



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. : 01483290

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rishul Neema

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/07/25

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

केंद्र
Centre

**Karol Bagh,
New Delhi**


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 चिह्न/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.

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

Ans) India's Rich diverse landscape entails a plethora of Artistic richness, India's 8.6% of Tribal population and 705 tribes display a wide range of musical Repository in their folk music

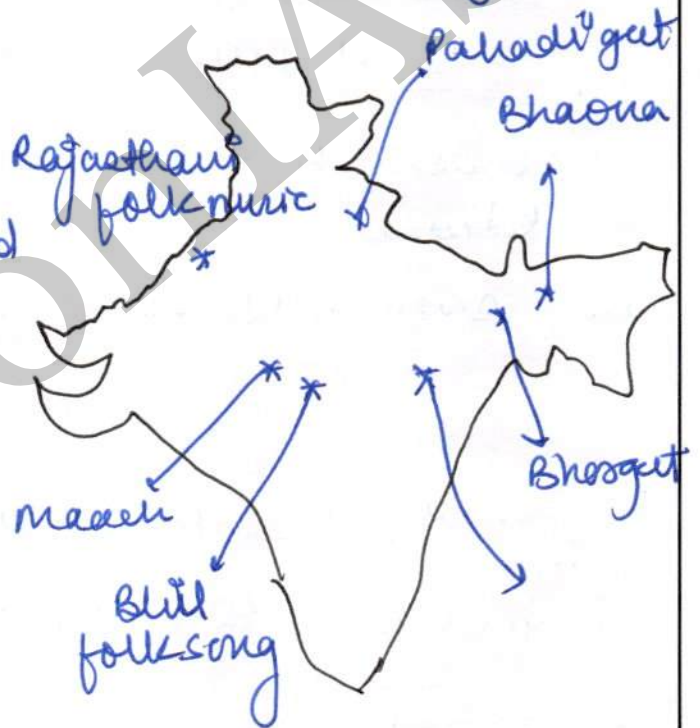
Folk music - as cultural repository

① Folk music portrays the tribal values of love, brotherhood and family
eg. maach (MP)

② Folk music portrays the cultural aspects

of linguistic diversity (vernacular forms)
eg. malui, Rajasthani

③ Folk music entails the cultural aspects of Tribal Religious values.
eg. Bhil songs of Rithora kaba



④ Folk songs Represent the values of Eco-centrism and Environmental importance as they consider forests as the same land of ancestors. eg. Meghalayan Folk songs

• Role of folk music in preservation of cultural heritage →

- ① Preserving unique Regional aspect of tribal values through songs
- ② Remembrance of ancestral heritage & lineage.
- ③ SAVING of distinct languages from EXTINCTION eg. Ho, Hui

• Role in Social cohesion →

- ① values of family bonding
- ② festival singing and Intercommunity leading to social capital
- ③ Enhanced social capital formation via community intermingling in marriages and other events.

India's diverse landscape in folk music is testament to the lyrics of India's Rich DHAROHAR.

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

Ans) Recently the UNESCO has given the world heritage site status to the sacred ensembles of Khajuraho in 2023, which is an exemplification of Vesara style of architecture.

• Vesara style - The confluence

① It is the confluence of Nagara and dravidan styles, emerged in the Chalukyan, Khajuraho and the Solanki reign.

② Vesara style has multiple Shrines → TRIKUTA style merging the styles of Nagara's single Sanatorium and dravidan's multi Sanatorium.

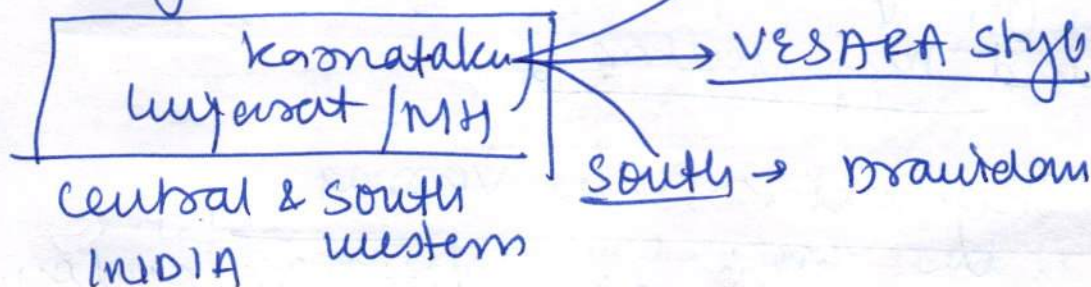
③ Vesara style encompasses stellate platform called Jagadhi, a complex interplay of Nagara's stairway and dravidian slopedway

④ Vesara style temples are made up of hard granitic materials

⑤ It entails extensive engravings on the both the Exterior Entry (Gopuram) and the Temple wall (Nagara style)

⑥ Major examples of the vesara style confluence are → Koyaleshvara Temple, Kalebich, Chhatreshvara Temple, Somnathapuram.

⑦ The vesara style temple architecture geographical realm is evidence of the confluence of dravidian and nagara style. North → Nagara



Vesara style architecture is evidence of the nature of India's unity in diversity and that Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat.

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

Ans) Indians living abroad in the erstwhile colonial India played an tremendous role in highlighting the cause of Indians in international realm and secret planning for Indian struggles.

° Role played by them →

① Madame Bhikaji Cama

- Designed India's 1st flag in Stuttgart, Germany.
- spearheaded the Indian socialist Union in France and Germany highlighting British oppression and imperialism.

② Shyamji Krishna Varma

- Opened India House in London
- provided education led empowerment to Indian youth to fight for struggle

→ wrote extensively in "The Sociologist" → awakening of Indian masses and criticism of British Imperialism.

(3) Lala Hardayal and The Madr party

(USA)
→ San Francisco - HQ of
→ planned extensive Revolutionary
activities to directly take
British on the Force front

(4) Subhash Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army

→ parallel provincial government
in Singapore and Malaysia.
→ Conversations with Japan and
Germany to undertake Indian
interests.
→ training of army in Singapore
to fight against British in the
WW-II (1945).

These people had played an crucial
Role in ensuring that Indian freedom
struggle didn't go unheard in the
world.

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

Ans) Marshall plan was crucial move to revamp the European economy after the distresses caused by the world war.

• Marshall plan →

- ① Re-industrialisation
- ② Opening up of borders and a free trade area (proto EU setup)
- ③ Discussions on a single currency adoption (Euro)
- ④ Heavy investments in the capital infrastructure
- ⑤ Improving logistics
- ⑥ Improving a skill set of masses

⑦ mentioning new companies
and Tariff Reductions.

⑧ lowering of Taxes and
Trade barriers for economic
growth.

⑨ Political Stability via strong
constitutional limitations and
provisions against concentration
of power and authoritarianism

⑩ Strong emphasis on rule of
law and European political
unions

Marshall plan ensured European
prosperity with emphasis on
economic development

5.

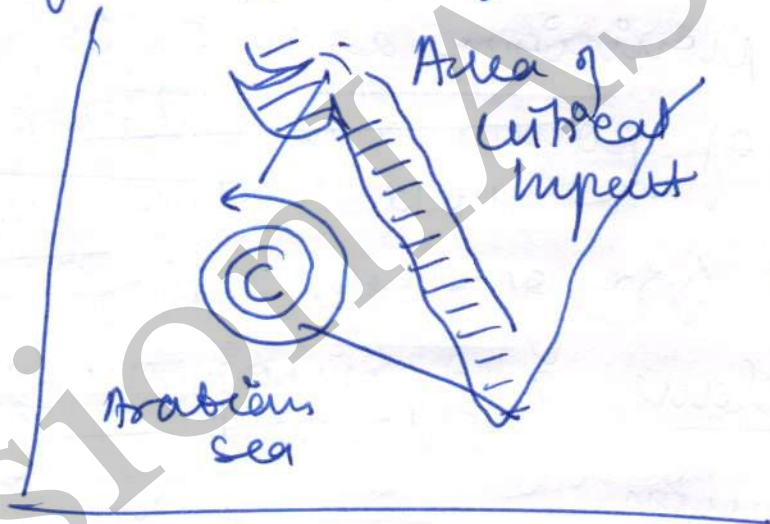
अरब सागर में चक्रवातीय गतिविधि में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

Ans) A/c to a recent ²⁰²³ WMO Report, cyclonic activity in the Arabian sea has increased by 35% in the past decade highlighting the dreadful effects of climate change.



• factors Responsible for increased cyclogenesis →

① Global warming induced high sea-surface temperature
 $26-28^{\circ}\text{C}$ → needed for
cyclogenesis.

→ Increased by $0.5-1.2^{\circ}\text{C}$
since 1900s

② loss of marine biodiversity
reducing temperature regulation
by biotic agents. Coastal loss
eg

③ changing pressure belts →
inducing wind shifting pattern

④ El-Niño - La Niña Cycle

- Affecting sea surface temperatures

⑤ IOD - Indian Ocean Dipole

→ the dipole → enhance Arabian
Sea temperatures → more
cyclones.

⑥ Increased Marine Heatwaves
(MHW)

⑦ Decrease in vertical shear.

→ Pancharatna Coast (CoP20)
(Renewable Shift)

may
form

→ Efficient Early Warning
System (EWS)

↓
community
capacity
building
→ Coastal mangroonification
(MISHTI)

→ Efficient MDRF/SDRF
Response & Recovery.

~~Costs~~ Addressing climate change is
need of the hour to tackle these
disasters.

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

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

Ans Textile sector is the 2nd most labour intensive sector after agriculture in India, where technological intervention can revolutionize life of masses.

• Technological Intervention →

- ① AI & ML Integration can provide better designs and machinery functioning.
- ② Digital integration can enhance market access for textile MSMEs.
- ③ e-commerce platforms can enhance their revenue & export potential.
- ④ Blockchain Technology can provide digitalised ledgers for stock analysis and recordkeeping.

⑤ Advanced machinery can reduce time in fibre classification and separation.

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

• Govt. initiatives -

① PM MITRA - Textile parks across India. (eg. dhar) MP

② Credit Subvention scheme.

③ PM MUDRA Scheme → for cheap loan & credit aces

④ PM VISHWAKARMA → to support small artisans to enhance their capital & skill.

Empowering means of India can empower the marginalised, ensuring equitable & human development

7.

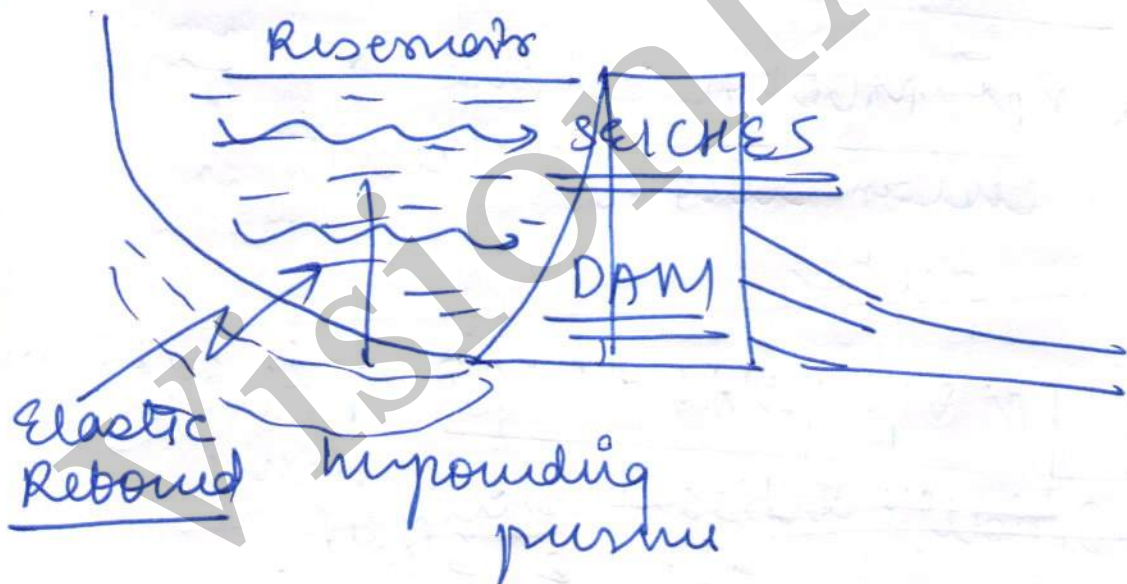
सेइच (Seiche) क्या है और इसका निर्माण कैसे होता है? उन भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनमें इसके निर्माण की संभावना सर्वाधिक होती है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
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Ans) SEICHE refers to the seismic waves of artificial origin caused by elastic rebound of pressure - generally of Anthropogenic hypocausts.



• when the internal pressure of water reservoir crosses the limits of underlying geological tolerance → The potential energy stored in the rock beneath is released

with a drastic impact causing
extensive waves of water
masses → called seiches

• Geographical conditions →

- ① weak Rock profile.
- ② Brittle Bedrock
- ③ Poor porosity of rocks
masses
- ④ slippery slope and steep
gradient
- ⑤ heavy rainfall or water
storage beyond capacity

The Koyna dam beside exit
of 1967 is a stark example
of seiches → caused heavy
disruption & Remaining is the
need for effective EIA's.

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

Ans) A/c to world economic forum, India's urban population will cross 40% by 2038, with which this will be parallel growth of peri-urban regions.

• Rapid urbanisation affecting peri-urban's socio-cultural landscape →

① Marginalisation of poor slum dwellers → slum extinction

② Gentrification and gated societies

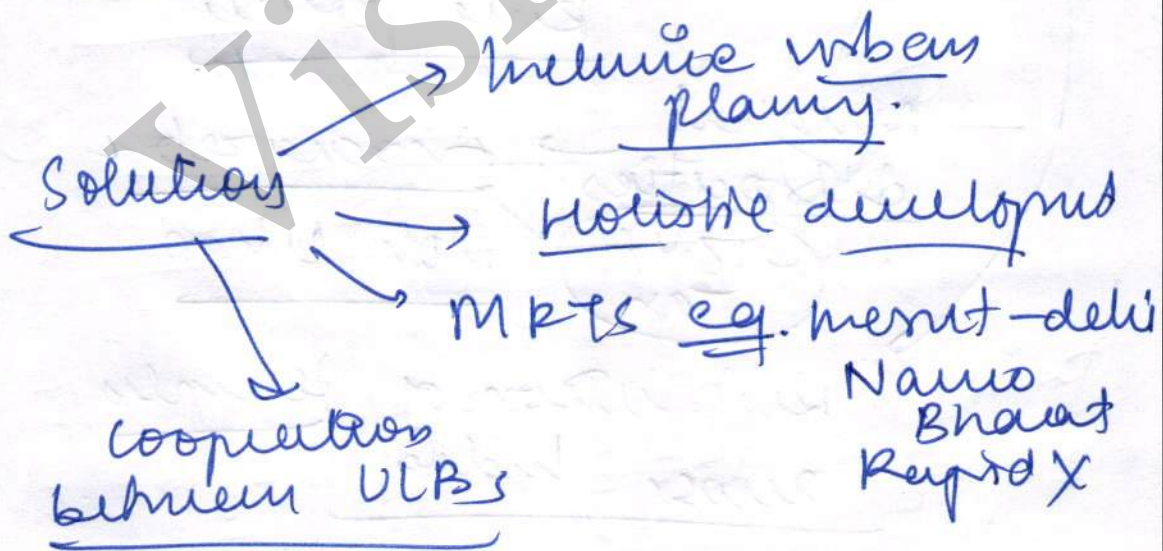
③ Poor sanitation and accumulation of urban waste as disposal sites are located in PERI-URBAN areas • eg. Unhabat

④ Poor mobility & Transportation facilities

⑤ higher crime Rates and theft eg. Faridabad hijack for postal van.
women safety
issue

⑥ Gaps in Schools and medical care facilities.

⑦ Lack of employment opportunities due to central place concentration.



urbanisation is the future of India but we need to ensure that it is inclusive, equitable & harmonious.

9.

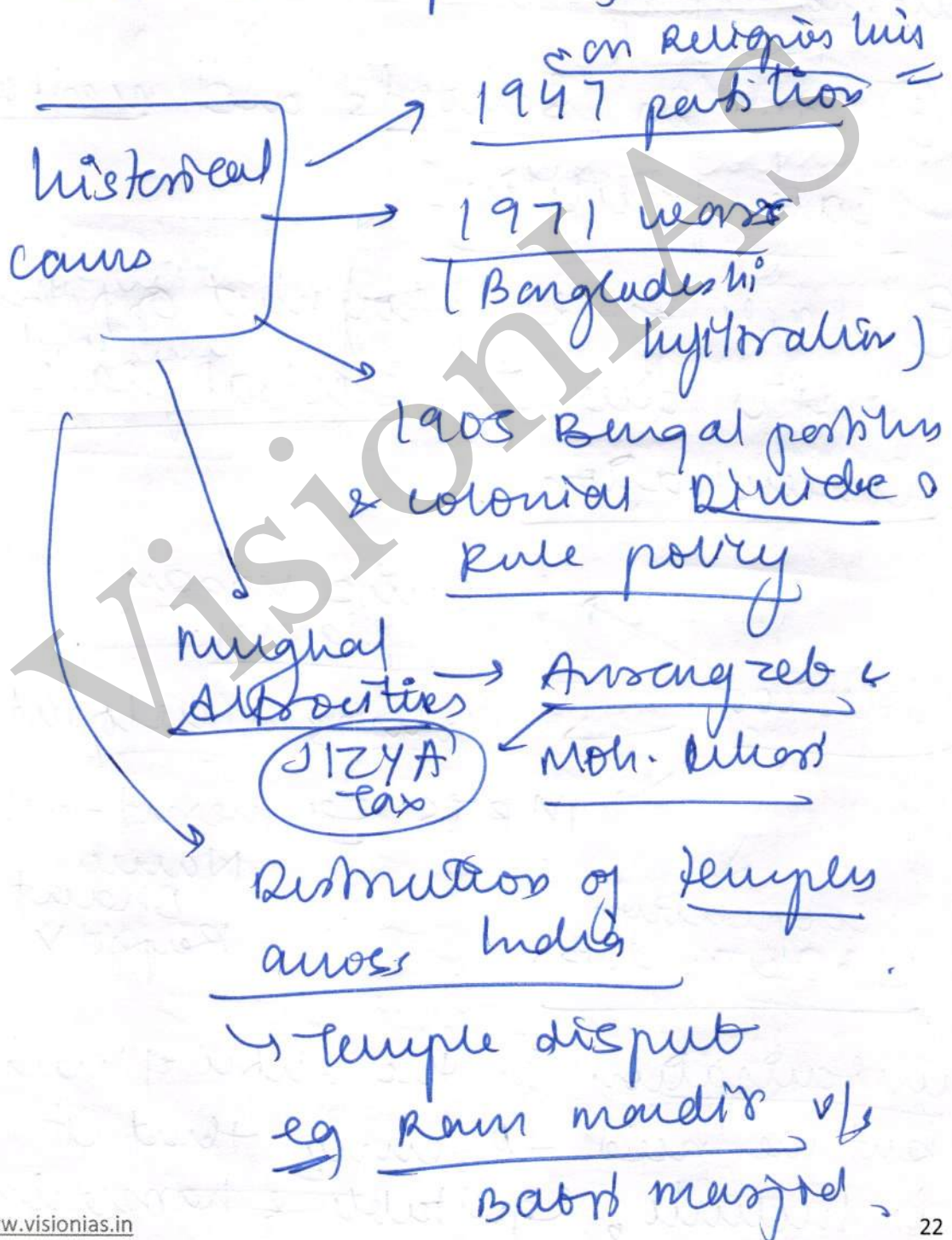
भारतीय राजनीति में सांप्रदायिकता को बढ़ावा देने में ऐतिहासिक और सामाजिक-राजनीतिक कारकों की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

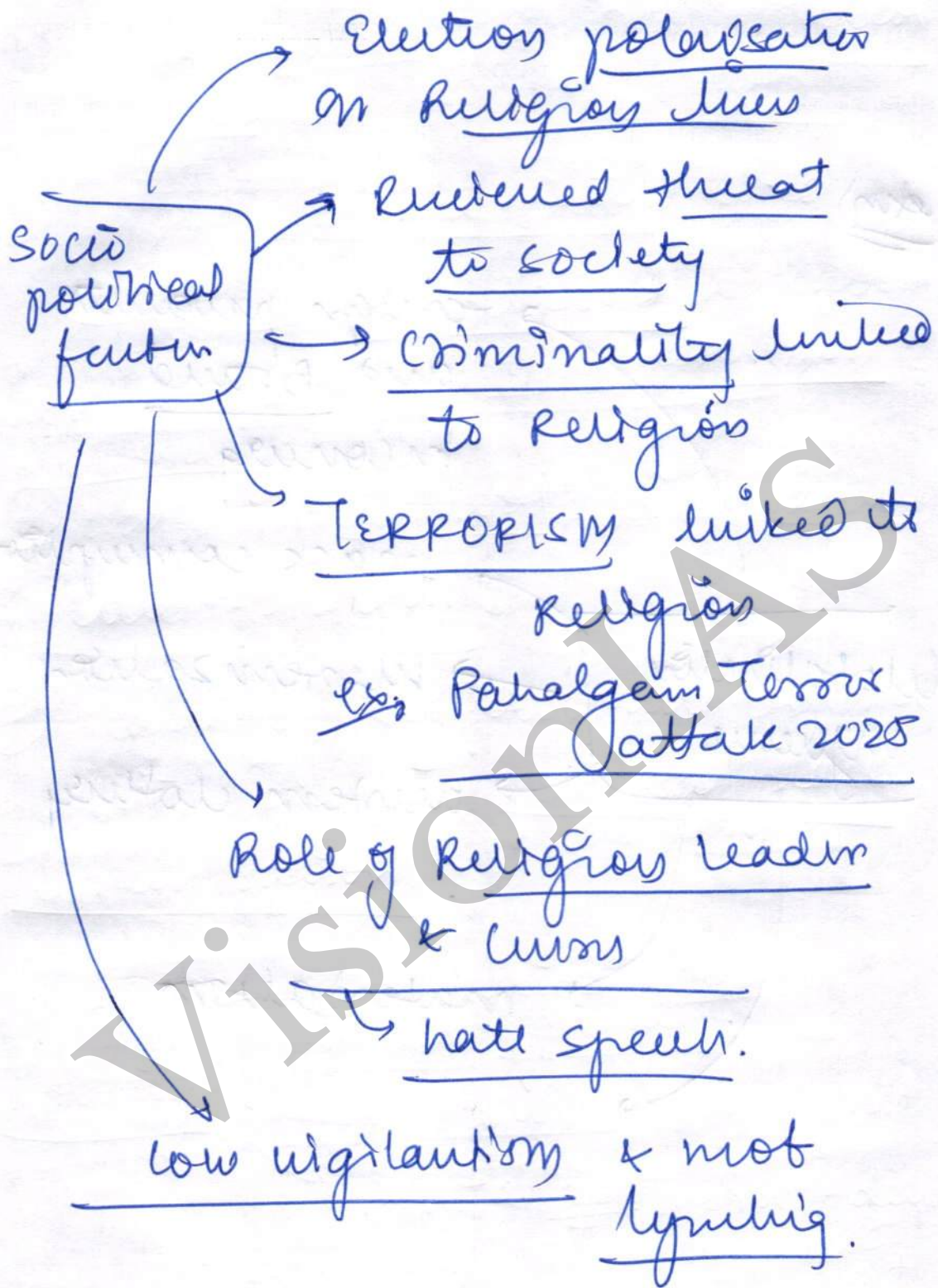
Examine the role of historical and socio-political factors in driving communalism in Indian politics. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Ans) Rising mob lynching & hate
speech on communal lines is
a serious impending issue.





The Real Idea of India lies in
communal harmony and the fact
that Ek Bharat Shreshtha
Bharat

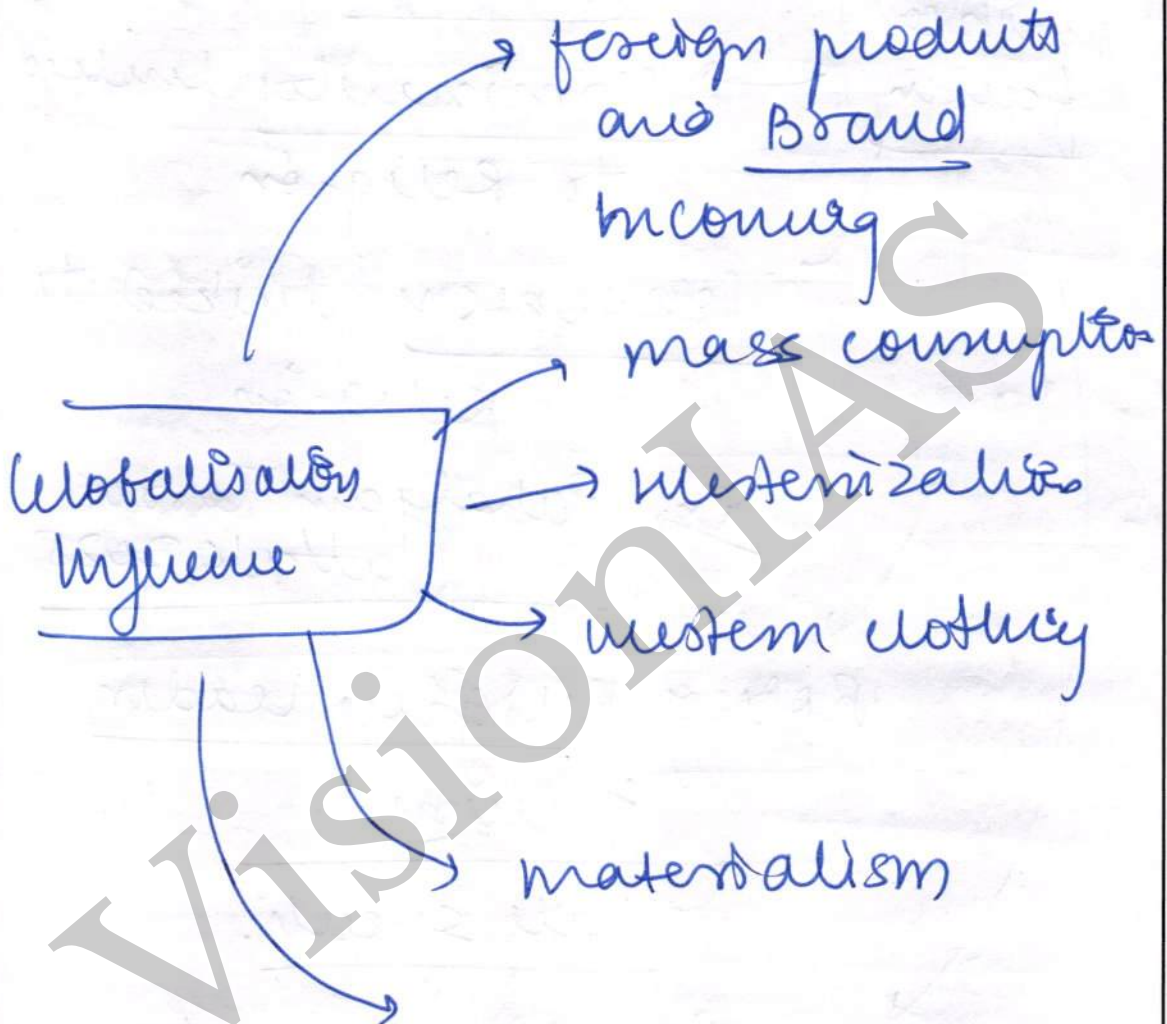
10.

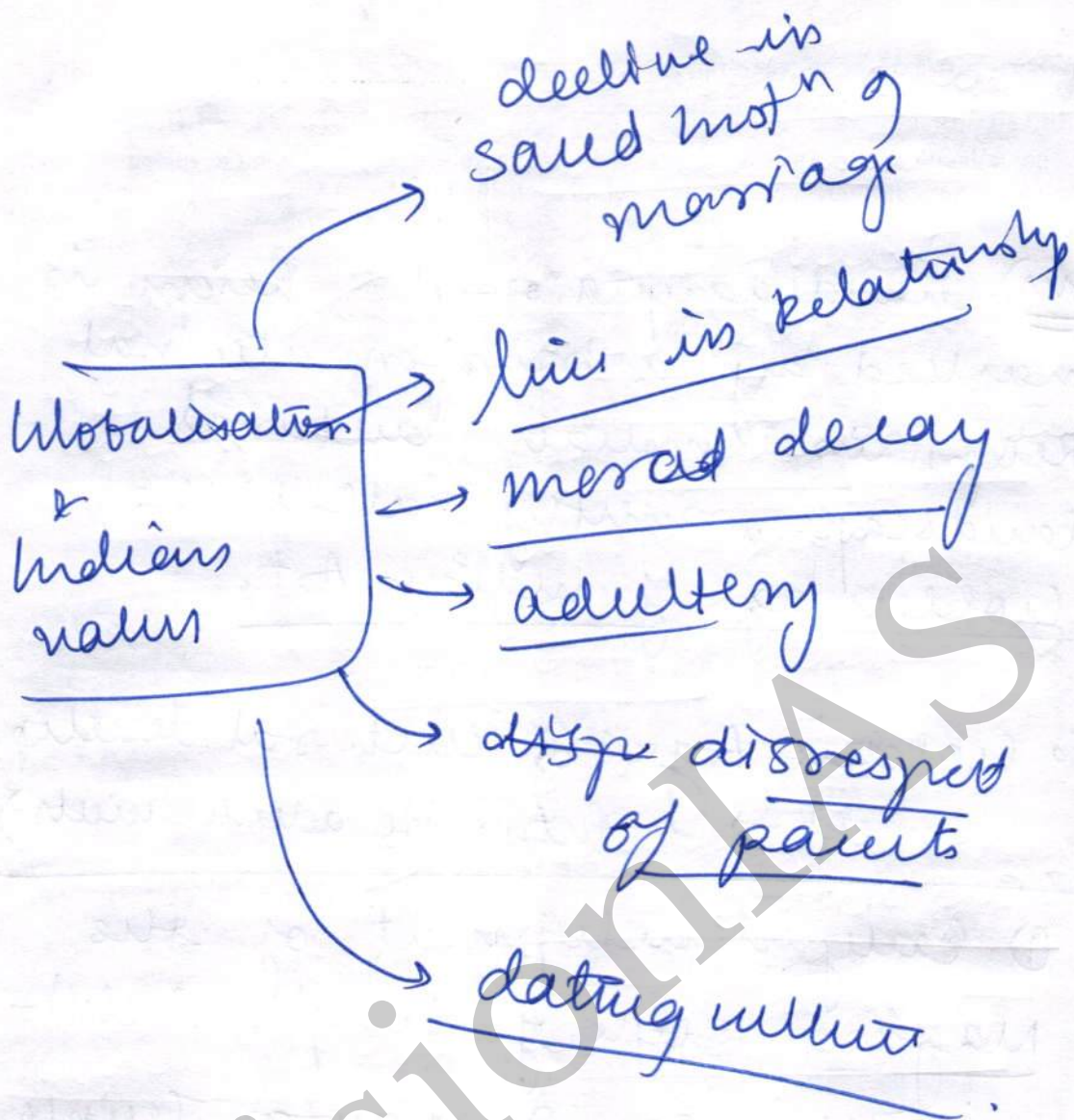
वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय युवाओं की आकांक्षाओं, जीवनशैली और मूल्य प्रणालियों को गहराई से प्रभावित किया है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Globalization has significantly influenced the aspirations, lifestyle, and value systems of Indian youth. Discuss with suitable examples.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

10

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

Ans)





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

Ans) Chandragupta's - II's Reign is marked by a transformational Reign in Indian cultural landscape, rightly called the Golden age of Indian Art.

• Golden Age of cultural development → (future's advancements)

① Early development of the Nagara style of Temple Architecture. eg. Rashantara Temple @ Nagarkurnool

② Extensive developments in the literature domain →

① Kalidasa - court poet

② Vishakhadatta eg. Malavika agnisketam

③ Subandhu

④ Bhāsa

→ Extensive Sanskrit and vernacular composition

③ Unprecedented development in the field of astronomy, mathematics and physical sciences

eg. Aryabhatta → 0, Geometry
Brahmagupta → Trigonometry
Varahamihira → Algebra

④ Important development in the field of Biological Sciences and surgery.

eg. Sushruta → Plastic surgery (Kriyaplashty)
Charaka → Ayurveda & Herbal sciences

⑤ Extensive composition in the religious literature (HINDUISM)

eg. Dharmashastra, Purana (Vishnu, Markandeya)
TRINITY
strengthening

⑥ Development of the Gupta script,
the precursor of devanagari script
Gupta > Nagari > devanagari,

⑦ Extensive records of rich cultural heritage of Gupta period of Chandragupta - II from Chinese foreign travellers → Fa Hian and Hsing

Chandragupta's Reign portrayed the advanced nature of Indian civilization with such scientifically oriented literature.

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)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans) From the advent of the Charter Act of 1813 to Indian Independence, British intentions in education played a crucial role in Indian society.

• Intended consequences →

① Charter Act of 1813 →

- Educational introduction in Indian masses as their responsibility.

② Orientalist v/c Anglist debate and the Macaulay's minute of 1835 → English to be the language of instruction

③ Lord Curzon's Indian Universities Act 1906 → strict control on syllabus and curriculum and autonomy

④ Wood's dispatch of 1854

→ instruction ~~with~~ vernacular language at primary levels and English at higher levels

⑤ intended creation of English educated class to further British interest and Rule in India

⑥ Trickle down & downward filtration theory of British education in India.

• Unintended consequences

① erosion of many Indian vernacular languages in the Tribal belt. eg. Ho, Sui

② Erosion of the Indian traditional Gurukul System of Education

③ unintended creation of a
RESISTANCE force, whom
identified and understood the
real British intentions in India.
eg. Rada bhai Masani,
Pherozshah Mehta.

④ Attack by Britishers on Indian
cultural system via imposition
of English induced Nationalism
in masses & Youth.
eg. Bengal Renaissance
1900s

⑤ Empowered Moderates of the
Congress to counter British
narratives of Benevolence via
petition and awakening of masses

The Rising language debate in
India from vernacular to Kannada
should reignite the thought in
masses that now languages divide
people and the need for unity in
diversity.

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

Ans) India's dreadful partition in 1947 didn't only create borders but also everlasting divide between identities and hearts of people.

• How disputes encompassed issues of National Identity, historical grievances & geopolitical strategies

A) National Identity →

① Erosion of a Pan India → a united Indian Identity

② Shift of focus to narrow personal interests

③ Induction of Religion into National Identity →

Pakistan → Islam led Identity

④ The National Identity of the Tribes of Arundhati Pradesh against the chinese aggression & forceful appropriation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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B) Historical Issues →

- ① Issues based on the mountain-altitude plan of Radcliffe Life.
(IND-PAK)
- ② Controversies pertaining to the McMahon line b/w India & China
- ③ The issues regarding the authenticity of Tibetan signing of the Indo-China border agreement contested by China → the McDonnell line in Ladakh region.
- ④ The high court of Chennai b/w India - Bangladesh due to historical kingdoms exchanges (Rangpur kingdom)

c) Geopolitical Strategies →

- ① To take hold of critical Geographical locations by China in DOKLAM and AKSAI CHIN
- ② To Take upper edge in warfare and geostrategic location in Kargil 1999.
- ③ To appropriate geopolitically sensitive Buddhist monastery in Annachal tradition → Global influence.
- ④ The Salam slicing strategy of China in the NE frontier.
- ⑤ To Take control of important Resources and Biodiversity.
eg. Lithium Reserves in J&K

India has remained a forerunner in geostrategic Responsibility

but any ambition & intent will be assumed holistically as shown in OP-SINDUR.

पश्चिमी घाट के ऊँचाई 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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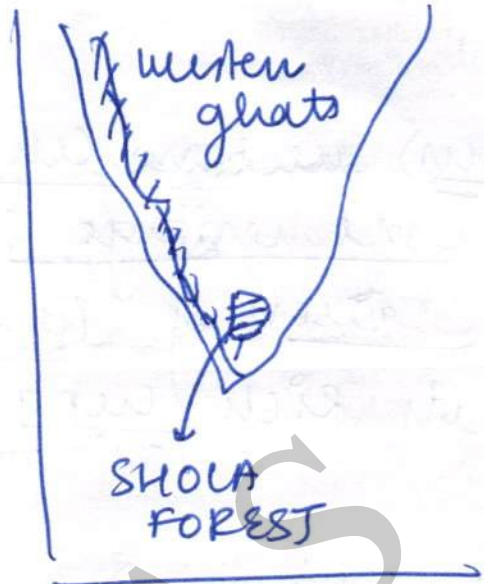
Ans) Western Ghats, an UNESCO world heritage site is an exemplification of man on earth for its rich geography, flora & fauna.

Brief overview of Western Ghats →

- ① Span across 6 states
(Gujarat, MH, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, TN)
- ② On the western margin of India.
- ③ Source of major peninsular Rivers - Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri
- ④ Rich Biodiversity and a Global Biodiversity hotspot.
- ⑤ Continuous Ranges and leeward side Rain concentration windward.

Shola forests - Development →

→ Shola forests are the subtropical Region's temperate like grasslands situated in the upper reaches of the western ghats



Geographical conditions →

① High altitude ($> 1500\text{m}$)
(Anaimudi / Cardamom Ranges) - Palghat Gap

② Moderate Rainfall ($\approx 150\text{cm}$)

→ In the leeward side of the western ghats

→ OROGRAPHIC Rainfall due to Hill Ranges.

③ Appropriate fertile pedogenesis
(laterite - red soil complex)

④ Temperature conditions
($15-25^{\circ}\text{C}$) → optimum for grasslands

* Ecological Significance →

① To maintain high Biodiversity
of the shola forests (flora & fauna)

eg. lion tailed macaque

Endangered - IUCN

Nilgiri Tahr (CR: IUCN)

② To ensure geological integrity
and slope stability of mountain
whats (as soil remains colluded
with roots)

③ To ensure efficient functioning
of Food chains & food web.

④ To maintain microclimatic
contiguity of mountain whats →
as forests undergo EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

monsoon ← Rainfall

dependency of
masses & populace

Sources
of RIVERS

shola forests is a ecological marvel
get faces anthropogenic threats & we
need to ensure their sustainability.

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)

Ans The Union govt. National Hydrogen mission is a critical way to ensure India's transition to non fossil fuels.

• Potential of natural Hydrogen

- ① High calorific value and Energy density.
- ② No harmful emissions → Just H_2O (water) and O_2
- ③ Small Quantum of H_2 can power for very long duration.
(small storage capacity)
- ④ The long durability also enhances vehicular capacity for long distance travel without frequent Refuelling

⑤ Hydrogen has high potential
in powering industries with
optimum levels → reducing toxic
emissions.

⑥ Hydrogen — as a clean fuel
and a high intensity fuel and
makes it a potent AVIATION
fuel.

⑦ Abundance of WATER →
unlimited supply via OCEANS
 $2H_2O \xrightarrow{\quad} 2H_2 + 2O$
→ via Electrolytic diffusion

• Reasons for untapped industry →

① Highly inflammable fuel →
easily catches fire.

② Explosion Tendency

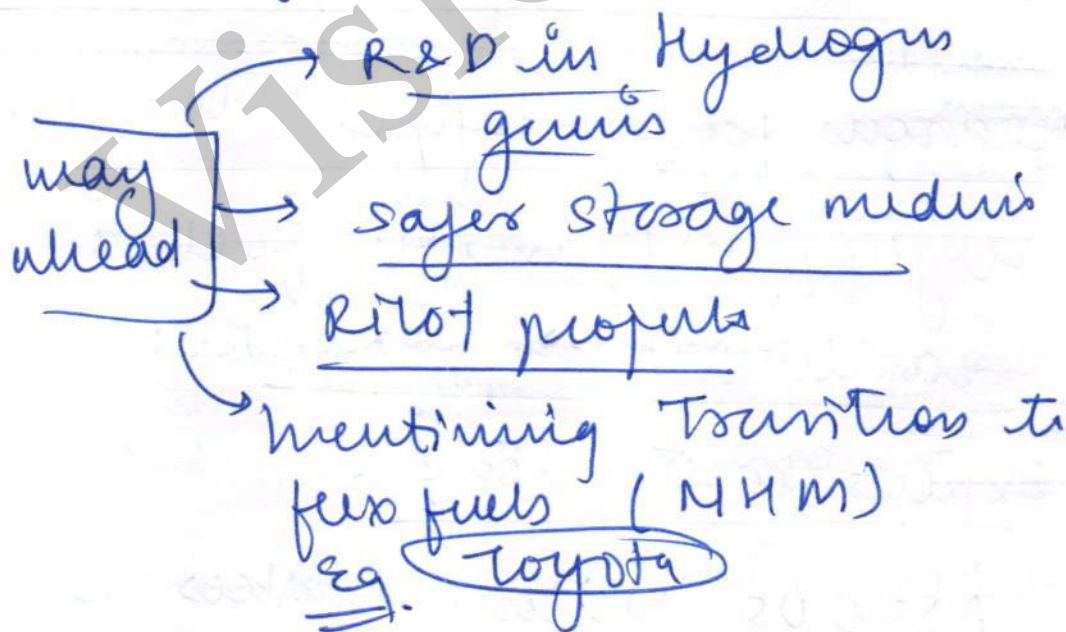
③ GASEOUS nature makes
logistics and storage problematic.

④ The process of ELECTROLYSIS
is very expensive and makes
 $H_2 \rightarrow$ unaffordable.

⑤ current technological inability
to harness green H_2 .

⑥ Issues of Refuelling sites and
mass storage.

⑦ Historical INERTIA and resistance
to change $\rightarrow$ Question of what
about current hypothesis?
1/c engines $\rightarrow$ Billions of cars



Hydrogen has immense potential
and with Tech. upgradation, it
can address India's Energy Security.

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

Ans) China, in 2024-25 saw a rapid decline in economic growth rate^(~4%) relative to its previous state highlighting significant shift in its economy.

• Reasons for shift from China to South and SE Asia →

① China - US Trade war and
unpolitical pressure

② Chinese Communist undemocratic
Political System.

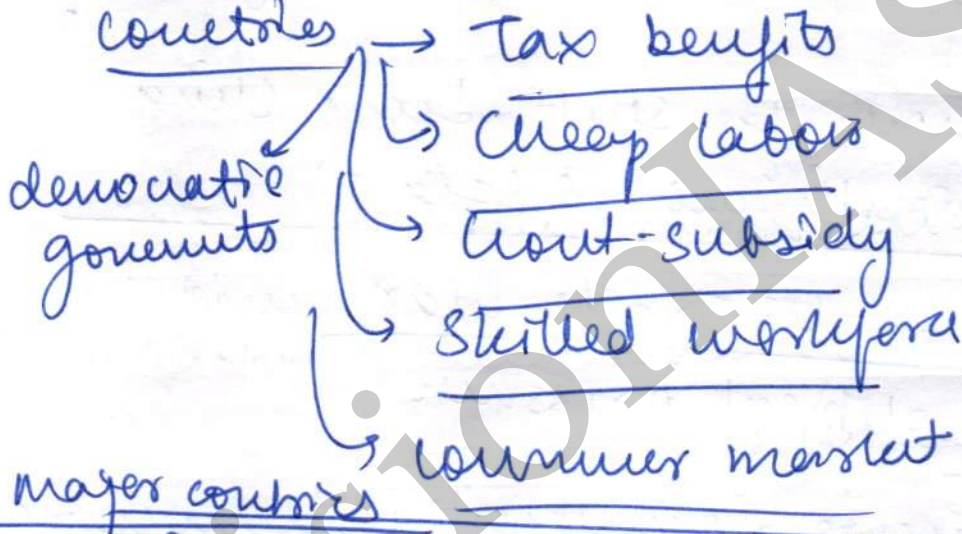
③ Undue monopolisation and
Restrictions in Raw material
supplies. eg. Rare earth material.

④ State surveillance of individuals
and companies. → deterrent to ease
of doing business.

⑤ The decline and falling of Chinese Banking system due to higher NPA's and Credit Ratings

⑥ High debt-to GDP ratio and inflated Economic data

⑦ Measures offered from SE Asian countries



(Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines)

• Advantages for India →

- ① Appropriate China + 1 strategy
- ② huge employment opportunity to youth masses.
- ③ Economic boom & high growth rate.

④ Technological development and Export Revenue Enhancement.

⑤ Supply to domestic markets → decline in inflation and production cost.

⑥ Internationalisation and market expansion → ↑ FDI / FII and REDUCES EMIGRATION

• Challenges

① Bureaucratic hurdles

② Digital divide (N 32-1- D. Unisay)

③ Skill gaps
(only ~ 40% graduates employable)

④ Education level

⑤ States wide disparities in Rules & Regulations.

⑥ Lack of industrial training & Apprenticeship

India can revolutionise its economy by employing its demographic dividend and the shift from China to India is a potent way.

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)

Ans) A/c to World Economic forum, India's Urban population will reach 40% by 2036, where women will constitute a crucial quantum, leading to significant socio-economic transformations.

• Rising women's migration →

- ① Better Educational facilities
- ② Liberal families increasing
- ③ Better Employment opportunities
- ④ Post marriage migration to Urban centres
- ⑤ Better Infrastructure and market access

⑥ Government's initiatives to support women self-sufficiency
eg. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

◦ Socio-economic transformation of metropolises →

① Increased Emphasis on health
and Education sector due to
more women's focus on these
sectors.

② Increased participation in
the political discourse and
Representation → 42% women in
Urban Local Bodies

③ Gender sensitive infrastructure
Buildings

④ Enhanced Police patrolling
and Surveillance - eg. Mahila
Saasthik
App
↳ Enhanced SECURITY - Maharashtra
govt.

⑤ Enhanced individual productivity
because of labourforce participation
monetary 24% 2009 → 42% 2024) LFPR

⑥ increased occupancy of Teachers and professor roles by women leading to gender-sensitive education and empowerment.

⑦ increased women in the STEM sector → leading to Technological Revolution and development → EXPORTS enhance
eg. 40% women in IT sector

⑧ women migration led to improvement in the women mobility scenario → eg. Relax metro, mountain metro frequency and things increased and PINK Carriages & Pink Taxi (Mumbai) BMC initiative.

"ayata naryastu puriyanti, ramanti taba danta" - when women reside, prosperity comes automatically.

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

Ans) The recent incidents of Spouse murders across states highlights significant concern on the ruined institution of MARRIAGE.

• Commercialisation of marriage →

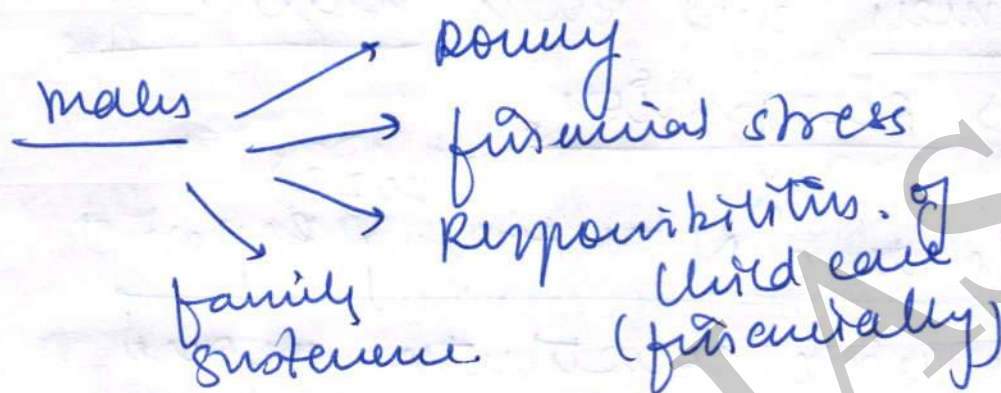
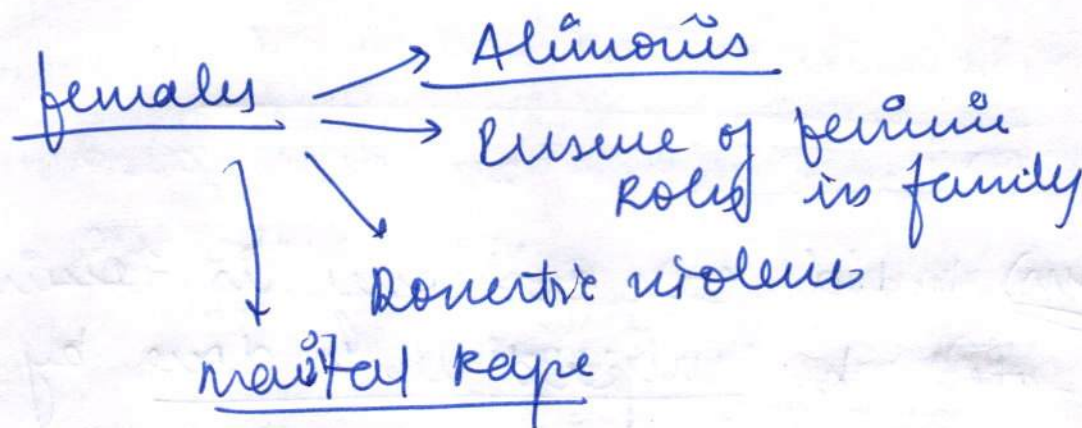
- ① Exuberant Spending on the marriage events yet pomp & show
- ② Decline of the Ritualistic aspect of marriage (Symbolic)
- ③ Declay on moral bonding of partners and mere valuation of marriage as CONTRACT.
- ④ Rising cases of DOWRY and post DIVORCE ALIMONY → Symbolizing fiduciary interests of partners rather than love & care.

⑤ Conversion of marriage as
mere sanction of Bodily
desires, undermining the
value of SOUL Unification

⑥ Commercialisation is leading
to undue stress on weak,
poor, marginalised families
for unrealistic expectations due
to SOCKETAL pressure and
wealth. eg. SC/ST/poor
families taking
debt for marriages

↙
further widening
SOCKETAL INEQUITY

⑦ Commercialisation of marriage
is affecting gender relations
via augmenting it to mere
Physical, financial & SOCKETAL
matters



⑨ The Rise in extra-marital Affairs also highlights the downfall of loyalty and ethics of personal relationships.

marriage is not just an event, but a union of 2 souls without personal interests, rooted in Indian heritage, it's a high collectively time that will rise to ensure healthy personal Relationship.

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 हार्डिफ में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans) India's care economy is dominated by unpaid work done by women and even neglect of its recognition.

(2022)
* A/c to a NITI Aayog Report care work constitutes around 3-3.5% of India's GDP, even then its unrecognised and not equitable.

° Recognizing care work →

① Giving due respect to the work undertaken.

② Memberships them by social recognition and capital

③ Inclusion in GDP metrics can give better return of care economy.

④ Recognition will help in better policy formation.

eg. Norway, Sweden
Gender ~~for~~ care Economy
+ included in GDP
Budgeting

उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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• Reducing Care work →

① disproportionate Burden on women → as it is considered their inherent responsibility
(PATRIARCHAL mindset)

② Equal work distribution b/w men & women will enhance economic productivity by allowing women to undertake other economic activities (Jobs & part time work)

③ It will showcase to future generations that childcare & other care work is not women-centric but Egalitarian → Intergenerational Equity

◦ Redistributing care work →

① Equal work by men and women → better outcome and productivity.

② Inclusive development by Reducing marginalization of women by decreasing their work load, (SOCIAL CAPITAL)

③ Enhancing social bonding and personal relationship strengthening leading to low DIVORCE Rate and Extramarital Affairs.

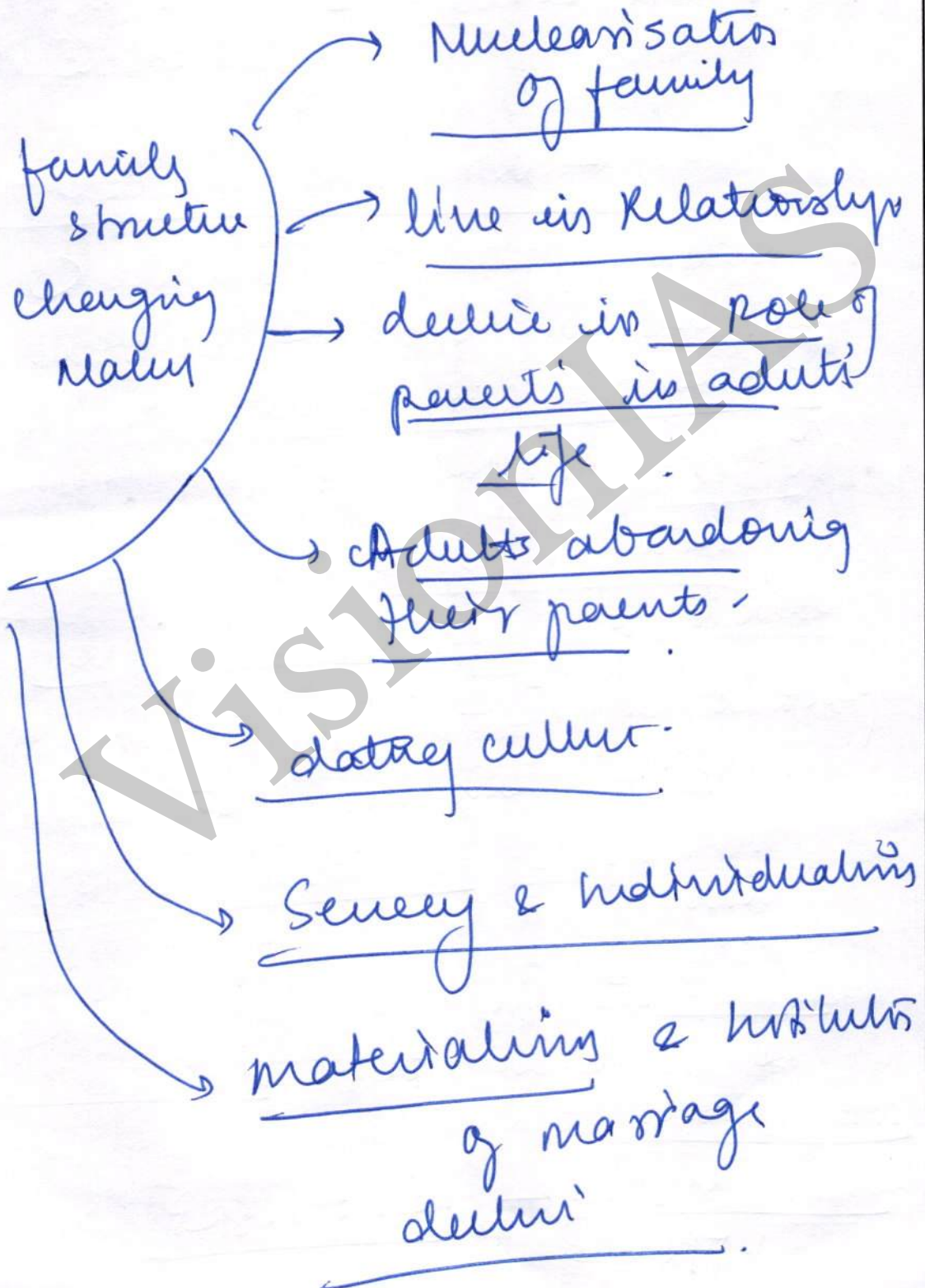
These 3 R of care work can truly recognise the historical neglect of women in their unparalleled dedication to care work and provide them Relief and Respect.

उम्मीदवारों को
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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



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