



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. : 01012764

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : KIRAN. KAMATE

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/07/25

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

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI -
KAROL BAGH

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) | | | | | |



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**

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.

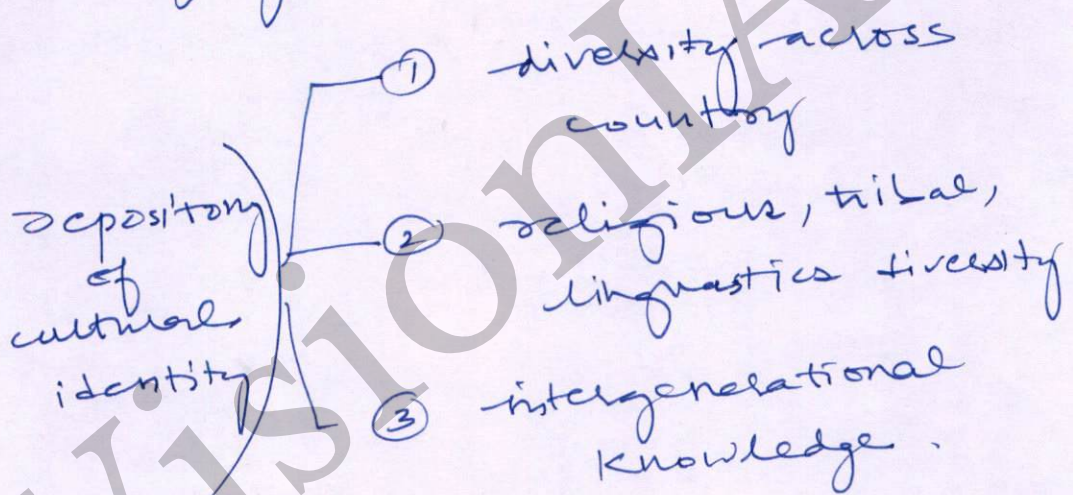
All the Best

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

Folk Music forms the core of Indian traditional culture and was used as way of propagating peace and harmony. Today, it continues to uphold the unity and integrity of this great nation.



Role in preserving heritage and promoting social cohesion

1. Vachana Sahitya
— Lord Basavanna in Karnataka.
2. Abhangas
— Pandarpura yatries

3. Dasa Sahitya

- led by Kanakadasa
- Subaltern view of society.

4. Parijnatha

- in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
- Bhagavat Gita for the common man.

5. Bhajan in North

- Tulsidas Ramacharita manus
- Ramayana recitation.

6. Buddhist chanting

- in Ladakh, Taiwan, Sikkim.
- helps in buddhist diplomacy as soft power.

7. Mela Bai

- Saanson ki Mala rendition by Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan.

challenges {

- homogenisation
- loss of scripts
- changing societal needs
 - pop, jazz, indipop.

The rendition through digital media is reviving the folk music

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

Vesara style of architecture reached its zenith in Rashtrakuta with origins in Chalukyan empire.

Vesara: A synthesis

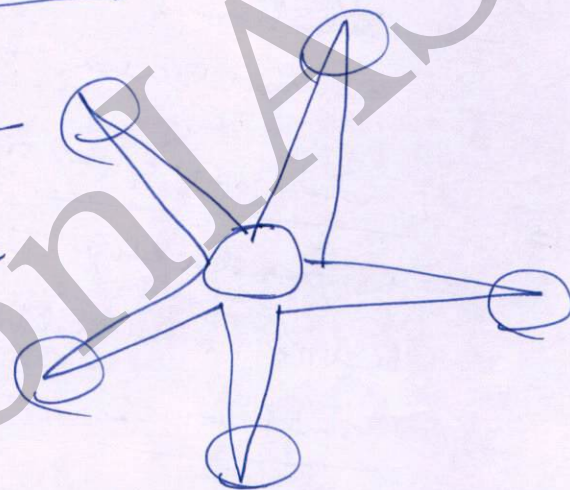
1. Stellate plan

— star shaped.

— elaborate sculpting

— subsidiary shrines

(Nagara feature)



2. Raised platform

— jagati or jagmohan

— (Nagara feature)

3. Use of sandstone / soft stone

— (Dravidian feature)

4. Water tanks / Kalyanis
— Dravidan feature.

5. vaulted Roofs
— Rekha Sukt — is a Nagara feature

6. presence of elaborate kalyana mandap
→ Dravidan feature.

7. Shawapalkas
→ used in both Nagara & Dravidan

8. circumambulation
— dedicated path is feature of
Nagara.

→ Dravidan temples, uses a separate
path around/below — at ground
level.

— Vesara → in Somnathpura and
Chennakesava both have
different pathways.

9. use of images in of Kings/Queen
— features mainly of Dravidan temple.

Thus, Vesara architecture, is
a synthesis of "best of both world";
the ensemble of Vesara temples have
made it to the UNESCO heritage recently
(2024)

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

Saujeer Sanyal in his book "Revolutionaries" has given the stories of Indians living abroad, yet contributing to national cause.

Role played

1. Propagation of ideas

① Dadabhai Naoroji in

British parliament

② INC committee in Britain

2. Information dissemination

① pamphlets

by Roshansingh Bakhe, Puri, etc.

② books like

Indian Sociology by Virendranath Chattopadhyay

③ underground activities

- ① Zimmerman plan
- ② Rash Behari Bose
- ③ Lala Har Dayal

④ carrying out assassination

- ① Curzon Wylie
— assassination — Madan Lal Dhingra
- ② Sardar Uddom Singh assassinated Governor who gave call of Jallianwala Bagh

⑤ legal activities

- ① Shankaran Nair
— who took the British on their own courts

⑥ women

- ① Madame Bhikaji Cama
— unfurled the flag in France / Germany.

⑦ National armies

- ① Subash Chandra Bose
— and Rash Behari Bose
- ② Germanys help.

Thus, their sacrifice and gutsy fight back should be written in golden words of Indian Struggle

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)

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

Marshall Plan - was an economic recovery project - led by USA, by lending finance to the European countries post WWII.

Influence of Marshall Plan

1. creation of Bretton Woods Institutions - Institution for reconstruction and development
2. helped providing the public goods → today called as the "Kindleberger Trap"
3. helped USA, gain hegemony → increasing dominance of dollar
4. replacing pound sterling as the mainstream currency → peto dollar dominance.

5. rebuilding of infra projects
— at loan given @ soft interest rates

6. unification of western Europe
— as a economic union
— Germany - France → undoing the
historically rivalry

7. helped in creating political
and economical linkages

— propagation of democracy +
capitalism

— USA hegemony

8. Global trade routes

— revived

— increasingly connected world.

9. foundation of today's multi-connected
globalisation. — world

— world as a global village

(Marshall
McLuhan)

Though faced by the opposing,
Molotov plan, Marshall plan emerged
as the victorious financial revival
plan for western world

5.

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

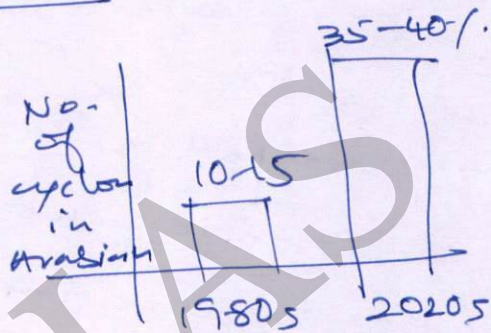
Discuss the factors responsible for increased cyclonic activity in the Arabian Sea. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

According to IMD, since the 1980s, the percentage of total cyclones in India in Arabian Sea, has increased to 35-40%.

Factors responsible



1. increased SST Rise

- sea-surface temperature

- due to global warming, 1.1°C since 1800s -

2. increased nighttime heatwaves (NHWs)

- cyclone Biparjoy - stayed for 17 days

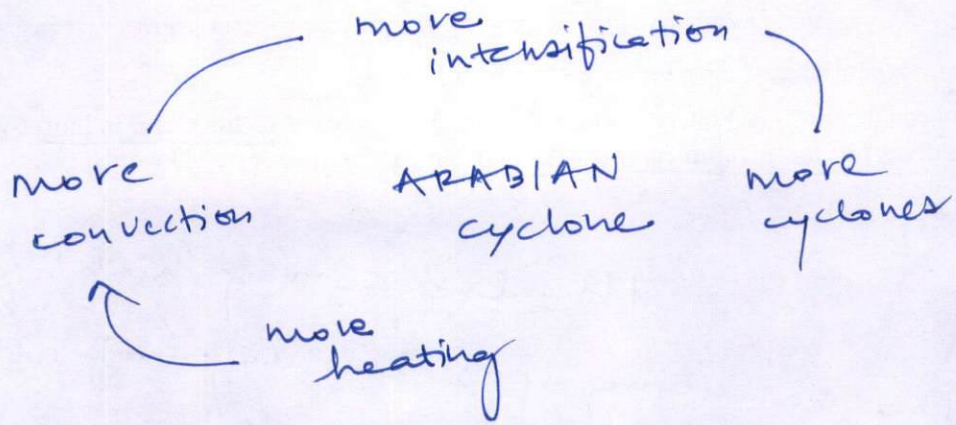
- provides moisture for long days

3. increased temperature

- more evaporation

- more intensification

4.

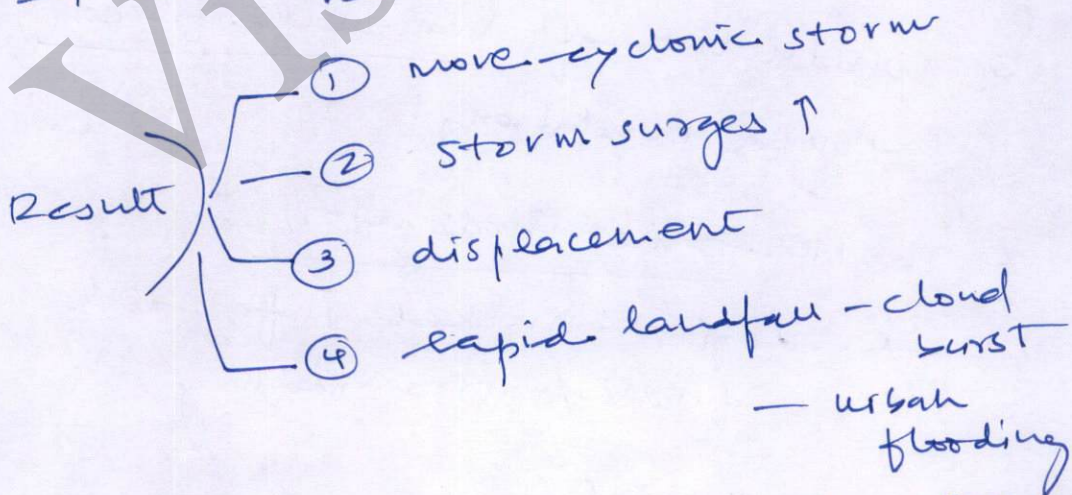


5. Western disturbances are reducing - leading to more cyclone.

6. increasing stratification - less mixing of layers of sea.

7. Influence of less rivers flowing in Arabian sea, unlike Bay of Bengal

→ lack of cold water mixing.



Thus, the SST of Arabian sea needs to be monitored for better assessment of cyclone EWS.

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

The Eca survey highlights the reducing productivity of cotton in India at 360 kg/ha compared to China's 1760 and USA's 960 kg/ha — increasing need for technological intervention.

Technological interventions

1. helps in enhancing economies of scale

To → addressing the supply chain

2. production of man-made fibres → via machinery.

3. better price realisation

→ digital market info and future/option trading

4. New Markets

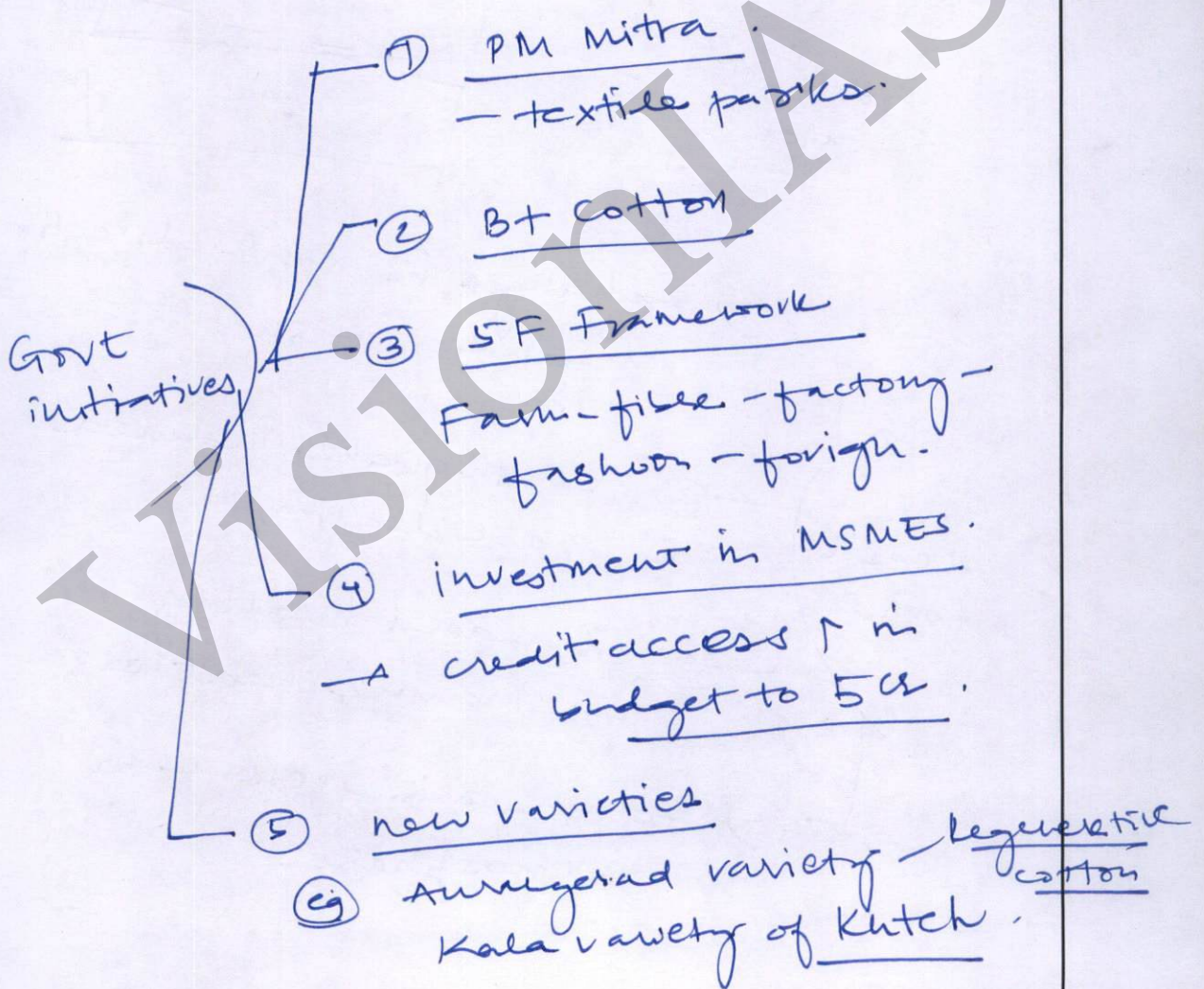
eNAM, and e-commerce (CONDC)

5. producing ELS

- long staple extra variety
- currently > 90% is short medium staple length

6. modern textile park

- cluster based development
- addressing supply chain from production to yarn to spinning etc.



Textile is a labour intensive

sector, after agri, thus, if it grows India grows

7.

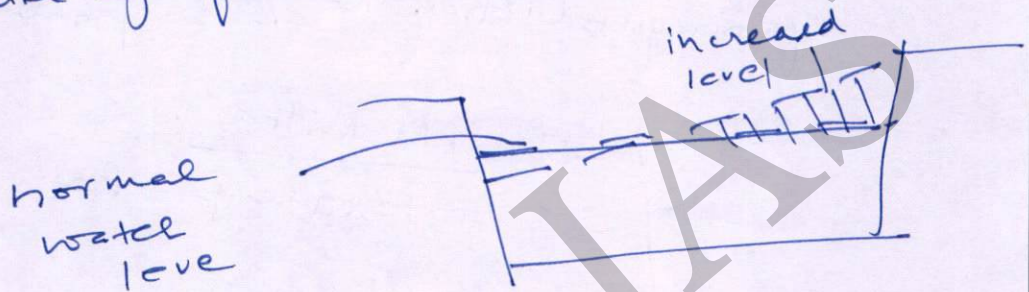
सेइच (Seiche) क्या है और इसका निर्माण कैसे होता है? उन भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनमें इसके निर्माण की संभावना सर्वाधिक होती है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Seiche is the increasing oscillation of waves usually within a closed water body - like gulf, river, lake, bay etc.



- how does it form
- ① changes in wind direction and pattern.
 - ② earthquake induced oscillation
 - ③ increased heating → marine heat waves.
 - ④ changes in pressure in atmosphere.

Geographical conditions

1. closed water body
 - like gulf (or) bay
 - (eg) EERIE Lake in USA
2. Stable water level
 - not changing rapidly.
3. wind directions
 - reversal or rapid intensification
4. Tsunami / earthquake
 - leads to oscillations of waves
5. increased SST
 - rise of "water bulge"
 - oscillates to the one side

Sieche are rare phenomenon, but are increasing in frequency and intensity of temperature rise.

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)

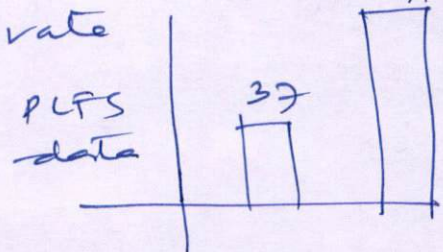
10

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

According to NB, currently India has 34% of population in urban centres. Projected to grow to 50% by 2050.

Effect on periurban regions

1. land prices have surged
(eg) Ramnagar near Bangalore
2. development of Satellite towns
(eg) KWIN city - Bangalore
3. Food processing sectors
→ connection b/w rural farms and urban industries
(eg) Talna
4. increasing women participation
- labour force rate



5. Increase in access to digital services

→ 5G Rollout

→ transportation .

6. access to healthcare & education

→ has increased

→ reduced dependency on PHCs.

7. Increasing urban habit

→ food, clothing, cuisine etc

eg) cafe culture @ tier III level also

8. HW improvement

→ highway connectivity

eg) Mysore - Bangalore
Bangalore - Chennai

9. Industrialisation ↑

10. Urbanisation

11. employment opportunities

12. commercial activities ↑↑

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

Communalism is the strong adherence to one's own, sectarian beliefs/values at the cost of others.

Historical factors.

1. Atul Kohli

— historical grievances are more susceptible for communal riots

eg) Muzaffargarh / Ahmedabad

2. Historical manipulations

— politically re inflammatory speeches - distortion facts

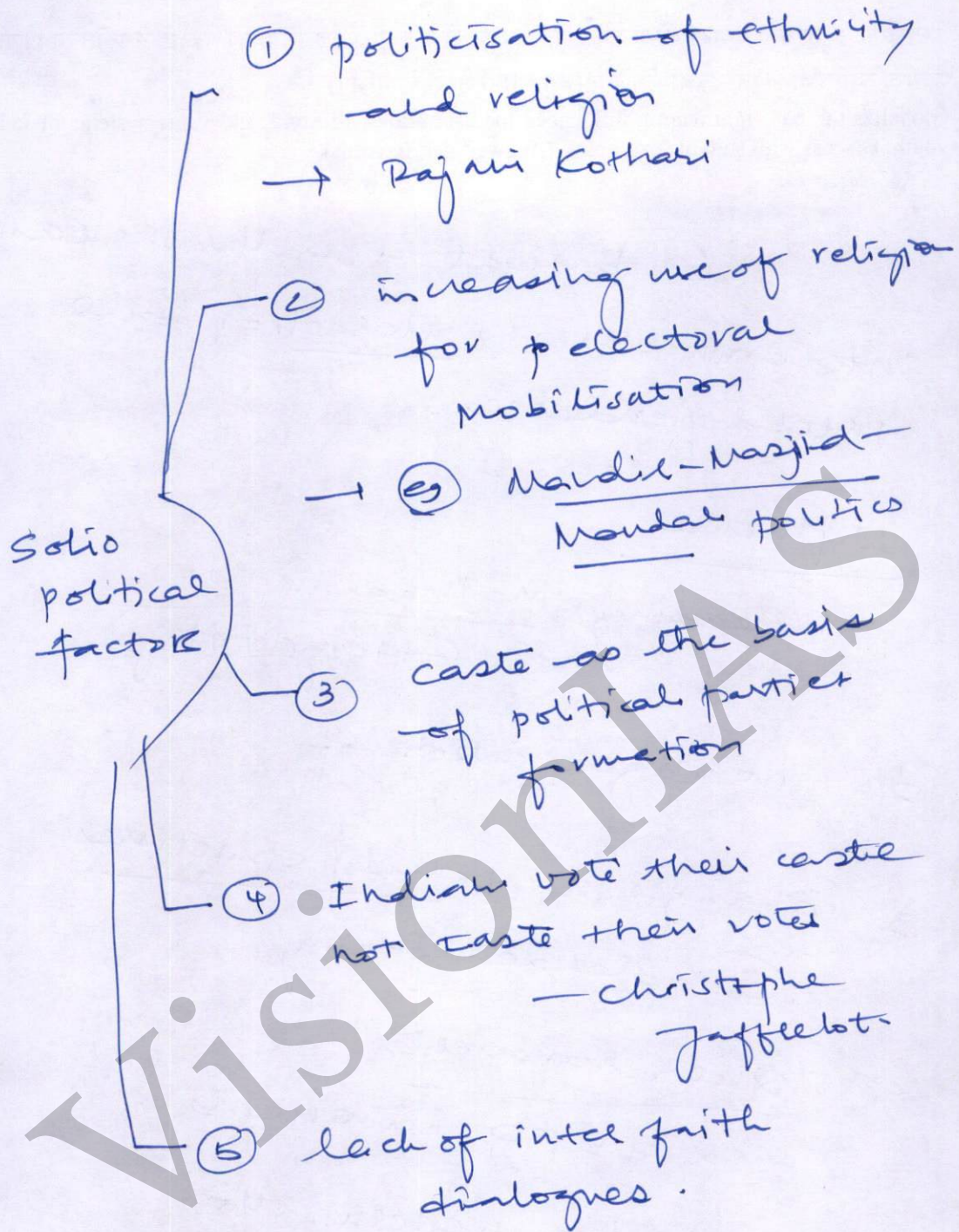
3. Partition

— and its trauma.

4. disparity in development

— across religions / castes

eg) Muslims underrepresented.



thus, more confidence building measures are needed to avert deliberate communal flare up.

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

Globalisation is the increasing
interconnectness, interaction and
interdependence.

Influence

1. increasing McDonaldisation
George Fritzsche
2. homogenisation of
3. changes in family structures
eg Blended family
4. Queer movements
- LGBTQ movements
5. Increasing westernisation
food to fashion
6. mixing of flavours
indipop,

6. increasing materialism, consumerism

7. changing value system
- individualism

8. more brain-drain

9. neo-colonialism

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

VisionIAS

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

The Gupta empire is hailed as the Golden Age of Indian art, architecture and literature by NAMITARORA in his book the brief history of early Indians.

Chandragupta II reign - golden age of cultural development

1. Chandragupta II reign was adorned by the Naveethas
(eg) Varahamihira, Kalidasha, Shanku, Betala Bhatta.
2. He was a patron of literature
(eg) Kalidasa's Ritusamhara
Abhijnana Shaktikala
Vikram Uvasiya
3. It was age of temple construction — structurally sound and well articulated.

(eg) Deoghar temple, Kankali Tila,

4. Architecture Manuals

- Shilpa shastra by Shunker
- exhaustive guidelines on architecture

5. Varahamihira

- astronomy and mathematics

6. Varaha Bhatta

- astrology and Magic spells

7. advances in Medicines, surgery

- (eg) Sushruta

8. Coinage

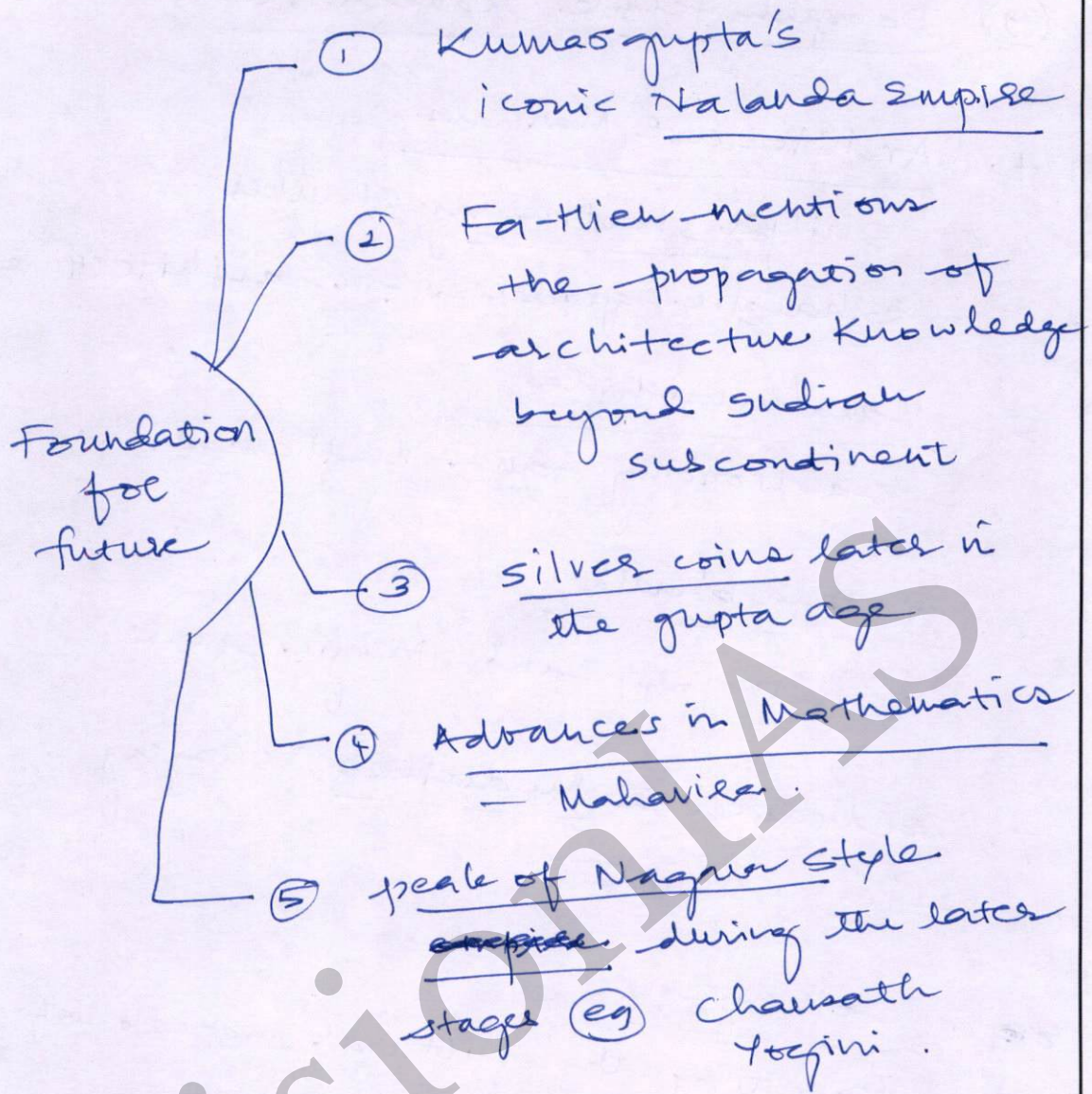
- depicting the cultural aspects of love, war, celebrations.

(eg) Samudragupta coins of playing veena

(eg) Marriage Alliances are also depicted - Gupta-Licchavi alliance

9. Advances in Mathematics

- Brihat Siddhanta
- Anyabhata's work



As Rabindranath Tagore emphatically quotes "the language of the stone surpasses the language of the man" - GUPTA age stands tall among others in shaping the Indian civilisation as a timeless legacy.

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)

15

Lord Macaulay's 1835 Minute
on education is the foundation of
colonial education in British India.

Intended consequences

1. He wanted to create a strata of
Indians who are 'Indians in blood
and British in choices'
2. They wanted to create a system
focused on 'DOWNWARD filtration
theory'
→ (eg) education not for all, just
enough to advance their interests
3. They wanted to create an integral
state that would act as a
machinery to propagate the message
of Britishers' civilising mission
4. create a clerical class of Indians
→ not enough to think on their own
but enough to carry out British
providential mission

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

5. propagate orientalism (Edward Said)

— undermine the non-western literature and their people as barbaric, feminine and uncivilised

6. to undermine Indian literature as regressive, unscientific.

Unintended consequences

1. it exposed Indians to new ideas
(eg) Western ideas of freedom, liberty, rationalism, humanism

2. reformed Indian society

(eg) Raja Ram Mohan Roy's influence of western education — led to challenge the societal morality.

3. it also led to creation of a western-education — upper-middle class

(eg) which later became a reservoir of leadership.

4. It also led to revival of Indian heritage.

(eg) NC Chaudvaskar } works on
R.G. Bhandarkar } India's
cultural/
literary
heritage.

5. Led to creation of India-led, India controlled education society's

(eg) during ~~the~~ Swadeshi movement of 1905-07 → resolution on education was passed

(eg) Tagore's Shantiniketan

6. It liberalised the Indian women

(eg) Dr. Muthulaxmi Reddy;
Sarojini Naidu, Sucheta Kriplani,
— enrolling in Medicine, Law etc.

Thus, the colonial legacy of education had both positive and negative effects on society. The NEP, 2020, is a way to decolonise the Indian education system — focusing on INDIC/BHARATIYA way of learning

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

Post-independence, the question of division of Indian states and its basis became a pertinent one, complicated further by differing views of JVP, Fazl Ali and other committees.

India's territorial disputes - encompassing national identity, historical grievances and geopolitical strategies.

I. National Identity

1. The issue of division based on language was not supported initially.
2. The focus was on securing the integrity and unity of India
→ not giving way to frissiparous tendencies.

3. The Khalistani separatist movement
— was an assertion of separate identity

4. Similarly, the earlier Dravidian movement — resorted to separating from union to create a Dravidian state

II. Historical grievances

1. The frontier states of Northeast
→ geographical isolation
→ perceived neglect by the union

2. Potti Sriramulu

→ separate Andhra state
→ backwards and neglect by earlier princely states.

3. "Mumbai" (Bombay)

— dispute between Gujarat and Maharashtra
→ grievance of capital concentration

4. contrast of poverty and culture
of affluence

→ disparity of development
→ colonial legacy of developing coastal states, neglecting hinterland

III. Geopolitical strategies

1. As Louis tiffin writes in "Remapping India"
 - borders disputes are way of political bargaining
2. Political ventures
 - ③ Belagavi dispute b/w MH and KAR, since 1956 Mahajan Report
3. The issue of Orissa, Andhra border villages
 - vote bank for parties on both sides
4. The creation of new states of Jharkhand, Uttarakhand in 2000
 - political strategies for ascension in elections
5. The inclusion of Sikkim in 1976
 - strategic move - geopolitically to counter China's five finger policy

The territorial disputes add new hindrance to the federal structure of India and constitutional methods should be employed to resolve them.

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 में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The shola forests in Western Ghats are unique ecological enigma, a paradox in nature.

Geographical conditions responsible for development

1. Elevation

— high altitude to the range of 2000+ ft.

2. Rainfall

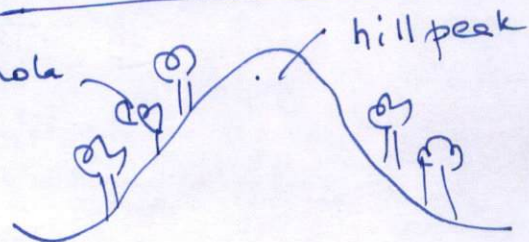
— orographic rainfall, gives it immense moisture to grow.

3. Soil

— organic soil of the Western Ghats
— rapid growth.

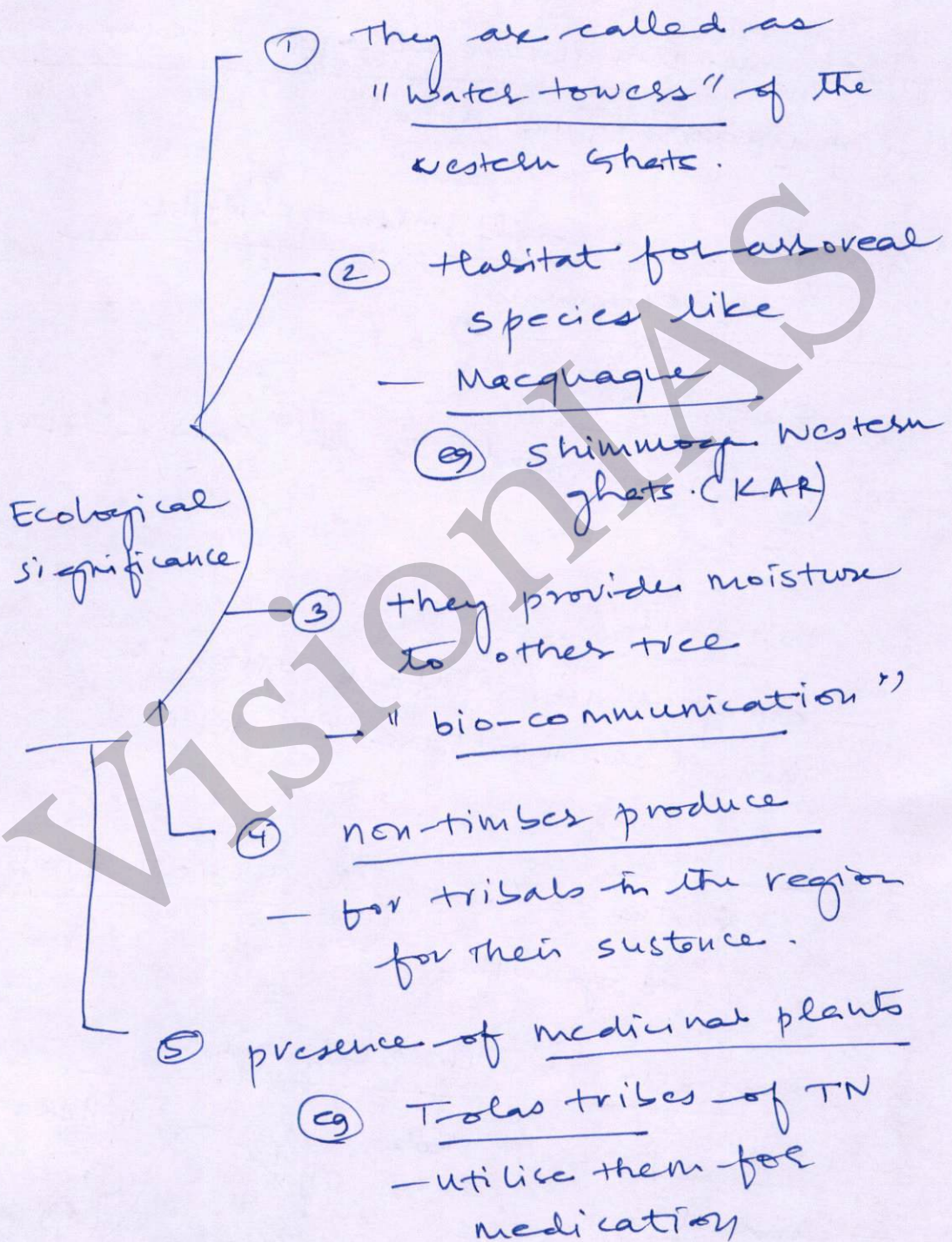
4. protection by the undisturbed valleys

— aided by good flow of katabatic winds



5. Sunlight

- ample amount of sunlight, not hindered by the dense foliage, unlike the mainland Western Ghats



Threats

1. However, recent linear projects like highway projects, cut through the eco sensitive areas.

2. overtourism
- leading to disturbances

3. Hydropower project

⊖ Shasavati - Pumped storage Project by KAR

4. unregulated homestays.

⊖ Wayanad, Chikkmagalur etc.

Thus, Sholas grasslands are a unique blend in the midst of dense rainforests of Western Ghat. The Kasturji Bhanu and Gadgil Report on Western Ghat, needs to be implemented.

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

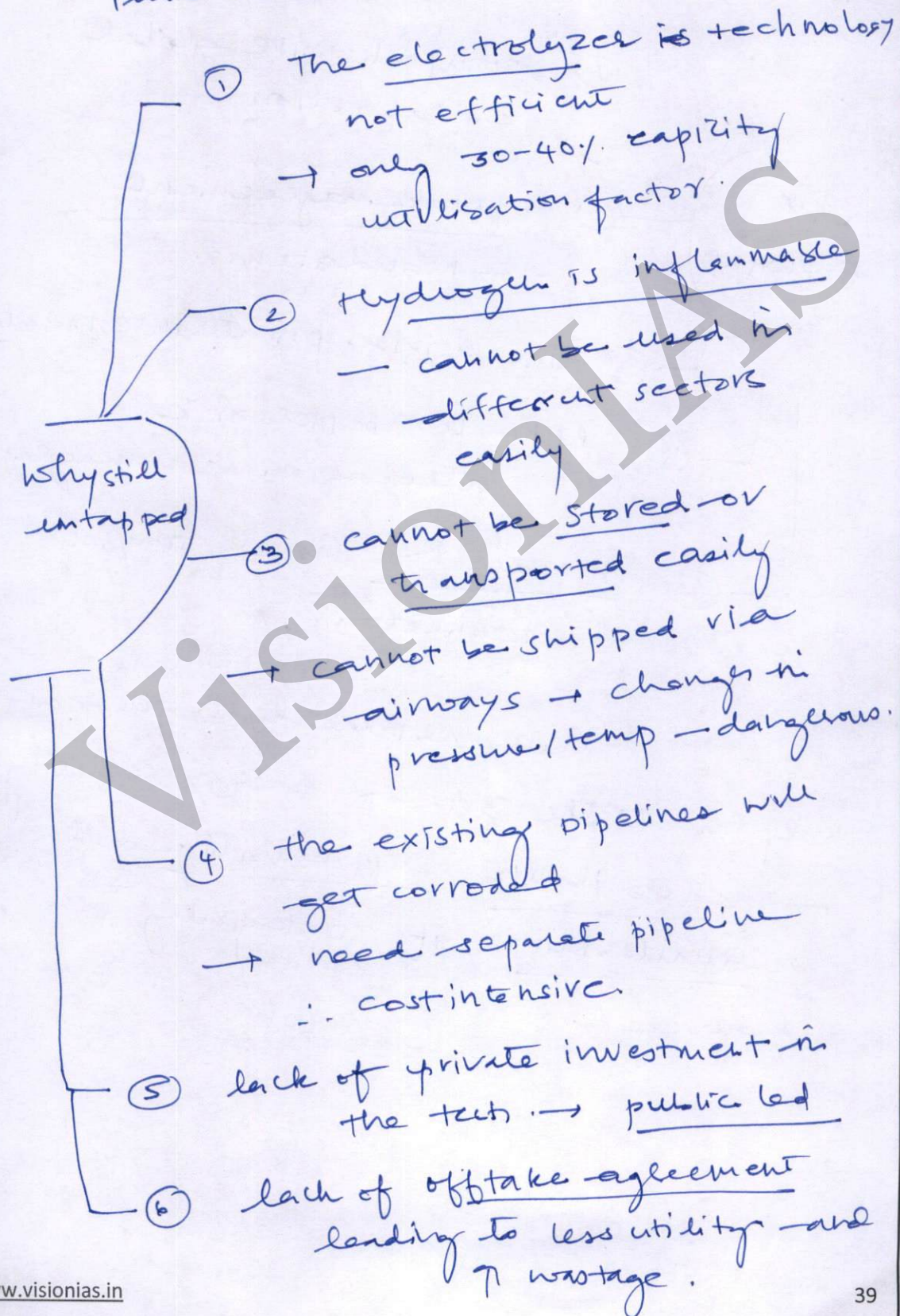
India recently adopted the GREEN HYDROGEN MISSION - with a target of 50 MMT in next 5 years - as a bid to secure India's energy requirements.

Potential of Natural Hydrogen as a fuel to meet global energy demands

1. It is available abundantly.
2. use of electrolyses to extract hydrogen - by breaking water
3. different varieties
 - i) green hydrogen - based on (RE) Renewable energy
 - ii) gray hydrogen - carbon storage and capture
 - iii) blue hydrogen - from marine sources.
 - iv) black hydrogen - from carbon sources

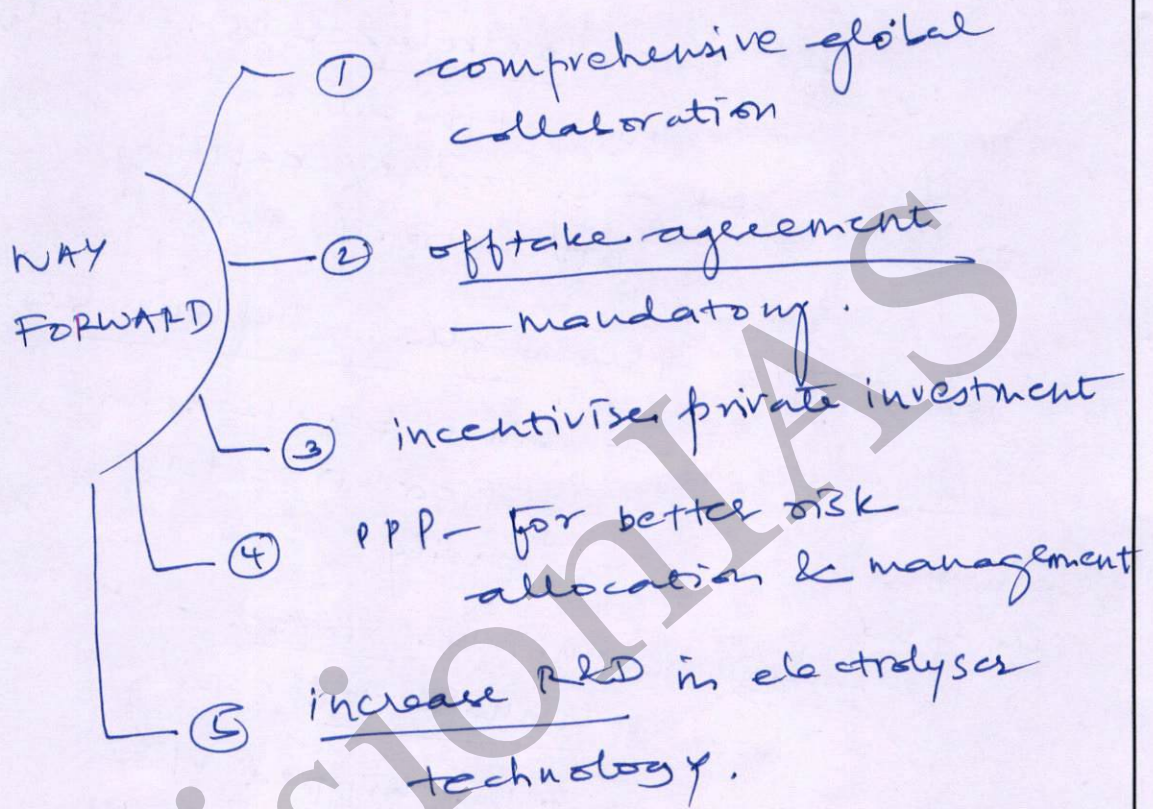
4. rapid technology development and deployment (eg) EU.

5. to meet the needs of NDCs - under Paris climate deal.



Other reasons

1. lack of awareness
2. nascent technology
3. lack of global collaboration :



thus, natural hydrogen can help meet the 3As of energy security — accessibility, affordability and availability, if strategically managed.

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

There is an increase in "China+1" initiatives across the world, shifting industry bases from China to South & S.E. Asia.

Reasons.

I. Demographic

- ① increasing old age population
- ② high-labour cost due to less labour population.
- ③ backfire of "one-child" policy

2. Geopolitical Reasons

- ① Anti-China stance post-COVID
- ② supply chain weaponisation by China
- ③ AUSTRALIA trade
- ④ American tariffs
↑↑ the prices.
- ⑤ friendshoring, reshoring, offshoring
→ to more favourable partner countries.

3. Other Reasons — ① Favourable industry environment in South/SE Asia

— eg Vietnam, India

② large-working population due to lower median-age

— eg INDIA - "29"

③ Rise of Global South

→ "Anti-China policies."

→ favourable policies

— lax labour codes.

Advantages to India

1. attract the shift from China.

2. Large working age population

PLFS data : men - 78%
women - 41%.

3. labour codes

— new codes favours the industry establishment

4. boost India's manufacturing sector

→ Make in INDIA target (25%)

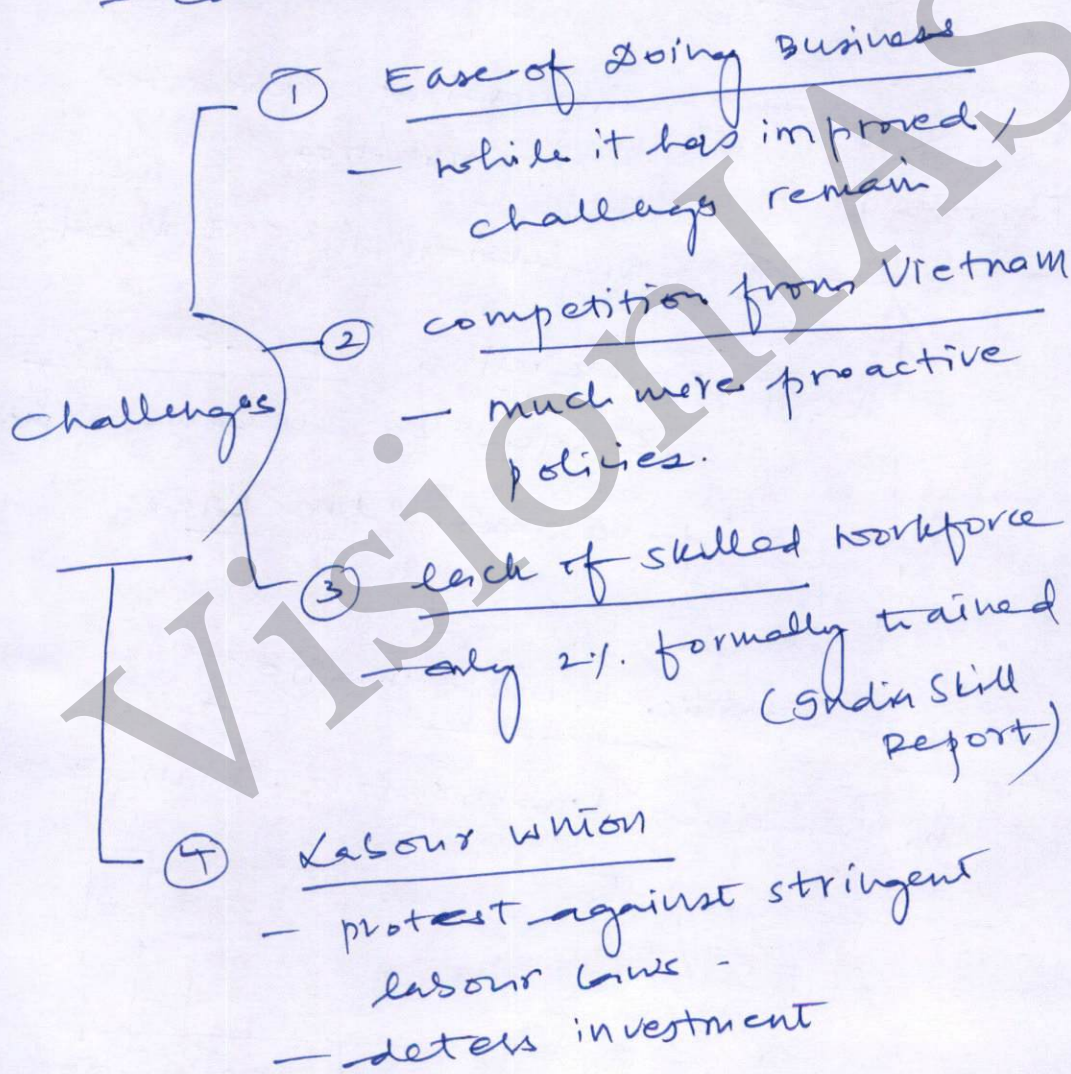
GDP — from manufacturing

5. emerge as manufacturing powerhouse
in the region

→ correct the "hollowing-out effect
of manufacturing"

6. structural transformation of economy

7. MSME-culture - is strong
- can take the advantage.



Thus, "peeling the onion approach"
as highlighted by Eco. survey, where
regulatory burden is reduced. From
Red Tapisim to Red Carpet is the way
forward

17.

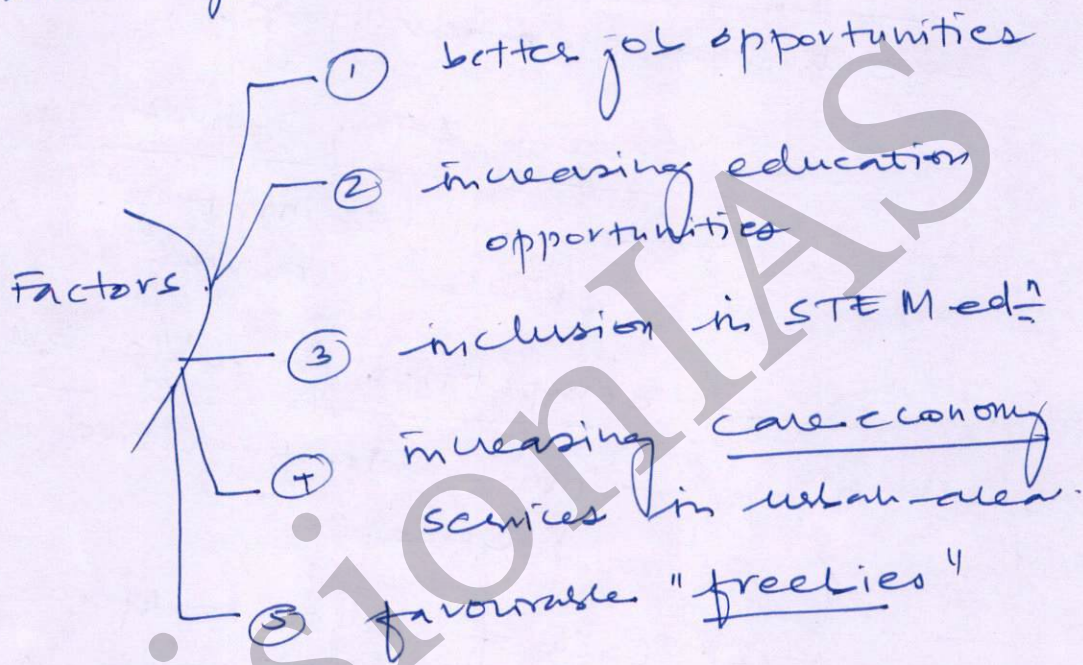
भारत में महानगरीय क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के प्रवास के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तनों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

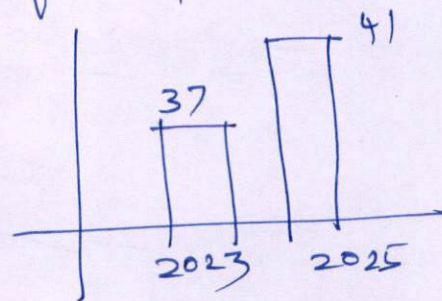
उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The migration data adds to the evidence that women are migrating in large nos. to metropolitan areas.



Socio-economic transformation

1. increasing labour force participation
— according to PLFS data —



2. increasing STEM education

eg. Dr. Madhavi Lata — II SC
— Chennai bridge design

3. increasing economic activity
→ McKinsey Report: women's inclusion will increase GDP by 27% ↑

4. breakaway from the clutches of patriarchy and male chauvinism

5. increasing health indicators.
→ lowered MMR (97)

6. education outcomes
→ nearly universal education at primary / secondary. — 98%.

7. participation in civil society
(eg) SEWA / Myrada / Mysose
(Slabhatt)
— adding to govt's contribution.

8. crimes against women reducing
→ NCRB noted decline in overall crimes against

9. care economy
— (eg) Nursing, healthcare, caregiving to SILVER ECONOMY (old age)

10. services industry

→ IT and ITeS → dominated by women

11. Women entrepreneurs

eg) Kiran Majumdar Shu (Bicon)

- Challenges Remain
- ① leaky pipeline (World Bank)
— while they start off in STEM industries, subsequently drop-out later stage
 - ② sticky floor syndrome
— creating hindrances to participation
 - ③ glass ceiling
— non-representation beyond mid-level-management
 - ④ sexual harassment
eg) Balamore incident, R.K. Koor, Payal Tadvi rape. incident Case

As Ambedkar said "the true measure of society is the measure of progress made by its women? They have transformed the socio-economic more road to be covered though

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)

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

15

Marriage as an institution is losing its sacrament in recent age - led by hyper globalisation and consumerism.

Becoming site of conspicuous consumption and commodification

1. Digital dowry
- increase in demand based on digital life i.e. no. of followers.
2. Increased spending
→ on pre-marriage photoshoot
→ post-marriage
→ early honeymoons.
3. wastage of food
→ a survey highlighted 40% wastage in large events

4. Marriage for "Alimony"

- increasing trend - leading to lack of trust in marriages

5. aspirational middle class

- (eg) Leela Fernandes study on India's spending culture of middle income couples.

6. Event Management

- food, to decoration to photography to makeup.
- increasing consumption.

Impact on social equity and gender Relations

1. as highlighted, increase dowry demand

2. changes in marriage structure

(eg) LAT - living alone together

3. No Kids

"DINKS" - dual income no kids

4. increasing infidelity

- divorce rate in metros ↑ by 50%

5. Burden on Middle-class people/family

- increasing debt.
- SMI culture / home loans etc. car loans.

6. lack of intimacy between the couple

- leading lack of communication

7. Increasing fake cases against men

- "Atul Subhash case"
- harassment for alimony.

8. Lack of trust in marriage of future generation

- aversion of marriage.

9. increase in open marriages

eg. Metros, USA.

WAY FORWARD

① intimate - small wedding

② should be seen as sacred union, not a public event

③ not relying under peer pressure.

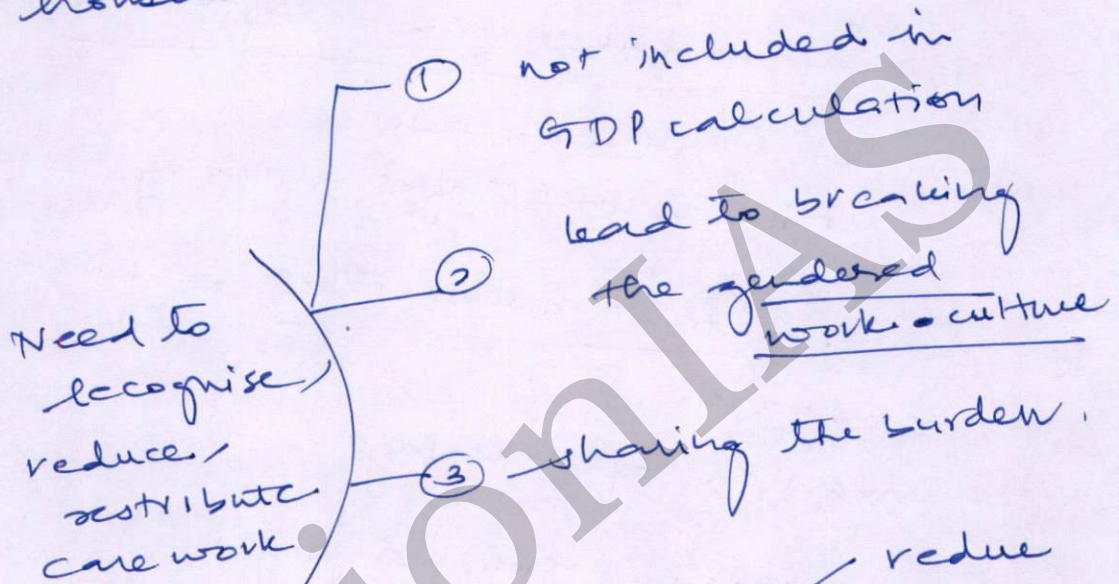
eg. Mangalore couple, just 2 kg waste in their marriage

Marriages are sacred, and materialism

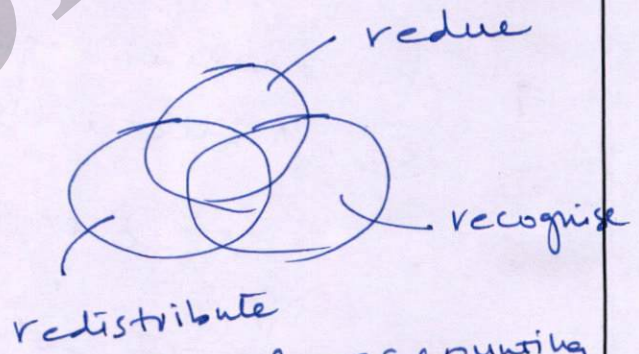
is hindering such an union. The INDIAN way of life show ~~show~~ the path

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

The time survey data highlights women spend 5x time on care and household chore than men.



Recognise care economy



1. bring under the national accounting
2. gender budgeting - highlights the importance of work done by care economy
3. care economy is part of larger economy



4. giving monetary value to it
→ leading to formal inclusion
5. can help in skilling / reskilling
→ nursing of old age / disabled /
children etc.

Reduce care work

1. decreasing the burden (double burden)
work / household
 2. addressing the intersectionality
— gender, caste, class,
urban-rural.
 3. give more time for skill
development & education
- (eg) Time use survey
4. better human capital — women
empowerment

Redistribute care work

1. sharing by male counterpart
2. address the genderification of
care economy

(eg) pink workers

3. Breaking the stereotypes of
partially

3. better efficiency

→ leading to more economic growth and inclusive development.



Measures taken

1. increasing gender budgeting
→ increased up to 8.8% of budget allocation.

| | |
|-------|-------|
| 0.73L | 4.45L |
|-------|-------|
2. increasing women schemes like Disha Sidi
3. ASHA / Anganwadi workers
→ skilling + incentive-wise pay.

women development should lead to women-led development. Care economy should be at the centre of it, recognising it is the first step.

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) 15

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

Urban India is witnessing changes in family structures due to the reasons like urbanisation, migration, globalisation and social media.

Changing Nature of family structure

1. Neolocal and nuclear family
→ 40% of total families.
2. Pseudo-kinship structure
(g) Flatmates, work groups etc
3. Digitally-connected families
via whatsapp
— due to foreign migration
4. blended families
— due to increasing divorces + remarriages.
5. open marriages
— polyamorous relationship.

6. changing marriages

DINKS - dual income no kids

LATs - living together away

7. single parent families

- adoption by homosexual individuals
- divorcees.

8. recognising same-sex marriage

→ supriyo judgement (2024)

Impact on elderly care

1. reduced care
- due to migration

2. increasing neglect

- Thalakkoothal practice in TN

3. lack of socialisation

→ leading to isolation and depression

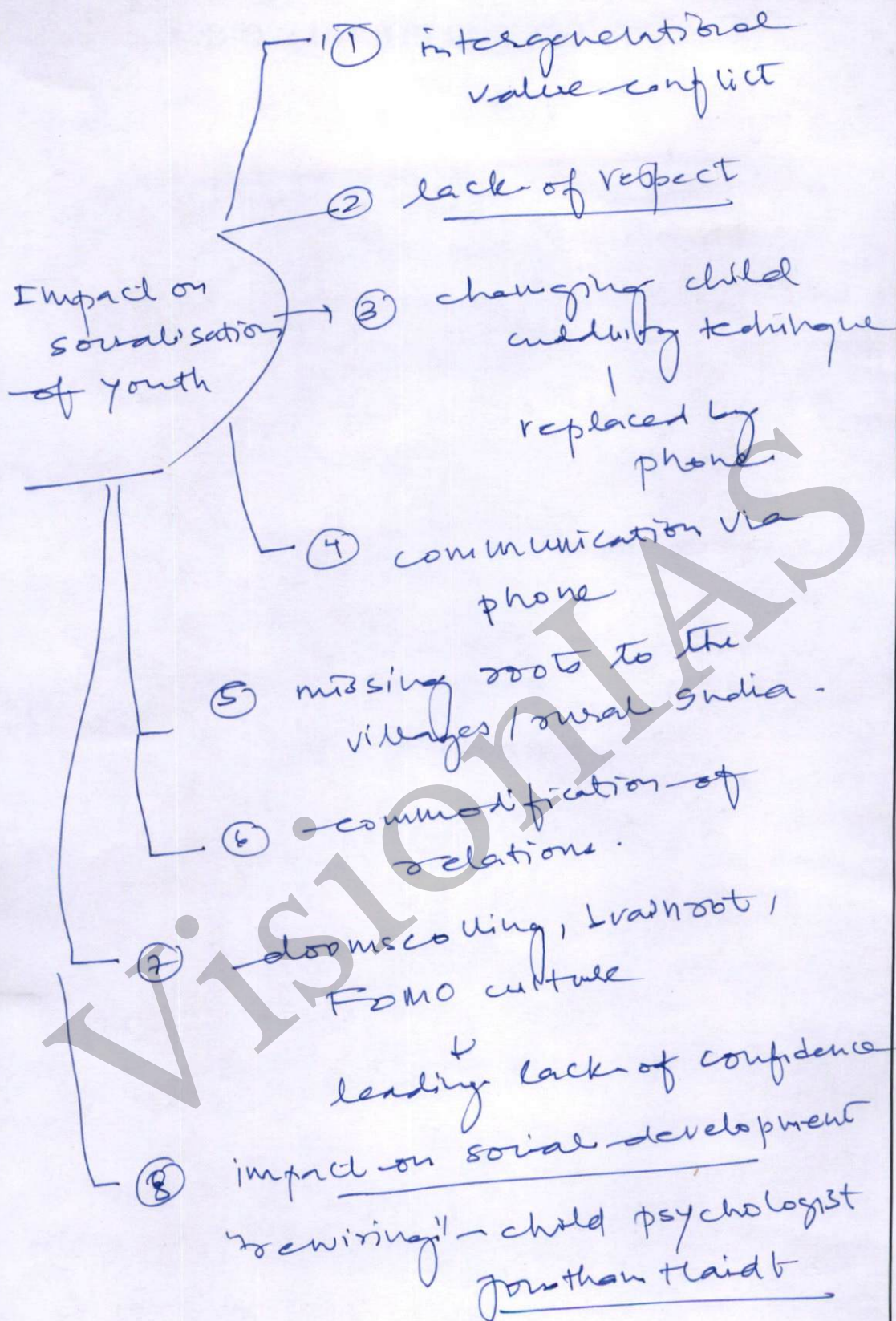
4. bound by the urban isolationism

- lack of meaningful communication

5. increase in old age homes

6. outsourcing of care

- care economy



Family structures are changing.
The elderly and youth become its most
affected peoples, care is needed to
take care of their development

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

VisionIAS