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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. : 00118042

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Vipul Chaudhary

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/07/25.

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

केंद्र
Centre

ORN, Delhi

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)					



सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (4510)

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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

लोक संगीत सांस्कृतिक पहचान के भंडार के रूप में कार्य करता है। सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण और सामाजिक समरसता को बढ़ावा देने में लोक संगीत की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Folk music serves as a repository of the cultural identity. Discuss the role of folk music in preserving cultural heritage and promoting social cohesion. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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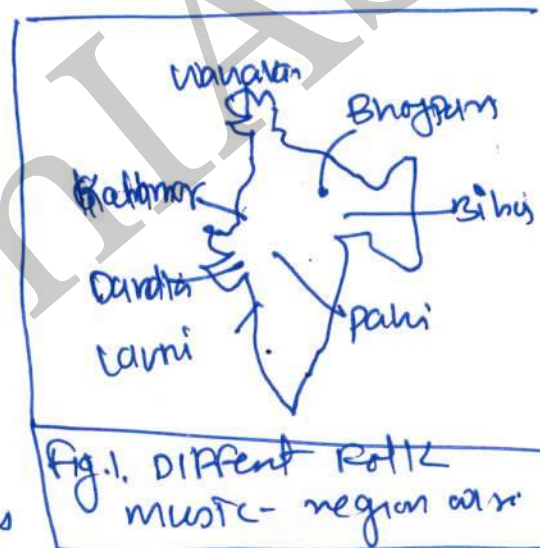
Folk music has been testimony of rich cultural heritage, parallelly continuous presence with classical music in India.

Role in preserving cultural heritage

① Rich tapestry of India's vast and diverse culture - act as silent voice of mass community.

(ex) Dandia - Garba songs - since the ancient time.

② part of intangible cultural heritage - showcase intergenerational cultural diversity (ex) Bhajan music in India



- ③ combination of music with dance and other art forms (ex) Bihu dance and music in western India
- ④ promoting diverse musical background → wamanan song - Kashmir culture.

Role in promoting social cohesion

- ① Music act as Synthetic force - represent collective voice of community
(ex) Bhojpuri song - across Bihar - UP region
- ② depiction of duty local tie - act as bridge among communities
(ex) Lavani song at social gathering
- ③ Integral part of social celebration - Navratri festival - Garba song

Here, folk music are not just collective songs of music but also way of expressing of collective sense

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Vesara style is known as hybrid style of nagara and dravida style, originated during time of Rastrakutas, Hoyasala and Pallavas.

Vesara style - syncretic art

① Integrating Nagara style

•) Adopting Vimana and mandapa style

(ex) Mahanagar Temple at Achote

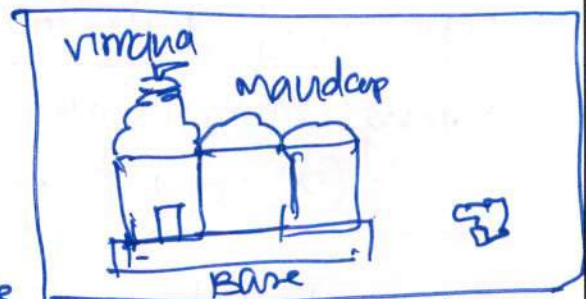


Fig. Nagara Temple

•) Nagara's panchayatana style of temple was major adoption for vesara.

•) vesara style - adopted cornelliner sitchar and multiple mandapa style at Dodabasappa temple

2) Varying temples at Halebidu has -
large square base - platform.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हासिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Integrating Dravida Style

2) Adoption of vimana and mandapala architecture in
Keohang Temple (Udyasala)

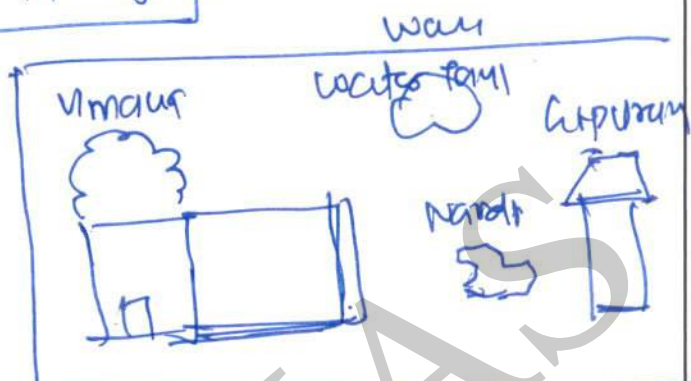


Fig. 2. Dravida Temple.

2) Adopting intricately sculptural style and
manerous architectural features → evident in
Chamrakesara Temple

2) water tank facility and wall surrounding
temple

- unique feature
- 1. use of soapstone material
 - 2) stellar art - ster-like feat
 - 3) manerous temple structure
 (ex) ladakhon temple

vesara style is also exemplification.

of unity in diversity in cultural sphere of
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

India's freedom struggle is known as ~~mass~~ spectacular mass and inclusive movement which not only shown courage of Indians at home but at abroad also.

Indian at abroad - country wise contribution

① EUROPE

1.1) Madam Bhikaji Cama → revolutionary activity at London, Paris and raising national consciousness at international level (ex) Germany Summit 1905 - National Flag

1.2) Shyamji Krishna Verma

- 1) India House and Home Rule society
- 2) Institutionalised revolutionary movement.
- 3) V. D. Savarkar also participated.

1.3) Bhambhani Chaturvedi 'Independence League'

1.4) Udham Singh - killed Punjab Governor
in London

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

QSA

→ Role of Udham Singh - launching anti-
British revolt at abroad

→ played key role in connecting Indians
at abroad

→ launching pan India revolutionary
movement (→) Komagata Maru Incident

Role of TNA

- Bhagat Singh → created army
of Indian prisoners in Singapore

- Launched violent attack against British Raj
and conspiracy at Muziris

- revolutionary consciousness at India →
final attack against British Raj

These contributions played parallel role
to India's national movement to create
independence for India

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

World war 2 was the deadliest war in human history which devastated European powers, hence USA launched strategic tool - Marshall plan for reparation and recovery of post war Europe.

- Economic Recovery
- 1) provided billions of dollar for economic recovery and rebuild infrastructure as grant or loan
 - 2) Full economic package to Britain and France to regain economic lost
 - 3) Economic assistance, technology transfer and use of trade policy to strengthen European economy
 - 4) Marshall plan - paved way for creation of political-economic union - EU

Role in political stability of Europe

① Marshall plan was combination of economic assistance and political development tools → provided support to reestablish power.

② As to counter spillover effect of communism from USSR, Marshall plan - promoted democratisation of Europe → large number of countries adopted democracy

③ Creation of NATO as security architecture for European stability

④ provided technical assistance and act as bridge to address legitimacy crisis (ex) Eastern-western Berlin policy

scholars like Kenneth Waltz called Marshall plan as master plan of USA to establish hegemony in Eurasian land.

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
Candidate must not write on this margin

According to IMO report 2024, there is a 51% increase in frequency and intensity of cyclonic activity in Arabian sea compared to Bay of Bengal in last 5 years.

factors responsible for increased cyclonic activity



Fig. 1. Showing Arabian sea

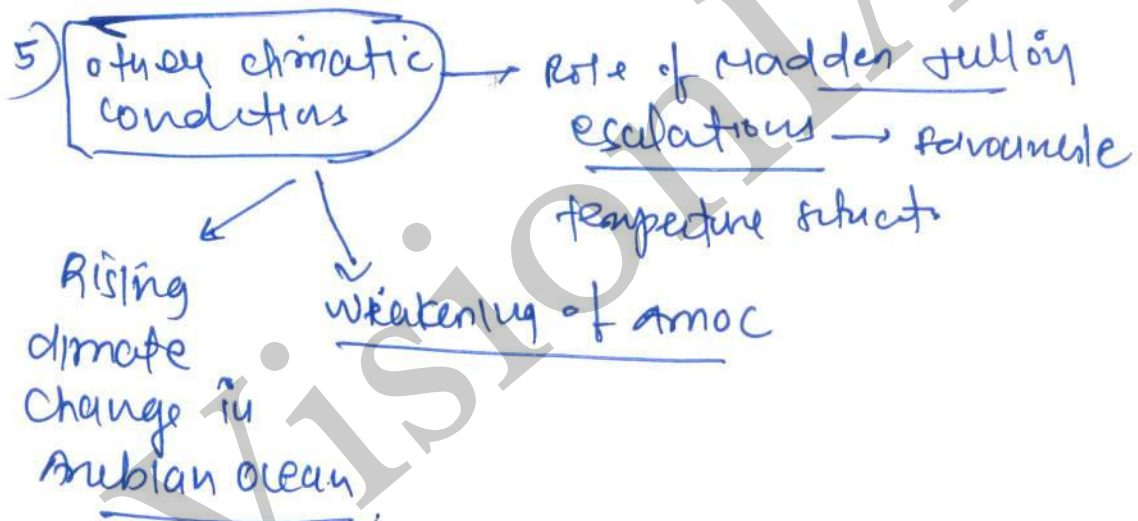
① IMO predicted rising global warming

in Indian ocean and specifically in Arabian sea → attracted low temperature and high evaporation situation

② Rising sea surface temperature in Arabian sea → create more severe cyclonic activity (ex) Biparj roy cyclone 2022

3) Rising El-Niño phenomena and
negative Indian Ocean Dipole accelerated
warming in Arabian sea

4) Favourable winds coming from Bay of
Bengal → shifted centre of cyclones from
Bay of Bengal to Arabian sea.
(ex) Taukley cyclone shifted centre 2021



These became complex case study
as evident in higher rainfall over western
coast. It requires comprehensive study
to analyse changing pattern of cyclonic
activity (ex Mississippi Monsoon)

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

Textile Industry (5175 BT/11/04-2023)

is major labour intensive (2nd largest employment generant) and textile industry. National policy on textile → emphasis - technological interventions for textile industry.

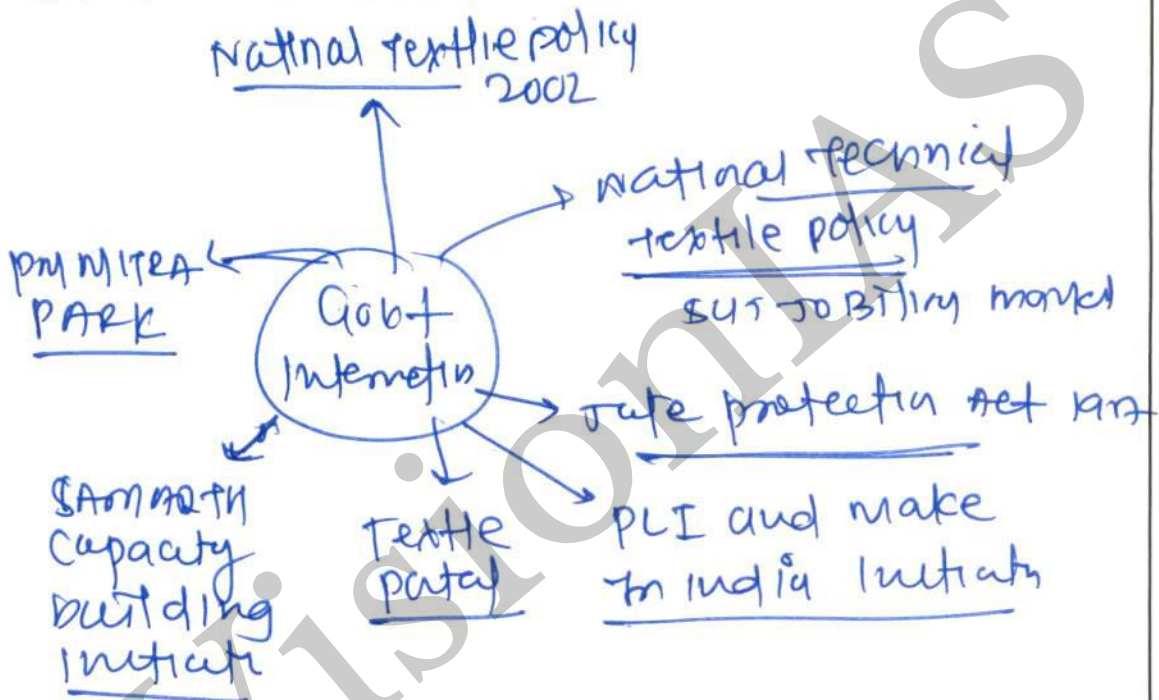
Role of technological interventions

- ① Addressing technological gap in textile sector → 87% looms → powerloom or handloom in India
- ② Improving productivity of raw materials
(ex) cotton productivity Mission - Bt cotton
- ③ Advancing textile production → use of AI and robots → entire textile from to fashion cycle
- ④ Meeting new demands → technical textile and man made fibre

⑥ Branding Restart cotton of India with help of AI.

⑦ Value chain integration → role of Technical textile

⑧ Role of 3D printing in man made fibre and
~~u~~ AI can predict future fashion.



Govt projected technology led
intervention will help to regain &
India's legacy in textile industry by
 promoting scale, skill and sustainability

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

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VisionIAS

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~~VisionIAS~~

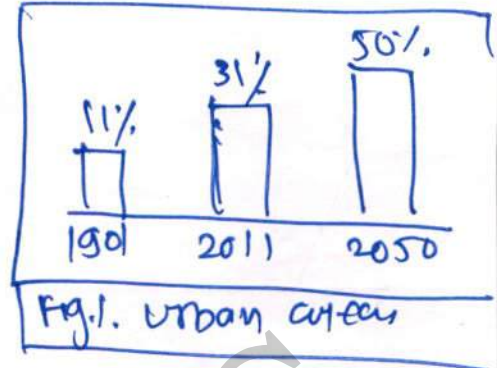
8.

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

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

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

Rapid urbanisation is leading to peri-urban (Chaturvedi) (urban expert)



called messy-hidden urbanisation in form of urban sprawl and peri-urban regions in India

How it affected socio-cultural landscape of peri-urban regions

POSITIVE IMPACTS

- ① Rise of Tier-2/3 cities → 40% of urban population → Regional balanced growth
- ② Accommodating rising urbanisation in near urban areas → making them part of small basket of mini India
- ③ Addressing rural migration and unemployment crisis.

Negative Impacts

- ① losing cultural identity of peri-urban areas (ex) Delhi intrusion in NCR area.
- ② Accelerating slum growth in urban sprawl.
(ex) MITI Aayog → 65% TOWN - slum presence
- ③ unnecessary exploitation of cultural landscape
(ex) Rise of western cultural celebration in urban sprawl
- ④ Reverse migration trend
- ⑤ Rising crime and anti-social activities
- ⑥ Lack of cultural bonding in peri-urban areas → ghettoisation / gentrification

Measure to tackle

- ① Balanced regional growth
- ② National policy on peri-urban / tier-2-3 city.
- ③ Focus on urban governance - converting small towns into stretchy towns

peri-urban regions are acting as Buffer zone to address rapid urbanisation pressure

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

Scholar Paul Brass called India as communal epidemic nation, permanent presence of chauvinistic feelings based on religion.
PM Nehru called communalism as new variety of fascism.

Historical factors

- ① Romita Thapar - said communalism as modern historical phenomena - attributed to British Raj policy
- ② British policy of Divide and Rule - religion against religion (ex) Motley-Minto Reform
- ③ Muslim League - 1906, ASS, Hindu Mahasabha etc risen two-nation - two identity theory
- ④ Freedom struggle - parallel evolution of communal tensions (ex) 1945 - communal riot

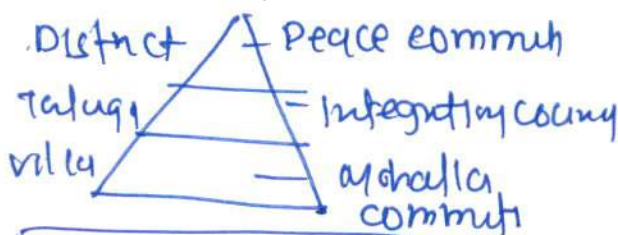
Socio-political factors

- ① Rise of two-antagonistic community as invalorous relationship
- ② Lack of trust and mutual understanding
(ex) Mob lynching, cow vigilantes
- ③ political competitiveness → Communal populism
- Rise of identity politics
- ④ Psychological trust deficit

Other factors →

- Social media - sensationalism
(ex) Muzantnagar riot
- Law enforcement agency deficit
- Sachar Committee - economic backwardness

Steps to be taken



Institutional approach

Sachar committee

- equality
opportunity
Commission

* Anti-communal violence not can be prevented

India need Bold model of secularism
and secularisation of civil society to address
communalism in India

10.

वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय युवाओं की आकांक्षाओं, जीवनशैली और मूल्य प्रणालियों को गहराई से प्रभावित किया है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Globalization has significantly influenced the aspirations, lifestyle, and value systems of Indian youth. Discuss with suitable examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalisation refers to inter-connected interdependence relationships between societies and economies. And presently Indian youth have become globalised citizen.

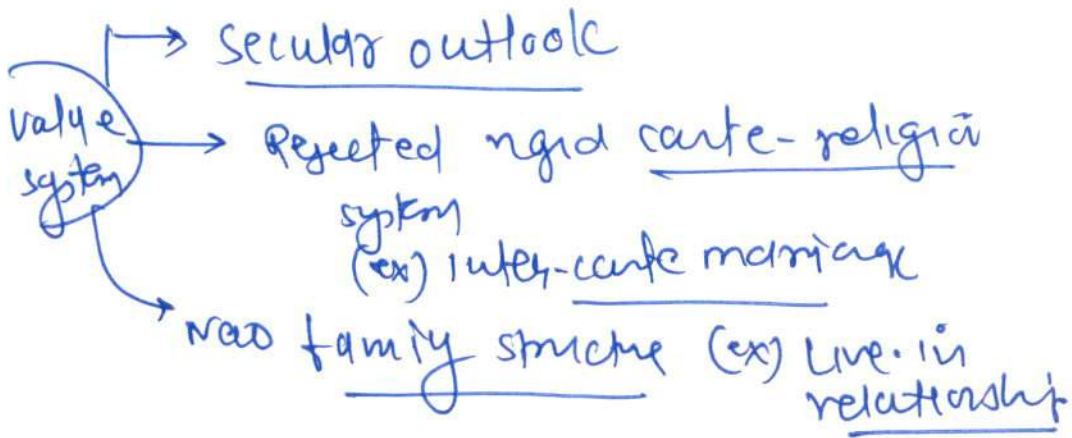
Positive Impacts of globalisation on youth

Aspirations

- want to venture international business activities (ex) shark tank, startup culture, unicorn etc
- integrating indian aspirations with global aspirations
(ex) future for indus movement in mumbai.

lifestyle

- modern and rational outlook
- materialistic lifestyle
- inspired from global icons (ex) rising live-entertainment - coldplay in Ahmedabad



Negative Impacts

- 1) victim of consumerism and materialism → endless cycle of desire
- 2) Losing India's traditional civilisation → vashudhaiva kutumbakam vs individualism
- 3) modern lifestyle → loneliness, mental stress (ex) romantic culture by social media
- 4) Rejecting Indian value → Freedom over family values.
- 5) global aspirations but lacking civic republicanism.

Globalisation acted as double edged sword. Amartya Sen said, freedom is development
Hence, freedom of govt should be promoted by globalisation.

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 हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Chandragupta II's reign elevated Gupta's period as golden age of ancient history, not just as victorious ruler but huge contribution in art and literature

Chandragupta II : golden age of cultural development

(I) Architecture

→ accelerated temple architecture
structure - 2nd and 3rd phase - laid
down foundation for Nagara style

(e.g.) Dashavatara temple, Deogarh.

→ Balucately sculptures like Sataangay
Budding - rise of new school of Gupta
sculpture

→ cave architecture was also advanced
in his reign → Ajanta - Ellora cave

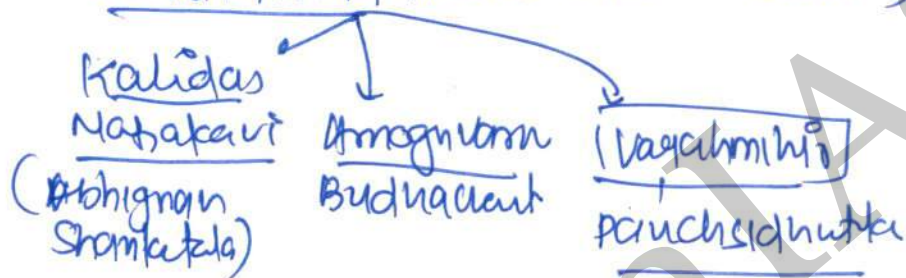
(*) Golden inscription - Udaygiri caves

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्गिर में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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① Art and culture

(1) Literature

• Nandivardhana in his Darbar (Court)



• Also Hsuan Tsang - visited during his time -
wrote Si-yu-ki

② Coinage → published large number of
gold coins across the sub continent

③ Mural painting at Ajanta cave, Ellora cave

④ Scientific advancement

- ↳ Arjabbata - Astronomical progress
- ↳ Varahmihira - wrote science
- ↳ metallurgical skill - metallurgy

Foundation for future advancements in Art and Literature

- ① Advanced temple architecture in Nagara style → Odisha and Varanasi style → Vesara school → presently Ram mandir.
- ② Literature
 - ↳ Foundation of Sanskrit as mother of all languages
 - ↳ translation of Puranas, epics and Upanishads
- ③ Religious syncretism - co-existence of Hinduism & Buddhism - Jainism
- ④ Mural paintings → Across the India → Inspired Sattavahana - Amalaka cave
- ⑤ coinage → striking gold and copper coins and silver as Keplija
- ⑥ Inspired his son - Kumargupta → Nalanda as centre of learning
Chandragupta's reign become benchmark for future cultural evolution

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 एरिया में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In order to establish cultural hegemony (white man burden), British Raj introduced westernised-anglicised education policies in India.

British Educational Policies

- Wood's dispatch 1856
- Macaulay's minute 1835
- Indian University Act 1904
- Hartog Committee 1882
- ↳ Sadler Commission

Intended Consequences

(i) Created Intelligtia class - as Butter zone to activism or manufacturing consent for British hegemony

(ex) Defensive reaction to 1857 Revolt

(ii) Downward filtration theory of Macaulay →

'Indian in blood but British in taste'

(ex) Role of educated classes favouring British Hegemony.

③ cheap supply of educated classes for local administration

④ killing national consciousness → destroyed traditional wisdom.

(ex) Gandhi said = Britishers killed wisdom of tree, as now we have more illiteracy than 100 years ago

⑤ westernised education system - superiority of western values → still evident among Indian minds.

Unintended consequences -

① Turned against cultural hegemony

(ex) Bipin Chandra noted how Intellectual class played role in counter cultural hegemony.

- ② created neo-educated classes - who are champions of India's freedom
 - (ex) Early moderates - Theory of nation-14
making - swaraj Banerjee
 - ③ played key role in awakening national consciousness through vernacular language press etc.
(ex) Dadabhai Naoroji → Drain of wealth
 - ④ Scientific advancement → scientific temper - nationalism (ex) Raja Ram Mohan Roy during social religious reforms
 - ⑤ Advancing knowledge (ex) Srinivas Ramanujan great mathematician during British Raj
 - ⑥ Revival of India's past as great civilization
upheld by educated class
(ex) RJ Bhambhani, Madhava
- Hence, British education policies proven 'Blessing in disguise', helpful in awakening national consciousness, despite having many limitations.

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 हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Post independent India was accompanied with horrific partition, disintegrated country and rise of chauvinistic regionalistic feelings created major challenge before our foundingly fathers.

India's territorial disputes - encompasses various issues :-

① Border dispute

- Redcliff line - hurry and artificial border line → created disastrous partition impact
- Dilip Hiri in his book "The Longest August" explained how border contention becoming national hurdle for India's unity.

2) National Identity Issue

2.1) Main Issue - Centrality of Indian Identity

There was no Cultural cohesion for India's identity.

2.2) Regionalism over nationalism - has been permanent theme of India's history.

2.3) Regional states → demanding regional autonomy → Juagadh/Hyderabad

2.4) Manipal questioned integration with India on what basis ?

3) Historical grievances

3.1) Historical negligence of North Eastern India

3.2) Internationalisation of Kashmir 1947 → believed history was not good to Kashmiris.

3.3) Historical negligence by Budelland region → demand for autonomous existance

3.4) Khalistan demand - revenge for historical mistakes

4) Geopolitical strategies

4.1) Lack of codified border with China → continuous border struggle on Ladakh and mountain passes

4.2) Liberation of Bangladesh → Pakistan's Thousand cut strategy

4.3) Geopolitical narrow interests evident in Naharukh-Karnatak territorial dispute

4.4) Lack of solution → Kashmir, Srokreek, Sachin issue → divergent geopolitical strategies.

- solutions →
1. Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat
 2. Reviving cultural unity - national integration course
 - 3) Solving territorial border dispute
→ joint working group on border matter.

India's territorial disputes demand deft diplomatic skill, mutual understanding and mutual respect to territorial integrity of country
(Article 51)

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shola forests also known as mountain forest are the unique part of western Ghats which make it part of Biodiversity hotspot.

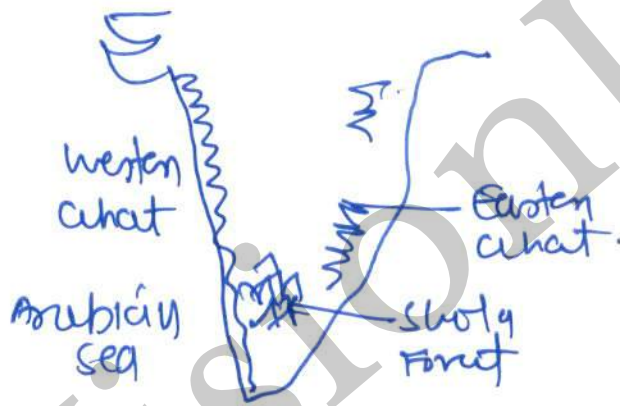


Fig. 1. Shola forest in western Ghats

Geographical conditions

- ① Biodiversity hotspot → Western Ghats provides conducive atmosphere for development of shola forest → diverse natural vegetation → tropical evergreen forest & tropical deciduous forest

- ① Proximity to ocean and small land-ocean contrast → helps to create favourable humid and moist climatic condition
- ② South west monsoon and ITCZ movement provides adequate precipitation and cold climate to Shola forest
- ③ Natural soil - mix of Latite, Black, yellow Red soil → provide groundwork for diverse vegetation.
- ④ confluence of eastern and western ghat at shola forest
- ⑤ geological process - peninsula region - oldest and stable region

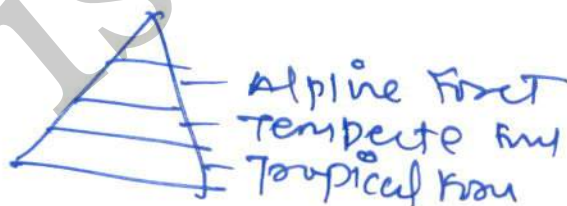
Ecological significance

- ① Designating shola forest as part of Biodiversity hotspot
- ② presence of hundred of Flora and fauna species - endemic to

Shola Forest (or) Nilgiri Tahr

- ③ Medicinal plants → provide cultural and economic value → development of pharmaceutical industries
- ④ presence of scored grooves in shola forest
- ⑤ Attracting south west monsoon as orographic rain
- ⑥ Shola forest - part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve → epicentre of Biodiversity in India
- ⑦ Ecological and economic significance of forest woods and different types of forests

Forests



Hence, shola forest is unique case study for ecological-economic and cultural significance in South 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)

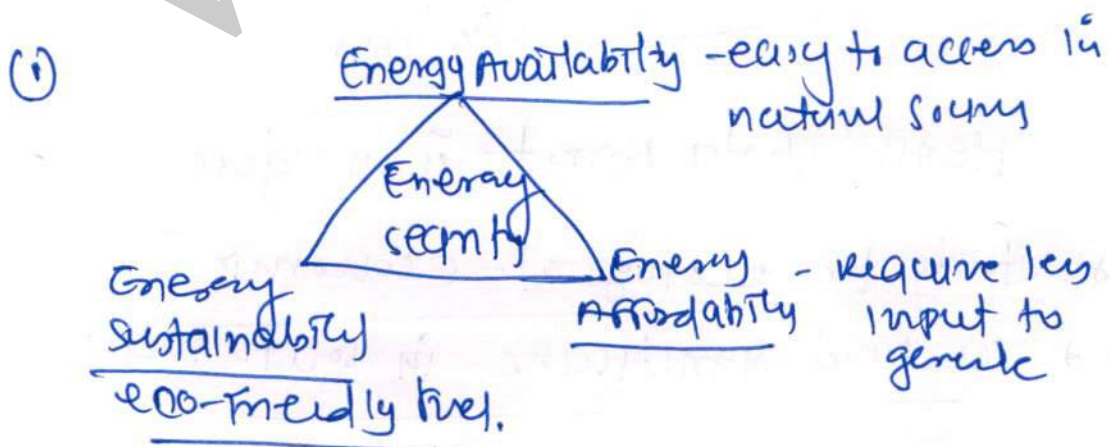
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to IEA's Energy Assessment 2019, as energy demand is going to double in next decade, natural hydrogen can be potential tool of energy security, affordability and sustainability

Natural Hydrogen → Tapped in water H_2O
→ Easily accessible and affordable to all the natural hydrogen

Potential of Natural Hydrogen



- ② compared to other model of Hydrogen-
(Green, Blue, Grey, Black) → this is
most affordable, accessible and cost
effective to generate electricity
- ③ Help to achieve goal of net zero - 2050/2070
 - zero carbon contribution
 - helpful in energy carrier and energy
fuel
- ④ Utilizing in several industrial activities
such as fertilizer, chemical etc
- ⑤ Reducing import BTL
(ex) India's 15% coal demand through
electrical import
- ⑥ R&D → accelerate scientific advancement
(ex) hydrogen fuel cell car/train/cars etc.

Why it is still untrapped industry

- ① Lack of R&D and innovation on
Hydrogen fuel
↳ over-dependency on fossil fuels since
Industrial revolution.

- ② Hard to extract and require sophisticated technology in extraction process.
- ③ Hydrogen as dangerous gas → highly flammable and difficult to store → storage at extremely low temperature
- ④ transportation challenge
- ⑤ Battery storage and grid problem
- ⑥ More Focus on alternative Hydrogen like green Hydrogen, Black-Gray Hydrogen

what to be done

- 1 → increase research and development on natural Hydrogen
- 2 → National level mission - integrating natural Hydrogen with green Hydrogen mission
- 3 → encourage private sector participation
(*) USA push for natural Hydrogen

Natural Hydrogen along with other forms of Hydrogen will become new fuel currency in 21st century.

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 हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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once china is known to 'global manufacturing hub' but recently there is strategic shift in labour intensive industries from china to south and south east asia, making them 'labour intensive hubs'

Factors for such shift

① Demographic factor

- decline of population in china
- rise of demographic dividend in these region → act as cheap and skilled labour easily available

(Ex) textile industry in Bangladesh, Vietnam and India

② strategic shift in china's policy → more focus on technology industry and automation → act as labour displacement technology

③ South and Southeast Asia → leveraging
geopolitical shift :- China plus strategy,
nearshoring, friendshoring policy

(ex) Vietnam - emerged as new labor-intensive
hub in ASEAN region

④ Grant policy → In China :- focusing more on
Industrial revolution 4.0

In South-SEA
more labor-intensive industries and
labor-intensive export strategies

(Ex) Indonesia's Agro Business, India's Toy Industry,
Bangladesh's Jute industry etc

⑤ Industrial agglomeration → helped to develop
labor-intensive industries

⑥ Regional collaboration - BIMSTEC and ASEAN-India Group focused on labor-intensive
Industrial development.

ADVANTAGES for India

① [ES:2023] - India needs to generate
74-75 lakh jobs per annum

- ② AS china's growth story shown \rightarrow help to reapen demographic dividend
- ③ India's has comparative advantage in labour intensive sectors
- ④ Addressing unemployment crisis - 4-6% in FY 2024-25 (Res-23)

Challenges

- 1 \rightarrow Lack of structural transformation \rightarrow manufacturing stagnation - 14-16%
- 2 \rightarrow NITI Aayog - report - India is not able to leverage china's strategy
- 3 \rightarrow complex and anti-business labour laws
- 4 \rightarrow Res-2021 \rightarrow concern about ease of doing business
- 5 \rightarrow Paradox - want to leverage Industrial Revolution 2.0 vs labour intensive industry

India should launch multi-pronged approach to leverage this strategic shift of labour intensive industries and utilize demographic dividend in monetization

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalization and urbanisation are the driving factors behind women's migration in metropolitan areas, resulting socio-economic transformations in metro areas.

Factors for women's migration

→ Globalization induced women's financial independence

→ metrocities - provide safe and secure transport & mobility services

→ Changing social norms → allowed women to do jobs in nuclear family

SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS

① Gender-Inclusive society

↳ equal participation of women in migration pattern → equal space for women employment in metro cities

② safe-secure and convenient transport system

↳ Rapid metro system, Namma TRAIN in Delhi → because of women's magnitude.

③ gender inclusive infrastructure

↳ safe transport system (Mumbai - odisha)
↳ safe public places

④ Influenced Govt's policy to bring peace and law-order situation stable in metro cities
(ex) Mumbai's safe city initiative

⑤ Gendered jobs sector - equal participation of women can increase 27% of GDP (MF)

(ex) Bengaluru city - Gender neutral job sector

⑥ Women-led development - rising share of women in entrepreneurship, startup culture → positive feedback loop → inspired other women

↳ Join (ex) women entrepreneurship scheme - Ahmedabad project

- Challenges
- 1) Safe transport system (ex) Nisbhaya incident
 - 2) Absence of workplace safety
(ex) R.G. Kao incident (West Bengal)
 - 3) poor recognition of core economy in metro cities
 - 4) low women's migration compared to men
 - 5) glass ceiling, glass diet, sticky floor, gender wage gap (25%) and reconstruction gap
 - 6) Survey highlighted - metro cities are epicentre of crimes (19 metro cities → 15% of crimes reported NCRB)

- steps to take:
- 1) Safe - Inclusive transport as per Urban transport policy 2006
 - 2) Gender Budgeting include at OLBs
 - 3) Gender inclusive decision making and restructure

Prime Rajput Committee suggested Inclusive and safe urbanization as antidote to patriarchal problem.

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 हार्गिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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answered

According to Nso's time use survey 2019, women perform 10 times unpaid care compared to men (average 6-7 hours) and demand for

According to study, Indian wedding market is about 10 lakh crore and average ₹12 lakh expenditure per wedding marked shift of Indian marriage as becoming site of conspicuous consumption and commodification.

factors for rise of such trend

① Rising consumerism and materialism as new normal phenomena

② social media → exemplified new wedding style → (ex) Ambani's marriage 2024

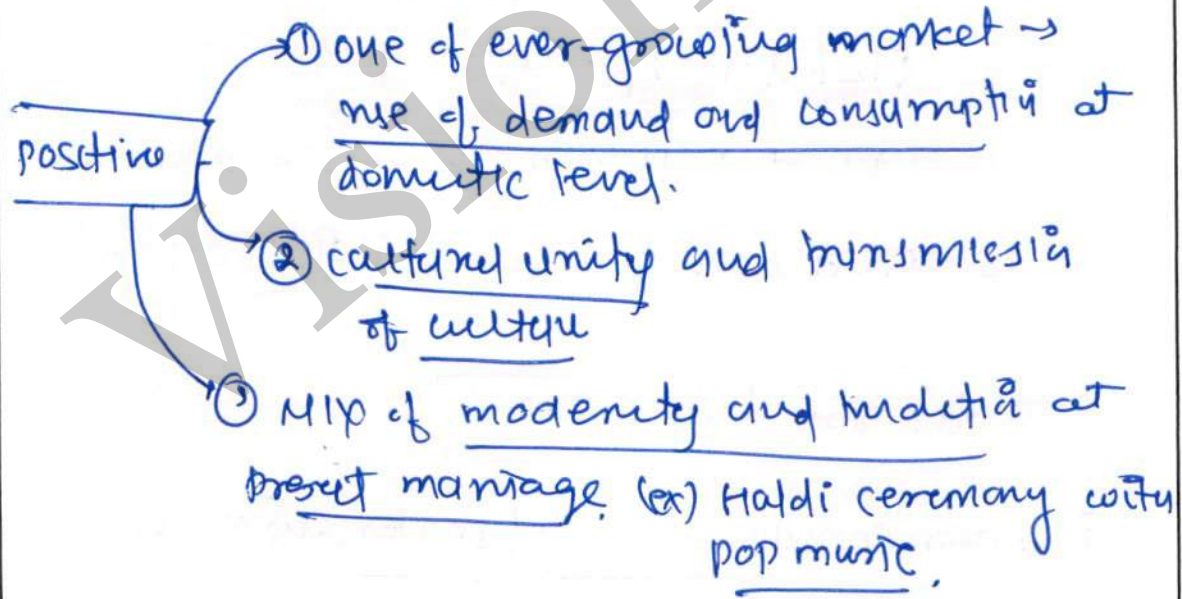
③ New middle class rise → new mentality.

∴ "Marriage happens once in a lifetime" → so promote luxurious marriage



④ Impact of westernisation and modernization
(conspicuous consumer) ↓ individualistic style of performing marriage.

Impacts on social equity and gender relations



negative impact

① Heavy burden on lower-middle class family
(ex) study chosen post wedding ceremony →

Rise of indebtedness → suicide → social evil.

① Shift in purpose : sacrosanct unity to transactional relationship and beneficial partnership.

② Commodification of women → focus on glamour and beauty standards over character.

(ex) Heavy weight loss for wedding shoot

③ Breaking traditional trends of family togetherness and cultural exchange
(ex) Destination wedding - couple of people

④ Rising new form of marriage → Double income, no kids family
childless marriage
Rising divorce rate

⑤ changing social norms → Beautification over cultural-social values.

Recent rise of conspicuous consumption and commodification have negatively impacted marriage institution, which needs to be checked by social norms and cultural moorings.

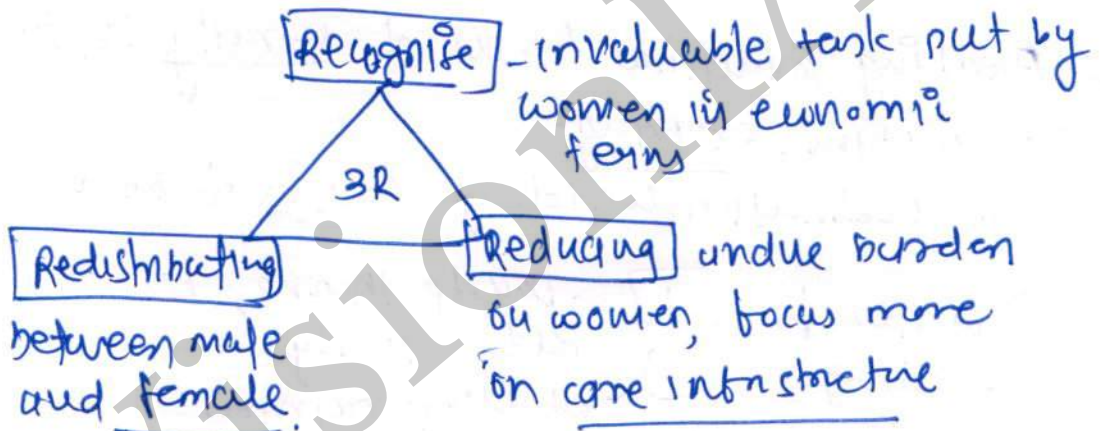
19.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to NSO's Time Use Survey 2019 -
women performed 10 times more than men the unpaid-unrecompensed work (average 5-6 hours)
 and call for changes in care economy and social standards.



How these 3R :- foster gender equality and inclusive development in India

① Claudia Goldin → explained how motherhood penalty → act as barrier for FLFPR.

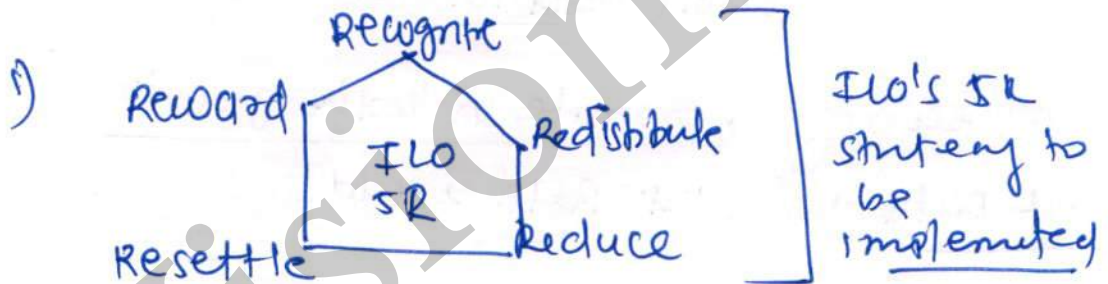
Project FLFPR } 41% → 3R can promote FLFPR - 10% by 2030

- ② Gendered segregation → Division of labour based on gender → concrete to child rearing → essential to address paternalist mindset.
- ③ promoting gender equality → men also start distribute care work.
- ④ Time poverty for women → huge emotional burden → helps to promote women employment
- Case study - Nordic countries → care economy → High Rank in Gender Gap Report but. (India 131 - 3rd lowest)
- ⑤ Care economy → promote inclusive growth
IMF Data → High FLPRate → add 30% of GDP to India
- ⑥ Scope of extratime → promoting hobby and participating in other activities.
(ex) women's participation in art and cultural activities → bring happiness.
- ⑦ Promoting gender-inclusive society
- ⑧ Care economy → social security net mechanism
- ⑨ Above all, recognising valuable work by women

Challenges

- ① Legal gap - absence of policy or regulation noted by SC
- ② Complex method :- how to recognise, who will pay
- ③ Again perpetuating patriarchy → Husband-wife relationship as employee-employer relations
- ④ Overlooking - emotional necessity for femininity

What to do



1) promoting care economy - separate economic domain

2) legislative making on care work distributed.

Time has come to adopt 3R strategy to make gender-neutral work and establish gender justice in personal sphere.

- ⑤ trans-national family in urban India - scattered living across the regions.

Impact on Elderly care

- ① Nuclear family → prioritising individualism → neglecting generational connectivity.
- (ex) sc in 2025 - centre on bank of one person one family
- ② neglecting social security mechanism - elderly facing financial dependency and loneliness (ex) survey - 75% reported loneliness.
- ③ Rising elderly old club in urban areas
- ④ Empty nest syndrome → Rising ghost villages in rural stressed migration

Impact on Socialisation of Youth

- ① Helicopter parenting → unnecessary inter extra-interaction in youth's personal life

① Nuclear family → losing inter-generational cultural transmission among grandparents → youth

② Rising new social values

- Individualism > Community
- Consumerism > Minimalism

④ Today's youth → become global citizens → learning western values

⑤ virtual socialisation of youth

- study - youths are using smart mobile screen

⑥ victim of mental stress, loneliness and mental disorder due to poor socialisation.

way forward

- promoting social values among nuclear family (functional jointness)
- reviving social security net for elders
- traditional socialisation of youth

Urban India are changing family structure, which must be checked by continuing India's tradition with present modernity.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



VisionIAS