



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. : 01537720

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ARYAN YADAV

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

12/7/25

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

केंद्र
Centre

GURUAN

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

Folk music refers to traditional forms of music performed by certain groups of people

Role in preserving cultural heritage

- ① Passing down of heritage, beliefs via medium of music
- ② International recognition & preservation
(Eg) UNESCO's intangible cultural heritage
- ③ Highlights various unique aspects of one's culture
- ④ Online documentation of performances via youtube preserves culture

⑤ Acts as a form of entertainment
attracting wide set of listeners
hence boosting cultural outreach

Promotion of social cohesion

- ① Joint performances promote
Unity
- ② Shared cultural heritage provides
Sense of unity
- ③ Boosts self respect of the
communities they represent
- ④ Promotion of national unity
via celebration & preservation
of shared culture

Eg) Dekho Apna Desh campaign

Preserving of folk music via
recognition & use of technology
is key to protect cultural
heritage

2.

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

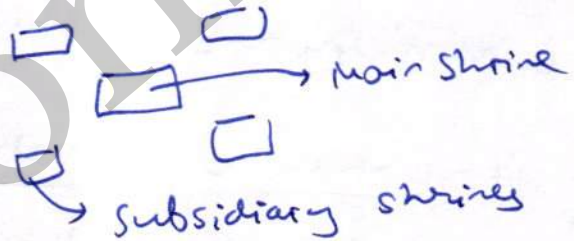
10

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

The Vesara Style combined features of both Nagara & Dravida architecture gaining prominence in reign of Chalukyas

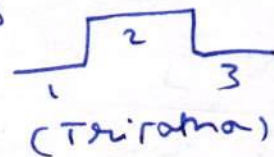
Nagara Features

① Panchayatana style layout of temple:



PANCHAYATANA
STYLE

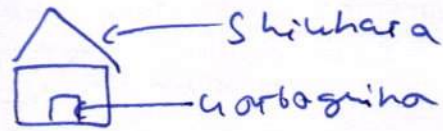
② Tri/Panch/Sapt-ratna layout of walls in temples



(Tri-ratna)

③ Pradakshina-path around main shrine

- (4) Conical shikhara at top of
main shrine



Dravidian features

- (1) Granite used in construction of temples
- (2) Some temples featured a water tank
- (3) Tall gateways known as gopurams
- (4) Intricate carvings & sculptures adorned temples

Unique Features

- (1) Dravidian towers arranged in opposite order
- (2) Jewellery used to adorn sculptures

Hence Vesara style not only combined the two but also added its own unique flair

3.

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को आगे बढ़ाने में विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role played by Indians living abroad in advancing the cause of India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

India's freedom wasn't won in India alone, but outside it as well

Role of Indians abroad

- ① Shyamji Krishnavarma formed India house in London to push for India's freedom
- ② Dadabhai Naoroji lobbied for Indian interests in London
(Eg) Ilbert bill controversy
- ③ During World war I, Ghadar party under Lala Hardyal based out of New York plotted to overthrow British rule violently

④ Provided ideological support to Indians, raised Indian's plight abroad

(Eg) Yashwantrao Chavan magazine

⑤ Provided arms to revolutionaries in India

(Eg) Virendranath Chattopadhyay
(Zimmerman plan)

⑥ Provided military support, directly challenging British rule

(Eg) Indian National Army

↳ Mohan Singh, organized

↳ Rashbehari Bose

Hence these Indians played a crucial role by providing ideological, military support & lobbying for Indian interests

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

The Marshall plan of the USA was key in helping Europe recover from the devastation of the world war

Economic Recovery

- ① Providing loans to help recover from devastation of war
- ② Support to infrastructure reconstruction after destruction in war
- ③ Free trade enabled access to American goods that were needed after war
- ④ Led to increased reliance on America & the dollar

⑤ Led to significant rise of debt in Europe

Political Stability

- ① There was a lack of trust among European powers
- ② Increased political influence of America as major global power
- ③ High debt & costs led to instability in nations such as in Germany
- ④ Led to adoption of nationalist policies aimed to boost self sufficiency & reduce reliance

Hence Marshall plan had both positive & negative consequences

5.

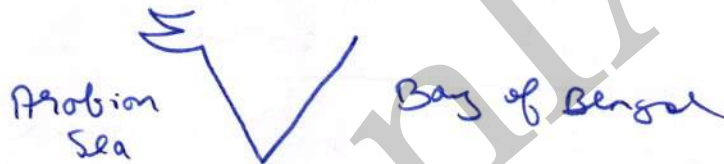
अरब सागर में चक्रवातीय गतिविधि में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Usually Bay of Bengal witnesses significantly more cyclones than Arabian sea, but recently there has been an increase in cyclonic activity in Arabian sea



Factors causing increased cyclonic activity in Arabian sea

① Rising sea surface temperature due to global warming boosts cyclone formation

② Per IPCC we have crossed 1.1°C above pre-industrial average

③ El Nino causing warming

of Arabian sea

③ Strengthening of tropical depressions
driving cyclones into India's
west coast

④ Stability of cirrims over region
weakening vertical wind shear

⑤ Subtropical jetstream results
in increased low pressure region
in Arabian sea

⑥ Increase in climate variability
due to climate change

⇒ Extreme rainfall events in
India up by 75% since 1950
(IMD)

This increased activity calls for
enhanced preparedness by following

NDMA guidelines & Early

warning system of IMD

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

India's textile sector contributes 2-3% to its GDP, India being the 2nd largest producer of textiles & garments globally.

Role of technology in transforming textile sector

① Production of technical textiles used for functional properties

eg) Agro textiles to boost crop yields upto 20% (ICAR)

② Upgrading outdated machinery to enhance productivity of sector & improve export competitiveness

③ Adopting micro-irrigation can reduce water-wastage & boost yields by 15-20% (Dalwai committee)

- (Eg) over 65% of cotton is irrigated
- ④ GM Crops can boost yields & reduce susceptibility to pests
 - ⑤ Adopting of sustainable textile production by promoting waste reuse → circular economy

Initiatives by government

- ① National technical textiles mission to boost production of technical textiles
- ② Approval of Bt-cotton
- ③ National mission for cotton productivity (Budget-25) ~~2025~~
⇒ adoption of modern technology
- ④ PLI scheme to produce indigenous machinery

Technological interventions are key to govt SF ~~for~~ vision of textile

sector: ~~Form → Fibre → Factory → Fashion~~

~~Form → Fibre → Factory → Fashion~~

Form → Fibre → Factory → Fashion
→ Foreign

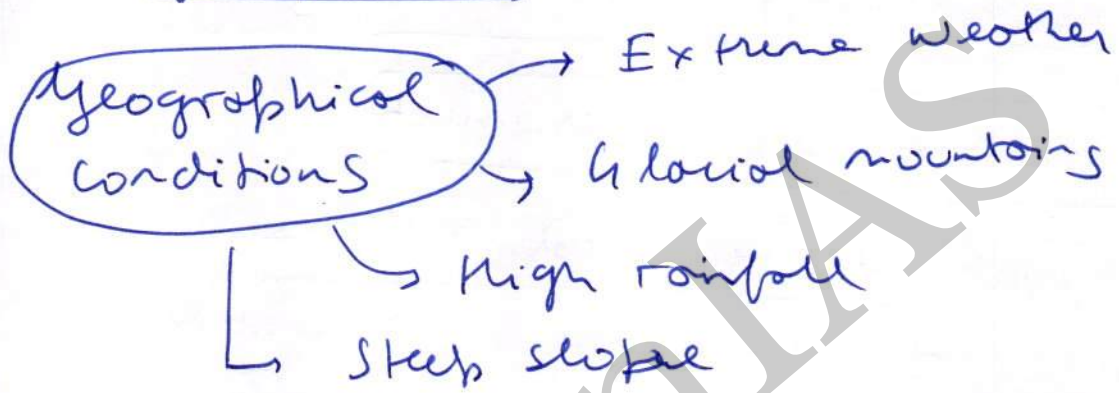
7.

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

Seiche is a type of geological
landform formed via action
of glaciers



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

VisionIAS

8.

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

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

10

Indias urban areas contain 36% of its population & will reach 50+ by 2050

Peri urban regions are transition regions between rural & urban

Impact of rapid urbanisation on socio-cultural landscape of peri-urban regions

- ① Significant decline in caste based discrimination
- ② Increased importance given to economic status rather than social status
- ③ Decline in joint family system increased adoption of nuclear families

④ Access to jobs for women

⇒ IT hubs being set up in
tier 2-3 cities

(Eg) 35% of workforce in IT sector
is women

⑤ Urban Sprawl has spread to
peri-urban areas causing rising
property prices & gentrification

(Eg) Gated communities being
setup

⑥ Access to higher quality of
education with schools being
set up

⑦ Rising scarcity of resources like
water, land etc

⑧ Increased xenophobia against
outsiders, son-of-the-soil
doctrine.

Developing of peri-urban regions
can reduce pressure on major
urban centers

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

Per Bipin Chandra, communalism refers to a blind allegiance to one's own ~~own~~ ethnic or religious group over the nation at large.

Historical Factors

① British divide & rule politics between Congress & Muslim League

② Separate electorates in 1909 merely into reforms

③ Widespread violence during partition in 1947 led to loss of trust.

④ Certain actions of govt. viewed as anti-religious

⑤ Operation Blue Star ⇒ Wholistic movement

Socio-political Factors

① Misuse of religion as a political identity (Dr. BR Ambedkar)

(Eg) Muslim League

② Perception of minorities that they are under threat

(Eg) Waqf bill led to communal riots in Murshidabad

③ Relative socio-economic deprivation of certain groups

(Eg) Muslims ⇒ highlighted by Sachar committee

④ Criminalization of politics leading to unethical politicians

⇒ 46+ of MPs have criminal charges

Combating communalism requires

social mindset change &

fostering trust as shown by

Kottayam peace committee in Kerala

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

Per Giddens, globalization refers to the growing interconnectedness around the world especially in social, economic & cultural realms

Impact on Indian Youth

Aspirations

- ① Access to higher quality education has enhanced career goals
- ② Increased global mobility enables youth to aspire to earn higher incomes ~~outside~~ outside of India

Lifestyle

- ① Increased consumerism & materialism due to social medias show-off culture

② Consumption of unhealthy food from western nations leading to non-communicable diseases

⇒ India diabetes capital of the world

③ Expansion of social life ⇒ adopting dating culture of west

Value systems

① Decline in traditional values like respect for elders

② Influence of online influencers

(Eg) 'Monosphere' promotes toxic masculinity

③ Influence of western media & pop culture

(Eg) glorification of violence in Hollywood

The Negative impacts should be addressed to protect the future of India

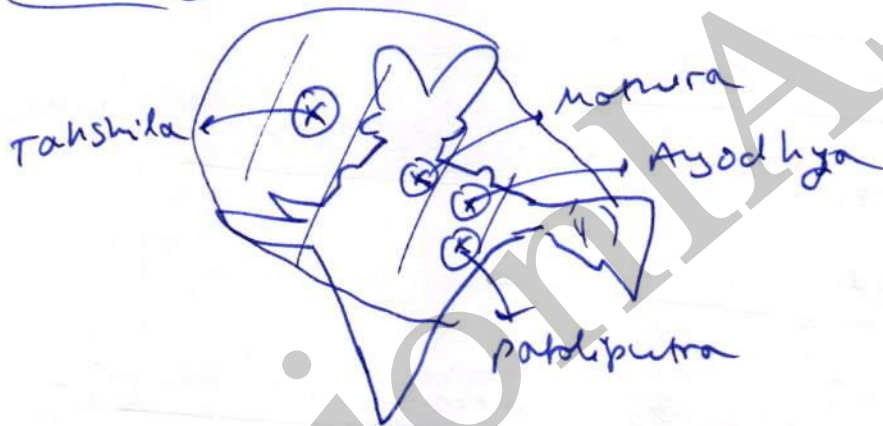
11.

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

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

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

Chandragupta - II (Vikramaditya) was a ruler of Gupta Empire (320-550 CE) which is considered golden age of Indian history



Chandragupta-II's empire

Golden Age of cultural development

- ① Rock cut caves → 1st Hindu inscriptions were seen
- ② Living rock sculptures were crafted out of a single slab of rock

- ③ Various Sculptures were built
- ④. Fresco painting technique evolved
• in this period
- ⑤ Patronage provided to various
Artisans, writers, poets etc
- ⑥ Numismatic art (coins) developed
Significantly
- ⑦ Nalanda University prospered
during this time
- ⑧ Support was given to
development of Buddhist
architecture & literature
- ⑨ Sanskrit & Pali literature
grew significantly

How it laid foundation for
future advancements of art
& literature in India

- ⑩ Rock cut temples later

evolved to structural temples

② Patronage to artists, poets
helped support future growth.

③ Inspired future artist, writers
to influence their creations

④ Nalanda university promoted
learning of art & literature
for future

⑤ Set gold standard for future
rulers to try & follow

⑥ Linked cultural development
with strength of a ruler or
empire

Hence reign of Chandra Gupta II
was crucial for developing
rich cultural heritage of India

△ requires preservation of
Per Myon Bharoham Mission
(Budget 25)

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

British educational policies were intended to serve British interests but ended up having many unintended positive consequences

Intended Consequences

- ① Education was largely neglected with 1813 act providing mere 1 lakh rupees
 - ② Downward filtration theory (Macaulay's minute) → Aimed to create a class of Indians who would serve British interests
 - ③ Focus was to glorify western society to make Indian's subservient
- ↳ Woods dispatch (1854) → Higher education focus on west only

④ No attention was paid to technical / medical education

⑤ Women's education was largely ignored

⑥ Universities were tightly controlled to prevent any dissent

↳ Indian universities act 1907 under Curzon

⑦ Mass education was completely neglected to prevent them from mobilizing against British

↳ In 1921 India had a 91% illiteracy rate

Unintended consequences

① Rather than serving British interests, educated Indian's laid groundwork for mass movements

(Eg) Moderates from 1885-1905

(2) Educated Indians exposed
exploitative nature of British rule
& exposed the white man's
burden theory

(Eg) Drain theory by Dadabhai
Nairoji

(3) Educated Indians acted as
leaders of national movement

(Eg) Nehru, Bose etc.

(4) National colleges & schools were
Set up to promote Indian
education

(Eg) During Swadeshi movement
by Aurobindo Ghosh

(5) Universities become hotspots
for students to mobilize
& fight British propoganda

Hence British policies ended
up helping the national movement

13.

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

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

15

India faced various territorial disputes after independence in 1947

Issues of Borders

- ① Drawn hastily by Britishers
not knowing ground realities
- ② Unilaterally decided by
British no consultation

National Identity

- ① Chinese claims over Arunachal
were seen as violation of
national identity of people
from North East region
- ② Integration of princely states
by Valbbhai Patel was

Crucial to preserve national identity

(E) Integration of Hyderabad

Issues of Historical Grievances

- ① Muslim populations lacked trust in govt due to divide & rule British politics
- ② Historical grievances between China & Tibet lead to issues along Tibet border
- ③ Many princely states felt left out by govt & hence pushed instead for independence
- ④ Conflict between Muslim League & Congress resulted in disputes in East & West Pakistan

Geopolitical Strategies

① Pakistan wanted to weaken
Indian unity ⇒ Support for
Hyderabad independence

② Kashmir was key strategic
location between India &
Pakistan

③ China wished to leverage its
strength & become dominant
power in region

Hence disputes occurred for
various reasons

→ ④ Portugal wished to continue
influence in India by Goa

⑤ Countries like Nepal
growing in strength led to
territorial claims ⇒ Kolhapuri
dispute

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

Shola forests are ~~evergreen forests~~
evergreen forests found in
upper reaches of the western
ghats



Geographical conditions responsible for development

- ① High orographic rainfall from South West monsoon
- ② Higher altitude regions supports growth
- ③ Moderate temperature at altitude
- ④ Continuous nature of Western

ghats enables development

(5) Proximity to west coast & Arabian sea

(6) Lies on windward side of Arabian sea branch of South West Monsoon

(7) Characteristics of soil promote growth of shola forests in region

Ecological Significance

(1) Rich in bio diversity ⇒

Western ghats is a ~~global~~ global biodiversity hotspot

(2) Have a cooling effect on surrounding area

(3) Sequester large amounts of carbon hence helps combat climate change

- ④ High degree of endemism of
Species of plants/animals
- ⑤ Increase surface albedo
hence reduce global warming
- ⑥ Livelihoods of local communities
⇒ source of timber & other
resources
- ⑦ Act as natural barriers /
bio-shields
- ⑧ Reduce landslide vulnerability
by reducing soil erosion
(deep roots)

Shola forests are crucial
ecosystem requiring preservation
on lines of UN Strategic action
plan on forests 2017-30

15.

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

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

15

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

Natural Hydrogen (Golden hydrogen) is found naturally occurring on the Earth's crust & is a renewable energy source

Potential as a Fuel

① Reduce reliance on fossil fuels

(Eg) Coal = 46% of India's installed energy

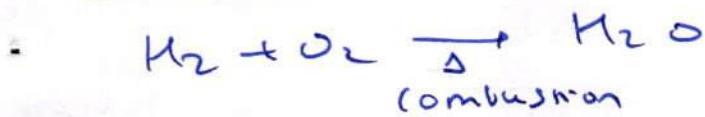
② Hydrogen is more energy dense than gasoline, petroleum or other fuels

③ Can power hydrogen fuel cell vehicles

(Eg) NTPC has introduced H₂ fuel cell buses

④ Relatively clean source of

energy ~~with~~ with emissions
being just water vapour



(5) Reducing import reliance on
fossil fuels

(Eg) 85% of India's crude oil
is imported

(6) Replace current method of
Hydrogen formation using natural
gas releasing large amounts of
Carbon dioxide (gasification)

(7) Meet growing energy demand
globally

(Eg) India's energy demand to
double by 2040 (~~IEA~~)
(IEA)

Why it's still untapped

(1) Economic viability → Extraction
costs higher than that
of fossil ~~fuel~~ fuels

② Requirement of mining
causing environmental degradation

③ Often found along with
deposits of methane (green house
gas)

④ Costs of storage of hydrogen

⑤ Safety concerns with high
flamability of hydrogen
gas

⑥ Limited exploration of
potential deposits

⑦ Requires mining of large
amounts of land \Rightarrow displacement
of locals

Natural Hydrogen can help

diversify energy sources,

achieve SDG 7: Affordable &

Clean energy & Net zero by

2070

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

Labour-intensive industries have shifted from China to areas like Vietnam, Bangladesh, India in south/south east Asia

Reasons for shift

- ① Increased automation in China adopting Industry 4.0
- ② Friendshoring / Re-shoring of companies to avoid geopolitical risks of China
(Eg) Apple shifting manufacturing to India
- ③ Avoiding high tariffs on Chinese goods by USA & western nations
(Eg) Taiwan emerging as alternative

(4) Growing of Chinese economy
causing higher labour costs
in China

(5) Diversify supply chain to
reduce risks like during
COVID

(6) Policies of other nations to
attract industries

(Eg) Make in India, PLI schemes

Advantages for India

(1) Increased jobs in manufacturing/
Textile sector in India

(2) Boosting economic growth

(Eg) 8 million non farm jobs
must be added annually to
reach goal of developed nation
by 2047

(3) Increasing exports of India

(Eg) Textile sector exports

- ④ Reducing reliance on China
for imports by diversification

Challenges

- ① Increased competition from
nations like Vietnam & Taiwan
- ② Poor connectivity infrastructure
of India hurts exports competitiveness
(14% ~~of~~ of GDP = logistics costs)
- ③ Exploitation of Indian labour
by foreign companies
Eg) NHRC notice to Foxconn
over its policies
- ④ Shift away from high productivity
services led growth

This shift is crucial for India
to reap benefits of its ~~demographic~~
demographic dividend & become
a developed nation by 2047

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

Rapid rise in female migration to metropolitan areas has had significant socio-economic impact

Social transformations

Positive

① Enhanced social mobility of women ⇒ less restrictions on personal life

Eg Dating culture in urban areas

② Access to high quality education

③ Less prevalence of patriarchal societal mindset

④ Social mobilization ⇒ Feminist movements

Negative

- ① Rising crimes against women
⇒ up 4% in 2022 (NCRB)
- ② Unsafe public transport limits
freedom
- ③ Societal stigma against women's
freedoms
- ④ Radhika Yadav case ⇒ killed
by father due to relationship
- ④ Harassment in public, catcalling

Economic Transformation

Positive

- ① Access to jobs ⇒ 35% of
workforce in IT sector's
women
- ② Gig work provides flexibility
to women
- ③ Economic mobility due
to access to education, jobs
etc

4) 60% of urban women prioritize career over traditional family expectations (urban women)

5) Exposure to start-up ecosystem & entrepreneurship

(Eg) Nykaa = woman founder

Negatives

1) Pink collarization of jobs

(Eg) Nurses

2) glass ceilings at workplace
hurt career

3) Dual burden of work + managing children

4) Contribution to care economy
un-recognized

(Eg) 24% of women's work is unpaid (NSO time use survey)

Addressing such concerns
is crucial to achieve
SDG 5 - Gender Equality

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

Commodification of institution of marriage

- ① Large amounts of money spent by families on marriages
- ② Economic exchange in marriage ⇒ Dowry system
- ③ Rising costs of divorce for monetary reasons
- ④ Arranged marriages based on economic status of bride & groom
- ⑤ Reduce in fertility rates ⇒ rise of DINK (Double income no kids families)

- ⑥ Marriage based on social status \Rightarrow endogamy with low inter caste marriage rates (only 6% per 2011 census)

Impact on Social Equity

- ① Declining trust among married couples
- ② Increasing inequalities due to marriage within socio-economic group
- ③ Decline in traditional view of marriage as lifelong union
 \Rightarrow Rise in divorce cases

Impact on Gender Relations

- ① Discrimination against women
 \Rightarrow False accusations of women as 'gold-diggers'
- ② Relationship between married

Couples have become more informal

③ Shift in traditional gender roles ⇒ Increased economic participation of women

④ Lack of trust among couples even in marriage

⑤ Women viewed as economic burden due to dowry culture ⇒ female infanticide

Rise in commercialization of marriage is a worrying trend resulting in decline of traditional values

Way Forward

→ Protection of women's rights

↳ Dowry prohibition act

→ Cultural shift ⇒ respect traditional institution of marriage

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

Care work is work aimed at supporting the wellbeing of care dependent groups like elderly, children etc.

Importance of recognizing care work

- ① ~~Recognize~~ Acknowledge impact of women to economy
- ② 84% of women's work is unpaid (NSO time use survey)
- ③ Societal mindset change ⇒ appreciating work done by women
- ④ Recognizing dual burden of work that falls on women
- ⑤ Making men aware of contribution of women

⑤ Boosting self respect of women
doing care work

⑥ Acknowledge importance of
Care work in supporting various
groups in society

Importance of reducing care work

① Enabling women's participation
in the economy

→ LFPR = $\frac{41\%}{78\%}$ for women vs
for men (PLFS)

② Expanding freedom of women

to explore alternatives

→ Human development (Capabilities approach of Amartya Sen)

③ Reducing school dropouts of
girls due to being put to
work at home

Importance of redistributing of core work

- ① Promoting gender equality
(equal sharing of work)
- ② Reduce burden on women
- ③ Sharing of responsibilities
- ④ Ending social stigma towards men in core work (viewed as ~~female~~ feminine work)

Way Forward

- ① Monetization of core economy
to recognize core work
- ② Adoption of technology to reduce core work
- ③ Promoting male participation in core work

Such steps will help ensure gender equality per SDG 5

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

India is witnessing rapid
urbanization, with 50% of population
to be in urban areas by 2050

Changing nature of Family structures

- ① Decline in joint families
- ② Increase in nuclear families
⇒ 30% increase from 2001-2011
(Census data)
- ③ Increasing individualism, less
focus on family relations
- ④ Decline in traditional values
like respect for elders
(Durkheim's idea of Anomie)
- ⑤ Declining fertility rates ⇒
rise of DINK (Double
income no kids) households
due to increased costs of
having kids

Impact on Elderly care

Positives

- ① Access to high quality healthcare
- ② Access to telemedicine services
Eg) e-Sanjeevani
- ③ Interaction with children via video calling
- ④ Enhanced incomes ⇒ access to jobs (silver economy) & remittances from children

Negatives

- ① Rising loneliness & isolation
⇒ Faced by 60% of urban elderly (Help Age India)
- ② Abandoned by children
- ③ Loss of respect in elders among children

Impact on Youth Socialization

Positive

- ① Families having less kids leads to more attention given to kids
- ② Online socialization via social media

Negatives

- ① Both parents working \Rightarrow less time for kids \Rightarrow new generation of I-pad kids
- ② Decline in social skills due to over emphasis on online education, socialization etc.
- ③ Radicolization on social media
(Eg) 'monosphere' promoting toxic masculinity

Addressing youth & elderly issues is crucial to protect India's future

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS

AL