

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. : 01528536

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Jayant Garg

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26 July 2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

Gurgaon

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[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) 10

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

India being a melting point of diverse culture has rich repository of folk music linked with cultural identity of people.

Folk Music as an repository of culture identity

- Diverse languages
- Tribal culture
- Valour related songs
- local languages
- linked with folk dances
- Religious folk songs
✓ Eg Ram Lila

Role of folk music in preserving cultural heritage

- 1) local stories :- Eg valour stories of Alha and Udal as song in MP
- 2) local language promotion :- Eg Bhojpuri songs from Bihar.

3) Tribal culture :- Promote tribal culture
Eg Gondi songs and song related to
nature.

4) Religion :- Folk songs promote local
religious practices

Eg Tamtric songs related to local dieties

Folk songs role in social cohesion

1) Promote Unity :- Folk song based on cultural
transcendent division of religion

2) Fraternity :- Folk song promote understand-
ing of diverse cultures and languages.

3) Identity :- Folk songs as a bond promote
local identity, ensure cohesion.

Thus folk song as a representative of cultural
identity play role in cultural promotion
and build bond between people

2.

मंदिर स्थापत्य कला की वेसर शैली किस प्रकार नागर और द्रविड़ शैलियों के संश्लेषण का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

Vesara style of temple architecture refers to style formed through amalgamation of Nagara and Dravida style of temple. Followed by Chalukya and Hoysala dynasty

Vesara style as synthesis


1) Combination of elements from both Nagara and Dravida style




Chennakeshava temple of Hoysala

2) Elements from Dravida style are:-

1) Boundary walls and water tanks


2) Intrinsic carving  Chalukyan temples of Hampi


3) Gopuram :- Tall entrance gates in front of temple

4) Mandapa :- Mandapa in front of sanctum sanctorum  Kalyana Mandapa.

③ Elements from Nagara style

1) Chariot temples :- Temples with chariot at Hampi

2) Intrinsic carving :-  Halibedu temple of Hoysala. Intrinsic carving of walls.

3) Vimana and platform  Star shaped platform of Hoysala temples.

④ Vesara style predominant in modern day Karnataka region due to influence of both Northern and south dynasties and amalgamation of architecture.

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

Indians living abroad played key role in India's freedom struggle through creation of parties such as Gadar party, India house and promoting India's interest among general public

Role played by Indians living abroad in India's freedom struggle

1) Raised India's voice :- Indian diaspora

raised India's concern

eg. Dadabhai Naoroji as member of British parliament.

2) Established Political parties eg. Gadar

party in USA for promoting extremist ideology and coup planning.

3) safe house for revolutionaries :- ~~is~~

Eg India house in London established by Swamiji Verma.

4) Hoist Indian flag :- Eg Bikaji Cama first raised India flag in Germany promoting International attention

5) Provision of arms and funds Eg
Arms supply to Bagha Jatin from Germany.

6) Published Newspaper Eg Indian sociologist published in London for India's freedom cause.

Limitation

Hostile government

Limited reach in India

Failed
Coup attempt
Eg Godse party

Indian diaspora played important role in India's freedom struggle. It enabled locals to sensitise with plight of India and supported materially also.

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 launched by USA for reconstruction and recovery of war torned Europe.

Influence of Marshall plan on economic recovery

1) Funds for reconstruction :- Marshall plan

provided funds for reconstruction of infrastructure

2) pebt based economic recovery :- Boosted employment and controlled inflation.

3) Increased Trade :- Marshall plan increased bilateral trade and international trade

4) Estabishment of institutions such as OECD

Negative

- Rise in debt level
- Dominance of USA in production
- Hidden agenda to restrict communism

Influence on political stability

- 1) Reduce resentment against Government
through employment and reduced ~~product~~ inflation
- 2) Democratic government : Marshall plan
led to establishment of democratic
institutions and governance
- 3) Restricted communist expansion in
Western Europe

Marshall plan led to boost in production and Europe's economic recovery in post war period. Ultimately it increased USA's dominance and influence in European affairs

5.

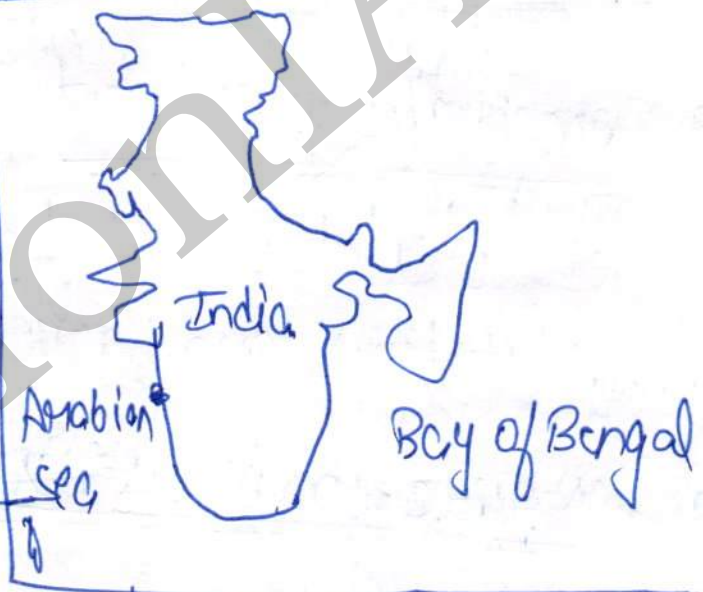
अरब सागर में चक्रवातीय गतिविधि में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors responsible for increased cyclonic activity in the Arabian Sea. (Answer in 150 words)

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

Over the last 100 years Bay of Bengal accounts for 80% of all tropic cyclones in India and 20% from Arabian sea. However over the years cyclonic activities increasing in Arabian sea

Reason for increased cyclonic activities in Arabian sea



1) Rising sea surface Temperature.

→ Arabian sea witnessing higher sea surface temperature triggering cyclones

~~19~~ cyclone Biparjoy

2) Marine heatwaves :- Rising maritime heat waves in Arabian sea

3) Skewed nature of Monsoon :- Higher temperature in western India during summer.

4) Low pressure system transfer :- low pressure system moving from east to western Indian ocean

Implication

1) Major cities at risk :- Mumbai, Goa etc

2) Low preparedness :- India's lower preparedness level on western coast.

3) Risk to critical infrastructure

Thus it calls for higher level of cyclonic preparedness in western coastal states and investment in early warning systems to save lives and livelihood.


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

India's world's second largest producer of cotton. Textile sector accounts for more than 5% of India's GDP.

Technological interventions to transform the textile sector

- 1) Increase cotton production  HTBT cotton against Pink Bollworm.
- 2) Technical textiles :- Technology to develop niche textile products for defence, renewable energy and infrastructure.
- 3) Increase productivity :- Smart manufacturing increase productivity of Indian textile sector.

4) Improve Quality :- Better technology would improve quality of Indian products and increase exports. India 7th in Textile exports

Intervention taken in this regard

- 1) Production linked incentive scheme for technical textile sector in India.
- 2) SAMARTH training programme for workers in textile sectors.
- 3) Budget FY26 :- Promotion of Extra long cotton sector in India.
- 4) Duty exemption :- on import of capital goods by textile sector for export purposes.

Hence, major steps have been taken to promote Textile sector. However more push for increase PM MITRA parks need to be taken to achieve increase production in Textile 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

Seiches are fast moving low pressure system formed due to high temperature and low pressure system.

Formation of seiches :- Conditions

1) Higher temperature $26-27^{\circ}\text{C}$

2) lower pressure system to attract winds towards area,

3) low Coriolis force and low vertical wind shear.

Process of formation.

low pressure due to heat
↓

Attract winds

↓
winds start circulating
Due to Coriolis force.

Geographical conditions for formation of seiche.

- 1) Low land area :- For intense heating and low pressure system,
- 2) closed bays are more vulnerable
Eg → Gulf of Mexico in America.
- 3) large open seas for travel of seiche in the oceans.
- 4) Dry conditions for heating of land.

Seiches are important natural phenomenon. More research and forecasting-efforts to required to develop early warning system to save lives and property.

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

Census 2011 India 31% of population lives in the urban areas and as per world bank this would increase to 50% by 2050.

Impact of rapid urbanisation on socio-cultural landscape of peri urban region

Social impact

- 1) Rising poverty and slum areas in peri urban regions
- 2) Rising conflicts and crimes due to migration in peri urban areas.
- 3) Rising competition for resources such as health care, education and housing
→ Increased cost of ~~pro~~ services.

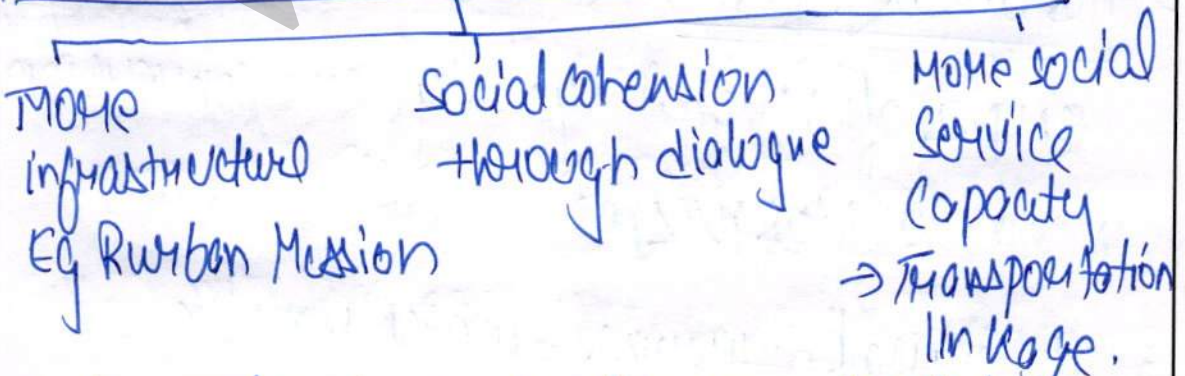
Cultural impact

- 1) Cultural identities :- New culture emerging such as nuclear families, single parent families etc
- 2) Amalgamation of culture :- Multiple festivals and rituals by diverse set of people.

Negative impact

- 1) conflicts with migrants due to "son of soil" concept.
- 2) Language conflict :- Violence over language use.

Measures to be taken



Urbanisation in periurban areas has led to transformation in socio cultural landscape.

Better facilities and infrastructure would help in ease of living and preserve social identity

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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Communalism is a phenomenon where people of different religion consider their interest to be contrary to each other and leading to conflicts, violence etc.

Role of historical factors including communalism

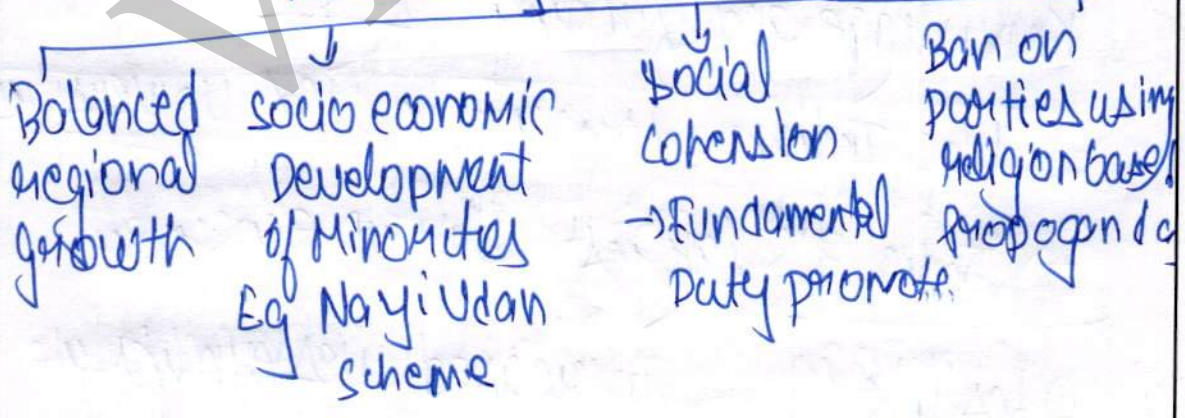
- 1) Divide and rule policy of British
Neglect of Muslims after 1857 revolt
→ Promoted Muslim League against Congress,
- 2) Historical injustice such as destruction of temples of Mughal dynasty and conversion into Mosques.
- 3) Historical divisions :- concentration of population in few areas and cities.
Muslim dominant Kashmir.

Role of socio political factors

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

- 1) Backwardness and poverty :- Eg Sachar Committee report highlighted poverty among Muslims.
- 2) Income inequality and skewed infrastructure development Eg Minority areas lack Industries.
- 3) vote bank politics :- use of religion during elections
- 4) Religion based political parties Eg Akali Dal in Punjab

Measures to overcome



Thus communalism in India is result of diverse factors. To achieve status of viksit भारत India need to overcome religion based division through social harmony and fraternity.

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

Globalisation refers to the process of increased interaction between societies and countries along with movement of people, capital and technology.

Impact of Globalisation on diverse aspects of Indian youth

1) Aspiration :- Global aspiration through increased access to technology, knowledge and funding ~~Eg~~
→ 460 Indian students in USA universities
→ India 3rd largest startup ecosystem

2) Lifestyle :- Increased western lifestyle such as global brands, food habits and products ~~Eg~~ McDonald outlets, western

Cloth shops in cities.

→ Rising nuclear families in cities :- Autonomous lifestyle.

3) Value system :- Reduction of impact of Gate keepers of values such as parents and religious institutes.

→ Cosmopolitan value :- Hi/Hello instead of Pranam.

→ Reduction in religious practices

→ Glocalisation :- MacAloo Tiki burger

→ Ethnic wear during festivals even in USA, London

→ Daily connection with parents through video call

→ Arranged marriage still dominant.

Resilience of Indian values and lifestyle

Globalisation has profound influence on Indian youth however Indian values and lifestyle have evolved to adjust with changes -

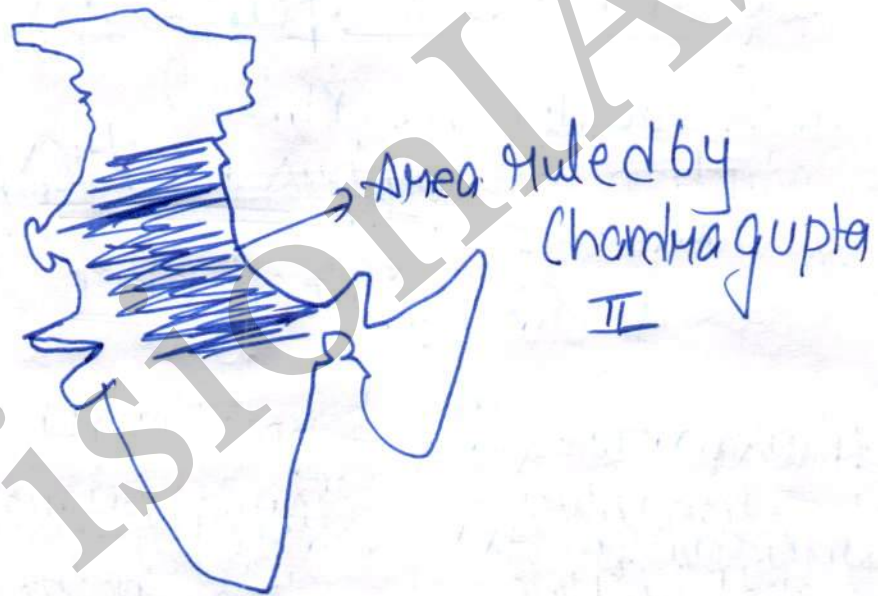
11.

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

Chandragupta II was a ruler of Gupta Dynasty which controlled northern India from 3rd century AD to 6th century AD.



India -

His reign of Chandragupta II termed as Golden age of cultural development

1) Temple architecture :- Gupta temple

Architecture developed during rule of Chandragupta II Eg Dasratha temple in U.

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

2) Education system :- Gupta dynasty promoted Nalanda university. Acted as base for religious development and education

3) Ratna in court of Chandragupta II :- Ratnas in court refers to specialist in various fields during the period.

Eg Literature :- Kalidasa wrote various Sanskrit dramas.

4) Development of literature :- Aryabhatta wrote Aryabhatia and various books on science and Astrology.

5) Religious Tolerance :- Gupta ruler was religious Tolerant contributed to various religion Eg Expansion of Sanchi stupa.

6) Painting :- Development of painting Eg Ajanta caves

Foundation for future art and literature

- 1) Painting :- Ajanta Painting during Gupta period inspired other cave painting.
- 2) Sanskrit language :- More literature in future on Sanskrit language.
- 3) Temple architecture :- Further nagara style of temple architecture emerged.
- 4) Research on Metallurgy and science :- various books such as Varahamihira book written on science and astrology.
- 5) coin :- Further coin such as Samudra Gupta coins and coins of other dynasties developed.

Chandragupta II reign lead to stability and growth Indian art and literature creating fertile base for future advancement in the same.

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

British educational policies in India were driven by intent to strengthen their rule in India and was based on "tickle down" approach.

British education system

- 1) Machauly system :- English education for few in India.
- 2) Public funding :- Charter act of 1813 reserved ₹ 1 lac for education
- 3) Established universities | Eg | University in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay
- 4) woods despatch :- Promoted vocational education and female education system

Unintended consequences :- From point of colonial master

1) Rise of liberal thinkers and social reforms in India eg Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

2) Middle income group rise :- western educated middle class provided base for Congress and freedom struggle

3) Rise of newspaper and education :- Promoted freedom struggle and exposed brutes here.

4) Raised voice for reforms eg Drain of wealth theory by Dadabai Naoroji
→ Demand for local recruitment in civil services by Indian association

Intended consequences

1) English based education system excluded indigenous languages.

2) rote learning :- promote education to prepare clerks for british administration

3) Muge uneducated population on eve of independence . 14% literacy in India .

4) Ignorance of women education by British as women not employed by colonial administration.

5) limited education reach :- Flawed Tickle down Theory of colonial India .

6) lack of vocational education in Indian education institutes.

7) lack of education in field of science, Technology and research.

Colonial education policy had deep rooted impact. which New education policy 2020 aimed to dismantle through promotion of mass quality learning and mother tongue based education.

13.

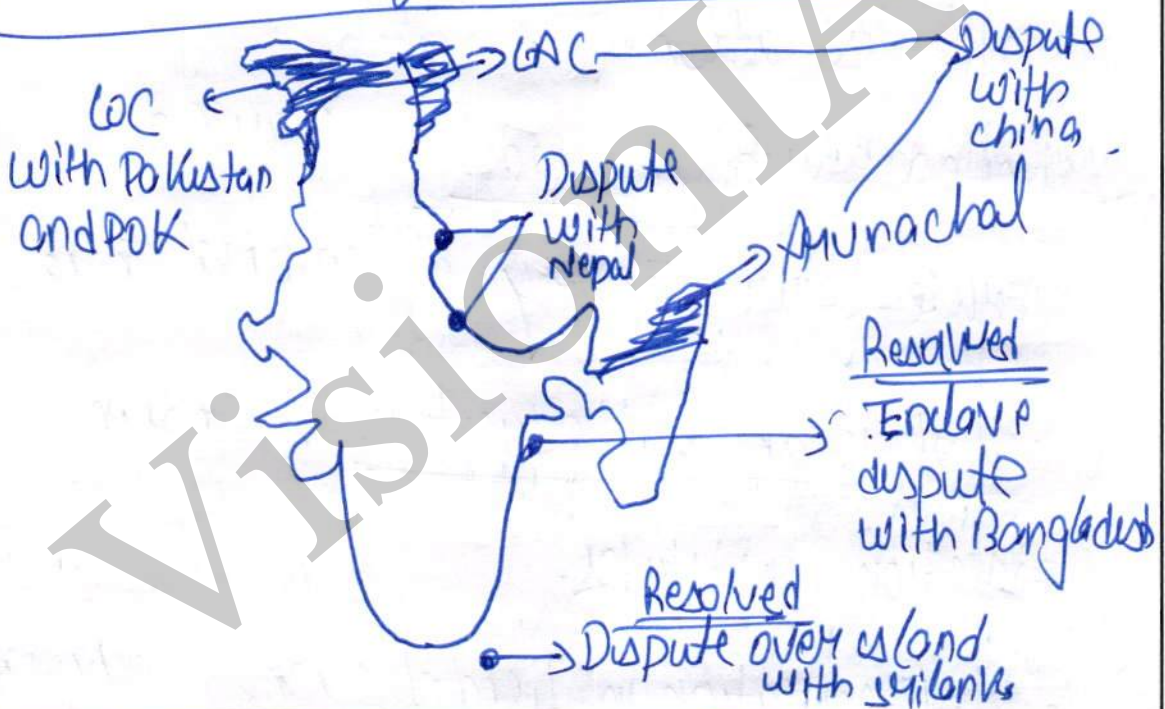
स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भारत के प्रादेशिक विवाद केवल भौगोलिक सीमाओं से संबंधित नहीं थे, बल्कि इनमें राष्ट्रीय पहचान, ऐतिहासिक असंतोष और भू-राजनीतिक रणनीतियों के मुद्दे भी शामिल थे। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

Post independence India has territorial disputes with its neighbours such as Pakistan occupied Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh dispute and Nepal disputes for Susta and Kalapani.



Territorial Disputes of India,

Reason for dispute with neighbours

Border factors

1. Poor demarcation of border Red cliff line

2) Shifting rivers changed borders ~~Eg~~ Kali river in Uttarakhand.

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

3) ~~the~~ Occupation of Territories illegally such as Pok by Pakistan, Aksai chin by China.

Other factors behind territorial disputes

1) National identity :- Nepal promote border dispute for political gains ~~Eg~~ change in map in currency.

→ Religion based dispute :- Pakistan claim over Kashmir due to religion

2) Historical grievances :- Undefined borders ~~Eg~~ in Ladakh with China different perception

→ Sin creek area :- Not demarcated by SIM Red cliff during independence

→ Division with local consideration ~~Eg~~ in Punjab villages divided between India and Pakistan

3) Tribal identity :- Shared tribal identity in Myanmar and India.
↳ China in both countries.

4) Geopolitical strategy :- CPEC from POK by China
→ China claim over Arunachal to pressurize India.

→ China road in Ladakh to connect disturbed Xinjiang regions

→ China promoting Nepal for border dispute

Measures to be taken

→ Demarcation of border.
↳ Exchange Maps

→ 2) open borders ↳ Free movement regime.

→ 3) Increase dialogue and border commission
↳ with Nepal.

→ 4) Respect territorial integrity

India's territorial disputes are due to factors more than just dispute border. Multi pronged strategy is required to ensure peace and stability in border area.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sholas are dwarf tree forest predominantly found in western ghats interspersed within grasslands. Many geographical conditions responsible for shola forests in western ghats.

Shola forest :- Conditions for development

1) Elevation :- Shola forest are found at elevation upto 4000m in western

Ghats

2) Rainfall :- ^{High} Monsoon type of rainfall

→ lead to grow of evergreen shola and grasslands.

Map/Area,



3) Shelter valley :- For retaining rain water for development of shola forests.

4) Temperature :- Humid temperature due to near equator and ocean provide conditions for Shola forests.

5) Slopes :- Gentle slopes of western ghats enables development of shola forest.

Ecological significance of shola forest

1) Retain water :- Shola forest helps in retaining water for long term use.

2) Regulation of temperature and water cycle :- Shola trees provide cooling effect and reduce temperatures.

3) Prevent soil erosion and landslides in western ghats through root system,

4) Habitat for various animal species
eg. Such as Nilgiri Tahr and Golden langur.

5) Diverse flora and fauna :- Conserve species such as Nilgiri langur in Nilgiri mountains.

6) Carbon sequestration :- Shola forest act as carbon reserve in ecosystem.

Issues with shola forest in Western Ghats

- 1) Deforestation and logging for mining purposes
- 2) Rising landslides [Eg] Wayanad landslides
- 3) Unprotected area :- Western Ghats largely unprotected leading to diversion of forest land.

Shola forest play a key role in ecology of Western Ghats. There is need to implement recommendation of Madhav Gadgil committee to protect unique biodiversity of the region.

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

Recently France discovered a huge reserves of Natural Hydrogen. Growing call for decarbonisation has promoted world to explore hydrogen as an alternative fuel.

Natural Hydrogen

- 1) Hydrogen found in underground reserves naturally.
- 2) Called White Hydrogen :- It's clean fuel and potential to decarbonise.

Potential of Natural Hydrogen as a fuel

1) Clean alternative fuel :- No tail pipe emission from burning of Hydrogen.

▲ E.g. Decarbonise transport sector.

2) High emission sectors :- Natural hydrogen can be used in sectors such as fertilizer, steel and petroleum industry.

3) Large reserves Δ eg. Discovered in France enough for multiple years needs.

4) Availability of technology to use hydrogen in various sectors.

5) Hydrogen as abundant resource :- Hydrogen is an abundant gas in environment.

Reason for unbapped industry

1) Limited exploration for identification of Hydrogen reserves.

2) High cost :- Extraction of Hydrogen would involve high cost. compared to grey hydrogen creation.

3) Nascent technology :- Technology such as hydrogen cars and train engine is still new and further research required.

4) Hydrogen is inflammable gas :- Difficulty in handling the hydrogen and storages.

Measures to be taken

1) Exploration under National Hydrogen Mission in India.

2) Technology development such as Indian Railway hydrogen engine.

3) End use :- Promote industries to use natural and green hydrogen
→ Tax incentives and cash subsidies.

4) More research in hydrogen handling, transportation and storage.

Thus, these steps need to be taken to decarbonize global economy to achieve target of limiting temperature rise under 2°C mandate by Paris agreement.

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

Rising labour cost and geopolitical conflicts with China is pushing labour intensive industry from China to South and Southeast Asia.

Reasons for shifting of labour intensive industries from China to South and South East Asia

- 1) Rising labour cost in China due to economic development.
→ lower labour cost in South East Asia
- 2) China + 1 strategy : MNC's promoting diversified supply chain ~~eg~~ iPhone.
- 3) Trade wars : China-USA trade wars and high tariff on China
→ Industries shifting to escape tariff.

ii) china's focus on advance technology based industries. shifting economic base.

1) Friendshoring and Nearshoring :- Companies promoted to shift to friendly nations by Japan, USA etc.

2) Incentives :- Ex PLI scheme by India

3) COVID Disruption :- Supply chain impact due to over reliance on China.

Advantages for India

1) Production base :- companies establishing manufacturing units in India,

2) Reduce dependence on China and import deficit

3) Employment :- Generate employment.

India need 80Mn jobs annually (Economic survey)

4) Integration with supply chain Eg

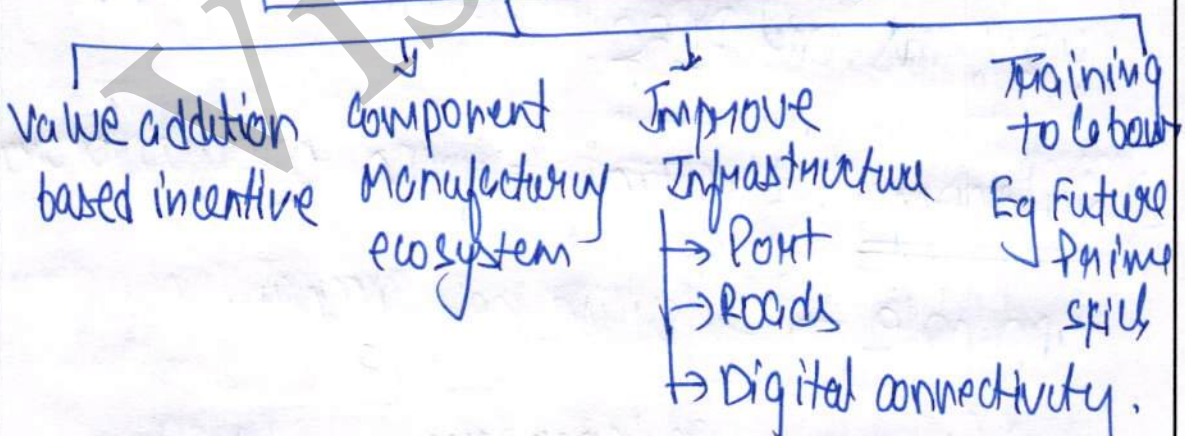
Textile, API, Mobile assembly.

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

Challenges

- 1) Intense competition from Vietnam, Thailand etc
- 2) Increase in import of raw material and components
Eg Mobile phone parts
- 3) Low value addition in India
- 4) Poor Infrastructure Eg
High logistic cost 13%

Measures to be taken



Movement of industries from china provides opportunity to India to rekindle its manufacturing base. Thus multipronged strategy and policy stability is required to attract industries.

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

As per census India has more than 3 crore migrants. 80% migration of women happens because of marriage. Migration of women has multiple socio economic impacts.

Socio economic transformation from women migration to metropolitan areas

1) labour force participation Increased to 42% as per PLFS.

2) Autonomy :- Migrant women enjoy autonomy and able to exercise her agency.
→ Economic independence.

3) Rising education :- Higher education system
Gender parity index above 1.

- 4) Reduce Patriarchal Norms :- Women able to
• attain independent status
- 5) Reducing child Marriages :- Delay marriages
and love marriages on rise.
- 6) Institutional care :- Rise in creche systems,
old age homes in cities.
- 7) Reducing impact of traditional gate keepers
such as Khap Panchayats.

Negative impact

- 1) Violence against women in cities on rise
NCRB data 4.5 lac cases in FY23.
- 2) Dual Burden :- work + care work in
cities.
- 3) Limited social support :- Women in toxic
relation lack support of parents and
community.

4) Negative perception :- Women living alone or in Relationship suffer from social prejudice.

5) Rise of single mother families in cities :-
Due to divorces etc.
→ Dual burden on women.

6) Still prevalence of patriarchal norms
→ limited women MPs → 13.8% and STEM professionals.

Measures

- Recognise, Reward, Reduce care work
- Infrastructure :- Hostels, crèche
- Protection :- Police reforms, judicial reform
- semitization :- to end discrimination
eg. Beti Bacho Beti Padao.

Due to migration to cities women's are able to exercise their agency. However still reforms are required to promote women led development and ensure their security.

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

Marriage in India is a fundamental social ritual and overtimes has undergone sea change with rise of conspicuous consumption and commodification. Marriage industry has become multi billion dollar industry.

Marriage as site of conspicuous consumption and commodification

- 1) Lavish wedding :- Eq → Amboni's family wedding.
- 2) Rise of marriage consultant and digital portals Eq Shadi.com.
- 3) wedding planners for expensive marriage planning.

4) Destination Marriages ~~Eg~~ In Udaipur
Palaces and Jaipur.

5) Marriage of influencers and actors live
broadcasted on social media, used in movies
as a scenes.

Positive impact of such trend

1) Employment : Marriages generate huge
employment opportunities.

2) Tourism : Marriage tourism Eg in
Rajasthan, Andaman etc

3) Rise in consumption : Boost private
consumption expenditure in GDP.

Negative Impact of such trend

1) Marriage losing sanctity as a religious
affair.

2) Exhibit social inequality and huge income disparity.

3) Rise of dowry :- Marriage expenses borne by girl family. Indirect dowry system.

4) Marriage as a contract :- Commodification turned marriage as a social contract for living together, instead of emotional bond.

5) Power projection :- Marriages are used by dominant castes as projection of their status and wealth in some rural areas.

Although marriage industry generate revenue and employment, there is need of social messaging and dialogue to protect the sanctity of marriage and promote simple marriages to reduce burden on weaker sections.

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 the Time use survey 2019 women spends 10-times more time for care work compare the men leading to phenomenon called "Dual burden"

	Men	Women
Care work	0.5 Hour	5.6 Hour

This calls for recognizing, reducing and redistribution of care work,

Impact of care work on women

- 1) Reduce labour force participation
- 2) Economic dependence
- 3) Lack of recognition, 17% GDP from women.
- 4) Dual burden on working women
- 5) Reinforce patriarchy.

Impact of recognition, reduction and redistribution of care work on gender equality

- 1) Recognition of women contribution in GDP
→ valuation of her care work.
- 2) Increase labour force participation by reducing time on care work.
- 3) Redistribute work would promote gender sensitivity and male recognition of women contribution.
- 4) Increase women agency:- women's time to take up education, economic activities, focus on health.

Impact on inclusive development

- 1) Reduce Gender based discrimination through higher women participation in jobs and as leaders.

2) Reduce Gender based division of labour

eg Women only in Pink jobs due to caring nature.

3) Promote women as decision maker :- Higher women leaders.

Passive Beneficiaries → Active Agent of change.

Measures to be taken

1) Valuation of care economy :- Through regular Time use surveys eg Australia.

2) Institutional care economy eg creches and mid house nurses, palliative care.

3) women and Men training for care roles.

4) Provision of sharing of maternity leaves eg Scandinavian countries.

Thus these measures would promote contribution of "Bharati Nari" as a change maker in the era of Viksit Bharat.

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

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

15

Family as a social unit has undergone changes in urban areas due to rise of nuclear family, erosion of social bonds, challenging of age based hierarchies.

Changing nature of family structure in Urban India

- 1) Nuclear families :- Account for 70% families, Extended families just 20%
- 2) New types of families :- Dual earning no child, same sex family, single ~~children~~ parent families.
- 3) Reduce bond among family members due to migration and hectic life.
- 4) Small family norms :- New generation → Delay marriages and single child -

5) Reduced interaction due to long working hours and commutation time.

6) Digital interaction such as use of video calls and social media for communication,

Impact on elderly care

1) Neglect of elders due to lack of time among family members.

2) Lossing dominance to earning members of family.

→ Dependence of elders on younger generation

3) Rise of institutional care such as Old age homes and clubs for elderly.

4) Mental health issues :- "Empty Nest syndrome"

Impact on child dev

Positive impact

- 1) More focus on single child in nuclear family
- 2) lack of restriction promote new opportunities and avenues eg Kidfluencers economy

Negative

- 1) Helicopter Parenting :- lack of time with parents for child care.
- 2) Lack of cultural interaction :- alienation of children from cultural values eg Tradition, music, dance, customs.
- 3) Exposed to harmful content due to lack of parental surveillance eg online child abuse.

Family structure in urban India calls for more focus on healthy aging and economic support for elderly at same time more sensitization of parents for child care and control over content on internet and digital media.

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