

General Studies
Full Length Test
Test - 1 | GS1
Test Code - A21051501

Evaluator Code:
Date of Assignment:
CQ:

NAME:

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Time allowed: 3 Hours

STUDENT. ID.:

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UPSC ROLL NO.:

6405397

Submission

MOBILE NO.:

Date:

9 August 2025

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 -

10:00 AM

End Time -

1:00 PM

Mode of Examination

Online Offline

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)

The temple architecture in India evolved from post Mauryan times in North India and from Pallava times in South India.

Temple Architecture: a synthesis of Art, Religion and Polity

① Evolution of Art

① Development of Architecture features

Ⓐ High Corporations

Ⓑ Vimana on central shrine

Ⓒ Presence of water tank in the temple.

Ⓓ Brihodeswara Temple.

② Evolution of fresco paintings

Ⓔ Paintings in Kailasha temple in Ellora Caves.

③ Development of Sculptures

Ⓕ Nataraja sculpture in Chola temple.

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④ Development of Rock cut Art
eg) Dharmaraja Ratha in Pollava temple (Mahabalipuram).

③ Synthesis of Religion

① Growth of Jainism led to three temples eg) Kudushu temple in Ellora.

② Development of Rock cut Caves and Temples

eg) Ellora, Ajanta Caves and the Mohendragarh Rock cut temples.

① Synthesis of Polity

① Every dynasty has its own style of temple Architecture

eg) Dravidian style by Pollava scholars and vesara style by Chalukyas & Hoysalas

② Polity getting Patronage via temples

eg) Chalukya dynasty from Visnubektha dynasty

These temples became the synthesis of Art, Religion and Polity in South India.

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Marks.

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 6th Century BC saw the emergence of new religions in the form of Buddhism and Jainism and had profound impact on contemporary life.

(Changes in Contemporary Life)

① Egalitarian social order proclaimed

Both Buddhism and Jainism challenged the caste division and the inequal social order.

② Give women equal rights

Both Buddhism and Jainism gave substantial freedom to women.

Women in Buddhist councils.

③ Challenge to Brahminic- & Priestly dominance: Both Buddhism and Jainism emphasised on the personal devotion and worship.

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④ Challenge to materialistic life
The idea of renunciation in Jainism and Buddhism put material life in question.

⑤ Ethical social order promulgated

⑥ Four Noble Truths and Eight fold path in Buddhism. It challenged order of Ashrama.

However much still remained same as

① The reach of Buddhism and Jainism was limited in society.

② Extreme path of renunciation in Jainism not attractive to many.

③ The Buddhism and Jainism did not get patronage of wide polity.

④ Pushyamitra Sunga gave big blow to Buddhist order.

Despite this both Buddhism and Jainism marked the beginning of new social order the mark of which is still felt in Indian world.

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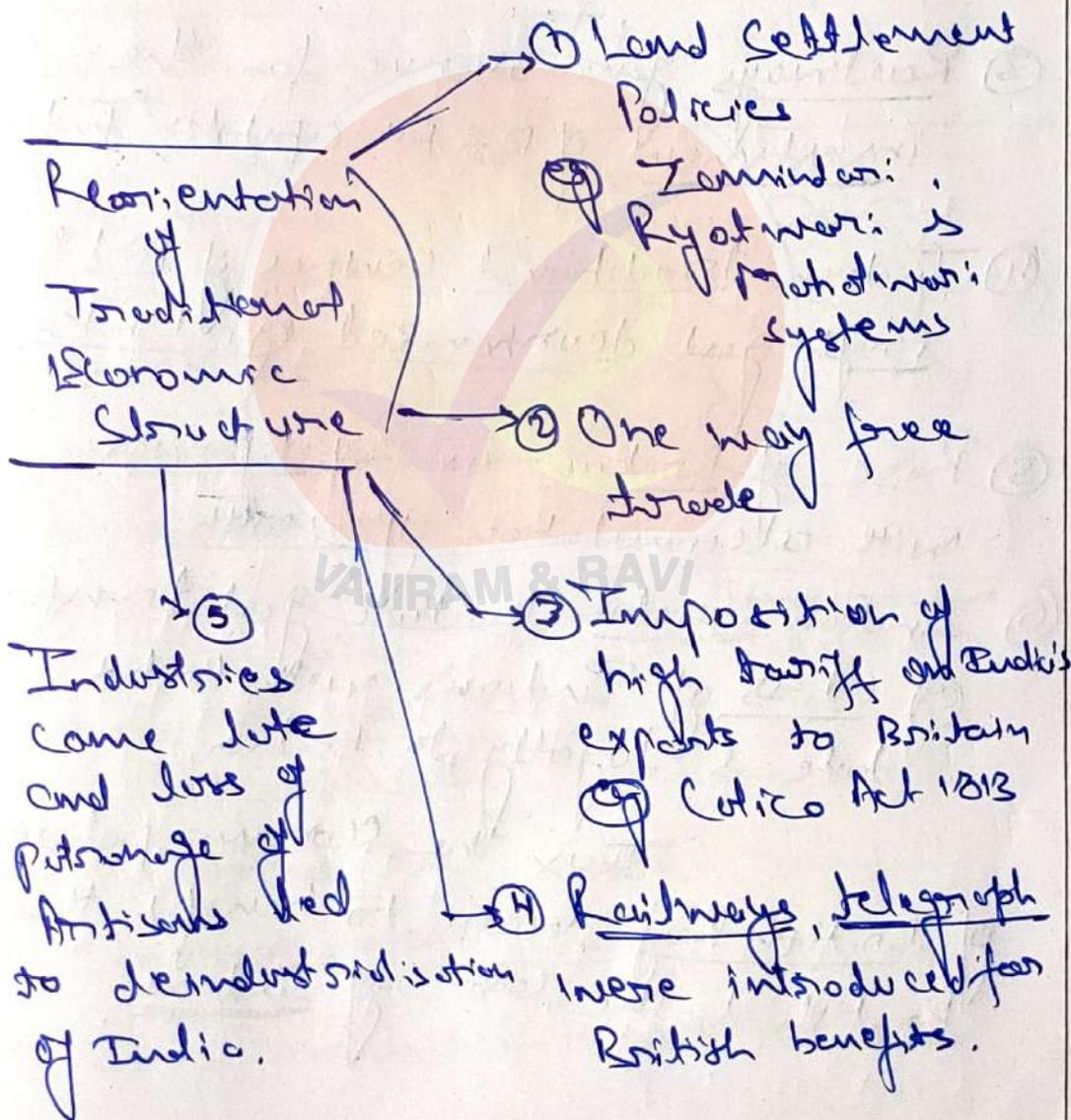
Presentation

Marks:

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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)

The colonial markets used India as exporter of raw material and market for finished goods. It led to India's dream of wealth in interest of Industrial Britain.



Impact of this: British needs got fulfilled & India's dream of wealth

- ① Reversal of wealth: The share of India's GDP in world declined from 23% in 1700 to just 3% in 1940's.
- ② Industrialisation in Britain: India grows cotton from India & market for finished goods.
- ③ Railways gave avenue for the investment of British capital in India.
- ④ Indian traditional centres of Art & Craft got deurbanised & Dhaka.
- ⑤ Rise of Britain as superpower with accumulation of wealth.
- ⑥ Indian social structure got transformed.
 - ⊙ Class of India's with British taste & loyalty to British.
 - Thus the economic policies of British Raj were to benefit the British at the cost of Indians.

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

The western disturbances are the extratropical cyclones in North West Indian Subcontinent that originate from the Mediterranean Sea region.

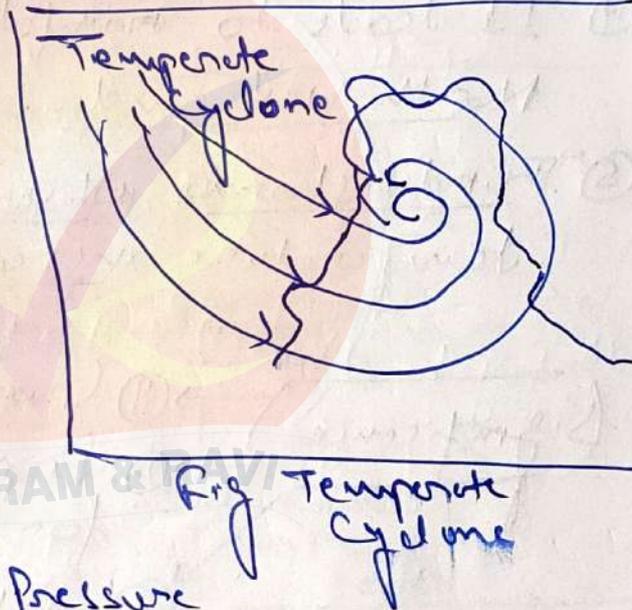
(Western Disturbances)

① It moves from the west to East.

② Mostly comes in month of December and January when there is High Pressure in subcontinent.

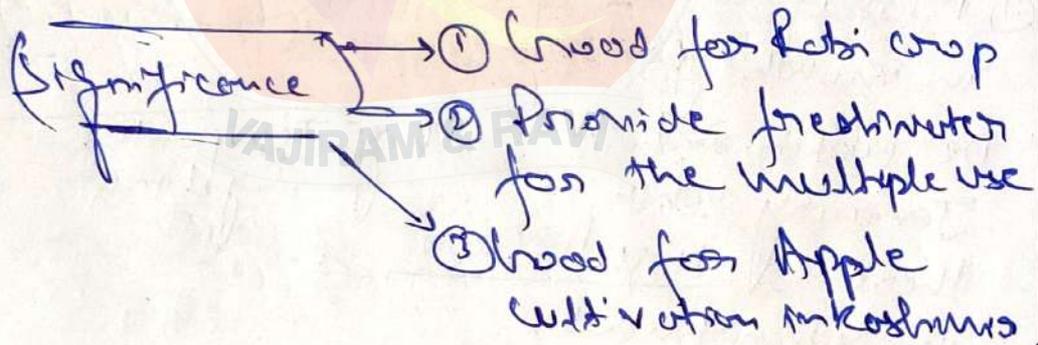
③ They bring the winter rainfall in North West India.

④ Bring snowfall in higher reaches.



Role in Influencing weather pattern in North West India

- ① The High Pressure build on the North West India.
- ② This leads to development of Anticyclonic conditions.
- ③ Westerlies bring in the moisture from the Mediterranean Sea.
- ④ It leads to rainfall in winter in North West India.
- ⑤ Thunder storms observed and temperature increase to small level.



Thus Western Disturbances have significant socio-economic & climatic impact on life of North West India.

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Marks:

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

The Non conventional

energy source refers to the renewable and depletable source of energy like wind energy, solar energy etc.

Potential of Non Conventional energy potential in peninsular India

① Wind Energy Potential

The coastal states like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka has huge potential of wind power and offshore and onshore wind farms.

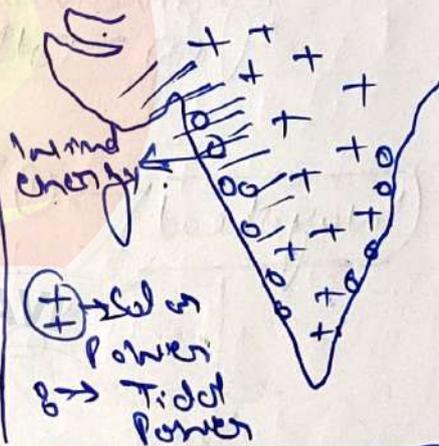


Fig: Energy Potential

② Solar Power

Since peninsular region lies in the subtropical zone, the average sunlight days are more than 300. This

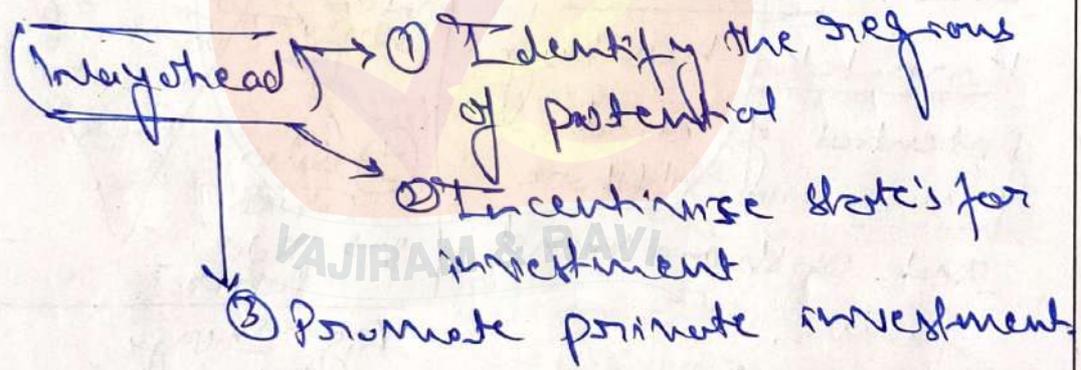
makes peninsular India good for solar potential @ Maharashtra emerging fast as solar power centre.

③ Tidal Energy

The coastal states like Andhra Pradesh, Odisha have good potential of Tidal energy due to emergent coastline and tides.

④ Geothermal energy

The regions of Peninsular with geothermal gradient can produce geothermal energy in good amount.
@ Tattapani.



Thus with proper steps the peninsular India can become the non-conventional energy power hub for India.

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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)

The Iron and steel

Industry is a heavy weight losing industry requiring large power & water source. This makes it to concentrate on raw material source.

Reasons for concentration in the Eastern and Central part of India

① Availability of Iron Ore

The concentration of Iron ore mines in West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand and Karnataka become reason for location of steel & Iron plants here.

② Baba Budan Giri Hills (Karnataka).

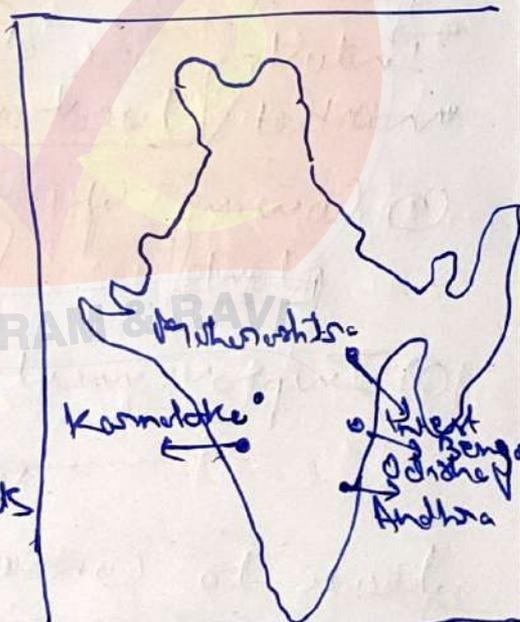


Fig. Concentration of Iron & Steel Industry

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③ Availability of Power

The presence of coal mines in Eastern India becomes reason for Iron & Steel Industry location.

④ Availability of Water

④ The Dehradun river supplying the water needed for the steel plants of TISCO.

⑤ Transportation & Port Availability

becomes reason for Iron & Steel Industry nearby ④ Mangalore port.

Apart from this Iron & Steel Industry are also moving to newer locations as:

① Coming up of scrap metal based plants.

② Improvement in Transportation.

Thus multiple factors leads to concentration of Iron & Steel plants in Eastern and ~~west~~ Central India based on least cost based location factor.

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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 is a societal institution that gives impetus to cohabitation and legitimacy to procreation.

Change of Institution of Marriage

Traditionally

- ① Rituistic marriage
- ② Marriage as bond of 7 Ages.
- ③ Marriage for procreation.

Contemporarily

- ① Marriage as pure personal Affair.
- ② Marriage as a Contract
- ③ Marriage for psychological support.

Factors leading to change

- ① Changing value system
Rise of individualism and the value of personal rights @ my life, my choice ideas.

② Economic reasons (eg) Career choices
leading to choice of compatible partner (eg) going beyond barrier of caste.

③ Social reasons (eg) Urbanisation
It has led to rise of open societies going for independent choice (eg) freedom of choice to women.

④ Impact of technology / media
(eg) Ideas of live in, cohabitation
changing choice of marriage.

(Impact on family structure)

① Rise of nuclear families due to migration for employment.

② New types of families coming (eg) cohabitation, live in.

③ More democratic families than the authoritarian families.

Thus the value system and social factors led to change of institution of marriage to personal choice.

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

Regionalism is a feeling of deep allegiance to one's own region or against larger nation on the basis of regional identity like language, religion, ethnicity etc.

Regionalism leading to deepening of Decentralisation in India

① Formation of Linguistic States

⊙ Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat emerged on linguistic ideas.

② Economic decentralisation to cater to regional demands ⊙ The discretionary grants (Article 282) and special category states.

③ Formation of smaller states for balanced regional growth & curbing regionalism going astray

③ formation of Ujjainkhond,
Tharukhond

④ The 5th & 6th schedule and PESA Act was given to give the regional autonomy & manage the tribal regionalism.

⑤ Regionalism gives avenue to address regional demands via decentralisation by promoting regional growth @ Rudradh Development Authority.

However regionalism also leads to more centralisation if it threatens National unity as!

① More tighter control over the North Eastern state of Manipur and Nagaland via ARSPA.

Thus regionalism with genuine demands and aspirations leads more decentralisation and more balanced regional development.

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

The caste census enumerates the population of different castes and gives their demographic data related to education etc. Recently there has been proposal by some groups for caste census.

Potential socio-political implications of Nationwide caste census

- ① Helps in better policy design by informed decision making.
- ② Will help in better targeting of social welfare programmes & schemes related to Health, Education.
- ③ Significant in balanced regional and societal development & focus on Tribal Areas.
- ④ Will provide data for Delimitation exercise till next census is not done.

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⑤ It will help in realising the demographic potential by budgeted approach is social-welfare.

(However it will have challenges as)

- ① Widen the caste-divide : will give fillip to identity politics.
- ② It will/may give rise to more entrenched notion of social hierarchy based on caste.
- ③ May give fillip to demand for reservation by multiple castes. This can generate law & order issue.
☹ Political agitation.
- ④ Lack of clear data on caste poses challenge of enumeration.
- ⑤ Burden over Administration.

Thus steps needs to be taken by proper analysis of its benefits & challenges. At first it can be done on pilot project basis.

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 1916
was signed between Indian National Congress and Muslim League.

Lucknow Pact : High point of Hindu-Muslim Unity

- ① Both Congress and Muslim League came together to fight against British unitedly.
- ② Congress accepted Muslim League demand of separate electorate.
- ③ Muslim League endorsed Congress aim of Swaraj from British Raj.
- ④ Both the groups decided to have joint plan of action against the British.
- ⑤ M.A Jinnah assured Congress to bring Muslims in the fold of National movement.

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However it also became harbinger of future communal division as

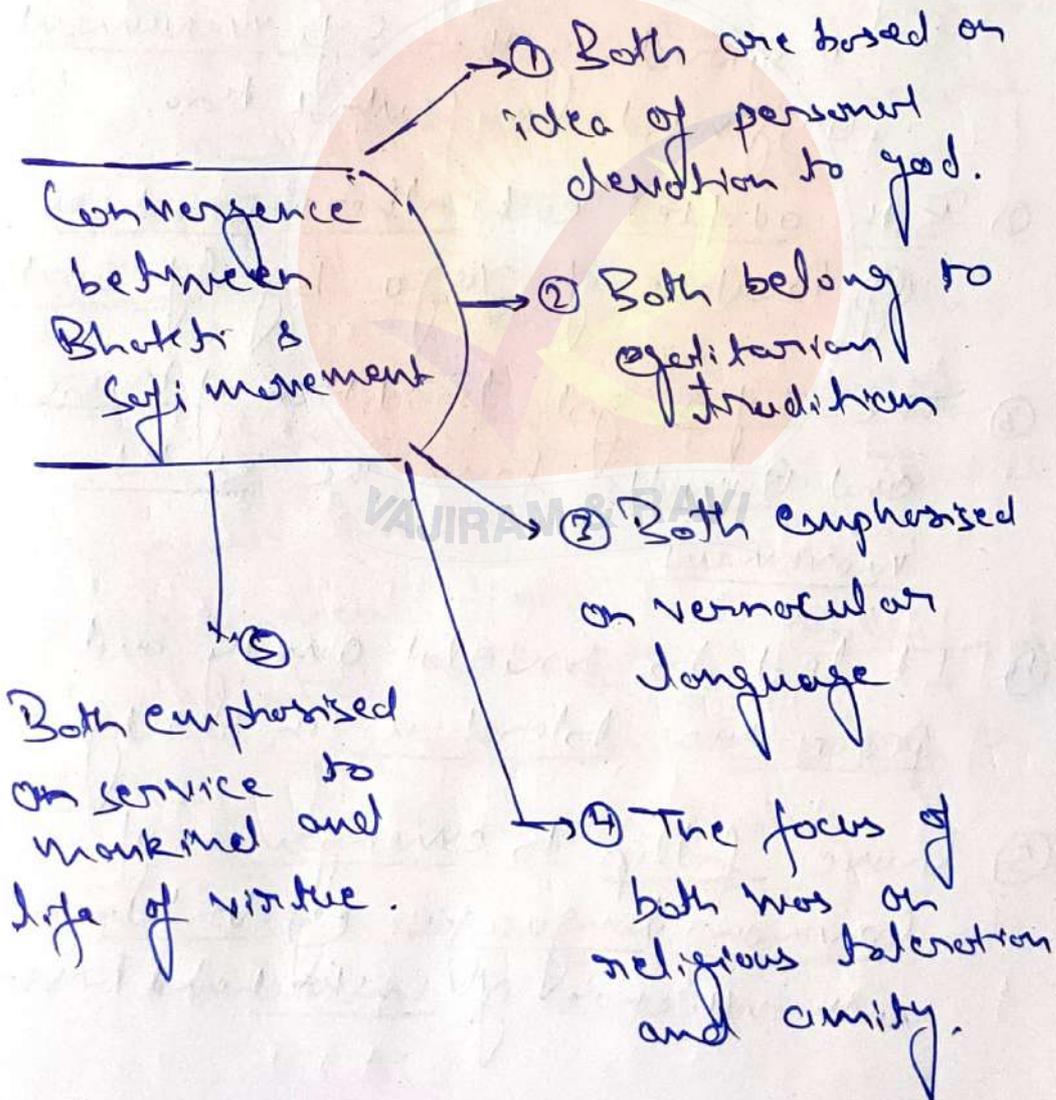
- ① It led to endorsement of Muslim League as party of Muslims.
- ② The acceptance of separate electorate paved way for demand for partition by Muslim League in 1940 Lahore Session (Pakistan Resolution).
- ③ The British further moved on divide and rule policy via its consent & check policy (eg Rowlett Act).
- ④ It led to communal groups becoming oppositional in opposition to Muslim League & Hindu Mahasabha and RSS (1925).
- ⑤ The politics became polarised based on religious lines.

Thus Lucknow Pact though became united of Hindu-Muslims on one platform but was also a strategic mistake that led to freedom with partition.

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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)

The Bhakti and Sufi movement emerged in medieval times represents the movement for socio-religious reforms in India.



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The convergence was despite Bhakti belonging to Hindu tradition & Sufi belonging to Islamic tradition.

— Their socio-religious significance of Interaction lies in

① Both influenced each other

⊙ The Bhakti movement was inspired by the Sufi movement originated in Central Asia.

② Both adopted each other's practices

⊙ Practice of Yoga by Sufi saints

③ The Sufi's got tradition of Musik and Qawwali from the Bhakti movement

④ It led to societal amity and peace via toleration in society.

⑤ Gave fillip to emergence of Common languages ⊙ Urdu with influence of Arabic and Persian.

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⑥ Both got patronage of the rulers, so became the language, practice influencing the policy.

However both have certain limitations as:

① The reach of Bhakti & Sufi remained limited to regions where the Bhakti-Sufi saints preached.

② The path of asceticism and giving away of worldly responsibilities became challenge in their adoption.

However despite this the Bhakti and Sufi movement represents the movements of India's enlightenment tradition. They contributed to society's peace, amity and promoted equality & justice via workous living.

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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)

Both Sardar Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru showed visionary leadership and diplomatic skills in handling princely states and regional integration. Though they differed in their approach to it!

(Contrast in the approaches of Sardar Patel and J.L. Nehru)

Sardar Patel	J.L. Nehru
① Emphasised on Realist approach	① Gave emphasis to idealist approach
② Use of force when it is needed (ie Operation Polo)	② His emphasis on talks and negotiations, distance from hard power.
③ Gave credence to ideas like economic endorsement	③ He gave more emphasis to constitutional means

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(Privy Purse); appeal to Nationalism and threat of use of force

eg Offer to Princes to become Governors of states.

② He emphasised on idea of cultural & religious homogeneity

eg Probeside in Junagadh that has large Hindu population

and integration via coming together federalism

eg Article 371 giving special status to some states.

② He emphasised on people exercising their own choice irrespective of their identity

Different visions shaping the evolution of Indian Union

① Vision of Sardar Patel → Indian Union

① Evolution of strong centre to hold together the federal units.

② Governor post made nominal to adjust demands of princely states.

③ Idea of United India with

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Centre having sole sovereignty in external domain (i.e. External Affairs sole prerogative of Union)

④ Defence Forces to be in the hand of Central government and states to just have Police forces.

⑤ Vision of J.L. Nehru & Sardar Union

① Idea of Consociational federalism
⊙ State's given separate representation in the Rajya Sabha

② Integration and Not Assimilation
⊙ Tribal Panchsheel

③ Give credence to Freedom of speech and fundamental freedoms for all in Indian Union.

④ Emphasised on Consociational polity
⊙ Included all sections in his Cabinet.

→ Thus Both Sardar Patel

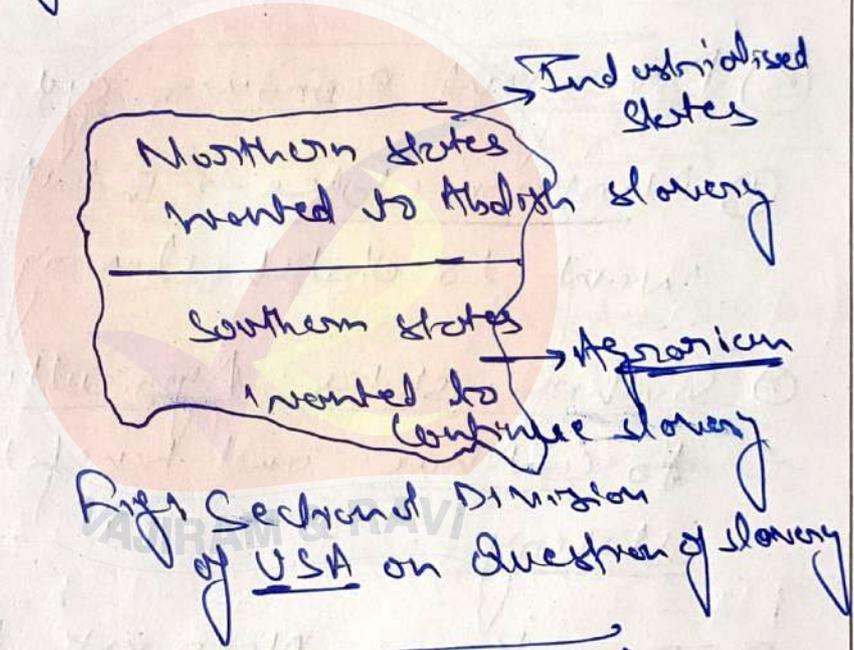
and J.L. Nehru via their master strategist approach helped in forging United India.

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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 (1862-1865) was fought due to division between Northern States and Southern States over a question of Slavery (economic interest).



(American Civil War: Reasons)

Ⓐ Political Conflict

① The Northern States wanted to Abolish slavery while Southern States wanted to continue it.

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① Northern states want strong federation with no right to secede from Union.

② Southern states wish right to secede from Union.

③ Southern states formed the Confederation of Southern states

④ (Divergent economic system)

① Northern states → Industrialised, want to abolish slavery.

② Southern states: Agricultural, want to continue and benefit from slavery.

③ The Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854 on question of slavery Abolition divided states in North South

④ Southern states started civil war with Attack on State Authority in April 1861.

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Actual Inten

- ① Abraham Lincoln became President in 1860. He with Republican Party support brought Emancipatory Act to Abolish slavery.
- ② Civil war started with Confederate states attacking the State Authority in Carolina.
- ③ Abraham Lincoln ordered state forces to suppress revolt of secessionist Confederate forces.

Result

- ① April 1865: Southern states subdued and Civil war ended.
- ② 13th Amendment to American Constitution ended slavery.

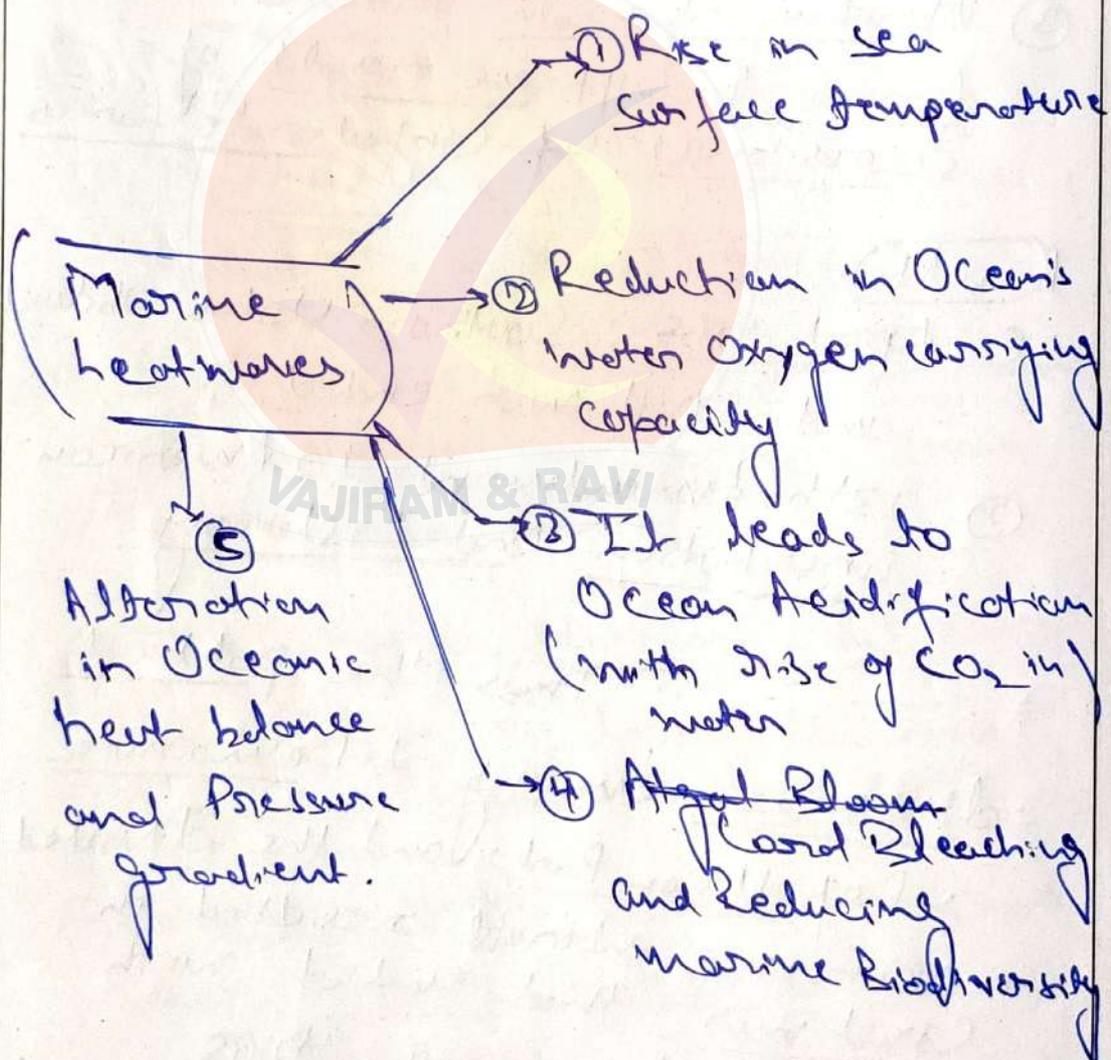
Thus the political divisions among Democratic & Republican Party and the divided economic interests resulted in Civil war that ended with end of slavery in 1865.

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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)

The Marine heatwaves

Signify the rise of sea surface temperature beyond normal. It affects the marine biodiversity & heat balance of oceans.



(Cause of Marine heatwaves and increasing frequency)

- ① Global warming: It is increasing the sea surface temperature.
- ② Ocean water Pollution: Dumping of effluents into ocean by rivers.
- ③ Oil spills due to tanker accidents
- ④ Increased siltation due to soil erosion by rivers.
- ⑤ Positive climate forcing due to GHG emission.
- ⑥ Acid rain and rise of ocean Acidification.

Influence on Onset of Summer Monsoon in India

- ① Rise of sea surface temperature leads to low pressure in the western Indian Ocean.

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- ② It creates the pressure gradient that is lower than the normal pressure gradient.

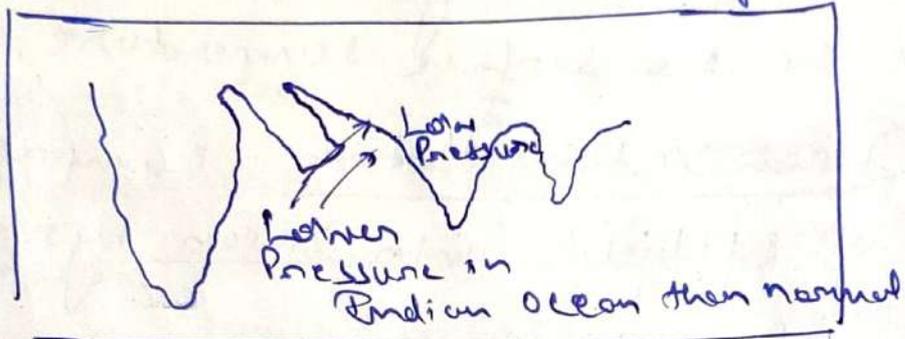


Fig: Indian Ocean

- ③ This reduces the intensity of Indian Summer Monsoon and hence low rainfall.

- ④ It also becomes reason for the frequent breaks in Indian Summer Monsoon.

This heatwaves (marine)

leads to loss of marine biodiversity and it hampers India's Summer Monsoon.

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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)

The tribal population in India amount to 8.6% (2011 census) with more than 200 tribes. However they suffer from low socio economic development.

(Steps for Tribal upliftment)

- ① 5th & 6th Schedule for autonomy to Tribal areas.
- ② Tribal Sub Plan and Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan.
- ③ PICLA Act 1996 and FRA 2005 for Tribal Development.
- ④ Creation of Tribal Affairs Ministry and Department of North East Region.
- ⑤ TRIFED helping Tribal SHGs.
- ⑥ Socio-welfare programmes like PM-JANAM.
- ⑦ Reservation to Tribals in education.

Employment and Parliament, State Legislatures

Effectiveness of Development Programs

Success

① 5th and 6th Schedule gave autonomy and right of self governance

② FRA 2005 recognised the traditional rights to forests

③ Improvement in health, education and employment status

eg) IKotiya Model Schools

④ Integration into mainstream society via skilling → education.

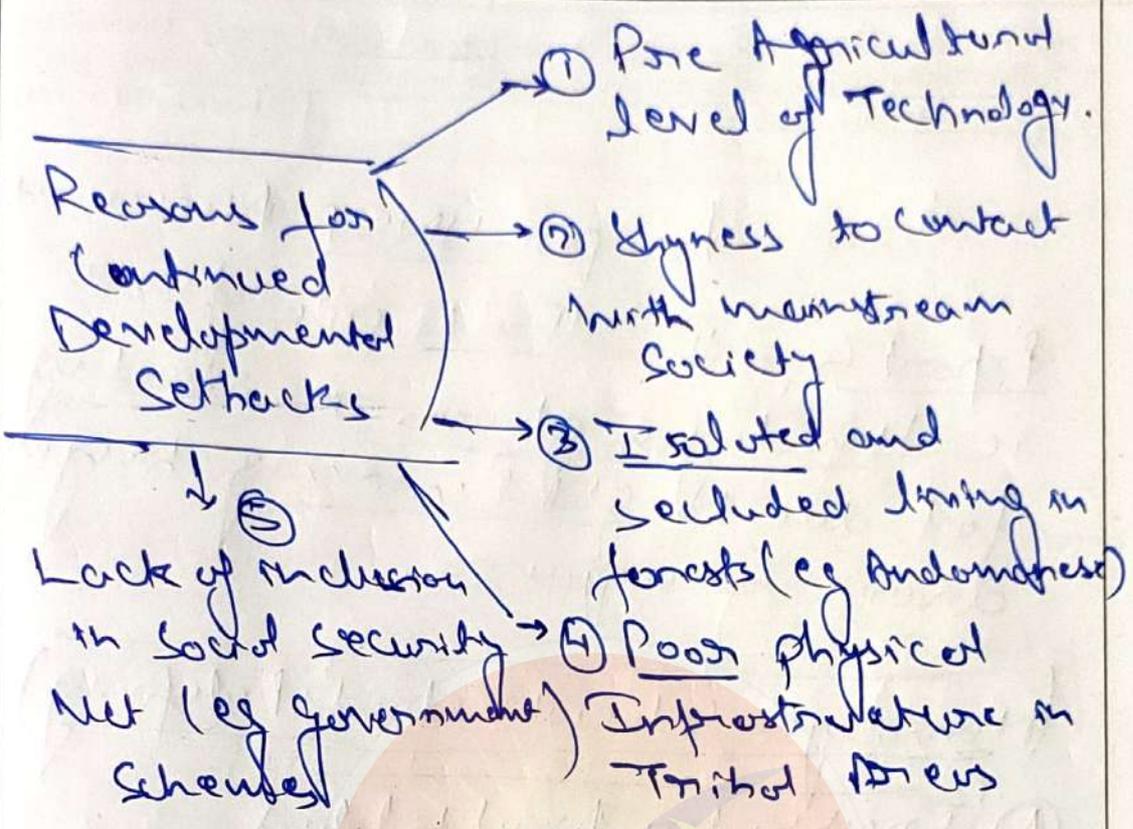
Limitations

① Tribals lacks capacity to participate in Tribal Advisory Council & autonomous District Council.

② Ineffective implementation of FRA 2005 due to bureaucratic inertia.

③ Tribal women still have low education and skill sets.

④ Tribals still face racism and violence eg) Bengaluru violence against North East People.



Challenges

- ① Language barrier
- ② Poor social infrastructure in the Tribal areas (eg Hospitals)
- ③ Diverse customs & practices hamper the slow adoption (eg women opposed from election in some states)

Thus there is need to reemphasize Tribal Panchayat of new and focus on Xaxa committee recommendations to ensure the welfare of Tribal population in India.

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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 UNEP Assessment Report 6, the third pole of Earth i.e. Himalayan glaciers are melting fast due to global warming, bringing diverse consequences.

(Himalayan Glacier Retreat: Redefining)

(A) (Freshwater Availability)

① Reduced water availability in Himalayas e.g. Drought in Kashmir in 2023.

② Reduced flow of rivers

③ Impact on biodiversity of rivers
e.g. loss of some species of fish.

④ Impacting local Agriculture
e.g. Paddy cultivation in Kashmir and Jammu.

③ Increased water pollution intensity due to reduced flow in summer.

④ Glacial Retreat \rightarrow Low Albedo \rightarrow Positive climate forcing \rightarrow more glacial melt leading to water stress.

② Regional hydropolitics in South Asia

① Review of Indus Water Treaty demand by India to cater to water needs of people for agriculture.

② Rise in hydropower plants on Himalayan rivers (eg) Kishanganga Project.
Opposition from Pakistan on it.

③ Using water as weapon

④ China building large dam on Brahmaputra river.

④ Water politics between India and Pakistan Bangladesh over water sharing of Ganga, Kosi.

⑤ Katapani and Lipuleth issue between India & Nepal due to shifting of Kosi river course.

⑥ Rise of internal politics for water issue (eg) Domestic politics of West Bengal.

(Wayahead)

① Follow Helinski rules on river water sharing.

② Bring coordinated approach for Himalayan glacial preservation.

③ Focus on water conservation and efficient use of water.

④ Develop Joint Water Basin Authority for effective coordination.

→ This with focus on Climate Change, inter state cooperation, the issue will be resolved in a sustainable manner.

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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 World Economic Forum Report, women suffer from invisible glass ceiling and sticky floor syndrome that hinders their upward mobility in professional workforce.

Low representation of women in top leadership in workforce

① Only 37% of women in Labour Force in India.

② Out of this less than 5% of women CEOs and Managers in top companies.

③ Low women in core decision making and Planning bodies.

Reasons for this

A) (Outdated societal Norms)

- ① Patriarchy : It hinders women's higher education & skilling (eg only 47% women in STEM).
- ② Child care role of women leads to career breaks
- ③ women opt out of professional job with rise in family income (due to societal norm of women as housewife)
- ④ Double burden of professional job and housework hinders women's mobility.
- ⑤ Prejudices w.r.t to women capability (eg women are physically weak etc)

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② POOR WORK FORCE STRUCTURES

① Lack of crèche facility for the child care

② Sexual Harassment at workplace hinders women joining jobs.

③ Glass ceiling: It hinders women mobility for higher roles.

④ Lack of effective reward and punishment system leads to non recognition of women's talent.

Way ahead

① Behavioural challenge at societal level

② Value based education and gender neutral parenting.

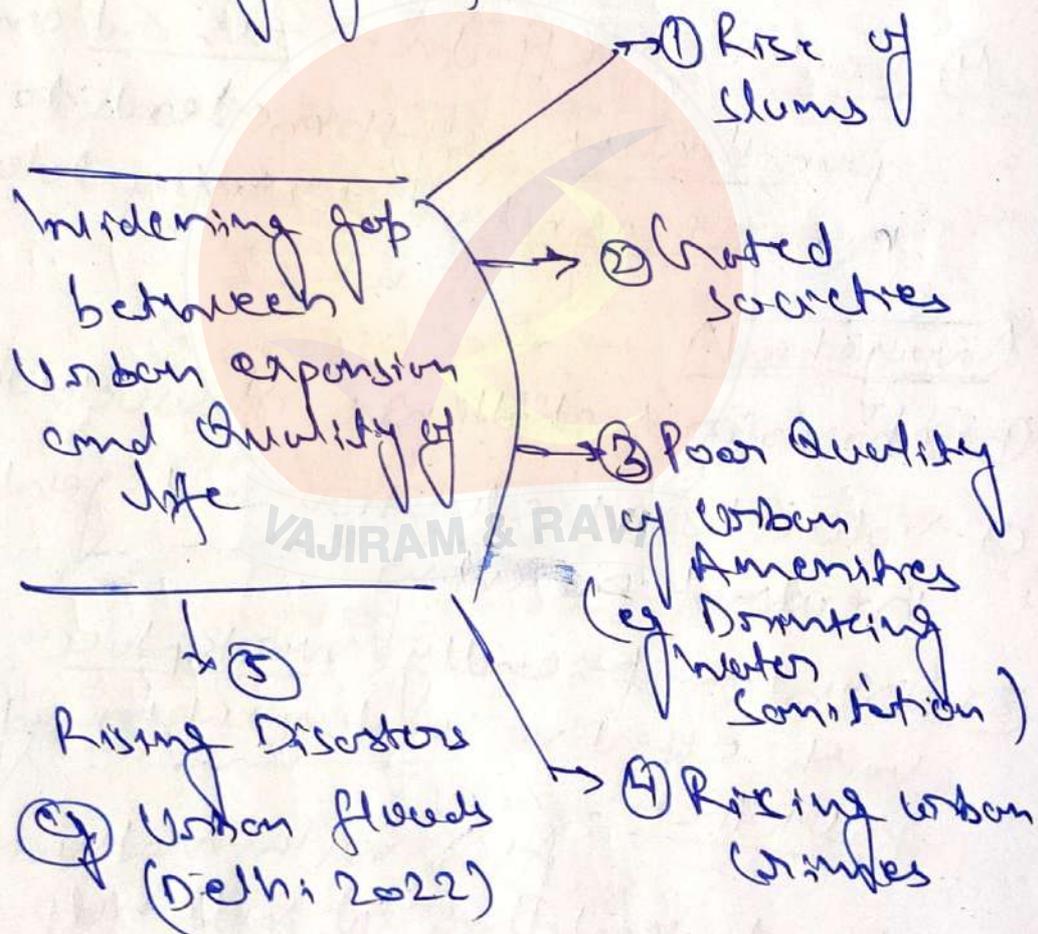
③ Gender friendly workplace with effective implementation of POSH Act.

Also with motivation and role modelling it will help in women's equal leadership in professional jobs to ensure SDGs.

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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)

As per NFHS 5 about 27% of people in cities lives in slums. This reflects the gap between urbanisation and quality of life.



Causes of this paradox

- ① Lack of planned Urbanisation.
- ② Poor Capacity of Local Bodies.
(They lack funds & capacity).
- ③ Increasing Urbanisation but slowdown in quality job creation.
- ④ Rise in Housing cost leading to rise of slums.
- ⑤ Haphazard growth and construction due to poor regulation.

Consequences of this

- ① Poor social infrastructure (eg) Hospitals, schools.
- ② Overburdened Urban Infrastructure (eg) Road Congestion (Bengaluru)
- ③ Poor sewage disposal: Rise of infectious disease (dengue)
- ④ Rise in Urban Disasters due to unplanned growth (eg) Delhi Anaj Mandi fire.

Measures for Humane & Sustainable Development

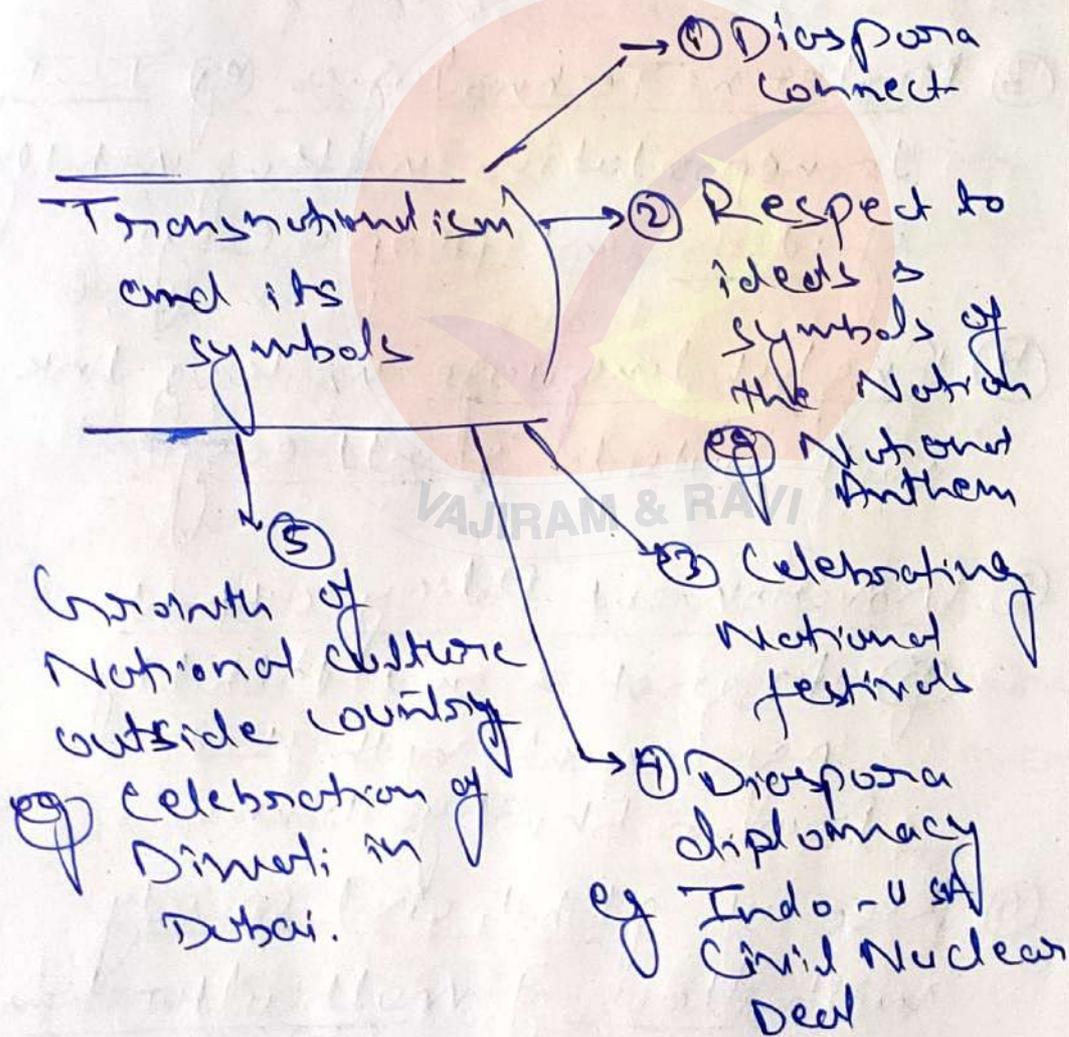
- ① Cluster based Approach for Urbanisation : Planned growth.
- ② Improve Capacity of Urban Local Bodies with jobs, functionalities and functions.
- ③ Develop satellite towns and Tier 2 cities to cater to Urbanisation.
- ④ Focus on social cohesion via integrated urbanisation to avoid issue of ghettoisation & crimes.
- ⑤ Focus on Urban Amenities via Public Private Partnership Model.
- ⑥ Utilise Municipal Bonds for financing.

Along with this SMART cities program will help in achieving goal of SDG 11 sustainable cities & communities.

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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 feeling of Nationalism beyond national frontiers.
eg) Indian diaspora celebrating Republic Day in New York.



Factors leading to increasing global interconnectedness

- ① Globalisation : ② movement of people for jobs, employment. to USA, Gulf states.
- ② Migration for education ③ More than 1 Million Indian students in Europe.
- ③ Modern Technologies ④ ICT, transportation making mobility of ideas and people easy.
- ④ English language making link with outside world easy.
- ⑤ Government Policy support ⑤ Migration and Mobility Agreement with EU.
- Pravasi Bhartiya Divas.
- ⑥ Rise of global civil society with ideas of multiculturalism

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and toleration.

⑦ Formation of diaspora connected groups and networks etc.

⑧ Rise of Intra community struggles

eg Indian diaspora colony in Dubai.

(Challenges that diaspora face)

① Racism eg Violence against Indians in Australia.

② Low wages and poor working conditions system in Kafala and Nitajat in Saudi Arabia.

③ Alienation from own culture due to segregated living.

Thus there is need to negotiate better terms for more diaspora welfare to ensure their wellbeing and security to promote transnationalism.

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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)

Communalism is the feeling of antithetical group interests among people who distinguish themselves belonging to particular identity group.

(Reasons for Communalism)

① (Historical Legacy)

① Divide and Rule Policy of British ② Division of Bengal on religious lines.

② Government of India Act 1949 and Separate electorate for Muslims.

③ Rise of communal politics with rise of groups like Muslim League & Hindu Mahasabha

④ Legacy of Partition leading to Communalism.

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12) Socio-economic inequalities

- ① Feeling of relative deprivation among poor community.
- ② Feeling of minority of oppression in majority community.
- ③ Poor Communities are being politicised for vote bank politics.
- ④ Economic interest when become antithetical leads to communal conflicts of Aligarh riots.

(Communitarianism undermines social cohesion and National Integration)

- ① It divides Nation/Society on communal lines.
- ② Gives rise to segregated living.
- ③ Separation of contact leads to development of prejudice.

④ Rise of group feeling gives rise to conflicts @ Delhi Riots

⑤ Hampers National Integration by Law & order issue @ Muzaffarnagar Riots 2013.

⑥ It subsumes National identity under communal identity @ Identity politics hampering national integration.

(Way ahead)

① Promote - Civic Nationalism.

② Bring Peace Committees at local areas.

③ Better law and order.

④ Promote value of tolerance & plurality.

Also with help of equitable socio-economic growth issue of communalism will be tackled to get United New India

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Marks:

Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work

