

**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. : 01142925

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aakash Trivedi

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

Eny

तारीख  
Date

26/07/2025

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Lilavati Vidya Mandir  
Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

|   | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></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;"><b>Important Instructions</b></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<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) |              |  |
| <b>सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b> |              |  |                            |              |  |



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

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

**प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश**

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

1.

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

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

Indian Music finds origin in Bharat Muni [Natyashastra] and then folk music evolve as per local contexts.

Folk music role in cultural heritage



1) Language: of local people

conserve due to music.

e) Bhojpur preserve local dialect

2) Values: of cultural transmit through music. e.g) Braj region Mirsa Bhojan transfer syncretic value

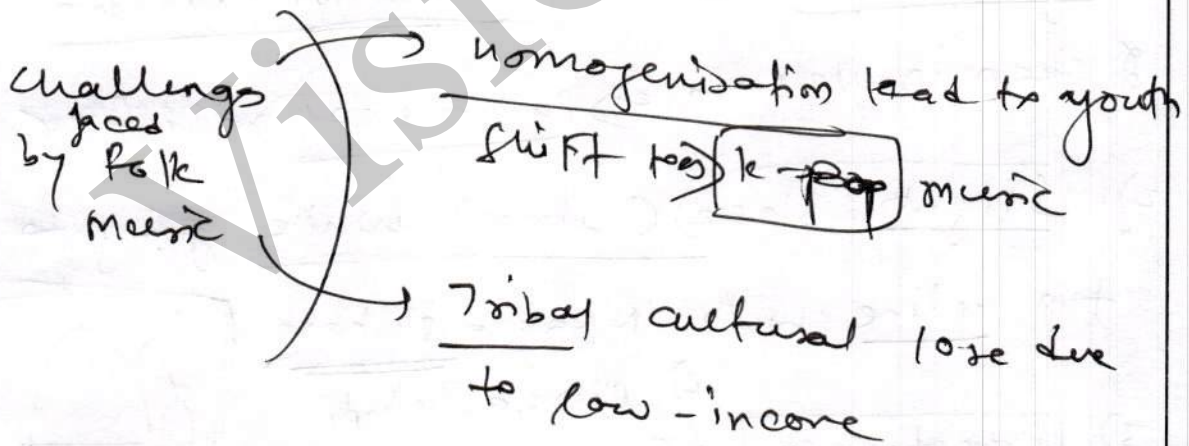
3) Dance: associated with music also get preserved. e) Natyalis <sup>dance</sup> → Rajasthan Ghazal

4) Cultural places: where music program are held are revived. e) Namp: Yakshagana <sup>music</sup>

5) Tribal culture: preserve through music  
 e) Dongria Kond music

## Promote social cohesion

- 1) sense of oneness: promote through folk music eg) Carnatic music
- 2) Festival: celebration ~~promote~~ <sup>involve</sup> use of folk music to unite eg) Bharangra Music
- 3) Economic support: through music program promote social interdependence eg) NO music show
- 4) Social capital: increase due to shared sing in event eg) Thug 79 music



Thus, Sangeet Akademi, and role of PARI will support folk music in line of Article 48

2.

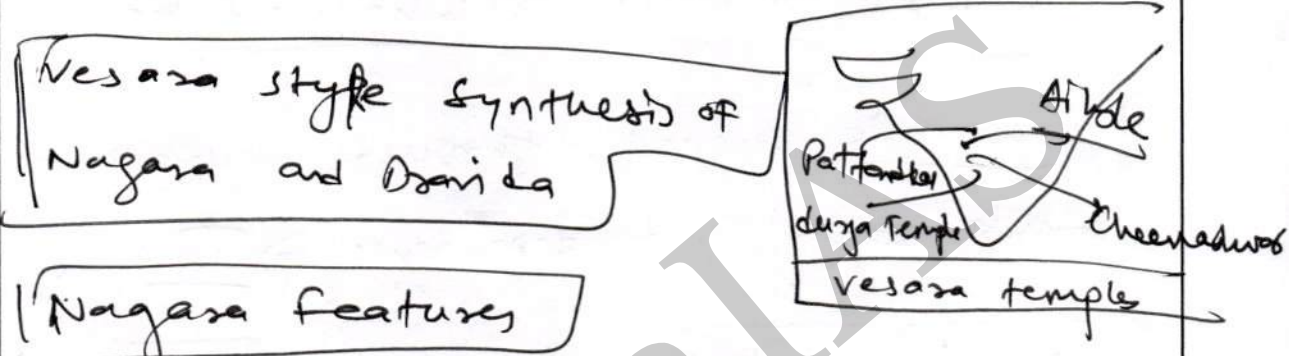
मंदिर स्थापत्य कला की वेसर शैली किस प्रकार नागर और द्रविड़ शैलियों के संश्लेषण का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 से नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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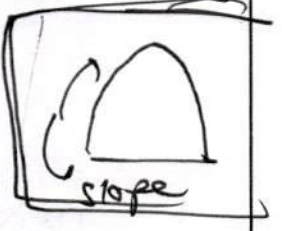
Vesara style emerge under Chalukyan kings, such as (Pulkastin) II, in Kannada region in 6th CE.



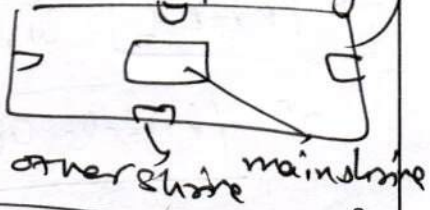
Nagara features

1) Raised platform (Jagati) feature of nagara temple such as Kandariya Mahadeva & seen in Vesara => Pattadakal raised floor

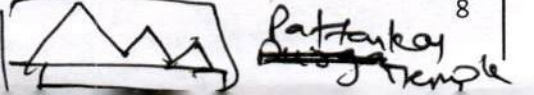
2) Slight slope (curve) while going to top inline with Nagara shikara



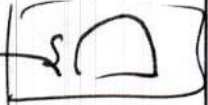
3) Panctayana: feature of having four gods in corner => panati temple (Nagara) and Lad Khan (Temple)

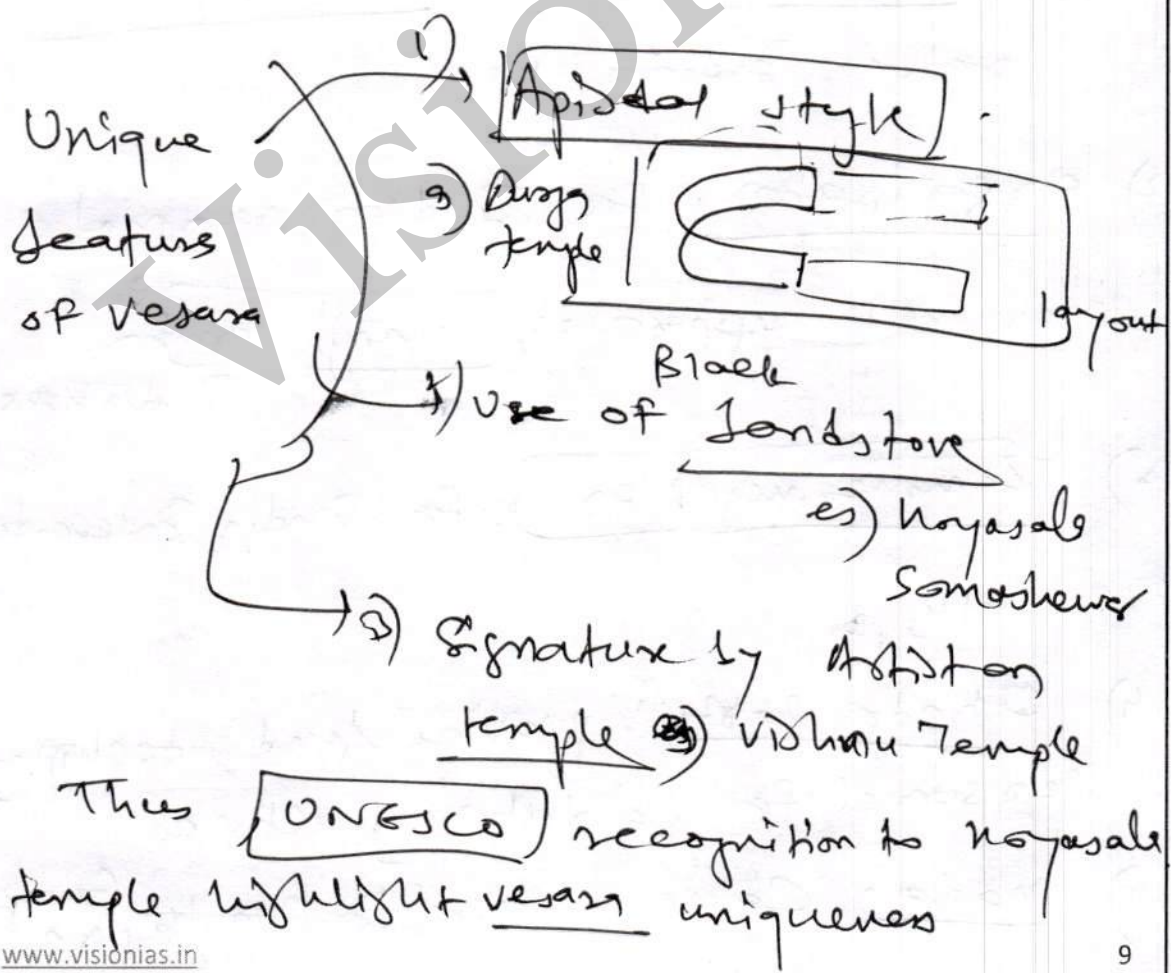


4) Multiple Shikaras style borrow from Nagara =>



# Dravida Styles

- 1) Presence of Vimana styles in temples.  
es) Bihadeshwar → Vimana → 
- 2) Corpusams seen at entry though at small eg) Corpusam of Aihole temple
- 3) Water tank and raised boundary wall feature of Dravidan. eg) wall in Pattankdal
- 4) Inter-locking style of Dravidan seen in temples es) Noyasale: Chennakeshwar



3.

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

Discuss the role played by Indians living abroad in advancing the cause of India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

"All Indians across globe play their role for India - liberation"

- Bonila - Thapar

Role played by Indian abroad

- 1) Raise Indian Issue in western world
  - a) Dattabhai Naraji, British parliament raise India issue
- 2) Organisations: for Indian national movement support  
a) Shyamji Verma - India house
- 3) Zimmerman plan: for India Independence in 1914.
- 4) Chador party: provide fund, technology personnel for revolutionary activities
- 5) Madam Cama: raise Indian flag in Europe

awareness generation

- 6) Bose: afterward use INA in Japan for freedom — Mohan Singh: commander
  - 7) Rashbehari Bose: inspire through literature, funds, INA formation
  - 8) spread India culture abroad — strengthen cultural nationalism at home
  - es) Paramhansa Yogi
  - 9) ~~Access to formation of political party on foreign soil to unity~~ (es) MN Roy — CP
  - 10) link Indian struggle to local struggle es) Candhi (earlier in South Africa)
    - 1) lack of local support:
      - es) Kontayamun: Canada
    - 2) Arrest by British due to agreement es) Savarkar France
- Thus, freedom struggle is remembered in Azadi ka amrit mahastom

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

Marshall Plan was an idea of

Truman to support Europe - redevelopment  
post WW-II - destruction (post 1945)

Marshall plan goals

- 1) prevent communism rise in Europe  
(Containment policy)

- 2) Benefit local industry production
- 3) Establish America as super power

Marshall plan economic recovery of Europe

- 1) Grants, Aids given to most-destroyed nations  
e) Poland

- 2) low tariff to revive Europe economy and trade  
e) low tariff america

- 3) Infrastructure: creation at low interest

rate

- 4) subsidised critical good and raw material to revive European industries
- e) Cotton for textile revival UK

### Political stability in Europe

- 1) Ensure communism not spread in Europe
- 2) Encourage formation of EU and interdependence of Europe Economy → prevent future <sup>conflict</sup>
- 3) Government: welfare role possible due to grant → so no revolution
- 4) Agreement with US for support so restriction on weaponisation → promote <sup>stability</sup>

Thus, Marshall plan paved way for USA becoming global hegemon in 20, 21<sup>st</sup> century.

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

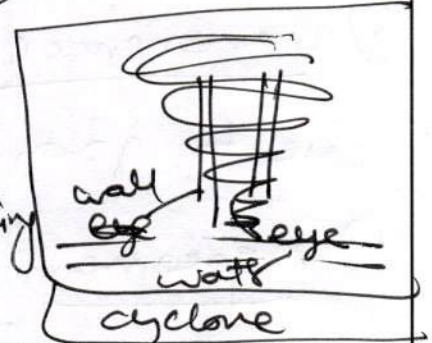
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Earlier Bay of Bengal use to have more cyclone, but recently 4% rise in Arabian sea cyclone is seen. a) Cyclone Amphan

Factor responsible for cyclone in Arabian sea

1) Global marine heatwave has increase oceanic temperature ( $\geq 27^\circ$ ) so cyclone requirement fulfil (IPCC)

2) Reduction in wind shear due to rise in global warming



so uniformity → allow cyclone development

a) Cyclone Tauke

b) moisture availability on rise due to rise in evaporation so fuel intensification of cyclone.

4) ENSO - El-Nino <sup>Intensity</sup> create low-pressure condition in arabian sea.

5) Jet-stream weak so pressure and wind create (cyclonic-circulation)

6) ~~slow~~ <sup>slow</sup> in oceanic current; so lack of heat transfer

↳ so hot area cyclone eastern

- Impact
- 1) more destruction on coast cities e) Mumbai
  - 2) marine movement disrupt
  - 3) Trade ~~flow~~ through middle impact

Mission mausem focus on early identification of cyclone

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

Textile sector is labour intensive with potential CAGR of 5%.

Technological intervention transforming

- 1) High volume, low cost production through handloom
- 2) Automation in textile factory (70%)
  - a) China Robot Factory
- 3) Specialised textile formation a) Army & clothes
- 4) Polyester, artificial fiber use in textile.
- 5) High-intensity textile formation machine

Initiatives by government

- 1) M 27 PA = textile park with focus on

high end ~~fibres~~ technology

2) Textile park <sup>मेजा</sup> <sup>जिधवा</sup> so that handloom

A2 integration in textile

3) Polyester, artificial fiber mission support  
Fund (Budget @ 2025)

4) PLZ : support to textile

Challenges 1) labour cost high  
compare to Bangladesh

2) lack of agglomeration

Thus, N272 aayog Textile plan  
crucial for revival

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  
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Seiche is a ~~landform~~ landform formed due to geomorphological forces.

formation → Depositional

Geographical Condition

- 1) Plain area
- 2) Depositional phase of river
- 3) High insolation
- 4) Low - rainfall

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्जिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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VisionIAS

8.

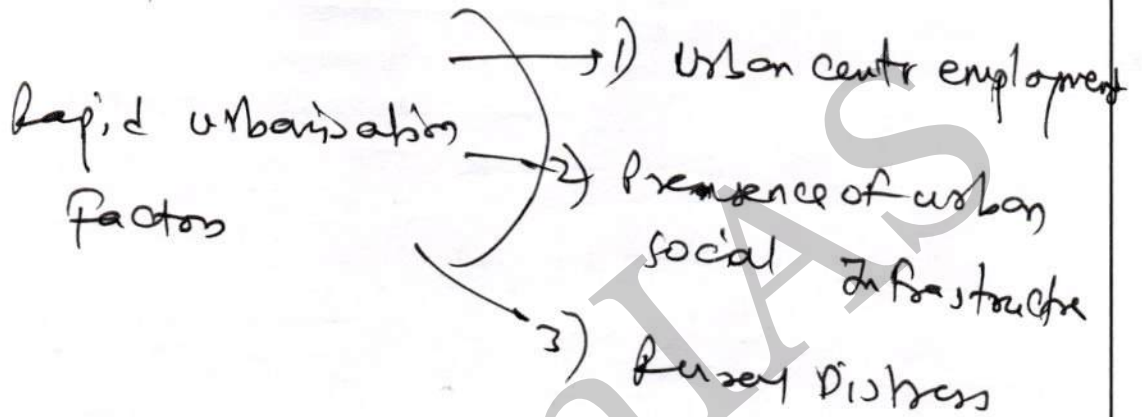
तीव्र शहरीकरण ने भारत के उप-नगरीय क्षेत्रों के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

India has 35% urbanisation with 80% by 2050. (World Bank).



Rapid urbanisation affect peri-urban

Social

- 1) Shift to non-agri-Businesses)  
urban sprawls spending land for money
- 2) Rise in urban housing away from cities.
- 3) peri-urban area ghettoisation of lower-caste (as contrast)

4) ~~rise~~ rise in business in peri-urban  
es) local shops

5) New ~~the~~ urban societies formed  
e) Residential complex

Cultural landscape

1) westernisation from earlier local culture to jeans, fast food joints

2) caste ~~system~~ system: dilution in urban region against old es) NCR less caste

3) New festival celebrated by migrants  
es) Chatt puja Delhi

challenges in peri-urban  
→ high transportation cost  
→ low civic amenities es) Food safety of women

Delhi Action Plan 2011. focus on proper inclusive development of peri-urban

9.

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

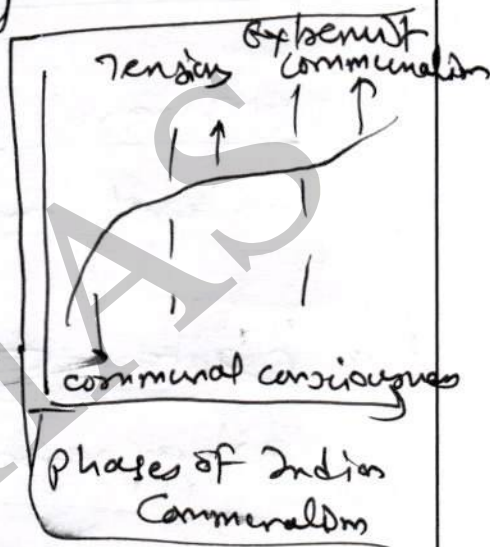
Examine the role of historical and socio-political factors in driving communalism in Indian politics. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Communalism refer to belief that people with same religion have identical socio-economic interest. (Bipin Chandra)

Historical factors driving Communalism



1) Mughal: invasion seen as downfall of Hindu Role

Ancient medieval (British historian role)  
↳ Hindu age      ↳ Muslim age

2) Divide and Rule: policy of Britishers sowed seed of communal-political interest.

↳ 1909 Morley-Minto separate electorates

3) Partition and Role of Muslim League more than 2 million dies → scars present

4) Revolts: in historical context increase present communalism ↳ Moplah revolt, 1921

Socio-political Factors

- 1) Relative deprivation: in minority feel communitism (Sachar committee) only 2% muslim in Bureaucracy
- 2) Quettisation of religious communities in urban center feel stereotypes (Nagpur @ 2021) Rists
- 3) Role of political parties such as hate Speech (Manda Commission) (Sikh Rists)
- 4) Social media: fuel radicalisation Fake news (Palghar Mob lynching @ 2024)
- 5) political tool of Religion (Rajni Kothari) used by leader fuel tension (Muzaffargarh) Rists
- 6) media: increasing polarisation narrative. (Sudarkar News: UPSC Jihad (Supreme Court))
- 7) low literacy: in people feel prey to communitist trap. (eg) 76% literacy
- 8) huge unemployment: so lack of work (Devil mind) increase tension (5.2% unemployment) (PITS)

Thus, forming Inter Faith Council (NCRWC), social media regulation (NetDrg (German Model)), minority welfare (PM Vikas Scheme) will make India communalism free.

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

Globalization, as per Anthony Giddens refers to free flow of capital, culture and people across globe.

- Globalisation rise in Indian youth Factors
- 1) 1991 liberalisation: MNCs coming
  - 2) Cheap Internet e) TiVo boom
  - 3) Role of Hollywood influence

Globalization influence aspiration

- 1) American Dream: and rise to travel abroad fuel in youth e) Punjab Visa Temple @ 2025
- 2) Entrepreneurship culture: on rise in ~~India~~ India due to Silicon valley aspiration e) Shark Tank
- 3) Luxury cars: and luxury items seen as need among youth for status symbol e) Iphone like
- 4) Individual's identity explore without fear e) LG-BTQ+ rise.
- 5) Ryub based protest to fulfil one's aspiration of top jobs e) Dalit groups → anti caste in [ ]

## Globalisation influence lifestyle

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्शिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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- 1) from minimalist (Indian culture) to consumerist mindset e) quick-commerce
- 2) less focus on spiritual lifestyle shift to Instagram lifestyle
- 3) Gender: lifestyle of wearing western clothes becoming norms e) ripped Jeans culture

## Globalisation on value systems

- 1) Rise in Individualism against collectivism of Advaita varnashrama e) Rystanderapathy
- 2) Modernity leading to erosion of caste system in youth
- 3) Decline Religion values in youth life e) live-in culture
- 4) family values on decline due to nuclearisation

Thus, Globalization should be balance with Cultural value preservation in line with "Think global, act local" (Pm Modi)

11.

परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार चंद्रगुप्त द्वितीय का शासनकाल सांस्कृतिक विकास के स्वर्णिम युग का प्रतीक था, जिसने भारतीय कला और साहित्य में भविष्य की प्रगति की नींव रखी। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine how Chandragupta-II's reign symbolised a golden age of cultural development, laying the foundation for future advancements in Indian art and literature. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Chandragupta - II was Gupta King  
in 4th Century - 5th Century known for cultural patronage and "Nav-satras" in court.

Gupta Kings : Chandragupta I → Samudragupta → Chandragupta II → Skandagupta

Chandragupta - II reign golden age of culture

- 1) Literature: development especially Sanskrit flourished. a) Kalidasa, Meghadoot, Agni-mitra, Rajuvanshyam, Shankubhyam
- 2) Temple: creation supported through Durga such as through grant e) Panchayatana style develop
- 3) Numismatics: develop at peak of Golden coin e) Playing Veena coins
- 4) Education institute: support for development e) Ghatikas, Nalanda (founded by Kumargupta)

5) Religion revival: and religious literature  
supported e) Vishnu Shastri Pandit - Panchatantra

### Vishnu - Shastri

6) Music supported through development  
of veena

7) magic, local arts and cultural support  
e) Vellabata magic books

8) Science and Technology: major focus  
by CU-11 e) metallurgy

9) Pillars: to spread message e) Mehrault  
pillar, delhi

10) medicinal works supported.

### Laying Foundation for Future Advancement

1) legacy carried forward by future Gupta  
kings e) Skangupta Pillar (mention of Sati)

2) Sanskrit literature: style utilised in  
future work of fatnavali by Narsavadhan

3) Temple-architecture: Nagara styles develop  
future e) Chandella: Kanjansao temple

4) Coin: in future, though not of gold, but intricate motif e) Chalukyas Coin

5) future University develop in line with his suggest e) Vikramshila by Ujjain (Pala)

6) Religious tolerance: seen in future legacy of CG-II e) Harshavardhan: Nitany Tsang Buddhist

7) Music style: lead to development by adding rufi → Hindustani music

8) Pillars: adopted by future king to show power e) fulakesin 2: Harshavardhan pillar

- Negative OF CG-II
- 1) rise in feudalism
  - 2) Caste discrimination rise (far-kein) waste



Gupta age was "golden age" as seen when pm-modi

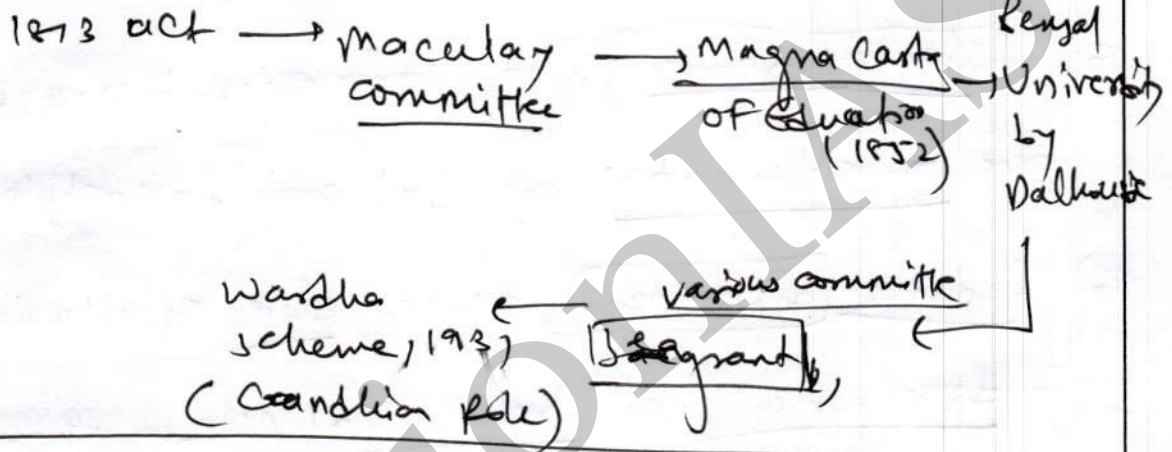
Statue in CG-20

Reign of CG-II  
shared Gupta

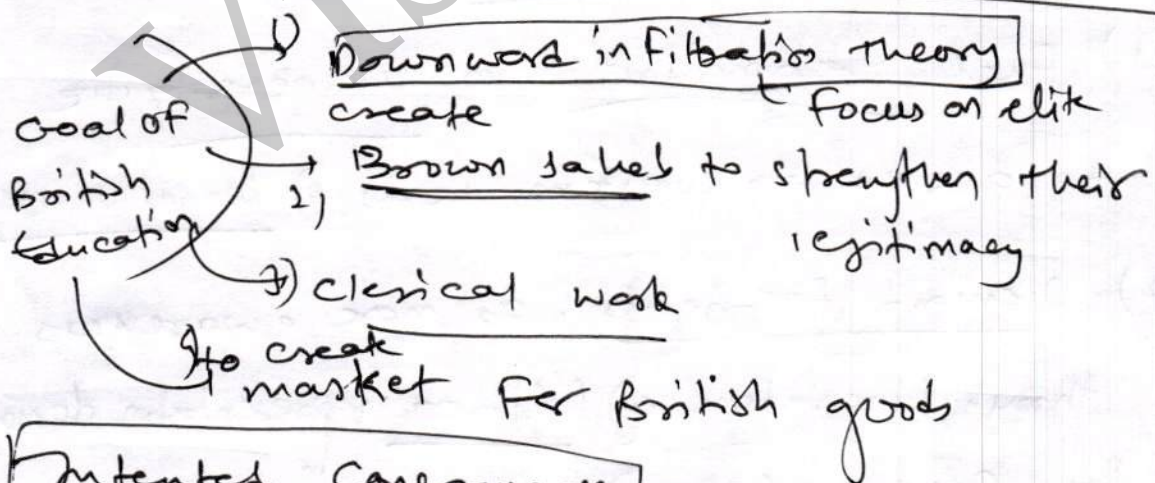
औपनिवेशिक काल में भारतीय समाज पर ब्रिटिश शिक्षा नीतियों के अपेक्षित और अनपेक्षित परिणामों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

British provided emphasis on education post 1873 regulating act which provided 20 lac for Education.



### Evolution of Education in British



### Unintended Consequences

- 1) Rise in middle class intelligentsia: in India supported them
- 2) Raja-Ram-mohan Ray

- 2) Clerical assistance : provides to them in local governance.
- 3) market for western goods created as demand rise eg) finished cloth demand
- 4) Reduce communication barrier as english as medium.
- 5) Social reforms : to some extent possible due to education eg) Sati prohibition act, 1829
- 6) Reduce discontent among elite as illusion of development eg) Providential Mission theory

Unintended Consequences

- 1) Fuel nationalism : in university due to access to western ideals. eg) Bengal University
- 2) Demand for rights : as more awareness through literature eg) political representation demand by Congress (1885)
- 3) Social reforms fasten uniting Indian against British eg) Brahmo Samaj

culture

4) Rise in Press : due to literate audience used to fuel ~~the~~ cultural nationalism

e) Tilak - Kesari, Amar - Bazar fabrika

5) North - South : Difference due to unifying language e) Congress Madras Branch

6) Rise in revolutionary : due to access to extremist ideology e) Bhagat Singh inspired by Communist manifest

7) Demand for Purna Swaraj : by new youth leader e) Nehru : Lahore 1929

- Other consequences
- 1) rote learning culture
  - 2) low learning outcome : as education in English not mother-tongue
  - 3) Westernisation : Cultural erosion

NEP 2020 focus on overcoming the colonial education gaps and to make India's

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)

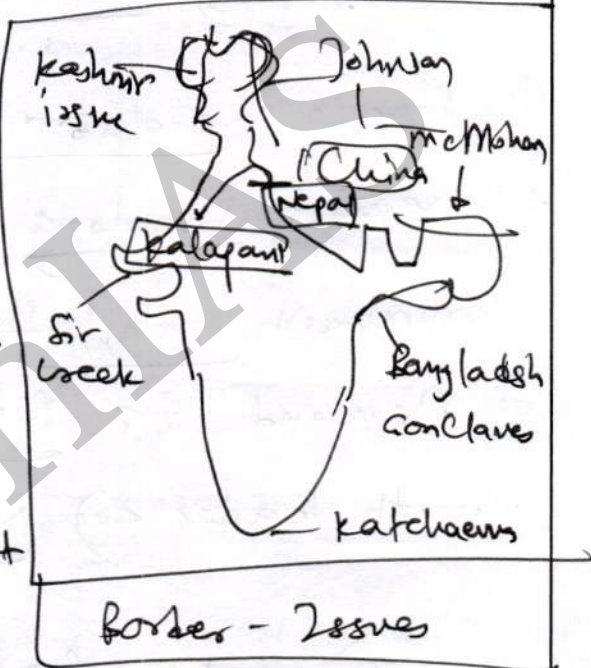
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15

Post 1947 independence, India saw rise in territorial disputes with neighbours.

Reason for territorial disputes

- 1) Vague division by Britishers e) Radeliff line on butch
- 2) Princely-state: autonomy created conflict
- 3) Historical treaty by British with China not recognized by PRC.



⊙ Territorial Disputes: issue of National Identity

- 1) Preserve secular fabric: of ~~country~~ Country against Pakistan claim of Religion as base of control of Kashmir
- 2) To revive Indian lost pride post 1962 setback against China e) Demand for Aksai Chin

- 3) Protect Indian oneness against threats to identities e) operation polo for Hyderabad.

### Historical grievance: Territorial Disputes

- 1) Pakistan: due to Kashmir non-recognition of accession treaty by Nazim-Singh
- 2) China: unacceptance of Johnson and MacMahon line treaty
- 3) Sri-Lanka: Katchathure loss seen as grievance by Tamilian fisher
- 4) Unsettled lines: in history dispute of present e) Nepal: Kalapani

### Geopolitical Strategies

- 1) China Salami-slicing: and Five Finger (Mao policy) to gain territory through disputes.
- 2) Containment: policy by China to contain India rise by keeping it in Border-tension
- 3) Pakistan: ways to stay relevant in globe by utilising Kashmir-issue

4) ~~to~~ for better relation in neighbourhood

- India concession es) datachitra to SL  
5) Internal politics dictate raising of issue  
es) Tu nus rise → concern for Border enclave  
agreement.

ways to resolve disputes

- 1) Agreement - through consensus  
and amendment es) Bangladesh-India agreement  
2) Special Military Dialogue to  
prevent conflict es) Ind-China  
3) Border - infra development to  
prevent any intrusion  
4) Bilateral discussion

Thus, as S. Jaishankar highlight without  
peaceful border settlement, India can't  
become Shishuqum

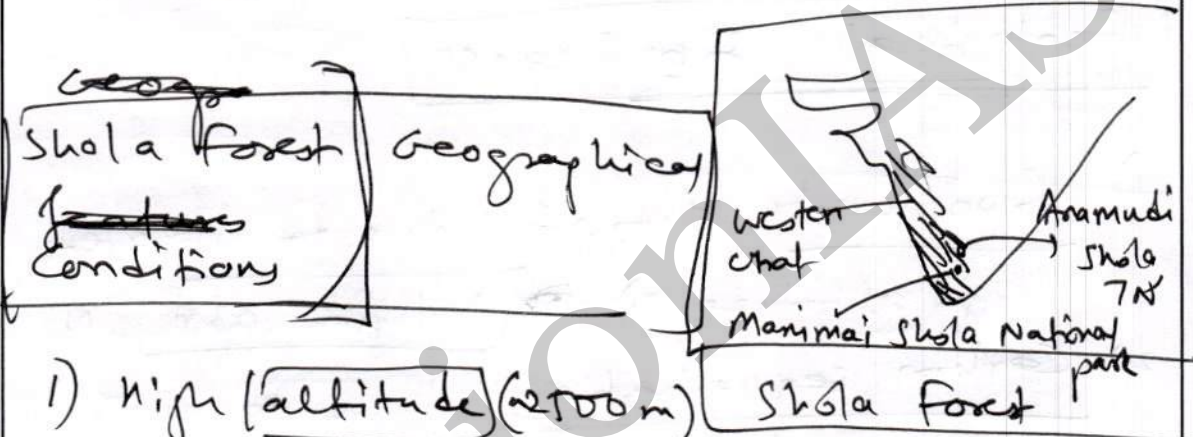
14.

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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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Western Ghats, biodiversity hotspot as per UN, has ~4% global biodiversity, forest such as tropical rain forest, deciduous and shola tree.



1) High altitude (2100m)

on mountain seen in Sathyamalaen range, western Ghats

2) Cool temperature: mild for seeds ripening

3) mountain soil: mixture of sand, silt clay

4) Mild humidity: across year for maintaining

e) South-west monsoon + North-east rain! Tamil Nadu

5) limited human intervention: pristine condition and isolation

\*) Biodiversity: for pollination and seed dispersal

\*) high slopes (steep) with parallel surface plain for growth.



### Ecological Significance

- 1) Biodiversity Hotspot: due to isolated, high altitude es) Nillgiri Taluk, TN
- 2) Carbon sequestration: high to due very long sequestration.
- 3) Unique plants supported in forest normally not found es) Rhodesias (normally Himalayan, seen in western Ghats)
- 4) Food: (Supporting services) for food web and ecosystem.
- \*) Nutrient cycling: for nutrient balance  
es) Nitrogen

- 6) Prevent soil erosion through deep roots
- 7) Pollution : impact of urban centers like Coimbatore reduce.
- 8) Cultures : respected by tribes such as Trologas.

### Threats to Shola forest

- 1) Deforestation on rise: Coimbatore
- 2) Landmining in region
- 3) Limited protection outside National park
- 4) Black soot : reducing photosynthesis

Thus, allocation of Manimalai Shola national park, Tamil Nadu Shola development

policy are right step and kesterwajangan

committee recommendation will preserve Shola forest.

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)

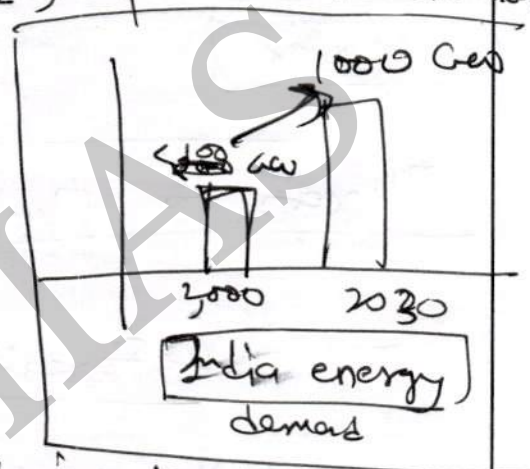
Discuss the potential of natural hydrogen as a fuel to meet growing global energy demands? Why is it still an untapped industry? (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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As per **IEA**, world global energy demand will **triple** in next decades due to rise in AI, technology, spread of industrialisation and rising consumerism.

**potential of natural hydrogen**



- 1) Abundance availability in Nature
  - a) 0.03% in Atmosphere
- 2) Renewable nature: as no exhausted unlike fossil fuel
- 3) No ~~pollution~~ pollution due to use of hydrogen's combustion, unlike CO<sub>2</sub> in coal
  - a)  $H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow H_2O$  (water)
- 4) Water supply: will supplement fresh water concern
  - a) By 2030, 60 cr Indian water issue (N272)
  - b) limited mining issues: of pollution, 38

ecosystem disruption, displacement of tobals.

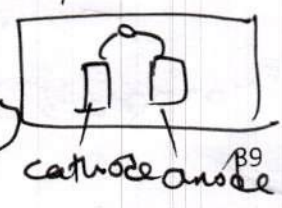
- 6) low cost at high scale (2 EA) <sup>fuel</sup>
  - e) 2.9 times cheaper ~~as per~~ <sup>vs</sup> fossil
- 7) Reduce import dependence: on OPEC countries
  - e) India 55% Crude oil import (60 Survey)
- 8) local production: by factories possible as per demand → e.g) AI hydrogen policy
- 9) safe: unlike nuclear radio active waste.

Untapped Industry

- 1) low share currently
  - e) India: 70% coal
- 2) limited R&D

Reason for Untapped Industries

- 1) Storage issue: as hydrogen fuel/volume is low compare to LNG.
- 2) High Capital cost for electrolyser and import dependency.
- 3) low R&D and lack of technology transfer by west



4) Coal cheaper: so reluctance to shift.

5) Not clean energy: as electricity used produced by coal.

6) Requires high temperature ( $\approx 2500^\circ\text{C}$ ) and stabilizing technology lack  $\rightarrow$  safety threats

Ways to tap green hydrogen potential

1) Nation level plan: a) National green hydrogen mission:  $10,000\text{ crore}$ , 6 million metric tons by 2030

2) International: technology share, forum in line with 2SA

3) Centre of excellence for green hydrogen

4) Alternative storage mechanism

Thus, as pm modi highlight green hydrogen's key for India  $500\text{ crore}$  panchamrat

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

Rise of Vietnam, Cambodia due to shift from China is highlighted by IMF report as China share of manufacturing stagnant to 1.25.

Shift from China to South-East Asia

Push factors

- 1) Rise in labour cost in China due to high per-capita income & labour regulation
- 2) zero-carbon policy : push countries to de-risk supply chain
- 3) China vs USA : trade war call for China + 1
- 4) PRC crackdown on IPR, technology seen as threat by (luxury brands) Gucci to Cambodia
- 5) Ageing : China population due to one-child policy → low youth supply

## Pull Factors

- 1) High Attractive policy for business  
eg) Tax-incentives → Laos South-east
- 2) Ease of Doing Business in countries  
eg) Vietnam Plug and Play - Model
- 3) Low-labor-cost, land-cost compare to China.
- 4) friendly nation to ~~west~~ western countries
- 5) FTAs with ASEAN eg) TPP  
lead to low cost for companies

## India: advantages

- 1) Friendshoring: can attract industries to India eg) Apple iPhone
- 2) Increase GVCs (Global value chain)  
Integration as China de-risking eg)  
~~and~~ textile attract
- 3) Leverage Demographic Dividend in  
labor intensive eg) Toy Industry

4) Reduce China dumping and low cost pressure for MSME

### Challenges India - Disadvantages

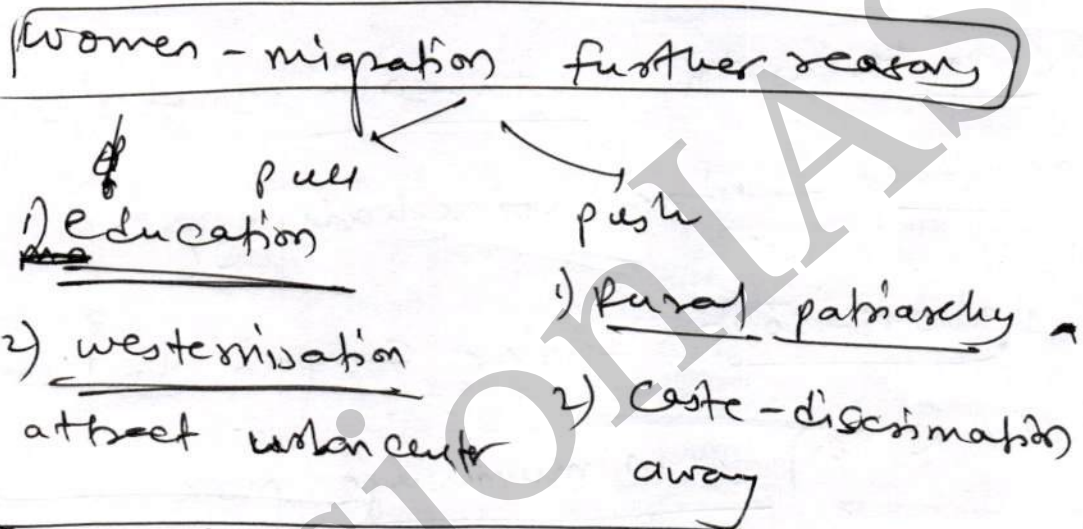
- 1) Shift to Vietnam : not India due to structural issue (e) <sup>poor</sup> labor reform
- 2) Compete with South east countries incentives → tax cuts challenging
- 3) labor-cost : higher compare to Laos, ASEAN e) minimum wage more
- 4) lack of uniform policy unlike communist regime in Vietnam.

- ways to leverage
- 1) PLI to attract
  - 2) Structural reforms,  
implement labor codes,  
land bank
  - 3) skilling, support to MSME

Thus, leverage shift is key for vision  
OF 25% share of manufacturing in GDP

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)

India has 30% migrant out of which 70% are women migrants due to marriage, jobs.



Socio-economic transformation from women migration

Social

- 1) Rise in women Financial Independence due to income (Pew - survey)
- 2) work - Distribution based on gender-roles changed ex) Both husband wife household

3) marriage : decision now takes independently of family) love marriage

4) Education : and literacy increase <sup>rise (12%)</sup> aware of rights e) MeToo movement

5) family : further nuclearisation of joint family as women <sup>also</sup> now leave

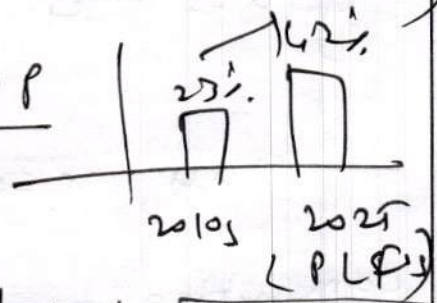
6) Delay in marriage : or no marriage seen in women e) >30 age marriage

7) Total Fertility Rate : and child rearing low compare to rural due to high cost.

Economic Transformation

1) Rise in jobs earlier dominated by men e) STEM : 18% women (ear sum)

2) FLPR : on rise GDP Boost



| Year | GDP Growth |
|------|------------|
| 2010 | 25%        |
| 2025 | 42%        |

3) family income rise : due to dual-career family.

4) Technology savvy women so Gig economy jobs e) Domestic workers

~~Other~~ ~~transformation~~

Other transformation

- 1) Rise in suicide due to isolation (NCRB)
- 2) Western style adoption e) Jeans, western
- 3) Rise in live-in, open-marriage culture
- 4) Decline in Religion values.

Challenges faced by women

- ~~Facing~~ safety in urban places  
e) [E.G. Kar] [2025]
- 3) Dual burden of work  
still e) time-use  
survey women still x3  
care work

3) Corporate: gender pay gap,  
glass ceiling

Thus, recommendation of Pan-Rajya  
Committee on Women policy crucial for  
safe women migration.

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

Marriage, as per Mudock, is social institution for sharing of asset, reproductive function among men & women.

Institution of marriage site of conspicuous consumption and commodification

- 1) Big Fat Wedding : seen as status symbol ex. Ambani wedding @ 2025
- 2) Destination wedding on rise : with focus on more spending ex) Virat Kohli marriage
- 3) Reduce sacramental value, focus on Food quality.
- 4) Marriage market on rise CAGR of 712%.

Resilience Impact on social equity

Positive

- 1) Rise in Inter-caste marriage as marriage not bound by old-caste ~~now class-centric~~ due to secularization
- es)  $\nearrow$  Inter-caste marriage (NPHU)
- 2) Sanskritisation and dilution of rituals so all marriage similar  $\Rightarrow$  social equity <sup>seen as</sup>

Negative

- 1) Relative deprivation: among poor as can't afford es) Rise in Business Class status
- 2) focus now on class-centric marriage so concentration of wealth as rich-rich marriage  $\rightarrow$  more inequality
- 3) Marriage burden can bring bride family into loan, poverty es) Latus father suicide due to unable to pay marriage loan.
- 4) Dented marriage of high cost by agency due to caste  $\rightarrow$  promote inequity

Gender - relation

Positive

- 1) marriage seen as "equal" and for Companionship
- 2) more freedom to choose partner unlike earlier.

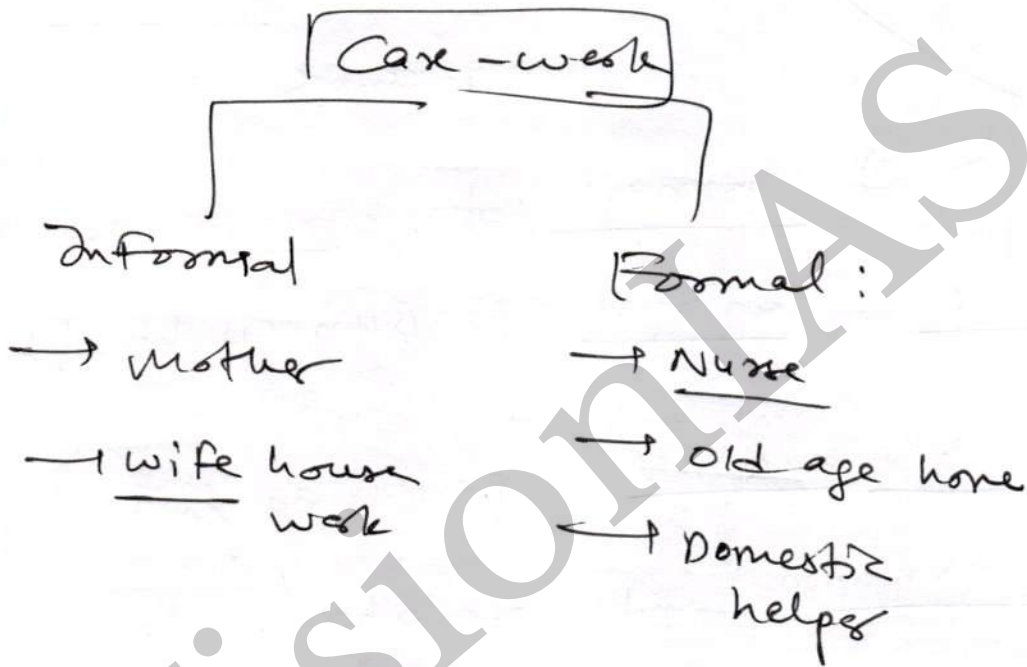
negatives

- 1) Increase Downy pressure on women → marriage money-centered
- 2) marriage not based on emotional support but contract for Business benefit
- 3) less relatives support as less interaction and relation build
- 4) Rise in Divorce : as now marriage not sacred but commodity

Thus, marriage is become by did with both old form (sath-phax, valdi) and new (• Destination, ring ceremony).

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)

Care-work refer to work involved in caring of person es) mother work for children.



recognizing care work foster gender equality

Recognizing

- 1) It will increase status of women & empowerment as these work is counted. e) women GDP contribution increase
- 2) Bring the inequal distribution in public

this case for equitable distribution,  
reducing care work

- 3) Allow women to focus on employment
- 4) care-work
- 5) Better quality of life as less burden,  
relax → explore culture

Redistributing care work

- 6) gender empowerment: as women now  
equal as men
- 7) Reduce inter-generational patriarchy
- 8) son saw father cooking

Care work promote inclusive development

- 1) women FLPR will increase
- 2) IMF if women FLPR equal male then  
27% GDP growth
- 3) New employment options regional
- 4) Care-work, Jalgaon: Old age Home

3) Provoke policy development for welfare  
of care - personnel - ASNA worker

4) Utilize (Silver - economy) by support  
old age and boost economy e) \$17 billion world  
bank

Way Ahead for  
Care-work

1) PARIS Framework (~~with~~ <sup>with</sup> ~~WEP~~ <sup>WEP</sup>): Recognize  
accept, integrate in GDP calculation

2) De-stigmatisation of care work and  
women (N272 Amoy)

3) Care-work skilling for better care

4) Policy for support care work e) Swiss  
model. Time Bank Care work

Thus, Care-work reform crucial  
for Nari - Shakti

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

Family in India were traditional Joint in nature.

### changing nature of family

- 1) Nuclearisation : as migration by people for work.
  - 2) Chain Migration: as brother <sup>family</sup> join elder brother in urban
  - 3) DINK : (Dual income no kid) due to westernisation
  - 4) Functional Dual career Family: both parent work due to women education
  - 5) Gynocentric Family as 'gender equality awareness'.
  - 6) Functional 'jointness : that is despite leaving separated → festival together
- Family  
whatsapp group

7) ~~Patrilocal~~ Filialcentric family : which parent one child and excessive focus.

8) Rise in Joint family in urban centre due to need for child rearing as <sup>work</sup> mom is <sup>weakly</sup>

e) Grandfather coming

### Impact on Elderly care

#### Positive

- 1) More income in urban centre so remittances send for old age - parent in <sup>village</sup>
- 2) more need for elderly: for child care so more respect and care
- 3) Access to urban health infra whenever need due to family present

#### Negative

- 1) less social support as alone
- 2) Individualism rise so seeing case of urban <sup>elder</sup> abuse by sons.
- 3) low social-security so vulnerability to dependence on children

# Socialisation of youth

Positive

Negative

1) More privacy to explore freedom

2) Explore new ideas against traditional notion of caste

3) Girl more opportunity to educate in urban nuclear family

1) Lack of value inculcation by grandparents

2) low emotional support by grandmothers, posing

3) Rise in Juvenile Delinquency

2025 Pune for the case

Thus, family structure is function of social and economic values, facts

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

1-2

AL

VisionIAS