

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. : 01174117

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Anindya Bandey

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/07/25

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

केंद्र
Centre

Prayagraj

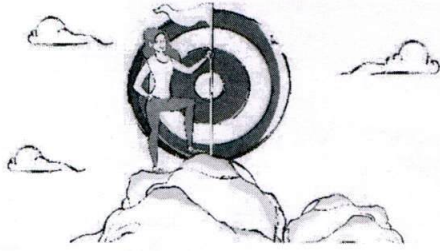
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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.

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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

Folk Music developed with the cultural diffusion in Indian society.

Folk Music as a repository of cultural identity

It developed along ~~to~~ its own cultural genius

Represents the closely held values of the group

Provides them with social identity.

Role of Folk Music in Preserving cultural heritage

① Folk music has kept centuries old tradition alive
eg Tappa in Punjab

② They represent the culture's value system

eg Falgun in Bhagpur region

② They help in cultural revivalism

eg Rajasthani folk music

Role of folk music in social cohesion.

① Folk music uses crude instruments like Dholak which are easily accessible by the masses

② These music are composed in vernacular language

eg Rajasthani songs

③ They provide association with nature

eg North Eastern folk music

④ They help in bridging social gaps eg folk music of Raastela in UP

Hence folk music plays a central role in preserving cultural heritage & social cohesion

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

Vesara style of temple architecture developed during the reign of Chalukyas who were the feudatories of Rashtrakutas.

Nagara style + Dravida style = Vesara style

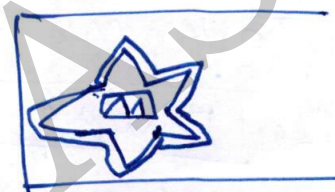


fig:- star shaped base.

① Vesara style has medium sized Vimaan/Shikhara

eg) Hoysaleswara temple

② These temples may or may not have ponds

③ These temples may or may not have boundary walls

④ There are multiple shikhars/
vimaan

eg) ~~④~~ Durg temple

⑤ They are made on star
shaped base

eg) Halebidu temple

⑥ They are an amalgamation
of Dravida grandeur and Nagara
simplicity

⑦ Panchayatana style may or
may not be present

⑧ ~~⑧~~ Main deity may not be
below the tallest vimaan.

~~⑧~~ ⑨ Presence of multiple deities

Hence Vesara style
is a perfect mix of both
Nagara & Dravida style. It
is also seen as a precursor
to the Vijaynagar temple architecture

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

Indian freedom struggle was fundamentally supported by Indians living abroad like Shyamji Krishna, Madam Bikaaji Cama, etc.

Role played by Indians living abroad in advancing the cause of India's freedom struggle

① Dr. "Indian Sociologist" by Shyamji Krishna Verma spread anti colonial sentiments. (London)

② Madam Bikaaji Cama played crucial role in supporting the armed rebellion against the British. She also unfurled the Indian flag in Germany.

③ Lata Hardayal, Sohan Singh Bakha and others formed the Udhar

Party in San Francisco to support
armed overthrow of the British

④ Zimmerman Plan was ~~to~~ drafted
to take the help of Germany

⑤ Mohan Singh formed the INA
in Singapore

⑥ Bhaskar Chandra Bose played
crucial role in the 1940s to
overthrow the British

⑦ Indians abroad provided locals
with funds to fight the war

⑧ Dada bhai Naoroji voiced
Indian concerns in the British
Parliament

⑨ Counter Narrative against the
British was launched in US and
Europe.

⑩ Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel remerged
Jallianwallah Bagh massacre

Hence they ~~also~~ played

crucial role in helping the movement

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

After the end of World War-II, Europe was in Shambles. The USA left its ~~not~~ Munroe doctrine and rolled out Marshall plan for European redvelopment. This was unsuccessfully countered by the USSR's Molotov Plan.

Marshall Plan → Economic Recovery

- ① The USA provided funds for reconstruction in Western Europe.
- ② France (Normandy) was given funds and assistance
- ③ It helped in development of modern industries in Europe
eg Coal & steel

④ It was crucial to in bringing Europe out of viscious cycle of conflicts

⑤ These loans were conditional and hence furthered USA's hegemony

Marshall Plan → Political Stability

① To contain USSR's communism USA needed the spread of liberal democratic institutions.

② Democracy returned in West Germany & Italy

③ USA helped in the formation of European Coal & Steel Association [Precursor of European Union]

④ Led to the containment of Communism

Hence Marshall Plan was a much needed economic impetus for Western Europe post World War-II

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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cyclones are geo climatic phenomena. These are high speed winds due to the presence of a low pressure centre.

Reasons for increased cyclone activity in Arabian Sea

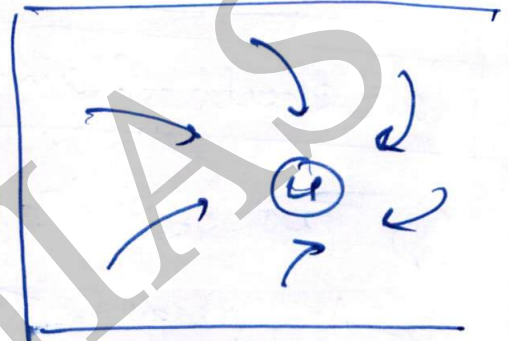


fig- Cyclone

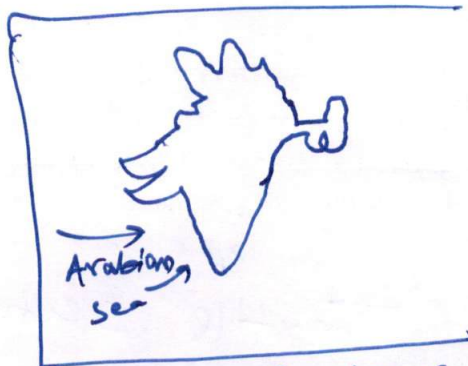
① ~~to~~ Increased mean surface temperature of oceans.

eg) Cyclone Amphaan

② Irregular nature of Indian monsoon.

③ Onshore winds along the western margin bring the cyclones near the Indian coast

④ Disruption in
Indian ocean
diapole



⑤ El-Niña and La
Niña phenomena in
southern Pacific

fig:- Cyclones
in Arabian
sea

⑥ Changing nature of AMOC

⑦ Climate change - IPCC's
6th Assessment Report - increase
in ocean temperature.

⑧ Anthropogenic activities.

Since tropical cyclones
require a min. surface temp.
of 27°C, these were rare in
Arabian Sea - but due to
global warming these incidents
have increased

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

Textile sector is a labour intensive sector which can help in addressing the youth unemployment crisis in India.

Technological interventions to transform the textile sector

- ① Raw material: Genetically modified fibre crops can be useful in textile manufacturing
eg BT Cotton
- ② Focus on technical textiles like
eg fire fighting suits
- ③ Integrating supply chains using Info-communication technologies
eg e-commerce.

④ Using skill development
courses

eg PMKVY 3.0

⑤ Leveraging AI to predict
fast fashion trends

Initiatives by the government

① PM MITRA — Textile mega
parks — bringing suppliers,
producers and purchasers under
1 roof

② National Technical Textile Mission

③ Production linked incentive scheme

④ Fibre to fabric approach

⑤ MUDRA Loans for MSME

Hence textile sector is
key to absorbing low skill Indian
population. FTA with Britain
will give a push to the textile
sector

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

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

31.1% of India's population lives in Urban Area [census-2011] and it is expected that 40.1% this will reach 40.1% by 2030 highlighting rapid urbanization.

Impact of rapid urbanisation in peri urban regions of India

Positive Impacts

① Growth of satellite cities to decongest urban areas

eg NOIDA and Navi Mumbai

② Cultural diffusion for rural and urban values.

③ Development of connectivity between urban and Peri-Urban regions.

eg RRTS in Delhi to Meerut

- ④ Social infrastructure like hospital, schools and colleges are coming up.

Negative impact

- ① Gentrification of peri-urban spaces.
- ② May lead to Ghettoization and development of gated societies.
- ③ Economic exploitation of the poor → Near Kolkata's Urban landscape.
- ④ ~~Loss~~ Erosion of socio-cultural fabric due to homogenization.

Rapid Urbanization must account for the socio-cultural landscape of peri-urban regions.

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

Communalism is an aggressive political ideology linked to religion, ethnicity, values, etc. It puts emphasis on myopic social identity

Historical factors — driving Communalism in India

- ① Role of the British : Policy of divide and rule — separate electorates
- ② Partition based on religious grounds
- ③ Spread of Aligarh School of thought (i.e. 2 Nation theory)
- ④ Illogical borders — leading to feeling of relative deprivation

Social factors → Communalism

- ① Social dominance of religion over others
- ② Idea of relative deprivation
- ③ Traditional nature of Indian society
- ④ Centrality of religion in Indian way of life.

Political factors → Communalism

- ① Policy of minority appeasement
- ② Hate speech during election
(eg) Delhi Riots 2020)
- ③ Vote bank politics
- ④ Politicization of religious places
of worship
(eg) Sambhal 2024

To curb the menace of communalism government has come up with policies like Nai Manzil, Nai Udaan and Nai Roshni.

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

Globalization is too speeding up and deepening of integration of people, thought and space.

Globalization's influence on the aspirations of Indian youth

- ① More aspirational
eg) Growth of MNC
- ② Going beyond local identity
eg) Rock concerts
- ③ Fast fashion
eg) Unilever and other brands are getting famous

Globalization — lifestyle

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

- ① Fast food trend has increased
eg → Zomato & swiggy
- ② Mode of travel
eg → Flights have increased
- ③ Increased spending on consumer goods
- ④ increased spending on stock market

Globalization value system

- Growth & individualism
- Autonomy & choices
- Modern values ~~the~~ are also increasing

Hence globalization has had a multifaceted impact on Indian youth

11.

परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार चंद्रगुप्त द्वितीय का शासनकाल सांस्कृतिक विकास के स्वर्णिम युग का प्रतीक था, जिसने भारतीय कला और साहित्य में भविष्य की प्रगति की नींव रखी। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine how Chandragupta-II's reign symbolised a golden age of cultural development, laying the foundation for future advancements in Indian art and literature. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

The Chinese traveller Fa-Hsin's historical record mentions about the era of cultural development during Chandragupta-II's reign.

Chandragupta II's Reign: Cultural Advancements in Indian Literature

- ① He was an enthusiastic lover of literature.
- ② He had the famous Nava Ratna (9 gems) in his court.
- ③ Kalidasa was the most prominent writer in his court.
eg) Poems like Meghadutam were composed.
- ④ Chandragupta-II was an ardent praiser of dramas

eg Kalidasa's Abhigyan Shakuntalam

⑤ Theatre was encouraged and often depicted social realities

eg Vikramorashiya

⑥ Influence of Indo-Greek was visible during Gupta period

⑦ Pali literature also flourished during his reign

eg Commentaries on Buddha's life

⑧ Development of Scientific literature

eg Varahmihir's astrology

⑨ Indian philosophy also received royal patronage.

Cultural advancements in Indian art

① Music was developed during his reign

- eg Vicna was a major instrument
- ② Cave paintings and Frescos were the key highlight
eg Padampani Buddha in Ajanta
- ③ Religious pluralism is also visible during his reign
eg Ellora Caves have Buddhism, Jainism & Hinduism influences
- ④ Painting and manuscript writings also peaked during his reign
- ⑤ Influence of Kushan and Greeks is clearly visible in the art of his time

Therefore Gupta era in general and Chandragupta-II's reign in particular is rightly called as the Golden Era of Indian Culture

12.

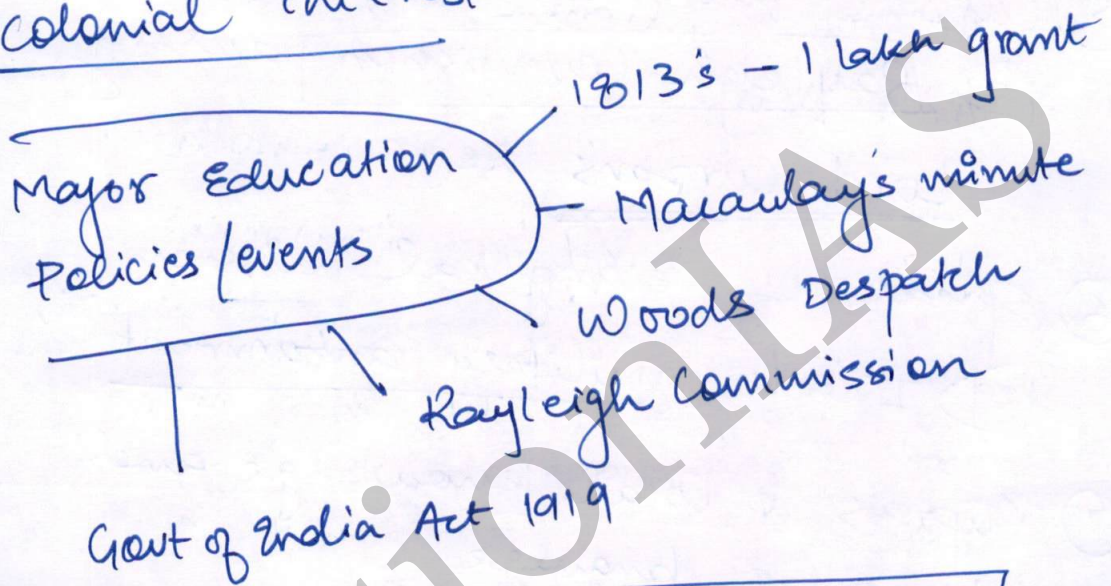
औपनिवेशिक काल में भारतीय समाज पर ब्रिटिश शिक्षा नीतियों के अपेक्षित और अनपेक्षित परिणामों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Evaluate the intended and unintended consequences of British educational policies for the Indian society in the colonial period. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

The British used education as a tool to further their colonial interest.



Intended Consequences of the British educational policies

- ① Developed an English speaking middle class for clerical work
 i.e. Trickle down theory of Macaulay
- ② Promotion of Western values

- ③ spread of the idea of the
"Procedential Mission"
- ④ convinced majority of the masses
about being "inferior" to the British
- ⑤ Curbed access to higher education
eg Rayleigh Commission during
Lord Curzon's reign
- ⑥ spread of evangelical mission
eg Inside military cantonment
- ⑦ Suppress local knowledge and
vernacular language.
eg Dayanand Saraswati giving the
call — "Go Back to the Vedas"

Unintended causes of the British
educational policies

- ① Growth of nationalism
eg inspired from French and
American Revolution

② Cultural revivalism and spread
of anti British sentiment
eg ○ DAV School, Gurukhool
National Education Council 1906.

③ Economic critique of the British
rule eg Drain of Wealth - Dadabhai
Narajee
G. Subhra mania & R.C. Dutt

④ spread of higher education
eg Wood's Despatch - 3 Universities
Madras Calcutta Bombay

⑤ ○ Spread of women's education.
eg Bethune School, D.K. Karve's
efforts.
Ferguson College - Pune

Education, which the British
used to rule, was used by
the nationalist as the most
potent weapon against the Raj

13.

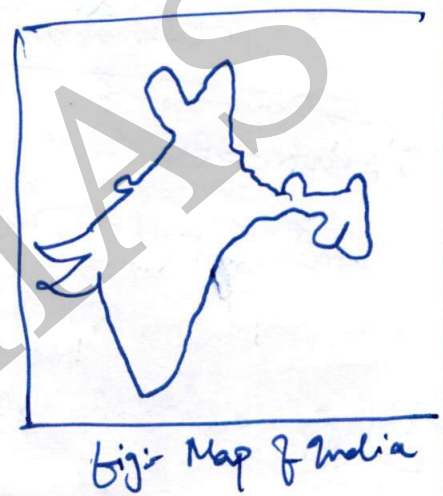
स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भारत के प्रादेशिक विवाद केवल भौगोलिक सीमाओं से संबंधित नहीं थे, बल्कि इनमें राष्ट्रीय पहचान, ऐतिहासिक असंतोष और भू-राजनीतिक रणनीतियों के मुद्दे भी शामिल थे। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

The map of India was drawn during an era of trouble and fear. This ~~is~~ process was done in haste.

The map during 1947 did not reflect the reality on ground both internally & externally.



Issues of national identity

① The idea of a culturally homogeneous land was ~~at~~ alien to Indian Subcontinent

② Rodcliffe line was drawn without giving importance to the realities on ground

eg Punjab & Bengal were divided arbitrarily

③ The British did not intend to create a long lasting nation

eg Valentine Chirol held that India is NOT a nation but a Geography.

Historical Grievances

① Historical treaties were not given much importance

eg Treaty of Sagauli with Nepal

② North Eastern delimitation and borders were drawn without knowing about the ethnic ties

eg Chin and Kuki tribes have deep ties

③ Issue of Tibet was also not decisively addressed.

Geopolitical strategies

① Border with East Pakistan and West Pakistan made India vulnerable to attacks

② Border's with China (McMohan Line) made India insecure about geopolitical realities

④ Internal territorial disputes

① Reorganisation was done along linguistic lines.

② NE North Eastern reorganisation was done to address the ethnic diversity

③ Issues b/w Karnataka & Maharashtra still persist eg) Belgaum issue.

Hence we can safely conclude that territorial disputes were not just border issues but much more than that

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 खांश में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shola forest / grasslands are picturesque landscapes in the upper reaches of Western Ghats [Kerala - Tamil Nadu - Karnataka]

Geographical Conditions for the formation of Shola forest

① High altitude:

Average height of 1500m is needed.



② Heavy Moderate to Heavy precipitation

Monsoon winds bring moisture for these forests to grow

③ Solar insolation — B since this region is close to the equator

it receives enough sunlight

④ Soil - slightly acidic soil
is needed

⑤ Presence of tree shade

eg Anamali Shola - Kerala

Ecological significance of Shola forest

① Supports rich wildlife diversity
along the western ghats.

eg Malabar Civet & Golden langur

② High species endemism

eg Nelakurungi - Blooms once
in 12 years

③ Maintains ecological niche
of multiple animals

④ Important in regulating the local climate

⑤ Prevents land slides in Western Ghats



Shola forests are central to the maintain the ~~the~~ ecological balance in the Western Ghats.

They are also part of Biodiversity ~~hot~~ Hotspot.

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

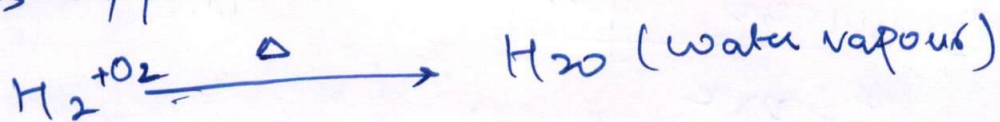
उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिफ में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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this margin

As the world moves away from conventional sources like coal and petroleum / natural gas, hydrogen is a great cleaner alternative. India's Green Hydrogen Mission is an endeavour to tap into hydrogen's great potential.

Potential of natural hydrogen to meet the growing global energy demand

- ① High energy density: hydrogen has higher energy density than conventional fuel
- ② Availability: ~~that~~ Hydrogen can be extracted from water. Water is an ~~ab~~ abundant resource

- ③ Cleaner fuel : Using hydrogen only leaves water and water vapour as by product

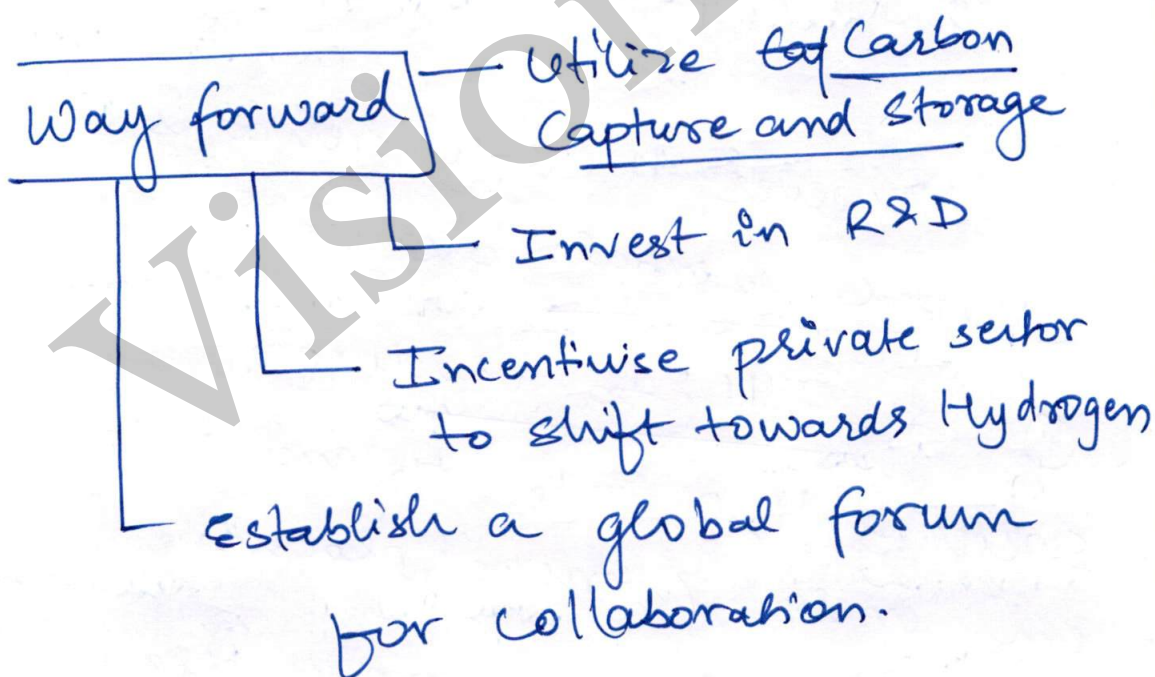


- ④ AI revolution will require a lot of power ~~to~~ for GPU's
- ⑤ H_2 as a fuel is also important for intra inter space flights
 i.e. South pole of Moon has water

However it still remains an untapped potential because :

- ① Difficult to produce :
 Splitting H_2O into H_2 and O is an energy intensive process.
- ② Not easy to store : Highly inflammable.

- ③ Not economically viable
- ④ Fuel cells are not rechargeable
- ⑤ Green Hydrogen is difficult to store
- ⑥ Global collaboration is missing
- ⑦ Presence of coal powered thermal plants
- ⑧ High gestation period for Hydrogen plants.



Therefore if Hydrogen has to be the fuel of the future, proactive policies need to be made at present.

16.

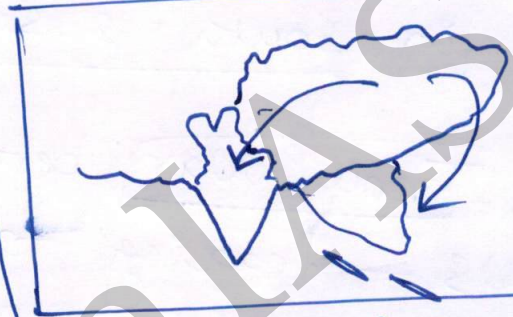
श्रम-गहन उद्योगों का चीन से दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया की ओर स्थानांतरण क्यों हो रहा है? इस संदर्भ में भारत के लिए लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mckinsey has ~~highlighted~~ highlighted how post covid there is a shift in production pattern in the world.

Reasons for the shift of labour intensive industries from China to South & South East Asia



big shift from China to South & South East Asia

- ① Global supply chains are turning into Global threat chains
- ② COVID-19 has exposed the bottlenecks in manufacturing industries
- ③ China+1 strategy of the west

④ De risking from China
eg) Setting up of Foxconn in India

⑤ Policy of friend shoring

eg) EV factories in Vietnam

⑥ Availability of cheap labour
in South & South East Asia

⑦ Trade War between China and
US — leading to uncertainties

⑧ FDI friendly policies of South
Asia and South East Asia

eg) India relaxing FDI regulations

Advantages for India

① India can utilize this to
propel its local manufacturing
sector

eg) Vocal for local scheme

② India can act as bridge
between the West and Global
South

③ Schemes like Production Linked Incentive will encourage local manufacturing

④ It will help in financing the Current Account deficit (₹500 billion)

⑤ ~~Focus on~~ Increase youth employment
(eg) There is 11% youth employment

Challenges for India

① Regulatory cholesterol: Unclear labour laws

② Low value export: India mostly does low value addition in its export (eg) Gold Jewellery

③ Most companies are shifting to South East Asia due to better manufacturing setup.

Hence to utilize the opportunity

India must setup "Play 2 play" manufacturing hubs.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Forces of industrialization, globalization and urbanization has enabled women to move upwards in the socio-economic hierarchy. This is also visible in growing female labour force participation (37.1%)

Social transformation from women's migration to metropolitan area

- (A) Transformation in metropolitan area
- ① ~~to~~ Growth of women perspective on metropolis
 - ② Increased visibility of women in workforce
 - ③ Social endosmosis between genders
 - ④ Breaking of the so called glass ceiling

- ⑤ Pressure of dual burden
- ⑥ Alienation due to the esoteric nature of metropolitan
- ⑦ Transformation in Tier-1/2 cities and rural areas

- ① They bring modern values like individualism ~~back~~
- ② Encourage more ~~two~~ women to realise their dreams
- ③ Growth village as a whole

Economic transformation from women's migration to metropolitan areas

- ⑧ Transformation in metropolitan area
 - ① Increased economic growth
 - ② Demand for higher standard of living
 - ③ Pink-collarization of jobs
 - ④ Monetization of care economy.

⑤ Development of gated societies

⑥ Increase in slums (eg) Dharavi in Mumbai

⑦ Transformation in Tier 1/2 or Rural areas

① Increased disposable income as women send bank money

② Reduction in feminization of agriculture and feminization of poverty.

③ Increased local demand

Therefore migration of women to metropolitan areas has a huge impact not only on metropolitan areas but also the source region. Government policies like

Sambhambal & Shakti will help in realising Viksit Bharat through Nari Shakti

18.

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

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

15

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

The term "Grand Indian Wedding" is analogous to the increasing trend of conspicuous consumption and commodification of the institution of marriage.

→ This was noticed when Indian billionaires celebrated their children's marriage function with pomp & grandeur.

Impact on social equity

① Lavish spending leads to the showcase of huge gulf between Indian masses.

eg) Oxfam : top 1% Indian's hold 40% of the nation's wealth

② This results in an artificial separation ~~to~~ between the rich & poor.

③ Goes against the idea of minimalistic living

④ However such grand spending also provides employment to many like florist, caterers, etc.

⑤ This in a way results in redistribution of wealth

⑥ Growth of loan culture

Impact on Gender Relations

① This results in oppression of the bride and her family as they are expected to organise a grand show.

② Increase in cases of dowry deaths (eg) Chennai case 2015

③ Sub leads to economic subjugation of one gender

④ Impacts future relations between husband and wife.

⑤ This culture of pomp and show is carried by them in their future life as well.

eg Lavish Lavish Birthday Parties.

⑥ Erosion of mutual respect for each other

eg Excessive focus on money

⑦ They are not sensitive to each other's emotions.

eg Marriage has become transactional

Marriage, which used to be a sacred institution of trust and love has turned into a show of one's wealth and status. Therefore

the Japanese idea of minimalist living is important

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

Women in India perform 9 times more unpaid work than men. This highlights the untapped economic resource potential of women.

Recognizing care work

- ① Most people don't consider cooking, cleaning, or child rearing as actual work
- ② These jobs are typically seen as "women jobs"
- ③ Even when a woman is working - she is expected to handle the household chores - "Dual Burden"
- ④ Having a proper understanding of care work is essential to ensure gender equity

- ⑤ Monetization of care economy
will help in recognizing the
care work
eg Urban company's services

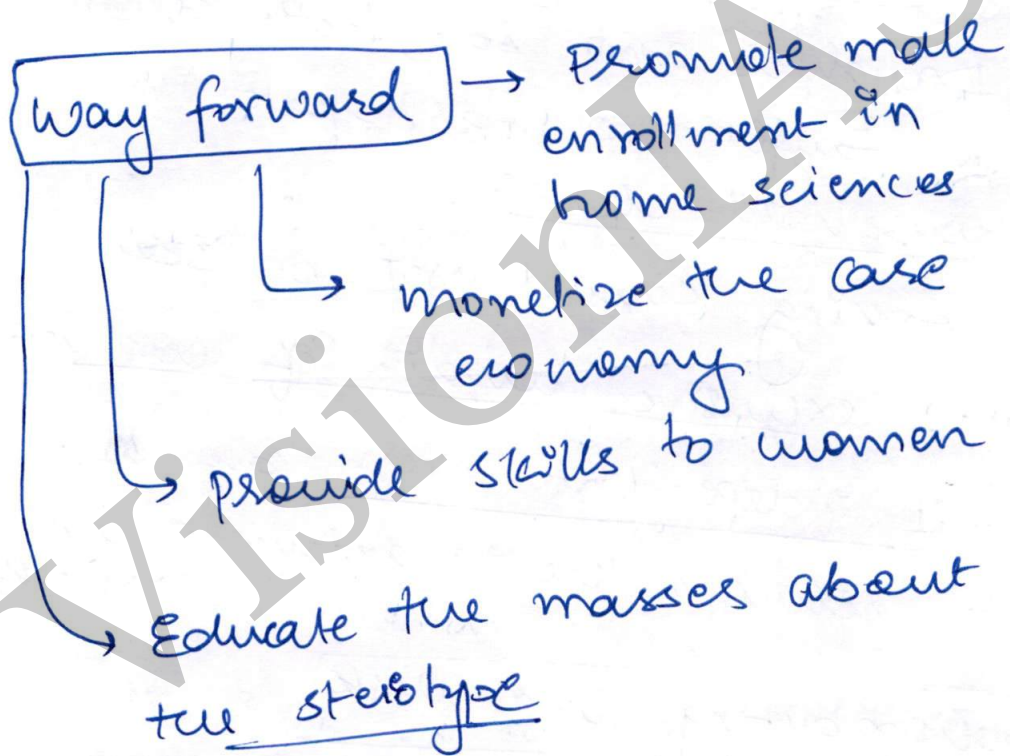
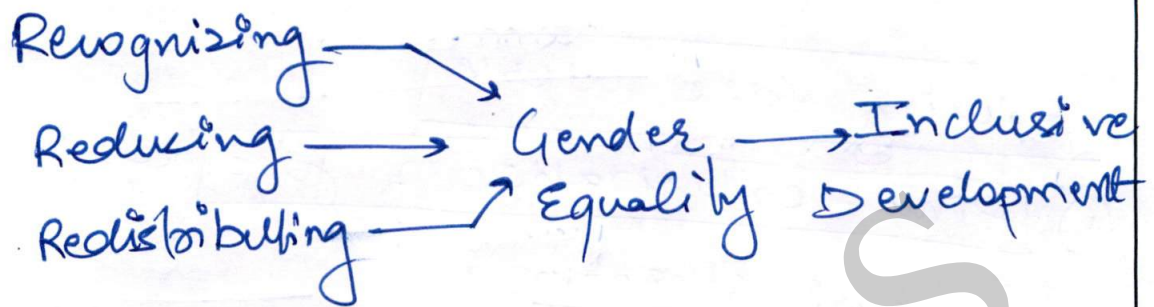
Reducing care work

- ① Pink-collarization of jobs leads
to social stereotype
- ② Daughter and son, both should
be taught to participate in
household chores
- ③ Cooking should NOT be seen as
an exclusive domain of women
- ④ Self-independent men can help
in reducing the quantum of care work

Redistributing care work

- ① Cooking and cleaning jobs must
be taken up by men as well
- ② Market forces must decide
the rates of care economy

③ Child rearing and geriatric care must be taken up by male as well



Therefore care economy must be integrated with normal economy for gender equality and inclusive development

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

Due to modernisation and globalisation - family structure has ~~goes~~ gone ~~under~~ through some fundamental changes.

Changing nature of family structure in Urban India

① Growth of nuclear families

(eg) 48% of families are nuclear (Census 2011)

② Neolocal residence instead of patrilocal - couples are shifting to new place of residence post marriage

③ Prevalence of Double Income No kids (DINK) - due to high cost of child rearing

- ④ Weekend families - Both husband & wife are working hence they often meet during weekends
- ⑤ Diluted patriarchy
- ⑥ Children are often raised by househelp / nanny
- ⑦ Parents are aloof about their children's whereabouts - due to social media (eg) Boy lockerroom)

Impact on elderly care

- ① Elderly are often left behind
- ② They are not attended by their children
- ③ This had led to the growth of "Silver Economy" & Geriatric care
- ④ Elderly are slipping into depression due to social alienation

Impact on socialization of the youth

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

- ① Values are not inculcated due to paucity of time
- ② Children are boxed up in their own world.
- ③ Has led to growth of gender parity — as when children see both their parents working they develop positive feelings about to female participation in workforce.

Hence changing nature of family structure has indeed had an impact on elderly care as well as socialization of the youth.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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