



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. : 00900058

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Pawan Kumar Pandey

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26-07-2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

GORAKHPUR

Code - 13

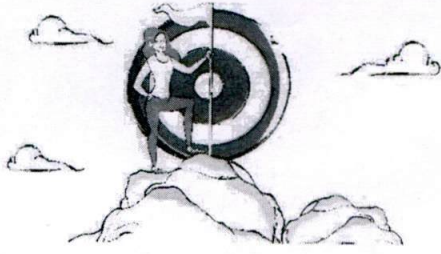
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<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>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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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 खांसे में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Folk music represent the involvement of local community in preservation of culture.

Role of Folk music

① Cultural heritage

→ preserve traditional dance practices via blending it with

music (eg) Bihu dance accompanied with Folk music

→ preserve cultural themes and stories which can be forgotten

(eg) Alha Khand in Mahoba

→ preserve ancient languages

like Mag Santhali, Maithali etc.

from Music (eg) Fagun in eastern UP

- preserve ancient festivals -
folk music on harvesting of
crops, Holi ~~is~~
- religious orientations + Prisha
based on Radha, Krishna love.

② Social Cohesion

- Community dancing
- singing in ~~the~~ choirs -
social capital
- celebrating each other's
festival
- tolerance in society.

Folk music must be documented
using digital technologies.

2.

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

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

10

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

Vesara style is not a unique style but synthesis of Nagara and Dravida.

Vesara style of temples - synthesis of both

① Nagara style

→ Shikhara style - curvilinear top of Garbh Griha in Ladkhan temple

→ multiple temple spires but tallest over Garbh Griha - Durga temple at Aihole

→ sculptural ornaments like sculpture of Gods, Yamuna, Ganga - Pattadakal.

→ Mandapams for gathering of people.

② Dravid style

- rising cylindrical Vimana
- tall Gopurams with sculpture
of Dwarapalas etc. (eg) at Aihole
- Materials used like granite,
sapstone for ~~etc~~ sculpture
same as Dravida (eg) Koyasabas
temple at Somnath temple.

But Vesara style had some
unique features as well like
stellate plan at Halebidu.

Thus, Vesara style was
both blend of Nagara and Dravida
as well as had some unique features.

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

Indian diaspora played a great part in India's freedom struggle.

~~epit~~ Role played by Indians living abroad

① early moderates → Dadabhai Naoroji

↓
East Indian

Association by

Dadabhai

lobbying for Indian interests

elected to parliament of England - highlighted

Indian issues of poverty, drain etc

② Extremists activities

→ India house by Suryaji Krishna

Verma - training Indian youth

in revolutionary activities like

Veer Savarkar

, Madan Lal Dhingra

- propaganda through press and journal - [Bande Mataram] by Madam Cama (Paris)
- Ghadar activities by Lala Hardayal from eastern USA and Canada.
- Virendra Chhotaparkaya - Zimmer's [Zimmer plan] (smuggle arms) from Germany.

3) Indian National ~~Movement~~ Army
by [Subhas Chandra Bose] - provisional government of free India in Singapore.

4) Nehruji elected to executive committee of league [against imperialism]

Although they promoted India's cause, failed to garner mass support by British / common citizens of UK. Gandhiji catalysed this energy in positive direction.

4.

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

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

10

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

Marshall plan was aimed at revival of Europe from destruction of World war 2 as per Truman doctrine.

Influence of Marshall plan

① Economic recovery

- rehabilitation of war refugees in other parts of Europe - financial and employment support
- massive industrialization and infrastructure support in areas like Western Germany, Poland etc.
- job creation through infrastructure development - road, rails etc.

↳ use of multilateral development banks like IMF, IBRD to finance cheap loans for reconstruction.

② Political stability in post war Europe

→ 2.1 Bringing Germany into western economic sphere - industrialization

etc. → unlike Paris Peace Conference which put entire blame on Germany.

→ 2.2 Great economic interdependency through trade and investment - peace dividends

→ 2.3 Contain the rise of Communism and socialism - airlifting supplies during Berlin Blockade

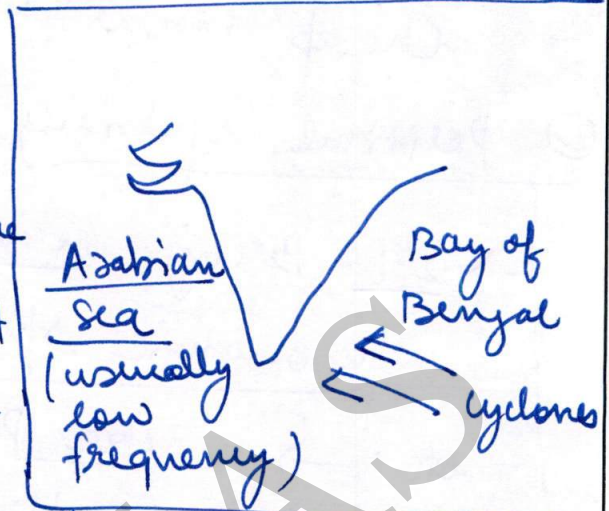
→ 2.4 Strengthening Europe via development against USSR - part of cold war

Marshall plan proved to be successful in preventing ~~the~~ another world war.

5. अरब सागर में चक्रवातीय गतिविधि में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Discuss the factors responsible for increased cyclonic activity in the Arabian Sea. (Answer in 150 words)

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

Although Arabian sea has low intensity and frequency of cyclone due to natural movement from east to west but they are increasing due to many reason.



Factors responsible for increased cyclones in Arabia sea

① Natural factors

- 1.1 Rise in sea surface temperature naturally
- 1.2 Cyclones of Bay of Bengal reaching western coast in Arabia sea due to high intensity

② Global warming resulting in rise in sea surface temperature to

26-27°C. — optimum condition.

③ upper divergence over Arabian sea —
creat necessary vertical wind
shear

④ high amount of evaporation due
to solar insolation — moisture content
increases.

⑤ Marine heatwaves in Arabian
sea — Impacting monsoon

⑥ Reduced rainfall ~~and due to~~ La Niña
temperature further rise

⑦ La Niña — warm upwelling in
Western Indian ocean → warm water
induce cyclones.

⑧ Positive Indian ocean dipole —
warmer western Indian ocean

Rising cyclones in western coast
must be tackled through effective
disaster management.

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

Textile is labour intensive industry. India has huge potential due to abundant raw materials like cotton.

Technology in transforming textile sector

- ① extraction of raw material like cotton through robots - efficiency is increased
- ② Backward linkages - connect supplier with manufacturers.
(eg) remunerative price.
- ③ Cutting edge technology in technical textiles like medical gears.

④ AI based inventory management

⑤ Big Data Analytics for price discovery, market information.

① Digitisation of personnel management
- identify skill gaps.

Government Initiatives

① PLI for textile industries

② focus on labour intensive manufacturing in Budget 2025-26

Way forward → ~~textile~~ Skill development
→ Capital support

Textile industry can generate numerous jobs for inclusive growth.

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

Seiches are unique geographical features.

Geographical conditions

① favourable meteorological conditions

② suitable temperature ~~is~~ etc.

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)

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

As per UN habitat, over 600 million people will reside in urban areas by 2050. This pace of rapid urbanisation has wide impact on socio-cultural landscape.

Peri-urban areas → areas on fringes of urban areas due to growth of population and rapid mass transportation.

Affect on socio-cultural landscape of peri-urban areas

- ① proliferation of slums - $\frac{1}{6}$ th population live in slums (over 10 crore people)
- ② subculture of poverty - ability to live in extreme adverse conditions like Dharavi
- ③ sense of relative deprivation -

'Thuggis' on the sides of high rise power.

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

④ lack of social security infrastructure

- lack of clean drinking water - water related diseases like diarrhea
- chance of future pandemic due to dense populaⁿ ⑨ MASA Delhi's area doubled
- poor education opportunities

⑤ Crime against women and children
such as sexual exploitation

⑥ disenfranchisement of migrants -
can't vote while in cities

Positive impacts

- opportunity of increase income - reg to riches
- absorb urban cultural values like gender equality.
- Contribute to growth of urban areas - labour force.

Urbanisation has to be inclusive in line with SDG-11 (safe and sustainable urbanisation)

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

Communalism refers to antagonistic feelings between religious groups where secular interests of both groups are perceived to be mutually exclusive.

Factors in driving Communalism in India

① Historical

→ 1.1 British divide and rule policy of appeasement of minority by giving them concessions (eg) Separate electorate

→ 1.2 power struggle between elites coincided with religious conflicts (eg) Muslim landowners (vs) Hindu Money lenders in [Punjab]

→ 1.3 Communalisation of national freedom struggle (eg) Khilafat (extremists), Shiraj, festival etc

4 (1.4) Cultural revivalism like Low
protection movement, wahabi etc.

② Socio-political factors

→ 2.1 vote bank politics of parties post
independence (eg) fitting one against
other

→ 2.2 unequal growth of minorities -
feeling of relative deprivation

(eg) [Sachar Committee]

→ 2.3 quest to maintain hegemony by
different religions (eg) Riots etc.

→ 2.4 failure of national integration
policy - Communalism over patriotism

Measures to
tackle

→ [Kanyanath Mishra Committee]
National Commission on
communal harmony

→ Nation over religion -

→ adhere to fundamental duty
role of religious leaders for
conciliation

Communalism must be tackled to
maintain secular fabric of India

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 refers to integration of societies and economies in a way that change in one part affects other parts.

Impact of globalization on youth

(A) Positive Impact

- ① aspirations
- quest of entrepreneurship - Elon Musk's rise
 - aspiration of developed nation status - drone, deep tech startups
 - gender neutral aspirations because of role models like Saumya Swami nathan.

(2) Lifestyle

- use of social media to build global ties ⑧ LinkedIn, X etc.
- macdonalization of food habits ⑨ Pizzahut, KFC etc

- ↳ Pap music - Ed sheern, Cold play
- ↳ Western art and movies like K-drama, Netflix shows etc

③ Value system

- ↳ Rationalism and pragmatism -
question caste system, purity
and pollution
- ↳ individualism - quest for individual
happiness
- ↳ exposure to global gender neutral
ideas - Me Too movement

④ Negative Impact

- ↳ Aspirations - Westernization in
name of modernisation & demean
vernacular languages.

- ↳ Life style - Consumerism, health
hazards like hypertension, depression
due to junk food and social media

- ↳ Value - cyber harassment, online
radication against women (adolescent
movie)

Positive Impact must be amplified
and negative effects to be untailed -

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Chandragupta-II reign is known for marvellous cultural development in art, literature and architecture.

Chandragupta-2 reign - golden age of cultural development

- ① literature - proliferation of Sanskrit literature by Kalidas ② Abhigyanashakuntalam
- ② Commentaries on Panini's grammar and enrichment
- ③ proliferation of Nagara style of temple architecture
- ④ Sculptural ornamentations in temples

③ Music and dance through Bhakti Movement (eg) Vaishnavism

④ Classical paintings

Foundation for future advancements

① influenced vesara style temple architecture like in Aihole etc. (Shikhara)

② Continuation of sanskrit literature

③ Continuation of sculptural arts in Khajuraho during Chandela kings

④ refinement of classical music by gharanas.

5

Refinement of dance —
Classical dances like Kathak

Thus Chandragupta II's reign
can be said to be golden age
for art and architecture.

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

Unintended consequences of British educational policy

- ① Rise of western education and proliferation of modern ideas like democracy, no representation without taxation etc.
Eg) Vedanta college in 1817 - scientific learning
- ② print and press culture - Darpan, Digdarshan
- ③ Realise the conflict between British and Indian interest - demand for indigenisation of services by British Indian association.

Impact of intended and unintended consequences on Indian society

(A) Positive Impact

- ① eradication of social evils by western educated intellectuals like abolition of Sati by Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- ② proliferation of social ideas of equality via press Eg) Neeldarpan

→ ③ Rise of professional middle class
like lawyers, teachers etc. -
took leadership of national movement
at later stage. (eg) Tagore, Aurobindo
Ghosh

→ ④ Cultural revivalism - look for
modernity in Hinduism
(eg) Balganga Dhar Tilak.

⑬ Negative impact

→ ① neglected mass education / down
ward filtration / preferred elites for
english education (eg) literary at 20%

→ ② Regional disparity in education -
focused on Bombay, Calcutta, Madras

→ ③ Neglected women education - failed
to gain mass social base

→ ④ Cultural imperialism - modernised
in British way (eg) Brown Sahibs

Thus, consequences of British
education policy on Indian society was
overarching imparting our way of life
style even today.

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

Indian faced numerous challenges just after independence but territorial disputes were a major concern for policy makers.

Border dispute after independence

→ Indo-Pak war -

Creation of line of control (Shimla Agreement)

→ Indo-China war in

eastern and western sector

disputes with Bangladesh after 1971 war.

National identity - reason for territorial disputes

① clash of cultural identity -

clash between idea of India and

Pakistan based on religious ideologies

② Pakistan's resolution of 1940

intervention of political parties

to amplify national identity (eg) Muslim League of Jinnah

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

Historical grievances - reason for territorial disputes

① rise of communal sentiments during British Era = separate electorate in 1909 Morley Minto reforms.

② territory of princely states became bone of contention (eg) Kashmir

③ haphazard partition by British - Radcliff Commission worked in hasty manner.

Geopolitical strategies - reason for territorial disputes

① Cultural nationalism of China - Sino-centric view - China as sole rising power in Asia \Rightarrow Curbed India's rise

② make India busy in 2-front war like situation - collusion between Pakistan and Bangladesh.

③ Maritime disputes - Kachhateetue with China

Policies to tackle these disputes

① Military might - defered Kashmir in successive war like 1948, 1968 etc.

② Geopolitics - alignment with Russia.

eg) Russia sent nuclear powered submarine during Bangladesh war.

③ proactive diplomacy with China
- Panchsheel policy

These territorial disputes affect India's diplomatic moves till today.

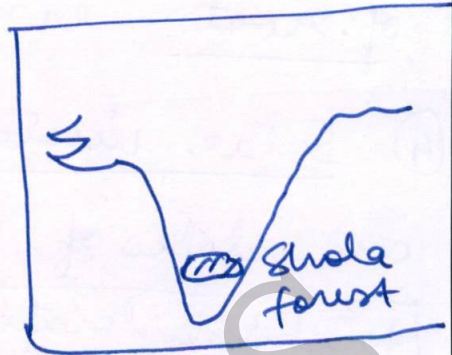
14.

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

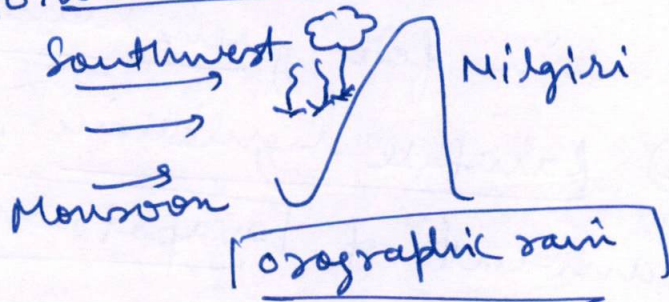
उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shola forests are evergreen forest ecosystem primarily in Milgiri hills spanning in Tamil Nadu, Southem Karnataka, Kerala in higher altitude.



Geographical condition responsible for the development of shola forest in western Ghats upper reaches

① Monsoon Rainfall - orographic rainfall due to windward side effect.



② Temperature and humidity - due to tropical condition optimum moisture and temperature ($27-28^{\circ}\text{C}$) for growth.

③ Suitable soil conditions - loamy
~~was~~ and permeable → ~~penetrates~~ penetration
of roots easily in such soil

④ Solar insolation - adequate sunrays
on slopes of mountains due to
tropical location

⑤ Optimum condition for growth
of microbes - humid condition
which increase humus content in
soil.

Ecological significance of shola forest

① Carbon sequestration - carbon
sink for green house gases

② Rainfall regulation due to high
amount of evapotranspiration

③ Stability of slopes of western
ghats - prevent landslide, rockfall

④ enrichment of soil through decomposition of leaves etc.

⑤ maintain adequate flow of rivers like Kaveri, Bhartpuruz etc -
seepage of water recharges groundwater

⑥ temperature moderation prevent global warming

⑦ source of timber, minor forest produce for local community.

Threats to sholas → deforestation by encroachers, smugglers

→ mining for minerals

→ tourism - waste, deforestation
(eg) Nilgiri

→ Agriculture - expansion.

Shola forests are life line of Southern India. They must be protected for ecological balance.

15. बढ़ती वैश्विक ऊर्जा मांग को पूरा करने के लिए ईंधन के रूप में प्राकृतिक हाइड्रोजन की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए? यह अभी भी एक अप्रयुक्त उद्योग क्यों है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- Discuss the potential of natural hydrogen as a fuel to meet growing global energy demands? Why is it still an untapped industry? (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

National green hydrogen mission focuses on green hydrogen as a fuel for meeting energy demand by targetting 5 million tonnes of green hydrogen.

Source
Potential of natural hydrogen

Green Hydrogen
 $\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{green energy}} \text{H}_2$

- 1) sedimentary basin near fossil fuel basin
- 2) green hydrogen

Potential of natural hydrogen as a fuel

① decarbonisation of energy intensive industry like cement, fertilizers etc.

② natural hydrogen for ammonia production

③ fuel cells for electric vehicles and energy production

- ③ transportation of heavy vehicles -
- ④ H_2 train in India by December 2025
- ④ production of electricity for household consumption
- ⑤ waste management - incineration using green hydrogen.
- ⑥ Hydrogen as energy carrier.

Reasons - untapped hydrogen industry

- ① Complex extraction process like hazards like inflammability
- ② over-reliance on fossil fuels - less funds allocated to hydrogen extraction
- ③ problem with logistics - need complex transportation processes like cryogenic forms, high pressure vessels

④ lack of private sector participation
in research, development of new
hydrogen based technologies like hybrid
vehicles

⑤ Costly for consumers - need
retrofitting of existing powerplants,
vehicles etc.

⑥ lack of global governments
support - lack of consensus on
fixed timeline for decarbonis-
ation

⑦ Complex components for green hydro-
gen like electrolyzers etc. - Need
critical minerals.

Way forward → research on efficient trans-
portation
→ funding through PPP
→ focus on green and blue hydrogen
not grey and black hydrogen.

Hydrogen can be helpful in cutting
emission by 42% by 2030 needed for
1.5°C target.

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

China has been the manufacturing hub ~~for~~ especially because of labour-intensive industry due to its rapid growth and massive investments. But many factors have contributed to the shift of industries to South and Southeast Asia.

Reasons for this shift

(A) Push factors (away from China)

→ ① Slowdown of Chinese economy especially after COVID-19 (eg) Banking sector crisis

→ ② Geopolitical factors like friend-shoring and China + 1 strategy -

de-risk global supply chain from disruptions (eg) China's ban on critical minerals, rare magnets

→ ③ declining fertility rate of China -
($\approx 1.2-1.3$) - shortage of labour
supply in future.

④ Socialists and state control over
industry - oppressive policies.

② Pull factors (towards South and
South East Asia like Vietnam, Thailand etc)

→ ① conductive policies like lower
tariffs, FTAs - easily import
raw materials

→ ② abundance of labour -
highest labour force in India

→ ③ future hubs of growth - Vietnam
has emerged as major export hubs.

Advantages for India

① expansion of manufacturing base -
take it to 25% of GDP (eg) Apple's iPhone
factories in Tamil Nadu

② solve agricultural crisis - take out
disguised labour out of agriculture into
factories (eg) textiles

- ③ Skill development of labour force
- ④ attract foreign investment (eg) FDI
rose to 81 Billion USD in FY 25
- ⑤ link Indian supply chain to global
value chain (eg) automobile manufacturing

⑥ Challenges for India

- ① tough environment to do business
 - lack of land reforms - expensive
 - inferible labour laws
- ② tariff regime of India - high tariffs
deter companies to invest
- ③ lack of skilled workers - only 5%
labour are formally skilled
- ④ infrastructure gaps - high logistics
- ⑤ internal security - insurgency in
North East.

This decoupling of labour intensive
industry can help India achieve Vikrit
Bharat goal by 2047.

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

Women's migration to metropolitan areas like Delhi, Bombay, Chennai etc. has overarching socio-economic effects.



Trans socio-economic transformation from women's migration

① increasing participation of women in labour force - increased to 41% (PLFS 2023-24)

② employment in manufacturing, industries, supply chains

③ Rising income equality and closure
of gender gaps.

④ rise of women entrepreneurship
via access to capital, skills and
networking (eg) Falguni Nayar, Mykaal

⑤ increasing role in family decision
making - better family planning and
delayed age of marriage (eg) Median

age of marriage has risen to 22.1

⑥ increasing self confidence and
dignity of women - gender neutral
work environment (eg) POSH Act

⑦ emergence of new forms of family
relations like cohabitation, dual
career family.

⑧ improved morality of society -
increasing awareness about paternity
leave

But this migration has certain
ill effects as well -

- ① sexual exploitation at work place
- ② Abaya case in Kolkata.
- ③ dual burden of work
- ④ employed in low skill and low income jobs.
- ⑤ glass ceiling in companies due to patriarchal mindset
- ⑥ wage gap in higher positions
- ⑦ overcrowding - lack of inclusive accommodation.

Women's migration to metropolitan areas can give rise to women led enterprises creating 150 million jobs annually as per NITI Aayog.

18.

भारत में विवाह संस्था, तेज़ी से दिखावटी उपभोग और वस्तुकरण का केंद्र बनती जा रही है। सामाजिक समता और लैंगिक संबंधों पर इस व्यवसायीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The institution of marriage in India is increasingly becoming a site of conspicuous consumption and commodification. Critically examine the impact of this commercialisation on social equity and gender relations. (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

Institution of marriage in India is changing due to globalization and urbanisation which has given rise to materialistic and Communerism tendencies in Indian society.

Factors behind this trend → glorification of lavish lifestyle by social media
→ rising aspirations - fulfill it through marriage.

Impact of this Commercialization

① on social equity

→ 1-1 feeling of relative deprivation - as not everyone can invest heavily in marriage

→ 1-2 rising debt of households - ~~interest~~ interest payments - expose to financial risks

→ 1.3 vicious influence — ~~is~~ copied
by other sections.

→ 1.4 depression, anxiety and suicides

② on gender relations

→ 2.1 rising cases of domestic violence
due to dowry (eg) 31% of total
crimes against women committed
by relatives, spouses (NCRB)

→ 2.2 women as a tool of materialis-
tic pleasure — through dowry

→ 2.3 perpetuating patriarchal mindset

→ 2.4 rising cases of suicides
among women due to dowry
threats (eg) Tamil Nadu case

→ 2.5 declining religious and
social significance of marriage

Measures to arrest this tendency

- ① Moral overhaul → gender sensitisation
of parents of ~~Bridegroom~~
men
→ ethical training
- ② enforcement of dowry prohibition
laws
- ③ stereotyping policy to arrest this
trend
- ④ role of religious gurus to
highlight moral and religious
significance of marriage.

Marriage is a sacred ritual
not a means to fulfill worldly
and materialistic desires.

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

As per Time use survey of India, women spend 16.7% of their time in domestic care work but men spend only 1.5% of their time (in a day) in care work.

Recognizing, reducing and redistribution of care work - leading to -

① Gender equality

- ① increasing role of men in child rearing and socialisation
- ↳ ② Paternal leave by Virat Kohli
- ② enhance women's nutritional outcome - proper rest and leisure
- ↳ ③ challenging stereotyping that only women are caring

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

② Inclusive development

→ ① higher participation in secondary and tertiary education

→ ② Research and innovation opportunities

⑨ only 19% women researchers

→ ③ increase labour force participation of women - increase [GDP] of India by 27.1% (former IMF chief)

→ ④ access to government schemes and policy and utilise it ⑨ NABARD-SHA linkages

→ ⑤ promotion of women led MSMEs and enterprises - close gender gap in wages

→ ⑥ Moral overhaul of society -

⑨ BCCI announced pay parity for Indian women & men cricketers

ways to achieve this

① Policy level → relax labour laws -
119 laws hinder
women participation
paternity leave in offices

② Institutions - skill development
of women.

③ Community outreach - awareness
about paternity leave.

④ Economic → DBT to take them
out of home, give respect -

A critical mass of educated, working
women are asset for any society.
Recognizing care work is extremely
important to fulfill SDG 5
of women equality.

20.

शहरी भारत में पारिवारिक संरचना की बदलती प्रकृति पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह वृद्धजनों की देखभाल और युवाओं के समाजीकरण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रही है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the changing nature of family structures in urban India. How is it impacting elderly care and socialization of the youth? (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Urbanisation is driving change in family structures ~~with~~ with new forms and functions emerging.

Changing nature of family structures in Urban India

① Rise of new forms of families like dual career family, single parent family because of employment opportunities

② Changes in functions of family

→ 2.1 declining significance in marriage (eg) Matrimonial sites

→ 2.2 less role in education of children due to dedicated institutions of education.

→ 2.3 changing inter personal roles -
increasing participation of women
in family.

③ technology → nuclear family with
extended ties - through
social media.

④ disintegration of joint family -
can not sustain due to ~~low~~ rising
housing cost and inflation

Impact on elderly

① Positive → telemedicine - due to
technology integration
② Metmeds
→ ties with family through
social media, video calling

② Negative impact

→ loss of social insurance in
case of disability - no joint
family to take care ② abandoning
elders
→ rising diseases and mental illness -

⑤ Miti Aayog - 75% elders have
chronic disease.

⑥ depend on children for money
and financial resources

Impact on socialization of youth

① Positive → build new social ties
via social media
↳ exposure to diverse views
in urban areas ⑧ caste neutral

② Negative

↳ loss of social control - Child
delinquency like drug abuse,
↳ solitary life style - health diseases,
mental disorders, anxiety.

↳ online radicalisation through
digital content ⑨ Toxic masculinity
(manosphere)

↳ rise of social media brings like
cyberbullying

↳ loss of respect for elders

These Negative impacts must be
addressed for inclusive family
structures.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS