



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. : 1317840

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VISHWAJEET GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26 JULY 2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI -
KAROL BAGH

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

According to Stella Kraovich,
"Indian music is the visual counterpart
counterpart of the inner realisation
of the soul."

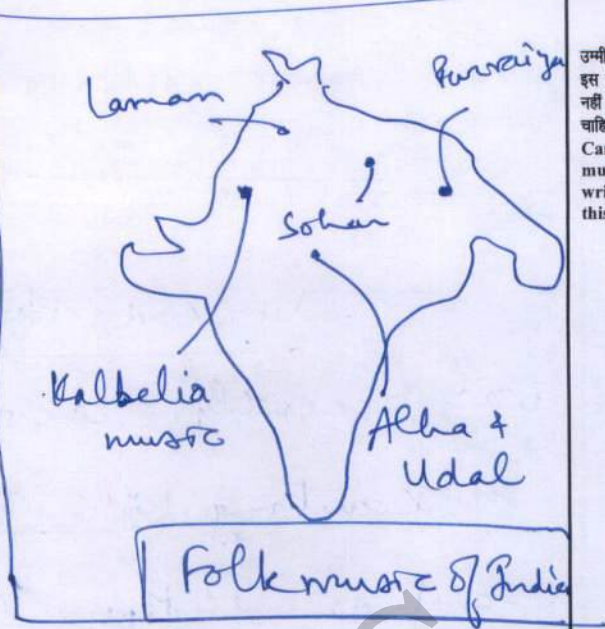
Folk music as a repository of cultural identity:

1. Alha & Udala of Bundelkhand (MP)
→ bravery & valour
2. Sohar of UP ⊕ Rasiya Geet
→ child birth
3. Laman of Himachal Pradesh
→ female related issues
4. Rajasthani musical traditions
5. 'Purwaiya' ~~to~~ folk songs
→ harvest festivals & sowing
seasons

Role of folk music in

(A) Preserving cultural heritage:

1. Promotion of local values.
2. Preservation of language
3. Local traditions are continued
4. Development of regional culture.



(B) Promoting social cohesion:

1. Brings out issues of women
2. No rigid caste hierarchies.
3. Inclusive nature of 'geet'
4. Participation of third gender
5. Counters communalism.

Hence, folk music play a vital role in achieving the objective of Article 51A(+) as well as attaining SDG-10.

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)

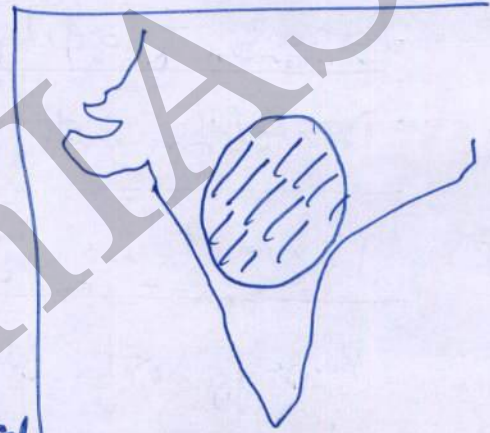
10

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

Vesara style of temple architecture was recently recognised by UNESCO by granting WHIS status to Chalukyan temples of Hoysaleswar at ~~Betar~~, etc. Halebidu.

Vesara being a synthesis of Nagara & Dravida:

1. Geographically located between North (Nagara) and South (Dravida)
2. Temple shikhara is stepped pyramidal with kalasha → mix of Nagara & Dravida style.
3. Presence of gopurams but not as large as Dravida



Region of
Vesara
temple
architecture

4. Stones used are Soapstone, Sandstone and Schist — found in both regions.
5. Intricate carvings on walls as well as interiors (Nagara) (Dravida)
6. Presence of mandapas but not as large (Dravida inspiration)
7. Presence of water tanks in some temple complexes.

8. Stellate pattern
→ mix of Panchayatana & Dravida style



9. Built on raised platforms → plinth above ground

10. Notable examples → Chennakesava temple, Belur
↓
Chennakesava temple at Somanathpura Koyaleswar temple, Halebidu

Thus, Vesara style is a comprehensive mix of Nagara and Dravida traditions to show fusion of cultures.

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, worldwide, played a major role in advancing ideas of India's freedom struggle as well as contributed to the cause.

Roles played by Indians abroad:

1. Return of troops deployed during World Wars → consciousness of liberty, equality, etc.
2. Indentured labourers settled abroad supported the cause.
(68) Mauritius population.
3. Ghadar party activities
→ funding received from USA and Canada
4. Zimmerman plan
→ plot failed but inspired by German strategies

5. Increasing awareness about Indian cause abroad.

6. Dadabhai Naoroji → addressed British Parliamentarians

7. Underground Societies in India London → V.D. Savarkar

8. 'India House' by Shyamji Krishna Verma

9. Role of Madame Bhikaji Cama → hoisting Indian flag abroad.

10. Indian National Army (INA)

→ consisted mainly of Indian prisoners

→ Subhas Chandra Bose led INA in 1943 in Singapore.

Indians abroad were also influenced by

1. Local leadership of Grandhiji
2. Nehru & Patel's vision of 'Swaraj'
3. Geopolitical contexts.

Thus, Indians ^{abroad} played the major role in attaining Independence in 1947.

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

Marshall Plan announced
for rehabilitation of post-World War I
Europe by USA helped & harmed
European stability in complex ways.

Influence on economic recovery:

1. Huge loans and investments
to European nations.
2. Development of gold-backed
economic/currency models.
3. Attempts to control inflation.
4. Addressing food shortages
and medical aids

Flawed,
concerns

1. Relief was biased
→ not equally distributed
2. Neglect of East
European countries.

Influence of political stability;

1. Support to democratic nations political systems.

(eg) France.

2. Formation of League of Nations

→ joint 'collaborative forum for discussions.

3. Emergence of European Community Consciousness → to protect each other.

4. US-backed powers that stabilised the turmoil in political spheres.

5. Enlarged role of USA

6. Diminished role of UK & its colonial empire

Concerns

1. Emergence of Russian Communist state

2. Appeasement of Hitler

Hence, Marshall Plan attempted to restore balance in Europe but failed short of objectives.

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

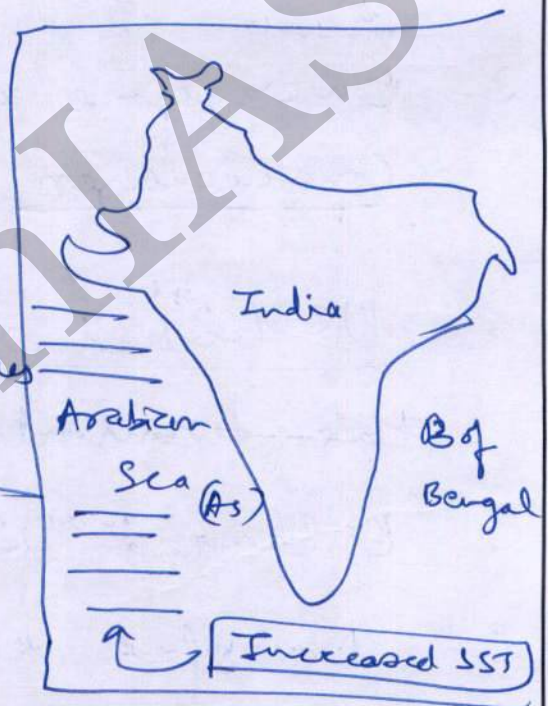
उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षतिपूर्ति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

There has been a significant increase in Sea-Surface Temperatures (SST) in Arabian Sea which has intensified cyclonic activity.

Factors responsible for increased cyclonic activity:

1. Increased temperatures on the sea-surface

- aids evaporation
- more moisture availability



2. Less influx of fresh water from rivers

- enhanced salinity

3. Climate change & global warming

- sea level rise

4. Thermohaline circulation is changing in the Indian Ocean.

5. Coriolis force is being affected
due to sea level rise

→ impacts Counter Equatorial current

6. Global conveyor belt is undergoing
transformation.

7. Melting ice of Arctic and
glaciers of Antarctica are also
impacting water density.

8. Monsoon changes due to breaks
in patterns of evaporation.

9. Higher moisture content in air due
to ice warming.

10. Low wind shear during June-July
and Sept - November.

★★ There is also → Geological Studies
reasonable
classification of AS as more stable
region

↳ Geographers' perspective
of closed seaspace.

Thus, there has been a rise in
cyclonic activity impacting coastal
economy & ecology.

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

Textile sector has been the major part of export strategy of India in recent years. Technological interventions can help in boosting productivity & making it competitive.

Technological interventions to transform textile sector:

1. Use of AI & Internet of Things for automated systems.
2. Machine segregation of waste products.
3. Faulty fabrics can be removed for quicker certification.
4. Advanced technologies for enhanced productivity → meeting timelines, & demand.

5. Growth of regional tech-based innovations → startups for textiles
6. Modern textiles → 3D generated,
↳ 3D printed
7. Kevlar fabrics for defence industry - Bullet proof vests.
8. 4D textiles as well as robotic manufacturing.

Recent government initiatives:

1. PM Skill Development - Programme.
2. Fabric units for 3D printing.
3. Textile sector prioritised under Budget 2024-25. → major pillar of exports
4. National Mission for (future) Advanced Textiles launched.
5. Empowerment of SMCAs by MUDRA loans
6. Export Promotion Councils (EPC)

hence, textiles have emerged as
the bedrock of \$5 trillion economy.

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)

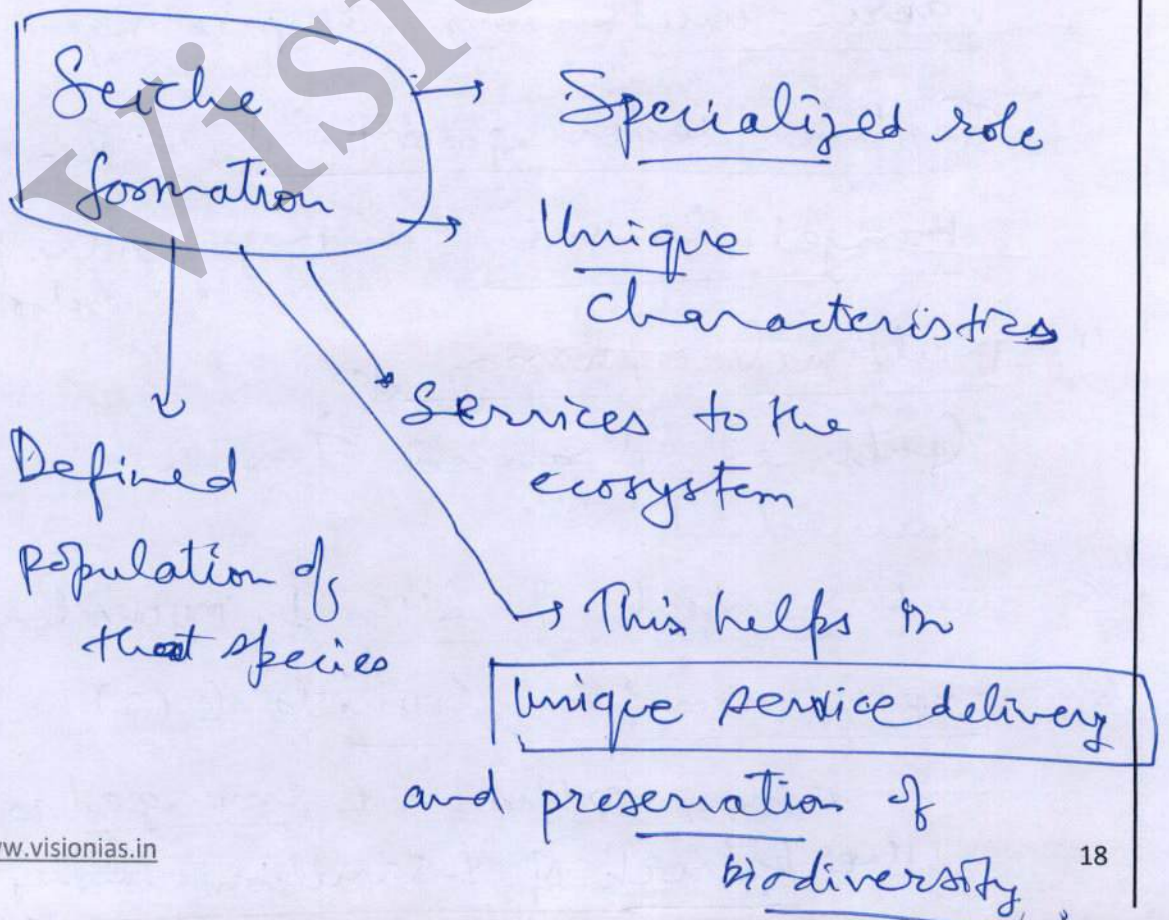
What is a seiche and how does it form? Discuss the geographical conditions under which seiches are most likely to occur. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शियर में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Seiche is the modern term for social niche of a community in the entire ecosystem.

→ It is formed by the distributed role of that community in providing specialized services and stability to the ecosystem.



8.

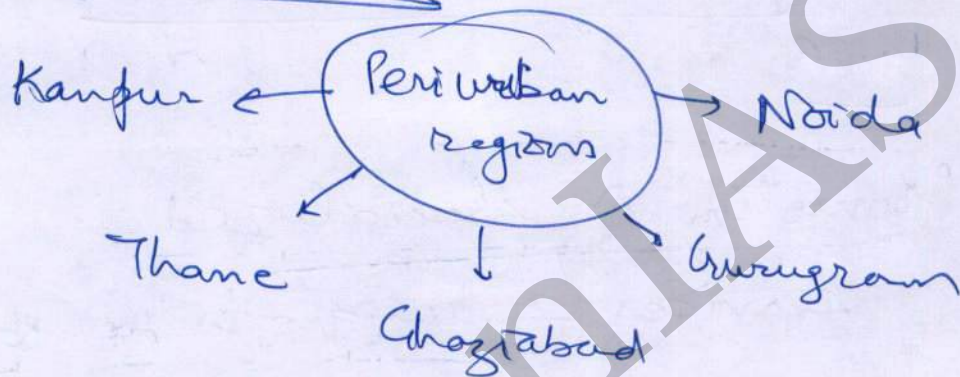
तीव्र शहरीकरण ने भारत के उप-नगरीय क्षेत्रों के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

Peri-urban regions are the pockets around the metropolitan cities that have emerged as the new growth-centres due to urbanisation.



Impact of rapid Urbanisation on:

(A) Social landscape of peri-urban areas:

1. Intensive & massive migration from other regions.

(B) NOIDA & Gurgaon

2. Development of multi-cultural societies.

(C) Cosmopolitan nature of society.

3. Changed & evolved gender roles

(D) Women workforce.

4. Inclusive nature of development.

(A) Acceptance of third genders.

5. Rising harmonious festival celebration & governance frameworks. → controls radicalization

6. Technology-based responsive administration → e-services.

(B) Economic transformation

1. Rising land (revenue) rates.

(A) Thane region development.

2. Connectivity through modern transport

(A) RRTS Corridor Metro Services

3. Increased economic opportunities

(A) Wealth generation & employment

4. Local industries boosted

(A) Handlooms, Textiles, Bags

5. Growth of economic hubs

(A) Raj Nagar District Centre (RDC)
— Chowpatal.

Thus, the peri-urban area has been transformed for the good goal of SDG-11.

9.

भारतीय राजनीति में सांप्रदायिकता को बढ़ावा देने में ऐतिहासिक और सामाजिक-राजनीतिक कारकों की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role of historical and socio-political factors in driving communalism in Indian politics. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Communalism is the feeling of religious antagonism to secure secular benefits.

[-2nd ARC]

Growth of communalism has been driven by:

① Historical factors:

1. Colonial policies

② McDonald Award (1932)

2. Partition worsened the feeling of communalism.

3. Ideas of Muslim League and secular ideologues clashed

4. Allegations of 'appeasement' in independent India's policies.

5. Nurturing ~~of~~ values of radicalisation by religious doctrines.

B) Social factors :

1. Antagonistic cultural practices

(eg) Beef issue

2. - Uneven development of communities

Sachar Committee

3. Social cohesion weakened due to

riots (eg) Muzaffarnagar riots (2013)

4. Economic development was not

uniform.. (eg) Delhi riots (2020)

C) Political factors :

1. Rise of vote bank politics

2. Growth of sectarian tendencies

3. Regional parties overshadowed agenda of national unity.

4. Communal politics & social media's role → echo-chambers.

5. Radicalization of youth

Thus, various factors contributed to the growth of communalism, being

checkled by Inter-faith Dialogues

by government.

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 the process of intensification of social interconnectedness "

— Anthony Giddens

Impacts of globalisation on Indian youths'

(A) Aspirations :

1. Increased expectations from life

(B) Wanderlust, Adventure sports

2. Better lifestyle

→ Standard of living

3. Economic opportunities

→ Rising incomes.

4. Growing trends of self entrepreneurship

(C) Startup culture.

→ Wealth generation.

(B) Lifestyle:

1. Increased travel & ~~ad~~ exploratory adventures

(eg) Hiking, Trailing, Diving

2. Better, branded clothing patterns

(eg) Prada, Uniqlo sales surging.

3. Globalised outlook towards life

(eg) Double Income - No Kids (DINK)
→ Less savings

4. Enhanced connections on virtual media

→ social media groups, Channels.

(C) Value systems:

1. Growth of political awareness

(eg) #MeToo protests

2. Cosmopolitan values of

→ Lifestyle for Environment.

→ Human rights demands

3. Revival of traditional cultures.

(eg) Pilgrimage & Religious tourism.

Thus, globalized world has transformed the social relations of youth with rest of society.

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 during late 3rd century AD reflected the zenith of Gupta empire, visible through modern advancements in technologies as well as developments in artistic traditions.

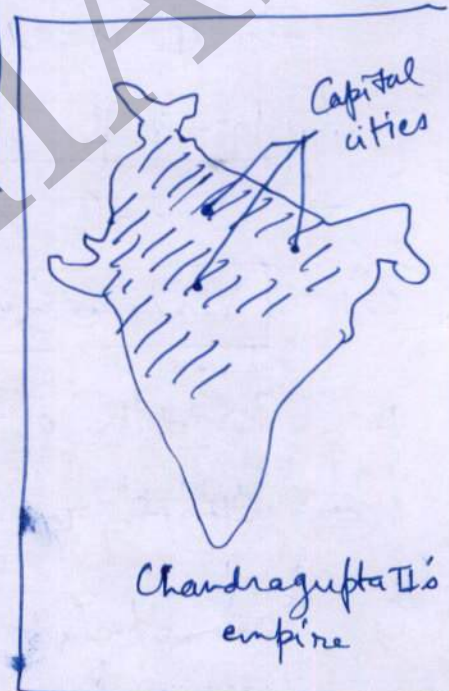
CG-II's reign as golden age of cultural development:

1. Refinement of coining techniques - gold coins minted.
2. Paternalistic nature of state

→ patronage to artisans and performers.

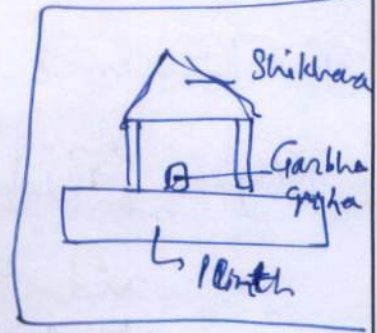
3. Development of regional centres of trade → guild systems

→ patronised development of paintings, art & architecture.



4. Development of temple architecture

→ Third phase of temple architecture in Northern India



laid the foundation of Indian art:

1. Development of painting traditions

→ Court paintings were patronised

2. Dance traditions were encouraged.

→ Court dancers as well as temple dancers. → Devadasi system (later)

3. Musical traditions were also gaining importance.

→ Later, Samudragupta and other rulers shown as playing Veena and other musical instruments.

4. Theatre forms were emerging.

→ Regional forms of theatre-based story-telling developed later.

Laid the foundation of Indian literature

1. Presence of playwrights in his court.

(eg) Kalidasa

→ laid the plinth of literary advancements during Harsha.

2. Development of writing traditions

→ Court ordered chronicling of daily events.

3. Religious texts were created as well as codified

(eg) Puranas, Vedic pantheons.

4. The king pursued literary advances in story-telling and techniques.

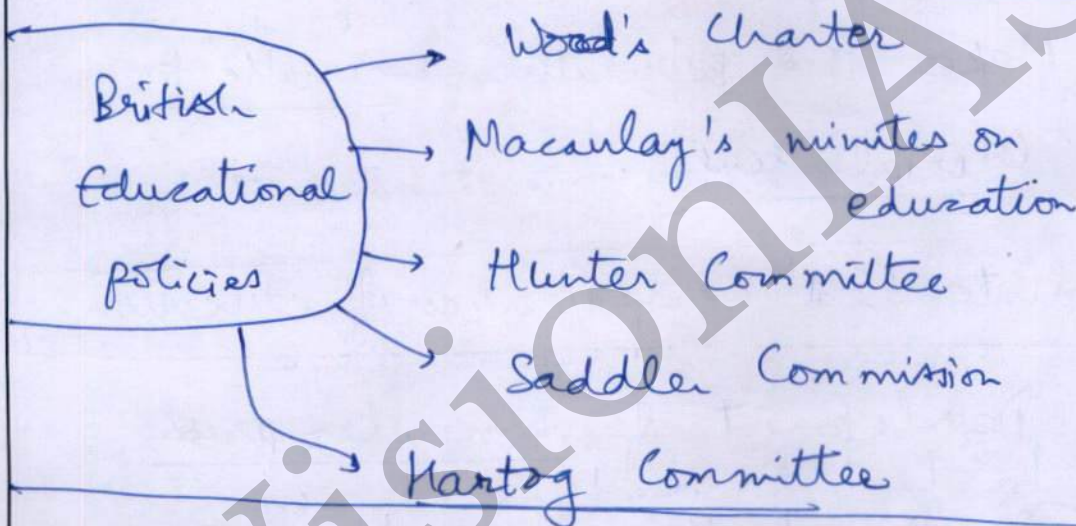
→ led to development of Panchatantra by Vishnu Sharma.

Thus, Chandragupta II's reign developed the foundation upon which later advancements in art & literature was witnessed in subsequent times.

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)

The British educational policy was guided by the philosophy of developing a local clerical population that is "Indian in blood, but British in mindset".



Ⓐ Intended consequences of British Educational policies:

1. Development of education at higher levels.
2. Promotion of English language as medium of communication
3. 'Trickle down effect' - to lower strata of society.

4. Development of clerical staffers through British education.
5. Bring about social reforms in the upper strata. of society.
6. Develop a market for British goods.
⑤ Tea, English traditions, Dresses.
7. Make the population amenable to colonial rule.

⑧ Unintended consequences of education:

1. Development of vernacular press
2. ⑤ Around 140 vernacular newspapers were being printed.
2. Rising awareness among masses.
→ Naoroji's "Drain of wealth" theory
3. Ease of communication among local population — better connectivity.

4. Unity and feeling of brotherhood developed.
5. Understanding of British rule's exploitative nature.
6. Development of national consciousness
7. Demand for reforms → Political
↳ legislative Administrative Economic
8. Creation of indigenous schools via constructive programmes.

However, certain indigenous developments were

1. Rising awareness about global events
2. Western educated Indians returned to India.
3. Impact of wars & soldier deployment abroad.

Thus, the educational policies laid the foundation of future national movement for freedom in 1920s.

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)

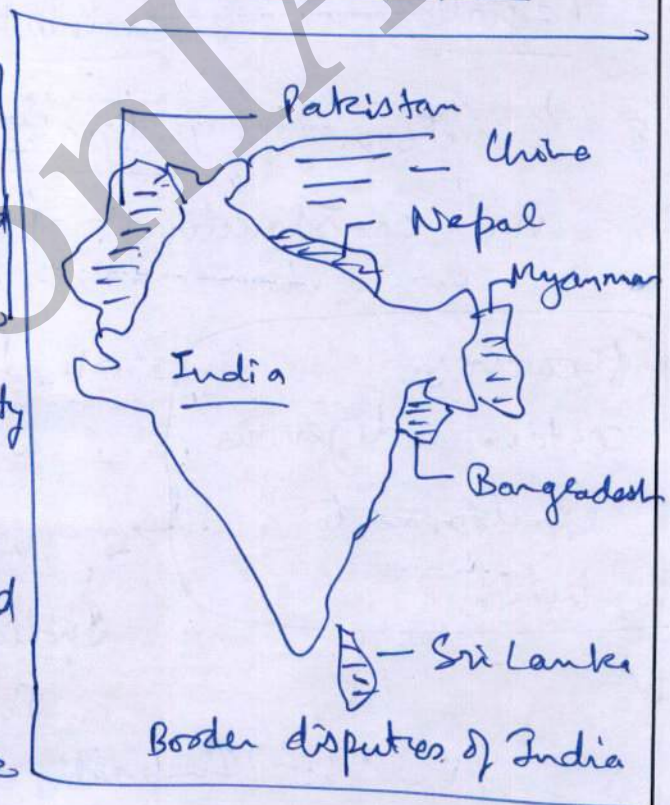
15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिक में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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For Territorial disputes of India
post-Independence were a complex mix of border mismanagement, nationalist identities and colonial rule's impacts on local population

Territorial disputes were mainly guided by border:

1. Political sovereignty defined.
 2. Past and outdated maps
- (69) Nepal dispute



3. Border line commissions - mismanaged partition due to lack of on-ground understanding

(69) Radeliffe line, McMahon Line

4. Diversion of boundaries ^{on} geographical lines, neglecting ground reality.

(G) Division of Punjab & Sindh.

5. Vast expanses of Kutch peninsula were mis-identified on both sides

(G) Sir Creek dispute.

Disputes were also about the issues of:

(A) National identity:

1. India - Bangladesh dispute
→ over linguistic contiguity.

2. India - Myanmar dispute

→ demand of stitchhood & free movement across border due to tribal linkages.

(B) Historical grievances:

1. India - Sri Lanka dispute

→ over fishing areas in Bay of Bengal & Indian Ocean through Palk Strait.

2. India - Nepal dispute

→ over ill-defined boundaries

© Geopolitical strategies :

1. India - China dispute

→ over Aksai Chin region & Arunachal Pradesh

2. India - Pakistan dispute

→ over Pak Occupied Kashmir

3. India - Maldives dispute

→ over sovereignty of various islands.

4. India - Bangladesh dispute

→ over riverine islands in Bay of Bengal.

Thus, the post Independence territorial disputes reflected the mismanagement during transfer of power that still creates problems for nation & its people.

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

Shola forests are evergreen forests in the upper reaches of Western Ghats that developed as a result of varied climatic region and topographical factors.

Geographical conditions for development of Shola forests:

1. Sufficient rainfall

~ 200 cm/year

due to height of Western Ghats

2. Coastal moisture availability

→ low ~~in~~ continentality

3. Presence close to tropical & equator lines ~ 18° latitude

→ Equatorial climate effect.



4. Ample sunlight availability year round.

5. Presence of fertile soils on the slopes of western ghats.

6. Indigenous, rich biodiversity.

7. Presence of red soil, loamy soil & alluvial tracts.

Concerns regarding Shola forests:

1. Over population in the reaches
2. Over-exploitation of the resources
3. Invasive species contamination
4. Loss of land due to landslides and downslope erosion.

Ecological significance of Shola forests:

1. Presence of rich biodiversity of fauna - Western Ghats langurs

2. Rich diversity of flora.

→ Neelakuringi flower

3. Rich hotspot of biodiverse fungi
and insect kingdoms.

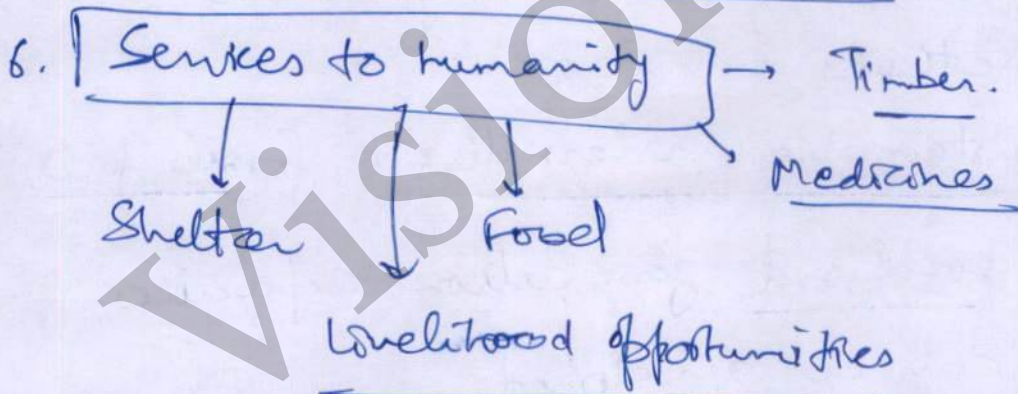
(eg) Spiders, Ants. found of various
species.

4. Sustains avian species

(eg) Toucans in the Shola forests.

5. Supports climate restoration

→ Carbon absorption potential high



7. National heritage and global
recognition

Being one of the four biodiversity
hotspots of India, Shola ecosystem
presents the rich, vivid natural
resource potential of India

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 हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Mission on Green

Hydrogen was recently launched to tap the potential of Green Hydrogen as a source of alternative fuel.

Potential of natural hydrogen as fuel:

1. Renewable source of energy
→ can be created using various methods.
2. Sustainable alternative to fossil fuels.
3. Localised generation capacities
can be developed
→ off-grid plants.
4. Relies on chemical composition
rather than combustion.
5. Leaves no residue
→ only water as exhaust.

6. Can drive potential growth of sustainable automobile sector.

7. Ease of transportation across continents.

8. Easy conversion into gas and fuel.

9. Multiple methods available for generation

- Electrolysis
- Chemical decomposition
- ~~Lab~~ Lab extraction from water
- Ocean research (going on)

However, challenges are:

1. High volatility of fuel
2. Risky storage in vehicles.
3. Inadequate research on atmospheric impacts.
4. Potential hazards of pollution
5. Natural & human safety metrics are absent.
6. Inconsistent supply chains.

Reasons for still being an untapped industry are:

1. Lack of global transport mechanisms
2. Absence of sophisticated terminals at ports.
3. Higher handling charges.
4. Absence of skilled manpower
5. Geopolitical rivalries affect advancements of technology.
6. Lacking global consensus on the industry — no MoUs
7. National level, isolated research.
8. Inadequately developed markets.
9. Inconsistent demand-supply.

India has taken a lead in this sector to emerge as global energy provider and attain goals of SDG-7 (Clean & Affordable Energy).

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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There has been a global shift in strategies of supply-chain reliance, prompting shift of labour-intensive industries from China to Vietnam, Thailand and India, etc.

Reasons for the shift:

1. Strategy of friend-shoring and on-shoring by the West

→ Shifting industries to reliable partner countries.

2. China plus one strategy of the European Union & USA.

→ Demanding diversified supply chains.

3. Rise of Vietnam, ASEAN and South Asian economies as manufacturing hubs.

4. Investor-friendly policies of these states.

5. Demand of labour at cheap rates met in these nations.

Certain Chinese factors are also responsible:

1. Increased per capita incomes.
2. High wages demand
3. Stagnant economy

Advantages for India in this context:

1. Growth of manufacturing sector
→ currently contributing only 11-14% of GDP.
2. Employment generation
3. Rise of R&D as well as technology transfer.
4. Increased share in global trade
Currently - 2.8%
5. Development of global supply-chains from ~~an~~ Indian as a hub.

Challenges for India:

1. Low skilling proportion
→ $60-72\%$ demand supply gap
in emerging sectors (India Skills
Report 2024)
2. Lack of employability of
Indian educated professionals
→ Only 50% of graduates are
employable (Economic Survey)
3. Less capital availability &
stringent labour codes
4. Absence of freedom to industry
management → Unionization of
workers
5. High logistics cost
→ 14% of GDP targeted to be $6-8\%$.
6. Localised and regional imbalances
7. Low Human capital → $HRD - 130/193$

Hence, the shifting base of
labour-intensive industries present a
Golden opportunity for India to achieve
the goal of Vision Bharat 2047.

भारत में महानगरीय क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के प्रवास के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तनों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the socio-economic transformations resulting from women's migration to metropolitan areas in India. (Answer in 250 words)

Modern women have been showing a remarkable trend of migration to metropolitan areas, thereby changing social and economic profiles of the society and nation at large.

Reasons for women's migration:

1. Marriage - single highest factor
→ 38% of migration

2. Better opportunities at

Education

→ Higher education
(STEM, Research)

Employment

→ Higher paying jobs
(eg.) IT sector

3. Independence and demands of

autonomy over

Dresses

Relations

Body

Reproductive agency

Social transformations due to migration:

1. Changing family structure.

→ Singlehood trends, DINK

2. Collapse of patriarchal norms

→ keeping women inside

3. Changing relationship choices

ⓐ Live-In, Nanoships

4. Higher reproductive agency

→ Delayed child births

↳ Delayed marriages

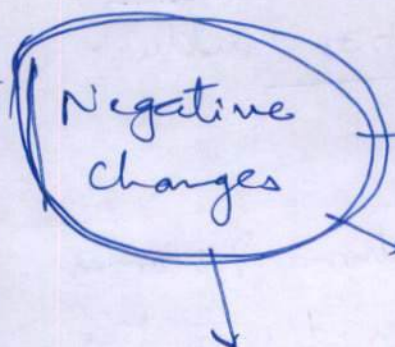
→ Average age of females ~ 22.1 yrs

[Jaya Jaitley Committee]

6. Expectations of equality from partners

→

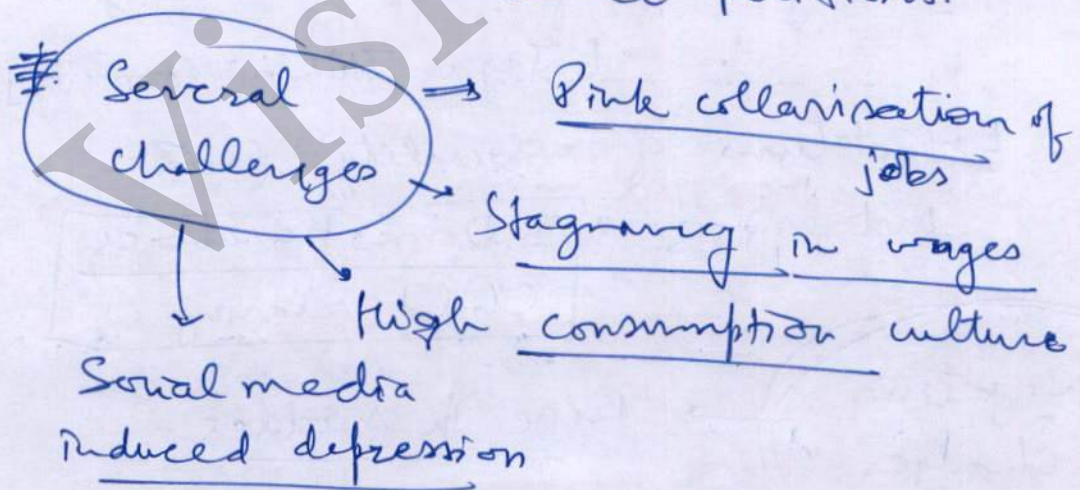
in Domestic chores
Child rearing



Substance abuse

Economic transformation due to migration:

1. Rising incomes
2. Better employment opportunities
3. Growing startups in Tier 2 cities
(eg) Indore, Jaipur, Lucknow.
4. Better savings and wealth generation
5. Support to family through money transfers.
6. Advancements in job profiles
(eg) Roles of CEOs, managers, senior level positions.



Thus, the migration of women to metropolitan areas has driven the economy & society towards Inclusive and Open India.

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

The institution of marriage is going through a major churn in post-liberalised, globalized economy of India. This shows ~~dispar~~ the rising wealth and degrading morals of the society.

Marriage becoming a site of consumption and commodification:

1. Big, lavish wedding trends.

→ Marriage Industry projected to grow to \$80 billion by 2030.

2. Inspiration from social media and reinforcing the culture.

→ Positive feedback loop.

3. Development of wedding destinations, flower arrangements & garments industry

(5) Manyavar & Moha.

4. Commodification of values

(eg) Rich purchases to show wealth
→ expensive gifts to groom & bride

5. Increased commodification of natural & humane connections.

→ WhatsApp invites, etc.

Impact of commercialisation on:

(A) Social equity

1. Rise of discontent among youth.
2. Trends of big, fat weddings hide the social truths.
3. Disproportionate wealth & income equality

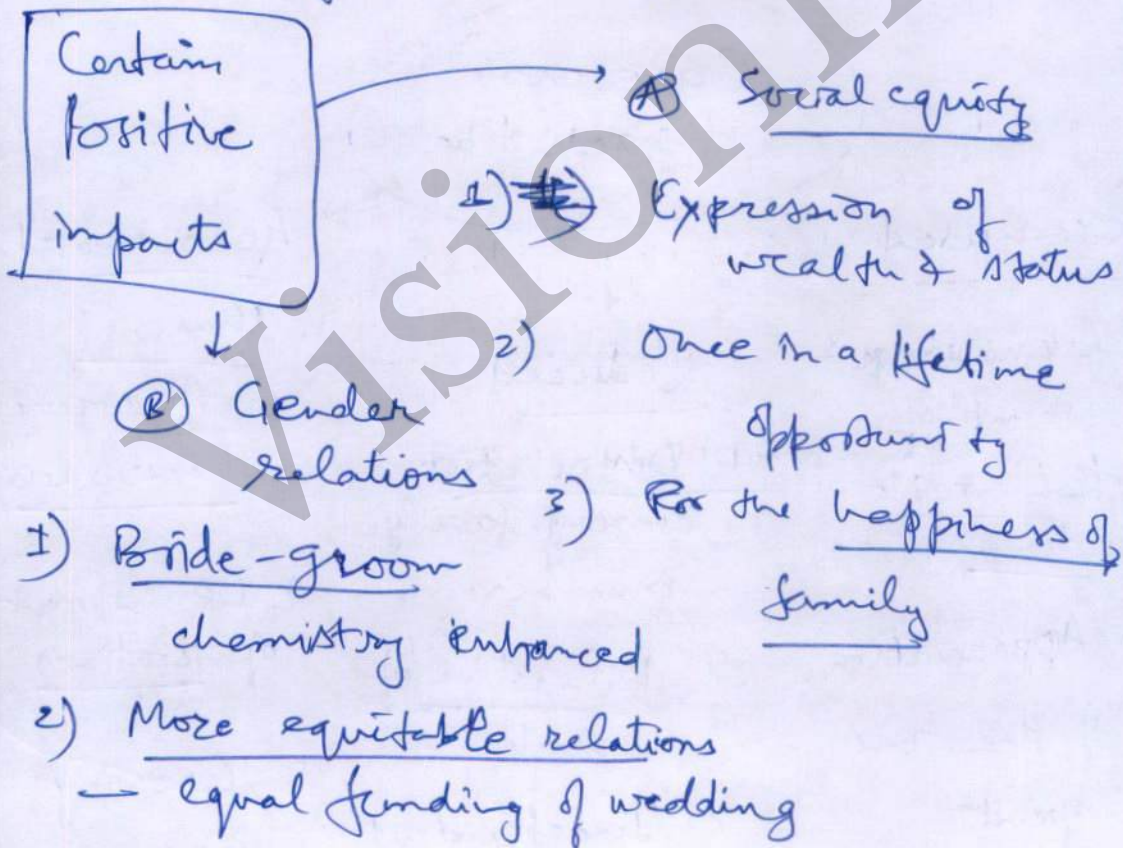
(B) Top 10% holding 77% wealth
[Oxfam Report, 2023]

4. feeling of inferiority in lower strata.

5. Rising indebtedness to fund such occasions.

(B) Gender relations

1. Increased pressure on bride's family.
2. High dowry demands
3. Lack of harmony & peace in marital relations.
4. Disjointed family systems
5. Power relations are stretched among the couple.



Thus, the marriage structure is being largely transformed to showcase the changed social realities.

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)

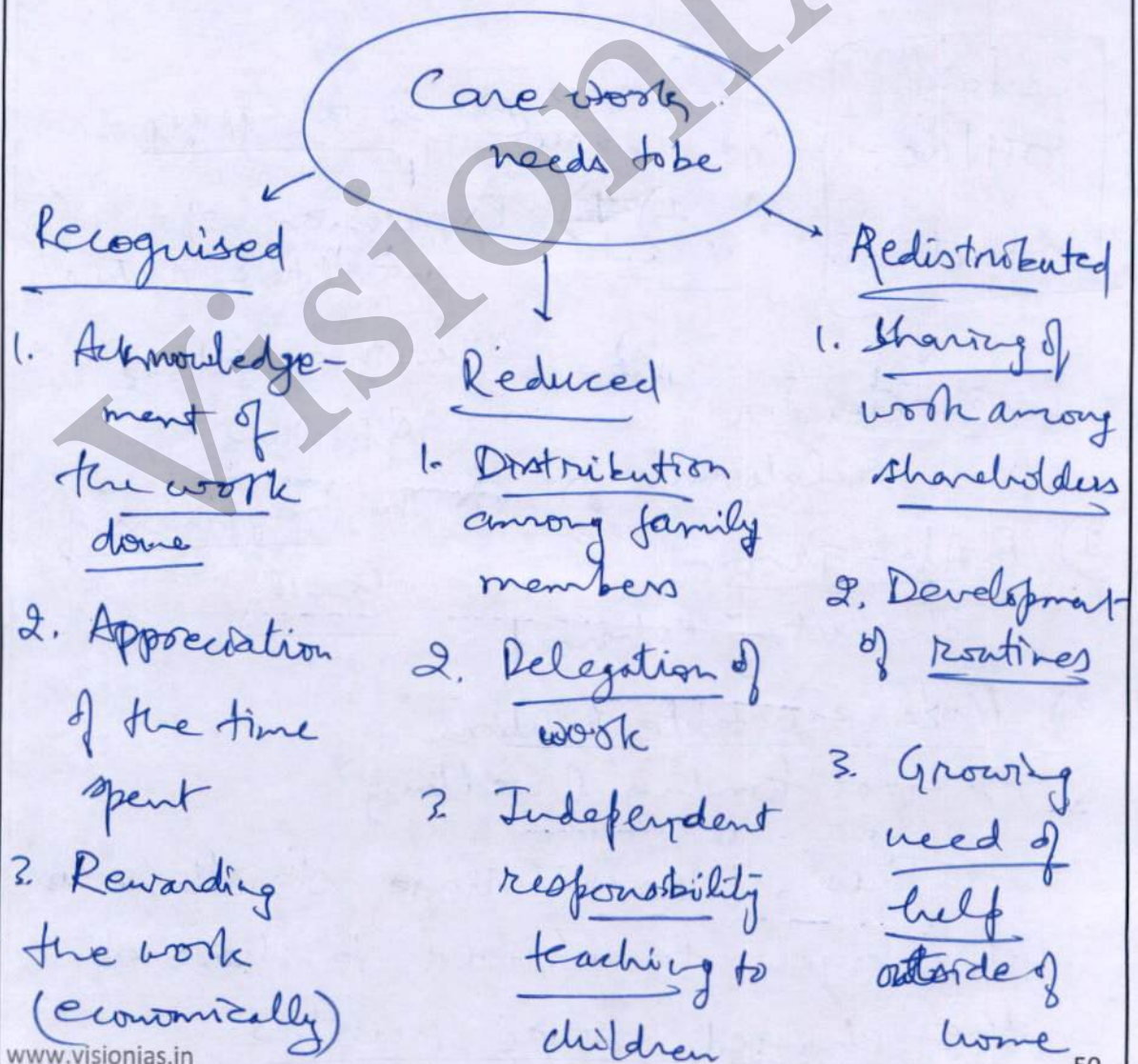
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हॉलिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Care work accounts for 5-6 hours of a woman's day's work

while only 1 hour is spent by males.

There is a growing demand to rationalise and equitably share these responsibilities.



This can help foster gender equality:

1. Empowerment of women
2. Availability of leisure time.
3. Better productivity at work.
4. Sharing & spreading 'intersectionality' of women.
5. Better care for parents, elderly and children
6. Inclusive nature of routines
7. Mental peace & harmony
8. Improved role of women in household decision making.
9. Male responsibility sharing make them compassionate.
10. Empathetic understanding of female concerns.

Promotion of inclusive development:

1. Care economy to be monetized
2. Better employment opportunities for nursing graduates.
3. 'Silver dividend' harnessing.
4. Reduced disease burden
 - ↳ Communicable
 - ↳ Non communicable
5. Better socialization of children
 - ↳ Responsibility sharing
 - ↳ Role modelling
6. Participation of third genders can be promoted.
7. Rural & Urban family structures will be strengthened.

Hence, Care economy holds the potential for inclusive growth and gender parity to achieve the vision of

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)

Family structures are being transformed in urban India to accommodate the changing economic profiles and social realities

Changing nature of family structures in urban India:

1. Nuclearisation of family
 2. Disjointed family structures
 3. 'Family outside family'
 - Peer support groups
 - Society - communities
- (69) Mumbai, Pune
4. Working females and urban youth
 - ↓
 - Pink collarisation
 - High paying roles
 - ↓
 - Influencer economy

Impact on elderly care:

1. Loss of support structures
2. Isolation & Dependency on children
3. 20% senior citizens have no source of income.
3. Health & disease burden.
 - Obesity & Non-Communicable diseases (NCD)
4. Financial support declining
5. Dependence on old-age homes
6. Distance between children and grand parents.
7. Social connections are being lost
 - causing mental agony

Positives

→ More autonomy to elders

→ Privacy & independence

→ Religious tours and travels without entire family

Impact on socialization of the youth.

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

1. Reduced moral values in youth
→ Lack of compassion, trust.
2. Social isolation & virtual engagement
→ Echo-chambers.
3. Reducing traditional, cultural connect
→ Loss of village understanding.
4. Rise of consumption culture
5. Parental supervision is reduced
6. Autonomy & privacy
7. Isolationism and depression
8. Substance abuse → Vaping
9. Rise of extremism & radicalization.
10. Traditional methods of festival celebration lost.

Thus, the changing family dynamics cause the loss of elderly care and reduced attention to child socialization.

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