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. : 45942651

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RAKHI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26-07-2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

Chandigarh-007.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Shaifa Rishi

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **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।**	**Important Instructions** **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.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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

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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

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

Folk Music represents the uniqueness of Indian culture, impacting different cultures differently showcasing traditions and customs of various regions

As repository of cultural identity

- Regional Pride (eg) of tribes eg- Sankirtan
- As mode of cultural connect in social gatherings. (eg) Nautanki
- Portrays religion and caste structure (eg) Kalaripayattu
- Helps in social Awareness (eg) by bards

Role of folk Music

(1) In Preserving cultural heritage :-

(a) Promotion of cultural centres (eg) in more than 40 nations, leading to soft power diplomacy.

(b) Recognised as Intangible Heritage (eg) by UNESCO, preserving their uniqueness

(c) Spread among Masses – Throughout the world, raising Syncretism

(2) In promoting social cohesion :-

(a) Generate social reformation (eg) by Bhakti Movement (Sankardev)

(b) Promote feeling of nationalism (eg) during Swadeshi Movement

(c) Promote national pride – seen as antithetical to rise in westernisation of music

Challenges
- → increased fusion – due to globalisation
- → Eradication of Interest – due to reduced demand
- → Indian heritage projected as regressive

Thus, need is for revival of music and uphold unique traditions.

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

Vesara style of temple architecture is a unique blend of nagara and dravida style, mainly practiced in the central Indian states in medieval times

Synthesis of Nagara and Dravida

(i) Nagara style → (a) Curvilinear style of tall shikhara, i.e. latina type of architecture
eg Chaulukya style temples of Badami

(b) Raised platform – on a stellate plan structure eg Hoysala style temple

(c) Crucified structure – similar to Panchyatana style of nagara style of temple architecture
eg Solanki style temples

(2) Dravida style temples →

(a) Sculptures and engravings → beautified similar to Kandariya Mahadeo Temple (eg) Hoysaleshwara temples of Halebid (UNESCO World Heritage site)

(b) Single rock cut Temples - finding its origin in Pallava style Dravida Temples, such as Panch rath Temple (eg) Kailash Temple at Ellora by Rashtrakuta rulers.

(c) large gopurams (eg) found in nayak and vijayanagara style Temples (eg) Meenakshi Temple

(d) Incarnation of name of architect - as was seen during chola architecture (eg) similar to Brihadeshwar Temple at Thanjavur

Thus, vesara style borrows best features of Nagara and Dravida providing a unique blend.

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

Indian freedom struggle was taken abroad by western-educated Indians, trying to influence the locals of foreign nations, exposing racial discriminatory policies of the British.

Role played by Indians living abroad

(1) Awareness among locals eg by press and articles eg East India Association by Dada Bhai Naoroji (Rast Goftar)

(2) forming associations eg Gadar party under Lala Hardyal, influencing the foreign rule, for better reforms.

(3) Protect Indian diaspora eg Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa by his articles in Indian opinion.

(4) Appeal to legislators for support eg Bhikaji Kama in Berlin.

(5) Co-ordination with militants in India
- by supplying them with weapons eg Komagata Maru incident (Bagha Jatin)

(6) Platform for discussion and co-operation
eg Indian house in London by Shyamji Krishna Verma

(7) Alliance with opposite forces eg with Adolf Hitler by S.C. Bose and formation of INA by support of Japanese

Significance
- Promoted Mass awareness
- Gained International sympathy
- International pressure eg after world war II

Thus, Indian diaspora abroad contributed significantly and is continuing to do so.

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

Marshall plan was an economic plan envisioned by USA leadership in order to enforce recovery of european nations after loss of capital after world war II.

Influence on economic recovery

(1) cheaper loans by establishment of Bretton woods institutes such as IMF and world bank.

(2) Promote capitalist society - by increasing trade, using dollar as primary currency

(3) Control growth of communism → as hidden aim of capitalist USA during cold war era.

(4) Promoted common Market - by free trade agreements, reducing economic losses and setting up of new infrastructure

Influence on political stability

(1) Reduced relevance of war - by focussing on trade, sharing culture of interdependence

(2) Promoted Democracy - leading to spread of pro-US ideology, favouring peace

(3) International organisation (eg UN), for more co-ordination

(4) better human development growth - promoting higher sustainable growth, limited inclination towards capitalist society

Thus, Marshall plan helped not only in economic and political revival but in spread of US Hegemony after end of cold 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) 10

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

The recent cyclonic activity has been increasing in Arabian sea which was historically restricted to Bay of Bengal, showing changing weather phenomenon.

Factors responsible

(1) Climate change - leading to high Temperature over both western and eastern seas (eg 26°C as ideal for cyclone

(2) Change of wind direction - of SW winds moving towards Low Pressure area built towards Arabian Coast

(3) Oceanic currents → direction changed due to phenomenon such as El Nino and Indian ocean dipole.

(4) Jet streams (eg) Tropical Easterly jets, causing high speed winds during retreat of Monsoon period.

(5) Anthropogenic Activities (eg) release of industrial waste off west coast, raising temperature of ocean.

(6) Desertification of land (eg) Bhuj coast of Gujarat, causing high speed winds moving towards west coast.

Way forward
- Sustainable development (eg) use of renewable energy
- Natural buffers (eg) Mangroves
- Ecological Tourism
- Better Awareness (eg) GIS.

Thus, need is for better capacity building and preparedness, to prevent loss of human capital (eg) during Asna cyclone.

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

How can technological interventions help in transforming the textile sector in India? What are the initiatives that the government has taken in this regard? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Textile sector constitute the 6th largest export in the world, with an aim of raising to $200 billion production by 2030.

Technological Interventions in Textile

(1) Large scale Industries - promoting economies of scale by use of robotics for labour intensive work

(2) GMO crops eg BT cotton, long staple crop, for higher output

(3) Technical Textiles → promoting efficiency and durability, raising competitiveness

(4) Monitoring of supply chain eg use of QR code from farm to factory

Initiatives by government

(1) Branding of cotton (eg) Kaduri cotton, for marketing of higher quality

(2) GREAT scheme - for promotion of Technical Textiles

(3) STIP schemes - for promotion of integrated supply chain, using Multimodal logistics

(4) PLI scheme - for promoting domestic manufacturing.

(5) Dedicated freight corridor (DFC) - for easy logistics for export.

Challenges
- Rise of competition (eg) Vietnam
- Question on Quality
- Better Alternatives (eg) cheaper Bangladesh Textiles
- Erosion of indigenous industries

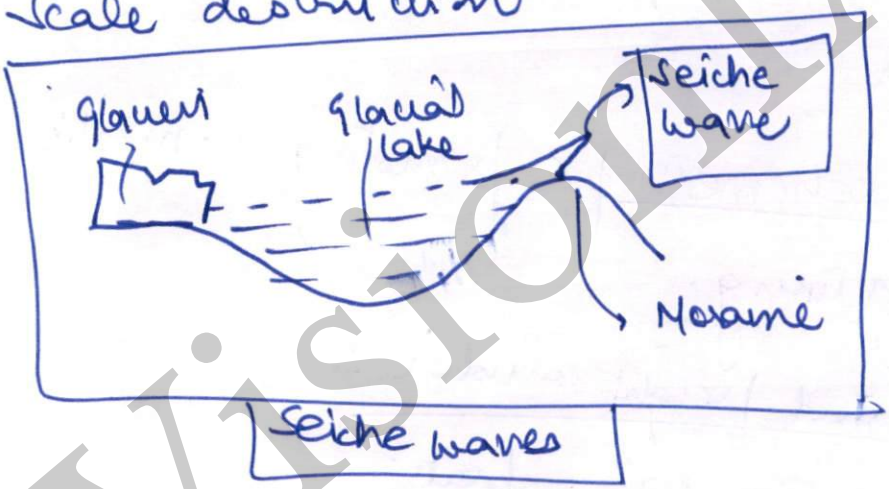
Thus, need is to diversify Textile sector, for achieving aim of 25% GDP by manufacturing sector

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

What is a seiche and how does it form? Discuss the geographical conditions under which seiches are most likely to occur. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Seiche waves are generally related to the glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF), which enable toppling of Moraine boundaries causing large scale destruction



Formation of seiche waves

(1) Earthquakes and landslides
- due to tectonic plate movement
(eg) Chungthang lake (2023) in Sikkim

(2) Mining Activities - disturbing the

stability of glaciers

(3) Climate change - leading to glacier ice melting, causing toppling with force

Geographical conditions

(1) Formation of Moraines - due to gradual movement of glaciers over long period of time

(2) Flash floods - due to extreme weather events due to climate change

(3) Sloping areas → easing their formation

Thus, need is for better awareness using technology (eg GIS mapping) reducing their impact on human & infrastructure as per Sendai framework (2015-30)

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

How has rapid urbanisation affected the socio-cultural landscape of peri-urban regions in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Urbanisation is considered as a result of industrial revolution, projected to reach 50% by 2050.

Peri-Urban regions constitute majoly Tier II and III cities, which are semi-urban towns on fringes of metropolitan cities.

Impact of urbanisation on socio-cultural landscape of Peri-urban regions (Negative)

(1) Overcrowding - resulting in rise of slum areas, causing issue of sanitation

(2) Erosion of uniqueness - by homogenisation of culture (eg) cities such as Pune, Kolhapur

(3) High Air pollution - due to rise in

traffic, resulting in health issues (eg) Heartattacks rising in NCR region.

(4) Rise in inequality - especially women and dalits, who get employed in menial jobs (eg) Manual scavenging

Yet, positive changes have emerged

(1) Rise of social capital (eg) education, health facilities, by investment from private companies

(2) Job opportunities (eg) rental facilities and tourism (eg) beas in Punjab

(3) Women empowerment - who need not travel for long distance or migrate to big cities

(4) Generated awareness - regarding values of equality and fundamental rights of all citizens

Thus, urbanisation has connected peri-urban areas to the world, making them part of economic growth to reach developed nation by 2047

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

Communalism is referred to as difference of opinion, interests and ideology due to belonging to different religion, which has influenced Indian politics (eg) Saffron wave (Thomas Hanson)

Historical factors in communalism

(1) colonial legacy - following the policy of divide and rule after Revolt of 1857 (eg) Partition of Bengal

(2) Hindu scriptures, where Ancient Vedas are related to Hinduism, considered a golden age of India, while medieval as dark age (Muslim rulers)

(3) Role of revivalists (eg) Wahabi, Ahmediya Movement (eg) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan,

promoting 2 nation Theory and pleasing Britishers for benefits

(4) communal organisations (eg) RSS, Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League.

Socio-political factors in communalism

(1) Politics of religion - as innate part of political culture (eg) Paul Brass

(2) Promotion of stereotypes (eg) of non co-habitation of Hindus and Muslims (eg) by social constructionists (Mamdani)

(3) Used for benefits (eg) for Minority Appeasment (~~as~~ for vote bank)

(4) Infodemic - on social Media, leading to hate crimes and Mob lynching (eg) Palghar case.

(5) lack of education - To Muslim segments (historically backward)

Thus, need is for promoting culture of syncretism as was demonstrated by Bhakti and Sufi Movement working together

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

Globalisation is referred to as a borderless world with erosion of boundaries (Kenichi ohmae), where the world has converted into a 'global village' (Mcluhan)

Influence on Aspirations

(1) better job opportunities (eg) leading to rise in Migration to western nations

(2) westernised education - in english which is acceptable throughout the world and foreign universities admission

(3) Women empowerment - by better communications by ICT revolution (eg) work from home opportunities

(B) Influence on lifestyle

(1) westernisation - in dressing, music,

dance forms, food preferences

(2) Urbanisation - leading to better quality of life

(3) Use of Technology eg) Internet of Things for daily chores.

Influence on value system

(1) Impacted unique values - by homogenisation of culture and erosion of indigenous customs eg of Tribes

(2) Joint to nuclear family → providing more autonomy to women in decision making, but reduced cohabitational living

(3) Intergenerational conflicts - due to difference of opinion.

(4) Rise of ~~divorce~~ divorce rates - impacting sacrosanct nature of marriage, but with more women empowerment

Thus, globalisation must be tread with caution by maintaining a balance i.e. Traditions and Modernity.

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

Chandragupta II was referred to as the most important ruler of Gupta dynasty, who promoted art and literature, referring to the age as "golden age"

As golden age of cultural development

(1) Architectural developments (eg) Iron pillar at Mehrauli, still standing rust free

(2) Art forms (eg) Paintings at Ajanta, Ellora (eg) Maravijaya, patronised by coming rulers

(3) Origin of Temple Architecture i.e. of structural temple (eg) Dashavtar Temple at Deogarh, UP.

(4) Sculptures (eg) Sarnath style of Buddhi - st Architecture, with introduction of use of metals for sculpture

(5) Navratna in court - which included poets and writers (eg) Kalidasa

(6) Promotion of native language i.e. Sanskrit as court language and Prakrit as language of common people

As foundation for future development

(1) Use of styles in hybrid art (eg) Hill style temples, used gupta style of Architecture (eg) Mataand Sun Temple

(2) Origin of nagara style - inspired from gupta style

(3) Use of Metal (eg) Iron and steel in Victorian style of Architecture by British (eg) S.C. building

(4) Promotion of folk paintings (eg) Pattachitra (Odisha), Madhubani (Bihar), inspired due to paintings (Murals) developed during gupta rule.

(5) Promotion of sanskrit - which was later used to promote cultural heritage and develop dialects (eg) Apabhramsa, Hindi

(6) Promotion of UNESO world Heritage site (eg) Ajanta, Ellora, leading to India's prestige

(7) Use as soft power - for managing foreign policy and relations with neighbour (eg) Buddhist circuit

Thus, gupta architecture served as inspiration for future development of art & literature, making India as reservoir of unique culture.

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

British educational policies

Initiated after the 1813 charter act, which allowed for allotment of 1 lac annually for promotion of Indian education system.

Education policies

(1) Maculay's Minute, 1823 - downward filtration theory and english education

(2) Wood's dispatch, 1854 - vernacular education and women education

(3) Thomson school of education 1847 - vernacular and scientific eg University of Roorkee

(4) Hunter Committee - promoting primary and secondary education.

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

Consequences of such policies

(1) Intended consequences :-

(a) Produce loyal educated Indians - who would govern on small posts on behalf of Britishers

(b) Make class aware - of the utility of British rule for their benefit (White Man's burden)

(c) Generate Market - for english goods, which would be of utility when Indians are educated and rich

(d) Perpetuate British rule - by ~~relating~~ incorporating British values and culture in Indian society

(2) Unintended consequences

(a) Hostile educated middle class - who became aware of exploitative policies

of British (eg Dada Bhai Naoriji (Drain of wealth Theory)

(b) Awareness of International standards - where democracy was on rise, leading to similar demand by nationalist in Indian freedom struggle

(c) Use of press - by educated Indians to spread their nationalist views to the masses (eg for spread of Non-cooperation Movement

(d) Connect with foreign citizens → (eg East India Association

(e) Means to reduce marginalisation - of Dalits (eg Ambedkar

Thus, education was aimed for British welfare, but spread to Indians generating feeling of nationalism and demand for constitutional changes and for basic human rights.

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

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

India attained its independence in 1947, with partition of Indian union generating two new nations i.e. India and Pakistan

India's territorial disputes after Independence

Border Issue

- Interstate disputes (eg) over Belgaum between Maharashtra & Karnatka
- over LoC with Pakistan in Kashmir
- over Ladakh and Arunachal with China
- over Berubari Union with Bangladesh
- Sir Creek with Pakistan

Issues of national identity

(1) Kashmir Issue - with Kashmiris comprising of Muslims seeing them as

closer to Pakistan region

(2) Khalistan separatist – want to establish separate nation, separating from Punjab's dominance ~~as~~ by Hindus

(3) Demand for Language (eg) establishment of Andhra Pradesh in 1953 and SRA, 1956 after Fazl Ali recommendation

(4) Ethnicity (eg) north east, who see themselves as isolated from mainland India (eg) demand for greater nagalim

Issue of Historical grievances

(1) Hyderabad integration which saw itself closer to Pakistan, and ~~so~~ didn't want to join India.

(2) Rushed delineation (eg) radcliffe line and McMahon lines, perpetuating disputes ~~between~~ with China and Pakistan

(3) British legacy - with prominence of zamindars, hence rich landlords in comparison to Tribal belts, generating demand for separate states (eg) Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh

Issue of geopolitical strategies

(1) Influence of China - fuelling NE insurgency by supply of weapons

(2) Training of Khalistani - by Pakistan's Punjab province, causing instability

(3) Nepal's political instability - projecting border dispute at Lipulekh, Kalapani

(4) Maritime resources - resulting in dispute with Sri Lanka (eg) Kachatheevu

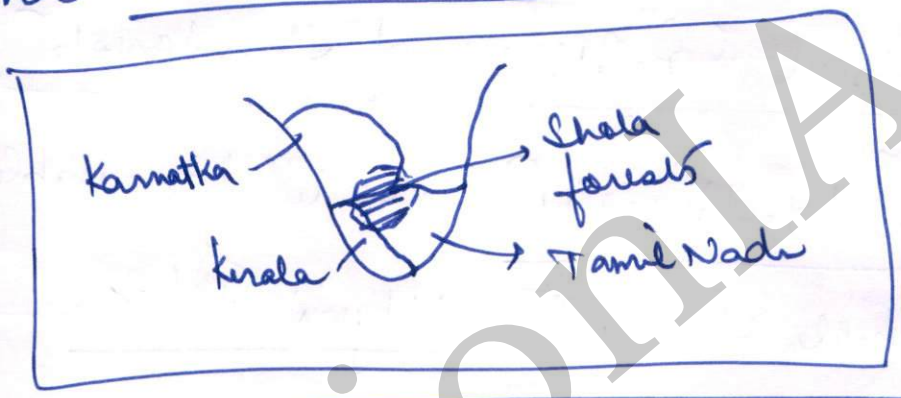
Thus, need is to look at multidimensional aspect of territorial disputes, for better framing of domestic as well as foreign policy

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

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

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

Shola forests of western ghats encompass the nilgiri hills at intersection of karnatka, kerala and Tamil Nadu.



Geographical conditions responsible

(1) Intersection of eastern and western ghats → providing high rainfall region (eg) SW Monsoon

(2) Passes (eg) Palghat pass, allowing easy passage of Monsoon winds.

(3) Impact of NE winds - during the retreating monsoon season, allowing for year round availability of rain

(4) Close to equator → leading to huge biodiversity and equatorial type of climate

Ecological Significance of Shola forests

(1) Huge biodiversity - due to favourable equatorial climate eg Nilgiri Tahr

(2) Habitat for Tribals - promoting community participation for preservation of forests

(3) Regulation of climate - due to presence of coastal impact of weather

(4) Prevent land degradation - due

to overgrazing or by soil erosion, protecting the environment

(5) Prevent impact of disasters (eg landslides, flood, reducing loss of human and ecological capital

Challenges
- Deforestation - for development activities
- Climate change - extreme weather events, causing biodiversity loss
- Migration of species - to upper heights, especially during summer
- High rate of urbanisation for setting up of industries and for Tourism

Thus, Revival of shola forests in Nilgiri hills is needed to prevent this unique world Heritage site.

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

Natural Hydrogen (H_2) as a source of fuel for renewable energy is defined as emitting less than 2 kg of CO_2 per kg of H_2 used.

Potential of natural Hydrogen

(1) Available in natural environment
- in form of gas and in form of water (by electrolysis)
→ water (H_2O) ⟶ $H_2 + O_2$

(2) Cleanest form of energy - emitting only water/steam as byproduct
eg. EV buses (Leh)

(3) Availability of alternatives eg
Huge investment required for setting

up wind and solar power plants

(4) Reduced Import dependancy - with resources shared by all nations equally without any inequality.

(5) Contribution to Panchamrit Target of reaching 500 GW of renewable energy by 2030

Still an untapped industry

(1) High cost of setting up huge electrolysis plant

(2) Unstable form - considered a noble gas, with inability to found in elemental form

(3) Use of non-renewable energy for production via electrolysis (eg) grey hydrogen

(4) Lack of advanced Technology -

with nations such as India, relying on imports (eg) USA, France

Way forward

- Government intervention (eg) National green Hydrogen mission for green hubs
- Involvement of private sector (eg) SHIP initiative
- More funding (eg) L&D fund by developed nations
- New Alternatives (eg) underground Hydrogen available in France, thus, easy to extract

Thus, need is to achieve economics of scale by international coordination to achieve net zero emission target by 2070.

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

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

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

Labour Intensive Industries' promote large scale employment, generating income from the economics of scale and by semi-skilled labourers

eg Toys factory

Shift from China to South & SE Asia

(1) Push factor :-

(a) Strict labour laws - in China, due to higher development and economic growth

(b) Rise in skills - of labourers, demanding higher wages

(c) Saturation point - with surplus production, due to historical growth

and no further scope of expansion

(d) Shifting focus - Towards new age Technology (eg) AI, Critical Minerals

(2) Pull factors:-

(a) Easy to find labours at low wages (eg) India, Bangladesh

(b) Relaxed labour norms (eg) non-implementation of labour codes of 2020 in India.

(c) Relaxed environment norms - with China focusing on more ~~envi~~ clean energy

(d) Incentives - by government (eg) export facilities in Vietnam

(e) Investment in Infrastructure - by developing nations (eg) PM Gati Shakti by India

Advantages for India

- Generate income – by higher export potential
- Growth of employment – increasing LFPR rate
- Reduced inequality → promoting per capita income
- Contribution to GDP – for achieving 25% GDP from manufacturing sector by 2025
- Reduced Trade deficit (eg) $110 bn with China

Challenges
- Land acquisition issues
- Lack of 24/7 electricity availability
- High migration (eg) to gulf nations
- Lack of investment (eg) by finance and by FDI
- Strict regulations and licensing procedures – reducing economy of scale

Thus, as suggested by Bombay model after India's independence, labour intensive industries can help to achieve vision of Viksit Bharat 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Women constitute the highest rate of migration (interstate), majority due to marriage reasons (80%) and partly for employment opportunities.

Reasons for migration:
- Marriage purpose
- Better job opportunities
- Formal education
- Trafficking
- Disaster impact

Socio-economic Transformation

(1) Higher rate of LFPR (eg) 41% during PLFS 2023-24

(2) Better health facilities (eg) Institutional delivery rose to 88.6% (NFHS-5) and

reduced MMR (economic survey 2024) of 97.

(3) Better education opportunities (eg) enrollment of women in STEM education rose to 47% as per world bank

(4) Reduced gender gap → with better awareness of social schemes (eg PDS, and decreased discrimination (eg Domestic violence Act of 2006

(5) Better Autonomy in decision making - due to promotion of nuclear family.

(6) Rise of political representation (eg Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (106 AA of 2023)

Challenges → Still prevalence of discrimination
(eg) Child Marriage – 23.3% as per Economic Survey

→ Higher rural-urban divide – due to reduced demographic dividend in urban areas

→ Difficulty in balancing work and unpaid domestic work (298 hours of unpaid work as per NSO)

→ Domestic violence (eg) during covid 19, leading to stress

→ Government Intervention
(eg) PALNA Scheme

Way Ahead → Promotion of care economy

→ Better Awareness (eg) demand for rising marriage Age (Jaya Jaitley committee)

→ Better Infrastructure (eg) PMAY

→ Safety (eg) She-Box

Thus, need is to reduce gender disparity, for achieving SDG-5 by 2030

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

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

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

Institution of Marriage in India is considered sacrosanct with changing in its forms due to rise of urbanisation and modernisation.

Marriage as site of consumption and commodification

(1) High cost Marriage - influenced by celebrity marriages (eg) Ambani wedding, reflecting impact of social Media

(2) Peer pressure - due to rise in globalisation, raising fear of missing out (FOMO).

(3) Luxury over necessity → impacting quality of life and rise of unnecessary expenditure

(4) Rise of western Impact → Marriages seen as centre of consumerism, due to rise of capitalism, after globalisation

(5) Nuclear family - in cities, raising expenses, which would otherwise would be saved in joint structure.

Impact on social equity

(1) Rise of inequality - exposing the social realisation of distinction between shares and have nots (eg) 1% own 40% wealth as per Income Inequality report of 2023

(2) Rise in debt → especially personal

loans, impacting long term finances of a family

(3) Reduced Investment for actual needs (eg) Education, Health, hampering demographic dividend

Impact on gender relations

(1) Rising rate of divorce - due to differences in spending budgets

(2) Women seen as commodity - who is influenced by expensive gifts, with disregard for emotions

(3) Perpetuate gender stereotypes - of females as dependant on husband's money to fulfil her material needs

Thus, need is for promoting the old maxim of "small is beautiful" as there is enough for everyone's need but not for greed (Gandhi)

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

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

Care work in India is skewed towards women with them spending 298 hours in a day vis-a-vis men who spend 89 hours as per NSO report

Reasons

- Historical discrimination - seen as weaker sex
- Institution of marriage → responsibility of women to take care of elderly
- Patriarchal mindset → Men for outside home chores
- Women seen as Motherly → able to give care

Recognising care work

(1) Formalise in economy (eg Purple economy such as Anganwadi Centres, generating income for women as well

as nation. (eg) Palliative care

(2) Women empowerment - by work appreciation generating familial respect

(3) Promote social security - in formal economy

(eg) Pensions, Maternity leave

Reducing care work

(1) Alternatives i.e. increase employment to low skilled, reducing inequality

(2) Use of Technology and Innovation

(eg) Use of washing machines, replacing manual work

(3) Government schemes (eg) Jal Jeevan Mission, installing tap water, reducing labour of fetching water

Redistributing care work

(1) Sharing of burden - by other members

(eg) Children and spouse

(2) Generate Awareness (eg) by social influencers, setting a precedent in society

(3) Promotion of work from home for both men and women, promoting sharing of domestic work

Way forward

- Government Intervention (eg) formalising economy
- Better social security measures (eg) Universal Basic Income
- Virtual groups of housewives, sharing experiences, reducing stress
- Promotion of Microentrepreneurs (eg) by SHG (Drone didi, Nirmalak didi)

Thus, channelising care work can relieve women and allow them to contribute to economic development (eg) 50% LFPR can increase GDP growth by 1% (world bank)

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

Family structure in urban India has changed due to use of urbanisation, industrialisation, ICT revolution and empowerment of women

Changing nature

- Rise of ~~Age~~ age old home
- Joint to nuclear family structure
- Mixing of Tradition with Modernity
- Autonomy to women in decision Making
- More say of children

Impact of change on elderly care

(1) Use of Technology - for Assistive Technology (eg) Smartcare and Palliative care.

(2) Social Media (eg) Virtual communities on whatsapp, reducing isolation.

(3) Better hospital facilities - reduced suffering during terminal illness

(4) Easy communication and Transport
(eg) - work from home ~~for~~ (SACRED portal)
- Ramp facilities in public spaces

Yet, negatively impacted as well

(a) Isolation and depression - with limited interaction with youth & children

(b) Rise of old Age homes - with children unable to take care of elderly

(c) Intergenerational conflicts - due to difference of opinion (Tradition vs Modernity)

Impact on socialisation of youth

(1) Higher interconnectedness - via social

Media forming new connections

(2) Easy for part time jobs - Making them independent at early age

(3) Better Awareness of social realities → as easy for mingling with different cultures and thus rise in unity in diversity concept

Yet challenges remain

(a) Distance from reality i.e family bonds, generating online world

(b) Fear of Missing out - succumbing to peer pressure

(c) Depression & Anxiety - due to conspicuous display of wealth and rising inequality

Thus, need is for maintaining a balance, where traditions are not lost for modernisation and promote harmony in heart as well as in home, leading to ultimate happiness

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK