



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. : 46054495

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rasneet kaur

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26 July, 2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

Chandigarh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Shaiqa Nishi

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

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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

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



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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-1)/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.

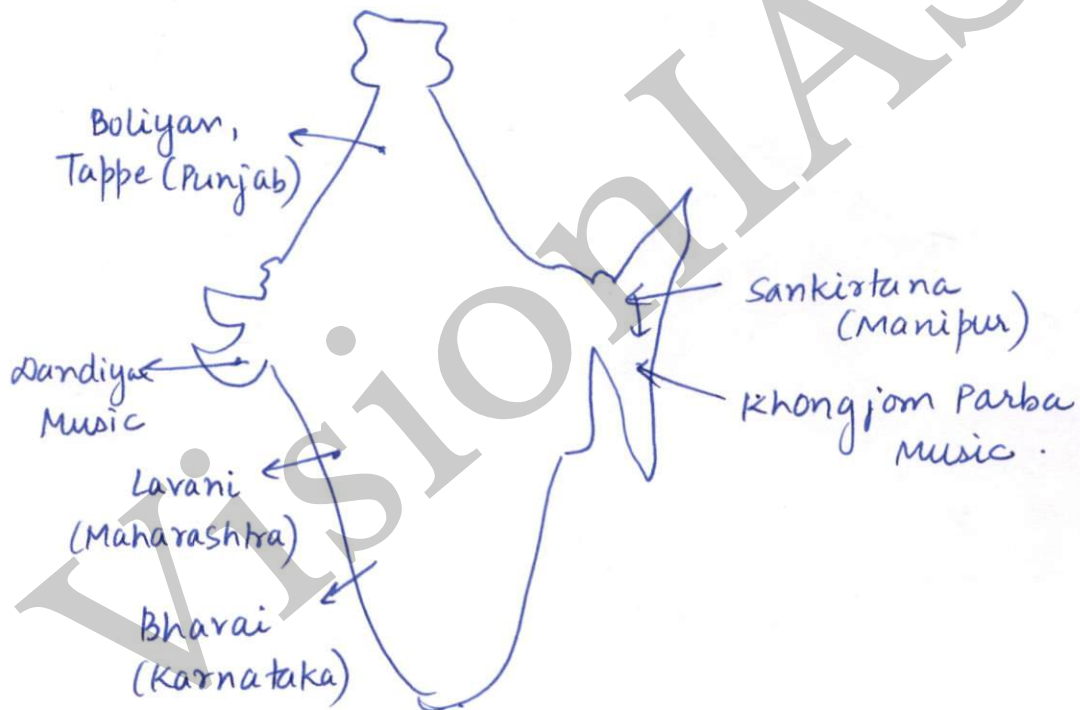
All the Best

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

Folk Music is an artistic reflection of a region's values, ideals and emotions.

FOLK MUSIC IN INDIA



FOLK MUSIC PRESERVES CULTURAL HERITAGE

- 1) Repository of cultural pride

eg) Khongjom Parba Music (Manipur) → highlights their revolt against British.

2) Bhakti Tradition

eg) Sankirtana → by Shankardeva.

3) Preserves Cultural Values and Emotions

eg) Bharai → reflects the pain of separation from partner.

FOLK MUSIC PROMOTES SOCIAL COHESION

1) festival gatherings

eg) Vibrant dandiya Music during Navratri.

2) Marriage traditions

eg) Boliyan, Tappa in Punjab during weddings.

Way
Forward

1) To Promote folk music

eg) dance festivals,
dance clubs etc.

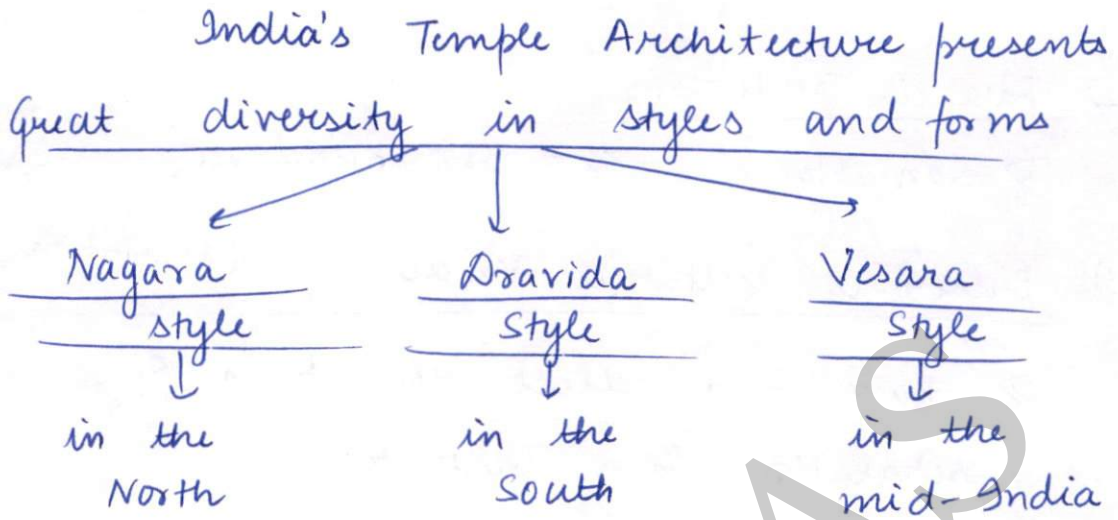
2.

मंदिर स्थापत्य कला की वेसर शैली किस प्रकार नागर और द्रविड़ शैलियों के संश्लेषण का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

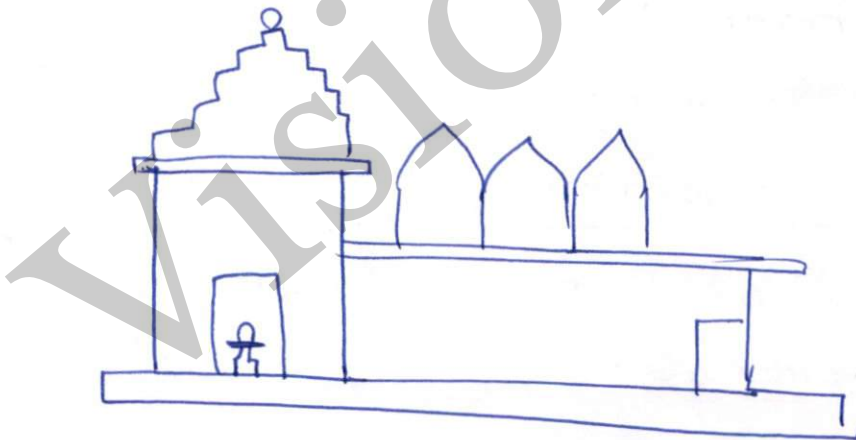
How does the Vesara style of temple architecture represent a synthesis of the Nagara and Dravida styles? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VESARA STYLE AS A SYNTHESIS ÷



1) Nagara style features

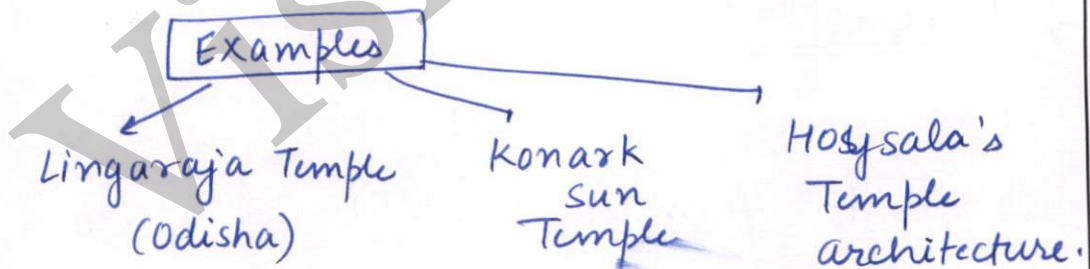
- shikaras on Mandaps
- Antrala (a Passage) towards the Garbhagriha.

- Carvings and Sculptures reflect the influence of North.
- Images of → Ganga, Yamuna (Goddesses)

2) Dravida Style features

- Vimana → is in terraced form
- Dwarapalas as Nithuns and Yakshas
- Water Tanks also present in some temples
- Kalyana and Ranga Mandaps as Assembly halls.

3)



Thus, Vesara Style Temples present a harmonious synthesis of North (Nagara) and South (Dravida)

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

Indian freedom struggle was witnessed not only by the domestic efforts but also the efforts of those living abroad

ROLE PLAYED BY INDIANS LIVING ABROAD :-

- 1) Gandhi himself returned from South Africa in 1915. He pushed for India's cause there through newspaper "Indian Opinion".
- 2) Madam Bhikaji Cama unfurled Indian flag for the first time in Berlin, Germany (1905)
- 3) "India Home Rule Society" in London joined by V. Savarkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- 4) Madan Lal Dhingra killed ~~Curzon~~ Curzon Wylie in 1909 in London.

5) Ghadar Rebellion

{ by Indians living in San Francisco.

↳ "Ghadar" → newspaper → inspired many

↳ led by → Lala Hardayal, Sohan Singh
Bhakna.

5) Lala Lajpat Rai lived in America for
some time and pushed India's
cause there.

6) Kartar Singh Sarabha led struggle
from USA.

7) Dadabhai Naoroji got elected to British
Parliament and raised India's
concerns.

8) Captain Mohan Singh formed
"Azad Hind Fauj" in Singapore
later led by → SC Bose.

Hence, Indians living abroad
played a Great role in ~~insti~~ awakening
the sleeping nation, and then Gandhi
provided it a path.

4. मार्शल योजना ने युद्धोत्तर यूरोप की आर्थिक पुनर्बहाली और राजनीतिक स्थिरता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- How did the Marshall Plan influence the economic recovery and political stability of post-war Europe? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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World Wars had a huge toll on the societies and economies world-wide.

Greater impact was faced by Europe due to its greater active role in the War.

ROLE OF MARSHALL PLAN :-

- 1) Aim → Economic Recovery
⊕
Political Stability.

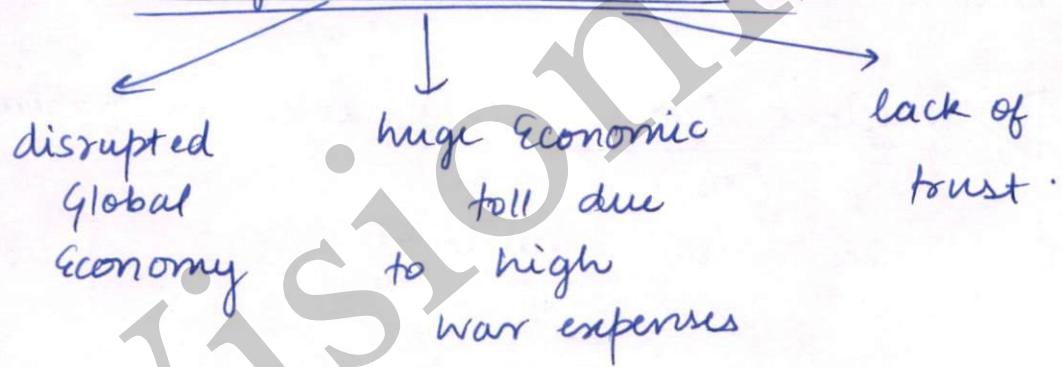
2) Economic Recovery :-

- (i) → Through Greater Trade Cooperation with other countries.
- (ii) → Bank for Reconstruction and development.
- (iii) → Overhaul of declining industries.

3) Political Stability

- (i) → Through democratically elected governments
- (ii) → Greater Cohesion between European Governments.
- (iii) → Collective Efforts to build trust in Civil Society and people.

⇒ Yet Many Challenges faced



Thus Marshall Plan was the first effort made to reinvigorate European Economy and Polity.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cyclones refer to intense storms accompanied by winds and rains.

Traditionally Cyclones Ratio

Bay of Bengal : Arabian Sea

2 : 1

But, in recent times, increase in number of cyclones in Arabian Sea.

eg) Cyclone Asna originated in Arabian sea near Gujarat. (2023)

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE :-

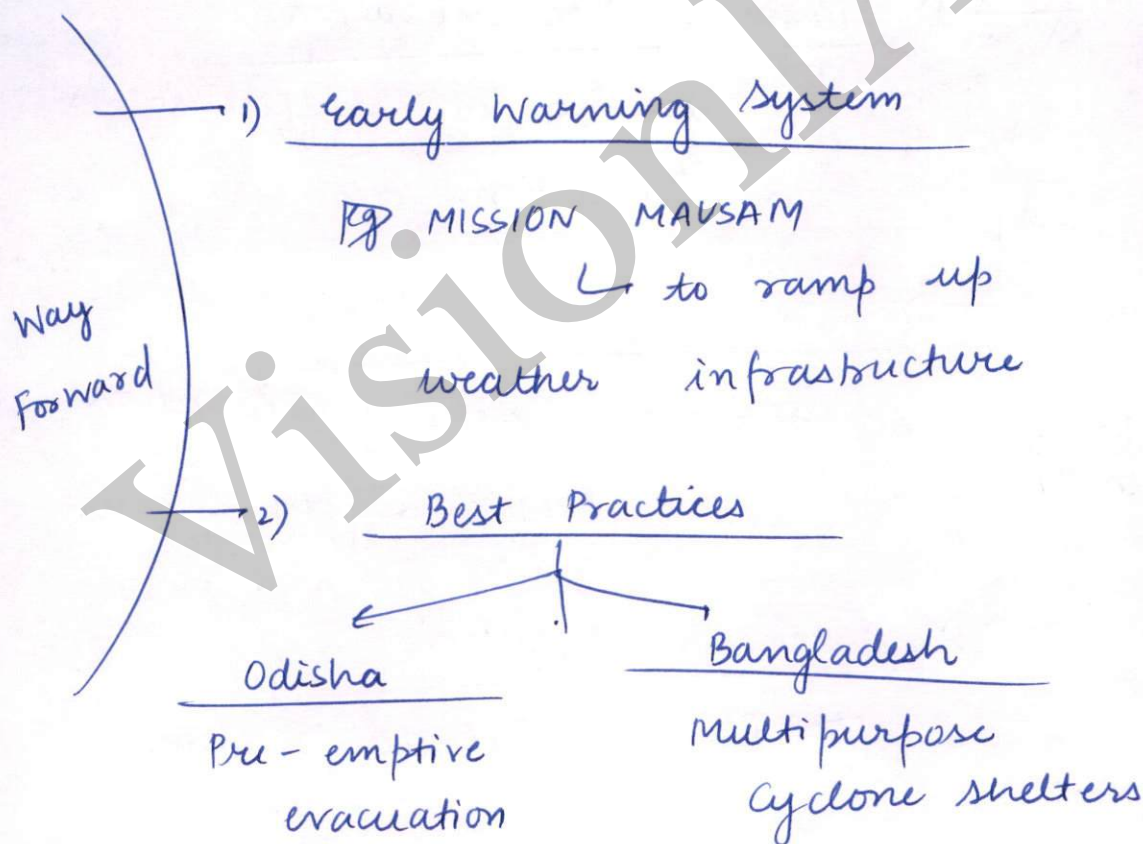
1) Increased Sea surface temperatures

↳ above 27°C

↳ due to climate change and Global Warming.

2) Changing Wind Patterns → due to Weakened Monsoons.

- 3) Weakened Vertical Wind drift in the Arabian sea.
- 4) Increased low pressure Conditions due to higher sunshine.
- 5) Rise in sea levels \rightarrow due to Arctic melting \rightarrow also intensifies the the cyclones in Arabian sea.



6.

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

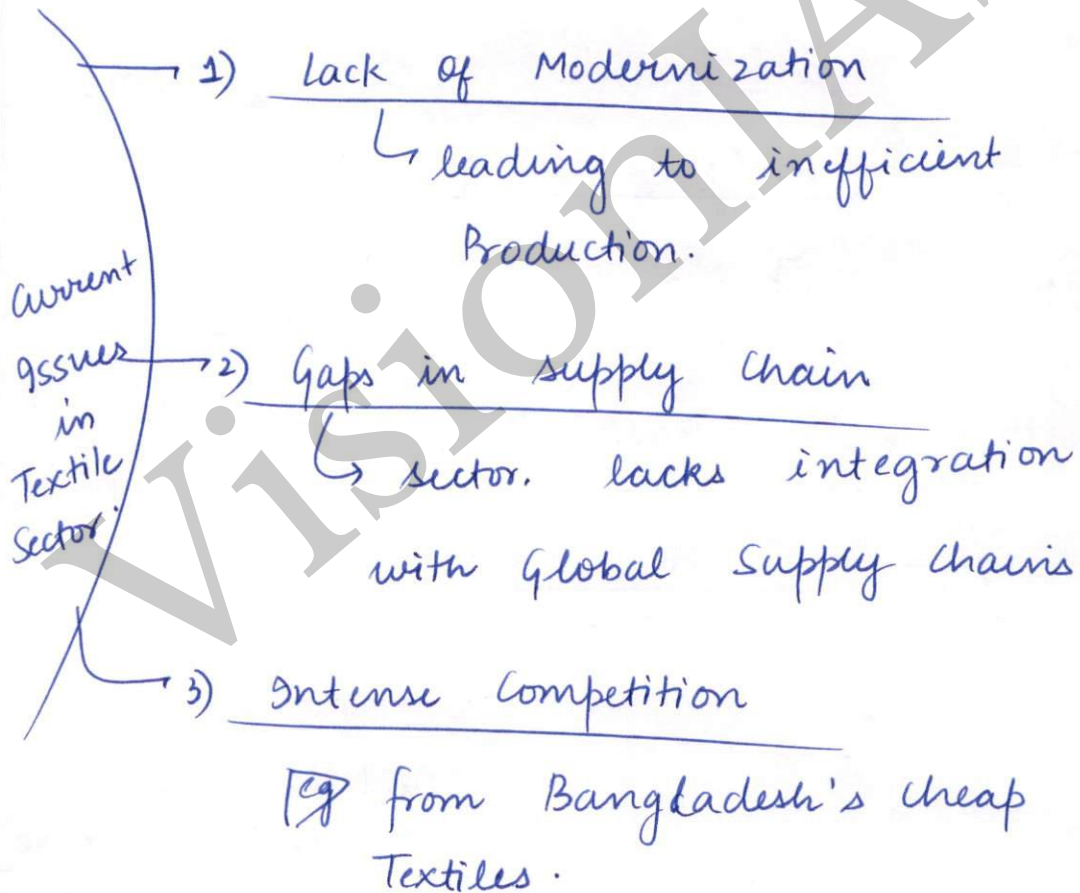
How can technological interventions help in transforming the textile sector in India? What are the initiatives that the government has taken in this regard? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Textile Sector in India is the 3rd largest in the world.

It is a labour-intensive sector which can capitalize on India's huge demographic dividend.



ROLE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

1) Optimum Utilization of Raw Materials

eg Modern spinning and weaving machinery

2) Better Marketing → Advertisement
↳ Social media
↳ Selling
↳ e-commerce.

3) Improving Labour Productivity
through modernized machines

STEPS TAKEN :-

1) Promotion of Technical Textiles

"National Technical Textiles Mission"

2) PLI Scheme → led to Greater investment

3) Textile parks → eg in Gujarat.

Thus, Industrial Revolution 4.0

must also improve Textile Sector

7. सेइच (Seiche) क्या है और इसका निर्माण कैसे होता है? उन भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनमें इसके निर्माण की संभावना सर्वाधिक होती है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- What is a seiche and how does it form? Discuss the geographical conditions under which seiches are most likely to occur. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Seiche refers to a geographical landform shaped up by unique processes and conditions.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS :-

1) Weathering and erosion

By wind
Water
Glacier etc.

2) Rock Permeability favors Seiche formation.

3) Picturesque landscapes

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

VisionIAS

8.

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

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

10

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

India is undergoing a rapid phase of urbanization.

As per NITI Aayog → 60% of Indian population will be residing in cities by 2047.

Peri-Urban Regions represent the transition zones between rural and urban areas.

IMPACT ON PERI - URBAN REGIONS :-

1) Modernization in culture and values.

eg Urban culture of shopping, vacation.

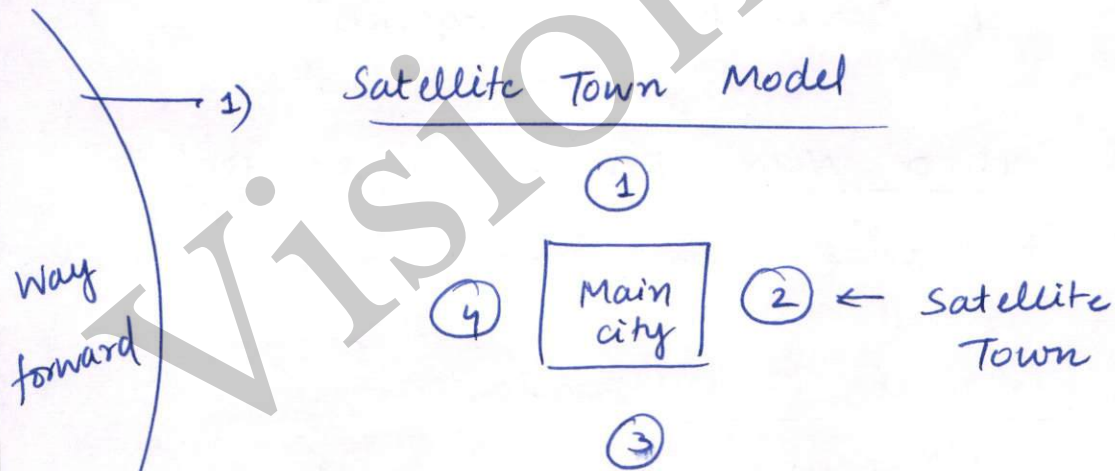
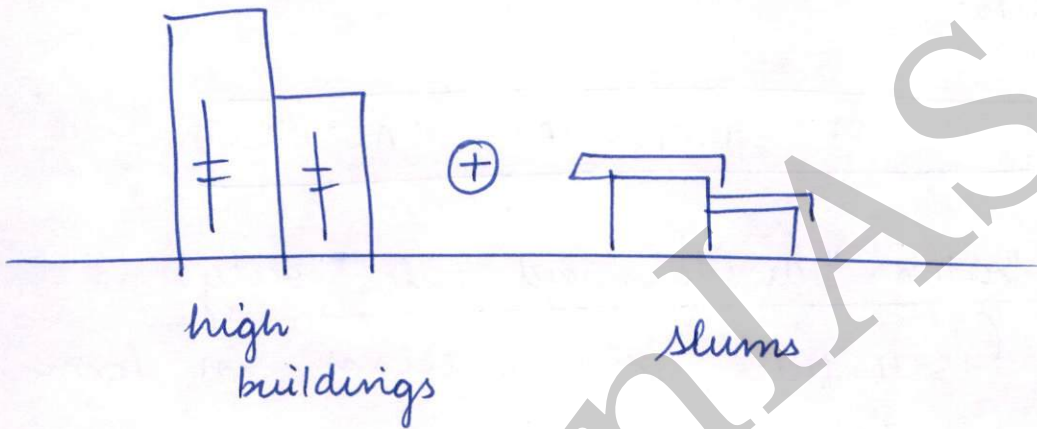
2) Industrialization → small industries in peri-urban areas — providing employment opportunities.

3) Family ties → towards nuclear families.

4) Encroachment and exploitation for developments

eg Wetlands encroachment in Mumbai

5) Urban Paradox



→ This helps in prevents rural to urban migration.

Need is to ensure Urban areas become "engines of Growth" for India.

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

Communalism refers to the notion of keeping one's religious beliefs over and above and in opposition to other's beliefs.

ROLE OF HISTORICAL FACTORS

1) British "divide and rule" policy

↳ still fuels communalism in form of "Kashmir Insurgency"

2) Partition has still leave an imprint on minds of people.

3) Historical Misinterpretation

"Ancient" — Hindus
"Medieval" — Muslims } leads to Conflicts

4) Historical events like "Babri Masjid demolition" → lead to communal dashes.

ROLE OF SOCIO-POLITICAL FACTORS :-

1) Discrimination

eg "Hindu Nationalism" agenda brings Hindus and Muslims against each other.

2) Economic backwardness

eg As per Sachar Committee
↳ 1/3 Muslims are BPL.

3) Politicization of Religion

eg Hate speeches during elections.

4) Bulldozer Politics → further fuels tensions. (as in UP)

Way Forward

1) Promote harmony

eg Inter faith dialogues

(2) VISION OF "Sarva Dharma Sambhava"

Must Guide our Politics.

10.

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

Globalization has significantly influenced the aspirations, lifestyle, and value systems of Indian youth. Discuss with suitable examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Globalization has turned World into a "Global Village" impacting societies worldwide.

TRADITIONAL YOUTH :-

1) Shaped by values like respect for elders eg) Shrivara.

2) 4 Ashramas

Brahmacharya — Grihashtha — Vanprastha
↓
Sanyasa

These 2 presented Youth Stage.

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION

① POSITIVE IMPACT :-

1) values) i) rationalism
) ii) scientific enquiry

2) lifestyle [eg] inspiration from global icons — Elon Musk etc.

3) Aspirations → Youth now getting wider exposure

→ Greater employment opportunities [eg] in MNCs
→ World level events
[eg] Recently, Gukesh → World Chess Champion.

II NEGATIVE IMPACT :-

1) Cultural dilution → Youth moving away from tradition.

2) Health Impact → more exposure to junk food → 23% Youth-obese due to Mac Donaldization.

3) Value Systems → Collectivism declining with rise of individualism.

Hence, Globalization proved to be both — a boon as well as a bane — for Indian Youth.

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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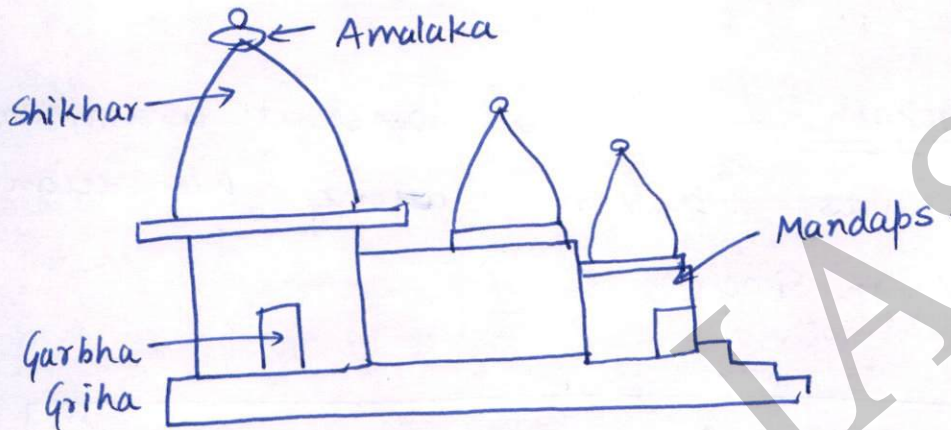
Chandragupta-II's reign during the 4th century A.D. is referred to as "GOLDEN AGE" in terms of art and literature.

ADVANCEMENTS IN INDIAN ART ÷

- (1) Advanced techniques and materials
this gets reflected in the famous Gron Pillar / Mehrauli Pillar today located in Delhi.
→ It hasn't rusted till now, despite the passing of centuries.
- (2) Unique decorations and designs
in the form of flower patterns gets reflected in various monuments.
- (3) Sculptures and statues
Mainly of Hindu Gods and Goddesses like Vishnu, Shiva are found.

(4) Temple Architecture reached a zenith during this period.

Nagara temple architecture



eg Dashavtar Temple (in UP).

(5) Cave Architecture eg Shauli (Odisha)
Bagh Caves (MP)

ADVANCEMENTS IN LITERATURE :-

(1) Chandragupta -II's Court

"Nine Jewels" included

famous authors, poets whose works left a deep imprint for future.

(2) Kalidasa → the famous poet in his court

famous Writings

- 1) Meghdutam
- 2) Vikramorvasi
- 3) Abhijnana Shakuntalam.

(3) "Amarkosh" → famous Sanskrit Grammar work was written during his reign by Amar Singh.

HIS REIGN LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR FUTURE ADVANCEMENTS

Nagara style

↓
saw a rise all over India

Kalidasa's literature

↓
inspires till today.

Hence, Chandragupta - II's reign laid a foundation for further cultural development in India

12.

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

Evaluate the intended and unintended consequences of British educational policies for the Indian society in the colonial period. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

"Education is the most powerful weapon to change the world"

In this light, British educational policies also changed Indian society to a vast extent.

BRITISH EDUCATIONAL POLICIES :-

1) Charter Act - 1813 → Marked a 1 lakh Rs. sum for educational purposes.

2) Macaulay's Minute, 1835

↳ "Downward filtration theory"

educate the few upper class — it will trickle down to masses.

3) Wood's despatch, 1854

referred to as "Magna Carta of English Education"

4) Hunter Commission, 1882

↳ to overhaul the Primary education.

5) Saddler's Commission, 1917

↳ restructured the university education.

6) Universities Act, 1904

↳ strict regulation on universities.

INTENDED CONSEQUENCES

1) Produced a class of people — Indian in blood and colour, but British in tastes and choices

2) Provided a class of Indians → capable of doing administrative work

3) English Education dominated over and above Vernacular.

4) New Values instilled

- 1) Humanism
- 2) Individuality
- 3) Scientific Enquiry.

⇒ But at the same, it also led to many consequences unintended by the British

UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES

1) Inculcated National Awakening

eg INC founders — were the people who studied in English schools.

2) Wider Exposure to International Events

eg Indians abroad — "Home Rule Society" in London — by Bhikaji Cama etc.

3) Social Reforms

eg Sati abolished — through efforts of Western educated Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

4) University Culture

↳ promulgated solidarity and patriotism.

Thus, Though British intended to instill Westernization through educational policies, but it also led to a counter effect for them in form of national awakening.

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

"You can choose who your friends are,
but you cannot choose your neighbours"

This clearly reflects the importance of
neighbourhood relations of a nation.

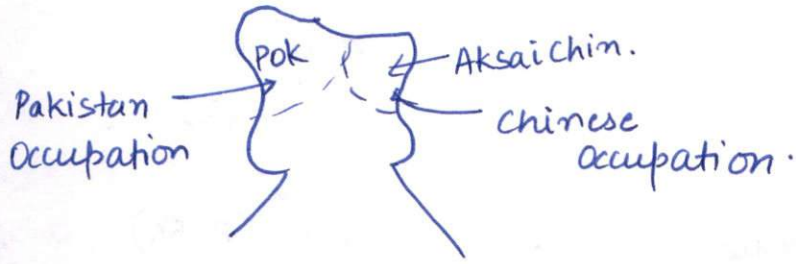
Yet, India after independence faced
serious issues and disputes around
neighbourhood.

INDIA'S TERRITORIAL DISPUTES ÷

(I) BORDERS ÷

1) Right after independence. — In 1947
incursion by Pakistan in the
north — occupation of PoK

2) China's Occupation of Aksai Chin during
1962 Indo-China War.



- 3) Kargil War, 1999 fueled by Pakistan's aggression.
- 4) 1971 War → Aim was to liberate East Pakistan (Bangladesh) from exploitative Pakistan.

II ISSUES OF NATIONAL IDENTITY :-

- 1) In order to maintain sovereignty, India joined NAM (Non-Aligned movement) in 1955.
- 2) Aims →
 - 1) Strategic autonomy
 - 2) Global South Cooperation.

III HISTORICAL GRIEVANCES

- 1) British divide and rule policy still lingered in form of → KASHMIR INSURGENCY

2) Partition Woes still fuel disputes

eg Recent Pahalgam terror attack.

3) India's Asylum to Dalai Lama (1959)

irked Chinese

④

GEOPOLITICAL STRATEGIES

1) China's Strategies

(i) String of Pearls

(ii) "One Belt One Road"

(iii) Salami Slicing

2) China Pakistan Economic Corridor

a threat to India's sovereign Territory.

3) Pakistan's → "Bleeding India through thousand cuts"

→ { Geography has made us neighbours,
History made us rivals,
Economy made us partner,
and Necessity may make us allies' }

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Western Ghats are one of the rich biodiversity hotspots of India.

The one main aspect of this rich diversity is also the shola forests

SHOLA FORESTS represents → rich evergreen forests at high altitudes of Ghats.

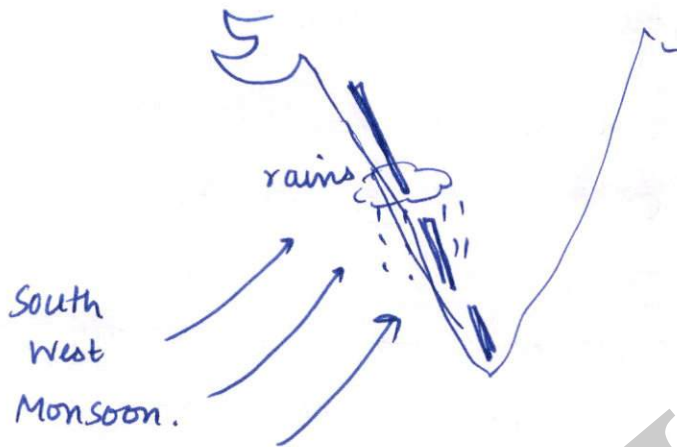
→ They also reflect the impact of temperate conditions on their development.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SHOLA FORESTS

1) Mountainous Geography

- adequate temperate conditions
- has temperature below 25°C
- appropriate sunlight

- 2) South West Monsoon Rainfall fosters growth of evergreen forest.



- 3) Podzolic soils → Grey in colour
→ mild fertility.
enhance the growth of shola forests.

- 4) Rivers and lakes promote their growth

eg Krishna River
Godavari River.

- 5) Human encroachment in upper reaches is less → therefore provides condition for shola forest growth.

ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SHOLA FORESTS :-

1) Diverse flora and fauna → home to world's unique species

eg

- Macaques
- South Birdwing Butterfly.
- Nilgiri Tahr.

2) Nilgiris flowers present which bloom once in 12 years.

3) Fine quality Wood present → it is also leading to their exploitation.

4) Temperature Regulators → lead to moderate temperatures in the hills.

5) Abode for many

eg Tribes like — Yerruva, Todas reside here.

Need is to preserve this rich heritage through judicious use of natural resources in this region.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per IPCC Report, 2023 world temperature has already reached 1.2°C above pre-industry levels.

This calls for need to harness alternative cleaner fuels to mitigate further Global Warming.

POTENTIAL OF NATURAL HYDROGEN :-

- 1) Huge Reserves Present in form of :
 - rock traps
 - metal hydrides in Ocean floor etc.
- 2) High calorific value in comparison to other fuels like coal, oil.
- 3) Clean energy source
 - devoid of any GHGs
 - No ashes / fumes produced.

4) Diversifies the energy basket

eg currently India draws 50% energy demand from coal.

5) "Fuel for the future"

can be utilized in industry, space rockets etc.

#) Despite the huge potential,

STILL AN UNTAPPED INDUSTRY BECAUSE :-

1) Huge Capital front cost

Natural hydrogen extraction requires huge investments.

2) Lack of R&D

eg India spends only 0.7% of GDP on R&D.

3) Unwillingness by the private sector

due to

- i) lack of incentives
- ii) high gestation period of exploration.

4) Status Quo - Culture

↳ restrains the ability to innovate and explore.

5) Greater focus being given on
Solar Wind Nuclear

STEPS NEEDED

1) National Green Hydrogen Mission must be pursued with full commitment

2) PPP - Public Private Partnership

↳ Adani - Gujarat Hydrogen plant.

3) Greater Incentives to industry to adopt Hydrogen as the fuel.

Hydrogen can prove to be a great asset for India's Panchamrit Goals and Net Zero by 2070

16.

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

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

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

The World today is facing gloeconomic headwinds influencing the economies and politics Worldwide.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

→ China through its state backed policies pursued industrialization at a rapid pace

→ soon it turned to be a Global Manufacturing Hub.

CURRENT SHIFT AND REASONS :-

1) labour-intensive industries diversifying their presence towards South and Southeast Asia.

2) Global Trade War → "USA - China Trade War"

acts as a main reason for this shift.

3) China's changing demography

Once the most populous country, now ageing rapidly as a consequence of its "one child Policy"

4) State Imposed sanctions

by countries like USA → deterring companies' investments in China.

⇒ In this context → India has a Great opportunity.

ADVANTAGES FOR INDIA ÷

1) Leverage "China + 1" Strategy

2) Attract industries leaving China through FDI incentives.

3) offers Great Demographic dividend

eg 60% population in age 15-30 years.

(4) Rise as a Global Hub

"Make in India, Make for the World"

(5) Capitalize on the built Infrastructure

eg. SEZs, GIFT City.

CERTAIN CHALLENGES ÷

1) Great Competition from South east Asia

Countries like Vietnam offer greater incentives to industries.

2) Lack of skilled labour

eg. As per Chief Economic Advisor - Ananta Nagaswaran → 51% Graduates are unemployable.

3) USA imposed Counter tariffs pose a threat to new investment.

Yet through better policies and diplomacy, India can gain from this shift and attain its Goal of

\$ 5 trillion economy (by 2027)

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

As per PLFS - Women labour force participation rate in India = 37.5%.

Generally, the employment opportunities are found in metropolitan cities

Delhi
Bangalore
Chennai
Kolkata.

WOMEN'S MIGRATION TO METROPOLITAN AREAS :-

(I) ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

1) Independence in financial terms

eg daughters helping run their homes.

2) Improved household Condition

eg employed women earnings for children education.

3) Greater Work Avenues

IT
Textile
Call Centres.

Despite these positives,

Some Issues remain

- 1) → Unfair Wages
↳ Wage gap @ 30% (as per ILO)
- 2) → Leadership positions
still rest with males.
- 3) → only 13.7% → Women entrepreneurs.

II SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

1) Rise in status in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{house} \\ \oplus \\ \text{society} \end{array} \right.$

2) Development of care economy
↳ creches
↳ old age homes.

3) Changing Societal Perceptions

earlier Role standardization → now changing

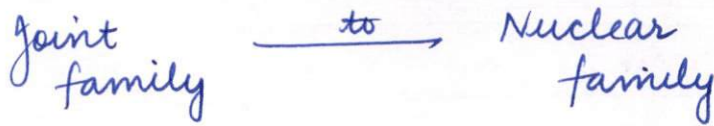
↓

Women Men

↓ ↓

inside work Outside work.

4) Change in family ties



5) Marriage decisions \rightarrow Women now making independent life decisions.

6) Voice of Women strengthened
eg NGOs like "Goory", "Pinkyia Tod"

Despite this

Issues remain

lack of Safety

Patriarchal Mindset

\rightarrow (80) rapes everyday on average (NCRB-2022)

still prevailing
eg "come home before dark"

Way Forward

1) Adequate Women Safety

eg One Stop Centres

2) Equal Pay for equal Work

(OPSP - Art-41)

This can foster

"WOMEN LED DEVELOPMENT"

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)

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

15

Marriage is often referred to as a sacred institution not only between 2 individuals but also 2 families.

TRADITIONAL STATUS OF MARRIAGE

- Sacred relation between male and female
- Marriage tied the two forever.

PRESENT STATUS

(1) → Increased Commodification

eg High end, big fat Weddings by spending lakhs of rupees.

(2) → Conspicuous Consumption

eg Social media posts — Holidays, Vacations etc.

(3) → Individualism over family ties.

IMPACT OF THIS COMMERCIALISATION ÷

(I) Social equity is on a downward side.

1) Widening Rich-poor gap

2) Caste and class based relations

eg evident in matrimonial advertisement — "Rich hindu boy"

3) Increased burden on Bride family
↳ due to greater dowry demands

4) Loss of social ties in the form of family relations.

5) Huge wastage

eg food wastage in weddings.

(II) Gender Relations today are facing greater issues than ever. The main reason being increased Commodification.

1) Rising divorce rates

eg In USA → In 2 years → divorce rates
rose by 248%.

2) Greater exploitation

eg Misuse of section - 498A of IPC by
wife against husband and his
family ↓ (noted by Supreme
Court)
leading to suicides.

3) Individualism over relation

eg Rise in single parent households.

Thus, it is clearly evident how
Commodification and excessive consumption
can lead to degradation of sacred
institutions.

Need is to follow Buddha's
MADHYAM MAARG in such present
context.

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)

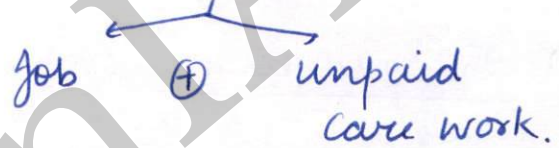
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per ILO → Women are disproportionately facing Greater care Work Burden. Nearly, 68% care work needs fulfilled by women.

→ It's Impact

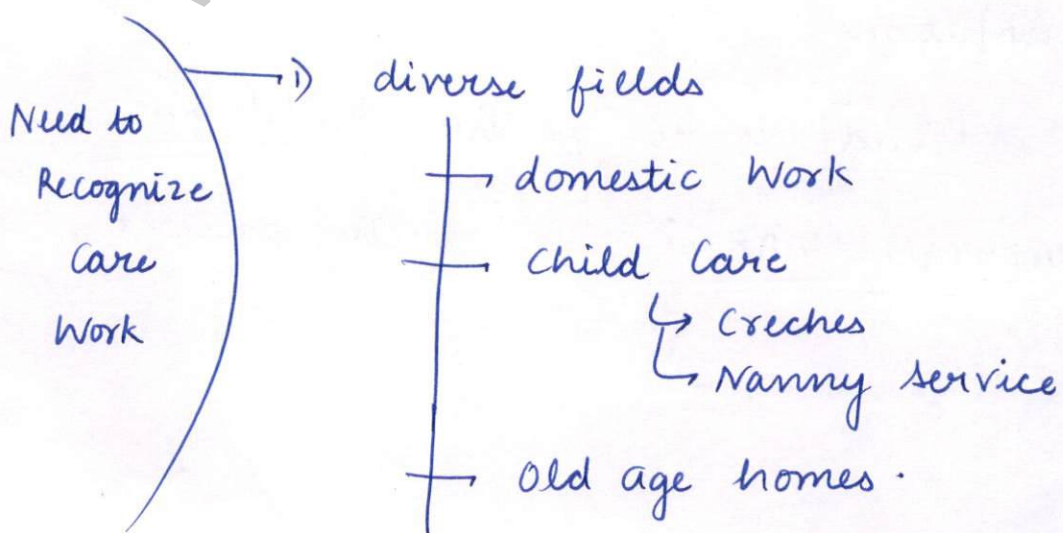
1) dual care burden on women



2) limits women's labour participation

↳ only 37.5% (as per PLFS)

3) untutilized care economy.



- Reducing Care Work
- 1) Greater formalization
eg State Orphanages, Creches.
 - 2) Adopting technology solutions
eg Cleaning equipments at homes.

- Redistributing Care Work
- 1) Relieving Women
eg Promoting equality in doing daily house chores
 - 2) Skilled Personnel
eg Nanny services.

THIS CAN FOSTER GENDER EQUALITY

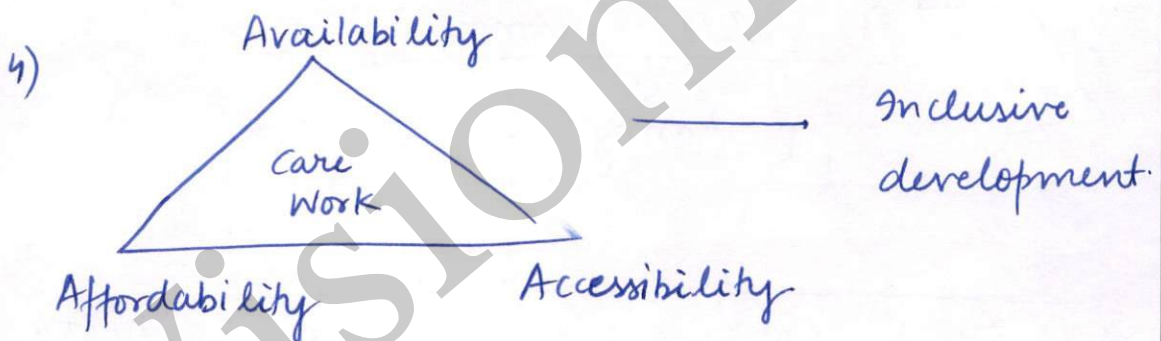
- 1) Promote Women's participation in economy.
- 2) Formalized Care Economy → will have a count in GDP.
- 3) Child Care Work which earlier unduly borne by women can be efficiently managed.

THIS CAN PROMOTE INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

1) Leverages the potential of care economy
↳ can improve overall GDP

2) Rural Women
can get greater opportunities through paid domestic work.

3) Better services for → children
↳ senior citizens.



Need is to formalize Care Economy for

- ↳ SDG-5 (Gender Equality)
- ↳ SDG-8 (decent work)
- ↳ VIKSIT BHARAT @ 2047.

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

As per NITI Aayog, currently 48% of population resides in urban areas, this will rise to 60% by 2047.

Increasing urbanization having diverse impact on family, marriage etc.

CHANGING NATURE OF FAMILY STRUCTURE IN URBAN INDIA

1) Shift from

Joint family $\xrightarrow{\text{to}}$ Nuclear family.

2) Family as an institution of consumption

eg) Vacations, shopping etc.

3) Child and elderly care \rightarrow devolved to specialized institutions \rightarrow schools, hostels etc.

4) Joint Work Structure

\hookrightarrow both husband and wife are working.

IMPACT ON ELDERLY CARE :-

- 1) Rising Intergenerational Gap
between Grandparents and children
due to lack of interaction.
- 2) Neglect of parents and elderly
due to value of individualism
and personal selfish behavior.
- 3) Rise in no. of old age homes
where elderly people collectively live

IMPACT ON YOUTH SOCIALIZATION :-

- 1) Lack of child care due to busy
urban schedules.
- 2) Nuclear family structure instills
intolerance as compared to joint
family's tolerance. value.
- 3) Coaching classes taking up the
role of education.

4) Lack of cultural Transmission

eg Urban Youth → influenced by
westernization.

5) Health Impact → obesity

eg Mac Donaldization.

Therefore family has a Great
Role to Play in lives of elderly and
Young.

→ 1) Revival of family ties

→ Spending time together.

eg Going for vacations,
walk etc.

→ 2) Bridge the Gap → "Grandparents as Storyteller" initiatives in Schools.

Way
Forward.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS