

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. : 00610540

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANKIT AGRAWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/07/25

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

केंद्र
Centre

Noida (030)

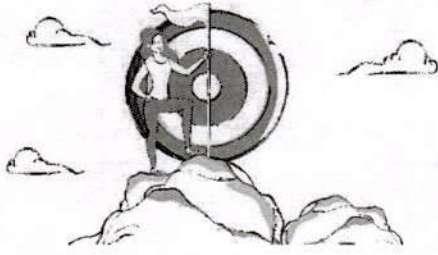
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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



सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (4510)

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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Folk music developed alongside other art forms of India like Temple culture, Dance forms, literatures, etc thus it has rich history and forms part of cultural identity.

Role of Folk Music

I In preserving cultural heritage

① Informs about social conditions of ancient times → eg Carnatic music

↓
 Status of women in Pallava Kingdom

② Religious tradition & symbolism → Inform about Devdasi culture → eg Kinkhorani music with Kathak.

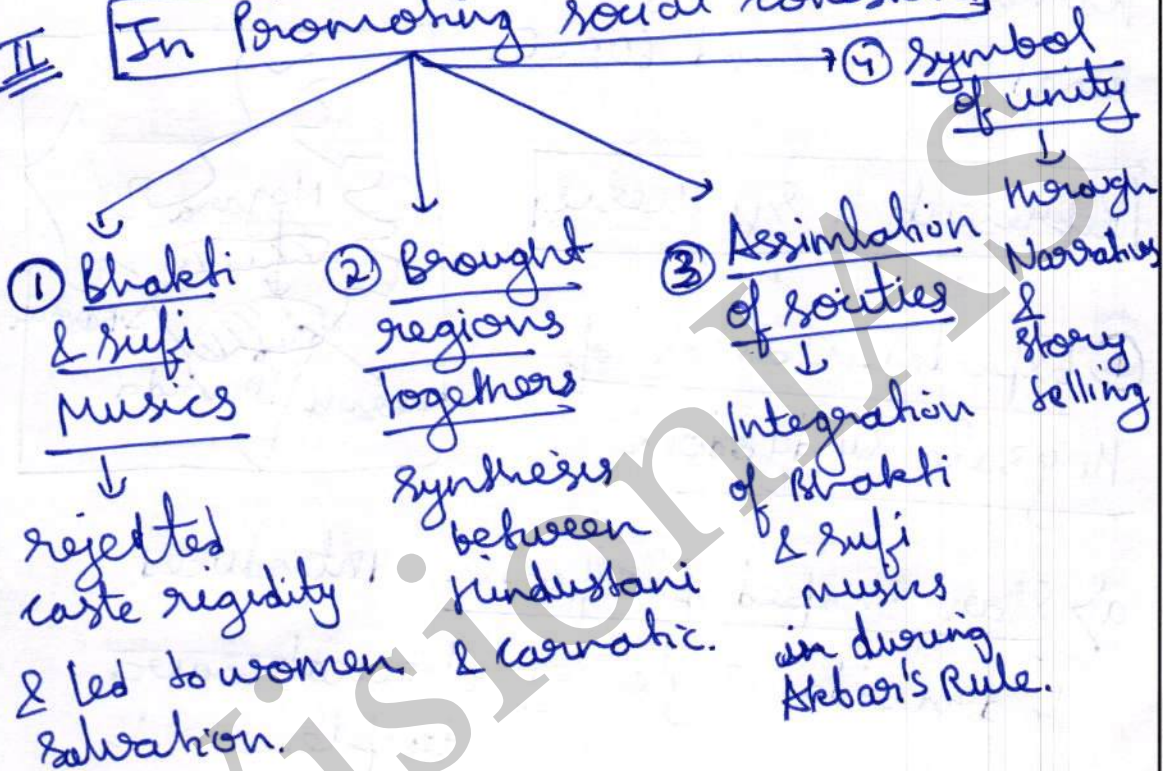
③ Temple culture → eg Odissi dance performed on local Odia folk music.

④ Use of Ragas to show different emotions & expressions.

(eg.) Carnatic music with Bharnahyam.

⑤ Understanding of Divine & Spirituality →
in form of Bhakti & Sufi music.

II In Promoting social cohesion:



Folk music needs to be protected in present times of Nip hop & Bollywood music to maintain the rich cultural landscape of India and its ancient identity.

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)

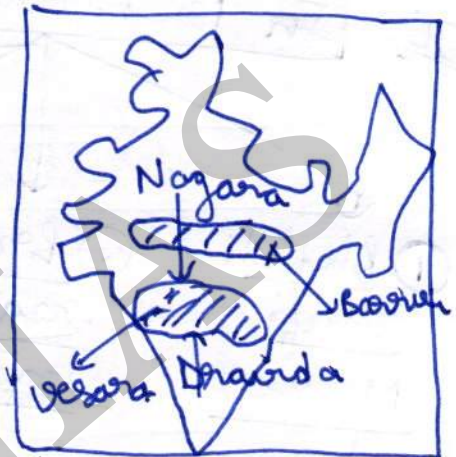
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उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Vesara style of temple architecture developed in present day region of Karnataka during the reign of Chalukyan kingdom around 600CE.

Represent a Synthesis.

① Experimentation of
Koyala Kingdom



a) Star shaped platform introduced
to dravida style (eg) cheenakesava
temple

b) jali work and Artistic minimalism →
Similar to Nagara style
(eg) Koyaleshwar temple

② Synthesis of Vijayanagara.

a) Kalyanmandapan inspired by Nagara
style. (eg) Vithala temple

b) Small Torans or Gateways similar to
Dravida but smaller (eg) Vithalswamy
temple.

③ Chalkuan origin

a) Small vimanas similar to Sikharas of Nagara style (eg) Vaishaksha Temple.

b) Presence of large complex similar to Dravidian style (eg) Lad Khan temple.

c) Presence of Gopuram in some temples

(eg) Durga Temple at Aihole.

Vesara style showcase the nature of Indian society of unity in Diversity and ability to not just accept the differences but also synthesise it to bring uniqueness.

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 culmination of multiple ideologies, multiple movements, multiple regions which made it unique in nature.

Role played by Indians Living Abroad:

① Shyam ji Krishna Verma. (London)

Organisation

Indian Home Rule Society and Indian House

Press

Sociologist

Awareness regarding British Rule

education & awareness campaigns

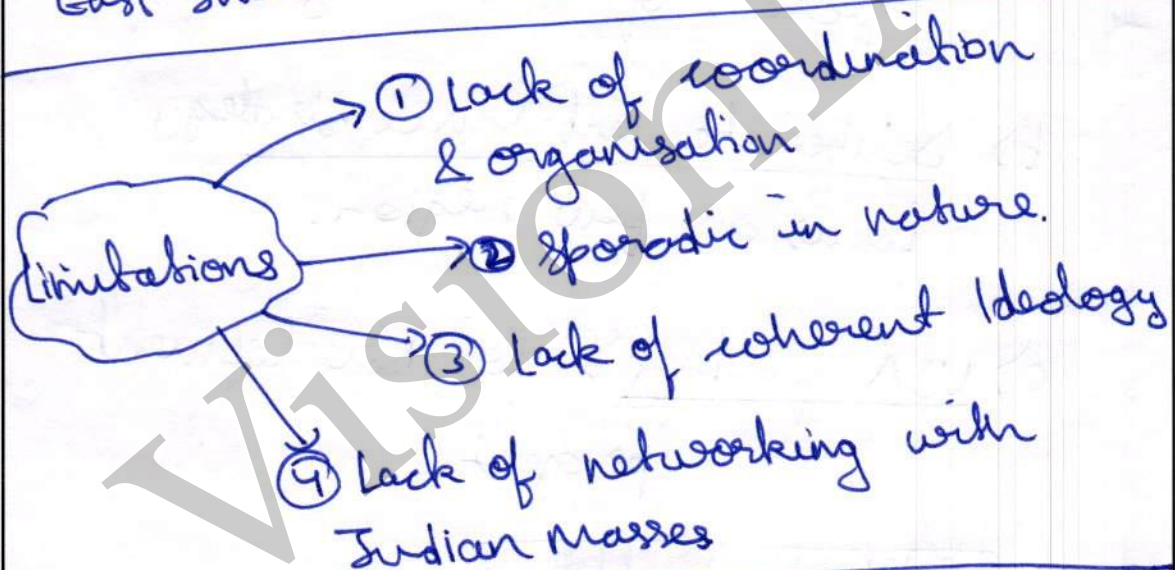
② Madame Bhikaji Cama. (Paris) → Revolutionary support, Bande Matram, etc.

③ Berlin Committee → Surendra Nath Chattopadhyaya & others → Zimmerman plan to overthrow British.

④ Gadha movement (San Francisco)

- a) Aim to bring militant movement in all colonies of British
- b) organise Indian soldiers abroad
- c) Support to militant nationalist in India (eg) Bengal conspiracy case 1908.

⑤ Dadabhai Naoroji → actively forwarded India's Interest in Britain through East Indian Society.



Indians living abroad helped increase the voice of exploited nation reach the deaf ears of Imperialist and colonizer through both force and petition.

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 ह्राशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Marshall Plan → post WW2

Economic recovery

a) growth pole sectors → core sectors of economy

b) Deliberate Imbalance strategy
focus on few region.

c) USA funding → for development project

Political Stability

a) Funding to vulnerable region.

b) containment of communism

c) Focus on most affected region.

d) Suppress any revolution.

~~Marshall plan~~

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to WMO, despite only 10% of total cyclonic activity in Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea witnessing rise in number of severe cyclonic formation since 2008.

Factors Responsible for Increased cyclonic Activity in Arabian Sea.

① Nature of global warming → Arabian sea 1.56°C increase since pre industrial times compared to 1.18°C global average

② Increasing marine heatwaves → UN → 8.80 times increase by 2050

③ Coastal orientation → more enclosed thus higher warming.

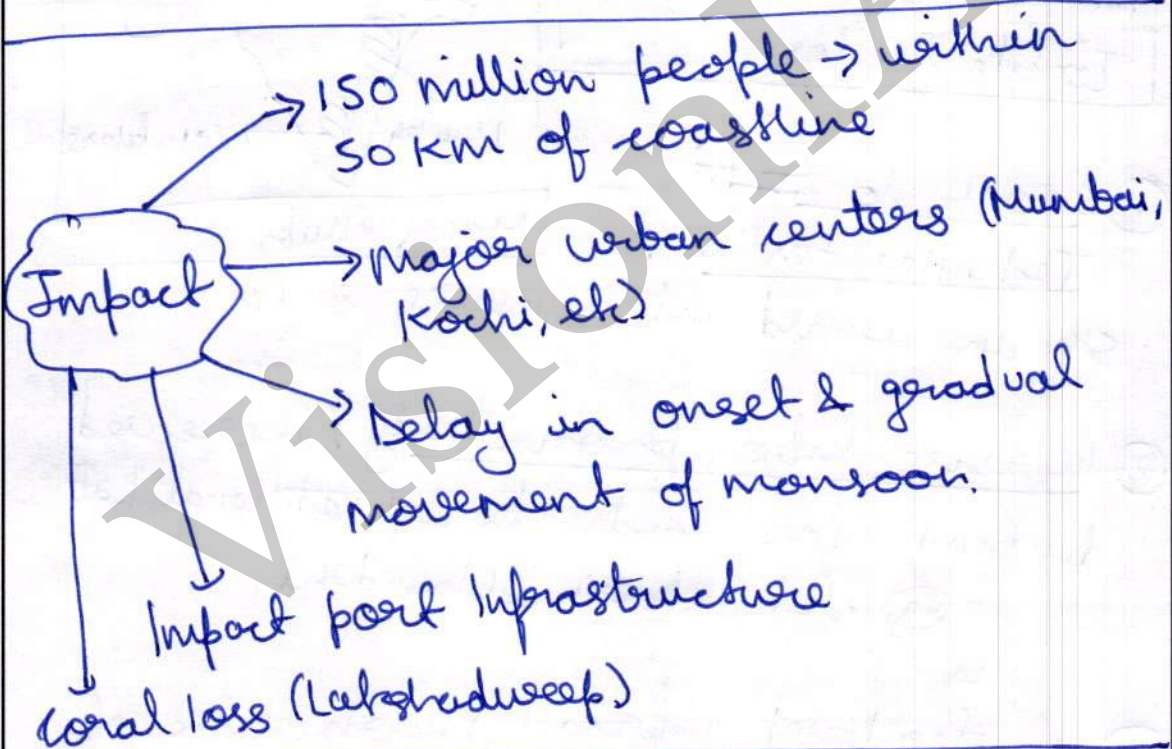
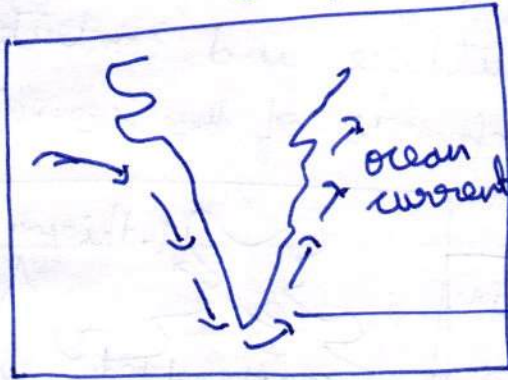
④ Increase in Pre-monsoon & monsoon cyclone → due to South west monsoon winds dragging it eastward

⑤ Slowdown of AMOC → stagnation of

warm waters in tropics.

⑥ Indian Ocean Dipole → warmer western Indian ocean.

⑦ weakening of West Wind Drift → which carries warm water to Bay of Bengal.



To deal with Increasing cyclonic activity in Arabian sea, steps like Integrated coastal management zone, CRZ, MISTHI, colour coded warning, etc has been taken.

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

According to Ministry of Commerce & Industry textile sector is the 2nd largest employer after agriculture and contribute to 11% of total exports of the country.

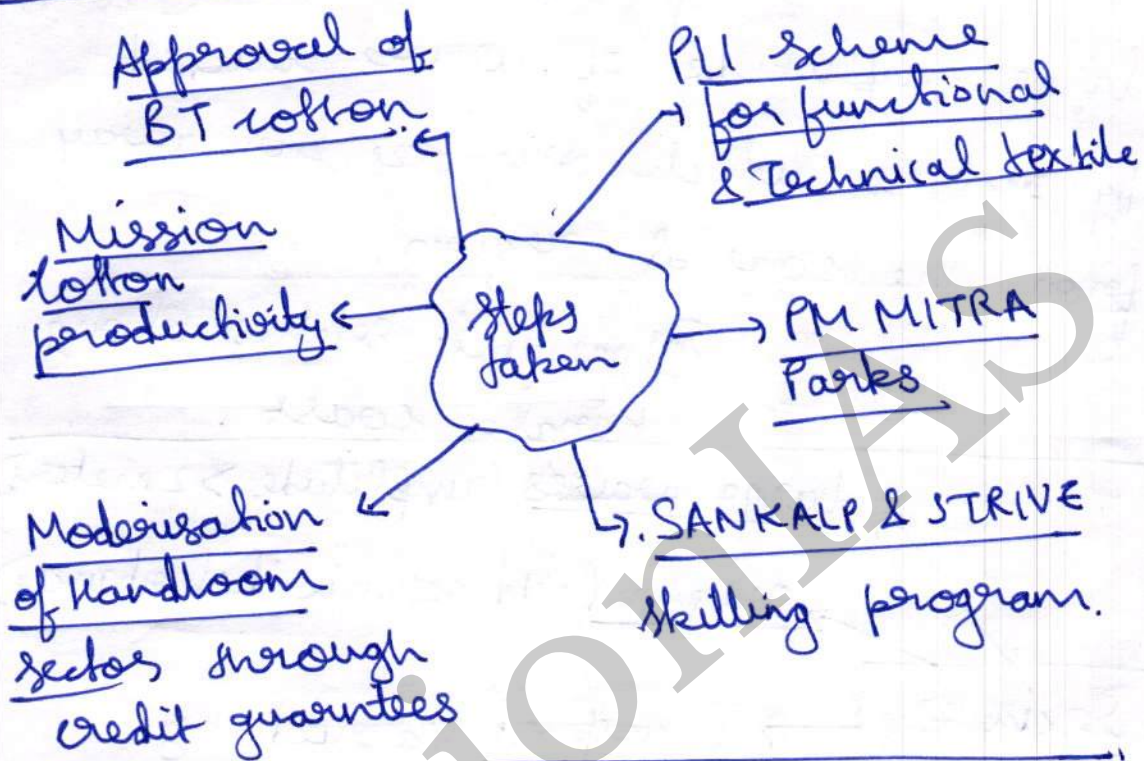
Technological Intervention in transforming Textile Sector.



- ① Boost to ~~textile~~ Technical textile → 5th in world and sunrise sector.
- ② Increase labor productivity → increased demand for handmade & traditional fabric
eg. Chikanburi & Bandhani.
- ③ cluster based approach → economies of scale → Bangladesh model.
- ④ Indiginousation of raw material → currently dependent on imports of dyes & chemical

⑤ AI led Intervention → customised production → personalised textile.

Initiative Taken by Government.



Textile sector in India can help in export led growth and also promote employment intensive manufacturing leading to inclusive development.

7.

सेइच (Seiche) क्या है और इसका निर्माण कैसे होता है? उन भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनमें इसके निर्माण की संभावना सर्वाधिक होती है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

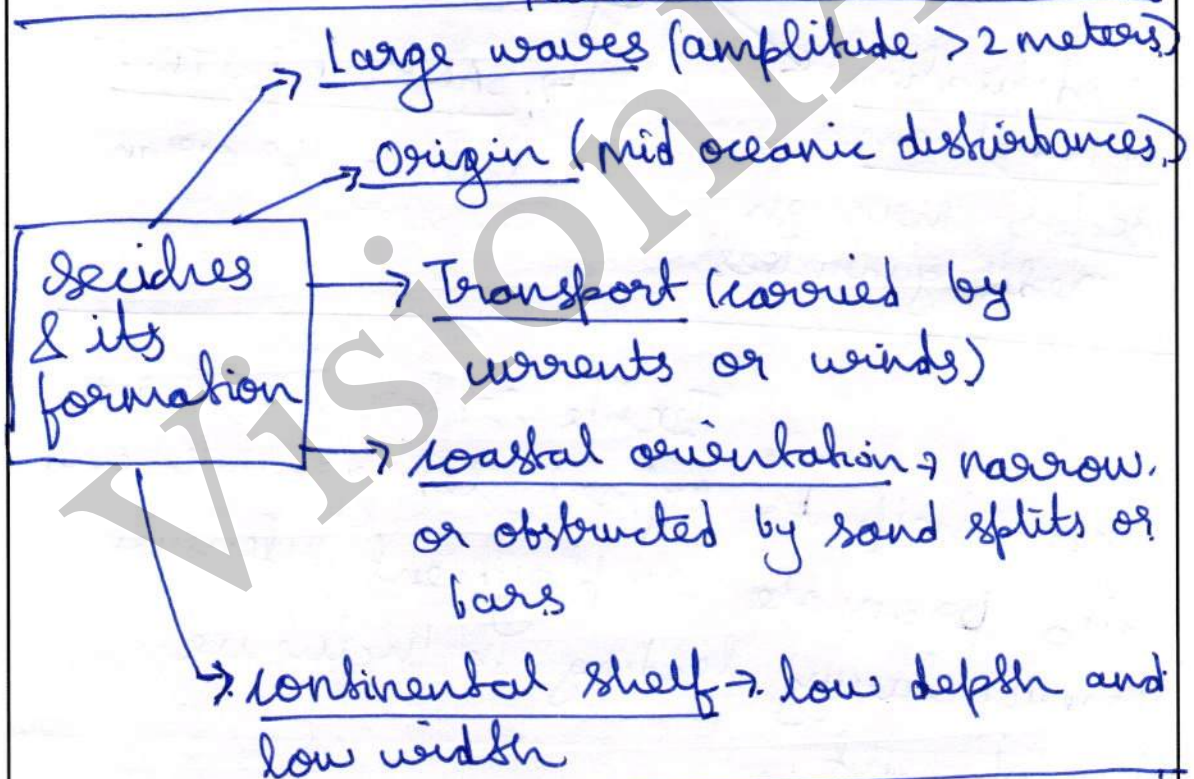
What is a seiche and how does it form? Discuss the geographical conditions under which seiches are most likely to occur. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Seiches are type of storm surges or large amplitude of waves caused by factors which originates far away from the coastal region.

eg. recent seiches along Kerala coast.



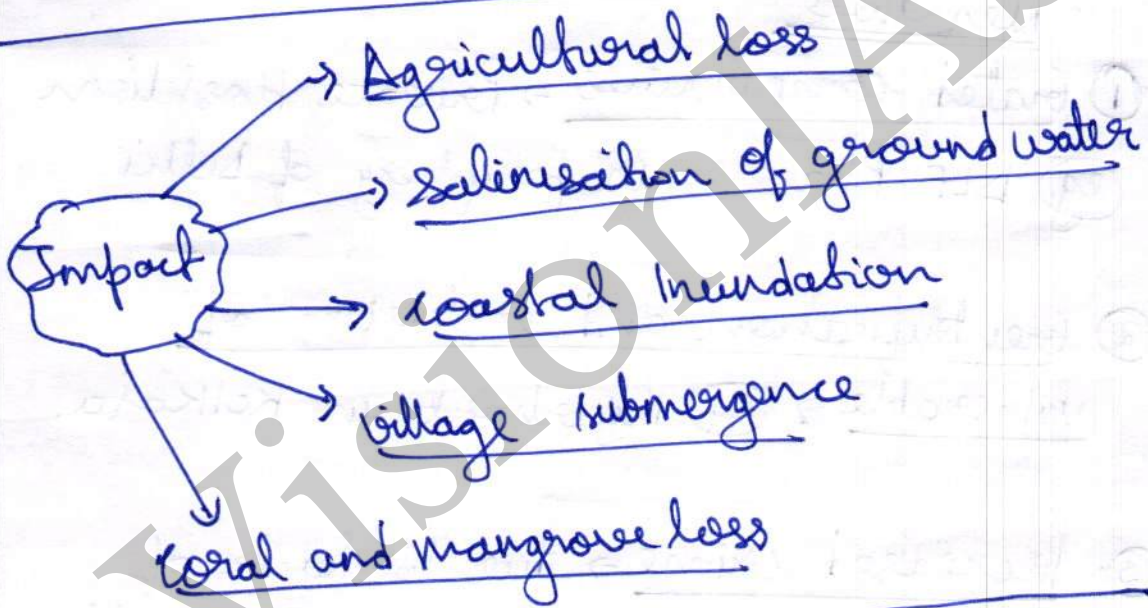
Geographical conditions Required

① Volcanic eruption → small scale mid oceanic eruption → change energy of waves.

② Strong wind system → cyclonic storm
or arrival of south west monsoon
(eg.) cyclone ockhi

③ Coastal orientation → narrow opening
in form of inundation

④ low coast or emergent coastline →
(eg.) Malabar & coromandal coast.



India has developed
~~earlier~~ early warning system to
determine the chances of storm
surges or standing waves through IMD
& ICIMOD satellite tracking.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to World Bank, 50% of the urban growth since 1991 driven by suburb, peri-urban region & urban-rural fringe in India.

Effect on Socio-cultural Landscape Negatives

① Gated communities → Private Hoarding

(eg) DLF Phase 3 in periphery of Delhi

② Gentrification and exclusion of vulnerable → (eg) Rajarhat in Kolkata.

③ Increased crime → due to lack of full proof Law and order (eg) Noida

④ Increasing environmental degradation → high water usage, increased transportation
(eg) Hitech city to Hyderabad city center
34Kms.

⑤ Rising Individualism → dual nature family
(eg) Kurla Road in Pune.

Positives

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① Increased quality of life → (eg) Nityapur suburb Hyderabad → affordable housing
- ② Local cultural centers → (eg) Theme parks in Mysore Road, Mall culture
- ③ Community festivals in gated societies
(eg) Holi parties in Noida's high rises
- ④ Cosmopolitan culture → mainly inhabited by migrant youths
- ⑤ Global culture → MNCs → (eg) Whitefield

Thus, with the rapid development of peri-urban regions there is need to include them in future master plans for SDG 11.

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

Communalism is defined as reinforcement of identity based on religion or caste group to wedge divide between communities.

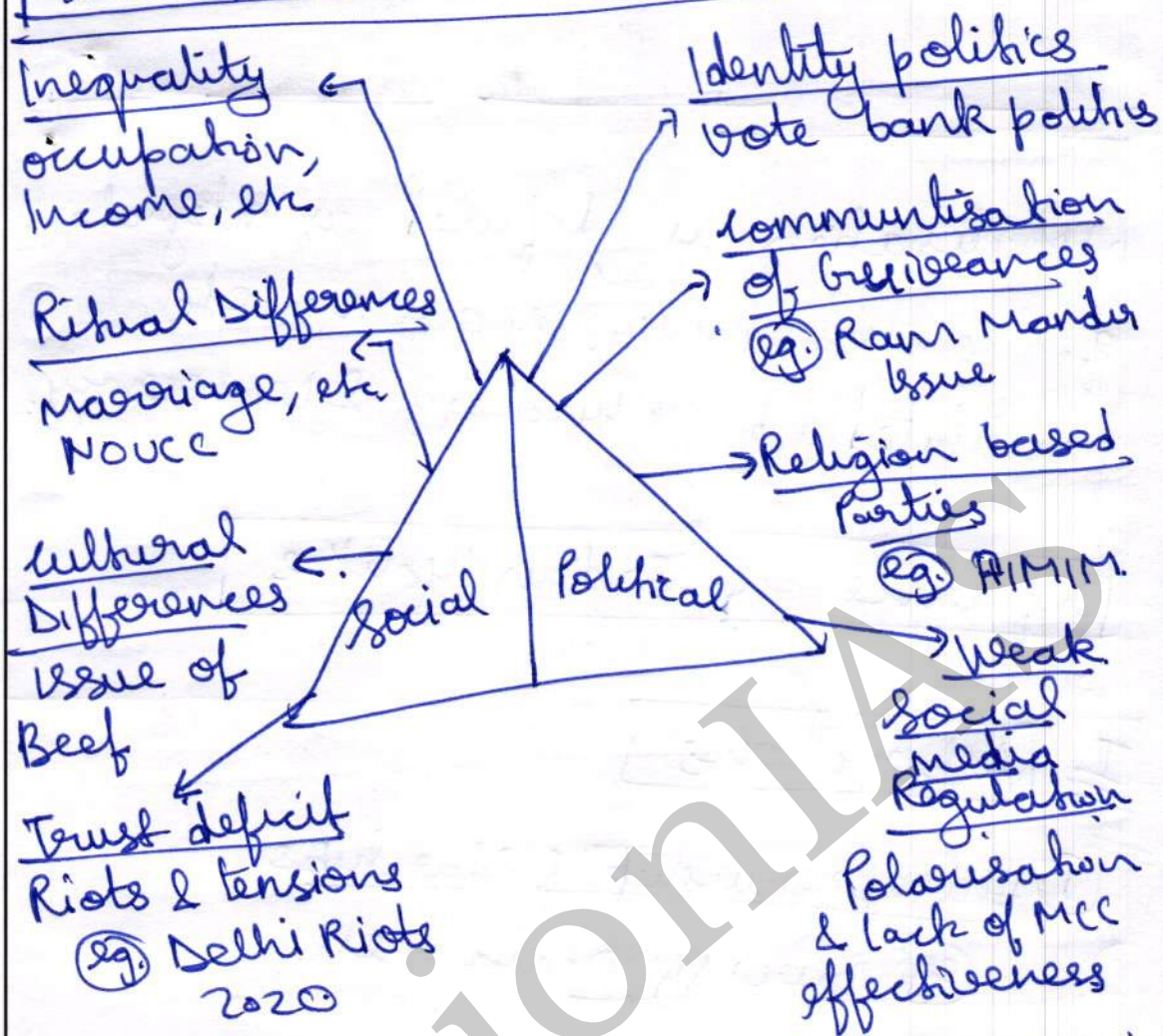
Communalism in Indian Politics

Historical factors

- ① 1857 Revolt and Wahabi Movement → origin of Divide & Rule policy
- ② Partition of Bengal on lines of religion in 1905
- ③ Historical references → B.C. Chatterjee referred Muslims & foreigners
- ④ Comparisons → James Mills → Ancient period → Hindu, Medieval → Muslim
- ⑤ Muslim League Politics → Partition of India & Pakistan

Socio-Political Factors

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pranab Mukherjee said that India's nature is of secularism thus, It's high time for ending curse of communalism which act as roadblock to social capital and Inclusive Development.

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

Globalisation is defined as integration of societies, polity, economy, etc. facilitated by technology & democracy.

Influence on Indian youths

I. Aspirations

① Entrepreneurship & Startups

(eg) Swiggy, Zomato, etc.

② Global mobility → 8 lakh Indian students → abroad annually.

③ Creative expression → popularity, impactful change, etc (eg) Saurav

joshi
youtube →
2 million
subscribers

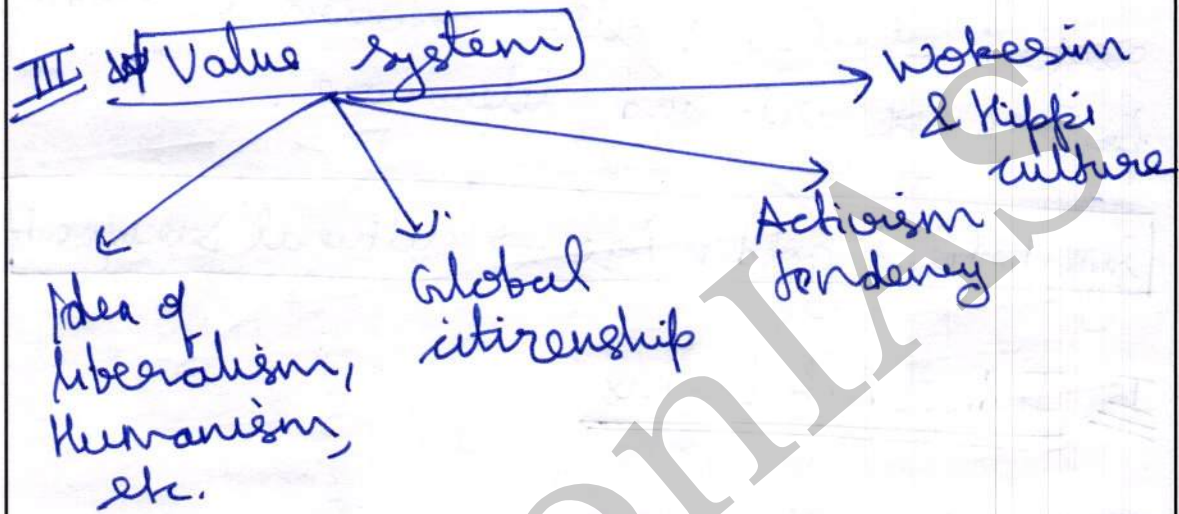
II. Lifestyle

① Consumption & Materialism → (eg)

Instagram showoff.

② Individualism & Independence → co-living
alone without parents in urban
areas

③ Increased spending on tourism → (eg.)
travel vlogs.



④ Youth change is
both positive and negative thus it
is crucial to understand this
transformation & balance it through
community led model

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 कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Chandragupta II reign around 2nd century CE acted as epitome of cultural development particularly in Madhyadesha region which is also known as golden period of art and literature.

Symbolised golden Age → cultural Development

I Indian Art forms

- ① Temple Architecture → Beginning of Nagara style of architecture (eg. Dasavtara Temple in Deogarh).
- ② Laes architecture → Udaigiri Laes with images of Vishnu in form of boar
- ③ Large pillars & statues → Bronze pillar at Sultanguri of Buddha
- ④ Further Development of Sculptures → Yaksha & Yakshini → Sculptures of Hindu God & Goddesses

⑤ Largest number of gold coins → narrative and title representation.

eg. wife of Chandragupta II represented on coins.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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II. Indian Literature

① Development of Sanskrit → Kalidasa wrote *Shankukham*, *Vasya* commentary on Patanjali's *Yoga Sutra*.

② Grammar Development → Ashtadhyayi's.

③ Religious epics → Mahabharata, Purana, Ramyana, etc.

④ Scientific literatures → Aryabhatta Aryabhattai.

⑤ Patronage in royal court of Chandragupta II → to various scholars and poets.

Foundation of future Advancement.

① Advancement & offshoots of Nagara style → Solanki, Odisha style, etc.

② coin usage → Similarity in Harshavardhana.

③ Artes & Shupas → followed Gupta style
(eg. Ajanta & Ellora).

④ Literature → Sanskrit used as translation between different regional languages.

The influence of Gupta period is still intact in cultural soul of India as it was showcased during G20 Summit and attract tourist ~~area~~ from India and abroad.

12.

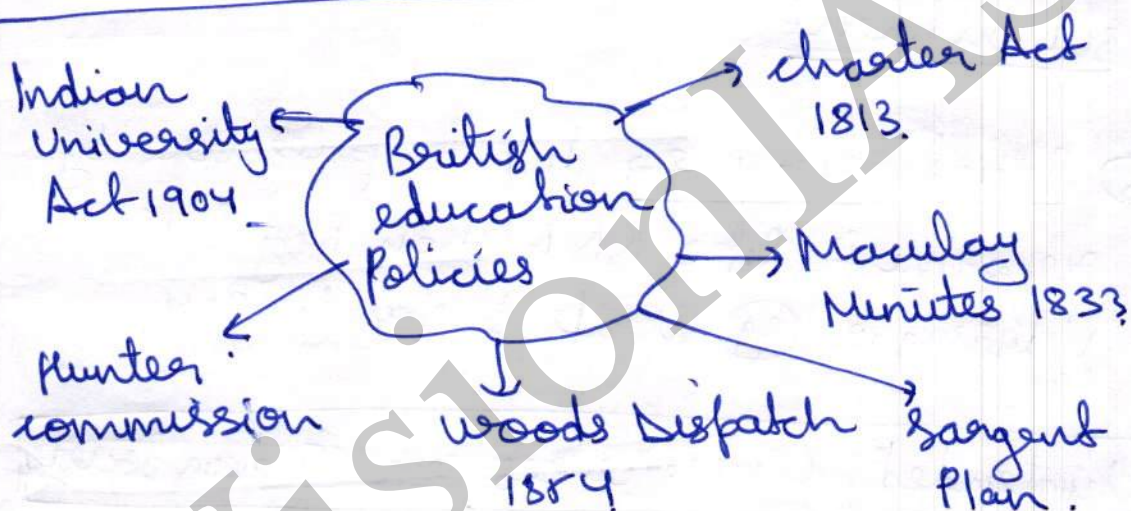
औपनिवेशिक काल में भारतीय समाज पर ब्रिटिश शिक्षा नीतियों के अपेक्षित और अनपेक्षित परिणामों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to Sashi Tharoor's book, British educational policies were not meant to empower Indians but to enlist them for further exploitation to meet Imperial ends.



Intended consequences for Indian Society

- ① Administrative convenience → to create administrative workforce (eg. Fort William college by Lord Wellesly).
- ② Promotion of english education → white man's burden → Macaulay Minute 1833
↓
Racial supremacy.

③ Create consumer class for British goods → Industrial revolution in Britain and loss of America in early 19th century

④ Create Loyal educated class to British rule → (eg.) Moderates believed in British way of justice

⑤ Elongate British presence in the subcontinent

⑥ Social reforms → due to pressure by reformists like R.R. Mohan Roy & IC Vidyasagar (eg.) Woods Despatch 1854.

Unintended consequences on Indian society

① Mass awakening & awareness → thorough economic critique of British (eg.) Poverty & Un-British rule (D.D. Narajgi)

② Development of Press → Amrita Bazar Patrika, Hindu, New India, etc.

③ Rural-urban networking → Library movement, Home Rule League, etc.

④ Social awakening → reformist movements like Brahmo Samaj, Caste movements, Deoband movement, etc

⑤ Demand for civil liberties → Right to vote and representation.

⑥ Increased Inequality → between rural & urban and classism based on language.

Learning from ill effects of British education policy, the Independent India focused on Inclusive education and quality focus through RTE 2009, NEP 2020, etc.

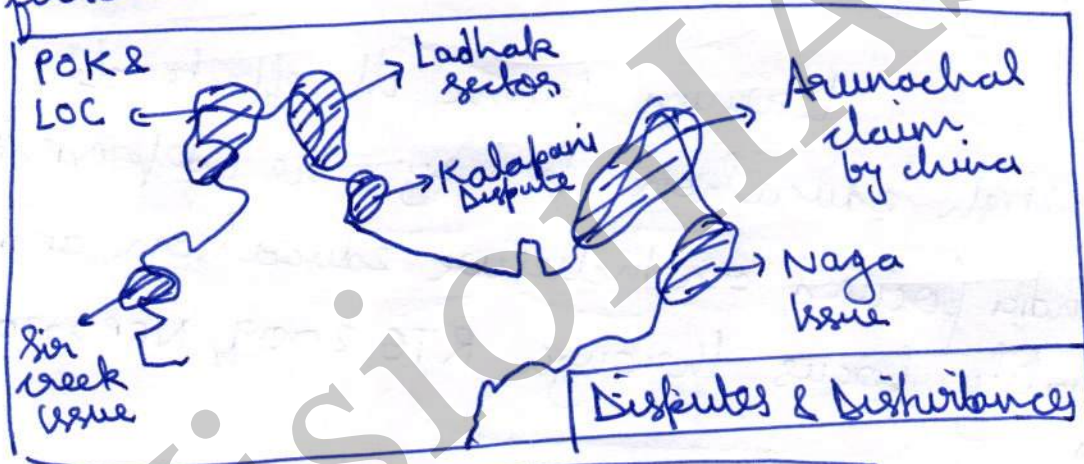
13.

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भारत के प्रादेशिक विवाद केवल भौगोलिक सीमाओं से संबंधित नहीं थे, बल्कि इनमें राष्ट्रीय पहचान, ऐतिहासिक असंतोष और भू-राजनीतिक रणनीतियों के मुद्दे भी शामिल थे। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

India shares more than 13000 km of territorial borders with neighbouring countries which witness frequent disputes due to range of historical and geopolitical factors.



Reasons for Territorial Disputes

I. Issue of National Identity

① Cultural reinforcement → (eg) Border with Pakistan → India's secular culture v/s Pakistan's Religious culture.

② National Pride → Unity in Diversity ideology binds North East including Arunachal to rest of India.

③ Linguistic Identity → Linguistic contiguity of border areas (eg) Kashmiri in POK, Hindi and Pahari in Kalapani area, etc.

II Issue of Historical grievances

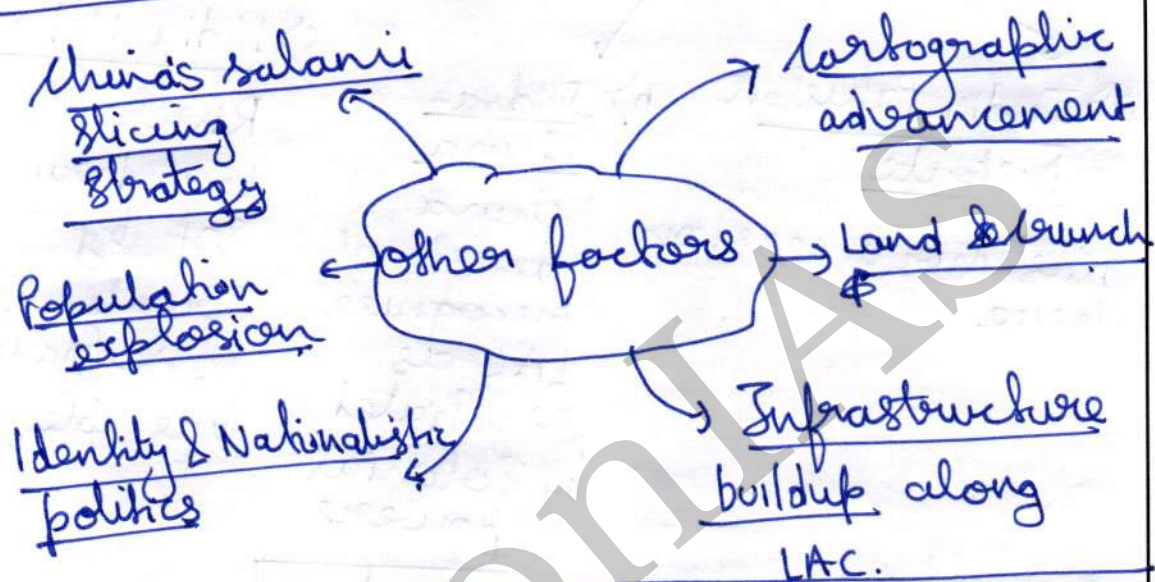
- a) India-Pakistan Dispute
Kashmir accession issue
- b) India-China
China does not recognise LAC as negotiated by colonial powers
- c) India-Nepal
River boundary set by Treaty of Sugauli unstable

III Issue of Geopolitical strategy

- ① Tibet & Dalai Lama issue → center of India-China dispute in Ladakh & Arunachal sector
- ② Access to Central Asia → strategic importance of POK
- ③ Siachen glacier act as watch tower → for the region.
- ④ Saskam valley → dispute → crucial as it links China with Pakistan.

⑤ Resource nationalism → presence of rare earth in North Eastern sector.

⑥ Water Diplomacy → Indus & Brahmaputra transboundary rivers.



India need stable border for inclusive development & peaceful region for which it has launched vibrant village program and diplomatic initiatives like Neighbourhood first policy.

14.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shola forests are type of semi-evergreen forest seen in Nilgiris and other ranges of Western Ghats. They are also known as parklands.

Geographical conditions Responsible

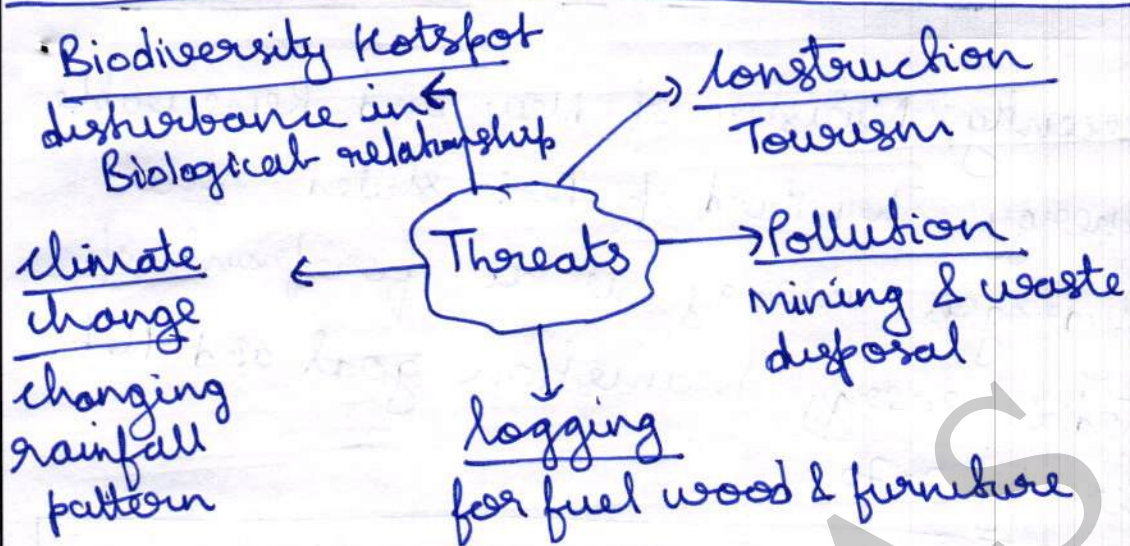
- ① Temperature conditions → can tolerate between 25°C - 30°C average annually.
- ② Precipitation conditions → require annual average of at least 150 cm.
- ③ Topography & slope conditions → windward slope of western ghat and moderate slope gradient
- ④ Soil type → clayey to loamy soil required for proper water drainage -



- ⑤ Biological relationships → symbiotic relationship with local flora and fauna.

Ecological significance

- ① Provisioning services → fruits, vegetables, etc to the local Indigenous tribes like Todas & Voulas
- ② Regulating services → set microclimate of the region crucial for local biodiversity
- ③ Supporting services → soil consolidation, habitat for faunas and act as buffer against landslides
- ④ Cultural services → promote eco tourism and livelihood support.
- ⑤ Water Retention → slowdown surface runoff and increase ground water
- ⑥ Ecosystem resilience → western Ghats one of the Biodiversity Hotspot
- ⑦ Carbon Sequestration → High sink ability than deciduous Teak & Sal varieties.



Thus, Shola forest should be included within eco-sensitive zone as suggested by Kashiangan committee along with community participation through sacred groves & FRA 2006.

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

Recently, Minister of New and Renewable energy Shri Hardeep Puri stated that Hydrogen energy is at forefront of India's energy transition goal and Net Zero by 2070.

Potential of Natural Hydrogen as a fuel
to → growing global energy Demand

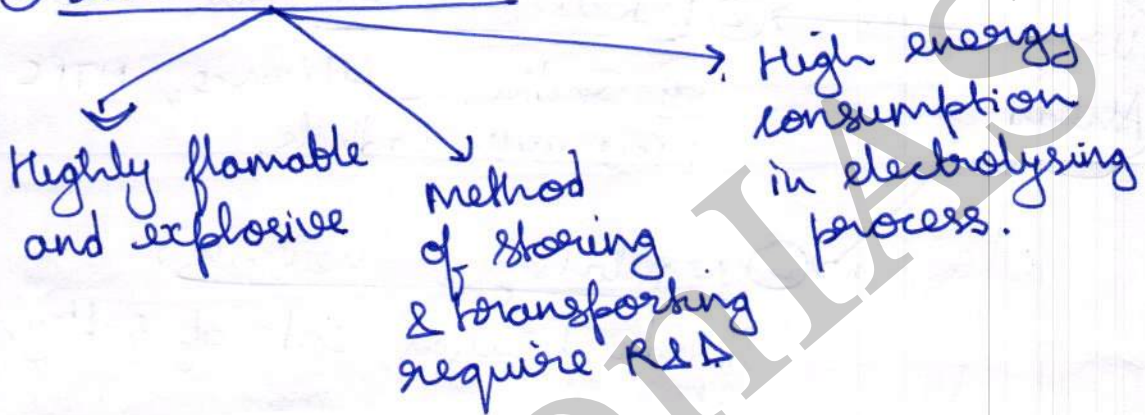
- ① High energy density → higher than coal, petrol & diesel.
- ② Decarbonisation of core sectors → steel, fertiliser, cements, etc.
- ③ No particulate emission & pollutants → water & heat as only byproduct.
- ④ Hydrogen fuel cell use in transport
(eg) Nitin Gadkari ji mentioned that soon, our cars will run on water.

⑤ Abundant raw material → Hydrogen
2nd most abundant after Helium.

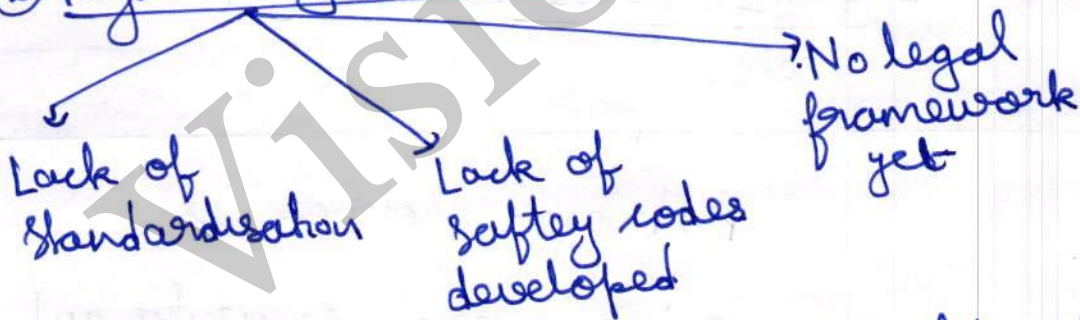
⑥ Blue and Brown Hydrogen already in
use → in medical and steel sector.

Reasons for it being still untapped

① Technical reasons



② Regulatory reasons

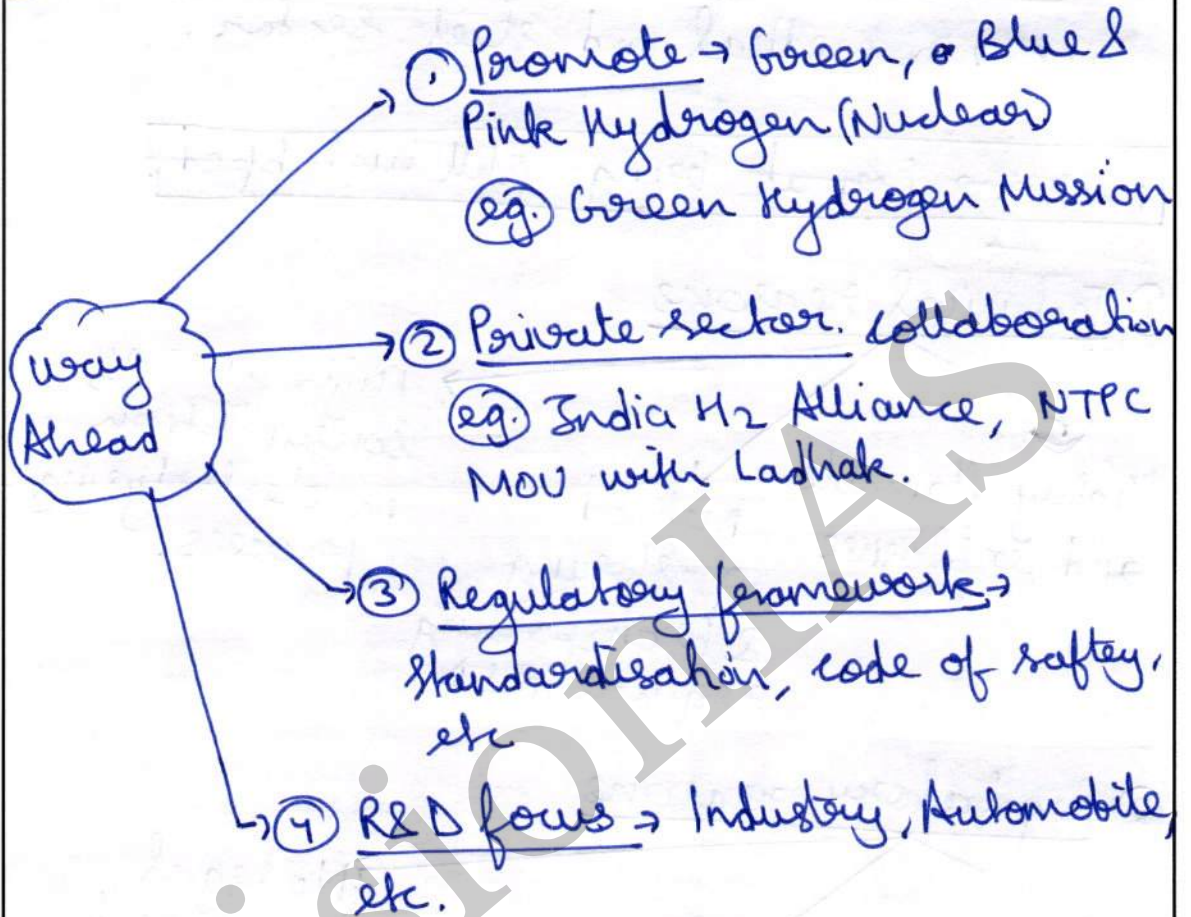


③ Economic reasons → High Initial Investment, high risk category thus low loan & credit access.

④ Environmental concerns → Brown & Black hydrogen releases CO₂ emissions and other pollutants.

⑤ Market Reasons → fragmentations, not well developed, low International collaboration

उम्मीदवारों को इस कश्चि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hydrogen source is crucial for India's energy security and to achieve goals under SDG 6 (clean energy) to fulfill its climate goals and to phase down coal source for energy.

16.

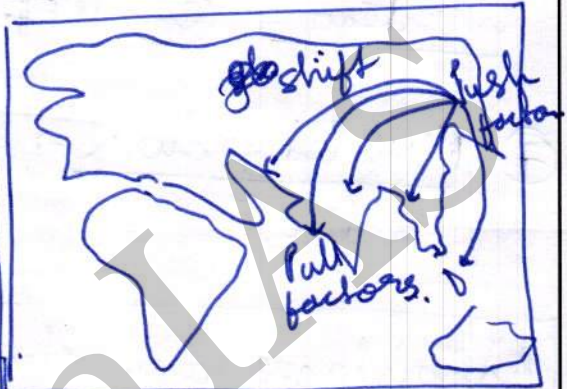
श्रम-गहन उद्योगों का चीन से दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया की ओर स्थानांतरण क्यों हो रहा है? इस संदर्भ में भारत के लिए लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 भाग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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According to World bank and IMF data, there has been noticeable slowdown in manufacturing growth in china dropping below 3% annually post COVID-19 Pandemic.

Reasons for shift of Labour Intensive Industry
China → South & South East Asia



① Labour Factor → Increasing wage premium in china (eg) Textile sector → Bangladesh. cheaper labor.

② Improved connectivity and Integration into global supply chain of South & South East Asia (eg) Bharatmala & Sagarmala → India.

③ China+1 strategy and favourable policy environment → (eg) Make in India, corporate tax cut @ 15%.

④ Geopolitical flux → USA-China Trade war, Rare-earth export ban, etc.

⑤ Supply chain resilience → Experience of COVID-19 → disruption

⑥ Free trade agreements and regional strategy → (eg) IPEF block led by USA.

⑦ MNC led growth → Apple shifting base to India.

Advantages and challenges in context of India

Advantages	Challenges
① <u>Complement India's policy of Make in India and PLI scheme.</u> ② <u>Integration into global supply chain</u> → <u>Economic survey</u> recommendation for resilient economy. ③ <u>Export led growth model</u> → avoiding middle income trap.	① <u>Labour laws</u> → complex despite 4 labor codes ② <u>Logistic cost issue</u> → ^{GDP} 14% higher than China & other SE Asian nation ③ <u>Skilling issue</u> → <u>Economic survey</u> → only 4-8% formally skilled

Advantages

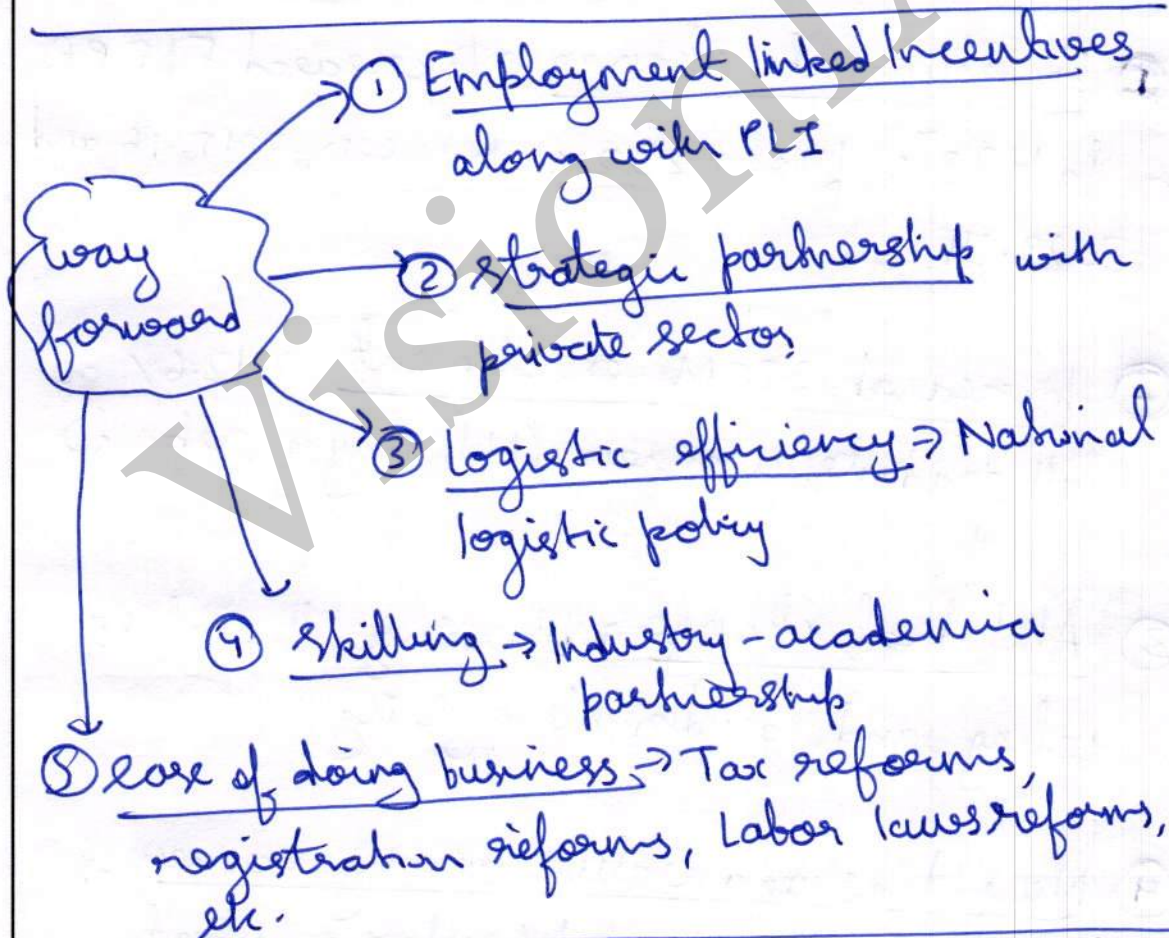
④ Employment boost
Demographic Dividend
Niti Aayog → 78 million
job by 2030 needed.

⑤ Diversification
of Industries → Pharma,
Toys, Electronics,
Technical Textile, etc.

Challenges

④ Lack of cluster based
planning → low # number
of major port → only 13

⑤ Challenge of Automation
Capital led growth
rather than
employment



Manufacturing led growth key
pillar of Viksit Bharat & Inclusive growth
by 2047.

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)

According to Economic Survey 2021-22, 62% of all migration (450 million) comprises women which is seeing shift from marriage based migration to education & employment based migration.

Socio-economic transformation ⇒ Positives

- ① Employment change → Increased FLFPR, to 42.3% from 23.2% between 2015-16 and 2023-24.
- ② Increased STEM enrollment → 42.6% of all graduate women (Niti Aayog report)
- ③ Attitudinal change → blurring the glass ceiling and gender stereotyping
- ④ New Ideas and values among women → idea of economic independence, liberty, individualism, etc.

⑤ Increased mobility → less time and space restrictions (eg) Night shifts in MNCs in Pune & Bengaluru.

⑥ change in family structure → Nuclear & dual member family → changing gender roles

⑦ Access to Technology & Social media → around 42% of total internet user of urban areas compared to 23% in rural areas (SBI report)

Negatives or challenges faced

① New forms of Discrimination → (eg) Subjection in STEM employment → 46% graduate but only 23% employment (Paradox).

② Urban violence → (eg) Delhi rape (Nirbhaya), Kokata hospital rape, case, etc.

③ Gender stereotyping & commodification → judgement based on clothing freedom.

④ Low quality of jobs offered → (eg) Majority of domestic works

- ⑤ Dual burden → household & child bearing and employment related work.

Solutions & way forward

- ① Mobility ease → (eg) free bus rides in Delhi, Bengaluru, etc.
- ② Urban employment opportunity → Tax incentives
- ③ Formalisation of care economy → laws related to domestic works
- ④ Community discussions & initiatives for safety → (eg) He for she campaign.

Increased women migration to urban areas is not success in itself unless, urban planners design our cities which is inclusive to women's aspiration and safety.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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[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

Recently, a dating cum marriage app Knot was in news for its tendency to commodify marriages by setting entry ~~criteria~~ fees for men at Rs 50 lakh salary per annum.

Commodification

① false and fake rape charges for divorce

② Increasing Alimony tendency

③ Status based marriage

④ IIT, IIM type of Matching Apps

Institution of marriage.

Conspicuous consumption

① Lavish wedding

② Implicit dowry in form of gifts

③ Foreign tours for honeymoon

④ Pre-wedding shoot expenses & show off.

Negative Impact of Commercialisation

I On social equity

① Hindrance to Inter-caste marriages (Only 5% of total marriage)

② Region based marriages (Rural-urban divide)

③ Tendency to find match based on economic status

② II On gender relations

a) Commodification & Quantification of love

↓
based on economic status

b) May promote violence against women and men both

(eg) lases of men suicide recently

c) Rising Individualism

↓
delayed marriage, single staying single decision etc

Positive Impact

① On Social equity

① equality of status in marriage

② Encouragement for women employment for dual income.

③ Reduced barriers to love marriage may promote inter-caste & inter-faith marriage

II On gender relations

① Empowerment of women → increased say in decision making.

- ② Reduced Domestic violence & Marital rape → due to legal empowerment.
- ③ Increased say on reproductive decision
Increased child bearing cost v/s rising consumption.

Institution of marriage in India is ^{considered} sacred in nature thus any threat to it need collaboration of all the stakeholders including community, individual, family, government, etc.

विश्लेषण कीजिए कि देखभाल संबंधी कार्य को मान्यता देना, उसे कम करना और पुनर्वितरित करना किस प्रकार भारत में लैंगिक समानता एवं समावेशी विकास को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Analyse how recognizing, reducing and redistributing care work can foster gender equality and promote inclusive development in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to economic survey, care economy constitutes 4.86% of India's GDP which remains largely unaccounted due to informalisation and invisibilisation of care work.

How Foster gender ~~Inequality~~ equality by ↓

I Recognizing care work

- ① Increased female labor force participation
from 42.3% to more than 50%.
- ② Diversification of women employment →
Economic survey → 80% increase in FLFPR.
due to feminisation of agriculture.
- ③ Increased confidence of women → Improved
status in family space.

II Reducing care work

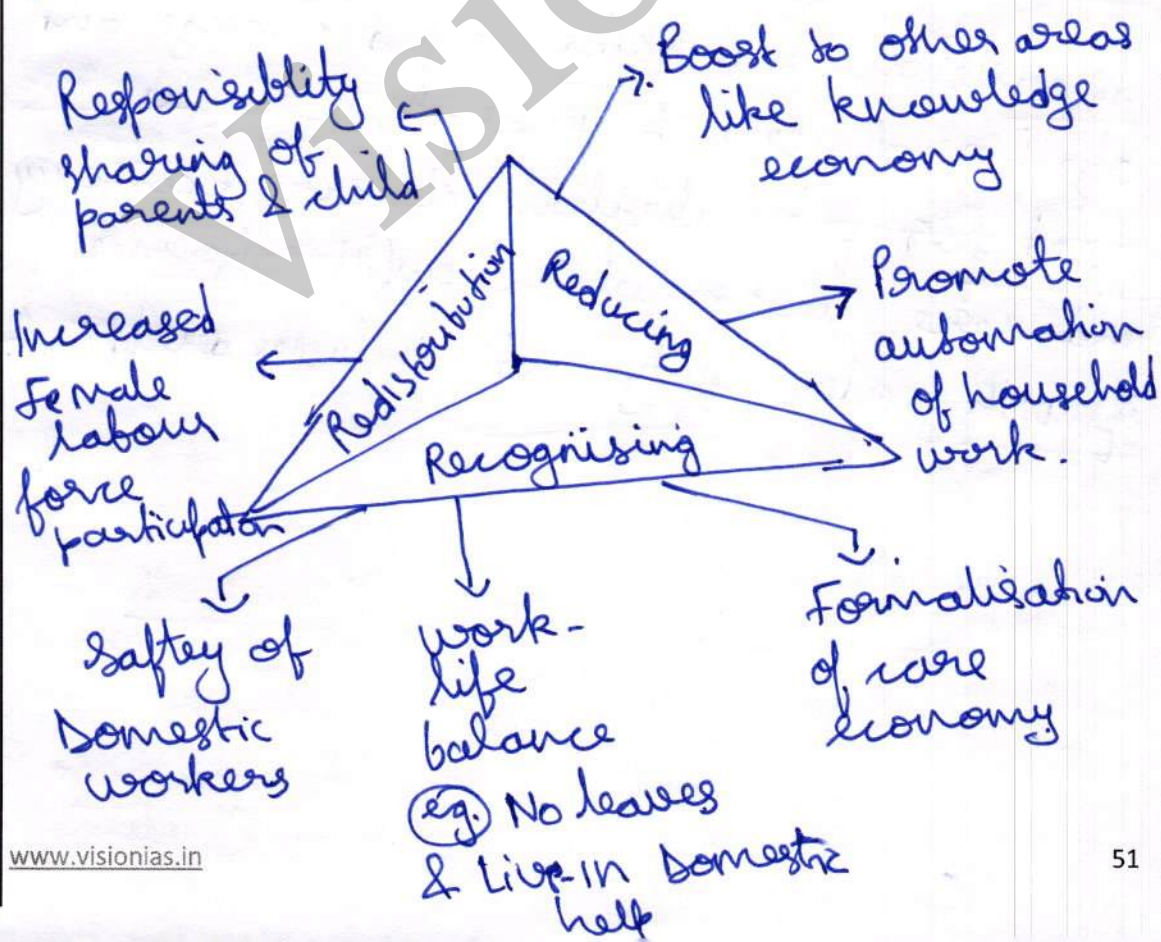
- ① Address Issue of Time Poverty → Niti
Aayog → 42% time of rural women →
collection of water.

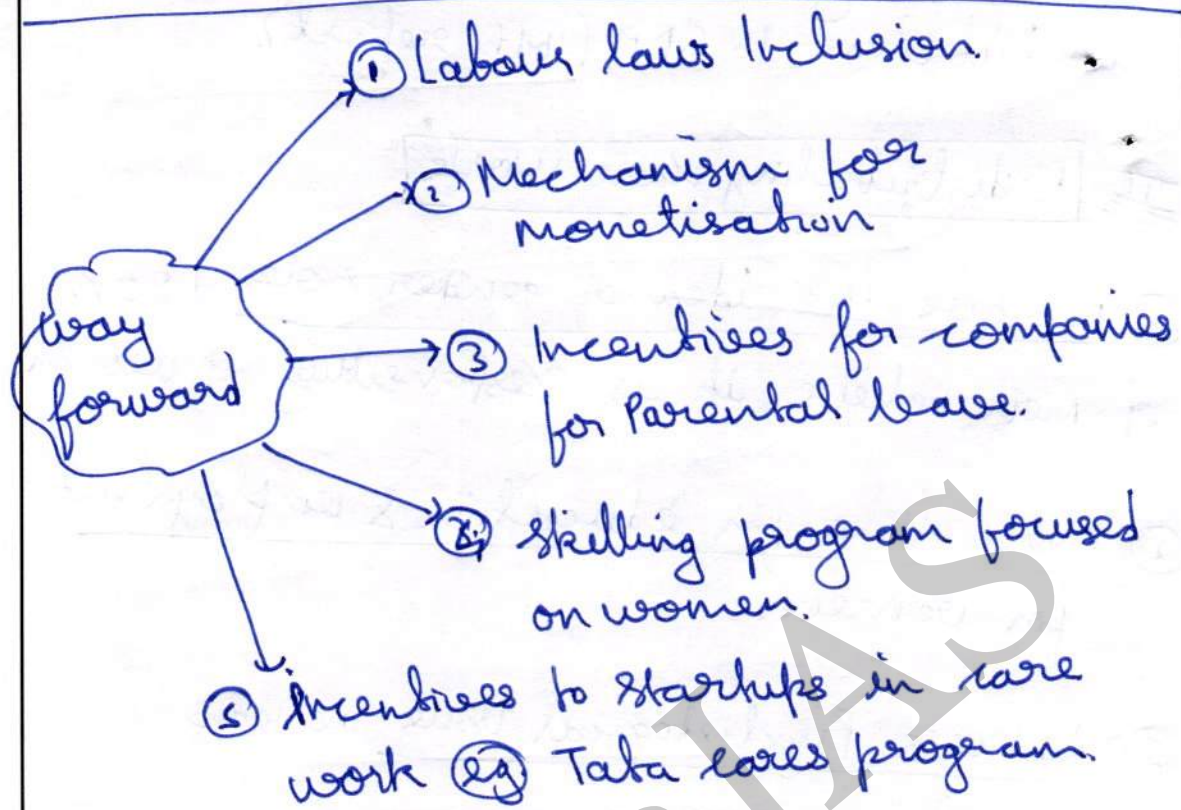
② Productivity of workforce → increased contribution to GDP (IMF report).

III Redistributing care work

- ① Remove the idea of gender roles → 80% of men believe, it is responsibility of women.
- ② More time for education & employment for women.
- ③ Address Psychological issue across generations

How Foster Inclusive Development





As India's demographic transition undergoing rapid change and objective of Viksit Bharat, there is need for formalisation of care economy and care work which fulfill objective of both gender equity and Inclusive development.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 structure in India is characterised by both continuity and change particularly in urban areas due to globalisation, education, increased mobility, etc..

Changing Nature of Family Structure

- ① Joint family to Nuclear family → in tier 2 and tier 3 cities
- ② Nuclear family to dual member household in metropolitan area due to increased mobility → MNC culture.
- ③ Conspicuous consumption → westernisation, materialism, credit culture, etc.
- ④ change in way of celebration of festivals → traditional to formalisation of festivals
eg. Diwali parties in resorts rather than with family
- ⑤ Fragility of family institutions → Increased

divorce rates

⑥ change in roles → Increased say of women and children.

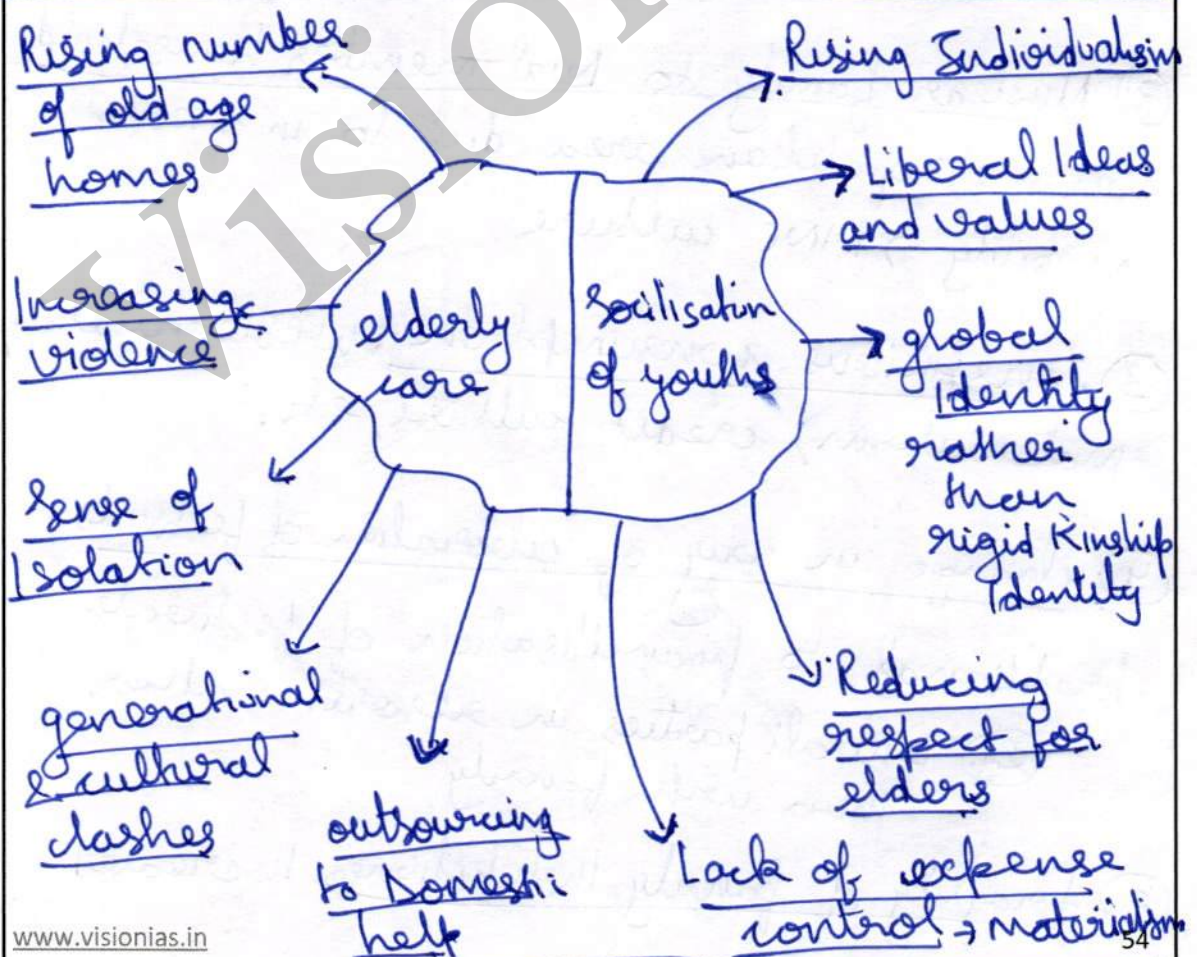
⑦ changed function of family

reproductive to companionship & survival

socialisation process outsourced to Digital & social media

Individualism rather than economic support function.

Impact of this change



Despite, these changes,
family is one of the most socially
resilient institution of in changing times.
thus its core values need to be
maintained with community discussions
and awareness.

VisionIAS

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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