



# 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. : 00472790

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rahul J. Patil

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

26/07/2025

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Karol Bagh

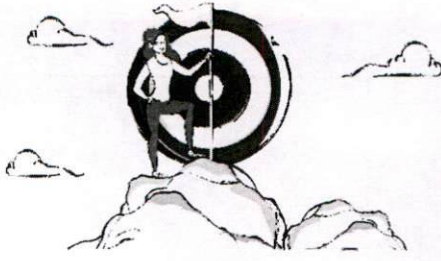
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

|   | 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।<br>(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.<br>(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<br>For Official Use      | कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use |
| परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br>Signature of Examiner(s) |                                             |

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

| प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No.              | अंक<br>Marks |  | प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No.       | अंक<br>Marks |  |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|--------------|--|
| 1                                 |              |  | 11                         |              |  |
| 2                                 |              |  | 12                         |              |  |
| 3                                 |              |  | 13                         |              |  |
| 4                                 |              |  | 14                         |              |  |
| 5                                 |              |  | 15                         |              |  |
| 6                                 |              |  | 16                         |              |  |
| 7                                 |              |  | 17                         |              |  |
| 8                                 |              |  | 18                         |              |  |
| 9                                 |              |  | 19                         |              |  |
| 10                                |              |  | 20                         |              |  |
| उप-योग (A)<br>Subtotal (A)        |              |  | उप-योग (B)<br>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 हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Folk music is an art form that developed in the countryside and by the communities without patronage of any authority.

for (4) Rajasthani folk songs -

Repository of cultural identity

(1) Preserve the unique culture for generations

(2) Pahadi songs

(2) mention the songs of nature & reflect the landscape (3)

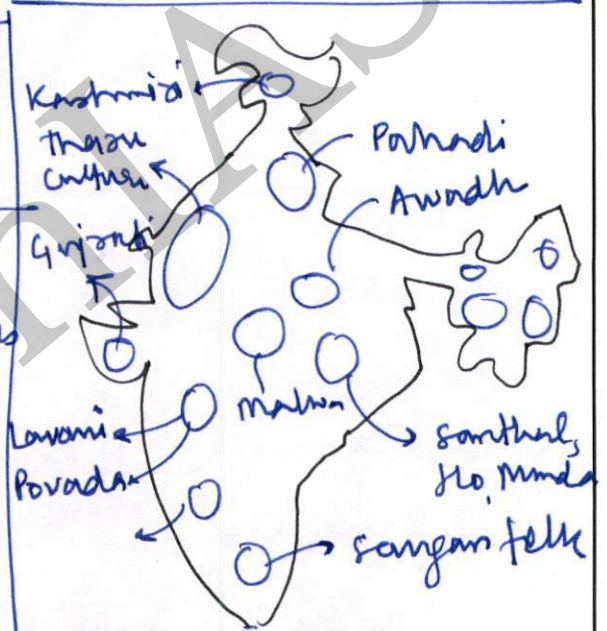


Fig: Folk music

(3) instruments - made of local materials

(3) Mridangam - S. Indian folk songs form teak wood

(4) unique blend of patriotism (4) powada of Maharashtra & sacrifice (3) veer-gatha in mp)

## Promote social cohesion

- (1) Bring people of diverse cultures together
  - (a) Jatra - by Pandakanya tribals (Gonds)
- (2) Men & women perform together
  - (a) Noorani sisters - jugalbandi with Punjabi singers
- (3) Social integration - through religious themes
  - (a) Ramayan, Mahabharat
- (4) Socialization - moral stories for children
  - (a) Panchatantra songs
- (5) Moral values that teach respect for elders etc
  - (a) Abhangas in Maharashtra - Varkari sect

Thus, it enables social capital that needs to be promoted to provide the livelihood to artists

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)

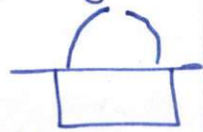
10

Vesara style developed in the Karnataka region under the patronage of Rashtrakutas, Western Chalukyas & Vijayanagara - blending both N & S of India

| Nagara                                                  | Dravida                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Panchnagat style -                                  | (1) Tall gopurams (entomies)                                      |
| (2) Diversity from - Orissa, Khajuraho to Solanki       | (2) <u>Multiple shrines</u> but without vimana (only main temple) |
| (3) All shrines have <u>Shikhara</u>                    | (3) <u>Water tank</u>                                             |
| (4) <u>No water tank</u> or <u>tall entomies</u>        | (4) <u>elaborate carving</u>                                      |
| (5) <u>Not walled like</u> <u>Pondra</u>                | (5) <u>mythical characters</u> (e.g. <u>Dwarapala</u> etc)        |
| (6) Developed under <u>Gangas</u> , <u>solankis</u> etc | (6) Developed under <u>Pallavas</u> , <u>Cholas</u> etc           |
| (7) <u>Konark sun temple</u>                            | (7) <u>Brockedeshwara temple</u> (Madras)                         |

## Vesara - synthesis of both

(1) Preserves the vimana of Nagara style -  
curvilinear - curves upwards



(2) All the storions have vimana like  
Nagara

(3) High platform - also like Nagara

(4) Gopurams (not as tall) like Dravida

(5) Antarala (vestibular passage) is both  
from inside & outside (Dravida)

(6) Some may have water tank (Dravida)

(7) Some may be walled to prevent  
unauthorized entry (Dravida)

(8) Vittal ramaswami temple, Aihole (Karnataka)  
Kailashnath temple, Ellora (Karnataka)

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

Contributions to freedom struggle  
came from all parts of India and even  
abroad with varying degrees.

### Role played by Indians abroad

- (1) Freedom of press enabled them to  
criticize British policy without repression  
(a) Taraknath Das - for Hindustan -  
in Vancouver
- (2) Mobilizing support for India's cause in  
parliamentary manner  
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji - member of  
British parliament - gave drain  
of wealth concept
- (3) Forming associations - (a) Shyamji Krishna  
Verma in London, Vinodan Chattopadhyay  
in Berlin

(4) Women contribution - ④ Bhikaji Cama -  
through writings in 'Bande Mataram'.  
played key role in London, Berlin, France

(5) Revolutionary activities -

↳ Gadar movement - by Lala Hardyal,  
etc to support revolutionaries in India  
⑤ Zimmerman Plot 1915 - ~~1915~~

(6) During WW2 - probably the biggest  
contribution - INA - formed in Singapore -  
SC Bose, Mohan, Lakshmi Sehgal etc  
to fight war against British

challenges

- ↳ Repression - deportation of Savarkar
- ↳ Lack of popular support -
- ↳ couldn't sustain long
- ↳ sometimes without leader

nevertheless, their contribution is well  
known & respected. Gandhi's struggle in  
S-Africa - learned new techniques & used  
in India

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  
इस दृष्टि  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
Candidates  
must not  
write on  
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उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हाशिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
Candidates  
must not  
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Vision IAS

5.

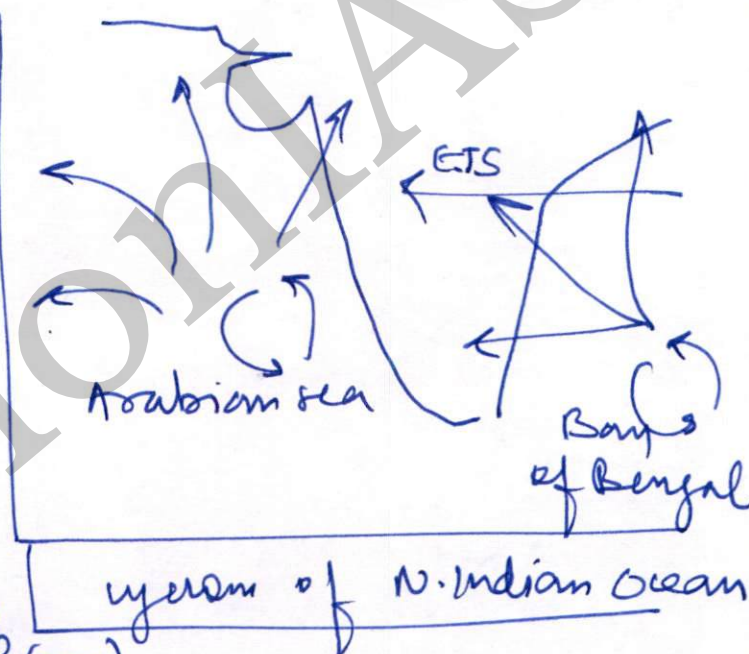
अरब सागर में चक्रवातीय गतिविधि में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

Tropical  
cyclones are low pressure systems  
that are formed on ocean surface by  
taking the latent heat of vaporisation  
& help redistribute the heat.

Factors for  
increased  
cyclones in  
Arabian Sea



① Higher sea  
surface Temp (SST)

↳ by global warming

② Higher inflow of water by Indus -  
by melting of glaciers.

↳ freshwater prevents water from mixing.

thus, conditions for cyclone

③ Abandoned / Remnant low pressure system  
from Bay of Bengal — brought by  
Easterly jet stream (EJS)

④ Low wind shear — in Arabian sea  
due to enclosed nature

⑤ Indian Ocean Dipole — frequent  
positive mode leads to high SST in  
Arabian sea

⑥ Climate change — higher impact on  
extreme events like cyclones.

Traditionally, Bay of Bengal gets  
higher frequency but this is changing  
since 2019 where Arabian sea is  
seeing high no. of cyclones

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

Textile is ancient industry in India, with Indian enjoying literal monopoly until British brought the technological intervening of sewing machines.

Tech intervention to transform sector

- (1) sewing machines - at large scale through JAWA model of SHG
- (2) Power mills - can produce large scale textile
- (3) Dehumidifying machines - to help extract cotton easily
- (4) Gm Cotton (5) BT Cotton - can help production
- (5) Hybrid seeds - of long staple cotton

(6) IT sector integration - to develop marketing strategies

(7) AI & ML - to mass produce based on the need of the market.

### Govt steps

- ① Technical textile promotion
  - ⑤ Geotextiles like - synthetic jackets
- ② ATUFS - to bring credit to the sector
- ③ Power looms - at subsidized cost
- ④ PLI scheme - for production based incentive
- ⑤ Mega Parks - for cluster 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

seiche is the motion of water under the influence of waves & currents.

Formation

When waves & currents transport water towards a barrier



They collide and due to interference of waves, they increase in wavelength or decrease

This forms seiches along the amphidromic point

## Geographical conditions

- (1) wave formation - either by prevailing winds or by tectonic activity or meteorite impact
- (2) Barriers - like coast where waves can crash into forming seiches

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 के इस दृष्टिकोण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidate must not write on this margin

periurban regions includes the regions that are just outside the urban and includes features of both Urban & Rural

Rapid Urbanisation



① From 31.6% in 2011

to current 40% +

② High migration of labour, especially in tier 1 cities (e.g. Delhi, B'lore)

③ Geographical factors of Push & Pull

④ According to RP mission, periurban regions bear the brunt of urban challenges  
⑤ waste disposal, real estate sprawl,

- lack of urban governance, lack of  
functional integration with city

### socio cultural landscape

- (1) Real Estate boom - leading to urban  
spread in peri urban
- (2) information diffusion - from Urban  
↳ leads to cultural diffusion
- (3) newer opportunities for farmers in the  
region (4) Gig economy/platforms, Drivers  
etc
- (4) serve the urban regions - food,  
services like saloon, etc
- (5) help bring social & gender parity  
to the community
- (6) Poverty alleviation - due to rising land  
prices

9.

भारतीय राजनीति में सांप्रदायिकता को बढ़ावा देने में ऐतिहासिक और सामाजिक-राजनीतिक कारकों की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

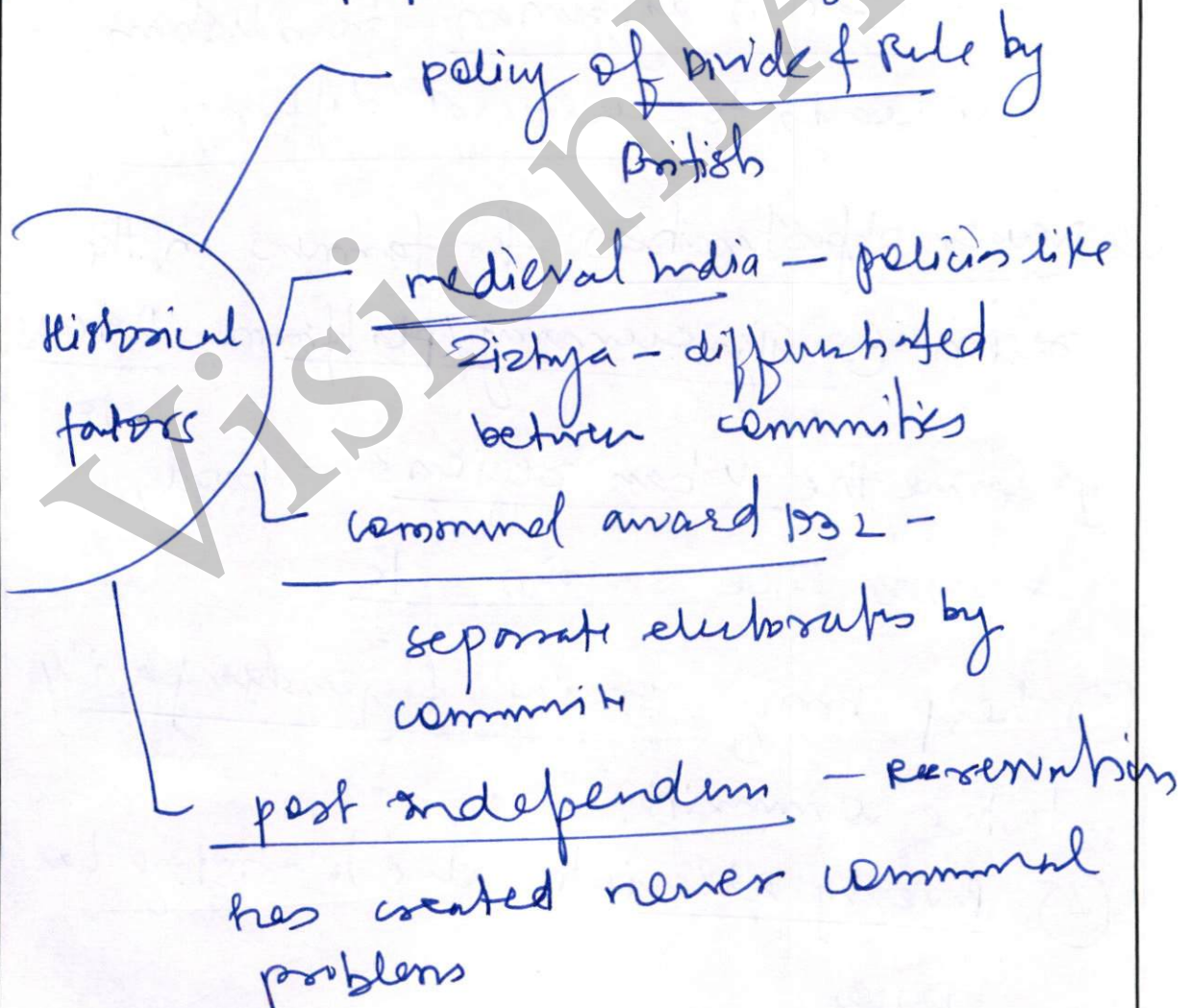
Examine the role of historical and socio-political factors in driving communalism in Indian politics. (Answer in 150 words)

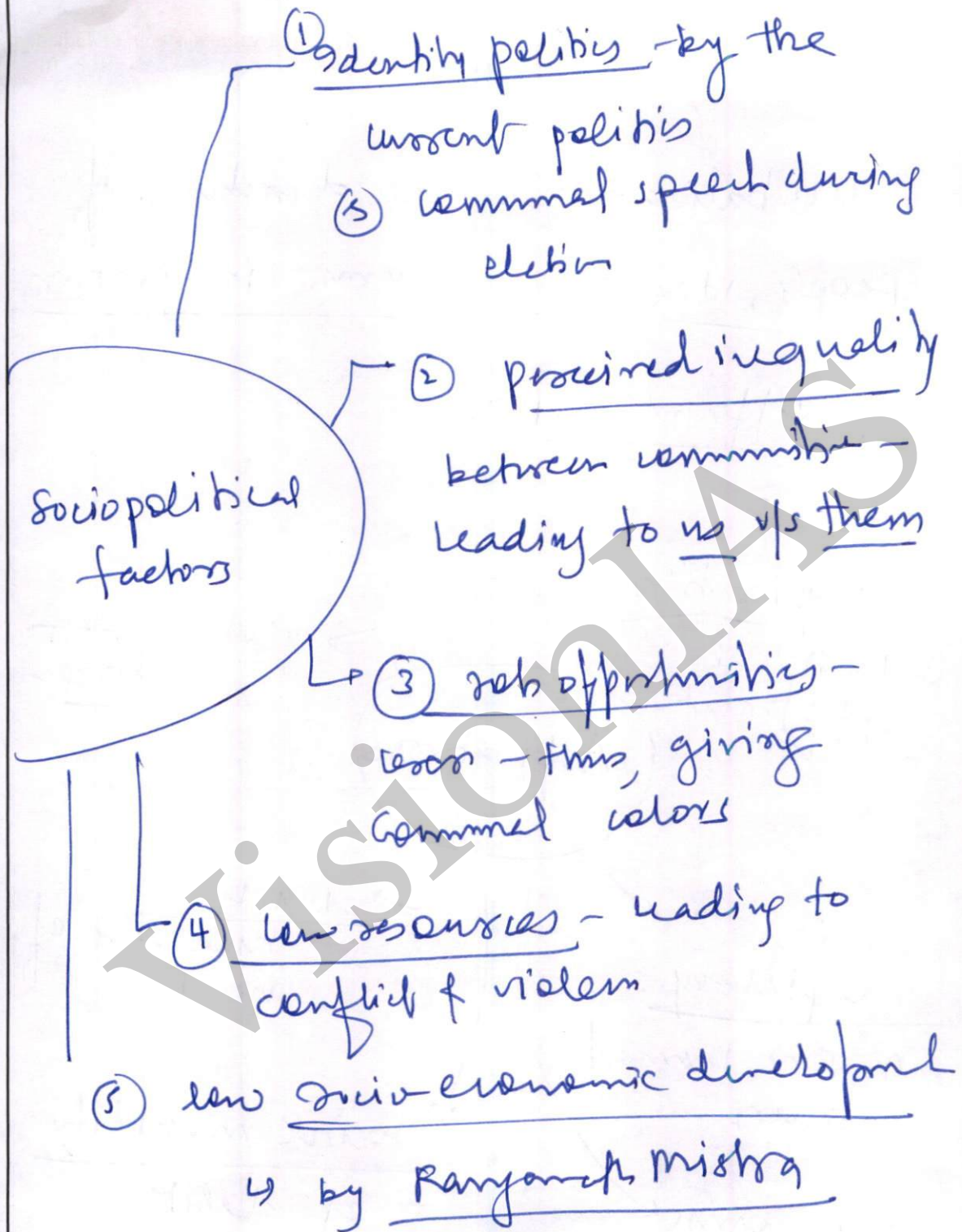
10

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

Communalism is key in Indian Politics  
as per Rajini Kothari.

Yogendra Yadav says politicization of caste has perpetuated caste system.





Rangarath Mishra committee recommended  
equal opportunities commission to overcome  
the challenge

10.

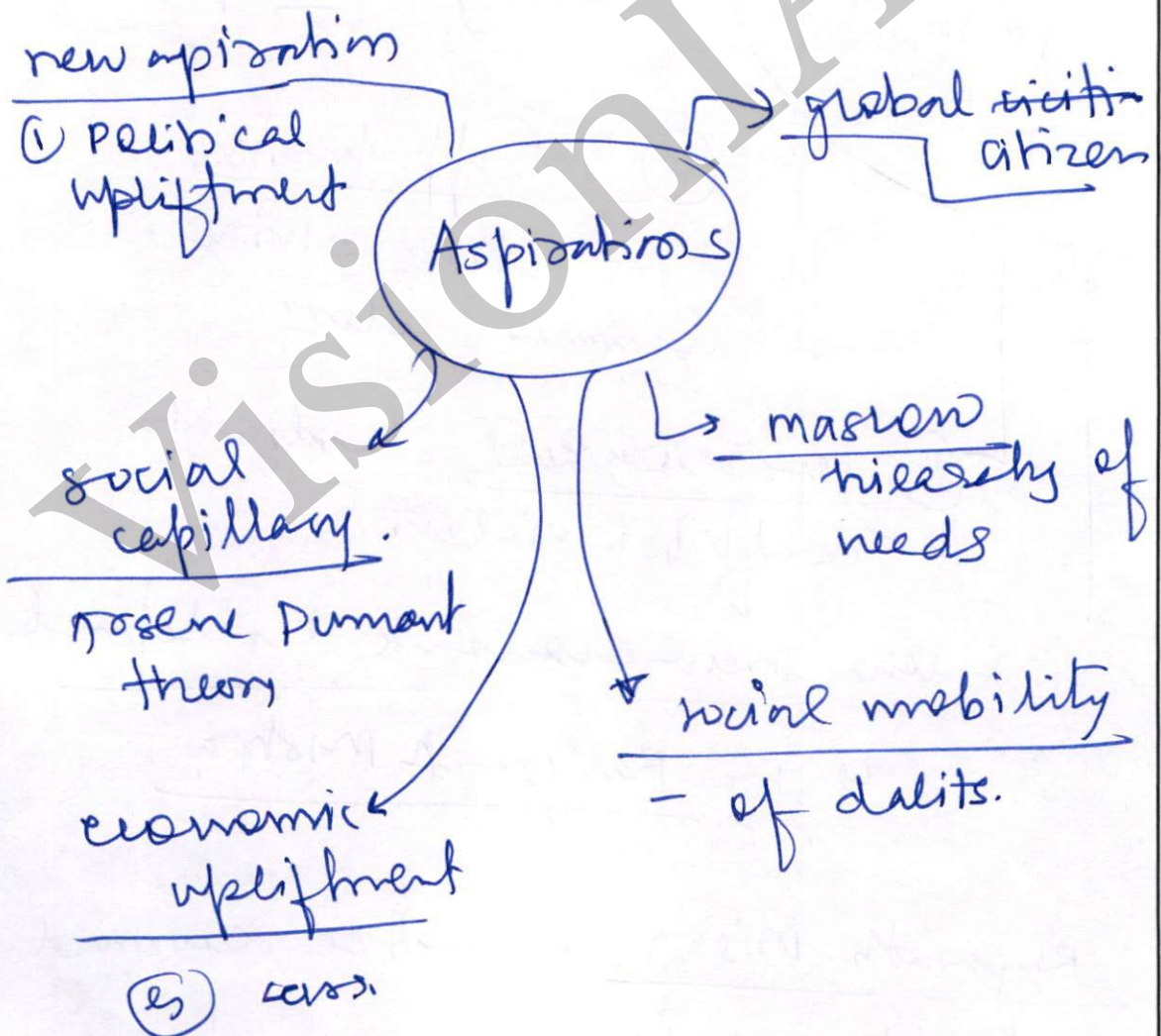
वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय युवाओं की आकांक्षाओं, जीवनशैली और मूल्य प्रणालियों को गहराई से प्रभावित किया है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Globalization is the exchange of people, ideas & economic integration of different regions.



socialization by social media

lifestyle

consumerism  
(5) Big fat indian wedding

modernity

(4) new houses - workplace

Individualism &

(5) materialism

(5) lack of traditional assimilation

Value systems

(5) Elderly loss of core traditional values

new global values

(4) modernity  
live in relation

ethics & morality  
gender equality

(5) Sabarwal case  
- entry of menstruating women

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

Chandragupta II or Vikramaditya -  
was one of the most influential leaders  
that took Gupta empire to its zenith - both  
territorially & culturally

Golden Age of cultural development

(i) Navaratnas - nine gems in the court.

↳ Kalidas - greatest playwright of Ancient India

↳ Abhijnanashakuntalam -

↳ Ritusamhara (story of seasons)

↳ Malvika Agnimitra (love story of  
prince & Anushtesam), etc

↳

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

VisionIAS

VisionIAS

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

British introduced education policy  
with an intent to rule efficiently, yet it had other impacts which helped Indian cause

Macaulay's minute 1835 (Bentinck)  
Wood's despatch [Cornwallis] - 1853  
1813 Act - ₹1 Lakh for edu  
vesicular edu (under provision)  
commissions -  
① Sadler 1882  
② Rayleigh 1899  
③ Heston 1919

Intended consequences

- (1) Produce administrators - those knew the populace well ① early ICS officers - Satyendra Sinha etc  
(2) spread British values & ideologies - to portray British as saviours - ② Rudyard Kipling's White Man's Burden

(3) Keep in the market location for British exports (4) Factory made textiles

(4) Anglo-Indo ideas & synthesis -

(a) Woods Despatch - tried to blend  
vernacular - at primary  
English - at high school.

(5) Produce Indian intellectuals - that are  
"Indian in blood, but British in values/  
customs"

---

However it had unintended consequences

---

(1) Western liberal values - of Rousseau,  
Thomas Paine, Montesquieu etc -  
provided enlightenment to Indians

(2) Study of India's past - gave them  
renewed sense of identity of great  
empires like Mauriyans, Guptas, etc

(3) Produced middle class intelligentsia -  
that became vocal against British

(4) led to rise of press & spread of nationalism

(4) Amrit Bazar Patrika - by Ghosh brothers

(5) Commissioners that recommended  
against Liberalism

(5) Rayleigh commission by Curzon -  
tried to curb freedom in universities,  
seen as hotbed of political struggle

(6) These educated early formed the INC  
in 1885 (under AD Kume) - (4) SN Banerjee,  
Bodhadin Tyabji etc

Thus, education provided the fire that  
ignited the young minds that played key  
role during swadeshi, NCM, CPM &  
quit India movement later

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

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

Post independence territorial disputes  
were result of both domestic politics & foreign state roles

### Border Issues

- (1) Undemarcated border -
- (2) Indo-China -  
China claims McCartney line  
India claims Johnson line

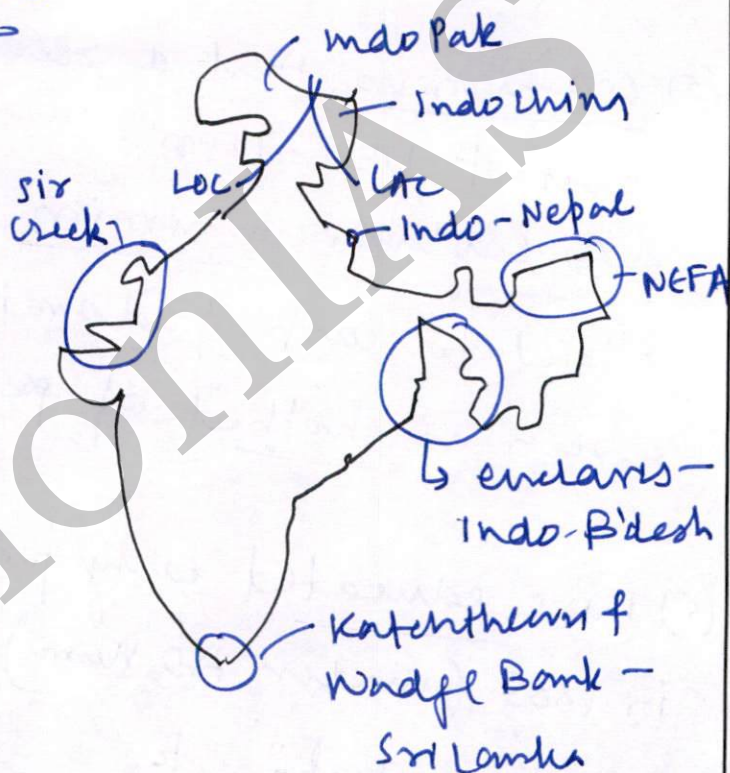


Fig India's territorial disputes

- (2) Sir Creek - 92 km stretch that has implication on EEZ of India & Pakistan
- (3) Pak claim - 1814 Bombay Agreement  
Ind claim - Thalweg principle
- (3) LOC Border - 3 wars later, still skirmishes  
- like cross border shelling & terrorism

## National Identity

- (1) Sri Lankan Tamil issue - Katchatheem Island -  
legally transferred to Sri Lanka (1974 deal)  
But, TN claims it takes away fishing rights
- (2) India & Pak - border issues - more of  
national identities (c) Punjab on both  
side of border → superimposed border -  
division of cultures. Thus, differences
- (3) Indo Bangladesh - Exchange of enclaves in  
2015 (100th constitutional Amendment) - after  
years of identity crisis

## Historical Grievances

- (1) Nagaland - Nagas under ISCR (I/M)  
demanding separate state/nation comprising  
India + Myanmar parts
- (2) Gilgit Baltistan - misgovernance in Pakistani  
"province" - leading to independence struggle

- (3) Free Border Regime - Between India - Myanmar  
16km visa free buffer zone - to redress  
historical injustice to tribals

### geopolitical strategies

- (1) Chinese footprint in Himalayas -  
5 finger policy - claims Aksai Chin, &  
Arunchal Pradesh
- (2) Rimland theory of Spykman - called  
this region very imp. → but to have  
access to Indian Ocean - china Doklam  
issue in India's chicken neck corridor,
- (3) Role of USA & USSR - In the region  
⑤ During 1971 war - USA support - to Pakistan  
- for geostrategic purpose

Recently, Nepal also brought Kalapani issue  
of water sharing & border - like Teesta, etc  
It needs regional integration of South Asia  
to resolve ④ Revival of SAARC

14.

पश्चिमी घाट के ऊँचाई 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

Shola forests are hilly forests which dense patch of forests interspersed with grassland & meadows. They are found in hills of W. Ghats.

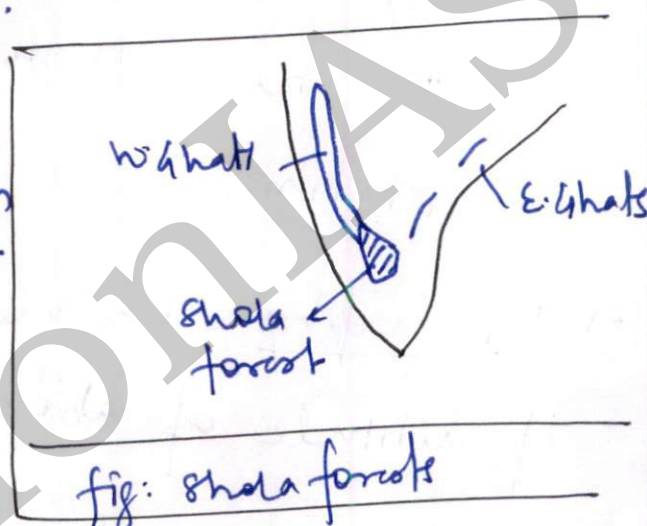
### Geographical condition

(1) climate - cooler

hilly climate

with very high

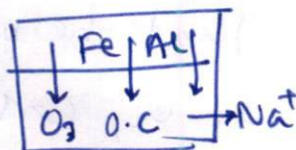
rainfall (7200cm) - forest patch



(2) parts of the region come under Rainshadow of W. Ghats

(hence, the grassland patch)

(3) Soil - mountain laterite soils - with high aluminium & iron accumulation in top soil



- (4) High grazing - by fauna like elephants & sheeps/goats. MNS, grasslands today [historically, full green patch]
- (5) Anthropogenic activities - tourism, shifting cultivation (e.g. Todas), grazing of cattle has left the region prone to deforestation.
- (6) Topography - undulating hilly topography of altitude of about 1500-2000 m AMSL
- (7) vegetation - some forest trees - key for woodmaking etc.

### Ecological significance

- (1) Nutrient recycling - the association of forest & grassland together - a unique combo that helps nutrient recycling of  $N_2$ ,  $O_2$ , carbon, phosphorus & sulphur

(2) Habitat & Niche - to unique flora & fauna (e) Elephants, Nilgiri Tahr, goats etc

(3) Ecological services

- Provisional - (e) fruits, wood etc
- regulatory - oxygen & carbon sink
- aesthetic / - tourism, tribals, cultural

(4) Water cycle - Trees trap water, prevent soil erosion, hold soil together through roots & grasslands help percolate water and form river systems (e) Noyyar river

(5) Provide ecosystem to all the biotic & abiotic components - with succession, speciation, interaction etc.

Thus, Sholas present a unique case of ecological significance which is diminishing lately. Need to implement Gadgil & Kasturisankar recommendations to preserve

15.

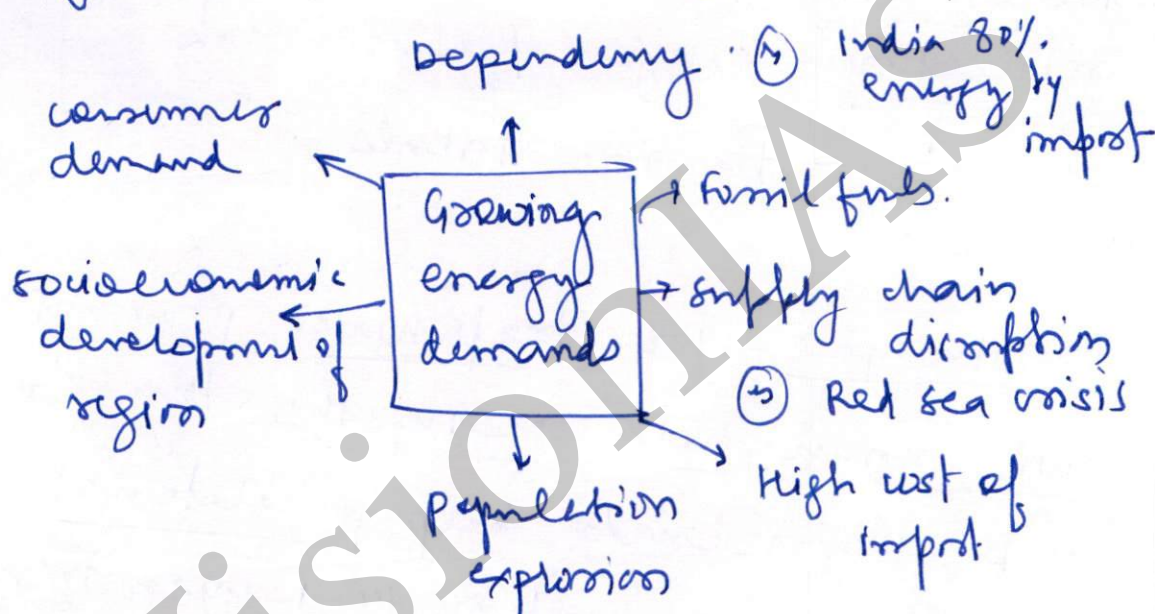
बढ़ती वैश्विक ऊर्जा मांग को पूरा करने के लिए ईंधन के रूप में प्राकृतिक हाइड्रोजन की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए? यह अभी भी एक अप्रयुक्त उद्योग क्यों है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

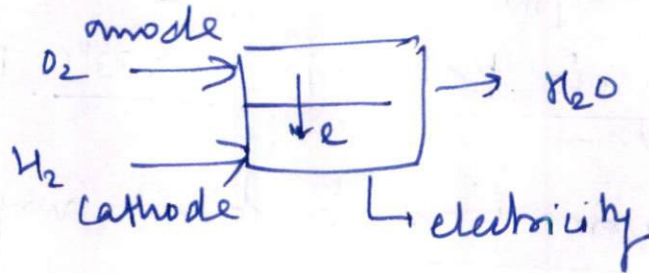
Natural hydrogen is the extraction of hydrogen from atmosphere or splitting of compounds to form hydrogen.



## Potential of Natural Hydrogen

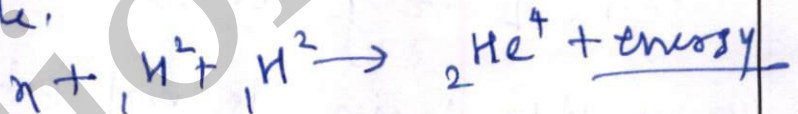
- (1) A form of clean energy - that doesn't release any GHG gases - prevent/mitigate climate change
- (2) High availability through air & water  
↳ can solve accessibility issue

(3) Fuel of the future - as fuel for the fuel cell  
which takes in  $H_2$  to form electricity



(4) As direct combustion -  $H_2$  is highly  
inflammable and can be used in IC engine  
(technology is nascent)

(5) Fusion Nuclear energy - by combining  
 $H_2$  to form  $He$ .



↳ (a) Cold fusion & tokamak techniques  
↳ under development

(6) Easy to extract from water - thus,  
can be capital saving in the long run  
⑤ Using renewable energy to split  $H_2$   
from  $H_2O \rightarrow$  Green Hydrogen.

However, the potential is still untapped.  
because

- (1) Storage issue - Hydrogen storage is key as it is difficult to store - requires cryogenic tech @  $-253^{\circ}\text{C}$  Temp.
- (2) Explosion & combustion - any mishandling can result into serious explosion
- (3) Capital - initial capital required is too high
- (4) Demand - from energy & transport sector is very low.
- (5) Supply chain - is not built for transport from production - to distribution

steps taken  
to promote

- HCN<sub>4</sub> buses - 18% Hydrogen in CNG
- Green Hydrogen mission  
- develop EMMT
- promotion of hydrogen as fuel of the future

Thus, further fillup is needed to tap it.

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

Recently, under China+1 strategy companies shifted their bases to other countries in the vicinity like Vietnam, India

Shift of labour-intensive industries - Causes

- (1) High labour cost in China - stark difference from 1970s - 2000s - under open door policy
- (2) Chinese govt policies - of strict regulation of industries
- (3) Real Estate Crisis - in China
- (4) Critical isodopane of major industries has expanded - Weber's industrial location model
- (5) Available affordable labour in other countries (5) India - hi favourable demographic dividend
- (6) Incentives (4) India's PLI scheme  
Vietnam's tax concessions

(7) High labour unions in China - under Communist party support - Thus, excessive demands

(8) Role of globalisation - <sup>global</sup> supply chain developed, newer industries taking lead

### Advantages for India

(1) help attract industries to Indian shores

⑤ semiconductor plant in Gujarat & Assam

(2) Assemble in India ⑤ foxconn manufacturing  
iphones in India

(3) Favourable demography - High number of engineers willing to work

(4) Incentive schemes ⑤ PLI, make in India,  
Assemble in India,

(5) labour intensive sectors ⑤ laptop manufn  
etc

(6)

## Challenges

- (1) skilling is low
  - ⑤ only 11% formally skilled. (S. Koota - 98%)
- (2) labour tensions - ④ Boxworn, Bangalore - facility vandalized.
- (3) High taxation - despite lowering corporate tax in recent years it is still at 25% effectively. ⑤ Also Tata hesitant to come
- (4) Brain drain - leaving & less qualified labour to fill the vacuum
- (5) low Female LFPR of only 40%.
- (6) Disruptions by policy changes when govt changes. ③ TM-PKK vs AIADMK

Thus, there is need to bring ease of doing business to attract the best talent & implement new labour codes effectively

17.

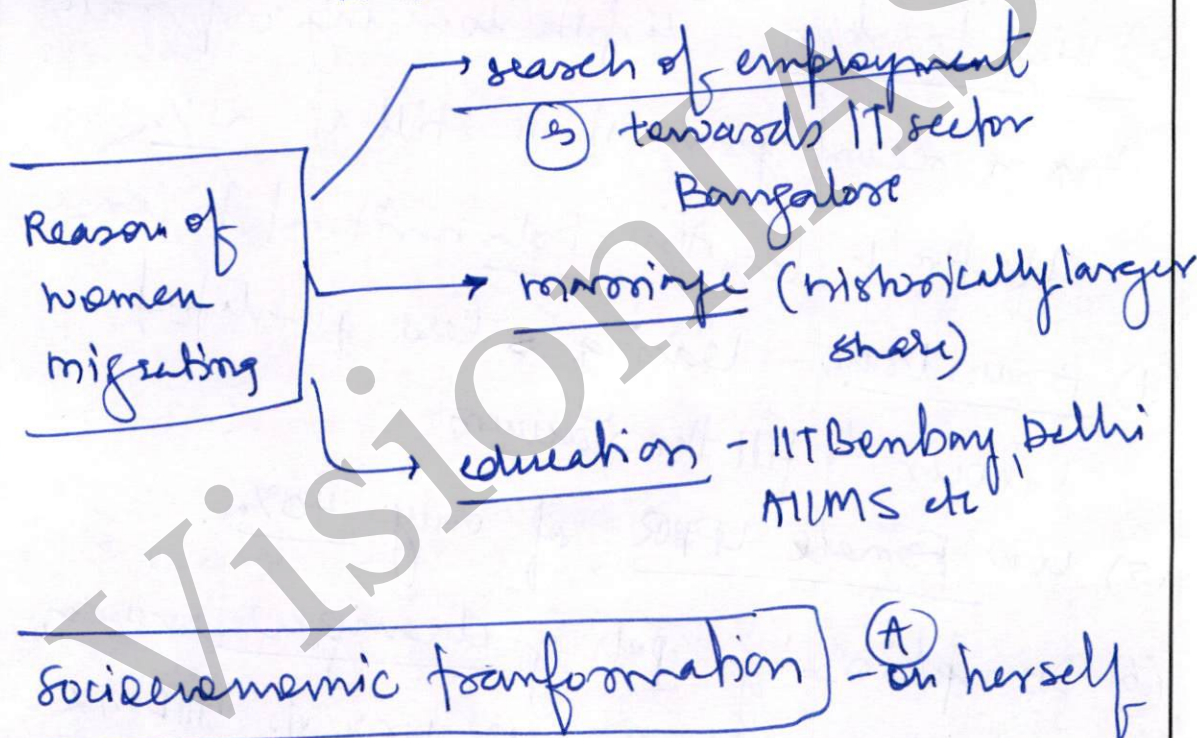
भारत में महानगरीय क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के प्रवास के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तनों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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  
Candidates must not write on this margin

When women migrate to metro cities there is socioeconomic transformation for her, her family, her source region & also the destination.



| +                                                                                            | -                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ① Independence<br>② Right to make choices<br>③ Reduced patriarchy<br>④ opportunities to earn | ① Identity crisis<br>② sexual harassment<br>③ at workplace<br>③ generational subjugation - inability to adapt |

⑤ Political assertion

④ metoo

⑥ New sense of achievement -

Arsene Dumont  
capillary theory

④ conflict with  
new cultures etc

⑤ legal challenges -  
newer laws

③ For Family.

the

① Remittances -  
sent back

② Diffusion of info

③ spread of modern  
liberal values

④ Balance in  
gender parity  
in marriage

⑤ potential to  
bring ~~set~~ health  
& edu to family

① ~~new~~ Abandonment

② separation between  
spouses

③ urban effect -  
loss of traditional  
values.

④ challenges in  
sustaining  
relations

⑤ Family tensions  
rise due to  
different openness

① For source-  
+ve

- ① population -  
sex ratio  
improves
- ② Regional  
development  
by sanitation
- ③ cultural reforms

-ve

- ① sex ratio is reduced
- ② leave other women  
behind.
- ③ Isolation for parents
- ④ At times, abandonment

⑤ For Destigmatisation

+ve

- ① Favourable  
sex ratio
- ② Female LFR  
improves
- ③ cultural  
mixing

-ve

- ① Harassment -  
④ Rapido - sexual  
harassment - banned in  
Karnataka
- ② xenophobia &  
violence  
- ④ NE girls in Delhi

Thus, it has both positive & negative impact.  
Govt. steps can ensure there is reduced  
negative impact ⑤ POSH Act, Snatch  
Grab etc

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

Institution of marriage in India is seeing transformation under the guise of modernity & globalisation.

increasingly - conspicuous consumption

- (1) Big Fat Indian weddings - a matter of social status - leading to mortgage & loss of property → increasing poverty
- (2) Child rearing expenses - bringing the child to best resources like health & edu - high out of pocket expenditure
- (3) Ambition & Aspirations - due to brand consciousness & social media influence
- (4) Buying Louis Vuitton bags, etc

(4) Practice of moving out - to give more freedom to couple → high expense on buying flats etc

(5) Tourism & destination weddings - rising in India.

(6) social pressure of buying expensive cars jewellery etc. (wants over taking needs)

### Impact of commercialization

(A) On social equality

① ~~more gender par~~ rise of class over caste - by consumer behaviour

② Increased social mobility - by all castes - buying cars etc. [the traditional restricted space of Dalits is vanishing]

③ Dalit capitalism - Dalits getting hold of business world - study by Ashwini Deshpande

④ Cultural assimilation & hybridization -  
where global & local cultures mix -  
adopted by all social communities

⑤ En gender parity

- ① high expenditure/consumption by both genders (away from traditional ~~values~~ male dominated)
- ② financial autonomy, independence & decision making to women
- ③ females also earning to make earning more affordable consumption - thus, social rise
- ④ women as sellers of products & services
  - ① lehengs design, event management
 thus, rising their status

however, there are still challenges like social ostracization of Dalits having expensive weddings etc which needs to be overcome to achieve true social & gender parity

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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidate must not write on this margin

Care work includes the work done out of love & affection without any remuneration for the same. (b) Taking care of elderly parents.

Fostering gender equality

(A) By recognizing care work

(1) Can be recognized by state as an employment

(2) can help bring remuneration for women

(3) make them financially independent

(4) can bring key schemes & programmes more recognized

(5) Make them inclusive of labour force - improve social status.

## Reducing caseload

(1) By delegating the work to professionals

(a) Nurses & Nanny.

(2) Allow women to enter other sectors  
and contribute effectively

(a) Entering white collar & pink collar  
jobs

(3) \* Outsourcing the care to service  
providers

(a) maids, day care centers, elderly home,  
geriatric health care

↳ Alleviate — expertise to prevail.

(4) Keep bring formalization to sector

(5) Keep realize the importance of  
case work once paid for the same.

## Redistributing care

- (1) Between both genders -  
help realize the efforts taken by females.
- (2) could lead to respect & dignity to the work
- (3) may reduce patriarchy - by reducing gender roles
- (4) overcome the challenge of notion that 'women are fit for kitchens' -  
more gender recognition  
work
- (5) Thus, care ethics can help formalizing the economy, bring GDP, enhance Female LFPR, & provide training & recognize their roles

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)

Family structures are changing, especially when roles, forms, structure & relations that are seeing widespread reforms.

### Changing Nature in Urban India

- (1) Nuclearization of families from traditional joint family structure
- (2) Intimizing of communities - reducing social exclusion of some communities
- (3) Roles are changing - when new nuclear families demand re allocation of tasks performed by cousins, grand-parents, uncle-aunt & all by parents.
- (4) socialization work - teaching family cultures etc

(4) structure - from patriarchal to more equitable for both genders

(5) culture - more diffusion of info leading to modernity & behaviouralism in culture. (5) Live in relationship

### Impact on elderly care

(+ve)

① Remittances to family in Rural

② more geriatric care

③ Silver Economy - elders/post-retirement can work to gain confidence & remuneration

④ outsourced care - ⑤ Elderly homes, day care etc

(-ve)

① Abandonment & lack of maintenance

② Isolation & mental health

③ Inability to cope with new ideas

and cultures

- ④ conflicts with children - based on values, traditional roles etc

## on socialization of youth

+ve

-ve

- |                                                     |                                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ① more <u>external exposure</u> .                   | ① reduced family based socialization                               |
| ② Global youth - ideas, opinions generated globally | ② If both parents working there is very little socialization       |
| ③ more <u>acceptance</u> of different culture       | ③ Can lead to isolation & mental health issues                     |
| ④ <u>LGBTQ+</u>                                     | ④ <u>Confusion &amp; Dilemma</u> when global & family values clash |
| ④ <u>Divert values to choose from</u> .             | ⑤ live-in relationship                                             |
| ⑤ Western values - like expect for both genders     |                                                                    |

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS