



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. : 45884948

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANKIT JARWAL

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

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (4510)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

लोक संगीत सांस्कृतिक पहचान के भंडार के रूप में कार्य करता है। सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण और सामाजिक समरसता को बढ़ावा देने में लोक संगीत की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Folk music serves as a repository of the cultural identity. Discuss the role of folk music in preserving cultural heritage and promoting social cohesion. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Folk music traditions
in India reflect the
diverse culture in India.
From rajasthani music ^{in west} ~~in west~~
to sankartha in east and the
diversity in folk music continues
from north to south.

Role of folk music in cultural
heritage preservation and social
cohesion

- ① reflect diverse cultural practices
of India (eg) different
folk music for different
cultural event
- ② indicate cultural significance
to nature (eg) puvayya song
linked with monsoon
- ③ depict the social customs and

practice of Indian art.

(4) evolve religious and emotional
sacrament. (eg) Saubharna
linked to spiritual life

(5) bring ~~exclusive~~ communal
harmony (eg) muslim singer
community (Margia) ~~about~~ ~~at~~
were singers of hindy rajput
kingdom

(6) idea of unity and cultural
identity (eg) Bhujpur's identity
linked to particular identity

(7) presence tribal way of life

(8) Tribal songs and customs
reflect unique cultural world
view.

folk songs are
repository of culture and our
task is to popularise them
and preserve them in increasing
global cultural homogenisation.

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

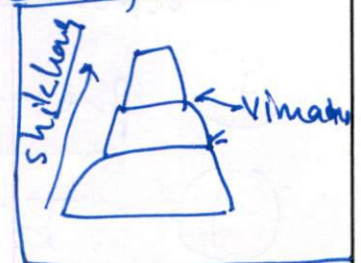
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Vesara temple styles had evolved in central Indian region and reached its peak during Hoysala regime.

Vesara architecture of synthesis of Nagara and dravida

- ① inclusion of both (Nagara) shikhara and vimana style (dravida)

its temple main = shrine design

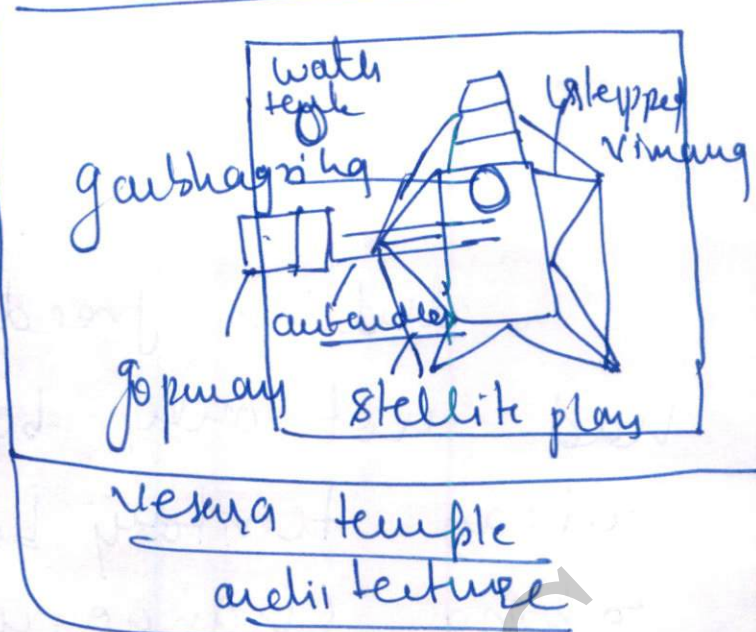


- ② inclusion of water tank in temple compound (dravida)

- ③ Circumratory path may/may not be present around temple

- ④ presence of multiple mantaps within temple complex (Nagara)

- ⑤ Usage
gopurams
at temple
entrance
(darwaja)



- ⑥ Upraised platform with
stellite (stellite plan)
modified nagara with
darwaja influence
- ⑦ intricate carvings on temple
walls (eg use of soap stone)
primarily darwaja influence
- ⑧ antaras forming mantapa
a darwaja influence

Vesara style is confluence
of Indian temple maners and
was recently recognised by
UNESCO with tag to Hoyasala
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

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

Indians freedom struggle had not only base inside Indian territory but also outside to bring change in Indian freedom struggle

Contribution of different stakeholders

- ① awareness of Indian exploitation (eg) British Indian association in London by Dadabhai Naoroji to highlight Indian plight
- ② bring revolutionary change (eg) Madan party in USA and 1914 planned Zemindari revolt.
- ③ international appeal to Indian freedom struggle (eg) Vijendra Singh, Bikaaji Cama etc in different European countries

highlighted Indian struggle

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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(4) Mass revolution and armed rebellion (eg) Indian National army formed in Singapore under Netaji Subhash Bose

(5) Ideological support to Indian struggle (eg) India House in UK by Shyam Krishnaji Menon

(6) International publication and mass awakening (eg) Lalajpat Rai contributions to Indian freedom struggle from USA

Limitations → Limited to educated Indians

↳ didn't yield tangible outcome

↳ revolutionary action suppressed cruelly

Despite limitation, Indians abroad brought international voice to Indian freedom struggle significant in ultimate outcome

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

Marshall plan was post worldwar II economic revival plan proposed by USA and majorely dominated by success of Roosevelt economic deal of post great depression era.

Marshall plan influence economic recovery and political stability

- ① development of dollar as international exchange currency
- ② mandatory asset backing to dollar
- ③ providing loans and grants to redevelop Europe
- ④ Bretton woods agreement and institutions & journey
↳ ① International Monetary Fund

- ② Bank for reconstruction and development (world bank)
- ⑤ challenge communist ~~ideology~~ ^{expansion}
in east.
- ⑥ challenge to Lenin expansionary
policy i.e. public works
- ⑦ euphoria on global economic
framework and global
trade facilitations.

Counter to Marshall plan

- ① USSR created Molotov plans
with socialist ideal
- ② arms and space race to
show dominance
- ③ cold war was rooted in
economic and political dominance
between USA and USSR.

Marshall plan lead to
shifting gear in globalisation
and change USA as global leader
from predominant Europe and USSR.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Arabian sea had seen 5 times increase in tropical cyclone frequency between 2000 and 2020, as per IMD.

Factors responsible for increased cyclonic activity in Arabian sea

- ① increase in ocean average temperature (0.9°C increase between (1901-2020) in Indian ocean SST.)
- ② increase in marine heat wave leading to low pressure conditions
- ③ climate change induced roky wave in tropical jet -
- stream
- ④ unusually extended prolonged

El Niño and Daring conditions

- (5) change in ocean current patterns due to variable heating
- (6) reduced vertical wind shear leading to tropical cyclone formation

Mitigation

- (1) NDRF and SDRF create disaster resilience plans
- (2) coastal mangrove like seawalls etc

Fig 1: Arabian sea and west Indian coast



- (3) climate resilient infrastructure (eg) CDR I
- (4) early warning system by Indian for complete Indian ocean region.

India is not security provider in the region and its efforts in both mitigation and adaptation are necessary in vulnerable Arabian sea

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

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इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Textile sector of India
has evolved from narrow
cotton & silk fabric raw material
producer to exporter of quality
textile products

technology intervention needed
to transform textile sector in India

- ① economy of scale using
technology & machines (eg) automate
ginning and yarn production
- ② use of genetic modified crops
to increase produce (eg) GM cotton
- ③ precision farming practices eg
sensor based silk production &
monitoring
- ④ automation and robotics to
increase production efficiency
- ⑤ development of technical
textiles (eg) water resistant

fabric, antimicrobial cloths

⑥ man made fibers production - India is currently net importer of these

initiatives taken by Indian government to promote textiles

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① GI tag to local textiles specialisation (eg) Pashmina shawl of Jammu & Kashmir

② cotton production programme in Budget 2025-26 - to increase productivity of cotton

③ promotion of MSME - (eg) MUDRA loans especially recent Tamr category upto 20 lacs

④ Mega textile parks to reduce transportation cost

⑤ Remission of duties - ROTP based on export conditions

India recently signed FTA with UK which provide duty free access to Indian textiles and similar agreement can cater to

increased growth of textiles 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

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VisionIAS

8.

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

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

10

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

India currently have 31% population in urban areas and estimated one-third in tier 2 and tier 3 areas.

Rapid urbanisation in India

→ increase from 17% in 1981 to 31% in 2011 (census 2011)

→ estimated 40% urban population by 2030 (NITI Aayog)

Rapid urbanisation impact on socio-cultural of periurban areas

i- conversion of village into satellite town (eg infrastructure development)

ii- changed economic practices (eg from agriculture to services like household help etc)

iii- enhanced access to education

and healthcare

- iv) women empowerment by giving new employment opportunities
- v) induced urban migration of youth providing better career opportunities
- vi) provision of urban amenities like sanitation, water etc change social practices and perception

Challenges in socio-cultural/peri-urban

- ① threat to cultural practices
- ② assimilation and homogenisation of culture (eg) celebration of Valentine's Day
- ③ imposition of outside morality
(eg) imitation of west
- ④ double shift burden on women
- ⑤ increase health vulnerability due to slum - squatter development
- ⑥ ghettoisation in periphery between rich and poor

Government initiative like AMRUT,

SMART Cities, PM Swachh Bharat

Abhiyan try to realise goal of SDG-11

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

Communalism refers to antagonistic attitude ~~between~~ a group of from one community against another, may be based upon religion, race, caste, etc.

Role of historical reasons in communalism India

- ① British policy of divide and rule
- ② Separate electorate for minority
(eg) Muslims got separate electorate in 1909 act
- ③ Role of ancient divisions in India. (eg) Destruction of Maland university
- ④ allegation of historical injustice and forced conversion

Role of socio-political factors

- ① politicisation of caste or

- ① religion (eg) Party like BSP etc
- ② ineffective implementation of constitutional mandate (eg) 27-1.
- ③ Indians still practice untouchability
- ④ demand for autonomy (eg) Leuk-
-merit conflict in maripur
- ⑤ role of communal leaders and hate speech (eg) Nuh violence
- ⑥ misinformation and negligent media (eg) TV show like UPSC Jihad
- ⑦ use of local element by nonstate actors (eg) LeT radicalising youth in Jammu & Kashmir
- ⑧ unemployment and youth dissatisfaction (eg) agricultural decline in Punjab
- ⑨ Drug addiction and organised crime

Communalism though has deeper roots in history and society, it is also problem of development which need to be catered to bring equity and peace

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

Globalisation is the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence converting the world into small village full of opportunities & aspirations.

Globalisation ^{positive} impact on aspiration

- ① access to education (eg) MOOC courses, digital learning etc
- ② increased career opportunities within India & abroad (eg) Indians working in call centers in India for American companies
- ③ improved communication and transportation allowed business expansion (eg) Amazon delivering across world

impact on lifestyle

- ① changed priorities work. parity pollution norms (eg) hiring

cross boundaries especially in urban areas

② consumption oriented economy

③

impact on value systems

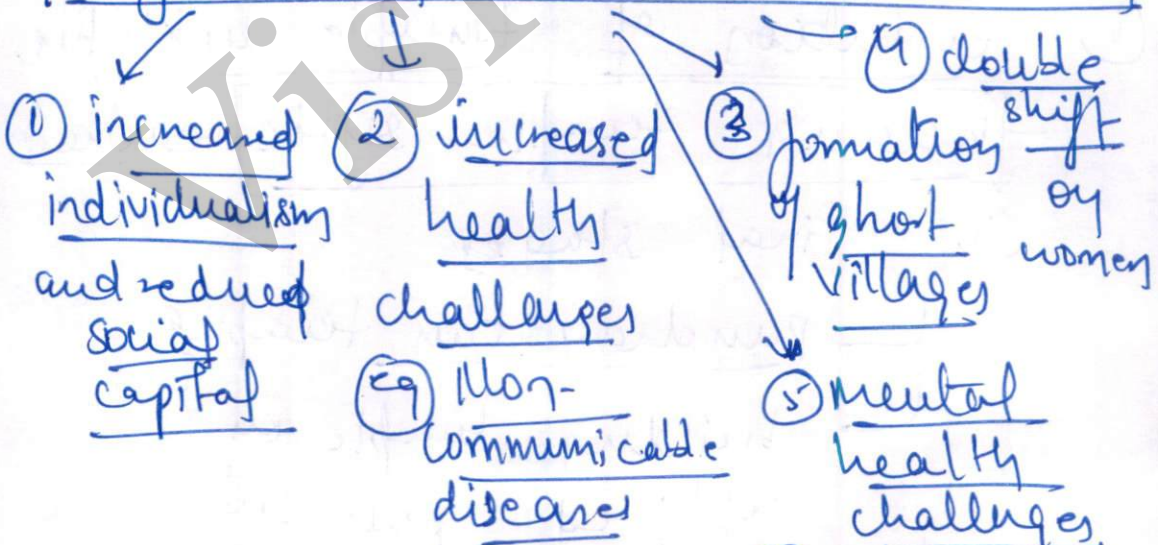
① improved world view of girls and women (eg) ^{increased} women labour force participation

② challenged patriarchal mindset of society

③ shift towards individual autonomy

(eg) filio centric family

Negatives of Globalisation on Youth



with

Globalisation should be coupled with Indian social values to mitigate challenges while reaping its benefits.

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

Chandra - Gupta II was one of greatest Gupta ruler of ancient India who maintained wide expanded influence of region brought under control by Samudra - Gupta II.

Contribution of Chandragupta II in cultural development

- ① evolution of temple architecture
 - Nagara temple style reached its final stages
 - ↳ panchayatana temples
 - ↳ building temple on uplifted pavement
 - ↳ development of sculptures in temple (eg) Varaha-ganga around garbhgriha

② development of saukhya school
of architecture

(eg) Didan gauri Yakshini statue

↳ Emphasis on realism

↳ single stone carvings

↳ depiction of masculinity
and in male figures

③ development of caves

(eg) Udaigiri caves in Madhya Pradesh

④ contribution to paintings

(eg) Hindu gods paintings like
Varha avatar in Udaigiri caves

⑤ development of literature

(eg) Shukrut saukhya, Chanakya
saukhya

⑥ to build his probability of
experts in different fields

⑦ development in science and
technology (eg) Bahya saukhya on
astronomy

Chandragupta II as foundation to future cultural development

- ① Magara temple style used in later temples like kandariya-mahadev temple, khajuraho
- ② Scientific study like shushrut samhita depict deep understanding of human anatomy
- ③ development of education centers in later time (eg) Mahabodhi Kumar Gupta
- ④ religious tolerance policy continued in Indian society.

Chandragupta II had contributed in both tangible and intangible heritage to India, building on great foundation and depicting Indian golden age of that era.

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

British educational policy in India has its roots in charter act of 1913 which mandated company to spend on education of locals.

British education policy and expectations from it

- ① educating middle and upper class Indians
- ② English medium of education
(Confedist - anglicist controversy)
- ② limited lower grade job participation to Indians

Intended consequence of British education policy

- ① created new middle class with English value systems.

② able to justify Indian culture
as less developed and inferior

(eg) Aryan invasion theory

(eg) Macaulay's statement - An book
shelf of British library better than
entire eastern knowledge

③ limited participation in
revolutionary activity by educated

(eg) 1857 revolt lacked middle
class

④ create demand of British goods
in India

⑤ maintain control over resources
and territory (eg) utilizing Indians
against Indians.

unintended consequences of
British education policies

① Breaking imitation of Indian
education system.

② Ideals of liberty, equality
reached India.

- ③ realisation of British rule
nature (eg) drain of wealth theory
- ④ brought social reform
movement within society (eg) अंध-
साह
- ⑤ demand for greater local
participation in administration
(eg) moderate demands
- ⑥ political unification of India
and national consciousness
- ⑦ education abroad brought
support to international support
Indian sovereignty

British though wanted
a dedicated english ~~can~~ educated
Indians who will continue their
legacy beleaguered with national
awakening and protest against
oppressive policies.

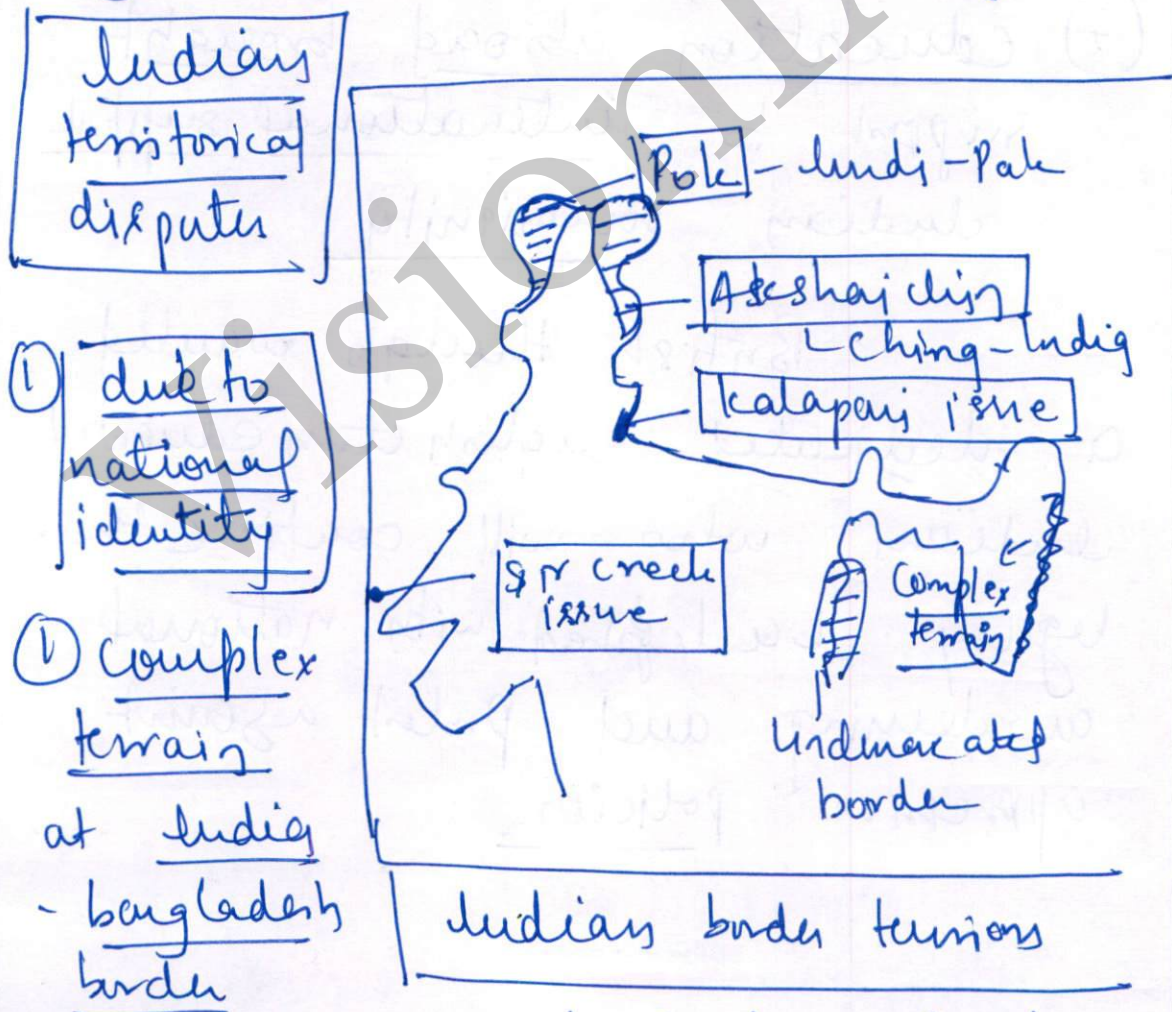
13.

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

Indian territorial disputes emanates from unique challenges ranging from complex terrains to legal ambiguity and even disrupted by wars and crisis thereof.



→ Some Bangladeshi have territory in Indian enclaves and vice versa.

② ethnic ties in North East
India - leading to fragile border
conditions.

② due to historical grievances

i - ambiguous treaty or agreement

(eg) Kalapani - limping issue

(a) India - Nepal border due to
ambiguous Treaty of Sugauli

ii - challenges related to British
mapping and mismanagement.

(eg) for Sindh province its pre-independence
dispute over Sir Creek leading
to India Pakistan disputes

③ geopolitical strategies

i - Pakistan using Kashmir
issue to stay internationally
relevant

(eg) recent CPEC corridor from
Gilgit Baltistan is Chinese tool
to counter India

(eg) its significance of strategic reserves (eg) bacha trou island with sri lanka important for fisherman and maritime security

Indian approach to solving disputes along border

- (1) only bilateral negotiations
(eg) Shimla agreement 1975
- (2) resolving disputes over mutual benefit (eg) India - Bangladesh
conclavite exchange
- (3) local military commander-level communication to develop consensus
(eg) India - China along galwan valley
- (4) building border infrastructure
(eg) Vibrant Village programme

Border of India need strategic management and improvement of technology in surveillance, protection and demonstration to avoid future disputes

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

Shola forest are grassland vegetation with sparse tree density found in upper reaches of mountain ranges like western ghats.

(eg) Anaimudi shola in Western ghats

geographical conditions for development of shola forest

① high rainfall condition -
annually 200cm+ rainfall in region

② high insolation throughout year

(eg) 25° - 27° C avg temperature

③ low diurnal temperature range

④ anthropogenic factors (eg)
plantation of trees in region



- ⑤ role of local flora and fauna (eg) Nilgiri Tahr eating grass.

Ecological significance

- ① high biodiversity in region and high endemism
(eg) Nilgiri Tahr, lion tail macaque
- ② endemism in local flora and fauna
(eg) Nil parrot
- ③ local tribal communities living in harmony (eg) cattle herders like Toda tribe (Buffaloes)
- ④ ecosystem services (eg) timber from plantation like Eucalyptus
- ⑤ traditional medicine system
(eg) Kerala Vanaushadhi sangathan knowledge of traditional medicine
- ⑥ Tourism potential (eg) Hill stations like Coorg etc.

Challenges to Shola forest

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



Shola forest are rich ecological heritage and even part of important Biosphere reserves which need multi-sector collaboration to protect.

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 क्राशिए के नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hydrogen is now widely seen as alternate fuel to ~~keep~~ human transition away from fossil fuels like oil and ~~gas~~ mitigating climate change.

Potential of natural hydrogen in meeting global energy demand

① clean source of fuel

• only H_2O as product of combustion

② vast untapped potential (eg) expected 100 MT of H_2 in ^{under} European region

③ beneficial in green energy transition with development of H_2 fuel cell vehicle

④ meeting demand of urea and other fertilisers

⑤ managing overdependence of
critical minerals like lithium by
producing better alternatives

⑥ electro-conversion of H_2O allows
high H_2 production

Challenges to inclusion of ^{natural} H_2
being untapped potential

① scoping of underground H_2
reserves

② difficult in perceiving and
finding production effective
reserves

③ storage limitation of H_2 and
induced volatility

④ H_2 fuel cell itself is early
stages of development

⑤ global push for green H_2

(eg) India Green H_2 mission
target 5MT green H_2 by 2030

⑥ challenges from other alternate
technology (eg) sodium batteries
etc

Way forward for Natural H₂ usage and its enegy production

- ① focus on R&D in development of Prospecting and mapping natural H₂ (eg) USI recently took H₂ exploration
- ② development of safe extraction technology
- ③ facilitating longterm storage and transport facilities of H₂
- ④ improve H₂ efficiency in Fuel cells
- ⑤ integrating with green H₂ mission to increase coverage of schemes.

Natural (white) H₂ is now widely seen as new oil which can meet growing need of energy as well as help climate change due to increasing GHG emissions

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

labour intensive industries are shifting their bases due to multitude of measure within china and from outside chinese economy as well.

factory of shift in labour intensive industry from china

- ① availability of raw material in south east asia
(eg) Bangladesh have textile production
- ② cheap labour availability compared to china
- ③ less restrictive labour law in countries like Thailand, Cambodia,
- ④ shift in footwear industry and convergence of market
(eg) potential market within south and south east large population

- ⑤ international restrictions & on
diverse inputs (eg) recent USA
push towards limiting cheap
inputs
- ⑥ supply chain diversification
(eg) China + 1 strategy
- ⑦ government policies in other
countries (eg) India after LP reforms
and schemes to trade promotion
- ⑧ development of industrial clusters
(eg) SEZ in India
- ⑨ free trade agreement between
nations (eg) RCEP, India-Africa etc.

Advantages to India

- i) increasing investment in
India (eg) China plus one
- ii) focus on HMF and labour
intensive industry
- iii) increased employment opportunities
(eg) 20% of total labour force

iv) promotion of traditional
handcraft industry (eg) AITAG,
one district one product.

v) reduced deficit to China-India
trade

Challenges to India due to diff

- ① shifting towards low labour cost
countries (eg) Thailand, Vietnam
- ② impact Indian price in China
plus of India due to less
restriction in other countries
- ③ diversion of products by China
- ④ high Chinese investment in
ASEAN new industries
- ⑤ direct challenge to Indian
industry (eg) Bangladesh textile
threat to Indian

Labour intensive industry
is focus of Indian government its
schemes like MSME credit guarantees,
MUDRA, Standup India etc to
improve its production capacity

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

Women migration to metropolitan cities unhables the boundations and limitations imposed on women in traditional rural society.

[Socio-economic transformations from women migration]

[positive impact]

① increase acess to education and healthcare (eg) urban institutional delivery 95% compared to 83% in rural areas

② increased employment opportunities (eg) female LFPR ind increased to 41.7%.

③ inclusion in decision making
(eg) NF-HS-5 concluded 70% women role in family decision

④ inter generational multiplier effect with focus on children health and education.

⑤ reducing social barrier and stigma (eg) NFHS-5 talked about women access to menstrual hygiene increased by 45%:

Negative impact

① increased sexual violence incidence (eg) 66% of MRLAC women cases in urban areas [NCRB]

② access to sanitation and clean water (eg) 40% population living in slums in urban areas

③ poor quality of women employment

(eg) ILO predicts 40% women in informal sector

④ lack of social security benefit
like SHG-bank linkage not available

⑤ increased incidence of domestic violence NFHS-5 1/3rd women

had faced physical domestic violence

Measures to tackle challenges

- ① focus on urban residence and quality WASH access
(eg) PM Awas yojana (urban),
swachh Bharat (urban) missions
- ② improving social security benefit
(eg) one nation one ration card
- ③ financial inclusion (eg) PM,
Jandhan yojana added 90% of
total SC core beneficiary.
- ④ strong legislative measure
(eg) POH act, domestic violence act
- ⑤ increasing access to quality education (eg) RTI act
- ⑥ institutional measures (eg)
Mission shakti including swadhar
grah.

India should look at
women migration from women
empowerment to women lead development
achieving SDG 5 and 11

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

The institution of marriage has reshaped from ritual practice to secular mode of consumption and commodification.

Marriage as consumption and commodification

↳ increasing incidence of dowry

↳ extravagant spending on marriage function

↳ marriage symbol of social prestige than ritual bond between 2 individual.

Impact on social equity

① Positive

① generate employment opportunities due to high economic activity

② continuation of marriage

- institution in westernising society
- ③ donation and charity during marriage bring equity in wealth (eg) Adhavi son marriage had ₹10000 more donation.

negative impact on social equity

- ① excessive expenditure on marriage (eg) debt trap
- ② its high dowry demand based on suitability of groom
- ③ diversion of funds from productive function (eg) SHG fund for marriage

Impact of marriage commodification on gender

a) positives

- ① social security to women due to widespread legitimacy
- ② autonomy to husband wife to plan a new life by the resource collected

③ development of social capital
towards women (eg) Kanyadan
towards girl by community.

④ promotion of education of
girl to increase suitability for
gender parity.

Negative impact

① women seen as source of
misery leading to practices like
female foeticide

② neglect of women empowerment

③ women child seen as
burden on family.

④ Marriage as institution
has transformed itself into
economic activity. However,
legal changes like dowry
prohibition act are step
in right direction.

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

According to recent survey on care economy, it found average 5-6 hours of daily unpaid work done by women in India

Recognising care economy for gender equality and inclusive development

- ① recognise unpaid work done by women
- ② increase real GDP contribution by sections of society
- ③ promote women authority and decision making
- ④ open up more career opportunities freeing from limited care economy jobs
- ⑤ change social attitude as menly free work and women as only beneficiary of male work

reducing care work

- ① utilising modern institutions
(eg) creche facility for children
- ② institutionalisation of care work (eg) silver economy and geriatric care by professionals
- ③ emphasis on self reliance by fostering right attitude

redistributing care work

- ① enhanced role of male members in care economy (eg) men contributing in household work
- ② inclusive family mechanisms
(eg) joint family ensure effective childcare
- ③ idea of equal parenting
- ④ Maintenance of parent and
also ~~increased~~ need to change duty to both son and daughter

changing care economy

- ① institutionalise the economy
(eg) creche, old age day care etc
- ② effective economic framework
to include unpaid contribution
- ③ provide autonomy to women
to choose their share
- ④ social attitude change
(eg) Kerala school books show both men & women work at home
- ⑤ childhood rearing practices
(eg) avoid distinction between son and daughter
- ⑥ legal framework to avoid/
prevent forced care work
- ⑦ gender neutral terminology in
care economy (eg) Nurse term
linked to feminine only

People (care) economy has huge potential if nurtured and institutionalised correctly to bring social vision and gender equity

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)

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

family structure in India has evolved over last few decades especially with increasing migration in search of opportunities and growth avenues

changing nature of family

- ① disintegration of joint family
- ② development of nuclear or filio centric family
- ③ family as unit of consumption and not ~~just~~ production
- ④ outsourcing family functions like socialisation (eg) schools
- ⑤ rising individualism and individual autonomy centric
- ⑥ changing women role from

household care economy to
alternate employment opportunities

⑦ democratic family decision making

⑧ development of households
instead of family (eg) households
like PG etc

impact of changing family on elderly care

① shifting burden on any one
element of family as no joint
family

② development of old age homes

③ increased loneliness and stress
due to empty urban homes

④ reduced/ change social capital
induce alienation syndrome

⑤ high economic burden on dependent
(eg) only 1-1% of ~~total~~ ^{pop} is pension

⑥ less physical space lead to
non-communicable diseases.

impact on socialisation of youths

- ① non inclusion of family and cultural values
- ② reducing parent role vis children upbringing eg creche facility since 2-3 year age
- ③ psychological stress and anxiety leading to depression
- ④ aggressive competition and lack of emotional support leads to increased suicides.

Measures

- ① Customised solutions to care economy
- ② integrating old age and youth care
- ③ Government initiatives
 - old age eg SACRED, SAFE etc
 - youth eg Palana, RTI Act etc

Urban family structure has certainly modernised but we need to keep the role in family maintenance intact to keep Indian ideals alive.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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