

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. : 00315413

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ADITYA NARAYAN.H

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/07/25

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

केंद्र
Centre

Tiruvandrum

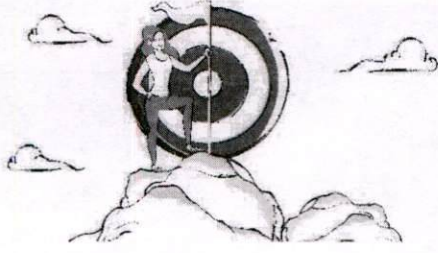
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<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
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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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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Folk music and associated traditions has had a significant impact in transmission of traditional knowledge, social cohesion, creation of tribal identity and development of ^{subaltern} ~~tribal~~ society as a whole

Role of folk music

(A) Preserving cultural heritage

① Passing on stories of ancestors creating cultural pride. (Eg): Munda rebellion heroes being sung by Mundas.

② Spread of traditional knowledge.

(Eg) Panihari song of Rajasthan used to transmit water harvesting technique

③ Using songs for religious events

(Eg) Songs used in Cheraw Dance

a bamboo dance in north-east

④ Use of unique rhythm of instruments

ⓔ 'Pullover pattu' in Kerala for Snake god worship.

② Promote social cohesion

① Communal bonds and rituals emphasised

ⓔ Gond songs focusing on tribal character of nature & tribal life.

② Religion as instrument of cohesion

ⓔ Ramakadh songs on Lord Rama especially of 'Kishkindha Kandam'.

③ Focusing on reducing anxiety among tribals. ⓔ Songs during funeral & expiatory rites.

④ Worship of leaders and heroes leading social cohesion. ⓔ Naga songs on common heroes

Hence folk music acts as an important medium to understand Indian tribal society and cultural heritage

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

Vesara style was predominantly present in ~~western~~ Central and Southern India, propagated by the Chalukyas

Vesara style - Nagara features

- ① Presence of Vimana rising above the garbhagriha.
- ② Use of Tajati or upraised platforms
- ③ Presence of Panchayatana style or cruciform form of sanctuaries.
- ④ Significant presence of rounded but prominent Shikharas
- ⑤ Presence of Mandapas connecting to Garbhagriha

Vesaa Style - Dvaridafalms

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- ① Presence of boundary walls that are decorated
- ② Presence of water-tanks in temple complex
- ③ Intricate carvings and sculptures on the temple walls
- ④ Concentric structures with walls within the temple complex

Examples of Vesaa Style temples are :

- ① Kasi visvesvra Temple
- ② Pattadakal temples

Hence Vesaa style shows a syncretic architectural form for temple architecture in India.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian's living abroad played a crucial role in advancing India's cause by propagating idea of nationalism, financing revolutions, spreading propaganda and garnering international support.

Role played by Indians living abroad

① Spreading idea of nationalism among fellow Indians. (Eg) Publications from London House, England by Rhyamji Krishna Vaema.

② Revolutionary activities supported by people abroad. (Eg) Madanlal Dhingra's assassination of Gregor Wylie was plotted from abroad.

③ Financing activities and movements in India. (EJ) VD Savarkar's support to Abhinav Bharat from London

④ Gaining international attention to the cause. (EJ) Unfurling tri colour in German assembly by Bhikaji Cama

⑤ Overturning British through armed rebellion
(EJ) Zimmerman Plan by Vinendra Chhatopadhyay

⑥ Propaganda being spread among Indians and Europeans alike.

(EJ) Ghadis revolution's attempt to force British Indian army personnel to revolt

However the movement from abroad faced setbacks due to

- Repression by British
- Limited base
- Congress focus on ahimsa led by Gandhi

But Despite this their support remains pivotal in Indian history.

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
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The Marshall plan was introduced by United States after the end of World War-II in 1946 for the benefit of ailing nations in Europe

Marshall plan for economic recovery

① Post-war reconstruction in Europe

⊕ Reconstruction of infrastructure in Britain

② Provision of liberal loans to such nations. ⊕ Grant of loans to Britain to support economy under distress after the war.

③ Social welfare in European nations

⊕ Nations need Marshall plan to support in some support and schemes

like in France & Italy.

- ④ Loans for supporting and revival armed forces.

Marshall Plan for political stability

- ① Not allowing aiding nations to be at the mercy of post war political instability
- ② Reducing dependence on USSR, as a precursor to the Cold War
- ③ Ability to support domestic and colonies of European powers stabilized for a time being.
- ④ Helped reduce public anger against nations itself post war.
- ⑤ The anti-incumbency wave in United Kingdom did not become a separatist movement especially in Scotland, thanks to Marshall Plan

Therefore Marshall Plan had profound impact in Europe's stability & economy.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Arabian Sea has seen a 50% increase in cyclonic activity since 2017. This is happening in a marginal sea that was known for its calm character compared to Bay of Bengal.

Factors responsible are:

① Rising temperature of the sea surface

Eg: Temperatures of Arabian Sea have kept consistently above 27°C during summer seasons.

② Delaying onset of monsoon impacting the presence of monsoon winds, which reduce vertical shear of depressions.

③ Increasing pressure depressions in Arabian Sea due to presence of increased temperature and also movement of depressions from Bay of Bengal

④ El Nino causing increased temperature and drought like situation in Western Pacific and consequently in Arabian Sea.

⑤ Thermal pollution creating temperature rise and marine dead zones in the sea.

⑥ Variation or delay in movement of Inter tropical convergence zone (ITCZ) causing rising temperature

Hence the understanding of cyclone formation in Arabian Sea is a necessity for disaster resilience.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The textile sector in India is the second largest employer. Despite its early move advantage in the subcontinent, it has lost it to Bangladesh and S. E Asian nations.

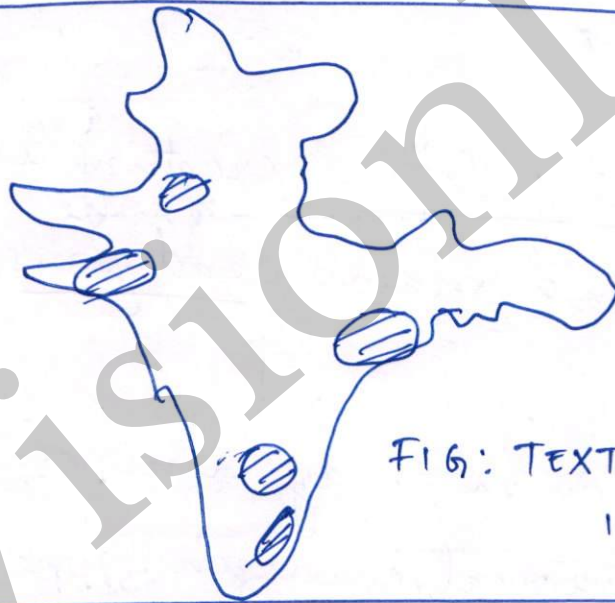


FIG: TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

Technological interventions for transformation

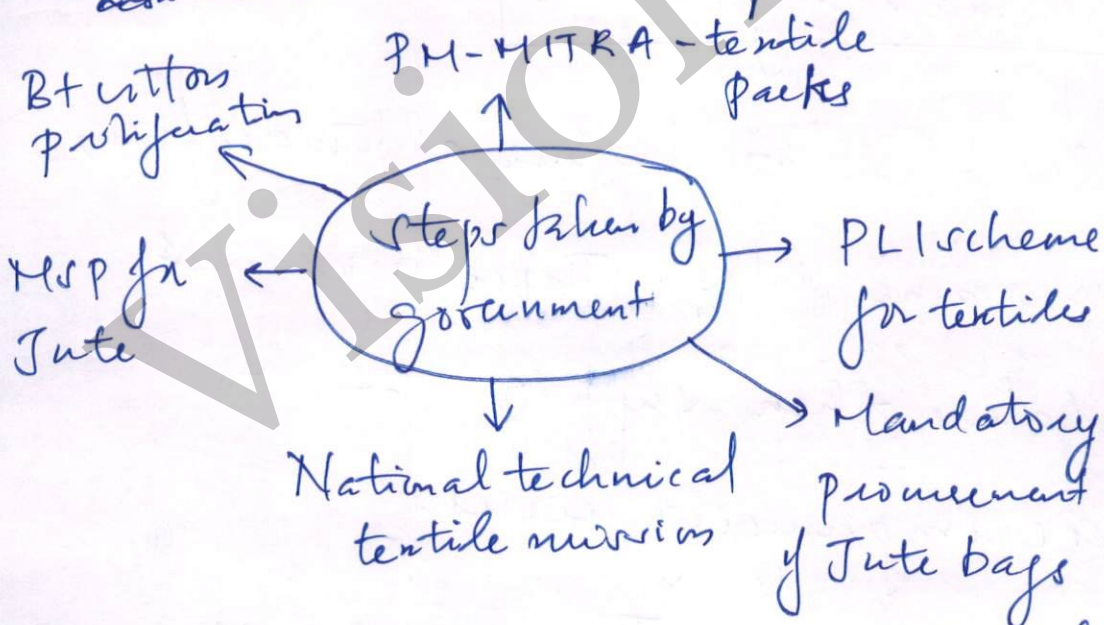
- ① Obsolete machinery in India's textile sector. (Eg) 40% of factories don't have access to powerlooms.

② Genetically modified crops in cotton need to be improved. (E) Against Pink bollworm.

③ Making use of technical textiles and innovating on them to support high tech industries. (E) Technical textiles used in automobiles.

④ Market intelligence techniques to be used to understand fast fashion and trends.

⑤ Higher adoption of synthetic textiles and innovation on them required.



Hence technological innovations in textile sector can make it resilient to crises and competitive.

7.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Seiches are landforms formed due to interplay of geographical and climatic factors. They are formed in high altitude areas due to snowfall.

Formation of Seiches

Snowfall at higher altitudes forms moraine lakes. These moraine lakes then supply water to accompanying rivers.

These rivers on their flow path at higher altitudes create attrition with

The river contains forming unique structures called reaches.

Geographical conditions for reaches

- ① High altitude.
- ② Significant precipitation.
- ③ Eroding capacity of the river
- ④ Snowfall leading to moraine lakes
- ⑤ Melting of glaciers
- ⑥ Cutting of landforms from multiple sides.

Hence reaches are a landforms that is formed due to geographical & climatic interplay

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 ह्रासिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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write on
this margin

According to UN population
fund by 2050 around 60% of India's
population is expected to be in urban areas.
It also points out at the trend of sub-urbanisation
and its changing landscape

Impact of rapid urbanisation on peri-urban regions

- ① Spilling over of habitations and populations to peri-urban regions.
(Eg) Development of Faizabad due to spillover from Delhi
- ② Pastoralisation of urban poor in the peri-urban regions as domestic help and menial labour.
- ③ Cultural syncretism between

urban and rural living. (E) Presence of agrarian social structures along with focus on individualism

(4) Increased social mobility for people in the region due to improved socio-economic opportunities. (E) Proliferation of habitations and shopping malls in outskirts of Mumbai

(5) Consumerist culture proliferated with increasing consumption.

(E) Big cars and houses as status symbols

(6) Economic development of the region due to improved infrastructure (E) Development of Sholinganallur ^{near} Chennai

(7) Widening inequality in peri-urban areas.

Hence planned urbanisation with focus on improving lives and livelihoods is the way forward.

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 हार्शिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Communalism is the issue of using identity markers to propagate exclusionary practices in society. India has a long term issue of communalism due to multiple factors.

Historical factors

- ① Partition of India and Pakisthan was followed and preceded by communal violence. (Eg) Direct Action Day and killings in Calcutta.
- ② Islamic invasions and its impact leading to enmity.
- ③ Extremist tendencies during pre-independence era against British.
(Eg) - Titu Mir's propagation of Wahabism.

Social factors

- ① Increasing demands for resources.
- ② Competition demands for social sector schemes.
- ③ Religious fundamentalism being propagated. (Eg) ISIS recruitment from Kerala.
- ④ Social dichotomy building over.
- (Eg) Attacker due to cow smuggling.

Political factors

- ① Minority appeasement by political parties and vote bank politics.
 - ② Hate speech during elections
 - ③ Concessions made based on identity than equality of opportunity. (Eg) - Karnataka reservation in govt contracts
- Hence communalism in Indian politics needs to be addressed by judiciary and election commission

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)

Globalization is the
interlinking of the economy and
society of different nations. This in
India has had significant impact
on youth

Impact on youth

① Aspirations

① Increasing aspiration for economic
& social mobility (E) India has
lifted almost 90 crore out of extreme
poverty since 1991 reforms

② International migration opportunities

(E) Increased youth migration to
Europe and Canada

③ Startup and entrepreneurship

culture. (Eg) India has 3rd largest number of unicorn startups.

⑫ Lifestyle

① Western influence in fashion

(Eg) Fast fashion from the West through social media

② Influence on cuisines (Eg) Proliferation of Arabic cuisine in Kerala.

③ Consumerist culture (Eg) Affinity towards iPhones as a status symbol

⑬ Value Systems

① Individualism over community (Eg)

Nuclear families & live in relations

② Secularisation of youth away from religions

③ Reducing patriarchy & rise of egalitarian

Hence globalisation has had multifold impact on Indian youth changing their social landscape.

11.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Chandragupta II's reign in the Gupta dynasty is often referred to as the 'Golden era' in Indian history due to its emphasis on Indian art and culture.

Golden age for art under Chandragupta II

① Evolution of Nagara style of architecture for temples. Eg Structural temples reached their peak under him like Kandariya Mahadeva temple.

② Patronage for sculptures leading to propagation of Bronze and sandstone sculptures.

- ③ Drama/theatre flourished under him with patronage to writers like Kalidasa. (E) Abhijanashakuntlam
- ④ Poems given profound importance during the period. (E) Ritusambhava by Kalidasa
- ⑤ Prose or fictional writing was also favoured. (E) Meghaduta
- ⑥ Dharmasastras and codification of hindu epics happened during his time.

Foundation for future advancements

- ① Nagara style was later adopted by several dynasties in Post Gupta period like Sungas and Kanvas
- ② Sculptural art during Gupta period inspired syncretic art like Gandhara art by the Indo-Greeks.

③ Religion literature like Dharmasutras and Hindu epics further inspired art and literature of late kingdoms.

④ Kalidasa's writings inspired late writers like Indrakumar to take up poems and prose about fictional stories & narrative art

⑤ Religious syncretism in art and culture promoted by Gupta period of Indian religions was also seen later.

⑥ Buddha being incorporated in the Dasavatara by certain saints & stories.

Hence the golden age under Grand Gupta

II led to the pinnacle in Indian art that tells its stories to date.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस ह्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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British educational policies as put by Macaulay's minute in 1825 was predominantly meant to create people looking Indians in blood and class but British in opinions and preferences

Intended consequence of British educational policies

- ① Minimal investment in primary education
(E) 'Trickle down' theory being propagated by Macaulay's minute (1825)
- ② Creation of an intermediate interpretative class for efficient administration of India. (E) Establishing higher education institutions like Presidency college & re schools

③ Focusing on Western education alone

(Eg) Wood's despatch (1854) emphasizing
need to educate Indians on Western
art & science.

④ Sidelining or suppression of orientalist
education and language

(Eg) Seeing India and Indians to be
civilized - 'White man's burden'

⑤ Suppressing ~~the~~ independent thought
in educational institutions.

(Eg) Reduction of free speech by Cunningham
Circular.

Unintended Consequences

① Socio-religious reform of Indian
society. (Eg) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
agitating for Abolition of Sati, later
granted by Bentick.

- ② Rise of rationalistic feelings by the generation of new middle class that became educated. (E) Activities of moderates in the Congress
- ③ Collective mobilisations by the intermediate class. (E) Formation of INC in 1885.
- ④ Increasing demands for more reforms and rights. (E) Demand for increased investment by British in primary education and agriculture by Congress
- ⑤ Strive to expose of the oppressions of British. (E) Naraji & R C Dutta - Drain of wealth
- ⑥ Proliferation of Press in India.
(E) Bengal Gazette & Amrit Bazar Patrika.
Hence British educational policies ultimately led to opening eyes of Indians leading to independence.

13.

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

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

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

15

Indian territorial disputes post Independence has been varied with Pakistan, China, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. These are a result of a collaboration of factors.

Territorial disputes post-independence

① National identity

① Seeing disputed land as their based on common identity

① Eg Pakistan's demand for Kashmir due to its muslims majority population

② Ethnic identity issues.

② Eg China considering Arunachal under its Five finger policy.

③ Historical grievances

① Non-agreement or different perception of boundaries. (Eg) Dispute on the Macmohan line

② Regional factors and opinion of regional players not considered.

(Eg) Dispute of boundaries between West Bengal & Bangladesh

③ Grievances of stakeholders and common population. (Eg) Katchchatheevu being handed over to Sri Lanka causing issues for fishermen.

④ Improper treaties & agreements pre-Independence. (Eg) Treaty of Sugauli causing issue between India & Nepal.

④ Geopolitical strategies

① Taking up of Aksai Chin and areas in Arunachal Pradesh by

China port 1962 war.

② Pakistan occupied Kashmir for strategic advantage in accessing Kashmir & Indian mainland.

③ Domestic issues spilling over to global geopolitics. ~~Ex~~ Nepal government using territorial claims on India as a decoy against anti-incumbency.

④ Katchchatherev as a pivotal location in Indian Ocean region for Sri Lanka, granted for long term friendship.

Hence territorial disputes need to be settled considering historical grievances using diplomacy and dialogue.

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)

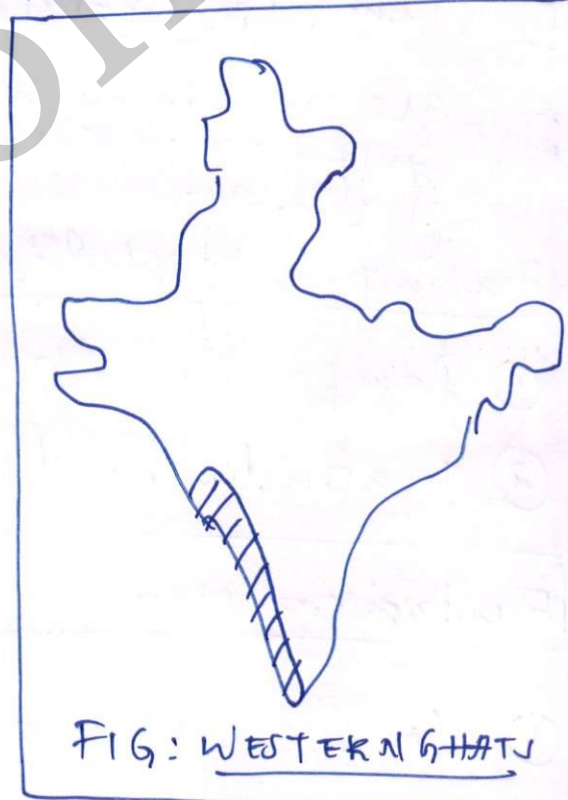
Discuss the geographical conditions responsible for the development of shola forests in the upper reaches of the Western Ghats. Highlight their ecological significance. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shola forests in the Western Ghats are called the 'rainforests of India' precisely showing its ecological and sustainability significance. They have developed due to a mix of factors.

Conditions responsible for shola forests

① Altitude of the Western Ghats are such that it is not too high for icy cold conditions or too low for tropical conditions.



② Monsoons and rainfall throughout the year in the

region allows formation of evergreen plants and trees like rosewood.

③ Protected area from human and animal ~~habitations~~ activities pre dominantly due to its altitude.

④ Contiguous landscape of the Western Ghats unlike Eastern Ghats allows its formation.

⑤ Temperature ^{range} both annual & diurnal are minimal allowing formation of sholas.

Examples of sholas

① Pampadum Shola

② Matti Keltan Shola

Ecological significance of sholas

① Sources of multiple rivers due to its high altitude and rainfall.

②: Caucay from Brahmagiri hills

② Large presence of endemic plants
(Eg) Hence they have been classified as
biodiversity hotspot ⇒ Red Sanders,
Mahogany

③ Presence of unique species like
the lion-tailed macaque & Nilgiri
Tahr

④ Presence of rhodas is essential ~~for~~ to
maintain the orographic rainfall
pattern in Kerala and nearby states

⑤ Natural barrier against landslides
in Western Ghats

Hence the rhodas need to be conserved
to uphold the livelihoods of people
around and for its ecological significance
to climate, biodiversity & disaster
resilience

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 ह्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Natural hydrogen
or green hydrogen is the hydrogen generated from the electrolysis of water using renewable energy. It is often referred to as 'energy of the future'.

Potential for natural hydrogen to meet energy demands

- ① Minimal or No carbon footprint especially if using solar energy to generate hydrogen by electrolysis
- ② Higher thermal efficiency for hydrogen fuel cell than internal combustion engines.

③ Reduced dependence on foreign nations
for fuel. (E) Green Hydrogen Mission
by India seen as an alternative to
reduce crude dependence.

④ Technology to access hydrogen from
water already well known and
available making it accessible for
even poorer nations.

⑤ Ability to combust at higher temperatures
than fossil fuel

⑥ Byproducts are water vapour and
Oxygen reducing environmental
impact.

Still an untapped industry

① Cost to benefit ratio of hydrogen
generation still much higher
compared to fossil fuel.

- ② Transportation of hydrogen fuel costs heavy ~~price~~ on logistics.
- ③ Hydrogen can be transported or carried at sub-zero temperatures only making it difficult.
- ④ Currently grey hydrogen is more feasible than green hydrogen making it unsustainable.
- ⑤ Vehicles and industry need to be refitted with technologies that use hydrogen fuel cell making it costly.
- ⑥ Fuel cell generation at transportable sizes at nascent stage.

Hydrogen fuel hence requires increased R & D to make it a fuel for the present and ^{its} improved usability.

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 हاشिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ever since the opening up of the economy in the 1960s, China has achieved great heights in manufacturing & production. However due to economic and geopolitical reasons the labour intensive industries have been shifting out of China recently.

China to South and S. East Asia - factors

- ① Supply chain issues faced in China facing companies to move out.
 - ⊕ Supply Chain Resilience initiative by U-S & Japan.
- ② Cost advantage in South & S. E Asia
 - ⊕ Vietnam as an alternative for cheap textiles

③ Labour issues and protests in China

(Eg) Labour strikes in iPhone manufacturing plant in China

④ Policy initiatives by South and Southeast Asian nations. (Eg) India's PLI scheme attracting smartphone manufacturers

⑤ US-China trade war with raising of tariffs facing manufacturers to move out.

⑥ Disinflation and economic slowdowns in China compared to fastest growing economies like India.

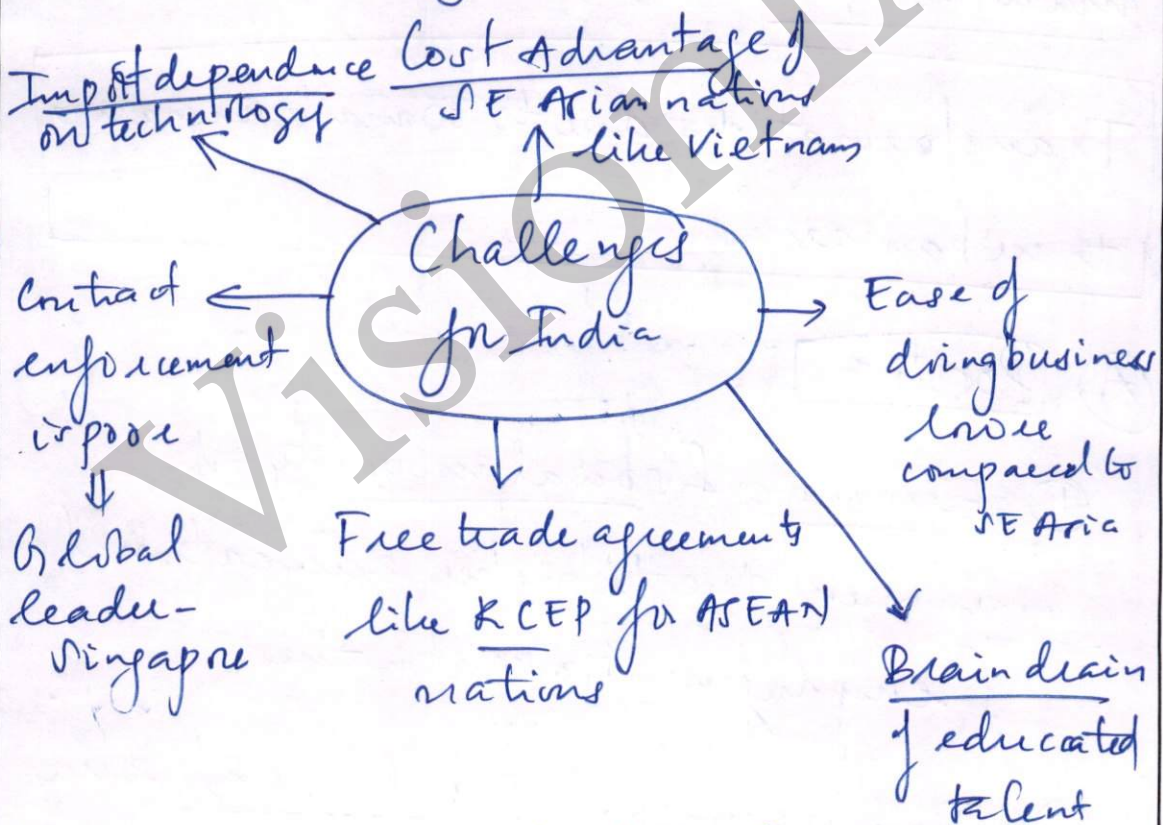
Advantages for India

① Attracting labour intensive sectors to address unemployment problem

② Cost advantage including

labour and ^{compliance} technological costs down.

- ③ Rise of Indian textile and apparel industry could be made possible
- ④ Increased focus on improving manufacturing output. (E) Bangalore emerging as smartphone hub.
- ⑤ Policy stability & initiatives like Code on Wages, 2019.



Hence India needs to align its policy and legal ~~steps~~ to grab the 'China + 1' and 'out of China' opportunity.

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 ह्रासिफ में
नहीं लिखना
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Migration in India

Predominantly impacts women. A study by international organisation on migration shows that women's migration in India is predominantly driven by marital needs.

Transformations due to woman's migration to urban areas

(A) Positive

- ① Economic frivolous mobility of women due to higher educational & employment opportunities
- ② Individualism and liberal values are inculcated. (E) Increased presence of live-in relationships.

③ Reduction in patriarchal norms

Ex) Reduced restriction on choice of partner

④ Economic independence & empowerment of women away from male counterparts

⑤ Moving away from traditional roles of 'housewives' and 'motherhood'

Ex) Rise of childless households

⑥ ~~Policy changes like maternity leaves~~

⑦ Negative

① Generation of slums & ghettoisation.

Ex) Slums in metro cities have 40% women in them

② Poor working conditions especially in informal labour due to easy replaceability

③ Carrying forward traditional ideas of caste and internalised

patriarchy in urban areas.

④ Lack of social safety net in urban areas leading to increased impoverishment.

⑤ Proliferation of urban poor.

⑤ Disproportionate representation of women in urban poor - 44%

⑥ Loosening of communal bonds causing stress and anxiety due to migration. ⑤ Mental health issues higher among urban women.

Hence migration of women need to be studied extensively to understand and address changing needs of metros.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Marriage according to traditional hindu system was considered a sacrament. However recently they have been shifting to a more contractual agreement.

Impact of commercialisation - Positive

(A) On social equity

① Improved status of ~~castes~~ ^{castes} & reducing of caste system

⊕ Increased choice of castes for marriage based on economic status

② Opportunities for children.

⊕ Equality of opportunity for social mobility for children.

③ Career and economic orientation

providing empowerment. (F) Dual Income No kids.

(17) Homosexual relationships on the rise

(B) On gender relations

(2) Improved choice of ~~choosing~~ partners for women compared to earlier.

(3) Sexuality and sexual choice of gender improved for both men & women. (F) Pre-marital sex not seen as taboo

(4) Realisation of gender rights.

(F) Widow remarriage & increasing divorce rates.

Impact of commercialisation - Negative

(A) Social equity

(1) Breakdown of extended family

boards due to increased commercialisation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ② Child as the scapegoat due to increasing divorce rates.
- ③ Emotional and personality stabilisation not provided by families and marriage
- ④ Loss of religious culture & heritage
- ③ Gender relations
- ① Prevalence of patriarchy as seen in presence of domestic violence.
- ② ~~Mass~~ Prevalence of 'home-makers' who were sent while making women part marriage.
- ③ Social taboo present for live-in and divorces especially for women.
- ④ Workload higher for women due to caregiving role

Hence commercialisation of marriage has implications for social cohesion & liberalism.

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

15

Care work in India
is predominant by the job of women.
According to UN Women, women produce more work at home in India than the whole work done by men in terms of hours.

Gender equality & inclusive development through:-

① Recognizing care work

① Understanding that women put disproportionate hours in care work at household.

② Arlie Hochschild's study calls it the second shift after work.

③ Social recognition to homemakers

and domestic makers through allowances and proper wages. (E) Domestic workers are predominantly women in urban areas - with meagre wages

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(B) Reducing care work

① Empowering children from a young age to care for themselves including cooking and washing reducing burden on mother.

② Questioning and re-aligning patriarchal norms - making caring role responsibility of females.

③ Sensitisation of men and women equally away from traditional gender roles. (E) Gender sensitisation courses in Delhi public schools

(C) Redistribution of care work

- ① Men as equal partner in care for the elderly and children,
allowing women more time for career development
- ② Improving ^{Caring} ~~time~~ for self among women than to the family only.
(E) Prevalence of anaemia & reproductive issues among women can be addressed.
- ③ Focussing on economic and social empowerment of women.
(E) Automation of house work has led to mainstream careers for women.

Hence the feminization of care work needs to be addressed for equitable sharing of common good & development

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

The family as described by G.P. Murdock is set up for co-production and upbringing of children. This has undergone both structural and functional changes in urban India.

Changing family structures

- ① Presence of live-in relationships.
- ② Childless households or dual income-nokid families
- ③ Homosexual relationships.
- ④ Serial monogamy due to remarriages
- ⑤ Increasing separation & divorces due to realisation of individual rights.

- ⑥ Equal status & improved status of women (Eg) Improved choice for partners
- ⑦ Breaking away from caste and religious barriers in family → Secularisation
- ⑧ Nuclear families

Impact of changing structure

A On elderly care

- ① Loosening of bonds with extended family and elderly leading poor care
- ② Nuclear families - elderly staying away causing lack of care
- ③ Economic dependence of elderly impacting their health care
- ④ Increased anxiety among elderly and mental health issues due to social isolation.

③ On Socialization of youth

- ① Child as a scapegoat in broken marriages impacting their socialization.
- ② Parenting issues due to increased focus of parents on career causing incomplete socialization & deviance.
- ③ Caring of youth now outsourced to day-care and schools.
- ④ Socialization is also impaired in certain cases due to increased individualism & liberal values.

Hence the changing landscape of marriage needs to be understood to address needs of youth & elderly for societal protection & upbringing.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS

