



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. : 01387488

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : HARSH NEHARA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/7/24

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

केंद्र
Centre

ORN-Korol
Bagh(001)

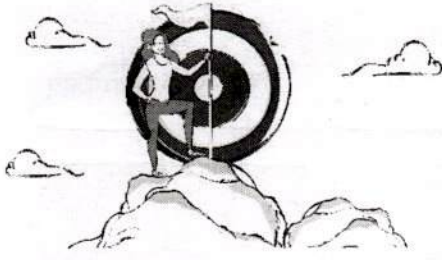
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

| | <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> |

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| 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) | | | | | |



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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

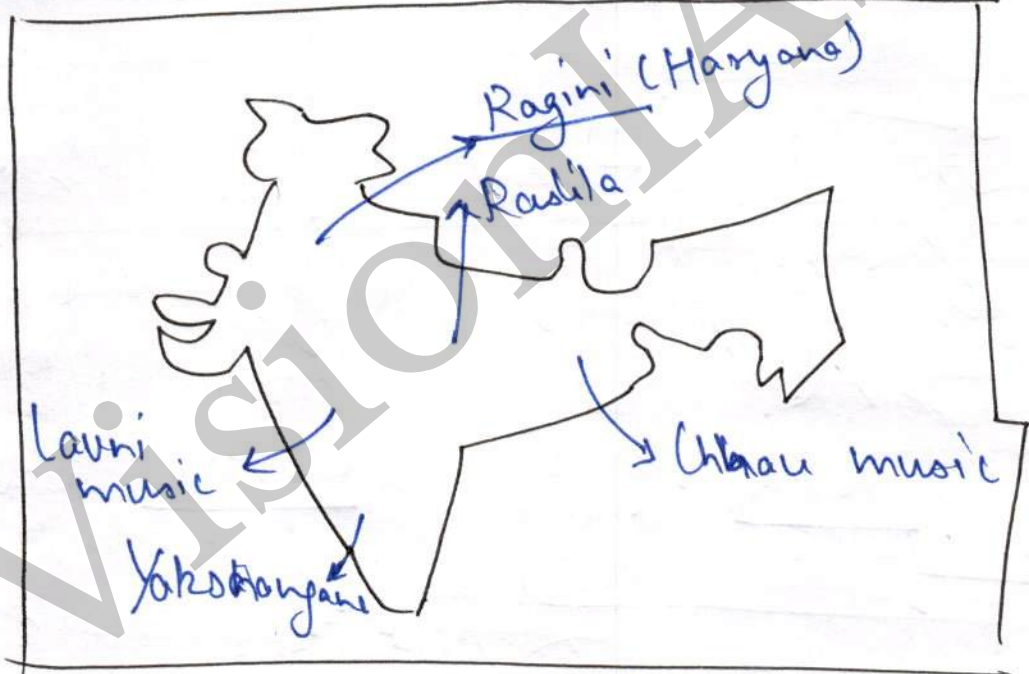
1.

लोक संगीत सांस्कृतिक पहचान के भंडार के रूप में कार्य करता है। सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण और सामाजिक समरसता को बढ़ावा देने में लोक संगीत की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Folk music serves as a repository of the cultural identity. Discuss the role of folk music in preserving cultural heritage and promoting social cohesion. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Folk music unlike Classical forms is the music tradition of various groups & communities usually uncodified.

Folk music as cultural identity



a) Binds people to tradition.

b) often unite clay region into one.

Role of folk music

① Preserving cultural heritage

↳ preserve local history &

folklore → music about Mewar
struggle in Rajasthan

↳ (b) Preserve traditional knowledge
through vocal tradition

↳ (c) Means of conserving & continuing
local festivals → Hornbill festival

↳ (d) Preserve dressing habits, instruments
etc as performative art

② Promoting social cohesion

↳ (a) Bind people by reminding common
history →

↳ (b) Conserve local dialects thus
provide sense of identity → Gondi
language

↳ (c) Unite people across religions
lines → Lucknow Raslika performed
by Muslims

↳ (d) Economic remuneration to local
community ensure stability

→ Kalbelia (Rajasthan)

Thus, it is necessary to preserve
local folk music to preserve vibrant
diversity of India

2.

मंदिर स्थापत्य कला की वेसर शैली किस प्रकार नागर और द्रविड़ शैलियों के संश्लेषण का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

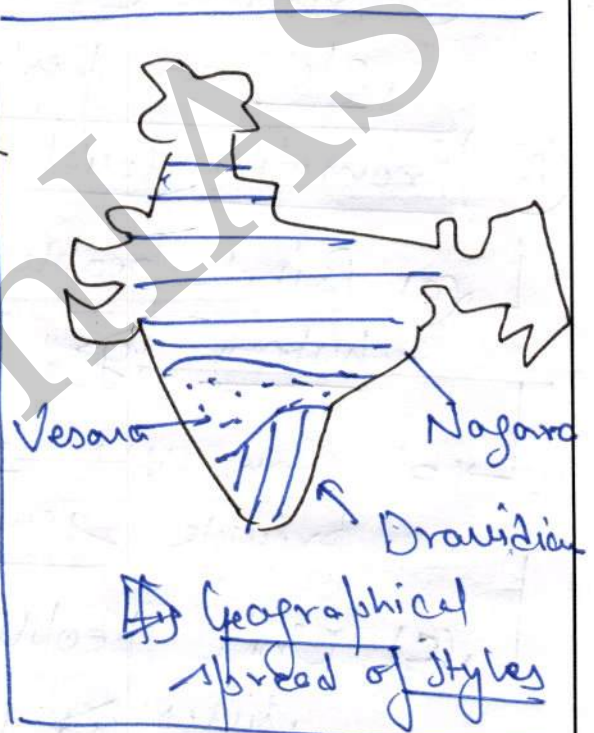
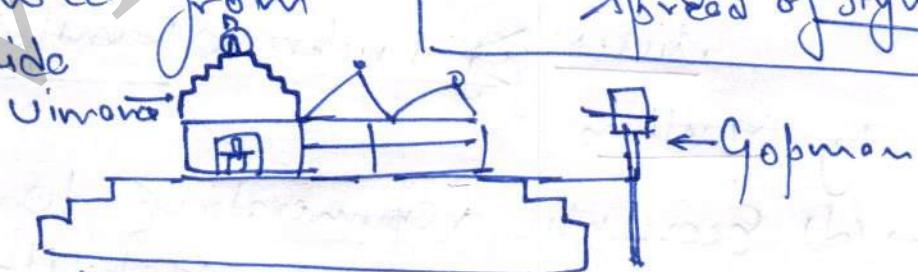
How does the Vesara style of temple architecture represent a synthesis of the Nagara and Dravida styles? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छित में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Vesara style developed in Kannataka - Maharashtra region under Chalukyan kings as a synthesis of Nagara (North) & Dravida (South) style

Synthesis of Nagara & Dravida

① Presence of a stepped pyramid like Vimana, borrowed from Dravida



② Vesara style

② Some temples have boundary walls ~~rather~~ (Dravida), others do not (Nagara) → Hoyasaleswar temple

- ③ Presence of uplifted platform Jagati.
(Nagara feature)
- ④ Adherence to Panchayatana style
(Nagara feature)
- ⑤ Presence of water tanks in temple
premise (Dravida style)
- ⑥ Use of softstone for pillars (Dravida style)
- ⑦ Presence of smaller ~~time~~ Shikhara
over temple corridor (Nagara style)
- ⑧ Pavilakshina path around temple
(Nagara style)
- ⑨ Existence of temple guard or
Buwanasala statue (Dravidian)

Some
independent
features

- Steatite style or
star shaped platform
- Presence of Amman
shrine in later
forms (Vijayanagar)

Thus, Vesara style shows a
beautiful synthesis of two primary
temple styles

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

The seeds of freedom were sown in India but they were nourished & watered from abroad as well.

Role of Indians living abroad in freedom struggle

- ① Shaped foreign public opinion in favour of India → Dadabhai Naoroji
- ② Built alliances against British
→ Zimmerman plan during WW1
- ③ Supported & nurtured struggle through financial support.
→ Madam Cama (Paris)
- ④ founded secret societies for armed struggle → Lala Hardayal
→ Ghadar
- ⑤ Popularised Indian's view abroad

→ Shyamji Krishan Varma (Sociology -ist)

⑥ Exposed the Exploitation by British → garnered support for Indian Independence

→ "The Unbritish rule in India"

⑦ Came with new forms of ideas → organisations

→ M.N. Roy found CPI in USSR

~~⑧~~ However, the role was limited by certain factors

① Underdeveloped means of communication

② British repression at home.

→ failure of jimmerman

③ Policies to counter influence

→ passport rules

④ Distance from masses

Thus, despite limitations of Indians in foreign lands worked & strived for Indian Independence.

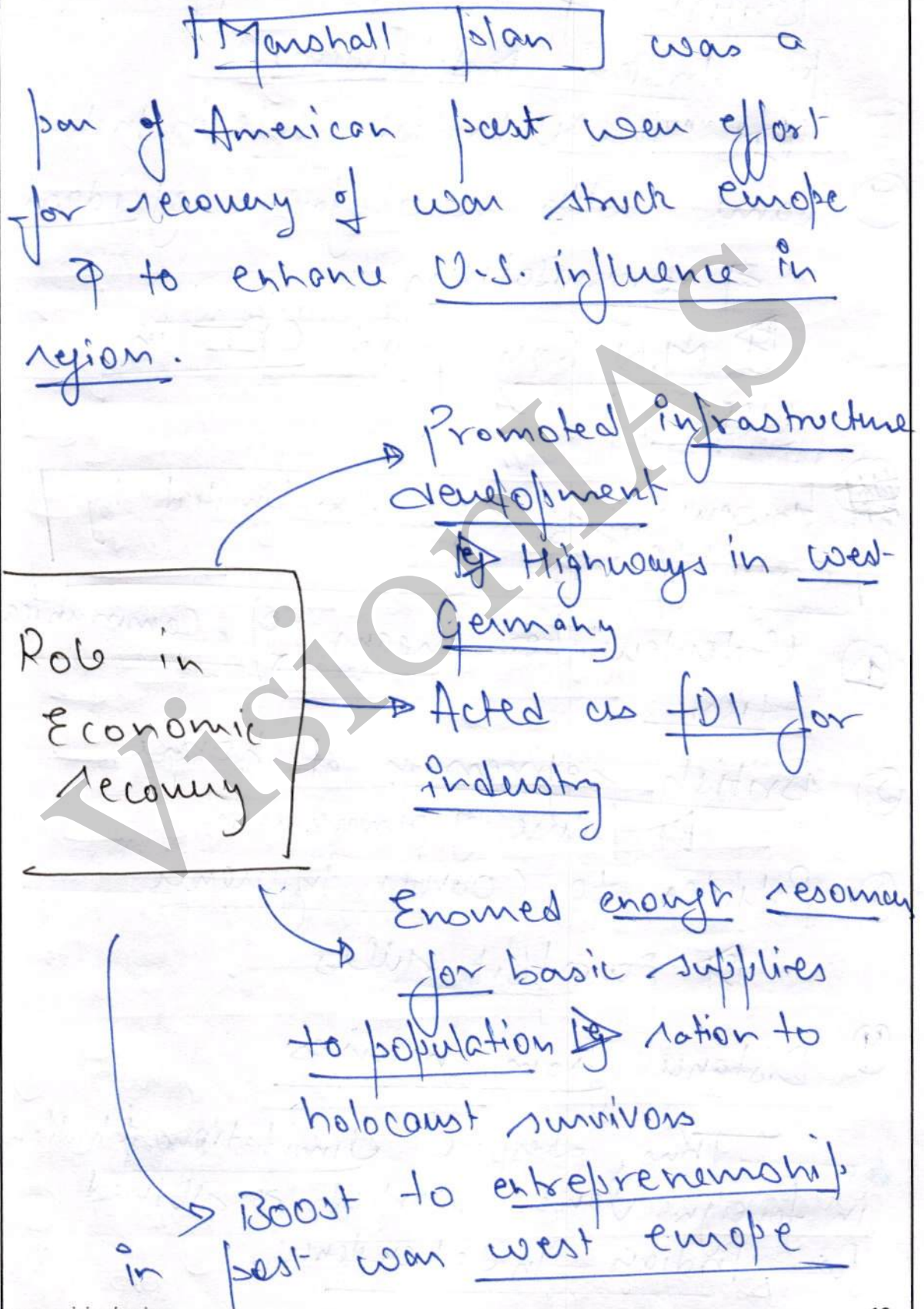
4.

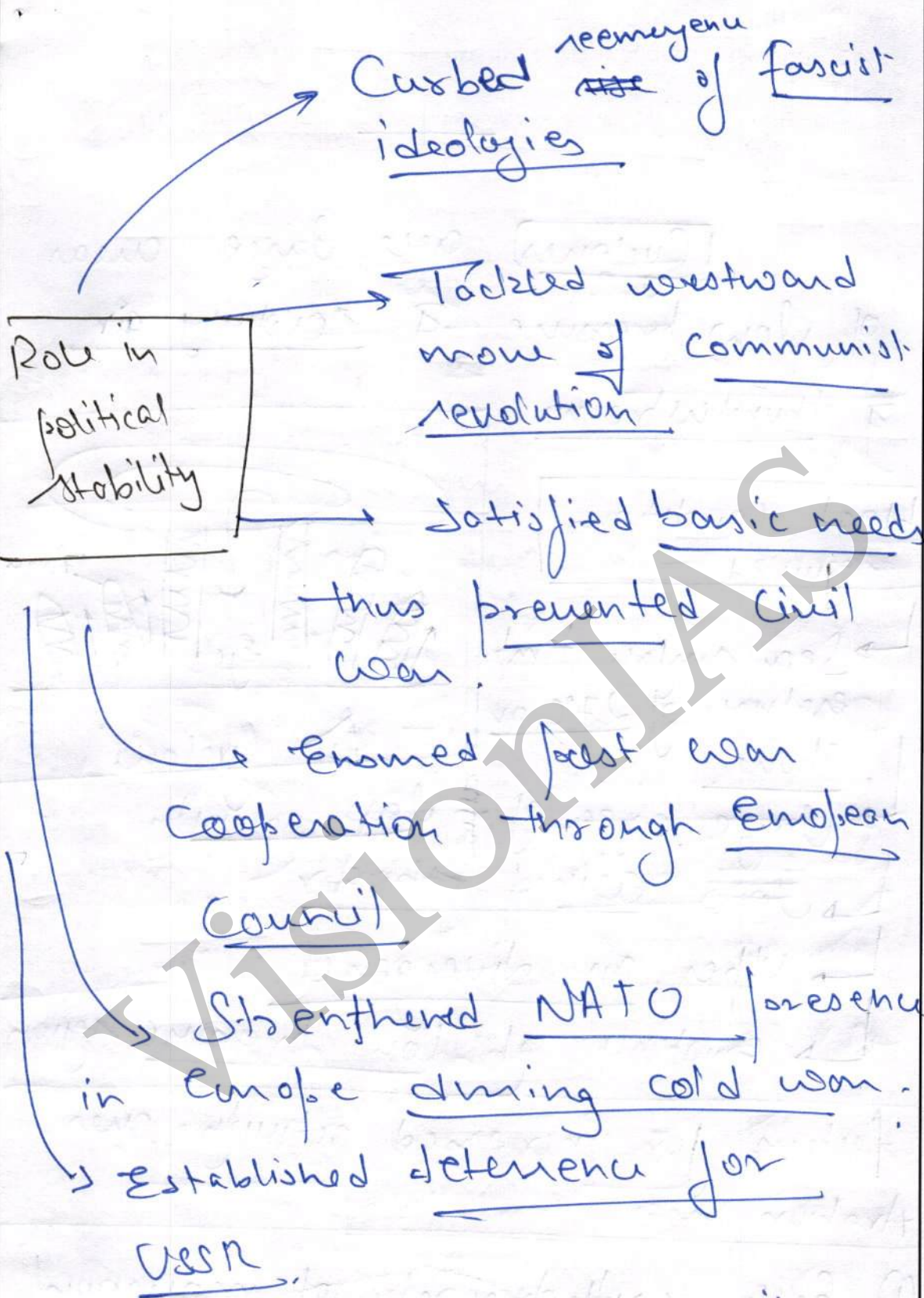
मार्शल योजना ने युद्धोत्तर यूरोप की आर्थिक पुनर्बहाली और राजनीतिक स्थिरता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the Marshall Plan influence the economic recovery and political stability of post-war Europe? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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





Thus, Marshall plan while providing security also ensured U.S. hegemony over Europe

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 हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cyclones are large areas of low pressure & rotating air & thunderstorms

Ideal conditions required

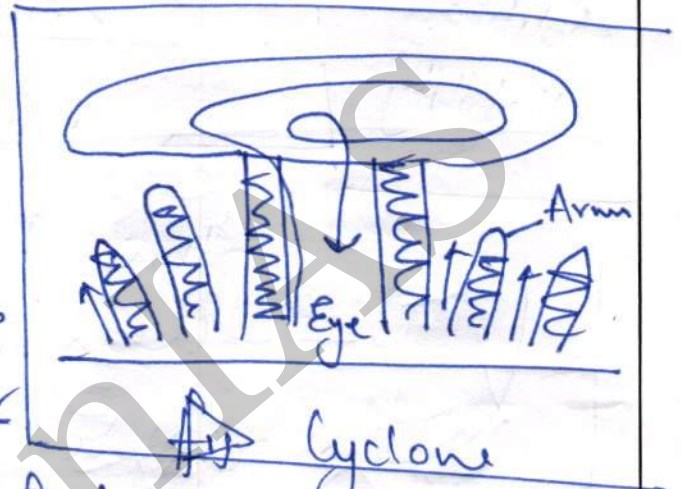
↳ Sea surface temperature of 27°C or above

↳ large area of low salinity

↳ low wind shear

↳ upper air divergence

↳ Existence of low pressure region



factors for increased activity over Arabian sea

① Early withdrawal of monsoon reduce vertical wind shear

② Rising sea surface temperature due to climate change

marine heat waves

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Increased glacial melt & rain providing greater amount of freshwater

④ Penetration of low pressure trough from bay of Bengal

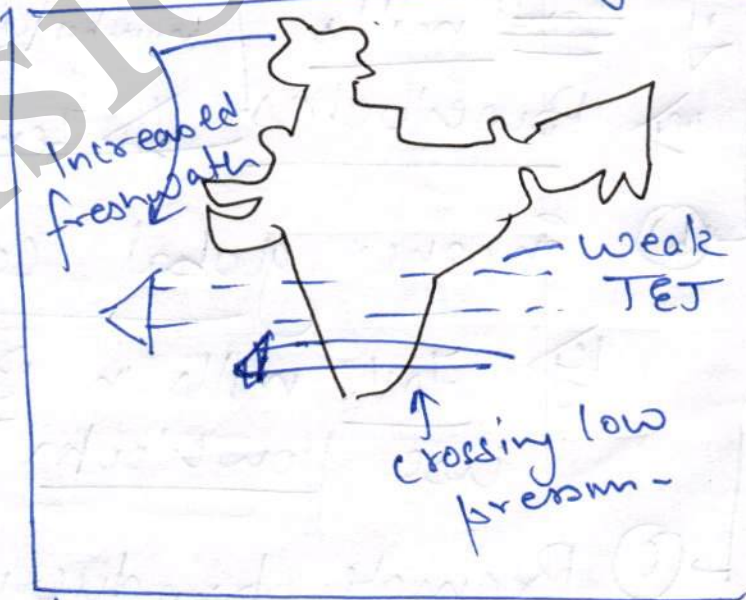
⑤ Greater summers & shorter winters enhance cyclone season in October-November

⑥ Weakening tropical easterly Jet stream enhance conditions for Cyclones.

Impact

↳ Disrupt estuary on east coast

↳ Loss of life & property



Thus, Adaptation to emerging challenges is required.

6.

भारत में वस्त्र क्षेत्रक 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 हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Textile sector employ 11 cr. Indians & has considerable share in India's export basket

Technology - transform textile sector

↳ (a) Enhance productivity

↳ text mills

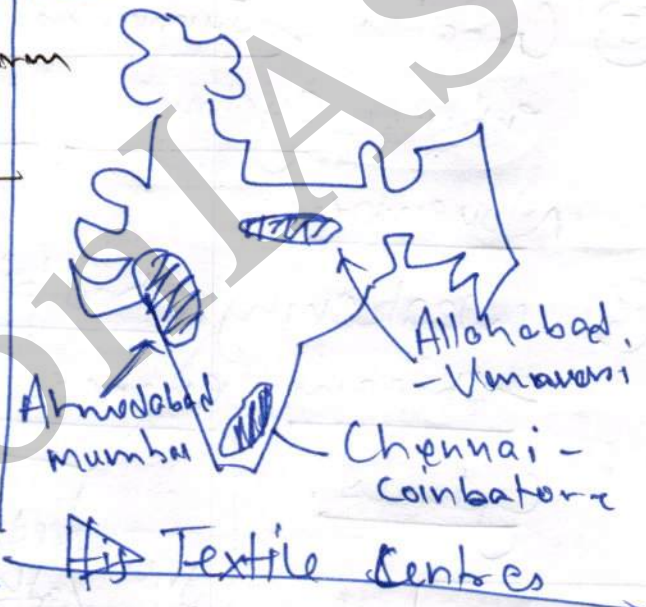
↳ Powerlooms

↳ (b) Enhance global competitiveness

↳ 70% mills in Bangladesh use powerlooms

↳ (c) Promote production of technical textiles

↳ (d) Reduce wastage of raw materials



(e) Promotion of Exports व Creation of infrastructure

Government efforts

- ① TUFS: Technology Upgradation fund scheme
- ② Development of textile clusters
- ③ PLI for technical textiles
- ④ National technical textile mission
- ⑤ PM-VSTAAD: recognise traditional handloom workforce
- ⑥ One district one product
↳ Varanasi sarees

Thus, efforts are being made to ensure sustainable growth of the 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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब 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)

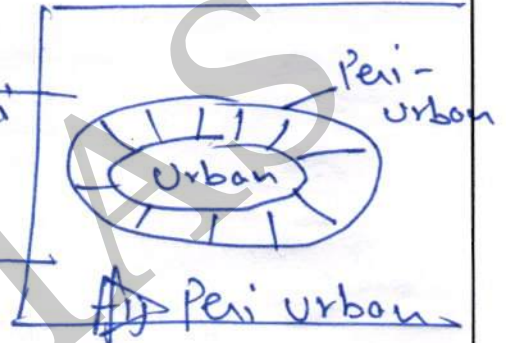
How has rapid urbanisation affected the socio-cultural landscape of peri-urban regions in India? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Peri Urban regions are areas that surround the cities, these have been impacted by rapid urbanisation

Impact of rapid urbanisation



① Positive

↳ (a) Appreciation of property values

↳ (b) Avenues for employment generation & Restaurants

↳ (c) Rental income for inhabitants

↳ (d) Urban amenities extended
⇒ Street light

↳ (e) Greater health & education facilities

② Negative

- ↳ (a) Gentrification of neighbourhood
↳ replacement of locals by outsiders
- ↳ (b) Increased population density
↳ social crimes
- ↳ (c) Pressure on resources &
infrastructure
- ↳ (d) Governance vacuum creating
↳ small pocket in urban areas
- ↳ (e) Emergence of unauthorised
↳ colonies
↳ Delhi East

Way forward

- ↳ Extend governance to these
↳ regions
- ↳ Infrastructure development
↳ road, lights etc

↳ To attain SDG 11 & PURA
↳ focus on peri urban areas is
↳ essential.

9.

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

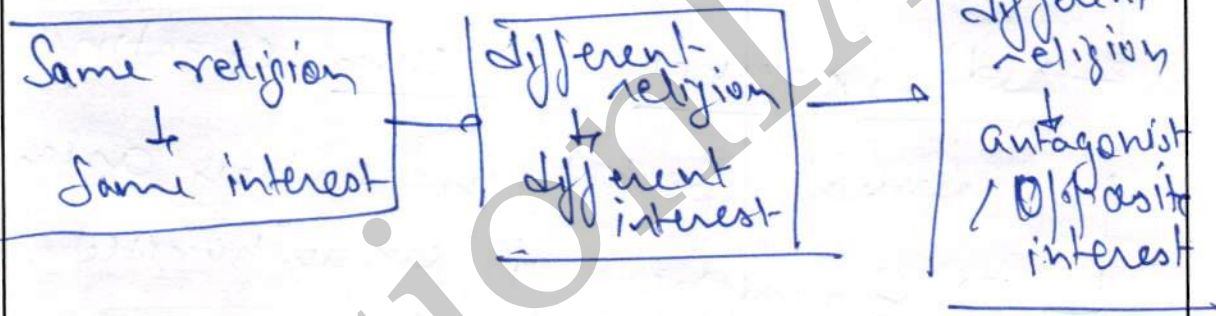
Examine the role of historical and socio-political factors in driving communalism in Indian politics. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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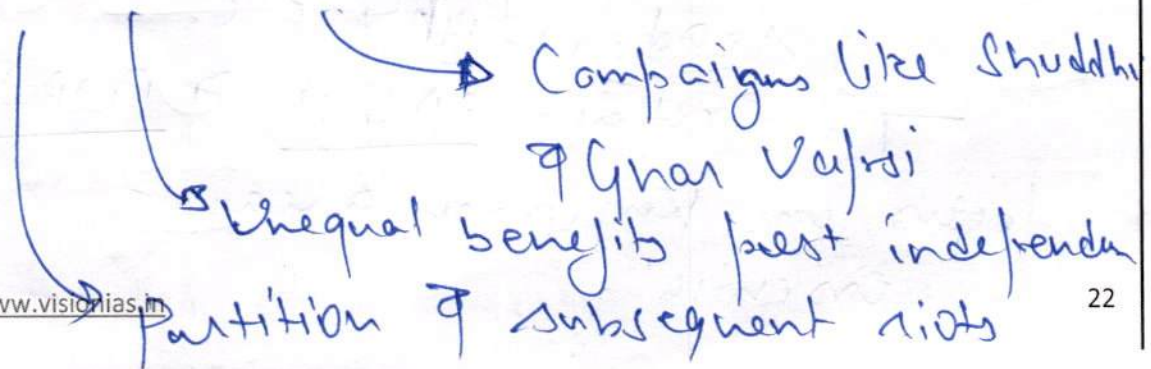
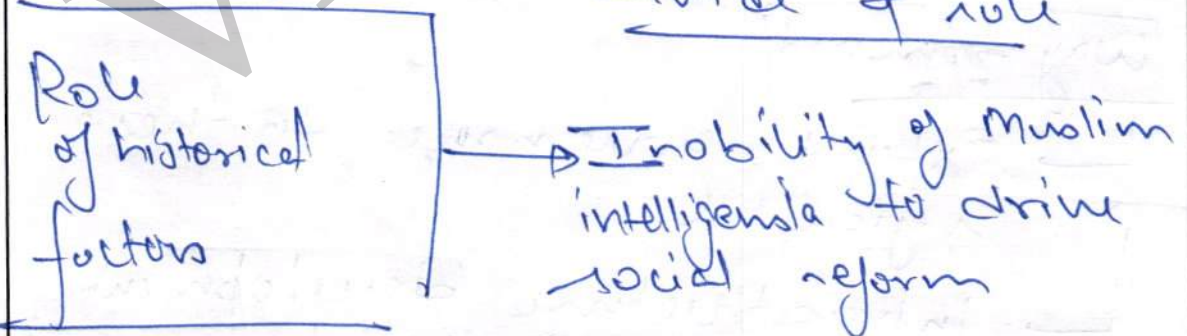
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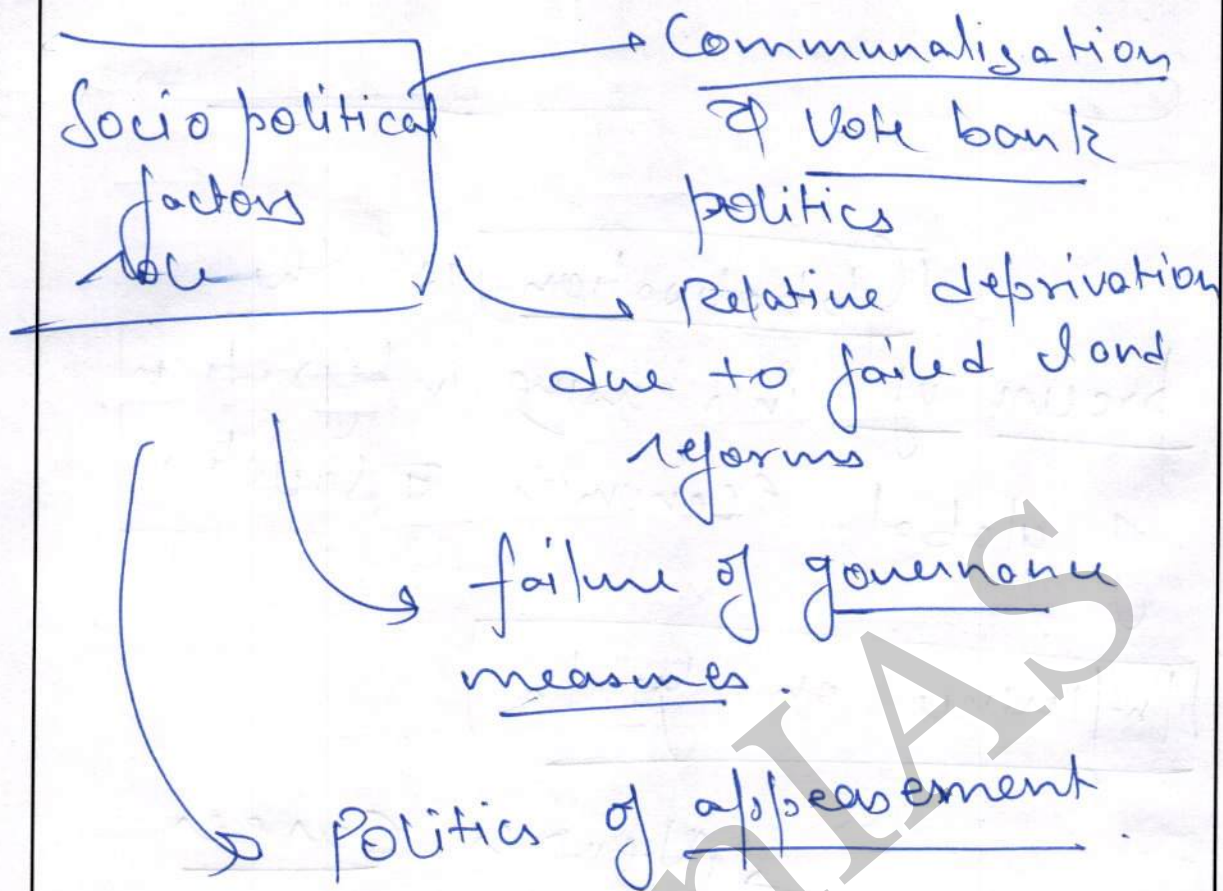
Communalism is a belief that people of ~~same~~ ^{same} religion share common social, political & Economic interest

3 Stages



British policy of divide & rule





Way forward

- ① Capability building of minorities
- ② Address Communal politics
- ③ Implement Sachar commission recommendation

→ to ensure fraternity
the evil of Communalism needs
to be tackled

10.

वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय युवाओं की आकांक्षाओं, जीवनशैली और मूल्य प्रणालियों को गहराई से प्रभावित किया है।

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

Globalisation is the process of increasing integration of global economies & societies

Influence on youth

① Aspirations → Newer Career Influences
→ Moving abroad for jobs → USMLE
→ Greater material outlook → MBBS

② Lifestyle

→ Clothing → Jeans
→ food → McDonald

3) Value System

- ↑ individualism
- lower role of family
- Greater awareness of Global Issues
 - Climate Change

Thus, it has both positive & negative impact

VisionIAS



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 IInd ascended to throne in 319 A.D. His reign is often referred as golden age of Indian art

Golden Age of Cultural development



Extent of Empire

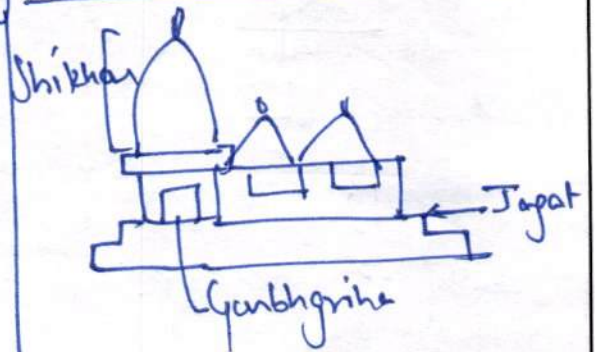
1) Development of Architecture & Art

(a) Emergence & development of Nagara style of temples

→ Dashavatara temple

(b) flourishing Cave art.

→ Bagh Caves (MP)



↳ a) Elaborate Cities & palaces
↳ Pataliputra.

↳ b) Vibrant mural painting in caves
using fresco ↳ Ajanta's 'Dying prince'

↳ c) Detailed & intricate sculpture
art ↳ Buddha statues (Mathura)

② Development of literature

↳ (a) Sanskrit literature's golden
age ↳ Kalidasa's Meghaduta

↳ (b) Elaborate plays & poetry
↳ Mrichhkatika by Shudraka

↳ (c) fables & parables stories
↳ Panchtantra by Vishnu Sharma

Foundations for future advancements

① Temple architecture further evolved
in subschools

19) Odisha Style, Solanki Style

- ② Amalgamation with Dravidian gave rise to Varana Style.
- ③ fueled the development of miniature paintings.
- ④ Inspired numismatics art for generations
- ⑤ Kalidasa inspired generations of poets & playwrights.

However, some degradation

↳ Emergence of feudalism

↳ Reduced trade & commerce

↳ Emergence of Sati (Evam)

↳ Rigid caste hierarchy.

Thus the age of
Chandrapala emerged as an inspiration
for future artists

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

British introduced formal English education as a means to develop "Indians in blood but English in taste"

British Educational policies

- 1) Grant for education in 1813 Act
- 2) Macaulay committee for deciding nature of education
- 3) Wood's dispatch promoting English education
- 4) Established universities in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, etc

Consequences of British Education policies

- ① Intended
 - a) Supplied workforce for Clerical Administrative jobs.

- (b) Enhanced market for British goods. → Clothing.
- (c) Destruction of traditional pathshala & maktabas
- (d) Creation of a loyal base for British in India
→ Jamindars, princes

② Unintended

- (a) fueled a spirit of social reforms in India
→ Raja ram Mohan Roy
- (b) light the flame of Indian nationalism
→ formation of congress (1885)
- (c) Demand for administrative reforms → Moderated prayers
petitions
- (d) Unified Indian intelligensia through exchange of views in English.

- (e) Dilution of Caste to some extent in urban areas
- f) Emergence of Indian entrepreneurs → Tata family.
- g) Exposed exploitative nature of Colonial rule → Dada bhai Naoraji
- h) Emergence of Indian nationalists abroad → Madam Bhikaji Cama
- (i) Re-discovery of India's glorious past → Ashoka empire
- (j) Emancipation of women → Bharatiya Stree Mahamandal

Thus, education proved to be a seed that germinated into India's independence.

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)

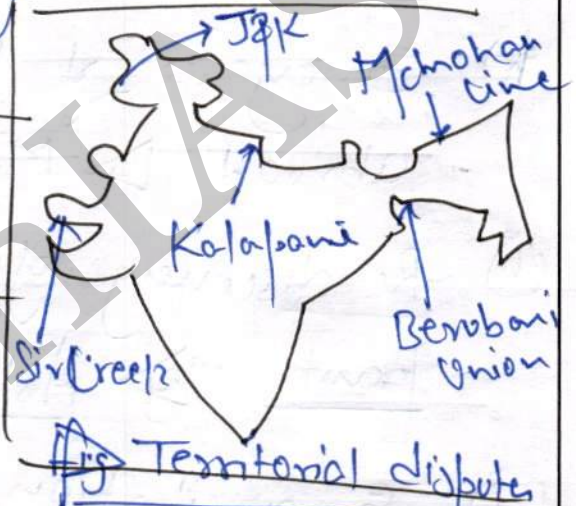
India's territorial disputes after independence were not merely about borders, but also encompass issues of national identity, historical grievances, and geopolitical strategies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

The withdrawal of British & haphazard power transfer & partition Created Conditions for various territorial disputes.

Disputes not merely about borders but



① Issues of National Identity

(a) The dispute in Hyderabad related to accession to India
↳ population → Indian Identity
↳ Nawab → influenced by own interest.

(b) J&K signed Instrument of Accession to merge into India
↳ Pakistan → fake narrative of identity in J&K

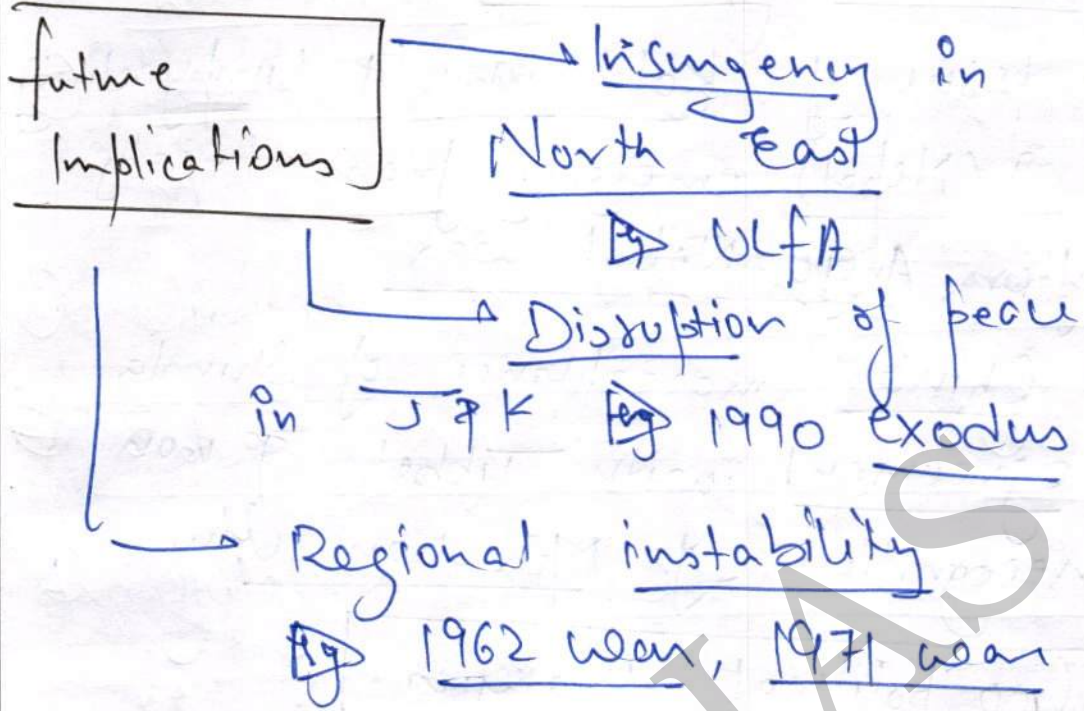
② Historical grievances

- (a) Issue of Kolapani & Limpyadhiy
- (Nepal) emerging from treaty
after Anglo-Nepal war
- (b) China unacceptance of Shimla
agreement with Tibbet & non
recognition of Mamohan Chin

③ Geo political strategies

- (a) Pakistan's strategy to bleed India
with thousand cuts
↳ promoted terror across border
- (b) Pakistan's fueling disputes in
Siv's Creek
- (c) China's ~~is~~ salami slicing strategy
to keep India in check

— This had implication in
future



These disputes needs to be addressed in a way India-Bangladesh land boundary agreement i.e., with dialogue & diplomacy.

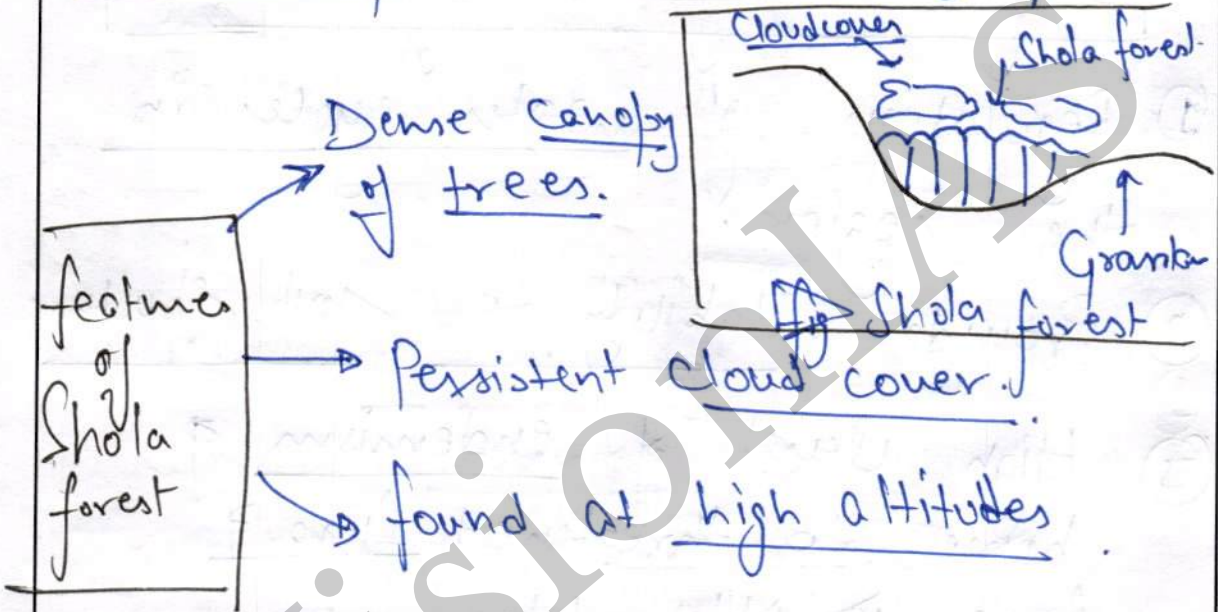
14.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shola forests are dense forests in the upper reaches of Western Ghats surrounded by grasslands



Conditions necessary for Shola forest

- ① Orographic uplift & high precipitation
- ② Valley like depression to attract clouds
- ③ High level of humidity throughout the year.
- ④ Persistent cover of clouds over

the area.

- ⑤ loamy soil with moderate pH level
- ⑥ limited or no dry season

Ecological significance of forests (Shola)

- ① Regulation of water cycle in the region.
- ② Provide stability to soil structure
- ③ High level of endemism & home to threatened flora & fauna → Nilgiri tahr
- ④ Cultural significance as sacred grooves → Kerala
- ⑤ Resources for PTG like Toda, Kola
- ⑥ Maintain level of soil organic carbon
- ⑦ Acts as a carbon sink to

Mitigate Climate Change

Threats faced by Shola.

- ① Destruction due to plantation agriculture → Coffee, Tea
- ② Alien species replacing native plants → Threatened Neelkuringi
- ③ Deforestation for timber & other resources.
- ④ Changing patterns of precipitation due to Climate change
→ Negative Indian Ocean dipole

Steps Needed

- ① Status as Eco-sensitive zones (Goa panel)
- ② Limit number of tourists.
→ Entry token system
- ③ Community engagement in management → Toda
→ ensure sustainable western Ghats, sholas need greater protection

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)

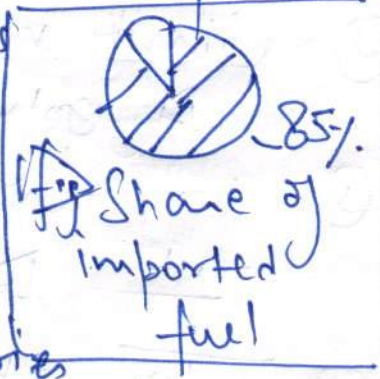
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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⚡ White hydrogen or natural hydrogen is found in earth's crust naturally & can act as a sustainable fuel source for growing energy demand.

Potential of ~~green~~ white hydrogen

- ① Supplement the transition to greener fuel sources
 ↳ Goal of "200GW non fossil fuel power generation"
- ② Near zero or negative Carbon footprint
- ③ Potential to reduce India's dependence on imported fossil fuels
- ④ Creation of a new industry & additional jobs in auxiliary industries



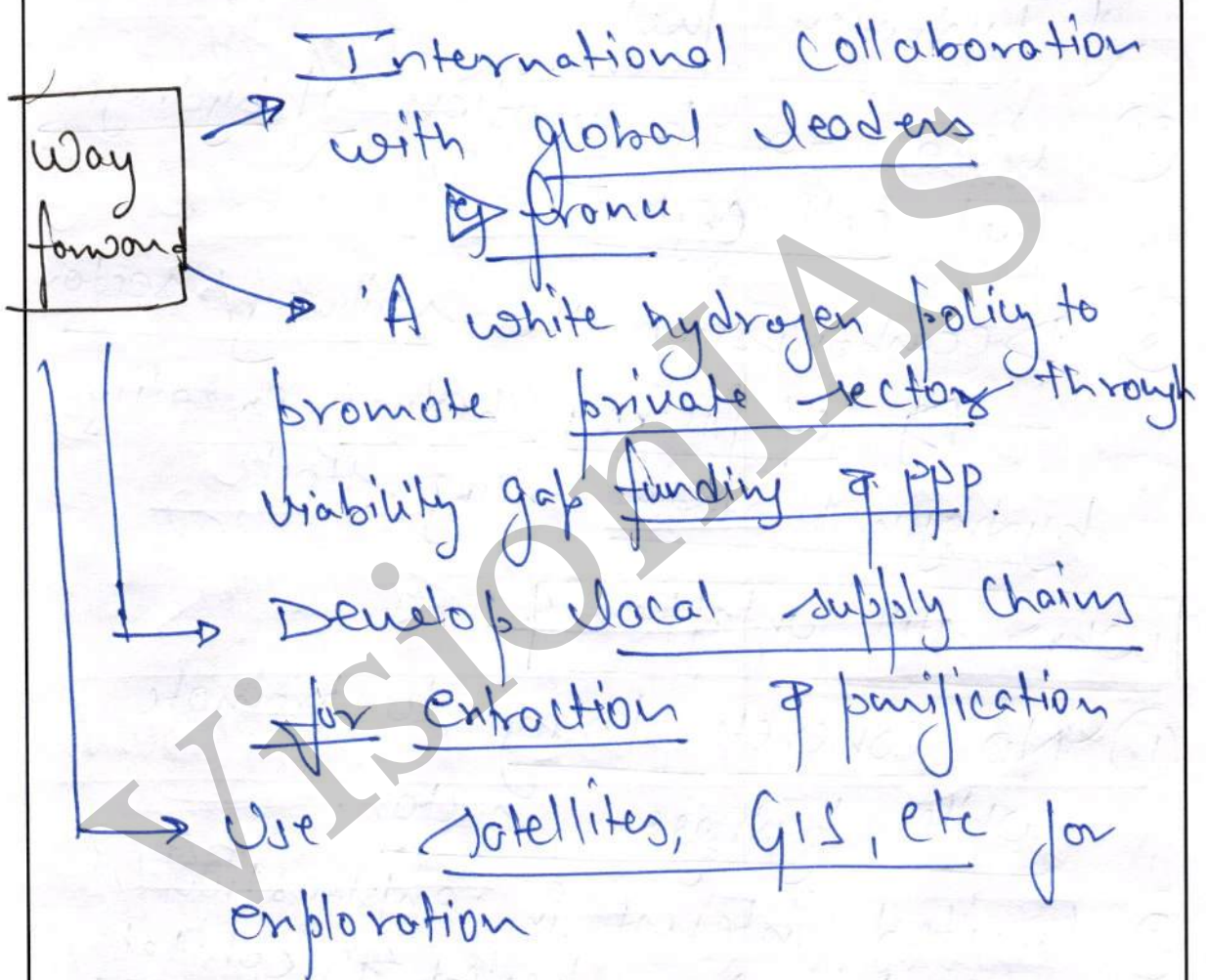
- ⑤ Doesn't require electrolyzers
for generation thus less dependency
on global supply chains.
- ⑥ Cheaper than conventional form
of hydrogen fuel
- ⑦ Lead to promotion of hydrogen
fuel cell engines.
- ⑧ Decarbonising the railway sector
eg ICF factory Chennai Creating
hydrogen powered rolling stock

Why still untapped

- ① No concrete policy to promote
white hydrogen sector.
- ② Limited interest in exploration
due to long period of capital
intensive
- ③ Extraction & purification infrastr
ucture is still limited
- ④ Challenges of storage & transport

As it require low temperature & high pressure.

⑤ Shortage of skilled professionals in the sector.



Thus, white hydrogen can help India attain the Net zero goal by 2047.

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

China which was the global centre of manufacturing for two decades is experiencing a shift of labour intensive industries to South & S.E Asian nations

Factors of Shift



① Move towards diversification of supply chains post Covid shock.
China + 1

② Emergence of cheap labour supplying economies in Asia: Vietnam investment in skills & infrastructure

③ West's growing concern over rising stature of China. Build back better to counter BRI.

④ Investment in infrastructure of

Skills by other economies

⇒ India's skill India mission

⑤ Incentives for private sector
to shift manufacturing

⇒ PLI scheme.

⑥ China's slow down in terms of
Capital & debt market

⑦ Ageing Chinese population &
Crackdown of CCP on private
sector ⇒ Alibaba founder

Advantages & Disadvantages for India

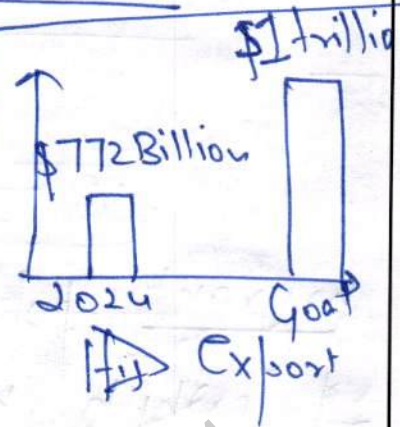
① Advantages

(a) Potential of greater manufacturing
FDI into India ⇒ \$72 billion
high (2022)

(b) Jobs Creation for the increasing
Youth - population

(c) Potential to increase share in Global export basket

(d) Potential for tech transfer from global giants



(e) Build ~~case~~ indigenous capabilities in strategic sector
eg Semiconductors

(B) Challenges/Disadvantage

(a) Competition from southeast asian countries eg Vietnam

(b) foreign competitors might replac Indian brands

(c) Skill & Infrastructure gap still persists.

(d) ~~#~~ Complex supply chains in crease risk of disruption

Thus, investment in skill & infra along with EODB reforms are necessary

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

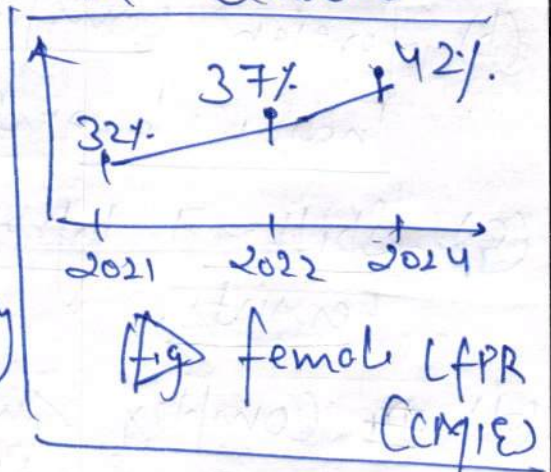
उम्मीदवारों को इस हस्तिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India have 450 million migrant population (2011 census), out of which majority are women

Socio-Economic transformations from women's migration in metro areas

(A) Positive

(a) Greater employment opportunities
 & rising share in labour force



(b) Greater economic freedom & bodily autonomy & Rising love marriages

(c) Diluting patriarchal character of traditional families
 ↳ rise of filioentric families

(d) Increased household income &
Greater standard of living.

(e) Address labour shortages in
urban areas.

(f) Greater access to educational
opportunities → India largest producer
of female STEM graduates.

(g) Better access to healthcare
services.

(h) Demands for reforms at work/place
of society → POSH act → 106th CAA, 2024

(3) Negative

(a) Exploitation due to dilution of
traditional securities

→ RG Kar rape case

(b) Rising mental health issues due
to loneliness.

(c) Exploited as cheap labour
→ women earn only 19% of all
income (Oxfam)

- उम्मीदवादी न
इस इच्छित
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on
this margin
- (d) High share in informal sector
 - (e) Nuclearisation of families leading to diluted focus on children
 - (f) Negative impact on elderly women
↳ ignored by relatives
 - (g) Rise in domestic violence & social crimes against women

Steps Needed

- ① Safe houses & hostels for working women
- ② Social security for those employed in informal sector.
- ③ Street lighting, cameras to enhance safety.
- ④ Skill development focus on women

Thus recommendations of Justice Varma committee should be implemented to attain SDG 5

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

With rising consumerism, the institution of marriages has also undergone shifts towards conspicuous consumption (Show-off) & commodification.

Marriage : Site of conspicuous consumption & commodification

- ① Emergence of new forms of rituals → Pre-wedding shoots
 - ② New forms of ceremonies → Destination wedding
 - ③ Shift from ritual to visual forms → Diamond ring, Designer suits
 - ④ Influence of bollywood & media → Large ceremony
- These phenomenon has impacted other parts of society

Impact of this Commercialisation

(A) On Social Equity

- ① Can widen gap between have & have nots by promoting Commodification among lower income groups
- ② Can also boost local economies
 - ↳ Urban economy
- ③ feeling of relative deprivation through social media
- ④ Increased expectations but mental pressure on families
 - ↳ suicides
- ⑤ Impact on savings of young couple leading to future uncertainty

(B) Gender relations

- ① Disputes among married couples due to unfulfilled expectations
 - ↳ Domestic violence

② ~~Rising~~ lead to demands for downy & downy deaths

→ recent case in Tamil Nadu

③ Conflict leading to breakdown
of marriages & rising divorce
rates

④ Can also lead to women's
participation in economy for
greater household income

⑤ Negative impact on perception
of children regarding material
pleasures

Thus, the trend toward
commodification has fundamentally
altered the aspects of marriage
as an institution.

19. विश्लेषण कीजिए कि देखभाल संबंधी कार्य को मान्यता देना, उसे कम करना और पुनर्वितरित करना किस प्रकार भारत में लैंगिक समानता एवं समावेशी विकास को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- Analyse how recognizing, reducing, and redistributing care work can foster gender equality and promote inclusive development in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Care work refers to acts of providing aid services to others, often dominated by women who are underpaid or not paid at all.

Recognise, reduce & redistributing care work

① Recognising

↳ (a) recognise household work done by women.

↳ (b) Making care economy a part of GDP calculation.

↳ (c) Ensuring sufficient remuneration for carework
↳ Nurses.

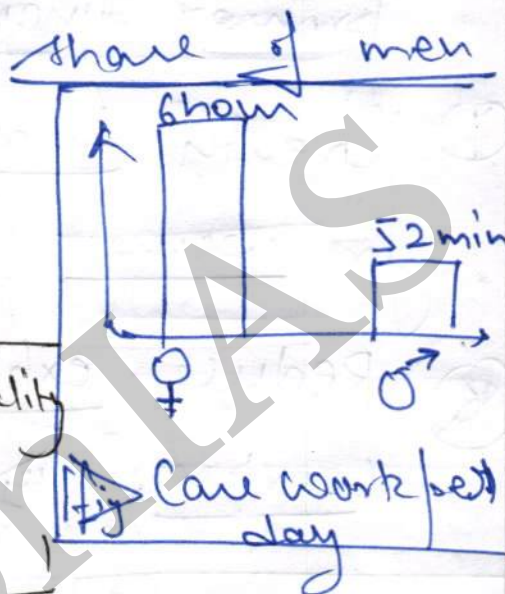
② Reducing

↳ (a) ~~is~~ utilising technology for reducing budgetary ~~is~~ Vacuum Cleaner

(b) Providing required services
at doorstep → Jal Jeevan mission (15 cr tapwater connection)

③ Redistributing

(a) Promoting equal
in care work
→ Cooking, etc.



Leading to gender equality
& promote Inclusive
development

① Dilutes the patriarchal attitudes
of family.

② Recognise females as homemakers

③ Promote gender sensitive attitude
among younger population.

④ Greater & equal remuneration
promote income & standard
of living

⑤ Promote rise of female GFR
→ Current 42% (48% Global average)

⑥ Increased savings for women.
Promote financial inclusion

⑦ Greater financial & bodily autonomy
for women

⑧ Reduce exploitation of pink collar
workers → Nurses

Way forward

L(a) Social security for caregivers

L(b) formal recognition in GDP

calculation methodology

L(c) Upgrade skills of women
care givers

→ Thus, to attain SDG 5
& Viksit Bharat @2047, consideration
towards caregivers is necessary

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

Rising share of urban population (currently 35%) has impacted the structure of traditional family.

Changing nature of family structure

- ① Shift from joint to nuclear family
- ② Emergence of neolocal form of residence.
- ③ Greater role of female & greater vote
- ④ Emergence of Chosen family, single parent family.
- ⑤ Weekend families, due to both working parents.
- ⑥ Greater divorce rates among young couples

Impact on Elderly Care

Positive

- ↳ a) Greater healthcare access in urban areas
- ↳ b) Greater participation with Grand Children due to working parents

Negative

- ↳ a) Neglect due to dilution of family values
- ↳ b) Rising elderly care homes
- ↳ c) Violence against elderly
- ↳ d) Empty nest syndrome due to children moving away
- ↳ e) lifestyle diseases like diabetes due to changing diet
- ↳ f) Culture lag with technology

↳ poor mental health

On Youth Socialisation

1 Positive

- ↳ (a) Greater ~~access~~ ^{exposure} to values beyond family
- ↳ (b) formation of like minded groups & communities
↳ Run Club

2 Negative

- ↳ (a) limited interaction with parent
↳ impair confidence at early age
- ↳ (b) Exposure ~~of~~ to negative values outside family
↳ Internet
↳ misogyny
- ↳ (c) impact mental health

Thus, greater role of family
is needed in both elderly &
youth's life

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS