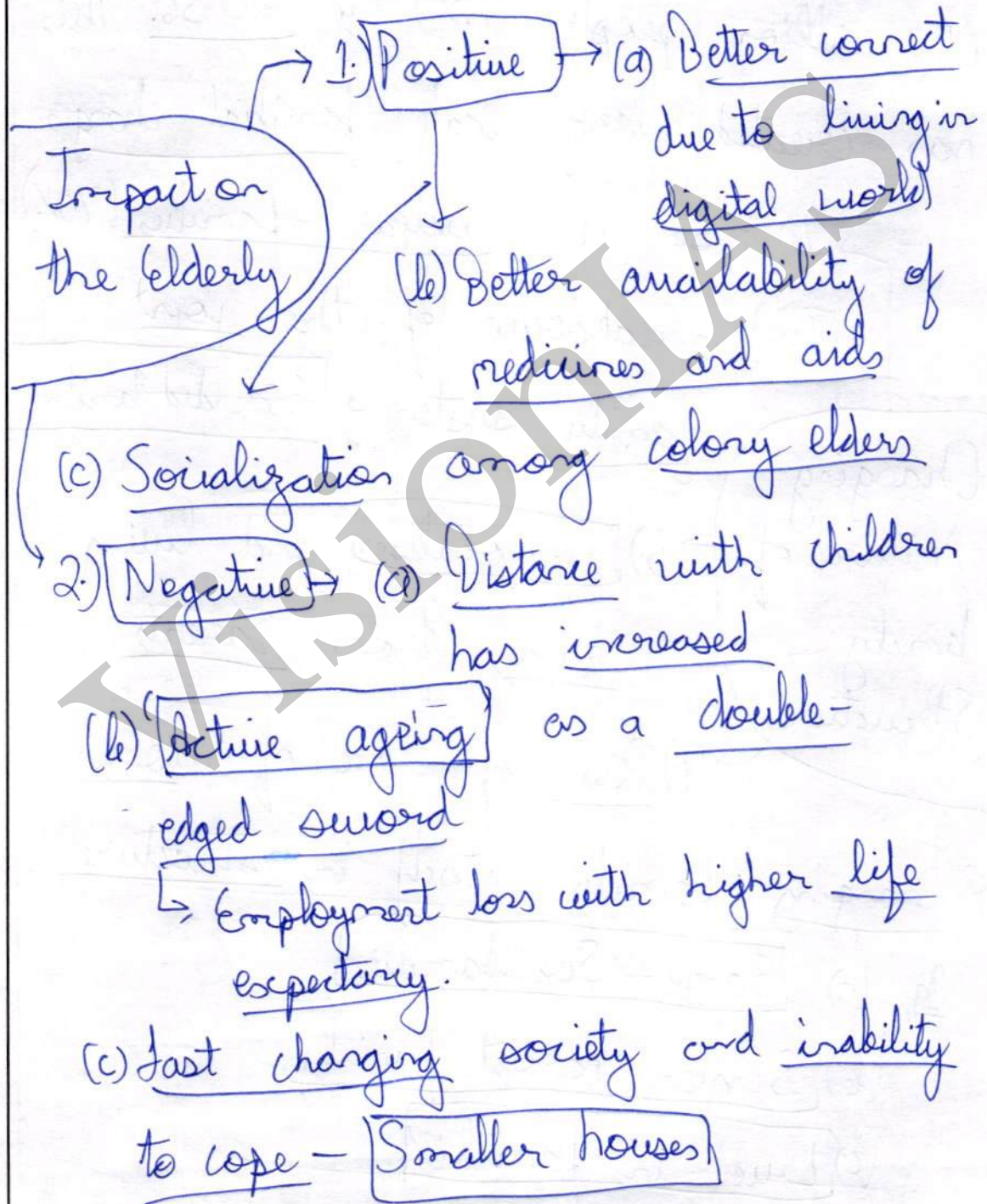
(b) 'Single-Parent family'

(c) 'Live-in families'

6.) The smaller house structure and infrequent meetings

7.) Rise of pseudo-relations

eg 'Building families', Society living



1d) Disconnect with Grandchildren

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

Impact on Socialization of Youth

1) Positive (a) Rise of online platforms for socialization - eg Instagram

(b) Greater knowledge about family through online meetings Zoom

(c) More liberal values - Women empowerment, no-caste policy

2) Negative (a) Disconnect with elder member → No stories, Tables

(b) Lack of a comprehensive and sharing family environment
eg Donot meet Cousins or Uncles

(c) Mental health epidemic

↳ 14% of Indians have issues Lancet

The changing family structure through urbanization has both good and bad effects, embracing 'Change as the only constant' and building strong relations is necessary

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL