

General Studies Full Length Test Test - GS - 1 Test Code - VR1051501	Evaluator Code: Date of Assignment: CQ:
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NAME:	<u>Amrind Singh</u>	Time allowed: 3 Hours
STUDENT. ID.:		Email:
UPSC ROLL NO.:	<u>0818392</u>	Submission Date:
MOBILE NO.:		<u>8/8/2025</u>

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

Instructions:-

- Legible Scanning:** Exercise due diligence in scanning your scripts for clear legibility
- Submissions** marred by poor scanning, notably those with illegible sections or blackened pages due to improper scanning, risk being excluded from the evaluation process.
- Non-Adherence Consequences:** Failure to comply with the aforementioned instructions may lead to the disqualification of your submission.

For Student Only	
Start Time - <u>08 AUG 2025</u> <u>11:00 a.m</u>	End Time - <u>2:00 pm</u>
Mode of Examination <u>RECEIVED</u>	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Receiving date -	Dispatch date -

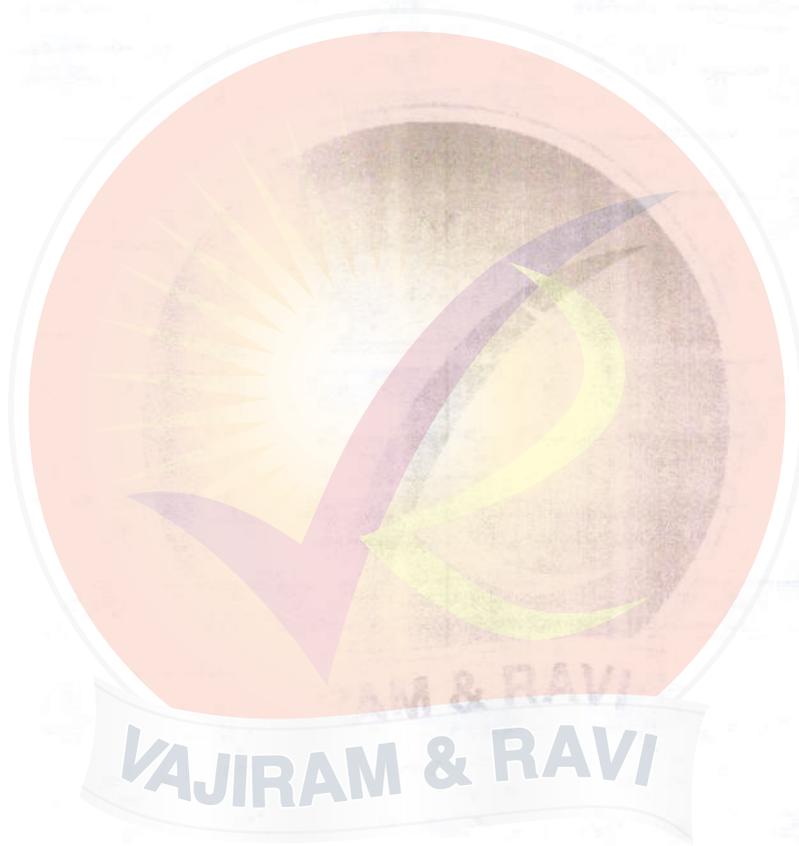
Parameters		Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Conceptual Understanding				
Understanding Demand of Question				
Structure	Introduction			
	Body			
	Conclusion			
Presentation-Illustrations, flowcharts, diagrams, etc.				
Language and Handwriting				
No. of Questions Attempted				
Adherence to Word Limit: Yes/No				

Mentor's Feedback

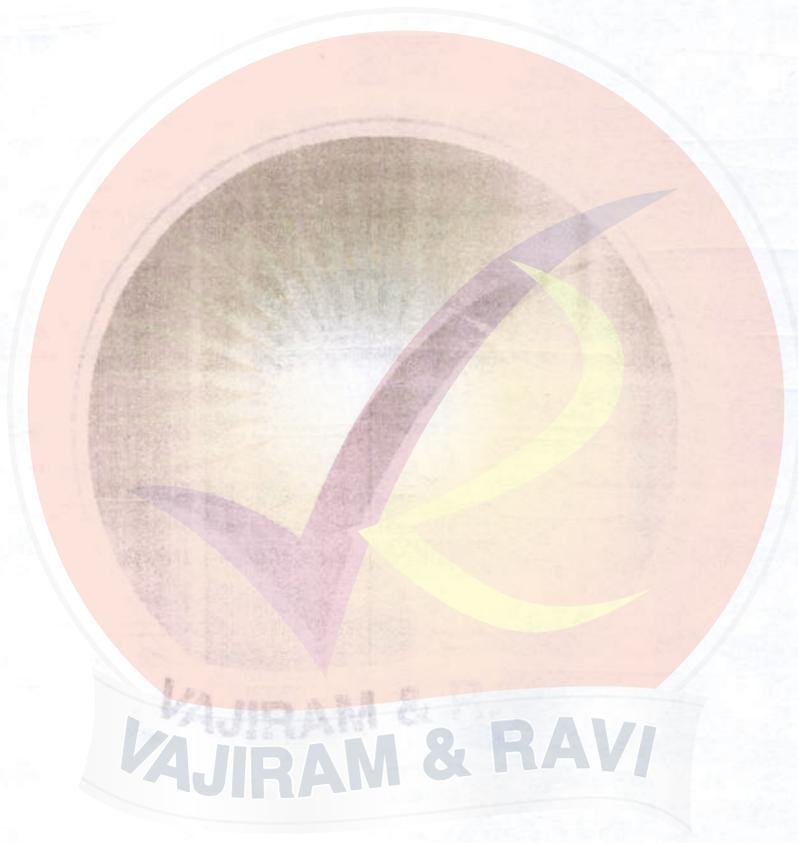
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Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. The evolution of temple architecture in India illustrates the synthesis of art, religion, and polity. Illustrate with suitable examples from South India.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Temple architecture in South India began during the reign of the Pallavas and Pandya (6th Century BC) and was continued forward by Chalukyas and later Hoysalas.

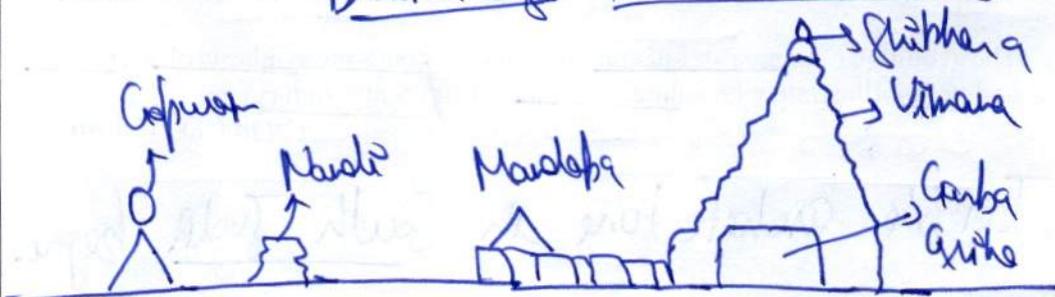
Evolution of temple architecture depicting synthesis of art, religion and polity in South India

I. Art of Bronze and Stone

① Sculpture Making → Can be seen in temples like Meenakshi Temple, Lepakshi temple (Sculptures of Gods and Goddesses) and Nataraj (Cholas)

② Temple Making → Dravida style with distinct step walked design having Vimana and Prabhavali with Gopurams (Royal Gateways)

Dravida Style (Pritadevvara temple)



II. Religion

① Hinduvism with variety of [Shivism]
~~the~~ Pritadevvara temple) → Jain [Jain]

② Jainism → [Jaina temple] during Chalukya age
→ [Pillar of Ashoka]

③ Buddhism → visible via [Caves]

III. Polity

① In South India, these temples were major centres of [administration].

② Presence of Kund → [water reservoir] to ensure water diplomacy.

As a result, temples in South India showed a blend of religion and polity, acting as [centres of power].

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2. The rise and development of the new religious ideas in the 6th B.C India have brought significant changes to contemporary social life. Do you agree? Justify using examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

The rise of 6th BC India witnessed new religious ideas in the form of Buddhism, Jainism, Charvaka, and Lokayata philosophy propagated by likes of Buddha and Mahavira.

Changes brought by them in social life

- ① Inclusive approach → inclusion of all, including women, in religious practices, via Buddhist Sangha. (Minimize patriarchy)
- ② Criticized Varna and Caste system → accommodated the lower castes (Buddhism)
- ③ New Ideology → like predefined fate (Charvaka) and No Idol worship (Jainism)

and Buddhism).

④ Teachings of Ahimsa and Asteya and Aparigraha → i.e. a life of non-violence, truth, non-possessions and focus on character building of the individual.

⑤ Challenged Brahminical dominance and supremacy of Veda → promotion of spiritual peace and meditation to achieve Karma (dharma) and Nirvana (Buddhism).

⑥ Rejection of shramanic sect → Monkhood (Giving up material pleasure) and service to God.

These religious teachings can still be seen in contemporary India with ideas like Vaishnavi Bhakti.

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3. Under colonialism, India's traditional economic structure was reoriented to fit into the economic needs of industrial Britain. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

Dadabhai Naoroji, in his book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule of India' talked about chain of wealth which was British policy to destroy the traditional economic structure of India.

India's traditional economic structure reoriented to fit into economic needs of Britain

① Deindustrialization → End or Destruction of traditional Indian industries like handloom to increase dependence on British exports.

② Main of wealth → All of India's wealth was taken outside India and it became an exporter of raw material (cotton, silk) and

importer of British products like Tea, foreign cloth.

③ Commercialization of Agriculture - Agriculture was changed from subsistence to Commercial Crops like indigo, opium for British to earn huge profits.

④ Change in Export Policy - Indian products were imposed with high duties and taxes leading to their decline while British products acquired less taxes.

⑤ However, not every economic system was reflected to serve British interest but some like Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari were designed to benefit the landowning class.

~~But~~ Due to these, Indian industry suffered a major decline with cities like Chennai, Amoyahad coming to a standstill.

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Marks:

4. What are Western disturbances? Explain their role in influencing the weather patterns of northern India. (10 marks, 150 words)

~~Western~~
Western Disturbances are Extra tropical

Cyclone waves (temperate cyclones) that

originate near the Mediterranean Sea and

cause winter rainfall in Northern India.

Role in influencing weather patterns of Northern India



① Bring rainfall in

winter season in North India (Punjab, Uttar Pradesh)

↳ Necessary for the growth of Rabi crops like wheat.

② ~~Help~~ Develop Anti cyclonic conditions over North India → easing the retreat of Monsoon and speeding up process.

(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- ③ Counter October Heat Phenomenon →
Balancing the ~~excessive~~ ^{excessive} humidity in
North India (cooling temperature)
- ④ Counter Pollution → Clear the area
of dust particles, thus bringing down
air pollution in North India.
- ⑤ Contribute to Rainfall in Tamil Nadu
as these winds are carried to the South
India [pick water from Bay of Bengal].
- ⑥ Disappearance of Sub Tropical Westerly Jet
leading to poor rainfall in North India.
Western Disturbances are critical for food
security in India and help to tackle
the effect of excessive air pollution.

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Marks:

5. Discuss the non-conventional energy potential of peninsular India with relevant examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

As per ISA report, Peninsular India showcases huge potential in solar, wind, and nuclear power, lowering climate costs and boosting energy security of India.

Non-Conventional Energy Potential of Peninsular India

① Solar Energy → due to direct sun rays (closer to equator) throughout the year.
Ex: (i) Kochi Airport (Kerala) → Full solar powered
(ii) First Solar Floating Park → Anulha.

② Wind Energy → due to high intensity winds (pressure gradient) and ever offshore wind projects in Coastal India.

By Odisha Govt, Tamil Nadu Govt.

③ Nuclear power due to stable quality and presence of resources (Uranium & Monazite sand of Kerala) & proximity

④ Bio power is via biomass and plant waste which can be used from sugarcane, beedi produce. Ex- Maharashtra.

⑤ Hydro power due to availability of relief (Plateau) like Jog falls (Karnataka) to serve every need.

Peninsula India can play crucial role in accomplishment of Parliament Goal (50 GW of Non-fossil energy by 2032) of total capacity via Renewable and SDG-6

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6. Why are most of India's iron and steel plants concentrated in the eastern and central parts of the country? Illustrate with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

Most of the Iron and Steel plants of India like Bokaro, Durgapur are situated in Eastern India (Jharkhand, Odisha) while others like Salem, Bhilai are located in Southern India as well. Tamil Nadu

Reasons for Concentration in Eastern and Central India

① Abundance of Raw Material

Iron

70% of Magnetite found in Eastern India

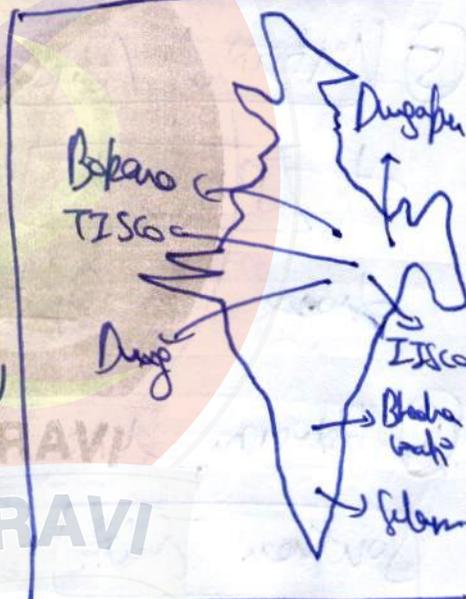
Coal

from nearby Mines

Banded Iron Mines

Thar Mines

(High Coal)



Map showing Iron and Steel Plants (Major)

② Abundance of cheap labour found in states of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh

- ③ Proximity to Ports for export purposes
like Kolpata, Kolkata (~100 km from ~~Tamraparni~~ Tanjavur).
- ④ Availability of Water via rivers like Suhamarekha (Thambud) and Mahanadi.
- ⑤ Historical Reasons First plant set up at Tanjavur (TISCO) by Tata due to Capital and expertise.
- ⑥ However, some industries shifted to Southern India due to Coal availability (Chikmagalur Mines) and abundance of water (rivers) and impact of Tax etc.
These industries are backbone of India's industrial growth but had to spare new sites for availing risk of abundance.

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Marks:

7. In contemporary India, marriage is increasingly perceived as a personal choice rather than a societal obligation. Enumerate the socio-economic forces behind this transformation and assess its potential impact on family structure.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Marriage refers to a social contract of coming together of 2 individuals of age and getting bound with one other defining

Love and Care

Shifts in nature of Marriage

- ① Personal Choice of Women
- ② polygamy
- ③ Same Sex Marriage
- ④ Live In relationship
- ⑤ Rising divorce rate

Reasons for this shift (Personal Choice)

- ① Education & Awareness (to women) about their rights and obligations.
- ② Globalization → Westernization or work press and learning things like self love

③ Increased cases of divorce → so families ~~at~~ allow women to choose their room ~~at~~ social responsibility.

④ Increased Inter caste marriages about 10% of total marriage.

⑤ Increased interaction due to social media → Tinder, Bumble leading to dating culture (date ~~at~~ themselves or whom to date)

Potential Impact (Family Structure)

① Nuclearization of families → due to more jobs or individualism.

② Childless Couple → Choice over obligation (marriage not valued to giving birth)

③ Less say of families → Dowry replaced by Gifts

While this culture reflects a positive trend it must be complemented with informed choices.

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Marks:	

8. Analyse to what extent does regionalism contributes to the deepening of decentralization in India? (10 marks, 150 words)

As per Yogendra Yadav, Regionalism refers to the phenomenon of love for region, which in recent times have taken shape of extensive love over national interest.

Regionalism contributing to deepening decentralization of India

① Rise of Regional parties → due to regionalism like BSP, SP, RJD, JMM demanding effective devolution of power.

② Push for Panchayati Raj Reforms → by states like Tamil Nadu, West Bengal putting pressure on government.

③ Political Power (by Regional groups) who act as political wings of party. eg. BSP

Youth demanding separation of Bundelkhand (from Uttar Pradesh).

④ Addressed to local issues $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{language} \\ \rightarrow \text{caste} \\ \rightarrow \text{religion} \end{array} \right.$
leading to formation of new states like Andhra (1953) over Telugu issue.

Regionalism not deepening decentralization

① Threat to National Unity \rightarrow With every region demanding autonomy. Eg. Protests by Gothaland (West Bengal)

② Politicization of Issues & Politicians use Regionalism for popular politics to gain power only (Rajni Kothari).

③ It fuels hate, even its against other people (Protests against North Indians)
Regionalism is a double-edged sword and must be used judiciously to avoid conflicts.

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9. Discuss the potential socio-political implications of implementing a nationwide caste census. (10 marks, 150 words)

The last nationwide Caste Census was conducted in 1931 and following it, all ~~Census~~ ^{Census} record only data of SCs and STs and minority groups in India.

Potential Socio-Political Implications of Nationwide Caste Census

I. Positive Implications

- ① Dedicated Policy → for the marginalized communities like those OBCs (not receiving benefits).
- ② Change of Reservation Policy (Distributive Justice) [Reserve Commission → (only 100 committees out of 263) in OBCs receive 75% reservation benefits]
- ③ Equal Rights and Representation in jobs

and education to ~~uphold~~ uphold Cynical Reality. (Article 16(3), 16(4)).

④ Get exact winner and data → to follow SC's verdict of sub categorization even in Scheduled Caste. (Casey 2011 → Arbitted)

II. Negative Implications

① May fuel riots and destroy peace → like protests during Mandal Commission (1991).

② Politicization → Political parties may strengthen vote bank politics.

③ Might lead to Compromise on need and efficiency → breach 50% of SC's quota sanction etc

④ Lead to further stigma of SC, ST, OBCs → Quota key
Union Government has announced that next Casey will be Labour Case Casey in 2016.

10. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was both a high point of Hindu-Muslim unity and a harbinger of future communal divisions. Comment (10 marks, 150 words)

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 re-united the Moderates and Extremists after great split and also brought Congress and Muslim League closer in Common fight against British.

Lucknow Pact as high point of Hindu-Muslim Unity

① Congress and Muslim League decided to work on Communal unity

↓
Hindu leaders preached not to play safe near Mosque.

↓
Muslim leaders preached not to eat beef

② Common fight against Common enemy (British) with Common objective of Dominion status.

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③ This came through Lucknow - Muslim Unity even in Non-Cooperation Movement when Muslims participated happily in it.

④ Differences resolved over separate electorate

Lucknow Pact as harbinger of future communal divisions

① INC (Congress) accepted separate electorate (for Muslims) by Govt Act, 1909 (later gave seeds of Partition).

② As for Non-cooperation Ramela Thapa, Congress reconciliatory approach to Muslim League started with this and ended with Campaign on Partition (1947).

③ With Congress apologizing Muslim League it left best part of (Muslims) who formed separate organization the MSF (1916) Nizam-ul-Masalat they, Lucknow Pact had a positive and obligatory role

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11. "While the Bhakti and Sufi movements emerged from different religious milieus, their convergence lay in the realm of devotion and dissent." Examine the socio-religious significance of their interaction in medieval India.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Bhakti Movement emerged in South India in early 6th Century BC but emerged in North India in 11th-12th century, along with the Sufi Movement, that grew in that time.

Convergence of Bhakti and Sufi Movement

- ① Both talked about oneness of God and supreme devotion to God. (By Shankaracharya in Bhakti and Chishti in Sufi).
- ② Both ~~talked~~ criticized idol worship and believed in service to mankind that will lead to service of God.
- ③ Both sought peaceful means (prayer, meditation, music) as ways to reach to God.

Socio Religious Significance

- ① Elimination of Superstitions spread ritualism and regain in society which led to new ideas like unity.
(Ram Lila equates them to 'Enlightenment' of Europe).
- ② Criticized Inequality in society like Varna and Caste and talked about inclusive approach (Vajurvedha Kuthumbakam).
- ③ Communal Harmony - visible from actions of Kabeer who propagated for oneness of all religion.
- ④ Spiritual Development over Material Life - Both talked about household of soul over physical needs like power, money.

⑤ Women Empowerment → Both philosophies included women like Ambedkar (Always) and took steps against harsh and wrong women practices like claustrum, prasad.

⑥ Raised voice against injustice → visible in the form of Casteism, Untouchability etc.

⑦ Criticized temple cult and associated new ways to please God → e.g. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (via dancing and singing) → Acharya Bhed Abhed

⑧ Contributed to Literature → can be seen via Dr. Jankharia (Papaiah Charya) leading to people awareness.

Although the movement failed to surprise people completely about communal harmony, it led to rise of awareness in India.

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12. Contrast the approaches of Sardar Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru in handling princely states and regional integration. How did their differing visions shape the evolution of the Indian Union?
(15 marks, 250 words)

Sardar Patel and JL Nehru, both played critical role in the Indian struggle for independence but had different approaches in foreign policy, integration, and tackling issues of communalism.

Different approaches in handling princely states and regional integration

Nehru

① Idealist tradition
↳ talks and negotiations

② Statesman approach
↳ If states are not

Patel

① Realpolitik
↳ If no negotiation, then open to use of force.

② Approach based on Kautskyian diplomacy

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willing to join, conduct a plebiscite.

i.e. no plebiscite until oppressor withdraws force.

③ Peace to be established only by following international law

③ Peace to be established by military modernization

eg. \Downarrow
hence took Kashmir matter to UN.

and border security
 \Downarrow
wanted India to robust defense

No internationalization of issue

④ Believed talks with leaders of states and with British government

④ Wanted talks but of Pakistan empire, or local ruler refuses direct action. eg. Chakrabarti (Upland)

⑤ Believed in Asymmetric federalism

⑤ Wanted Unity and symmetric federalism

Differing views shaping India's Union

- ① Article 1 → Union of States - India
(Indestructible Union of Replicable States)
- ② India successfully integrated 563 princely states with negotiation (wherever needed) and realpolitik (wherever necessary).
- ③ Fusion of J&K, Junagadh and Hydrabad and later military modernization, reflecting both plebiscite (Junagadh) and up of force (Hydrabad).
- ④ India also achieved compromise on Exclusivism (Bismarckian Compromise) balancing unitary nature with federal approach.
- ⑤ India assimilated diversity and strengthened security (Bachelier Management) while both policy differed in approaches, they both wanted India to be strong and unified.

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Marks:

13. The American Civil War was not just a political conflict but a clash of two divergent economic systems. Substantiate (15 marks, 250 words)

The American Civil War was fought in 1860s between the Northern States (led by then President Lincoln) and Southern States over the issues of secession.

American Civil War as a political conflict

- ① Southern states ^{was} ~~dispute~~ → they thought that since Lincoln is elected president, he would end slavery.
- ② Political Act → Southern acts like Commercial Plantation Act hinted that economic interests of Northern States were more important.
- ③ Lack of Representation → Southern States

like Alabama and Georgia demanded more representation in administrative affairs but were denied.

American Civil War's Clash of 2 divergent economic systems

① Capitalism v Welfare States While Northern states were moving towards welfare state (equal rights) for all, Southern states wanted to move to continue

② Resource Crunch in Southern states leading to demands of equitable distribution.
Eg: Lack of water and mineral resource

③ White supremacy in Southern states leading to segregation and

unequal distribution of resource on which they wanted labour to work.

④ Too much taxes Southern states demanded end of tax culture via acts like Sugar Act, Salt Duty Act etc.

⑤ Lack of Market led reforms in Southern states like Alabama and Georgia despite like tariffs.

⑥ Concentration of wealth in hands of few Southern states, which they feared would be lost after Lincoln's reign.

Lincoln never fully prevented secession of South and was called the Scorpion of Union by the end of American Civil War (1865).

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Marks:

14. What are marine heatwaves? Examine the causes of the increasing frequency of marine heatwaves. How do they influence the onset of the summer monsoon in India?
(15 marks, 250 words)

As per ~~III~~ UNEP, Marine heatwaves are intense, and prolonged spells of heated radiation that are usually above 40°C and originate over seas or oceans, even impacting land.

Causes of increasing frequency of marine heatwaves

① Climate Change \rightarrow leading to Global Warming and increase of global temperature

As per IPCC Report, ~~2.0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$~~ target 1.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ target was breached (2024).

② Unbalanced heating of land and water \rightarrow leading to pressure difference and resulting in intense convection over hot areas.

Ex. Waters of local winds (boots trails).

③ Increasing dust storms → contribute to heat waves as they stay for a long time in the atmosphere.

④ Local Wind Phenomena → like Sirocco (Spain) and Loos (India) adding or accelerating the phenomena of Marine Waves.

⑤ Deforestation → As per UNEP data, in last 100 years, around 200 million ha of land has been subjected to deforestation leading to heatwaves.

⑥ Changed Urban Behaviour → Over reliance on ACs, bridges etc. act as positive feedback mechanism for Marine Heatwaves.

Marine Heatwaves ^{influencing} ~~contributing~~ to onset of summer Monsoon in India

① Help in Heating up of Tibetan Plateau

↓
low pressure area to attract monsoon winds.

② Intensely high temperature over North India

↓
↳ attracts winds (monsoon) from the sea.

③ High temperature over seas lead to

Cyclone formation (tormental rains) or Gusts storms like calypso, Andhra.

④ Create pressure differences which lead

to timely monsoon ^(over land and sea) in India

↳ Sea and land breeze.

Marine Heatwaves although aid in monsoon but lead to poor monsoon as well during its droughts and in coastal regions.

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Marks:

15. Assess the effectiveness of tribal development programmes in India. Why do tribal areas continue to experience developmental setbacks, and what are the challenges? (15 marks, 250 words)

As for Census 2011, tribals constitute around 8.6% population in India and suffer from stigma of untouchability as they are mostly concentrated outside mainstream development.

Effectiveness of tribal programmes

Positive

- 1) Some tribal groups are coming in mainstream
eg: Tribes like Meenas (Rajasthan)
- 2) Dedicated schemes like Eklavya Scheme, PM-Jan Man.
- 3) Increased literacy and PVTG policies

Negative

- 1) Still face stigma of untouchability
- 2) Non-inclusive tribal infrastructure (Kaxa Committee)
- 3) Discrimination in job
Continue Kaxa Committee

Tribals Continuing to face ^{development} ~~tribal~~ setback

① Lack of access to technology and resource

↓
as highlighted by Dhebar Committee

② Poor Health parameters → NFHS V Report

states that 50% tribals are victims of 'single cell anemia'

③ Stigma of Untouchability and Poor

Infrastructure → highlighted by Yare

Committee like Non-teaching of tribal languages in schools.

④ Poor implementation of laws like FRA

(2006) → still fighting for land rights

Key Challenges

① Lack Representation in Public Offices

Jobs not filled completely (definite operations) → CAQ Report.

② Lack of enforcement → unable to loan freely and education.

③ High vulnerability → Govt fees
→ for JMR Rate
→ Non-institutional debentures.

Solutions to Quarter Challenges

① PM JANMAN → holistic development of handheld, sanitation, hygiene, and education (Special emphasis on PVTG).

② Eklavya School → for holistic education and awareness. (fast)

③ Proper implementation of FRA → rights to the vulnerable.
Govt has also launched TRIFED to promote tribal products and save them livelihood.

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Marks:

16. "As the world's water towers melt, the risk of water stress increases." Discuss how the Himalayan glaciers' retreat could redefine freshwater availability and regional hydro politics in South Asia. (15 marks, 250 words)

As per IPCC 6th Assessment Report, the Hind-Kush Himalayan Range (Third Pole) could melt upto 30% by 2050 leading to severe water problems in South Asia.

Himalayan glaciers retreat redefining Fresh water availability

① Direct impact on Northern River System
↳ China, India, Bhutan which could lead to severe water crisis in North India.

② Impact on food security around 43%
of Net sown area is irrigation dependent and with less water, it could lead to threat on food security (Rice, wheat)

③ Impact on Ground Water level → as this would increase dependence of farms on Ground Water leading to environmental crisis (Punjab's water table declining at 1m/year).

④ Culture of Refinement → in terms of Bathing, Sanitation, Hygiene → that could do spread of diseases (Cholera).

⑤ Impact on Industry → Steel Processing, Iron and Steel, Jute etc. and they lead to export potential.

Redefining Regional Hydro politics

① Amend Indus Water Treaty → as India would require new water from 'Paunchad' system → increase clashes with Pakistan.

(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

② Increased tensions with China and Nepal

China building
B-Gorges Dam
on Brahmaputra

Nepal has affected
with Mahakali river
dispute.

③ Increased Chinese domination in Tibet →

Hub of Water resources (Monasrover lake)

China → India

④ India-Bangladesh has affected's Gange
tensions over Teesta river treaty

⑤ Affect India federalism like South India

disputes over water sharing may arise
in Northern states like Punjab, Uttarakhand

Thus, it is needed to follow Cooperation
and dialogue at regional and international level
and follow climate friendly approach (Mumbai like)

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Marks:

17. Despite increasing participation of women in the professional workforce, their presence in top leadership remains minimal. Examine the interplay of societal norms and workplace structures in perpetuating this gender gap.

(15 marks, 250 words)

As per PLFS V, female labor participation rate has increased to 41% but as far as leadership roles are concerned, in new Lok Sabha (18th Lok Sabha), women constitute just 13.8% of total MPs.

Role of Societal Norms in this issue

① Patriarchy followed even in workplace (private and public jobs) not allowing promotions to women. (No women ISRO chief till date).

② Gendered Roles (pointed by Gender Sube) where society views women from gendered lens not considering her capable enough.

to lead an organization

③ Lack of Awareness and Education →

Women's literacy as per Census 2011 was lower than National average (74%), and thus only few could climb the ladder

④ Patriarchal Culture → Although 73rd and

74th Constitutional Amendment Act ensure 33% reservation to women, their husbands ~~are~~ exercise real power.

Workshop Structure Role

① Women Considered Burden → due to Maternity leave and thus not reaching top positions (no safety)

② Gender harassment at workplaces create fear in minds of women to work.

③ Lack inclusive infrastructure → like Apparate hotels (highlighted by 1st ARC)

④ Dual Burden → of family care and professional work (mental health ethics)

Solutions to tackle such issues and need of policies

① Reservation at top posts → given in constitution like for Panchayat Raj.

(106th Constitutional Amendment is a positive step)

② Gender sensitization → to boys at school level (women are equal but different).

③ Inclusive Infrastructure Policy → leading to higher participation. By Breast feeding room
"Women who's at the top would ensure care ethics in organization"

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Marks:

18. The phenomenon of 'livability atrophy' in Indian cities reflects the widening gap between urban expansion and quality of life. Examine the causes and consequences of this trend, and suggest measures to make urban growth more humane and sustainable. (15 marks, 250 words)

'Livability Atrophy' in Indian cities refer to the phenomenon of degrading quality and standard of life despite high urbanization and polytization in cities.

Causes of Livability Atrophy

- ① Poor Planning (Urban) → like non-inclusive infrastructure and problems of space crunch which cause mental agony. (Lead to traffic jams)
- ② Rapid Migration → leading to Malthusian Livability (Rapid Population but not enough resource).
- ③ Slumification and Ghettosization → leading

to problems of sanitation, hygiene and illegal colonies.

④ Pollution $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{Water} \\ \rightarrow \text{Air} \\ \rightarrow \text{Soil} \end{array} \right\}$ leading to poor quality of health.

⑤ No dedicated policy to tackle the cities for all cities like Delhi has Mega development Plan (2047).

Consequences of Livability Atrophy

① Affects health $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{Physical (depression)} \\ \rightarrow \text{Mental (stress, Jams)} \end{array} \right\}$

② Resource Crunch in cities \rightarrow leading to depletion of water and food security
eg. Zero Day (Bengaluru).

③ Less Jobs and Livelihood \rightarrow since people

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

often safety with mental phy (Gig Economy)

④ Brain Drain is talented lot shifts to outside India (Better opportunities).

⑤ Poor Work Life Balance is due to mental health issues (Observed in Gen Z).

⑥ Increased Govt Expenditures Budget on Govts.
(Over Cases like theft, crime)

⑦ Reproduction of values → empathy
→ empathy

Measure to make growth more humane

① Mediated Policy is to tackle issues of Conypter and megatek. (Use AI)

② Good Poverty Jobs is to stop total out migrate

③ Technology is inclusive infrastructure critical supply
A healthy workload can only lead to sustainable and productive workforce.

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Marks:

19. Define transnationalism and examine the factors that have led to the increasing global interconnectedness of diaspora communities. (15 marks, 250 words)

Transnationalism refers to nationalism across the globe in different countries via trade, Ebay, diaspora, and soft power that aligns with Vayalokai Kutumbam.

Factors leading to increasing interconnectedness of diaspora communities

① Globalization → Westernization
→ McDonaldization
→ Secularization
leading to homogenization of culture.

② Increasing Complex Interdependence
(Keohane) i.e. interconnected trade which makes countries dependent on one another. Eg. India-US ties \$131 Bn trade (FY 2015)

③ Increasing Indian diaspora → leading to Cultural assimilation and Diplomacy

Eg. US President Joe Biden celebrating Diwali (MEA report → 33 million Indian diaspora) (India → Middle East ties)

④ Soft Power → via ideas, views and practices. Eg. India's Yoga and Ayurveda Diplomacy (Korean Yoga guru).

⑤ Philosophy of Juhenehualism (Tajiri) and Competitionism (David Held) → to solve Common issues of world like poverty, climate change etc.

Factors impacting International relations

① Tariff Regime → leading to culture

of Protectionism from US imposed

20% tariff on India.

② Global North v Global South - Developed

Countries not transferring technology to Global South (for fight against climate change).

③ Rising cases of Refugee influx, leading

to crisis of border in European Union states like Germany.

④ De-globalization campaigns for equitable society (via World Social Forum).

⑤ Discrimination with Diefen - observed in UK (Security threats).

↳ Transnationalism and Regionalism (SAARC) are 2 pillars for development for Global South.

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Marks:

20. Communalism in India, rooted in historical legacies and socio-economic inequalities, continues to undermine social cohesion and national integration. Discuss with examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

As per Professor MP Singh, Communalism refers to the feeling of 'pure hatred' and 'antagonism' that one community develops for the other due to religious issues.

Communalism rooted in historical legacies and socio-economic inequalities

Historical Legacies

① Government of India Act, 1909 (Separate Electorate)

② British policy of divide and rule

③ Muslim League formation (1906)

④ Partition (1947)

Socio-Economic Inequality

① Jaykar Committee Report → Muslims limited to reserved jobs.

② Agha Committee → Police head punishment while treating minorities.

Communalism unless many social changes and national integration

I. Social Changes

- ① Lead to Communal Riots → e.g. Anti-Sikh Riots (1984), Gujarat Riots (2002)
- ② Otherization or Ghettoization of Communities → observed after Anti-Sikh Riots (Sikhs were declared 'ferocious').
- ③ Develop feeling of suspicion and hatred → e.g. Rich owners in Delhi (Malviya Nagar) not granting/leaving homes to Muslims.
- ④ Threat to secularism → Restoring sense of Unity in Diversity and give rise to fundamental forces. e.g. Jamaat-e-Islami.

II. Threat to National Integration

① Lead to Regionalism's Different
 Communities demand different state and even separatism. Ex JKLF demanding separate Kashmir (to avoid Muslim attacks)

② Affect Growth → No economic growth
 → stop investment
 → for human resource development.

③ Identify state with Country's Statement on Islam from populr leader led to 'Betting' of India-Casuli tie.

Measures Needed

① Education & Awareness → Coastline approach
 (Read the key books of all religion)

② Ethical values → tolerance
 → empathy.

③ Strict Norms → BNS → job creation
Communalism needs to be tackled using multi-stakeholder approach carefully.

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Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work

