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**GENERAL STUDIES – I (TEST - 1)**

**Time Allowed: 180 Mins Maximum Marks: 250**

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. 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.
6. **Answers to Question Nos. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Question Nos. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.**
7. Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.
8. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

**DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

1. The Indo-Greek invasions signified a period of cultural and political engagement between Greek and Indian civilizations. Discuss.
2. What were the key factors and influences that contributed to the emergence of the Bhakti movement in India? Additionally, shed light on the characteristics of the Bhakti movement in South India.
3. The colonial forest policies were driven by the needs of the British Empire with no concern for the well-being of the locals and the environment. Discuss in the context of India.
4. Examine Harshavardhana’s legacy as a vibrant and impactful ruler in Indian history, highlighting his efforts to foster cultural and religious harmony during a pivotal era.
5. The conservation of groundwater and its sustainable utilization are essential for ensuring water security and averting the depletion of this vital resource. Discuss this significance.
6. The Green Revolution brought substantial benefits to Indian agriculture, yet the implementation of High Yielding Varieties encountered numerous challenges. Examine these issues.
7. Bolivar's vision went beyond the independence of individual countries; he sought to forge a united and independent South America. Discuss this ambition.
8. What are rock glaciers? Evaluate the impacts of melting Himalayan permafrost due to global warming.
9. Although perplexing to some, Gandhi’s decision to prioritize the salt issue as a central element of the civil disobedience movement was strategic, meticulously planned, and had universal appeal. Substantiate this claim.
10. Social inequality and economic inequality are often interconnected, and the addition of economic disparities to existing social inequalities can worsen the challenges faced by marginalized groups. Analyze this dynamic.
11. Discuss the factors that make Japan particularly vulnerable to tsunamis. Additionally, explain the significance of an early warning system in mitigating loss of life during a tsunami event.
12. The self-governance system in Chola villages was instrumental in the broader governance of the dynasty, enhancing the efficiency and organization of its administrative framework. Analyze this contribution.
13. Prehistoric art in India is vital for gaining insights into the cognitive and cultural advancement of early human societies. Elaborate on its importance in this regard.
14. The 'constitutional reforms' of 1909 can be viewed as a mere facade. While the people of India sought a responsible government, what was introduced instead was the concept of "benevolent despotism" through the Indian Council Act of 1909. Critically assess this situation.
15. Conserving groundwater and promoting its sustainable use are essential for ensuring water security and preventing the depletion of this vital resource. Discuss this importance.
16. The Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971 was fueled by underlying political, economic, and cultural factors. Examine these driving forces.
17. India's rapid urbanization presents both opportunities and challenges that must be effectively managed to achieve sustainable development. Analyze this dynamic.
18. Climate change is linked to greater variability in weather patterns. Specifically, regarding the Indian monsoon, there have been reports of increasingly intense and erratic rainfall, resulting in both floods and droughts across various regions. Examine this phenomenon.
19. Following the third Carnatic War, the English emerged as the dominant power in India after decisively eliminating all their European rivals. Analyze the reasons behind their victory.
20. A holistic and integrated approach, encompassing healthcare, social security, employment, technology, and public awareness, is essential for safeguarding the well-being and dignity of India's elderly population. Examine this approach.