

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. : 01055139

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANANYA RANA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26th JULY 2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

CHANDIGARH

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
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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)					



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

Folk music refers to the combination of distinct poetic compositions which is unique to a particular region. It is a vehicle of cultural preservation and community building.

Role of folk music in preserving cultural heritage.

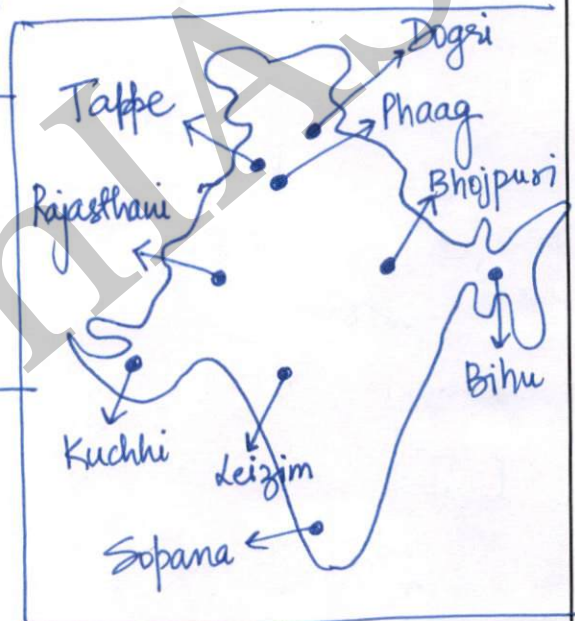
(1) Transcends generations and passes on either in text or in performance

eg Dogra music from Himachal Pradesh

(2) Storytelling as a significant feature.

eg Sopana music from Kerala used in Kathakali.

(3) Keeps tradition alive by performance at significant occasions eg Phaag music from Haryana



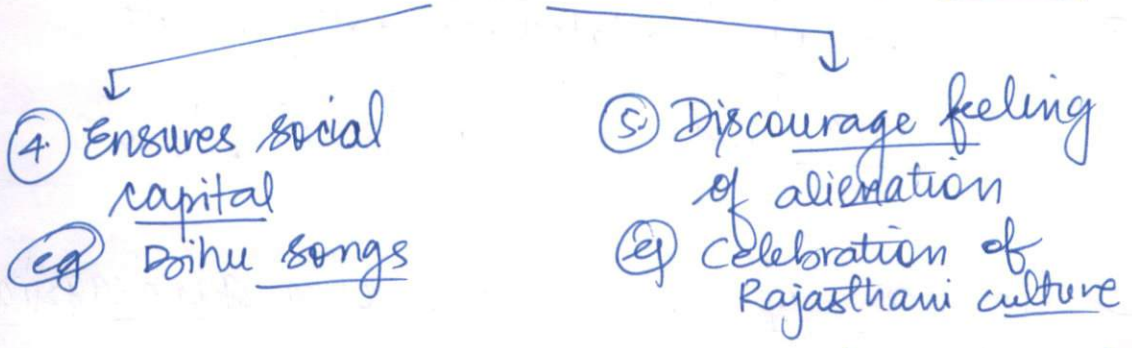
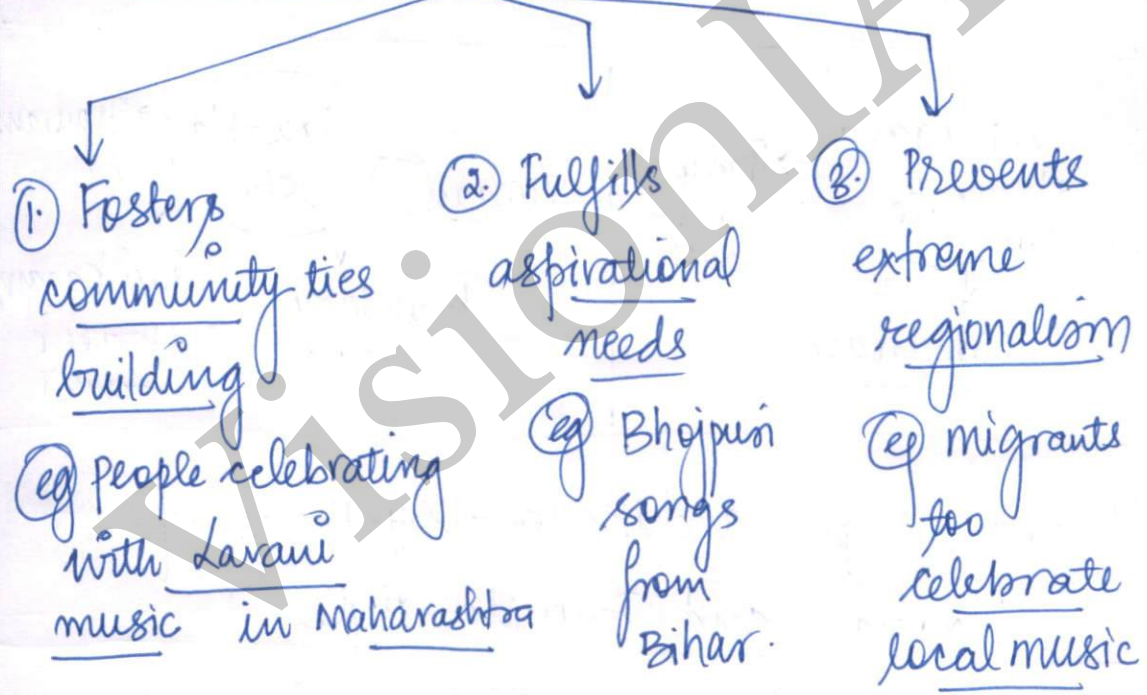
Folk music of India

(4) Connecting to roots in an era of ~~the~~ globalisation
(eg) Tappe from Punjab

(5) Preserves original form of music when AI and fusion are taking over.

(eg) Kuchhi music from Gujarat.

Role of folk music in promoting social cohesion



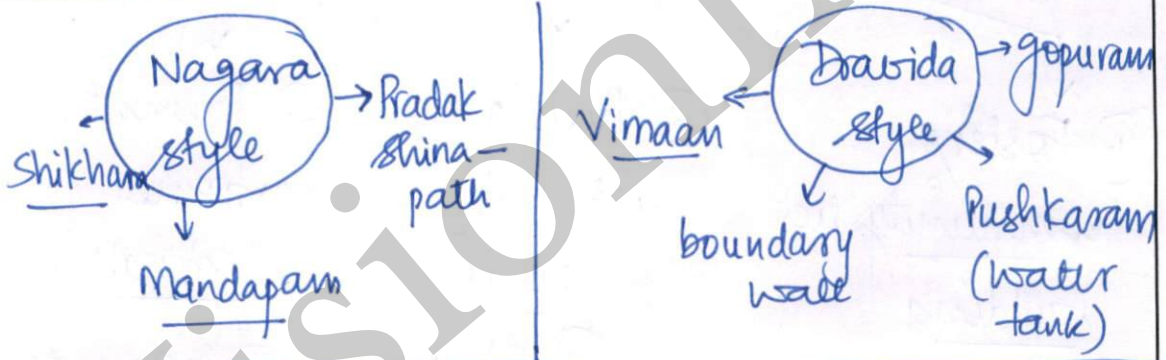
Folk music acts as a transformational tool to the idea of 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' 7

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)

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

Vesara style of temple architecture was introduced by Chalukya rulers of Karnataka which is believed to be a beautiful synthesis between Nagara and Dravida styles.



Vesara temple architecture - synthesis of Nagara and Dravida style

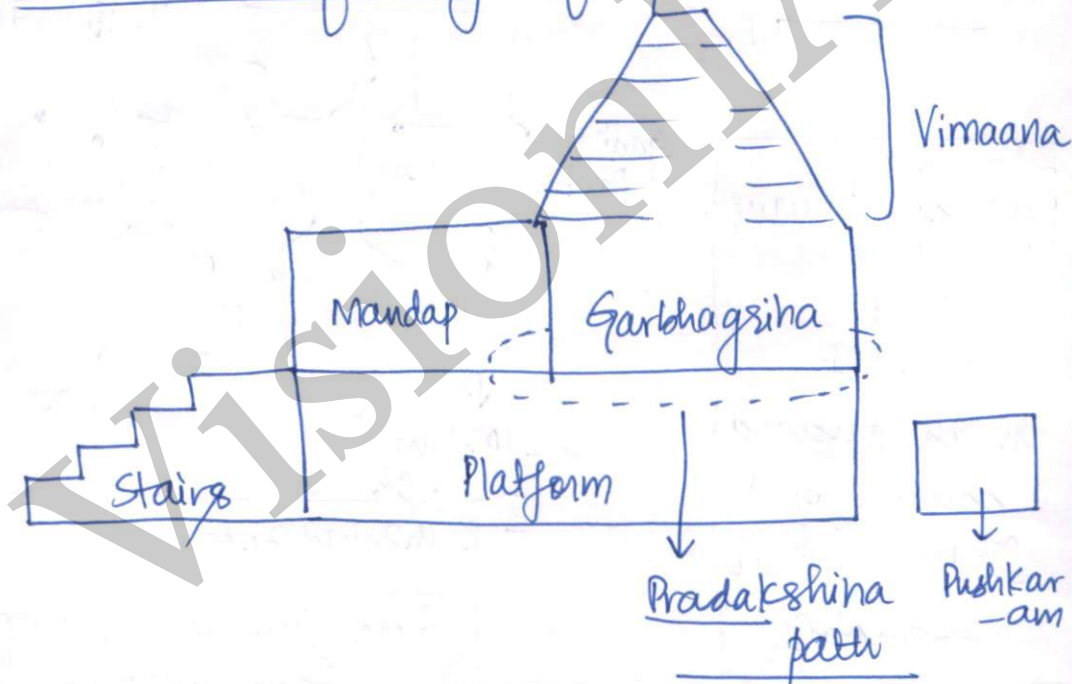
- ① Inclusion of Pradakshina path in its architecture eg Durga Temple, Aihole
- ② Presence of Vimaana over garbhagriha eg Ladkhan Temple, Aihole

3. Presence of Buddhist style
semi-circular halls.

(a) papanath Temple, Pattadakal

4. Boundary wall in some temples
of Karnataka.

5. Occasional finding of pushkaram



Vesara style of Temple

Vesara style of temple displays
the syncretic culture of India that
fosters 'unity in diversity' as a mantra

3.

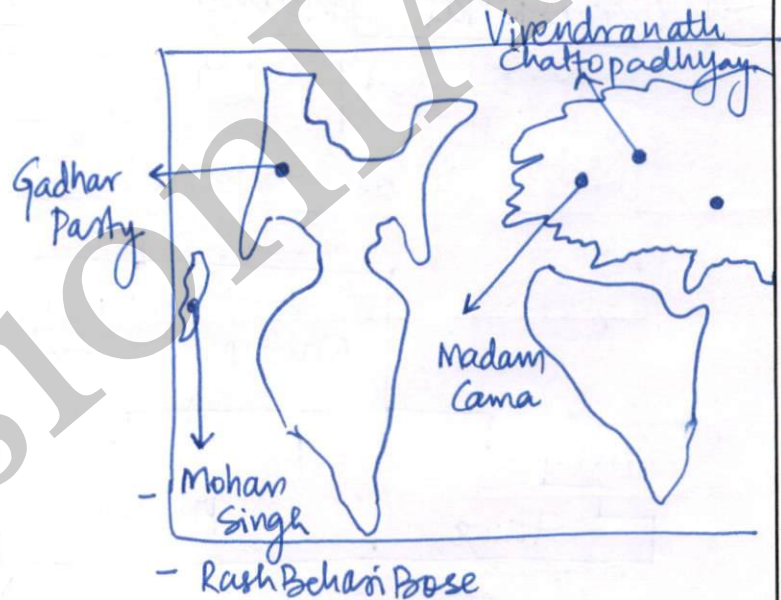
भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को आगे बढ़ाने में विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

During the course of India's freedom struggle, many Indians took refuge in countries abroad so as to escape the wrath of Colonial Raj and support their cause from the country of their living.

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



Some Indians working from abroad

① Formation of Indian National Army

- was the brainchild of Mohan Singh who consolidated POWs into one unit

② Support in literary form - many

Indians brought out magazines and newspapers (eg) Talwar by Virendra-nath Chattopadhyay in Germany.

③ Symbolic Support for India's cause.

to build public opinion against British Raj (eg) Madam Cama hoisted Indian flag in Paris.

④ Formation of groupings with revolutionary tones (eg) Ghadar Party in USA

⑤ Creation of like-minded community

(eg) Mitro Mela by Saraskar.

⑥ Collection of funds for Indian cause (eg) United India House.

⑦ Assassinations of corrupt officials.

(eg) Udham Singh assassinated General Dyer after Jallianwala Bagh massacre

Indians abroad sustained the public opinion and supported freedom cause which finally culminated in 1947

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

Marshall Plan was an economic plan by USA after WWII to help Europe in its recovery after huge-scale destruction. It was the economic component of Trueman doctrine.

Influence of Marshall plan on economic recovery of Europe

① Provided [much needed funds] for economic revival.

(eg) Re-construction of France, Britain

② Fostered the [mid-stagnated] industrial revolution.

(eg) Spain

③ Ensured [prevention of famines]

(eg) Britain

④ Promoted [employment opportunities]

for the people.

- ⑤ Ensured loyalty of Europe towards USA - strengthening concept of Western powers.

Role of Marshall plan in advancing political stability of post-war Europe

- ① Prevented spread of communism in West Europe
- ② Presence of enough economic opportunities prevented public unrest
- ③ Ensured alliances between Western powers
- ④ USA emerged as defence provider for Europe - so they could focus on economic aspect

Marshall plan thus enabled recovery of war torn Europe by formation of European Council and market for USA goods.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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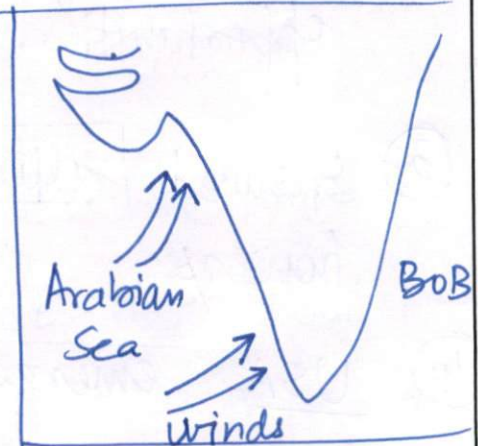
Over the last few decades Arabian sea has witnessed increase in number of cyclones due to various factors encompassing geographical and climate domains.

Factors responsible for increased cyclonic activity in Arabian Sea

① Rising global temperatures due to climate change

→ more evaporation in Arabian Sea

causing development of low pressure area



② Reduced influx of freshwater water
④ via Narmada & Tapi

due to vagaries of monsoon and overexploitation by humans.

③ Changing global patterns of ocean currents. @ Amoc.

④ Occasional phenomena like Indian Ocean Dipole, ENSO etc.

⑤ Increased GHG emissions causing more heating of Asian continent
(Two times faster than world-
IMO)

⑥ Flow of hot untreated water
from industries along Arabian coast

Increased Cyclonic activity in Arabian Sea is a wake-up call to take steps for mitigation of long term and large disasters.

6.

भारत में वस्त्र क्षेत्र को रूपांतरित करने में तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप किस प्रकार मददगार हो सकते हैं? इस संबंध में सरकार ने कौन-सी पहलें की हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can technological interventions help in transforming the textile sector in India? What are the initiatives that the government has taken in this regard? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Textile sector is a labour intensive sector in India contributing to 2nd largest employment opportunities after agriculture.

Technological interventions helping
Textile sector in India

- ① Move to Man-made fibres — huge demand for exports
- ② Adopting requisite technology & machines — improve time-cost ratio
- ③ Improving skills of labour force
- ④ Competing with rivals
(eg) Bangladesh, Vietnam

5. Getting ready for future jobs
based on combination of labour
and AI.

Government initiatives in technological
interventions in Textile sector

① Mega Parks
for Textiles
(PM-Mitra
Scheme)
to improve
employment

② Hub &
spoke
model
of textile
parks
to reduce
cost

③ Push for
Man-made
fibres
④ geotextiles

Textile sector need to upgrade
itself both wrt market intelligence
as well as technology to reap
the benefit of global revolution

7.

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

What is a seiche and how does it form? Discuss the geographical conditions under which seiches are most likely to occur. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

उम्मीदवारों को
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नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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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

India's urban population will increase to 75% by 2047
- NITI Aayog.

Impact of Rapid urbanisation on socio-cultural landscape of peri-urban areas

① Improvement in facilities of housing

② affordable housing



③ Creation of satellite towns

④ Ghaziabad, Noida for Delhi

⑤ Greener pastures due to re-flipping of industries.

4. More avenues for interaction
away from gated colonies of
urban areas.

5. Rise of Tier-II and Tier-III
areas

6. Inclusion of educational opportunities
(e) increasing Universities in Noida.

7. Promotion of affordable living styles
in proximity to urban areas.

Peri-urban areas present
opportunity to de-congest our
cities and simultaneously decrease
regional disparities in economic
development

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

Communalism in politics is defined as highlighting secular aspect of political representation from an angle of religious identity alone.

Role of historical and socio-political factors in driving communalism in Indian politics

(I) Historical

① Policy of 'divide and rule' by British Raj

② Expression to religious sentiments via communal electorate system

- GoI Act of 1909 - Morley Minto Reforms

3. Rallying Hindus against Muslims

⊕ carrot and stick policy of British

4. Freedom movement elements

⊕ Celebration of Ganesh and Shivaji festival by Tilak.

Socio-economic / political

1. Ground realities of society matching according to situation of religion

⊕ Muslims - landless sharecroppers
Hindus - zamindars

2. Orthodox nature of some leaders
leading to disadvantages for Muslims

⊕ Deobandi school

3. Rigidness in evolution — over
social evils ⊕ taking up merit based jobs

4. Aspirations of different religious groups

Thus, these elements led to
subjective realisation of objective
reality and increased communalism
in Indian politics

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

Indian youth are increasingly witnessing change in society and their own aspirations giving rise to both positive and negative influences.

Influence on youth

(I) Aspirations

- ① move towards better education opportunities ⊕ moving abroad
- ② Better technical tools
⊕ Mobile phones
- ③ way to better skills
⊕ learning AI
- ④ Promotion of gender equality
⊕ women seeing rise in educational institutions

(II.) Lifestyle

① Reel culture

② Consumerism

③ Instant gratification

④ More sedentary lifestyle
— Rise of NCDs

⑤ Mental health issues
— isolation
— comparisons

(III.)

Value systems

① Increasing autonomy in decision making

② More Understanding of global opportunities

③ Better prepared than parents

④ Generation gap issues

⑤ Hybridisation of culture

Youth can channelise these opportunities by working on their skills

11.

परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार चंद्रगुप्त द्वितीय का शासनकाल सांस्कृतिक विकास के स्वर्णिम युग का प्रतीक था, जिसने भारतीय कला और साहित्य में भविष्य की प्रगति की नींव रखी। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Examine how Chandragupta-II's reign symbolised a golden age of cultural development, laying the foundation for future advancements in Indian art and literature. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Chandragupta-II, also known as Vikramaditya ruled during 385-415 AD and was the 3rd Gupta ruler that contributed immensely to art & literature.

Chandragupta II's reign - golden age of cultural development

- ① Patronage to literature in Sanskrit
(eg) Kalidas wrote Raghuvamsum, Meghadoot etc
- ② Focus on art forms like paintings, performing arts etc
- ③ Equal support to healthcare
(eg) Sushruta - Sushrut-sanhita (about surgery)
- ④ Reinforcing astronomical studies.
(eg) Aryabhatta

⑤ Special focus on temple architecture
in Nagara style.

⑥ Had Nauratnas in his court

eg) Varahmihir, Betal etc.

⑦ Flourishing of Buddhism by
arrival of Fa-hien (wrote Fa-ku-ki)
(Hinayana tradition)

Chandragupta II laid foundation for
future advancements in art and
literature

① Spread of Buddhist ideas

eg) Kumargupta (his successor) laid
foundation of Nalanda University.

② Further development of literary
art. eg) Mughals translated many
Sanskrit text to Persian

3. Advancements in medical science
today (eg) concept of rhinoplasty

4. Reaching the space - Development
of theories of evolution of Universe
(eg) Helio-centric nature.

5. Promotion of art forms to
spread Indian culture.

(eg) Mughals created syncretic kind
of paintings - Razmnama

(translation of Mahabharata into paintings)

Chandragupta II is thus
known for his Versatile interests
which furthered India's development
as a culture capital of the
world.

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

British educational policies were introduced for Indian society to further their own interests. Yet, it had some unintended consequences which finally led to India's independence.

Intended consequences of British educational policies

- ① To create workforce for British administration @ clerks, typists etc
- ② To promote market for European goods by changing preferences of Indians @ cotton textiles
- ③ To rally educated Indians against uneducated ones to further colonial interests @ Railways

- ④ To allow spread of christianity by developing modern ideas of equality, liberty etc
- ⑤ To prove their supremacy - White Man's burden - where Indians were shown as uncivilized (e) Orientalist approach
- ⑥ To create a class of loyalists (e) Zamindars.

Unintended consequences of British educational policies

- ① Indians proved to be perfect disciples learning and understanding the stark contrast between European and Indian conditions.
- ② Furthered the cause of nationalism (e) Dadabhai Naoroji's 'Wealth Drain' Theory

3. Reformation in Indian society
against several social evils.

eg) Raja Ram Mohan Roy's crusade against Sati.

4. Competition with British industries

eg) Pillai's cement factory during Swadeshi movement.

5. Awakening of Indian soul against
disrespect to Indian culture.

eg) Movements like Ramkrishna Paramhansa mandali, Arya Samaj etc

6. Forceful opposition of exploitation

eg) Rise of revolutionaries for establishment of self-governance.

British educational policies like Wood's Despatch (1854), Macaulay's charter etc acted as double edged sword and helped in advancement of Indians

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 several challenges wrt its borders post independence due to neglect of British Raj, its policy of annexations and exploitations.

India's territorial disputes post independence

- conflicts at borders
- issue in reorganisation of states

India's territorial issues

- disenchantment among border states
- ① Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh
- incursions at LOC by Pakistan and infiltration

India's territorial disputes encompass issues of :

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

(1) National identity

(1) Aspirations of people - to have nation of their own

⊕ Demand for Greater Nagalim

(2) Allegations of mis-treatment and regional disparity ⊕ demand for Gorkhaland.

(3) Skewed economic opportunities giving rise to subjective realisation of objective reality ⊕ Telangana creation

(2) Historical grievances

(1) Agreements without consent.

⊕ China refuses to recognise McMahon line drawn after Shimla

Agreement, 1914

(2) Requests for revision of treaties

eg) Nepal's Sagauli Treaty, 1916.

③ Unmindful partition without taking into account ground realities

eg) Creation of Pakistan.

4. Annexation era during colonial Raj where many Princely States of North East were forcefully annexed.

III. Geopolitical strategies

① China's ambitions of expansion

eg) Five finger policy

② Pakistan's role in keeping India busy with Kashmir issue

③ Pincer strategy - of Pakistan & China as 'all weather ally'

④ Promotion of distrust among communities eg) J-K.

Territorial disputes of India can be further solved by adopting strategic autonomy in diplomacy.

14.

पश्चिमी घाट के ऊंचाई वाले क्षेत्रों में शोला वनों के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। उनके पारिस्थितिक महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

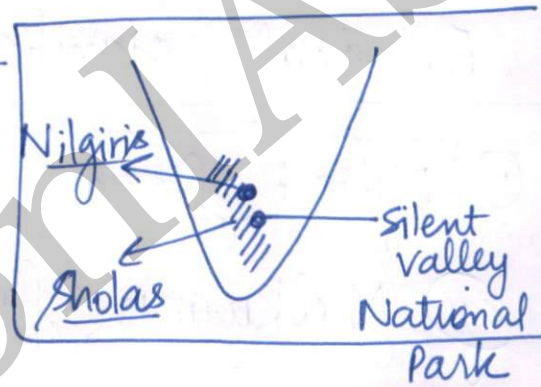
Discuss the geographical conditions responsible for the development of shola forests in the upper reaches of the Western Ghats. Highlight their ecological significance. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Shola forests are the evergreen vegetation found in states like Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

It is known for its unique flora and fauna.

Geographical conditions responsible for development of shola forests in upper reaches of Western Ghats



① Windward side of Western Ghats where monsoon winds bring huge rain and moisture.

② Altitude of Western Ghats provides sufficient conditions for orographic rainfall.

③ Temperature and Pressure conditions are ~~like~~ moderate to allow greenery

④ Soil structure of Westernghats comprise of vast minerals formed as a result of volcanic eruptions.

Ecological significance of Sholas

① Distinct flora and fauna

eg) Neelkuringi flowers that blossom once in 12 years, Nilgiri Tahr

② Presence of endangered species

eg) Lion Tailed Macquau

③ Existence of self-sustaining ecosystem

eg) Eravikulam National Park

④ Contributing of Ecological services
of provisioning, conditioning, cultural
etc

⑤ Means of Aesthetic beauty
- Gave Kerala many poets writing
on natural beauty

⑥ Way of Economic development

⑥ Tourism sector, Kerala's Tagline -
'God's own country'

⑦ Livelihood for tribals who depend
upon 'Jal, Jungle, Jameen'
for their survival

⑧ Global status to India's preservation

Ecological significance of Western
Ghats and Sholas have rendered them
status under UNESCO World Heritage. They
need protection to prevent wayanad
landslide-like events in future

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

Natural hydrogen is defined as a type of fuel found in inner layers of Earth. They are produced due to biological activity of some microbes living inside the crust.

Potential of Natural Hydrogen as a fuel to meet energy demands

- ① Cleaner fuel as compared to other fossil-based ones.
- ② produce only water vapour on combustion.
- ③ Reduction in cost of production as it's readily available.
- ④ Availability of transportation infrastructure ⑤ pipelines installed for CNG

④ Advancements in vehicle systems
that can work on hydrogen
supply (e.g) Flexi-fuel vehicles

⑤ Investments in infrastructure
development by countries

(e.g) Push for Green Hydrogen via
National Green Hydrogen Mission.

Natural Hydrogen - still an untapped
industry

① Cost of extraction of natural
hydrogen is higher than conventional
fuels

② Technological advancement still
at nascent stage.

③ Found in technologically sensitive

regions @ polar areas, under glaciers

④ Doubts about viability of amount
v/s costs needed to extract.

⑤ Reliance of countries on already
developed infrastructure - technological
hesitations

① International
collaboration on
lines of ←
ISA

② Technological
advancements
in
extraction

Measures needed

④ Incentives to
private sector
via HELP
Policy

③ Environmental
Impact
Assessment
in detail
before exploration

Natural hydrogen offers new era
of sustainable development, which if
exploited in responsible manner
can bring prosperity to nations

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

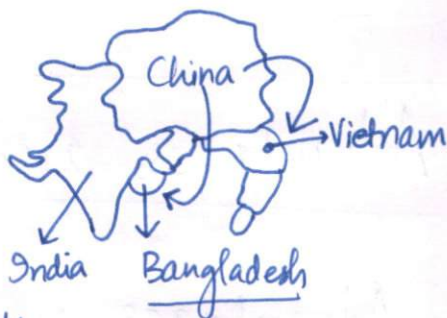
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With the near end to idea of hyperglobalisation and rise of policies that prioritise parochial ideas, there is a shift of labour-intensive industries from China to South and South east Asia.

Reasons for shift of labour-intensive industries from China

Shift of industries

① Rising labour costs in China due to economic advancements



② Geopolitical strategies of derisking, friend shoring

③ Rise of [China+1] policy to

safeguard from weaponisation of trade.

④ Better economic opportunities with destination countries.

⑨ Bangladesh faces very low tariff on textile in USA due to Least developed nation status.

⑤ Shift of China to more advanced manufacturing (e.g) Semiconductors, AI etc

Advantages and challenges for India

Advantages

- ① Potential for tapping opportunities
- ⑨ Textile sector
footwear sector

Challenges

- ① Vietnam and Bangladesh
emerging as hubs

② Reducing dependence on China

④ Trade deficit already exceeds \$100 bn

② De-coupling is easier said than done.

④ China is leader in exports

③ Creation of employment opportunities - demographic dividend reaping

③ Unskilled population dampen opportunity

④ Only 4.5% of population is formally skilled.

④ More investments into industrial sector - Raise share to 25% of GDP

④ Require Ease of doing business - land clearance etc

Measures needed → ① Promotion of skilling
④ Skill India Mission

→ ② servicification of economy

(Raghuram Rajan's idea)

③ Vivad se vishwas - Jan Vishwas Bill - decriminalisation

India's opportunity to tap this shift needs to be exploited at war-footing

17.

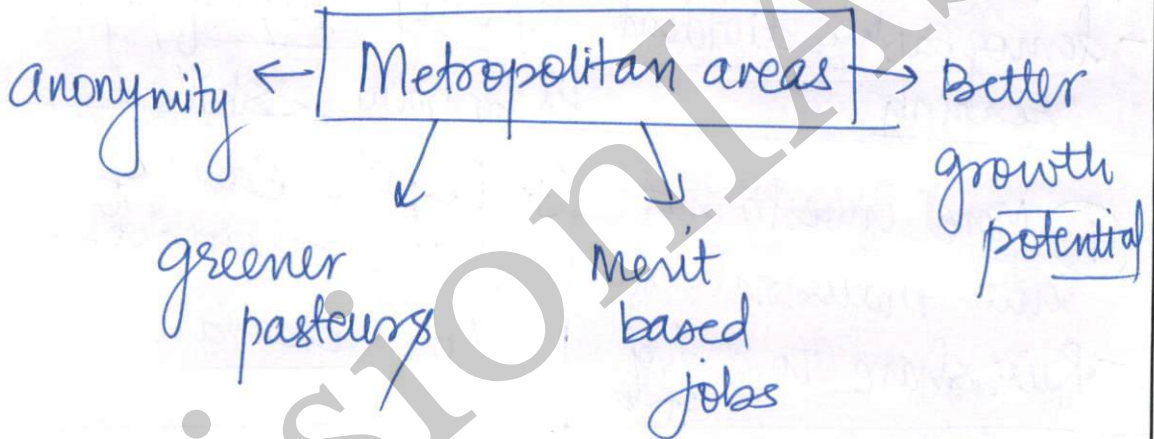
भारत में महानगरीय क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के प्रवास के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तनों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

उम्मीदवारों व इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

With the rise in Industry 4.0 there have been increase in women's migration to metropolitan areas in India.



Socio-economic transformations resulting from women's migration to metropolitan areas

(I) social transformation

Women	Others
① <u>more agency to explore</u>	① Families becoming more democratic

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">① <u>working according to needs</u>② <u>Better say in family decision making</u>③ <u>Children's education</u>④ <u>Gender sensitization campaigns</u>⑤ <u>POSH Act</u>⑥ <u>But, safety concerns remain</u>⑦ <u>Increased reporting of crimes</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">② <u>Elderly being left behind</u>③ <u>Rise in dual family earning households</u>④ <u>Transformation in terms of women being seen as equal partner</u> |
|---|--|

(II) Economic transformation

<u>Women</u>	<u>Others</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">① <u>More avenues to have economic independence</u>② <u>Work from home</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">① <u>Rise in FLFP of India</u>② <u>27% at present</u>

② Away from concentration in pink-collared jobs

③ Rise in status of families

④ move to more leisure activities
- tourism

④ Increasing visibility of women
breaking glass ceilings

② Decrease in unpaid care work

③ Promotion of untapped demographic dividend.

④ Opening of new avenues for nation - women as entrepreneurs
Nyka

Women's migration if transformed into empowerment via power to, power with and power within can transform India into true Vishwaguru

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

Institution of marriage is witnessing a transformation from a sacred and religiously oriented to one where immediate gratification is being stressed upon.

Institution of marriage - becoming site of conspicuous consumption and commodification

① Rising cases of divorces due to unattainment of aspirations

② Reel culture

② Showing off on social media becoming more important

③ 'couple goals'

③ Reduction in time spent with family qualitatively

④ late night working hours

Impact of commercialisation on social equity and gender relations

Positives

- ① Recognition of women as equal contributors to family structure.
- ② Realisation of needs of women
 - ⊕ solo trips for women
- ③ Reduction in unpaid care work
 - ⊕ Every house has a full time servant
 dual working
- ④ Promotion of mental health
 - ⊕ yoga, meditation, spas etc
- ⑤ Better understanding of marriage relations ⊕ as means of companionship than only procreation

Negatives

- ① Too much indulgence into 'fake realities' of social media
→ destroying pious nature of relations
- ② False cases being filed by misusing provisions of law
- ③ Section 498A of IPC called 'legal terror' by SC
- ④ Rising conflicts among families leading to nuclear structures
→ old parents left behind
- ⑤ Focus on immediate gratification than cooperation and understanding.
While positives of transformation need to be furthered, the negatives need immediate arrest to prevent degradation of marriage as an institution

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

According to Mckenzie, women spend about 80% more time in unpaid care work than men.

Recognizing, Reducing and Redistributing care work

(I) Fostering of gender equality

① Strengthening self-esteem of women by recognition of their work (eg) 'homemaker' instead of housewife

② Preventing gender based violence due to frustration and non-understanding nature.

③ Promote inter-generational equity (eg) children learn

from their parents.

④ Responsible parenting where
child care duties are redistributed
④ equal 'paternal leave'.

⑤ Strengthening relations among
families - democratic parenting,
learning gender appropriate
behaviour.

⑥ Inclusive development

① Equal opportunities to women
for economic independence

④ Reduction in dual burden

② Preventing 'motherhood price'
from acting as hurdle

④ breaking glass ceilings

- ③ Diversification of opportunities
beyond pink-collared jobs
- ④ Inclusive environment at
workplace where presence of
women demands gender sensitization
- ⑤ Promotion of 'capability theory'
of Anastya Sen
- ⑥ women gaining skills, upskilling
it and re-skilling.

Recognition and redistribution
of care work also serves a
significant function of promoting
equal respect to all work.

20.

शहरी भारत में पारिवारिक संरचना की बदलती प्रकृति पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह वृद्धजनों की देखभाल और युवाओं के समाजीकरण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रही है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the changing nature of family structures in urban India. How is it impacting elderly care and socialization of the youth? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Family structures in urban India are seeing transformation due to evolution of society with changing needs of the time.

Changing nature of family structures in urban India

- ① Single headed households.
- ② Concept of co habitation
- ③ Dual working households
- ④ Female-headed families
- ⑤ More gender neutral families
⑥ Transgender^{couple} in Kerala
mentioning themselves as 'parents' in
birth certificate of their daughters
rather than mother/father

Impact of changing nature of family structures on :

(I) Elderly care

+ves

① Growth of Silver Economy

⊕ SAGE initiative

② Rise in elderly insurance penetration

③ Advanced care need fulfillment

⊕ Tele-medicine

④ Promotion of elderly re-employment

⊕ SACRED initiative

-ves

① Rising mental health issues

- depression
- anxiety.

② Conflict with new and changing norms

⊕ co-habitation

③ Rendered lonely without financial support

④ Increasing health insurance premiums

(II) Socialization of youth.

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

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- ① Decreasing restrictions on choosing partners
- ② beyond caste, religion, gender
- ③ Promotion of companionship as goal
- ④ More democratic parenting
- ⑤ Rising levels of understanding among relations

-ves

- ① Unregulated relations giving rise to conflicts
- ② cases of murder
- ③ Rising mental health issues
- more aspirations
- ④ Highly competitive work environ- ment
- less quality time

While family structure transformation is a regular phenomenon, the elderly care and prioritisation of youth mental health must take precedence

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