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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. : 0661968

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Akansh Dhull

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/07/2025

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

केंद्र
Centre DPG Degree
College, Guwahati

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)					



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

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नहीं लिखना
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VisionIAS

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 हार्फिण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans 2 Vesara style of architecture is seen in states like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and is bridge between North and South

① Chalukya dynasty → ② Hoysala Dynasty → ③ Vijayanagar Dynasty

Vesara Evolution

<u>Nagara features</u>	<u>Dravida features</u>
→ Curvilinear Shikhar	→ Vimana not very steep
→ Topped by Amlaksh, Kalash	→ has boundary wall
→ No boundary wall	→ Big 'Gopuram' ↳ entry gate
→ built on platform [<u>Jagati</u>]	→ Inspired by Rock cut

Vesara as synthesis of both

① Ahale temples → Ladha Khan and Durga Temple has features of both.

② Temples have curvilinear Shikhar but also have boundary walls

③ Halebid, Belur Temples → star shaped (similar to Panchayatana) → build on boundary wall

④ Temples built have intricate carving [Nagara] but also [water tanks]

⑤ later dynasties → [Nayaka] and Vijaynagar drew inspiration → best of both worlds

⑥ Temples like [Lepakshi Temple] has pillars like Nagara but also David features

⑦ [Ellora] temple [Kalashnath] inspired by rock cut ideas of David but also has [sculpture] based carvings

⑧ Material mix is also influenced by both dynasties

Beyond [David and Nagara style] Vesara style also developed some indigenous features (eg Use of soapstone, small height). Also as dynasties evolved, they built in Vesara style adding their own touch and flavour.

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
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Ans 3

India's freedom struggle was a collective endeavour with Indian diaspora providing moral, material and intellectual wherewithal to national movement

- Various Indians living abroad
- ① Ghadar movement → Lala Hardayal
 - ② In Europe → Bhikaji Cama, Vrinder Nath Chattopadhyay
 - ③ Rashbehari Ghosh in Japan; Capt Mohan Singh

Role played

- ① Ghadar Movement → wanted revolt in India | Zimmerman plan
- ② Provide intellectual base as exposed to modern worlds → propogated equality.
- ③ Role in propogating India's case at world stage
(eg) India house in London)
- ④ Revolutionary activities → refuge to revolutionaries
w/ activities there

- ⑥ Supported Indians who went abroad for education (eg Madan Lal Dhingra, Savarkar in London)
- ⑥ Indians → who participated in World War → came back with exposed world view
- ⑦ HINA formed by Subhash Chandra Bose with Indians living abroad.
- ⑧ Role of foreign newspapers
(eg Taraknath Das in Yorcuwer)
- ⑨ Direction to national movement
(eg Gandhian phase based on Gandhi's time in South Africa)
- ⑩ Promotion of Socialist ideas as exposed to Commintern, Russian revolution → direction to national movement.
- ⑪ Bhikaji Cama unfurled national flag → moral pride to struggle.
- ⑫ Provided resources to freedom movement INC dues

Incidents like Kemagatu Mass / showcase how Indians living abroad were connected to India's freedom struggle and were active participants in it

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 हदिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans 4

Marshall Plan was proposed by United States for post World War II infrastructure recovery of Europe

Role in Economic Recovery

- ① Provided billions of dollars in aid
- ② Supplemented World Bank (Int Bank for reconstruction & development) → long term loans
- ③ war led to declining surplus → Marshall Plan → demand led growth
- ④ Provided investment fillip → This high growth rate in European economies
- ⑤ Increased aggregate demand of europeans
- ⑥ As Europe experienced decolonisation and loss of revenue → Marshall Plan ensured sustenance

Political Stability post war

- ⑦ As there was economic boom, political stability was easier
- ⑧ winning of NATO led alliance → Thus outsourced security to United States of America
- ⑨ Marshall Plan → Unity in Europe → precursor to Customs Union which led to integration.
- ⑩ Political stability due to building up of Bretton Woods institution → help in resolving issues
- ⑪ led to rise of USA as hegemon and thus Europe focused more on human development.

Analysis of Marshall Plan

- ① Bargain of political power in return for economic growth
- ② Showed fatigue of Europe towards war
- ③ Tool of cold war → USSR ~~also~~ countered through sphere of influence

Much of prosperity of Europe today was built on post war Marshall Plan

5.

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

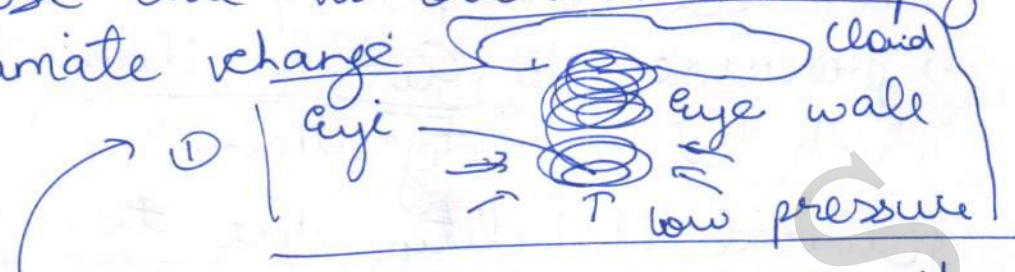
Discuss the factors responsible for increased cyclonic activity in the Arabian Sea. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans

As per Down to Earth report, cyclones in Arabian Sea are on the rise due to overall anthropogenic climate change



What is a cyclone?

② low pressure cloud system, guided by latent heat of vapourisation

⑦ Mostly in October, sometimes in May

③ Tropical cyclone + require Coriolis force, Sea Surface temperature > 27°C

Factors responsible for rise in Arabian Sea

- ① Rise of sea surface temperature due to climate change
- ② High concentration of pollutants (west coast industrialised) → increase overall heat
- ③ Favourable wind shear in

Arabian Sea

- ④ High building up of latent heat of vaporisation
- ⑤. Shifting patterns of ITCZ → creates low pressure systems along with favourable coriolis force
- ⑥ Impacted by heating patterns in West Asia → creates pressure differential.

① Increasing cyclones → earlier limited to Bay of Bengal

Analysis of factors

② Role of monsoon winds → brings cyclones to Arabian sea → because seen

③ High impact due to coastal dominance
eg Cyclone Tauktae

Cyclonic activities create devastating impact and cause disaster risk. ~~However~~ While cyclones in Arabian Sea have lower intensity, due to low preparedness, their impact is magnified

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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans 6

India's textile sector is important as it catalyses rural development and has high employment elasticity 35X than software



Technological Intervention to transform

- ① Promote Parachutes, anti-vibe costumes | Handmade Geotextile | Technical
- ② Capital and machinery → enhanced productivity
- ③ Use of IoT, sensors → better output at farm level
- ④ Technology → ensure certification and standardisation | Kasturi Cotton → Thus high value in market
- ⑤ Increase value addition →

presently India's focus more on export of yarn → not fabric

- ⑥ Modern technology → enhance breathability of fabric | eg Dryfit of Nike
- ⑦ Competition in export market | eg with Bangladesh

Government initiatives

- ① IPM MITRA / textile parks based on technology
- ② ATUFS mission to modernise our textile mills

- ③ Capital subsidy for using machinery in making yarn
- ④ Handholding to geo-textile → mission for technical textile
- ⑤ No import duty on textile technology

Technology transformation can enhance textile sector across value chain ensuring better competitiveness, promotion of better fashion and enhancing overall rural development

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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इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans

Around 35% of India's population is urban (2011 Census) which will increase to 65% by 2050.

Socio Cultural Landscape of peri Urban regions : (Mixed impact)

- ① Villages in peri urban part of cities (eg Delhi outskirts)
- ② Exposure to cosmopolitan values → advanced mindset
- ③ Rise of urban slums → mostly in peri urban areas
- ④ Displacement of people → land acquired → promoted inequality
[SDG 10] issue
- ⑤ Change in occupation profile → from agriculture to services
(eg Manesar in Gurgaon)
Thus change in values
- ⑥ Change in culture
→ village → to urban life
→ change in clothing, food preferences

7) Progress ~~is~~ without hardware.
Thus backlash

(eg) Economic empowerment but low
social empowerment → rise of
criminals → (eg) Delhi outer villages)
→ Thus operation of organised crimes

8) Agriculture → shift to peri
agriculture → horticulture oriented
as Market Society formulated

9) Liberation for women (SDGs) →
exposed to ideas, jobs in cities

10) Solves for caste Segregation
prominent in these areas

11) Indigenous culture wiped out
↳ herd mentality

Overall positive

Overall
negative

① Modern ideas →
values for caste
and gender

② Improve quality
of life

① Cultural values

② Socio-economic
lag → thus
crimes

③ Environment
degradation

~~While~~ Urbanisation should be
sustainable, inclusive and one
which takes everyone along

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
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Ans 9

Incidents of hate speeches, election of people accused of communal riots in Parliament show that communalism in politics is pervasive

Historical factors → gives scars

① British policy of divide and rule → create animosity in groups

② Appeasement → led to backlash
Shah Bano Controversy → Overturn by Act → Rajiv Gandhi opening gates of Ram Mandir

③ Violence scars in partition

④ Communal riots (e.g. Post Op Blue Star & Indira Gandhi assassination)

Socio Political factors : triggers

⑤ Deprivation → Political → low representation
Economic → Sachar Committee
Social deprivation → Minor aggressors

- ⑥ Vote bank politics → issue of just past the past (eg Kerala election violence)
- ⑦ Role of fake news (eg Jadhavi beheading), online hate speech
- ⑧ Lack of political accountability → POA, 1951 → corrupt practice → This leaders manipulate intercommunal lines
- ⑨ 'Otherisation' due to socio political mix (eg Kuki - Meitei - economic difference along religious lines)
- ⑩ Backlash due to distrust
(eg Conversion by Christian → forcible → thus backlash)
- ⑪ High religiosity in public affairs
(eg builds ground (eg Sambhal violence, Gyanwapi issue)

Way Forward

→ ① Political parties adhering to strict code of conduct

→ ② Disqualify for hate speech, no communal speeches

③ Due diligence or algorithmic amplification

Promotion of secular views and
Sawa Dharma Sambhav limiting
religion as private affair

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)

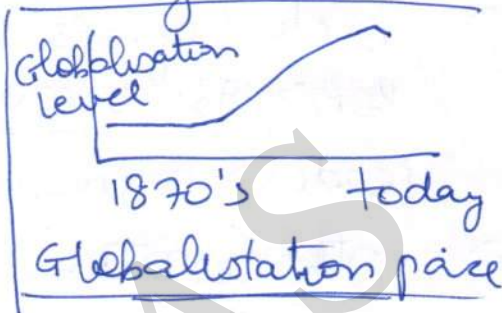
Globalization has significantly influenced the aspirations, lifestyle, and value systems of Indian youth. Discuss with suitable examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Ans

Globalisation refers to integration of societies and economies due to trade, technology and migration while Globalisation is not new, but transfer of impact, ideas at a click is unprecedented



Influence on aspirations

- ① Dreams churned in 'American' dream
 - ☞ Hustle culture glorified
- ② Aspirations based on western model of overconsumption
 - ☞ luxury shopping in Tier 3 cities vs sustainable living of India)
- ③ English → aspiration → as status of social mobility
- ④ Aspiration for job → (☞ Silicon valley engineer → dream of children)

Influence on lifestyle

- ⑤ Cuisine preference → influenced
 - ☞ Continental food growing in India)

- ⑥ Clothing → traditional clothes vanishing
→ lure of western styles
- ⑦ Lifestyle has high western touch
(eg Music taste, dance → not Indic
but popularity → eg Taylor Swift,
Ed Sheeran)

Influence on Value System

- ⑧ Westernisation without sensitisation
(eg Commodification in marriage)
- ⑨ Global values > Indian values
(eg Indian Youth agnostic to caste
but concerned about Black lives
matter)
- ⑩ Shapes likes and dislikes
(eg Social Media → filter bubble →
promotion of Andrew Tate's misogyny
in Indian youth.)

However globalisation also has
positive impact

- ① Revival of Indian attributes in
lifestyle (eg Yoga)
- ② Cultural heterogeneity (eg Vocal for
local)
→ 'Diljit Dosanjh' → Punjabi at world
↳ increase pride in Indian
lifestyle

While globalisation has mixed
impact, Indian youth should not
indulge in blind imitation

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans

Chandragupta II also known as Vikramaditya represented Golden age of Gupta empire seen from both literary and archaeological evidences

Why golden age of cultural development

① Development of Sanskrit language
(eg) Sanskrit work by Kalidasa → Kumar Sambhava, Meghadutam)

② Various other scholars in his court
- Amarasimha → role in lexicon
- Aryabhata → science and technology role

③ Patronised Hindu (Vaishnav and Shaivite) tradition, along with Jain

(eg) Temple architecture beginning seen)

④ Fa Hien → record of Buddhist Kingdom → visited in his reign

⑤ Patronised music and singing activities

(eg) Veena or cars)

- ⑥ Gold coin issue → showed economic strength → basis for cultural development
- ⑦ Coins shows lion slaying → expanse of territory → thus integration of various cultures
- ⑧ Expansion ^{into} of tribes → brought in hindu fold → Shakti cult developed
- ⑨ Various standards developed
(eg Shilpashastra)

Foundation for Art and literature

- ① Development of Nagara style
→ From Nachna Kethar → Bhitargari
to eventual big temples
- ② Depth to Sanskrit language
- poems - plays - verses
All of them popularised
- ③ Promotion to music and
literary traditions
- ④ Literature expanded with
standardisation → integration of
Buddhist Mahayana traditions

5) Development of mathematical ideas

(eg) Aryabhata gave 0 ; further pythagoras theorem built)

6) United India → thus enhanced cultural exchange for development

7) Foundations laid → continued even after his death

(eg) Nalanda University and others by Kumar Gupta)

Various inscriptions (Puran inscription) and coin hoards explain the expanse of cultural development under Gupta period. Not only was it a golden age but it spearheaded Indian Art and culture for the next 1000 years.

12.

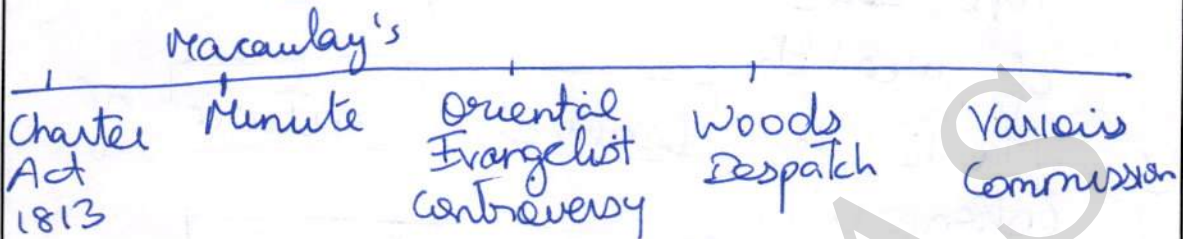
औपनिवेशिक काल में भारतीय समाज पर ब्रिटिश शिक्षा नीतियों के अपेक्षित और अनपेक्षित परिणामों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

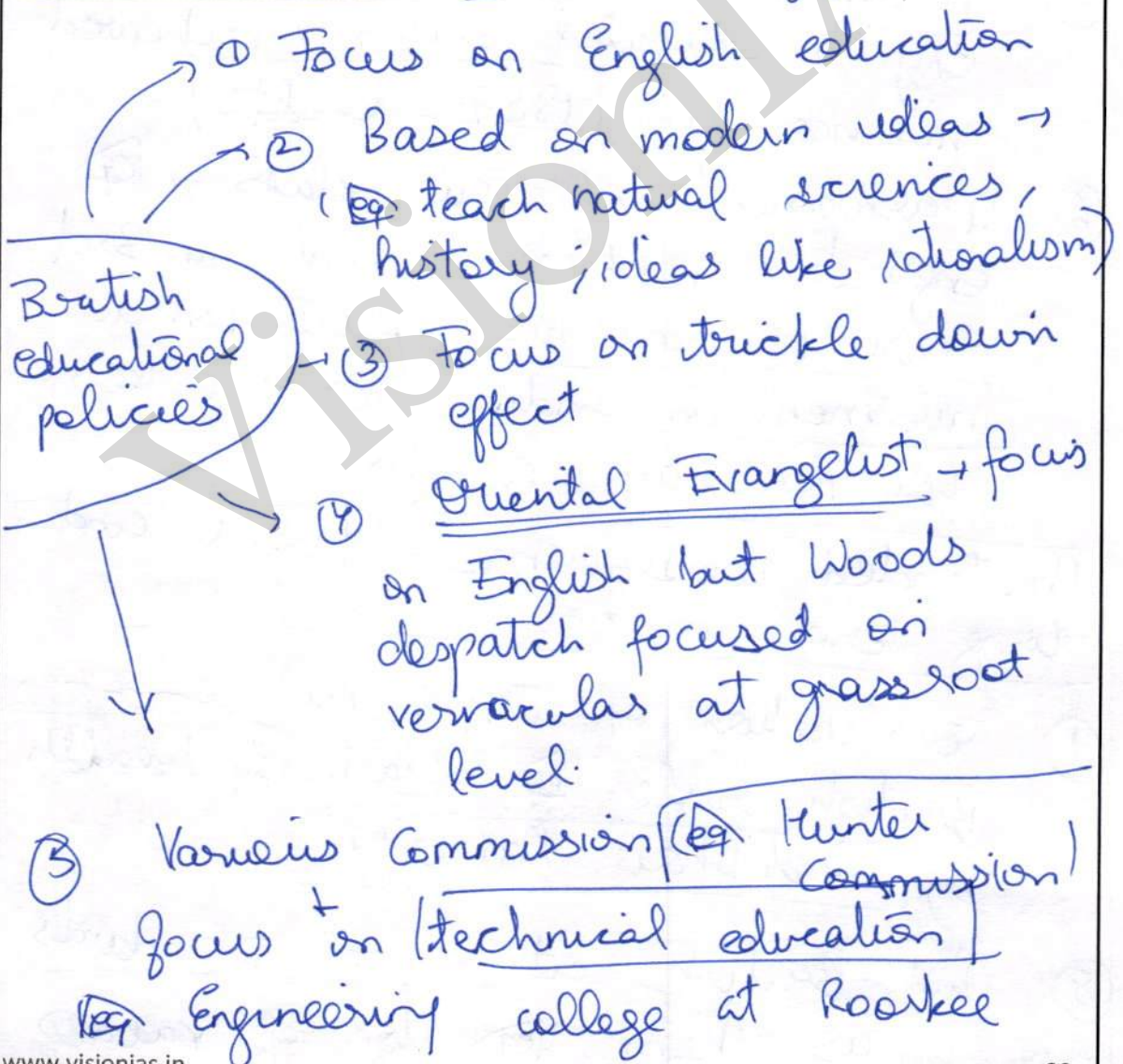
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्दिक में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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British educational policies started with Charter Act, 1813 promising ₹10,00,000 to be spend on education in India



Evaluation & Evolution of policies



Intended Consequences

- ① Creation of class of Indians → Indian in colour, British in blood
- ② Source of demand → for British industrial goods
- ③ British needed employable clerks, who could aid in plunder, drain of wealth
- ④ Mask for benevolent nature of Colonialism
- ⑤ Pitch for divide and rule → English educated elites → eschewed violence in 1857 revolt
- ⑥ Development of new class → Eng engineers, bankers → Aid in 3rd phase of economic exploitation i.e. investment in India (Eng Engineer for Railway, Canals)

Unintended Consequences → large and long term impact

- ⑦ Evaluation of true nature of British rule (Eng Drain of Wealth by Dadabhai Naoroji)
- ⑧ Put British at same standards as them (Eng Use of values)

like rationalism, equality to evaluate British rule (eg Ilbert Bill agitation)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. Birth of socio religious reform movements (eg Ram Mohan Roy → Sati (1829) abolished)

10. Foundation laid for modern Nationalism (eg Political education through propaganda)

11. Various associations to raise grievance (eg INC, 1885, Indian National Association)

12. Created exposure of Indians → migration in world → saw disparity → raised demand of Indian Nationalism
(eg Berlin → Yorinder Nath Chattopadhyay)

13. Moderate phase of Nationalism
(eg Pherozeshah Mehta, Tyabji → kickstart process of question)

14. Development of Indian press, Capitalist

Education is the foundation of reform. While initially English education did help British exploitation, eventually, it became the biggest force against it.

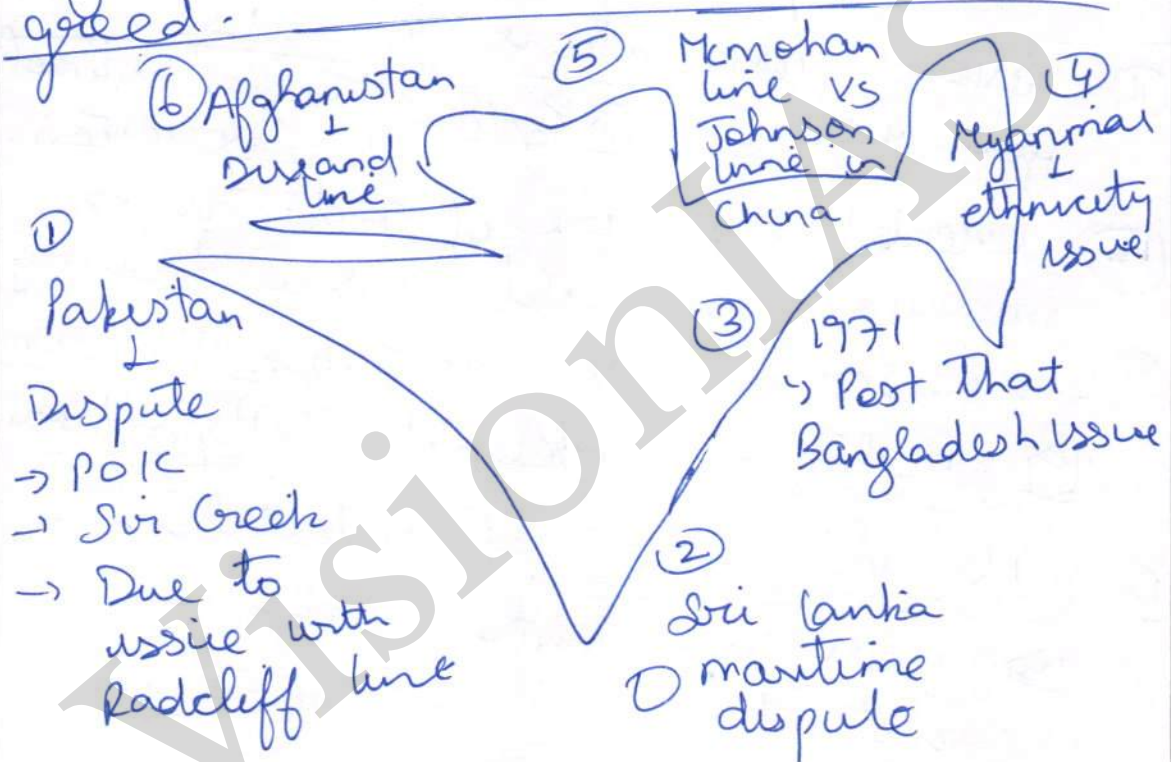
13.

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's birth in 1947 was a bitter sweet moment as it inherited the issue of border disputes whose birth lay in colonial policies guided by greed.



landscape of Territorial Disputes

Issues of National Identity

① Mostly seen ~~with~~ in North east
 (eg) Arbitrary lines separating
Kuki - Chin - Mizo

② Borders not watertight cultural

units → culture pervasive in nature
eg. Bangla identity in West Bengal and Bangladesh

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Issue of Historical grievances

③ Younghusband for Tibet (1905) → grievance on unresolved nature → led to issues of low demarcation → LAC issues

④ Even recent Nepal issue (eg. Kelapari Upilekh → has origin in Treaty of Lumbini → associated challenges

Geopolitical strategies

⑤ China and Nepal's mapfare strategies (eg. China's claim on Sourachal Pradesh → strategy of boxing India) in South Asia

⑥ Doklam issue → as close to religion corridor.

⑦ NJ 9842 → Lachen issue → geopolitical based on 2 front war mitigation → Pincer strategy

⑧ Aksai Chin illegal occupation
↳ as has water reserves.

Issues related to borders also

① Radcliffe drew India - Pakistan boundary arbitrarily → never visited India

② Burma part of India till 1935 → border drawing not scientific

→ ③ Borders drawn not for convenience - but for colonial greed, strategy

(eg) Durand line → Napoleonic invasion issue

True Nature of Territorial Disputes
: Mix of all



① Idea of cultural alienation in North-east exploited by INSCN (eg Naga Movement)

② Sri Lanka → mix of Tamil identity, geopolitics → fisheries consumption

On similar lines, even domestic territories and state borders are based on similar issue.

The birth of all disputes lie in failed policies of rulers who delineate borders without thought

(eg) Square borders in Africa by European colonists)

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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ns/4

Recently Shola forest were in news due to blossoming of Neelkurnji (after 12 years), while CSE report says 90% of global biodiversity hotspot in Western Ghats is under threat.

① Temperate grassland forest in elevated parts of Western Ghats

What is Shola forest?

② Elevation - 1200 - 1800 metres

③ Has various hill stations (eg Ooty, Coorg)

④ Niche biodiversity → Thus ecotone | Tropical Altitude



Geographical Conditions responsible for development

① Temperature < Altitude < Latitude
→ located in tropics, but at elevation

② Monsoon → lie at leeward side



③ Interplay of atmospheric forces
(eg) pressure belts shifting → ITCZ
(role)

④ Role of evergreen exposure to sunlight

⑤ With elevation → adiabatic cooling
of air → temperature drops

⑥ Rainfall > 200 cm in an year

Ecological Significance

① Part of global biodiversity hotspots

② CSE says → houses endemic species; biodiversity linked to cloud forest → Global Forest report

③ Home to various indigenous tribes → Indian Knowledge system

(eg) Kanikkaran; Arogyapacha

④ Role in species conservation

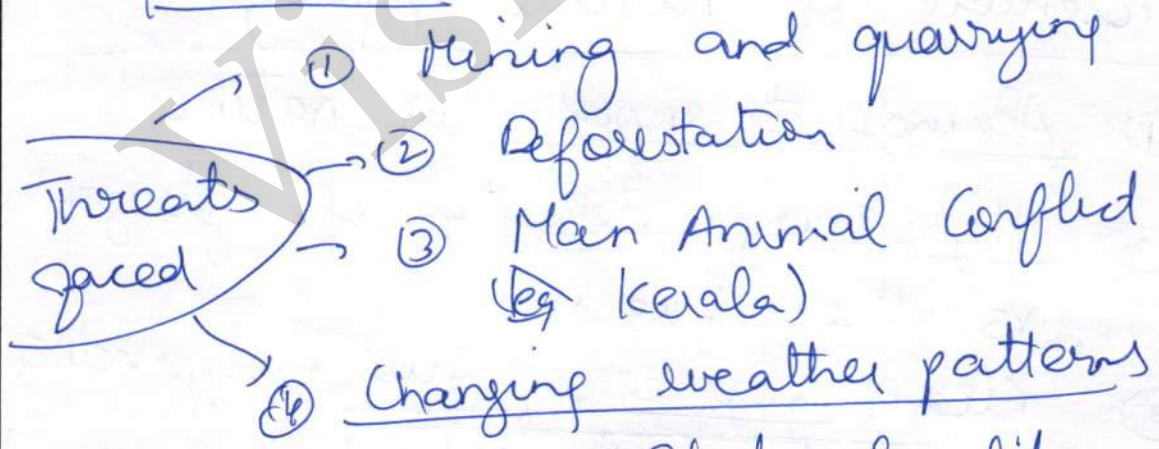
(eg) Tiger, Elephant habitat

⑤ Carbon Sinks → Forests in tropical areas → biggest sink after permafrost

⑥ Ecological Service provider

(eg) Air purification → no reduce air pollution

- 7) Aid in water cycle → transpiration led rainfall
- 8) Start of various rivers
(eg) Godavari → Nashik (Kalsubhai peak)
River (Krishna and Kaveri)
- 9) Source of various minerals, rocks
(eg Iron) → also help in study of earth's interior
- 10) Also ecology led economy
"Ecology is permanent economy"
(eg Mining, tourism)
- 11) Cultural and aesthetic values
- 12) Role in stabilising temperatures
- 13) Linkage to other global planetary circulations



States in Western Ghat should adopt Kasturba report. Besides for sustainable development → entire nation should contribute for conservation applying (CBDP-RC) at intra country level.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans/s

Recently, India launched the Green Hydrogen Mission with the aim of producing ~~5 MMT~~ 5 MMT of energy by 2030.

Global Energy Demands

① As per IEA → rise of 2% annually till 2050

② Increase as development in Asia, Africa

③ Role of hydrogen → to balance demand increase in green transition (SDG 13)

Potential of Natural Hydrogen

- ① Abundant supply in nature
- ② High energy density of hydrogen vs other fuels
- ③ Clean source of fuel → byproduct is Water Vapour
- ④ Used for energy storage and energy carrier

↓
Solve for intermittency problem

- ⑤ Solves for energy security as supply chain weaponised → Unlike crude oil in West Asia, supply is everywhere → no dependence
- ⑥ At scale → much cheaper cost vs coal etc.
- ⑦ Difficult to use in industry, mobility → main areas

Why still untapped industry? Due to inherent challenges

- ① Issue with production → Grey hydrogen, Black hydrogen (from fossil fuels) → creates GHG
- ② Green hydrogen → electrolysis based → costly
- ③ Issues with storage → Hydrogen is highly flammable
- ④ Hydrogen → basically energy storage
- ⑤ Conversion of renewable → in hydrogen → not innate source
- ⑥ High technological sophisticated required

- ⑥ Requirement of rare earth, critical minerals in building hydrogen ecosystem
- ⑦ Monopoly over technology → no technology transfer
- ⑧ Dual use → can be used to make hydrogen bomb

- Way Forward
- ① GTMM developing indigenous technology (eg SHIP) → build electrolyser
 - ② PPP and tech collaboration for scaling production
 - ③ Green Hydrogen plant in Assam → use for providing electricity → as pilot project
 - ④ Hydrogen based cars (eg Toyota developed) → make
 - ⑤ Innovation / Supply chain (eg Fuel pumps) to solve storage problem

Hydrogen can be a futuristic fuel to solve energy security, affordability and transition problem.

India should use this opportunity as first mover and be a global leader

16.

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

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

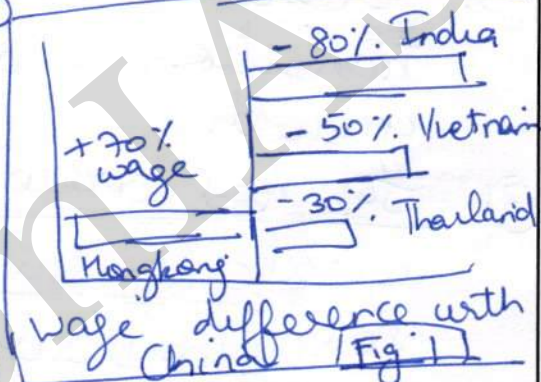
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As China weaponises its supply chain (tactic of hybrid war), the world is moving towards reshoring based on idea of (China + 1)

Shift of labour Intensive industry

- ① China → new high middle income country, It has a wage premium

Fig 1 shows wage differential



- ② Ageing population in China → (child policy, demo) demographic dividend is over
- ③ Favourable government policies (eg Vietnam → Plug and Play model, relaxed labour laws)
- ④ Strategic reasons (eg friendshoring)
- ⑤ Free trade agreements, low (income country) → 0 rated exports (eg Bangladesh → new textile hub)
- ⑥ Rise of skilled workforce +

Demographic dividend (65% of India's population → Working age)

⑦ Advancement in modern skills in South Asia as China moves to capital industry Flying geese model

Advantages for India

- ① Boost to manufacturing sector → Make In India; PLI scheme
- ② Create Jobs in India → Lewisian transition → solve for Jobless growth
- ③ Job led growth → multiple effects → create rural demand → solves for Inclusive growth SDG 1
- ④ Credibility → reliable supply chain partner
- ⑤ Demographic Dividend → around 90 crore strong workforce
- ⑥ Create export led growth → goods based Foreign Trade Policy
- ⑦ Cheaper labour in India
- ⑧ Better infrastructure than South East Asian countries; CoDB growth.

- ① Employability is an issue → only 5% formally skilled → 60% in Vietnam
- ② Stringent labour laws vs counterparts

③ Productivity adjusted wage rate is lower than Cambodia, Thailand

Disadvantages for India

⑥ High logistics cost [12-13%]

LEADS India

④ East Asian Tigers / part of RCEP, more part of global supply chain | ASEAN

⑤ Democracy led challenge in India vs dictatorship
no dissent

① Create skilled modern workforce

Way Forward

② Investor summit (eg. Mumbai in Karnataka)

③ Plug and play infra, industrial corridor

④ Balance labour laws → implement / labour code 2019

India should seize this moment to be a preferred alternative.

providing all the necessary support for mfg revolution

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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans
17

As per Census 2011, 37% of India's population is migrant. However, most migration is intra state and for women → driven by marriage. Thus migration to urban areas, though transformative for women [SDG 5] but still a luxury.

Social Transformation from such migration

- ① Exposure to newer ideas → gender equality [SDG 10]
- ② Empowerment → participate, agency over self.
- ③ Solves for issues of gender led discrimination (eg. Purdah in villages)
- ④ Mobility increase (eg. Use of public transport by women → Delhi Metro)
- ⑤ Generally → urban areas considered safer for women → allowed to travel alone
- ⑥ Inter Generational impact →

better education, nutrition for children
→ families Social mobility

Economic transformation

- 7) Women led development → ~~eg~~ Gig economy jobs
- 8) labour force participation rate → as willing women get work
- 9) Economic Independence → basis of identity assertion

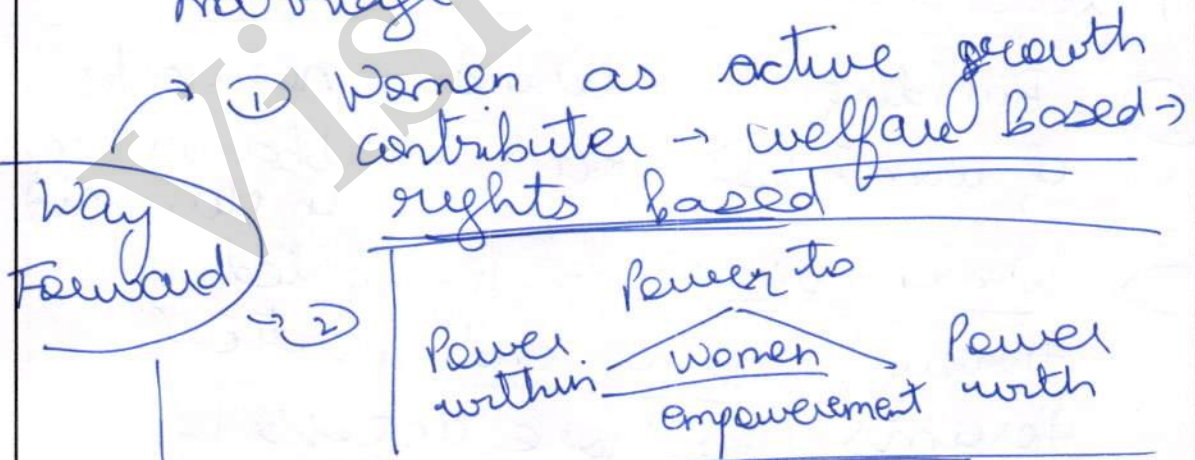
<u>Social recognition</u>	→	<u>agency</u>
<u>Economic freedom</u>		
- 10) Women → participation in STEM, Venture Capital
~~eg~~ Quirky Naari by Vineeta Singh

Mixed Socio Economic Transformation

- 11) Building of alliances, networks of women (~~eg~~ SHG's → Dabba Service in Mumbai)
- 12) Women issues → highlighted through digital and political forums as more access
- 13) larger social change → due to cosmopolitan culture.

Negative Impact of Such Migration also faced : PTO

- ① LFPR of urban areas (worse Goldin's Hypothesis)
- ② Generally women limited to care work → glorified as house wife
- ③ Safety challenges; microaggression at workplace Me Too
- ④ Metropolitan → more patriarchal
eg. sex Ratio of Chandigarh → 880 though most urban
- ⑤ Urban poor intersectionality with women → hygiene, health issue in slum
- ⑥ Digital harassment eg. Sulli Bai women auction
- ⑦ Limited migration outside family marriage



③ Women + Digital Id → To get social scheme benefit in urban areas also

Women led development is based on women, whose overall migration should be eased and be made plenty

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)

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While India has banned dowry, Dowry Prevention Act, 1961, it has taken a new form of gifts and extravagant expenditures which are tacitly a show of both consumption & commodification

① Wedding as luxury affair (Ambani Wedding)

② Apps like 'Calculate your Dahej'

③ Culture of destination weddings → new status symbol.

④ Both men and women 'commodified' → marriage not on qualities but credentials

⑤ Quantified ideas of beauty

⑥ Desirability based on 'hourglass', 'fair skin tone'

Impact on Social Equity

① Increase inequality | SDG 10

② Families spending life savings

on marriage

- (3) Reduces autonomy of women → high class but low agency.
- (4) Transactionalism → reduce true feelings → relations quid pro quo
(eg Parents interaction with daughter in law)

Impact on Gender relations

- (5) Relationship driven by commerce → no depth.
- (6) Gender roles internalised → internalised oppression (eg Girls dying due to beauty starvation)
- (7) AS men are breadwinners mostly → undue advantage
- (8) AS based on consumption culture → no value to feelings, care work → illtreatment of spouse
- (9) Distrust → pre-nup and alimony → Polarisation between men and women on such issues
- (10) Objectification → Gender relations built on 'commerce without morality'

Way forward → how to balance
this commercialisation

- ① Shift to simple marriage events
eg Mission LIFE inspired
- ② Focus on 'Swat' → seerat'
- ③

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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

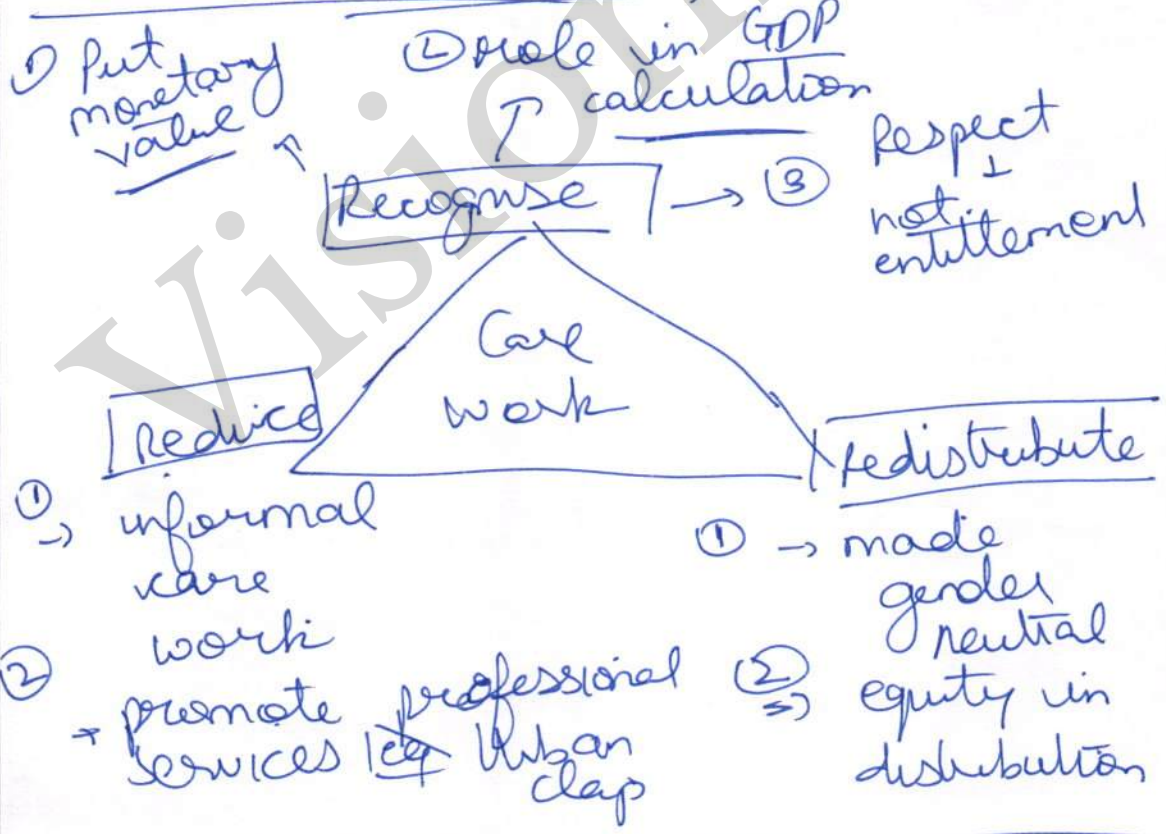
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans

As per ILO report, formalising care work can provide economic benefits worth 300 billion along with promoting gender equality | SDG 5

What is care work?

- ① Non monetary support work
- ② (eg) child rearing, household chores
- ③ Primarily done by women



Role in fostering Gender Equality, Inclusive : Positive Development

- ① Provides economic returns for services provided
- ② Equal distribution → women can participate in formal sector
b. LFR also increase
- ③ Economic empowerment (Recognise) — promote equality (Art 14)
Dignity (Art 21)
- ④ Redistribute → quell notions of Patriarchy
- ⑤ Reduction → create (dd - supply) based market → Thus linked to gig economy → job creation
- ⑥ Provide choice to women → agency not suppressed
- ⑦ Change in family relations → enhanced role
- ⑧ leads to women led development
↓
Women → Care based startups through (SHG)
- ⑨ Promotion of Pink Jobs

① Patriarchy in society

Challenges
in care
work
reduction,
redistribution

VisionIAS

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian families in urban areas are facing a transition with currents like nuclearisation, rise of non-traditional families.

What is a family?

- ① Common unit of consumption
- ② Initial socialisation of children
- ③ Based on elderly, children, spouses and kinship

Changing nature of family?

- ① Non traditional families (eg single parent, blended family, live in relationship) | Khushboo vs Keraunda case
- ② Rise of animals in family (eg Dog parent)
- ③ Nuclear trends → elderly in old age homes or in villages
- ④ Equality and equal participation of women/SP&S. New part of ~~con~~ contributing workforce
- ⑤ Outsourced child cuddling to care (Nannies) or smartphone

Jonathan Haidt idea of modern parent

- ⑥ Family connected through ICT
(eg whatsapp groups, video calls)
- ⑦ Rise in individualism
(eg Not unit of production → not in same vocation; concept of my money → not family pool)
- ⑧ Decline of family patriarch,
HUF, karta → democratised relations
- ⑨ Kinship bond weakening →
friendships new source of identity

Impact on elderly care

- ① Outsourced to nannies in house
- ② Development on silver care economy (eg Atulaya luxury old age homes)
- ③ Decline in mental health → lonely, individualistic
- ④ Enhanced physical care → development of geriatric care (eg PM JAY extended)
- ⑤ Care based on money and

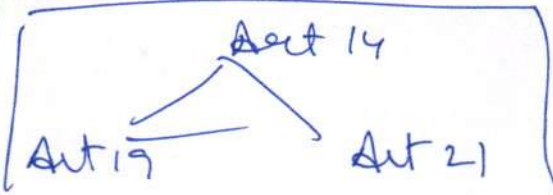
not love → children not spending time with parents

Impact on Youth Socialisation

- ⑥ Beyond immediate vicinity of family members
- ⑦ Multiple influence →
 - ① Role of friends
 - ② Social Media
 - ③ Cosmopolitan Values vs social or Family values
- ⑧ Relatability of youth with family reduces further promotes family breakdown
- ⑨ limited experiences → emotional fatigue & depression

[Analysis]

- ① Promotion of positive ideas → no suppression
- ② At the same time made people individualistic, lonely → leading to empathic numbing



Family structure should adopt best of both worlds. While modern ideas are must, Indian values of

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

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