



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. : 45885442

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ISHITWA ANAND

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/07/2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

001 - 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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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 are an imprint of the local cultural identity through the use of words, storytelling which enhances the cultural bond in society
(Repository of cultural identity)

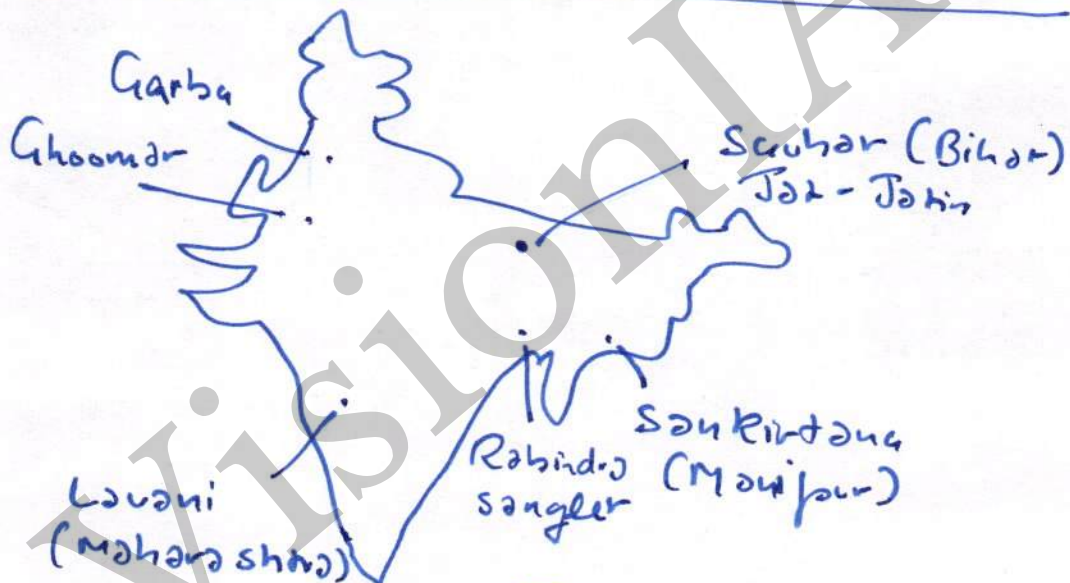


Fig. Some Folk Music

Folk music, storytelis through various narratives. In Gujarat, the folk music narrates the fleeing of people to distant lands like Africa

(#) (Preserving cultural heritage)

(1) Preserving value systems

Key The rabindra sangeet of Bengal narrates the good deeds to promote spiritual growth

② Explains cultural relations to environment

Key The purvaya song in Bhujpur region explains the farmer's wait to arrive of monsoon

③ Often sung at child birth → Key The Sauhan song of Bihar

④ Showcases marital relationships and events Key → Jat - Jatin song of Bihar

⑤ Dramatic cultural preservation
Key Lavani of Maharashtra

Social
Cohesion

① Shared language and sense of bonding

② Song at festivals and events Key Chhatra song promotes social cohesion

③ Often related to spiritual cohesion Key Sankirtana in Manipur promoted by Sarangdeva

Thus, folk music must be promoted through SPIC MACAY to widen its

reach

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)

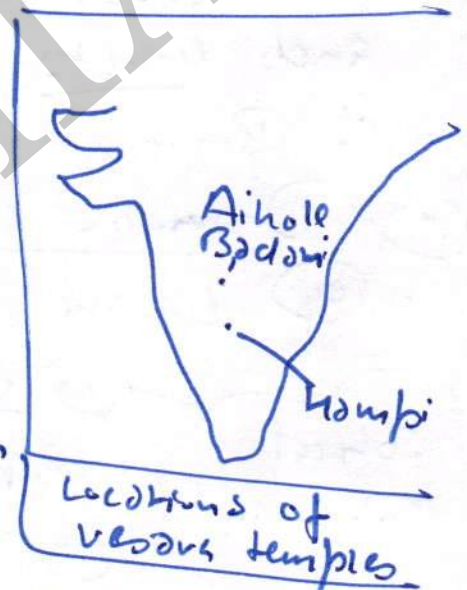
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

The Vesara style of temple architecture was a synthesis that emerged during 6th Century CE, during the reign of Chalukyan Empire

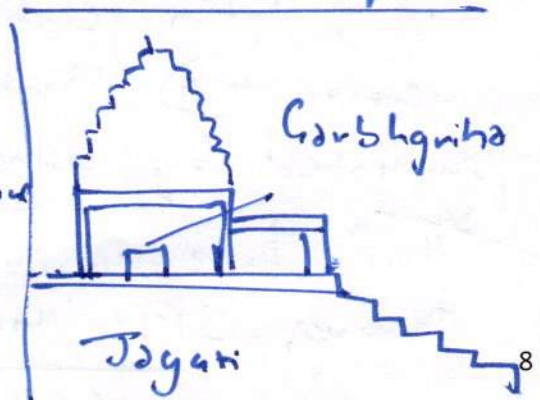
Synthesis with Nagara style

① Use of plinth or 'Jagati' as a platform
→ incorporated in the temples at Badami



② Use of 'Panchayatana' style of temple architecture → developed from Nagara temples such as Deogarh temple

③ Use of materials similar to Nagara style → eg sandstone etc



Synthesis with Dravida style

1) Use of Gopurams as tall towers
(eg) visible in Papnash Temple at Aihole

2) Placement of water tanks inside the temple complex - (eg) in the Pattadakal Temple complex

3) Placement of Vimanas as the spire

4) Mythical creatures like gauri or shardula placed at the door entrance of Carbhgriha



5) The subsidiary shrines were often small and did not have spires - same as that of Dravida style

- Major specimens
- 1) Pattadakal Temple Complex
 - 2) Papnash Temple
 - 3) Menakshi Temple (The Nayar Vesara style)
 - 4) Channarayana temple (Hoyasala Vesara style)

The Vesara style reached its zenith under Vijaynagara rule

3.

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को आगे बढ़ाने में विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role played by Indians living abroad in advancing the cause of India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Indians living abroad played a major role in creating discontent in foreign lands, gave support to revolutionary and also led movements

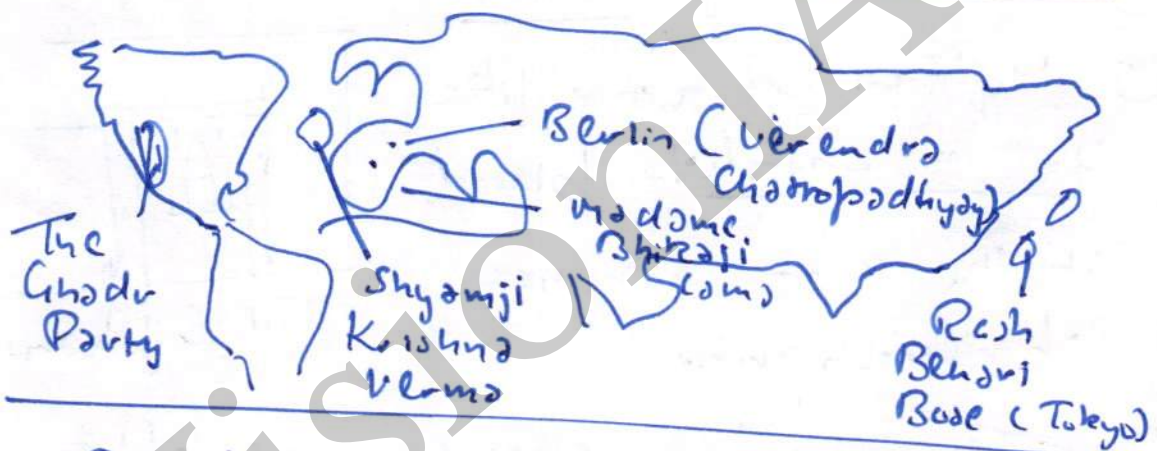


Fig. Major centres of foreign Indians

① Role Played

① Creating discontent in local population
(eg) Shyamji Krishna Verma started the Indian Sociologist in London to create uproar

② Promotion of India's Interest

Key) Vitendrasnan Chattopadhyay formed Banin Committee

(3) Spread the spirit of Nationalism

Key) Madame Bhikaji Cama spread the nationalist idea through 'Bande Mataram'

(4) Revolutionary movements

Key) The Ghadar Party in USA and Canada formed by Sohan Bhatna, Lala Hardyal, & Taraknath Das etc aimed to overthrow British government

(5) Development of Indian National Army facilitated by Rashbehari Bose who formed Tokyo Club and was important for Zimmerman plot

Some issues → (1) Limited impact
→ (2) Curbed through repression
→ (3) Failed to achieve mass mobilisation

(4) Secular ideology rather than a mass movement

Thus, the role of Indians in foreign were vital for development of global narrative.

4.

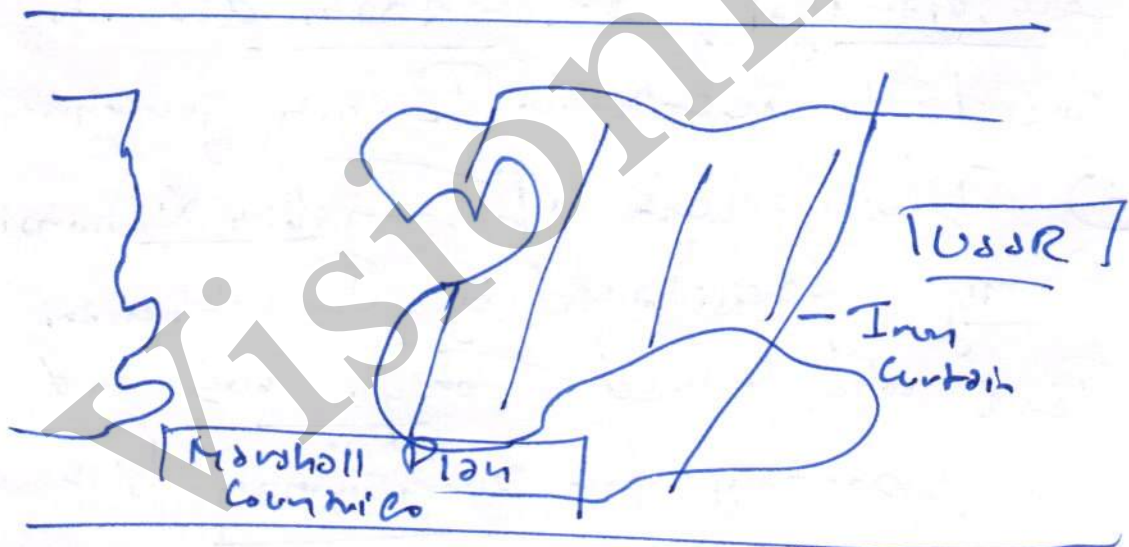
मार्शल योजना ने युद्धोत्तर यूरोप की आर्थिक पुनर्बहाली और राजनीतिक स्थिरता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the Marshall Plan influence the economic recovery and political stability of post-war Europe? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Marshall Plan was developed and propagated post world war by President Harry Truman with the motive of Containment of Communism and prevention of Soviet Union's domino effect



- (#) → (i) Loans and grants provided for reconstruction of major European powers like France, United Kingdom
- (ii) Formation of Bretton Woods institution
↳ IMC & World Bank
- Influence economic recovery

→ (3) Development of infrastructure post the war ravages

→ (4) Developing the economic institutions and integration of economy through different treaties

→ (1) Stopped further war and fragmentation of Europe

Political stability

→ (2) Formation of NATO via Marshall Plan led to global stability

→ (3) Pro-capitalist leaders were instilled favorable to USA

→ (4) Joint protection against any attack → Article 5 of NATO Charter led to political stability

ISSUES

→ (1) Beginning of Cold war → USSR released Warsaw Pact

→ (2) Increasing dependency of Europe towards USA

→ (3) Decline of France and UK
Thus, the Marshall Plan proved to be a success for economic Recovery

5.

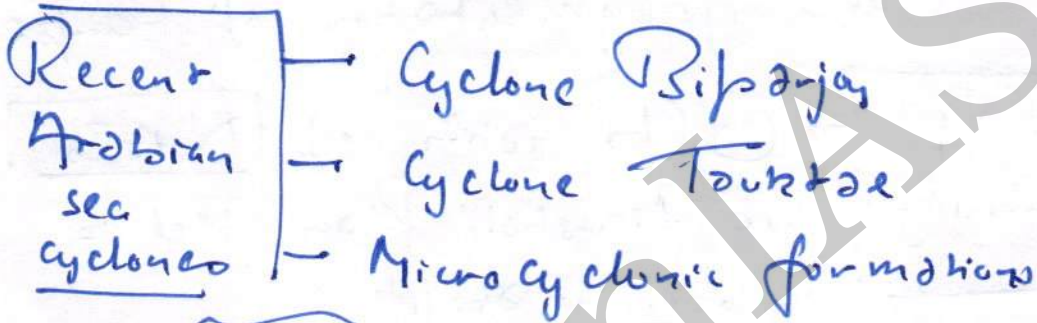
अरब सागर में चक्रवातीय गतिविधि में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

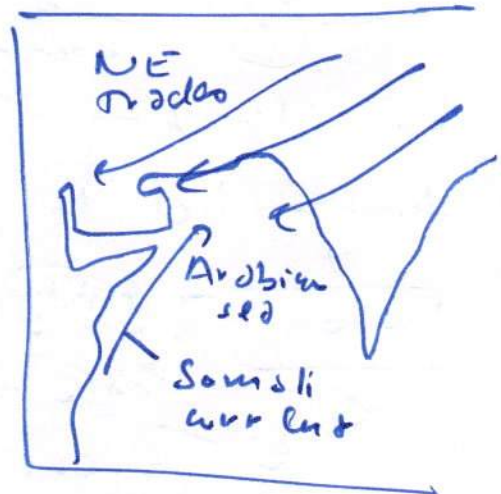
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per IPCC reports, the warming of Arabian sea has increased due to climate change, causing increased cyclonic activity



Factors for increased cyclones

① Increased warming
↳ global warming has ↑ temperature of Arabian sea by 0.5°C
↳ led to higher cyclones



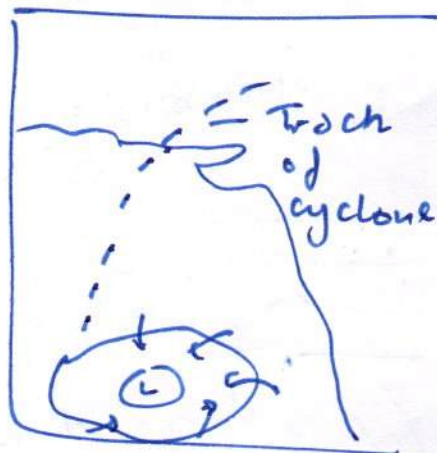
② Rise in sea surface temperature to the optimal temperature of 27.5°C for cyclonic activity

(3) weakening of Trade winds
 → led to reduced upwelling of cold water → warm water gathers more moisture → cyclone formation

(4) Slower Hadley cell circulation has led to weak movement of Somali current → the warm water pool develops in Arabian sea causing cyclonic activity

(5) El-Niño and La Niña effects are development of cyclones by increasing moisture capacity

(6) Development of Easterly trough also leading to increased cyclonic activity



Mitigation → (1) Coastal mangroves act as buffers

(2) Land zonal measure under Coastal Regulation Zone

(3) Forming artificial sandbars

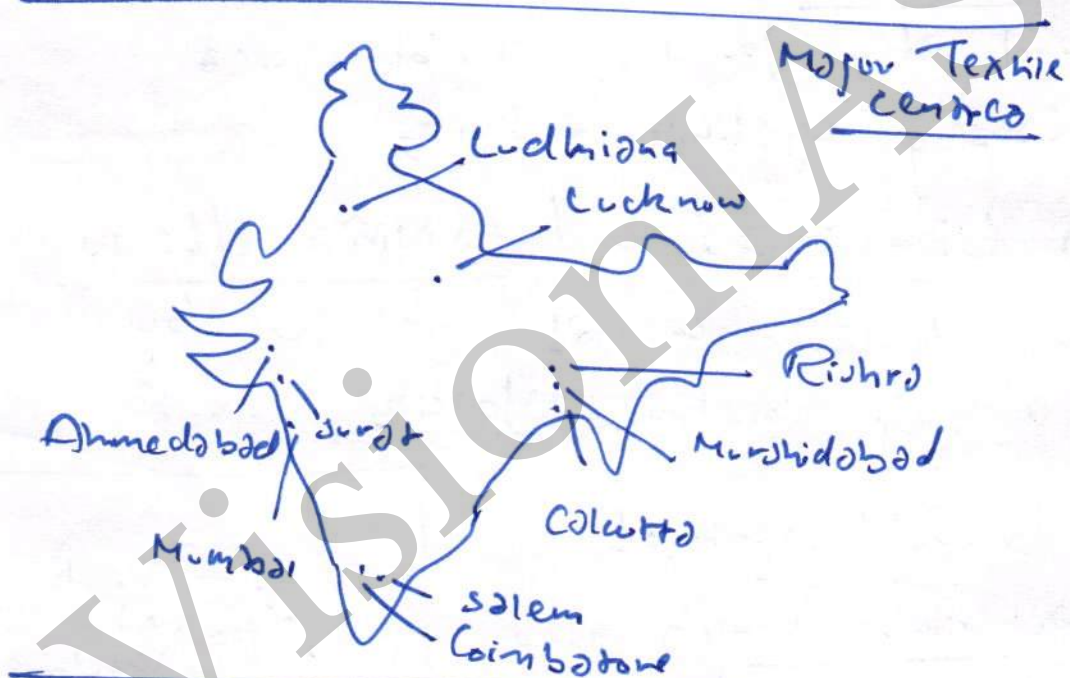
6.

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

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

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

The textile sector of India contributes (24%) to the Indian GDP with more than 4.5 million direct employment in India



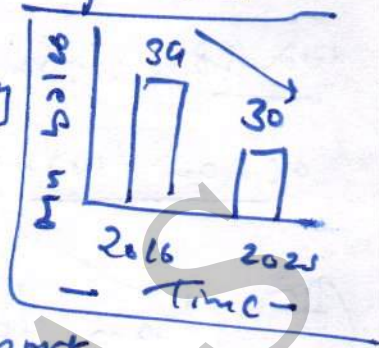
Issues

- ① High dependence on cotton textiles while global demand is for man-made fibres
- ② Declining importance of pure due to synthetic fibres
- ③ Sick mills - esp Mumbai
- ④ Production fragmentation

Technology for transformation

① Biotechnology : aim to increase the production of cotton → through BT

Cotton technology → declining production in India



② Nano-Technology → to build nano-fibres for export

③ GPS and Blockchain tech → for supply chain management

④ Automation : to increase production of technical textiles

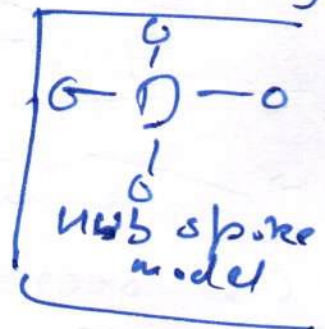
Initiatives of government

① National Technical Textiles Mission
↳ eg) for ropes, athletic wear etc

② National Mission for Cotton Productivity

③ PM MITRA parks

④ Reduction of import duties to solve the issue of inverted duty structure



⑤ Import of polyester & viscose
Textile exports are important for increasing exports to \$1 billion

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)

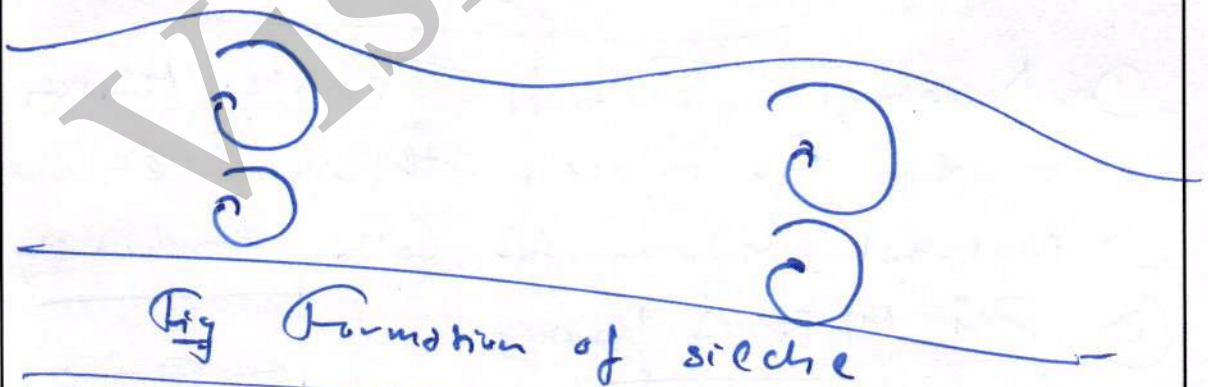
10

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

Seiche are large stationary waves that form in the open ocean waters

④ How does it form?

- Wind with stable direction
- Large fetch of wind



- The seiche waves form when the ocean surface is vast and open
- The wind flows in the same direction for a long duration.

The wind transfers its kinetic energy to the ocean surface and it leads to the formation of seiches

(#)

① Forms as stationary waves during the time of tides

Geographical Condition in which it can occur

② Forms during night time when there is radiation from ocean surface

③ Tsunami conditions can also lead to formation of seiches

Thus, seiches are violent phenomenon can often lead to tumultuous ocean events.

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

The process of rapid urbanisation in the rural-urban fringe region has created a mixed landscape in the rural-urban continuum.

① Change in socio-cultural landscape of peri-urban

① Dominance of urban activities in the peri-urban areas

② Truck gardening near Delhi

③ Changes in family structure → nucleatisation of families in the peri-urban areas

④ Mixed land use pattern

↔ development of residential and commercial activities together in a region



(4) Formation of 'week end families'
↔ the spouse goes to work in the urban areas and comes home during the weekends

(5) Changes in dietary habits
↔ Inclusion of urban fast foods like pizza, burger in the traditional dietary habits

(6) Commercialisation of festivals
→ The festival of Karwachauth being commercialised in recent times

Initiatives to balance the transition

(1) AMRUT : government ensures balance socio-cultural transition

(2) RURBAN mission : to provide amenities

(3) Infrastructure projects to sustain growth

→ Thus, to ensure SDG: 11, sustainable cities peri urban areas must be developed to prevent spawls

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

Ram Ahuja defines communalism as intense affinity to one's own community which often feels antagonistic towards other groups and believes in mutual exclusion.

Historical factors of communalism

① Role of British

↳ Divide and Rule policy led to spread of communalism in India



② Revivalist movements caused distrust

↳ Shivaji and Ganpati festivals of Marathas antagonised Muslims

③ Muslim orthodox movements

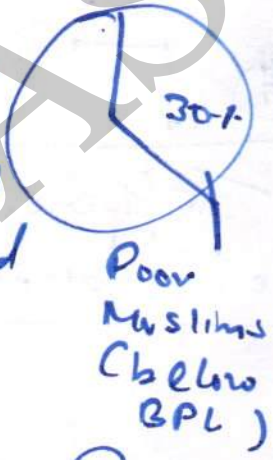
↳ Deoband Movement by Mohammed Qasim Nanotwi

4) Hindu revivalist movements → like Arya Samaj's 'Shuddhi' movement

5) Failure to accommodate in Indian politics → led to polarisation & formation of Muslim League

Socio-Political factors

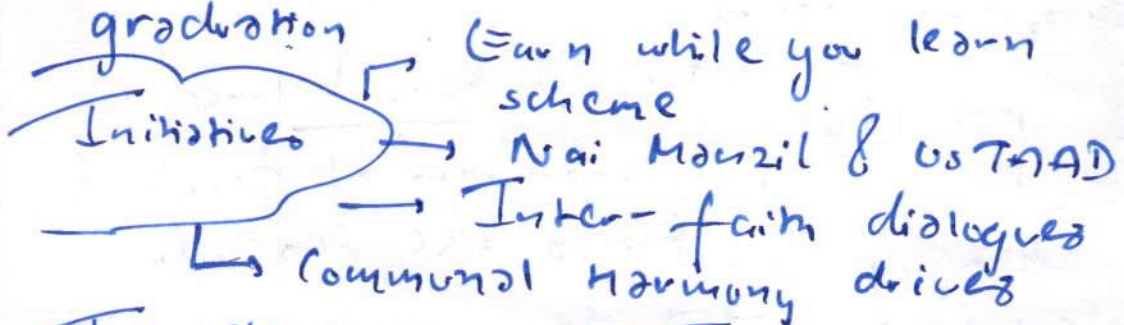
1) Economic disparities → lower economic opportunity



2) Social ostracization → faced by communities

3) Hate speech → led to multiple riots - e.g. Tehseer Poonawala case, Supreme Court asked to curb it

4) Poor education & health factors → only 25% Muslim women do higher graduation



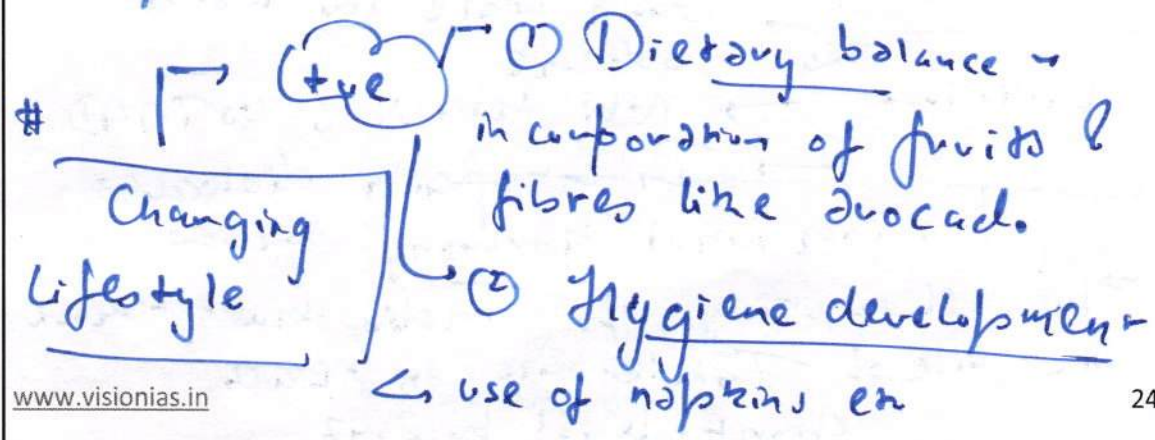
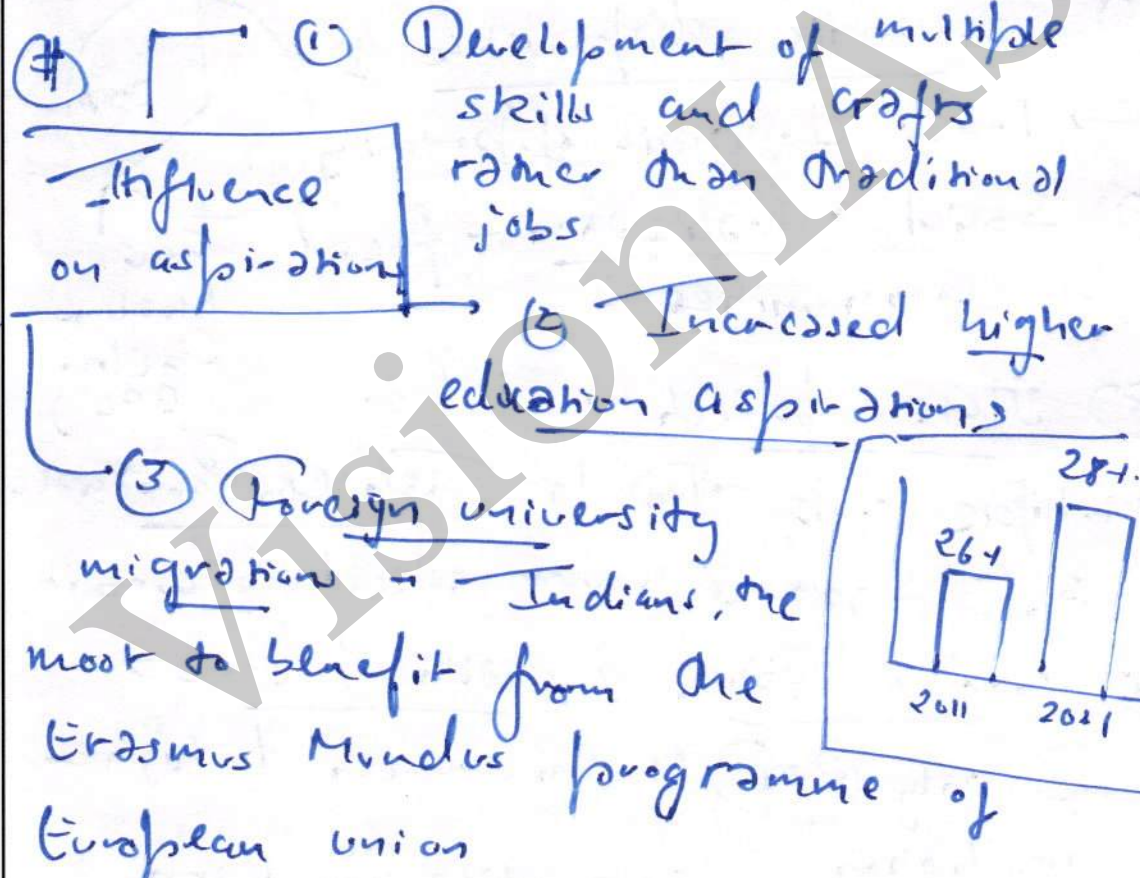
The democracy of India must remove the vile of Intolerance to reach Amrit Kaal by 2047

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)

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

Anthony Giddens describes Globalization as the flow of ideas, people, capital, technology etc due to growing inter-connectedness in society.



↳ (1) Late night movies and binge-watching
↳ ↑ cardiac arrests

↳ (2) Fear of Mission out in Youth

↳ (1) Decline in relationships with elders

↳ (2) Increased digital connection

↳ (3) Loss with connect to nature → less youth involved in outdoor sports

↳ (4) Initialization of crime through stories & podcasts

↳ (5) Growing distance from traditional festivals, languages etc

↳ (6) A survey only 15% of the migrants from Bihar able to speak fluent native language

WAY FORWARD] - (1) Incorporate value education

↳ (2) Traditional learning models like of shantiniketan

↳ Thus, globalization as a phenomenon must be balanced for developed youth

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

The Chandragupta II of Gupta dynasty led to the golden age of India's cultural development

Contributions in Art

① Development of temple architecture

eg) Dashrath temple in Deogarh
↳ paved way for future Nagara style temple development

② Sculptural developments

↳ promoted the use of sandstone in sculpturing
eg) Temple sculptures made of Chunar sandstone

③ Rock-cut architectures

eg) The Ajanta caves saw developments during his reign

Contributions in literature

① Development of Sanskrit literature

↳ Kalidasa was court poet who wrote Meghaduta, Ritusamhara etc.
This fueled Sanskrit prose.

② Advancement of secular literature

↳ Naninitakam written by Dhanuanni

③ Developing scientific treatises

↳ Varahmihira wrote Brihatsamhita and Laghu samhita. Also Aryabhata compiled his Aryabhatyam

④ Formulation of didactical and normative codes

↳ The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras were compiled and finalised during his reign

② Also foreign scholars like Fa-Hien visited during his reign → he wrote 'Fu-Yo Ki': Record of Buddhist Kingdom → also promoted the Buddhist literature

③ Growth of Dramatism

Key Vishakhadatta's: Vikramor
Shudrak's → Mudrakas
Devichandraguptam

Thus, Chandragupta II's reign saw immense growth due to the world famous 'nayanas' that adorned his court and fueled development. He proved to be a base for current hindi culture and art.

12.

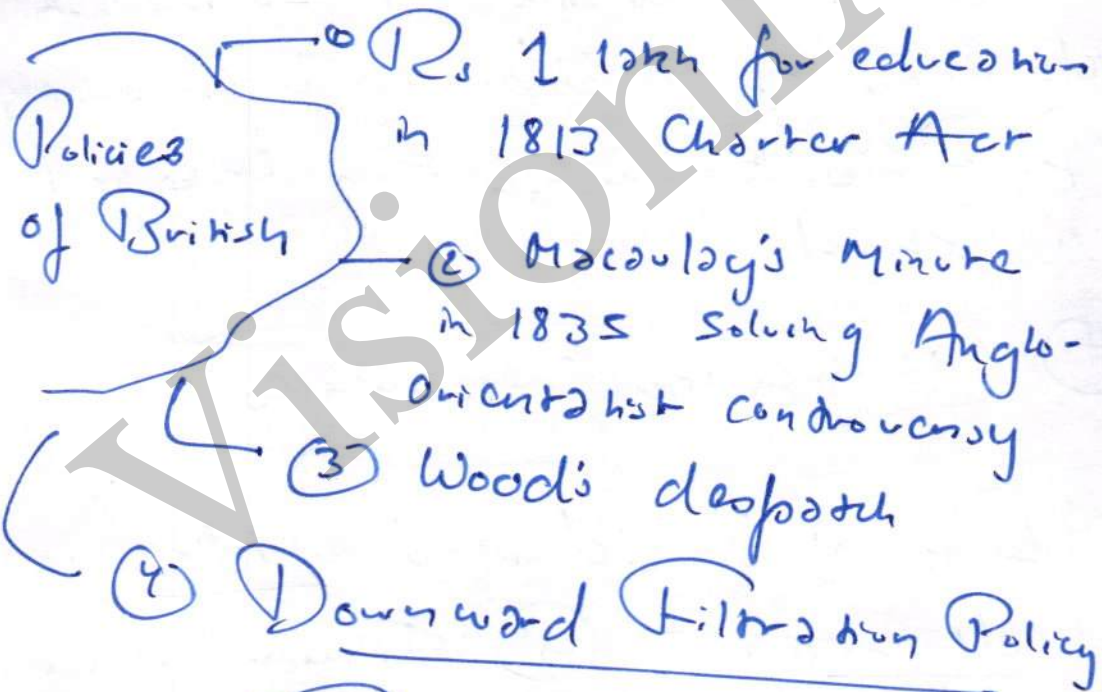
औपनिवेशिक काल में भारतीय समाज पर ब्रिटिश शिक्षा नीतियों के अपेक्षित और अनपेक्षित परिणामों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The British through their educational policies aimed to develop a class of people who were Indians in blood and color but English in taste, opinions and intellect.



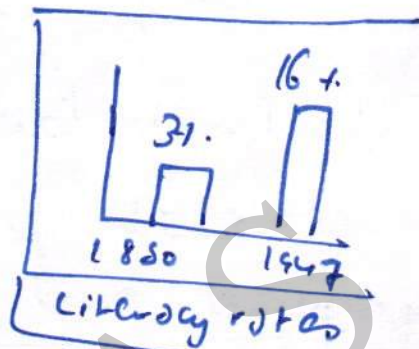
Intended consequences

① Developing a class of people who could serve at the lower posts of organisation

② Formulation of an educated
workforce for the land management

③ Concentration of education within
a limited group.

↳ Abysmally low
literacy rates



④ Socio-Religious
reformers emerged → British initially
wanted to eradicate the obscurantist
ideology of traditional Indian society

↳ Raja Ram Mohan Roy emerged
in Bengal

Unintended Consequences

① Rise of an educated middle class
intelligentsia → (i) Ishwar Chandra
vidyasagar, M.G. Ranade etc.
↳ proved to be costly in future
for the Britishers

② Development of Vernacular
language

Suggestions of Wood's dispatch to develop elementary education led to development & promotion of vernacular languages

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

(3) Developing media led to spread of Economic and political nationalism

eg) Drain of wealth theory given by Dadabhai Naoroji gave a true picture of economic exploitation

(4) Led to cultural revival

eg) 'Kesari' & 'Maharatta' of Tilak

(5) Growth of Technical education promoted rationality eg) in Roorkee & later in Calcutta

Future
repression

(1) Vernacular Press Act of 1872 (Lord Lytton)

(2) Newspaper Act

(3) Rayleigh Commission → increased control of government - general on higher education (to weaken nerve center of Bengal)

Thus, educational developments paved way for spiritual awakening

13.

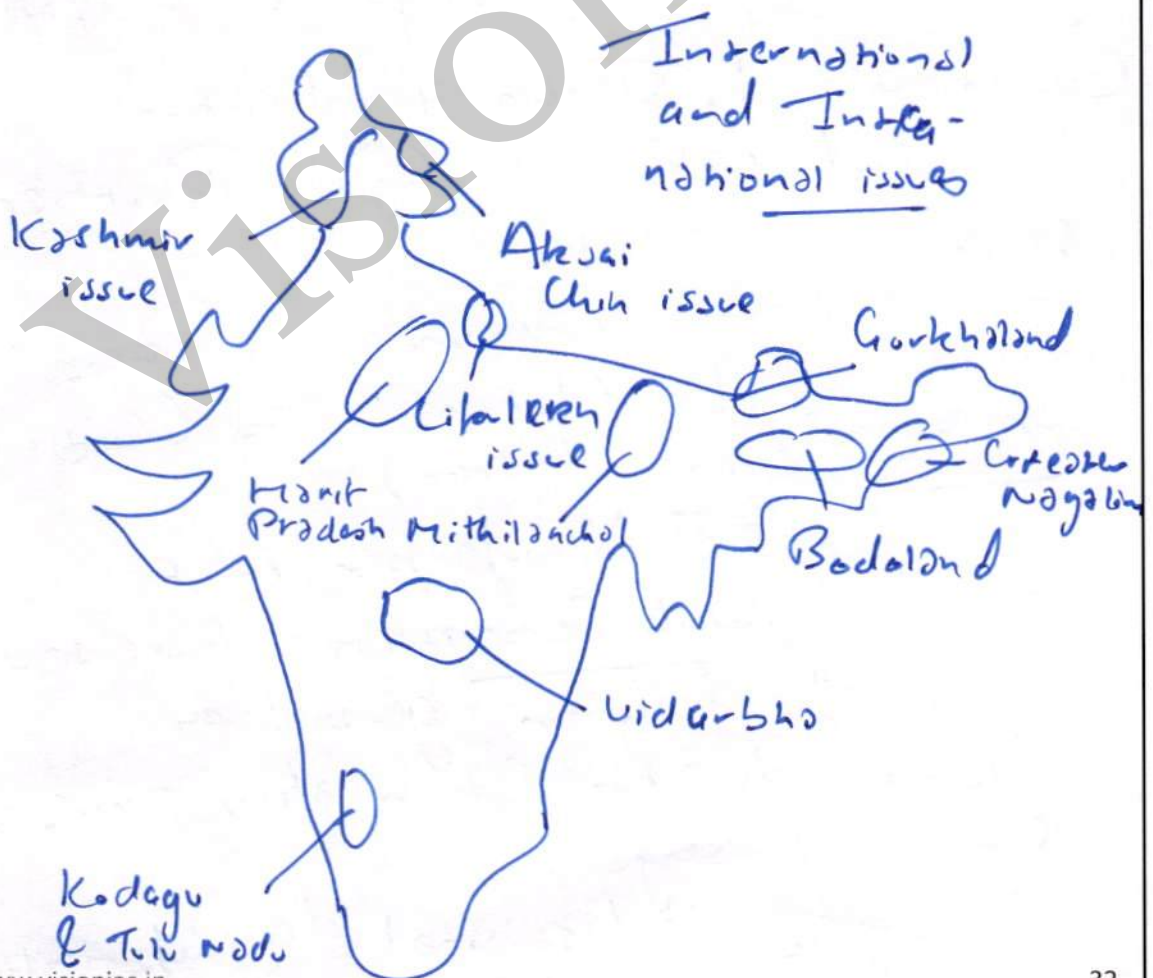
स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भारत के प्रादेशिक विवाद केवल भौगोलिक सीमाओं से संबंधित नहीं थे, बल्कि इनमें राष्ट्रीय पहचान, ऐतिहासिक असंतोष और भू-राजनीतिक रणनीतियों के मुद्दे भी शामिल थे। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

India's post independence territorial disputes and subsequent regional movements are not solely a result of border issues but also due to the economic deprivations, historical neglect etc.



① Kashmir issue : The
Pakistani propagates the
Two religion theory
and claimed Kashmir
as their part
Issue of National
Identity → India's national
identity of a secular
nation → Kashmir
is a part of India

② Issue of Tawang : China
claims Tawang to be part of
Tibet. India's national idea of
national identity → Tawang is
sovereign part of India

Historical Grievances

① Demands due to neglect

Req Greater Nagasim movement due
to historical neglect leading to
lower socio-economic development

② Lower economic development

req) In the regions of Maharashtra and Vidarbha → lower development in comparison to Maharashtra

③ Non-inclusion in the political movements

req) Trouncome dispute due to it being away in the national movement

Geopolitical strategies

① Aksai Chin dispute with China → geopolitical strategy of China to link it with Pakistan

② III enclaves issue with Bangladesh

Thus, border disputes had their core in the issues of national identity, historical grievances etc

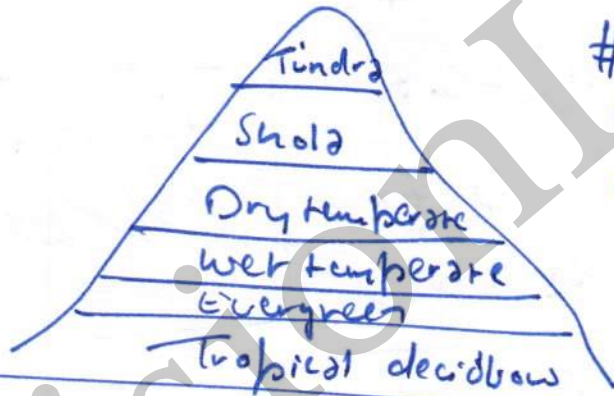
14.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The shola forests are temperate grassland forests that develop in the alpine regions.



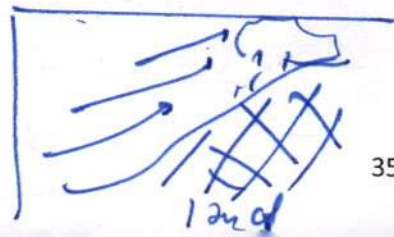
Shola Forest is a vertical zonation in western Ghats

Geographical conditions

① Low Temperature due to increased altitude

② Orographic precipitation

Over the western Ghats leading to meadows



③ Zone of limit of rainfall

↳ During orographic precipitation the winds rise and causes rainfall.

However as we increase in altitude, there is a limit beyond which precipitation does not occur due to dew point forming low in atmosphere

↳ This leads to formation of sholas



a) temperate meadowland

④ Ecological significance

① Floral significance :

↳ medicinal plants like Agropyropschis are found

↳ Short trees sparse trees

↳ Nelokurinjii flowers

② Faunal significance

- ↳ Breeding zone of Nilgiri
Tahr in the region
- ↳ Also one of high biodiversity
zones (eg) Muntbills found / Also
Nilgiri martens found in the
Annamudi and Pambadour sholas

- ③ Tribes in habit in them →
many sacred groves (eg) Pulas
like Todars, Paniyans, Kaikkolars

- Challenges
- ① Deforestation of
sholas in recent times
 - ↳ ② Invasive species threat
(eg) Centurus Camara causing
shola destruction
 - ③ Tropicalisation of sholas

The sholas serve as a distinctive
landscape that must be ecologically
protected for efficient Human-
environment relationships.

15.

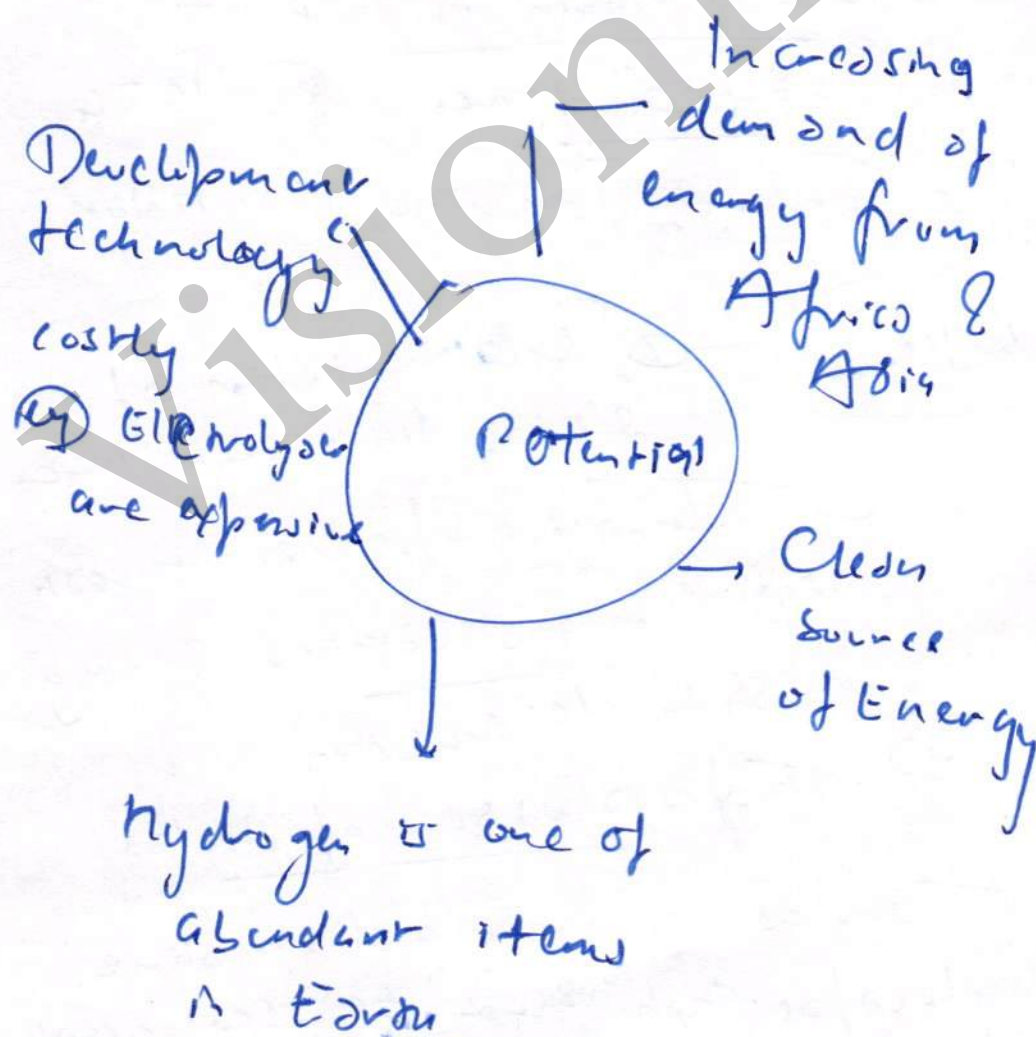
बढ़ती वैश्विक ऊर्जा मांग को पूरा करने के लिए ईंधन के रूप में प्राकृतिक हाइड्रोजन की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए? यह अभी भी एक अप्रयुक्त उद्योग क्यों है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

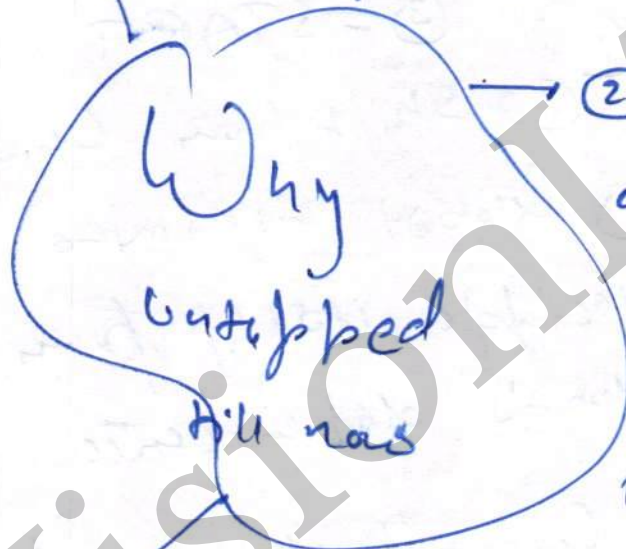
उम्मीदवारों को इस छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Natural hydrogen also called as 'white hydrogen' has huge potential to meet global energy demands



⑤ Cheap alternate sources are available

① Expensive technology



② Concentration of tech with developed nations like USA

④ Natural hydrogen does not produce energy itself

↳ It is a carrier of energy

③ The cathode is difficult to formulate

① National Green Hydrogen Mission of India

Initiatives → ② SIGHT Initiative

③ START

④ Shift from China

⑤ Global initiatives to decouple itself from China's dependence

Thus, Green Hydrogen for SDG 7: Clean Energy for sustainable development

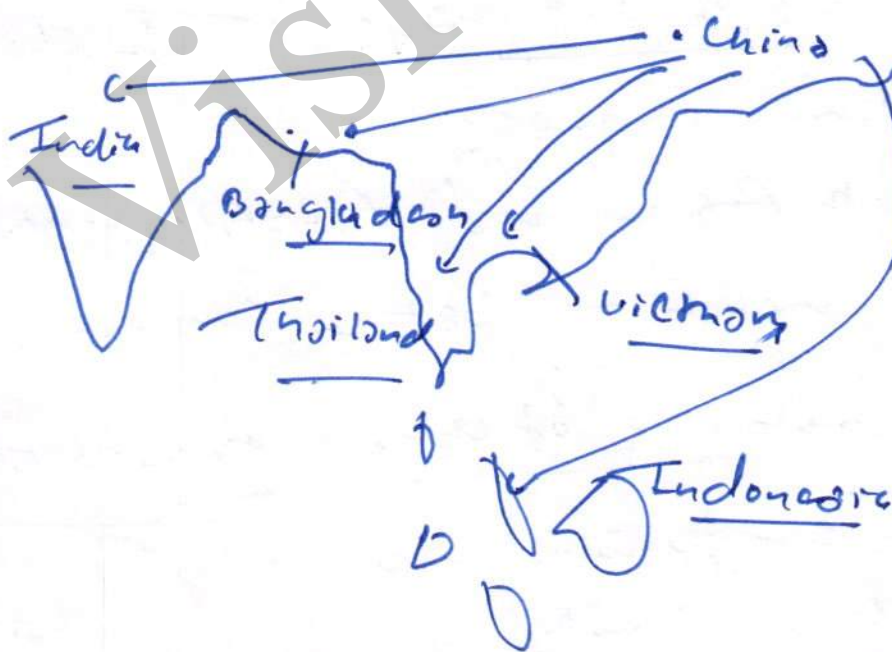
16.

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

The process of de-localisation and de-industrialisation of labour-intensive industries from China to South and Southeast Asia is a result of wage arbitrage in Southern Asian countries and also China's strategy.



Shift in Industries

Causes of Shift

- ① High availability of cheap labour → In textiles and garments Industry - Bangladesh has lower labour costs (7% exports of garments from Bangladesh)
- ② Wage Arbitrage in South Asian countries like India
- ③ Ease of language : In China → Mandarin language
↳ South Asian and ASEAN countries speak English → better communication
- ④ Dominance of China in manufacturing
↳ western powers wary of China's growth
↳ China's strategy to deindustrialise from China



Examples → Samsung factory opened in Noida

↳ Vietnam emerging hub for Apple products and also labour intensive like toys manufacturing.

→ (1) Creation of employment

Advantages for India

↳ high employment elasticity of manufacturing sector. (eg) Cement industry

(2) Growth of GDP
↳ Aim \$ 5 trillion by 2030

(3) Increased export potential → \$ 1 trillion by 2022

(4) Increasing FDI → currently \$ 41 billion

→ (1) Poor skill capacity → only (51%) employable

Challenges

↳ (2) Challenges of Ease of Doing Business

(3) Environmental concerns - pollution

India must de-regulated to reap benefit of this shift with balanced development of ecology in mind

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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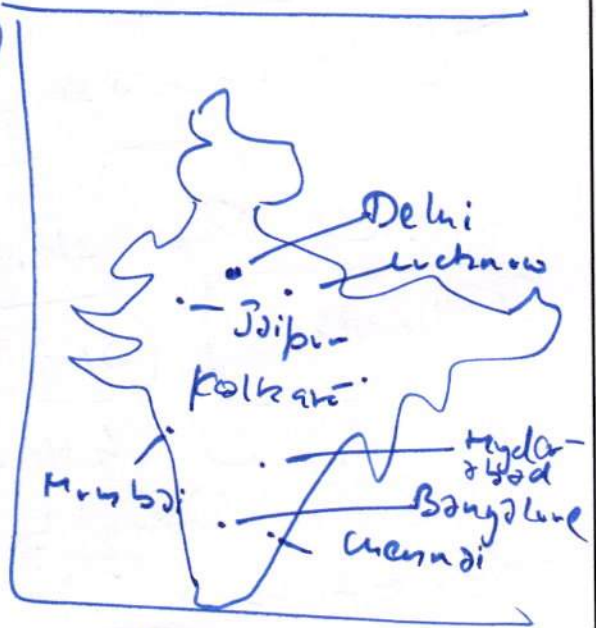
With the increased pace of globalization and subsequent migration of women to metropolitan areas, there are socio-economic transformations that are a function of relations in metropolitan areas

① In metropolitan areas

Socio-economic transformations

→ ② Increasing of sex ratio in the metropolitan areas

← currently > 1100 males / females in India



② Improved educational outcomes

Key migration of women into IITs,
AIIMS improve learning modes

③ Improved literacy rates

④ Rise in health outcomes → the
metro areas have better health
services Key issue of anemia
less in metro areas

Economic Transformation

① Increase in female labour
force participation rate

Key from 41% to target of
60% by 2030

② Availability of workforce
increases

③ Increased demand for STEM
services must be filled by women

Transformation in source region

[Social]

- skewed age-sex structure in source areas
- ↳ ∴ young women more prone to migration
- Decline in sex-ratio in source areas
- Formation of ghost villages in India

[Economic]

- Lower economic output in region
- Brain Drain
- Increased isolationism in rural economy

The migration streams must be developed via schemes to ensure stable migration of women & not distressed one.

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)

The recent incidences of 'Big Fat Indian wedding' of a reputed businessman in India has led to questions on commodification of marriage in India.

(#) Site of consumption and commodification

- ① The notional sacrament of marriage is declining with rising commodification
- ② Marriage is being transitioned from spiritual bonding toward a contractual agreement between the couple for cohabitation
- ③ Increased consumption : most

weddings in India are spending high amount of money leading to consumption culture

↳ facilitated by growth of social media

④ Commodification of wedding

↳ Foreign tourists coming to India for making clips on Indian marriages

⑤ Impact of social equity

① Creation of Pomo culture → leading to over expense of money for showing off

② Growing disparities between the traditional marriages and the commodified marriages

↳ this can weaken the sanctity of the process of marriage.

#

Impact on Gender Relations

- Positive**
- ① Increased harmony between the two genders
 - ② Contractual obligation can lead to decline in divorce rates
 - ③ Can promote an allyship relations between relatives due to togetherness

- Negative**
- ① Increased cases of dowry in India (65,000 cases in 2024)

- ② Increased domestic violence - (30%) of Indian women
- ③ Rising suicide and murder cases due to economic hangover and failed inter-personal relations

Thus, marriage as an institution must be preserved for future benefits.

19.

विश्लेषण कीजिए कि देखभाल संबंधी कार्य को मान्यता देना, उसे कम करना और पुनर्वितरित करना किस प्रकार भारत में लैंगिक समानता एवं समावेशी विकास को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Analyse how recognizing, reducing, and redistributing care work can foster gender equality and promote inclusive development in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

As per World Economic Forum, recognition and redistribution of care work can lead to an increase of (2%) to India's GDP

→ Care work : → currently not formalized
→ Non-institutional & dominated present by women
↳ Unpaid in nature → leading to loss of inclusive development

① Recognition of care work

→ In patriarchal society, care work is seen as a traditional gender role and is not given importance
→ Government must recognise the care work through legal & formal processes

Gender Equality

→ ① Increase economic capability of women
← currently 6 hour of unpaid care work

→ ② Increase in confidence and morale

Inclusive development

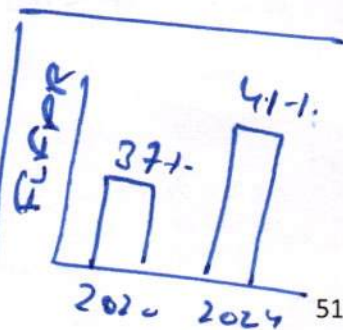
→ Growth of multiple sectors due to recognition of care work

Reducing & Redistributing care work

→ As per WFP → women in India do an average of 6 hours of care work while men do 30 minutes

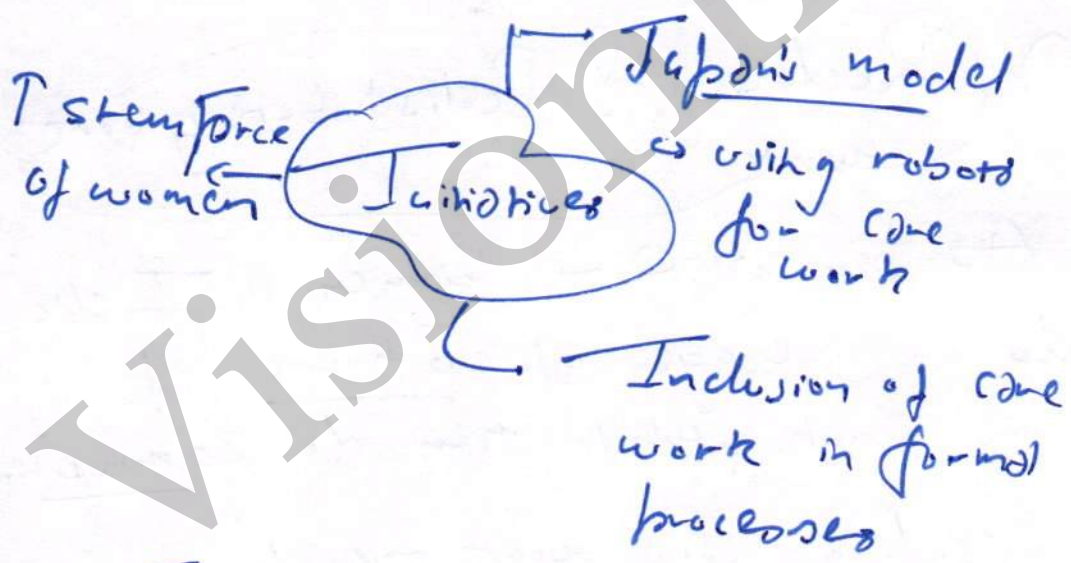
→ Reducing care work → ① increase will in labour force participation of women in India

↳ Frees up time for skill development of women in India



Redistribution of care work

- ↳ will bring gender parity in the roles and eradicate the sticky surface phenomenon for women
- ↳ Inclusive development of women through microfinance for developmental integration



Thus, SDG 10: Reducing inequalities suggest in bringing gender equity and inclusive development of women

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

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

15

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

The family structure in urban India is undergoing rapid changes from nuclearisation to single parent family. This has led to isolationism in elderly care and lack of socialization of youth.

Changing family structures

① Nuclearisation of families

↳ The traditional joint family norms are being replaced by nuclear families

② Development of Neolocal residences

↳ The couple shift to a new urban residence

↳ Earlier → Patrilocal residences

③ Concept of weekend families

↳ the working spouse goes to a different city or region and comes home for weekends

④ Single Parent family

↳ emerging due to increasing divorce rates in the country, about (1-1%).

→ Also, adolescent pregnancy in India is on a rise

⑤ Growing distance from elderly

Parents → elders living in rural areas or old age homes

↳ led to shifting of elders to old age homes

Key Maintenance & welfare of

Senior Citizens Act, 2017 brought to curb this issue

→ Thus, the nature of family structure has become more of a

contractual obligation rather

May a shared space for co-habitation

① Rising old age homes in urban India

Impacting elderly care

② Reduced attention to daily needs of elder

③ Outsourcing of care by Nannies and House-helps care for elderly

④ Increased isolationism among elderly

① Families as a first agent of socialization - weakening trend

Socialization of youth

② Mobile socialization happening in youth - by through Facebook, whatsapp

③ Disconnect from parents

④ Rising discontent in households

The changing family structure brings several challenges that must be solved for a happy society.

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