

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES - 2025

General Studies Full Length Test Test - 5 (GS - 1) Test Code - A21051505	Evaluator Code: Date of Assignment: CQ:
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NAME:	DEV DUDEJA	Time allowed: 3 Hours
STUDENT. ID.:	2 1 U R 3 2 1 7 2	Email: <input type="text"/>
UPSC ROLL NO.:	5 4 0 8 8 7 4	Submission Date: 28/07/2025
MOBILE NO.:	<input type="text"/>	

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 - 2:15 PM	End Time -
Mode of Examination - <i>Offline</i>	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Receiving date - 28 JUL 2025	Dispatch date -

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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.)

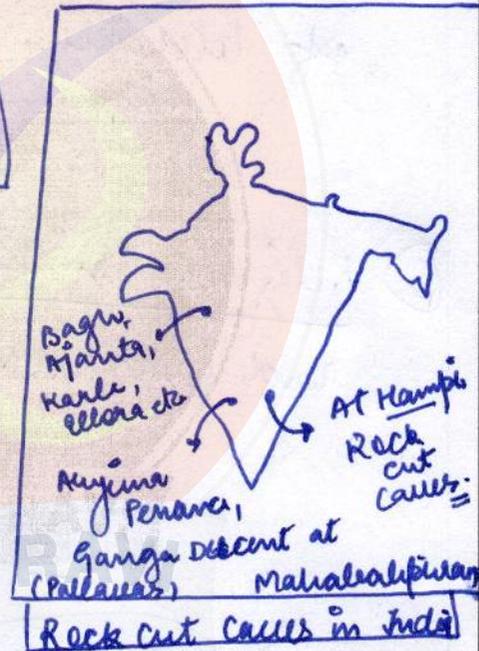
1. Ancient rock-cut caves are great examples of religious harmony. Illustrate using examples from Southern and Western India. (10 marks, 150 words)

India has rich cultural heritage reflected through the diversity and plurality of religions often find mention in Rock cut caves.

Ancient Rock cut caves reflecting Religious Harmony

- ① Presence of multiple religious cultures at same caves.

(eg) Ajanta Caves of Gupta Period



- ② Mixture of religious tradition (eg) Both Hinayana and Mahayana Buddhism present at Bagh Caves.

- ③ Equality in terms of Patronage given by the Rulers (eg) Satavahana gave

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equal emphasis by carvings rock cut caves.

④ Integration with mainstream cultures

② integration of Buddhism, Jainism with mainstream Hinduism at Ajanta Caves.

⑤ Highlights India's rich tradition of tolerance and pluralism

② Rock cut caves in Maharashtra

⑥ Religious significance :- having story tells and Jataka stories ② Amaravati

Thus, Ancient Rock cut architecture reflected heritage of tolerance and religious diversity of India based on

Sarva Brahmanu Sukinah and Sarva Dharma Sambhava

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2. The Gupta period marked a shift in the position of women in Indian society when compared to earlier times. Evaluate.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Gupta Period marking time span of 4th - 6th century marks as crucial period of change in Indian society including position of women.

Shift in Position of women.

Pre-Gupta Period	Gupta and Post-Gupta Period
<p>① Women were allowed to receive education and preach eg <u>Gargi</u>, <u>Apala</u> during <u>Vedic Period</u>.</p> <p>② Women were integral part of political decision eg during Mauryan empire due to Buddhist influence</p>	<p>① Increased restriction in rights of women in terms of education.</p> <p>② Political decision making largely shifted towards male dominated field.</p>

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③ In pre Gupta Period, widow restriction on Remarriage, Sati etc. not are present.

④ Religious ideology like Buddhism advocated inclusion of women in Sangha.

⑤ Property rights for women were lenient

③ Gupta period witnessed rise of social evils like restriction on widow Remarriage, Sati Pratha etc.

④ Emergence of rigidity for women in temple entry not allowed in Sakumbhara

⑤ Lack of Property rights due to male dominance.

Consequences on modern society →

- ① Position of women in society as "Secondary Sex".
- ② Glass ceiling on education and employment
- ③ Dowry culture for marriage.

Thus, Gupta period heralded a regressive transition for women in Indian social society.

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Marks:	

3. To what extent can the Swadeshi Movement be seen as a precursor to Gandhian mass mobilization techniques? Analyse critically.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Swadeshi movement (1905-07) was started as reaction to Partition of Bengal played a crucial role in inclusion of masses in Indian National Struggle.

Swadeshi as a precursor of Gandhian mass mobilisation.

- ① Inclusion of masses for first times
eg) Shop picketing by women
- ② Involvement of students and youth eg) New National education programme, Boycotting of English school.
- ③ Support from leaders
eg) Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- ④ Arousing Nationalist feeling upon masses
↳ Emphasis on Swadeshi and

Boycott of English goods.

- ⑤ Communal Harmony in movement
↳ active participation of Muslims

However, several challenges—

- ① limited Mass movement in comparison to Gandhian movement.

- ② Use of violence and coercion (e.g. picketing of shops leading to disorder).

- ③ Swat split after Swadeshi, 1907
↳ Gandhi took everyone along with National Struggle.

Nonetheless, Swadeshi movement for the first time aroused Nationalist sentiment making foundation for Gandhian mass movement.

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Marks:

4. Analyse how the Japanese occupation of Southeast Asia during WWII shaped Indian independence movement. (10 marks, 150 words)

Japanese occupation of South East Asia was seen as an opportunity by Indian leaders for forceful withdrawal of British from India.

Japanese Occupation and impact on Indian Independence movement

- ① Inspired Indian freedom fighters :- Deewan Kanchi Newspaper highlighted changing up of Indian leaders after Japanese advances.
- ② Sureash Chandra Bose took support from Japan in forming Hind Fauj and Provisional Government in Singapore.
- ③ weakened the power of British empire after taking over

Burma and advancing a new front in North East.

(4) Famine of 1940 was created as result of shift of food grains to North East Army - leading to Quit India Movement.

(5) Opportunity for Indian leaders to pressure on demands

(eg) August offer, Cripps mission

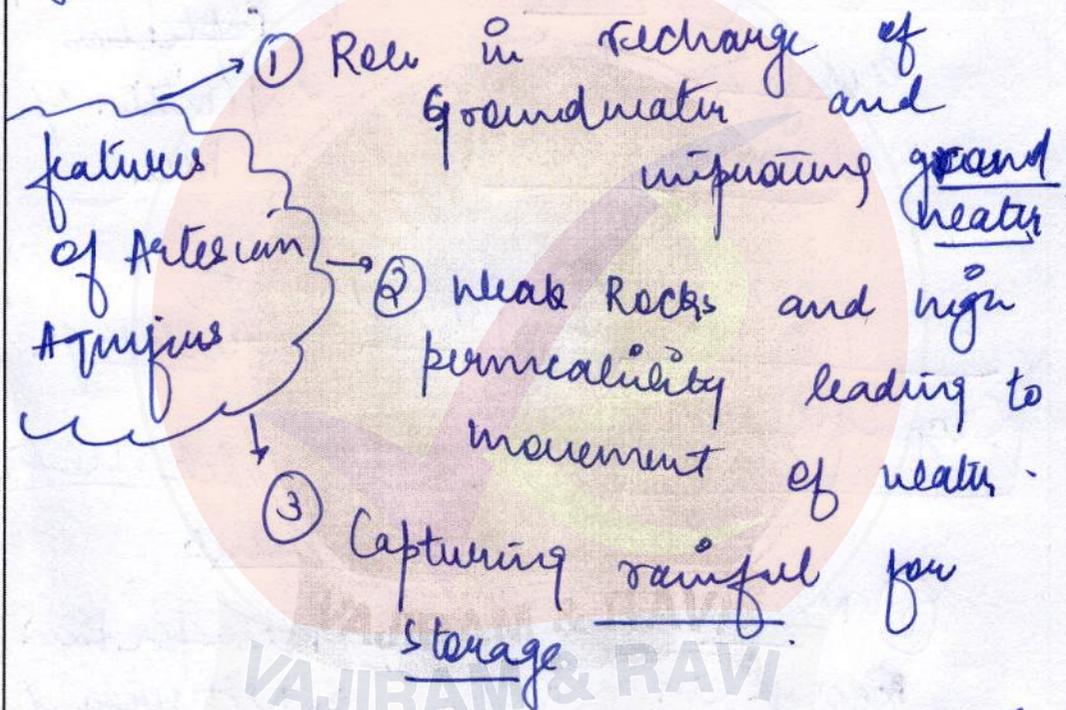
Challenges → (i) The new front was soon dissipated.
(ii) No explicit support from Japanese Empire.
(iii) Defeat of Japan in WWII.

Thus, Japanese invasion of North East provided space for Indian leaders for strengthening pressure on British.

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5. Describe artesian aquifers and state the geological and environmental conditions necessary for their formation. (10 marks, 150 words)

Artesian Aquifers refers to permeable aquifers developed in coastal areas for movement and recharge of groundwater.



Geological and Environmental Conditions

- ① Geological
- ① Weak and Permeable rock
 - ② Presence of weathering

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↳ (iii) less Density in continental landmass -

(2) Environmental conditions ↓

- (i) High Rainfall
- (ii) High Temperatures
- (iii) Forest ecosystem for absorbing heat

→ (ii) High Temperatures availability leads to extraction of Recharge

→ (i) Ground water recharge

Significance ↓

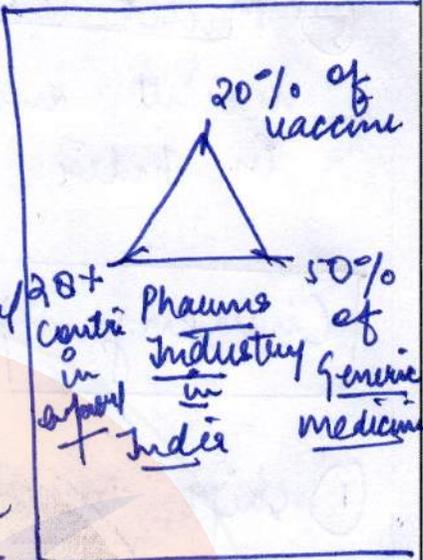
- (2) Sustainable Water Management
- (3) Marine Ecosystem and Biodiversity
- (4) Room for Paris in Netherlands

Thus, Artesian Aquifers are crucial in age of declining groundwater and rising population boundaries.

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Marks:	

6. Enumerate the factors that have led to the concentration of the pharmaceutical industry in the western region of India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Pharma Industry and its location is guided by various factors such as Availability of Raw Material etc



Factors for concentration in western region

- ① Export centric industry :- port accessibility in western India
(eg) JLN port, Mumbai
- ② Presence of major research companies in western India
(eg) Sun Pharma in Ahmedabad
- ③ Dependence on API export :- Port based accessibility is crucial

④ Skilled labour (eg) in Mumbai.

⑤ Market based location - new market and urban agglomeration in India (eg) Surat, Nagpur etc.

Changing pattern of Industries

① Shift towards Northern Region
(eg) OP Prasad Policy providing support to pharmaceutical companies.

② Increased connectivity - Industrial corridors (eg) Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor.

③ Government support for investment in State.

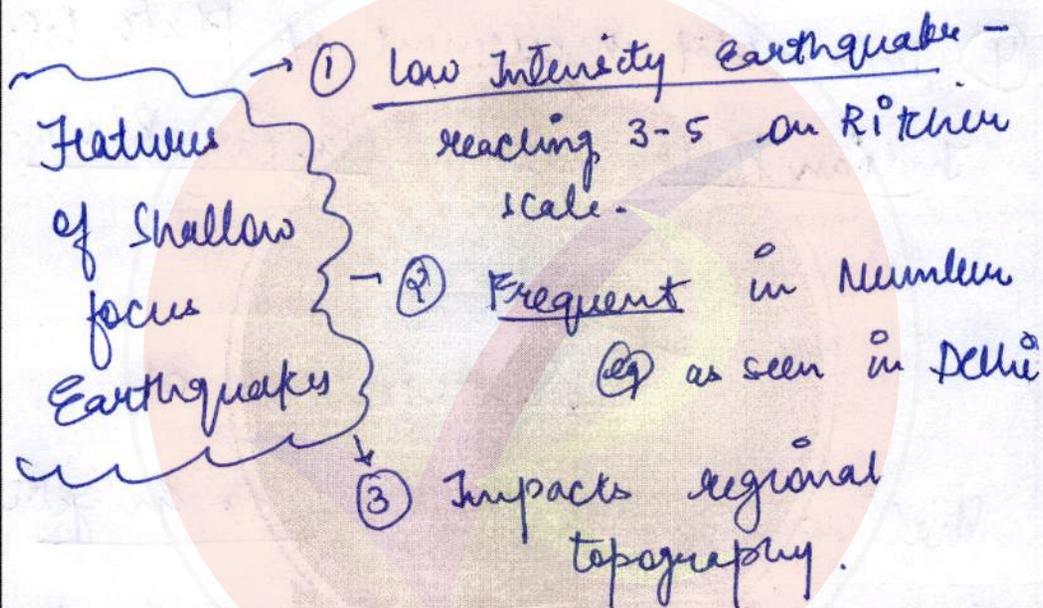
Thus, Pharma Industry in India have crucial role in export promotion of Indian economy.

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Marks:	

7. What are shallow-focus earthquakes? Discuss the factors responsible for their frequent occurrence in the Indo-Gangetic plain.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Shallow focus earthquakes are frequent but low intensity earthquakes due to ^{distance} proximity to major Plate Boundary and presence of stable landform.



In Indo Gangetic Plains, the presence of shallow focus Earthquake can be factored for -

① Proximity to Indo - Eurasian Plate in Himalayas leading to tremors in Indo Gangetic plains.

- ② Indo-Gangetic plains have stable hard rock leading to minimum tremor effect.
- ③ Absence of focus region in Indo-Gangetic plains.
- ④ Deep seated movement of Plate i.e. Indian Plate into Eurasian Plate.

Thus, frequency of shallow earthquakes in Indo-Gangetic plain are result of geological factors and Plate movement.

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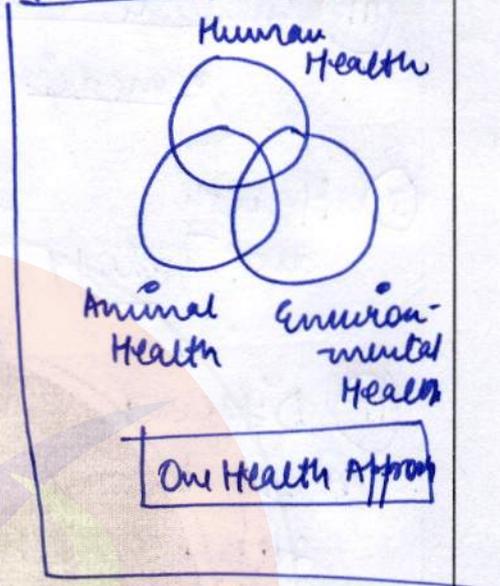
Marks:

8. Explain how health outcomes are shaped by the interplay of physical environment, cultural factors, and ecological connections.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Health is influenced by various factors including Physical environment, Cultural factors and ecological connections.

Interplay between Health and its determinants



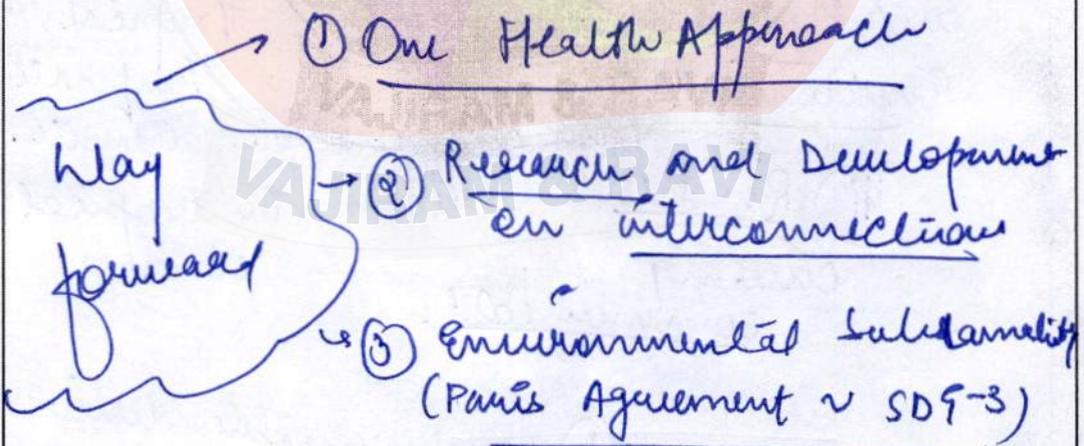
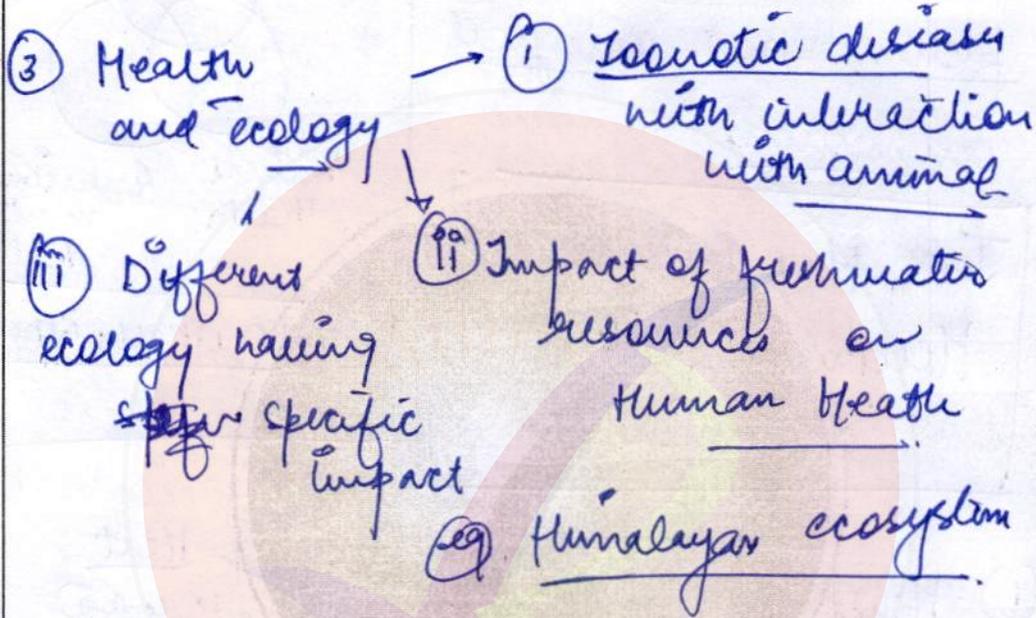
① Health and Physical Environment

- (i) Adaptability of Heat and temperature (eg) Exposure to Tropical vs Temperate climate.
- (ii) Rainfall causing common cold diseases in tropical climate.

② Health and Cultural factors

- (i) Communicable diseases during mass gathering (eg) Maha Kumbh, Reports of diseases like Cholera

- (ii) Traditional Practices (eg) Traditional Health Knowledge
- (iii) Cultural Beliefs and remedies (eg) #yosh unscientific



Thus, attainment of SDG-3 requires whole of society approach.

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Marks:	

9. Discuss how migration is emerging as a more significant factor than fertility in shaping population trends in developed nations.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Migration in Developed nations have been viewed with caution due to its impact on Population trends (eg)

Rwanda Bill, UK

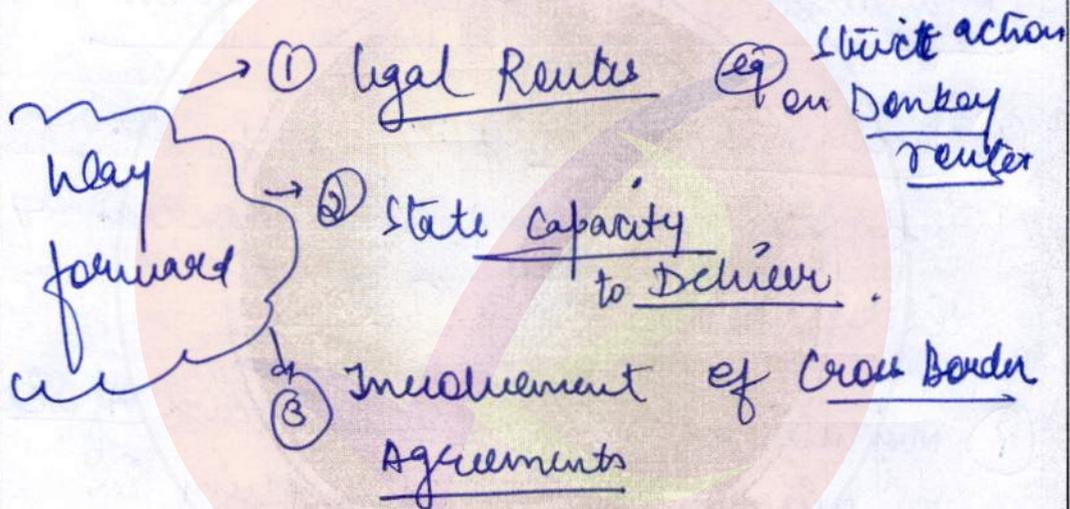
Migration as significant factor

- ① Declining fertility :- playing less influential role. Role in increasing elderly population (eg) Italy.
- ② migration from Middle East and Africa & rise of Islamic radicalism in Europe (eg) Christchurch call.
- ③ changing Demography of major cities (eg) Census of London highlights increase in migrant population.
- ④ Presence of Inter state mobility (eg) Schengen Area of EU.

⑤ Skepticism Towards illegal migration

↳ Issues in Ireland, USA etc.

⑥ Marriages and Inter personal relationship between migrants and Native population. (eg) for Green Card in USA.



Thus, planning for population than planning population should be the way forward.

10. Examine how poor urban planning in India limits the full economic potential of urbanization. (10 marks, 150 words)

Presently around 35% of Indian population lives in Urban Areas which is expected to increase ~~with~~^{to} 40% by 2030 (World Bank).

Poor Urban Planning limiting full economic potential

① lack of land space :- Haphazard urbanisation leaving no space for industrialisation

eg) saturation of
Queues

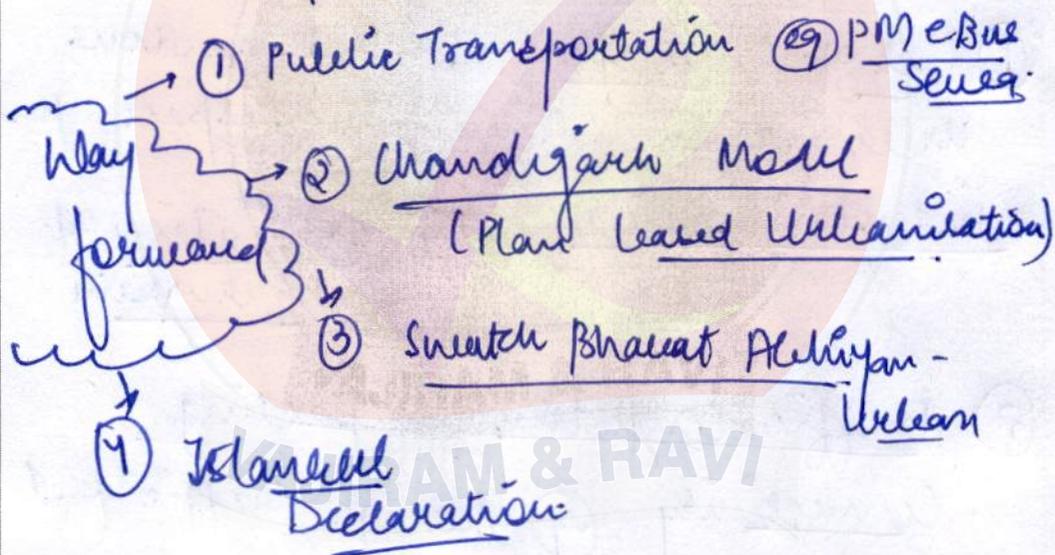
② Traffic congestion impacting connectivity eg) Average traffic speed in India is 11 km/hr while globally it is 12 km/hr.

③ Development of slums :- leading to lack of economic activity (MCE) in the urban areas (17% of urban population)

④ Poor water Management System and Hygiene influencing economic activity and Human Development.

⑤ Poor Roads Condition - leading to slowdown of pace of mobility

⑥ lack of funds with Municipal Corporation



Thus, Urban Planning is crucial for protection of 'Right to City' and achievement of SDG-11

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Marks:	

11. "India's pre-modern kingdoms evolved sustainable water management systems suited to regional ecological conditions." Examine with reference to the contributions of the Cholas and the Vijayanagara Empire.

(15 marks, 250 words)

India's model of development since historical past has been marked by balance with ecology. Presence of sustainable water management system is one such reflection.

Presence of Sustainable Water Management System

- ① Integration of water management system with temple architecture
② Dravida style of Chola had the presence of water tank in the temple.
- ② Regional ecological condition necessitating the presence of water management system - Chola and Vijayanagara Empire's territories

were marked with coastal regions.

③ Presence of traditional ponds, lakes, and water management systems.

④ Vijayanagar Ruler Krishnadeva Raya constructed a canal system for irrigation.

④ Complex of agriculture and water management for irrigation and ground water storage during rainfall season. — as seen in times of Rajendra Chola.

⑤ Presence of systems like contour Bunding of modern times on the slopes of Western Ghats by Cholas.

However, there were challenges associated with these

Sustainable water management -

- ① Weak Infrastructural Stability due to resource and raw material limitation
- ② weather patterns having high precipitation leading to over flowing.
- ③ often result of community participation than state resource.

Thus, the water management system in per-urban empire reflecting India's adherence to Sustainable practices. Need to be

highlighted through

- ① Incredible India Programme
- ② Campaigns like Use Maan ki Baat
- ③ learnings in Urban water management

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Marks:

12. The French Revolution was not merely a reaction to recent events but also the outcome of prolonged structural imbalances and social discontent. Explain.

(15 marks, 250 words)

French Revolution of 18th century was a result of socio-economic and political inequalities leading end of monarchy in France.

Causes of French Revolution

① Prolonged structural imbalances

↳ ① Power concentration with 1st class and 2nd class Aristocracy and nobility.

↳ ② 97% of people belonged to 3rd estate having only marginal representation in decision making.

↳ ③ Dominance of Taxes and Burdens

↳ like Tithe Tax, Taille Tax etc

② Social Discontent

↳ (i) Overwhelming role of Church in Parliament :- leading to discontent between Church and State.

↳ (ii) Inequality between 3rd estate and Aristocracy leading to jealousy and discontentment.

↳ (iii) Rising tides of Nationalism and values of Equality and Liberty - influence of American Revolution.

Moreover, Immediate Events were also present -

(i) Rising inflation and decline in financial condition of the empire.

(ii) Fall of Bastain fort as symbol of revolution.

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③ Rising economic crisis and food crisis due to self interest of Empire.

Therefore, French Revolution was a result of multiple of structural and social factors leading to one of most crucial event in world History.

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Marks:

13. Arab nationalism was both a unifying ideology and a source of fragmentation in West Asia. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

Arab Nationalism was a social-political value of independence of new regime in search of modernisation and independent identity in 20th century.

① unity of Islamic Republics in aspiration for revival of Ottoman empire (eg) aspirations of Turkey.

② Religious identity as the unifying force as identity of West Asia.

Arab Nationalism as an unifying ideology

③ existence of Sunni and Shia empires in West Asia (eg) Saudi, Iran in same region.

④ Unified West Asia against the rising power of Israel supported by Western powers.

However, the event turned out to be -

- ① Power struggle for leader of Islamic world between Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia etc
- ② Division of Camps :-
 - ↳ interference of western powers including US having support to Saudi Arabia - vs Axis of Resistance (Iran).
- ③ Political instability
 - eg Syria, Lebanon, Qatar.
- ④ Identity issues gap
 - ↳ Sunni vs Shia continued to fragment
- ⑤ Rise of Islamic State Terrorism
 - eg ISIS (Iraq - Syria)

Arabs
Nationalism
as source
of
fragmentation

The impact of Arab
Nationalism were not

restricted to West Asia But also to world politics -

↳ ① West Asia instability having consequences on fuel supply chains.

↳ ② Rise and spread of Islamic Terrorism and fundamentalism.

↳ ③ Regional instability leading to inflation due to fuel prices

Thus, Arabs Nationalism proved to be double edged sword for West Asian Region.

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Marks:

14. The Eastern Himalayan and Northeastern region of India holds immense strategic and ecological value. Comment on its resource potential and highlight the constraints affecting its effective utilisation.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Eastern Himalayan and North Eastern region are abundant in resources and potential for energy exploration.

Resource Potential of Northeastern Eastern Region and Eastern Himalayas

① Energy Production and generation
↳ Brahmaputra a source of hydropower potential energy

② Presence of Oil and gas resources
↳ Dighai in Assam having abundant Oil and gas resources

③ Presence of Coal and Iron resources in Mizhalaya
↳ Jano and Khasi Hills

similar quality of coal as in Rajmahal region.

④ Resource potential with respect to Carbon Sequestration :- presence of tropical rainforest, deciduous forest in North East as Carbon sink.

⑤ Presence of land for exploration of renewable energy (eg) Solar and Wind energy.

⑥ Hot spring and Geysers in Eastern Himalayas (eg) Ammachal Pradesh.

⑦ Presence of forest ecosystem having non-timber and timber resources.

However, there are various Challenges in utilisation of the same :-

① Environmental and Biological sensitivity - presence

of Biodiversity and endangered species such as Hellbuck Gibbon

② Terrain Restraint :- topographical restrictions in exploration.

③ Tribal Habitat :- sense of Belongingness and Habitat in tribal communities.

④ Exploitation by irresponsible groups for organised crime @ Tribes export to Myanmar.

→ ① Environmental impact assessment

Way forward

② Recommendation of Belewar Committee for North East Development.

③ Research and exploration with Sustainable Technique.

Thus, North Eastern Region with Eastern Himalays is rich in resources but susceptible for exploitation.

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Marks:	

15. What are anticyclones? Illustrate their characteristics and associated climatic conditions with suitable examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

Anti Cyclones refer presence of high pressure conditions in the ~~atmosphere~~ Earth's surface having associated impact on regional climate.

- Characteristics of Anti Cyclone
- ① Presence of high pressure condition at Earth surface and low pressure at Higher Atmosphere.
 - ② clockwise rotation in Northern Hemisphere
 - ③ Stable descending air with clear climatic and
 - ④ movement weaker condition from land to sea direction in influence of westerly winds.

Associated Climatic Situations and Conditions

① Impact of Precipitation :-

↳ decline in precipitation due to presence of high pressure → repels trade winds.

↳ ② Delay in monsoon.

② Stable and clear descending winds leads to restricted movement of rain bearing winds on the surface.

③ Anti cyclone impacts the temperature gradient in the region leading to low temperature high pressure situations.

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④ Anti Cyclone disrupts climatic condition in the tropical region

② impact on El-Niño

⑤ Influences and strengthens El Niño effect leading to changes in climatic conditions

Thus, Anti Cyclone plays crucial role in impacting the conditions in the region with multi dimensional impact.

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Marks:

16. Explain the regional variation in desertification trends across India. What impact does it have on food security? (15 marks, 250 words)

According to Land Degradation Atlas, around 26% of Indian landmass is prone to land degradation and desertification.

Regional Variation in Desertification

① Climatic Conditions

↳ expansion of Thar Desert towards Eastern Rajasthan due to contourability and Rain Shadow Area in Aravalli.

② Precipitation and irrationate monsoon

↳ impacting southern rain shadow areas of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

③ Agricultural Activity and declining productivity

↳ leading to land degradation and

risk of desertification in Punjab and Haryana.

Impact of Desertification on food security

- ① Declining soil productivity with increasing population :- scarcity in production in future. (Need of 600 MT production by 2035).
- ② Burden on scarce land resources
↳ overexploitation leading to Dominio effect.
- ③ limited irrigation facility - only to 51% of available area further cause stress on soil productivity and production.
- ④ Soil erosion and loss of agricultural nutrients - food insecurity

Way forward:

① Following Alidjan Declaration for countering land Degradation and Desertification

② Great Green Wall (eg Sahara Desert afforestation)

③ land Degradation Neutrality

④ Global collaboration through UN-convention of Combating Desertification and Degradation (UN-CCD)

⑤ Gen crops - Drought resilience (eg DBW wheat)
Thus, for sustainable

future and food security, India

should move towards countering

Desertification and fulfilling

SDG of life on land (SDG-15)

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Marks:

17. The sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes seeks to address intra-group inequities, but may risk conflating caste-based exclusion with class-based deprivation. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

In recent Davinder Singh Judgement, Supreme Court argued for sub-categorisation of Scheduled Caste.

Impact of Sub-categorisation of SCs

① Addressing Intra Group Inequalities

↳ (i) Identification of caste which have not received benefits.

(eg. as seen in ORCs through J. Rohini Commission)

↳ (ii) Targetted Support for marginalised castes within Scheduled Caste.

↳ (iii) Equal representation based on objective criteria for socio-economic development.

↳ (iv) Equitable distribution of benefits of affirmative action.

② Risk of Caste Based exclusion

↳ (i) castes having received socio-economic benefit for inclusion from social benefits.

↳ (ii) Caste based mobilisation and social discontent

↳ (iii) lack of objective criteria for identification.

③ Caste based deprivation

↳ (i) Deprivation due to unequal support to marginalised castes.

↳ (ii) Economic development is different from social development.

↳ (iii) Politicisation and feeling of insecurity among different caste groups.

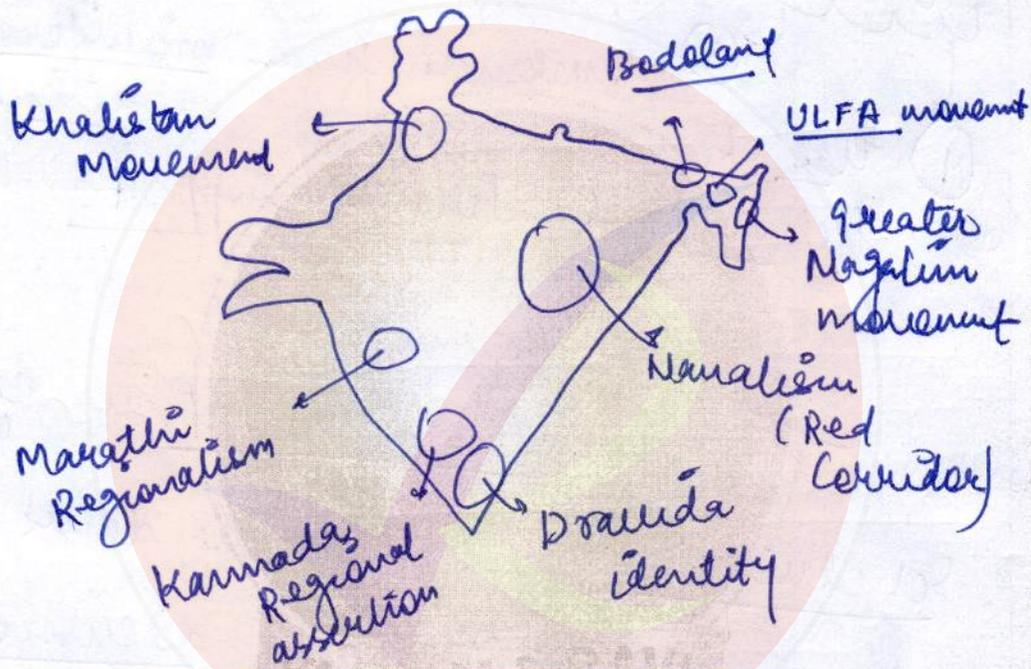
- ① Distinct and State level assessment for Data collection.
- Way forward
- ② Consensus between political parties regarding Sub-categorisation.
- ③ Awareness from misinformation - action.
- ④ Use of Technology :- Targetted support.

Thus, Sub-categorisation of Scheduled Caste should be done with deliberation and discussion ensuring equitable distribution of resources.

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Marks:	

18. Do you agree that the assertion of cultural and tribal identity lies at the core of regional movements in India? Substantiate your view with relevant examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

Regional Movements in India are result of complex social, cultural and economic landscape of Indian society.



Assertion of Identity at core of Regional Movement.

- ① Cultural Identity → ① Regional language assertion against fears of imposition of Hindi
- ② Kannada Regional assertion

↳ (ii) feelings of cultural neglect
(eg) Maoist Regionalism
calling for regal recognition of Shivaji Maharaj Contribution.

↳ (iii) efforts for separate existence and historical significance
(eg) Dravida Movement in Tamil Nadu

(iv) Role of Religion (eg) Khalistani Issue

Tribal Identity → (i) Protection against Cultural Homogenisation
and autonomy

(eg) Bodoland movement
(ii) Demande for separate state or Nation (eg) Greater Nagalim.

↳ (iii) Inter-Tribal community conflicts
(eg) Kukis vs Meites in Manipur

But other factors also -

① Economic Deprivation and socio-economic inequalities (eg) Naval Movement

② Political mobilisation (eg) Raj Thackeray ~~not~~ creating Marathi language issue.

③ Risk of Demographic Change (eg) Assam.

Way forward

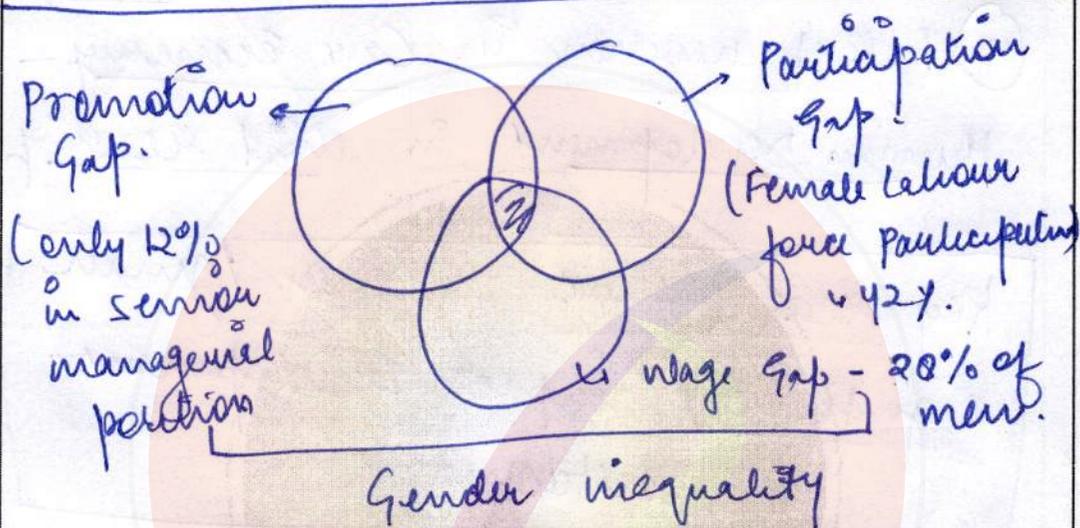
- ① Recommendation of Bal Kishner Committee
- ② Bell Curve (Atul Kohli)
- ③ Talks with Pro Left faction (eg) NSCM-DM.

Thus, as argued by 2nd ARE, Development is the long term force against force as short term Development

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19. Explain the relationship between gender equity and human development. What are the key areas where gender equity significantly impacts development outcomes? (15 marks, 250 words)

According to McKinsey, if women had equal opportunity with men, the world GDP would rise by \$12 trillion.



Relationship Between Gender equity and Human Development :-

- ① women as half of a population directly affect Human development.
- ② lack of Gender Pay equality leading to lack of socio economic opportunity for women impacting Human development.

③ Lack of utilisation of Demographic Dividend without inclusion of Gender equity. (eg) Only 27% women in STEM. (Mallida Effect).

④ Role of women in Care Economy - Human Development in child learning.

Key areas where women / gender significantly impact development outcomes.

① Agriculture

↳ (i) 70% of rural women are engaged in Agriculture.

↳ (ii) Lack of land holding with women (no property rights) leading to Agri productivity.

② Education and Healthcare

↳ women teachers intrinsic part of education in India.

↳ ASHA workers in Healthcare in India.

③ Service Sector / White Collar Jobs

↳ High positions of Bureaucracy.
i.e. Leadership positions.

④ Labour force :- feminisation on Pink collar jobs.

↳ having gender inequality.

↳ Care economy

→ ① Zippin Method (Rwanda Model)

Way forward

→ ② Promotion in STEM through KIRAN, CORIE schemes.

→ ③ Care economy integrated with formal monetised economy.

Thus, as argued by Ambedkar, the progress of society is reflected through progress of women in the society

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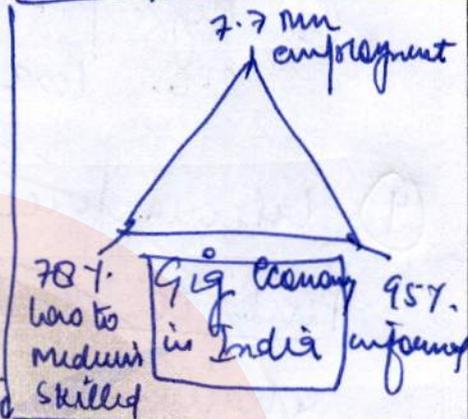
Marks:

20. Gig work is often seen as a tool for women's economic inclusion but in practice, it has created a new frontier of feminised and informalised labour. Substantiate. (15 marks, 250 words)

Gig work refers to economic system different from employer-employee system or relationship (eg)

Platform Based work

Gig work as tool for women's economic inclusion



① Economic Opportunity :- earn while studying or freelancing (eg) working as software freelancer.

② Breaking of Glass Ceiling :- engagement in economic activity leading to financial independence.

③ Flexible Work Hours :- Suitable for women in managing

care work with gig work eg network marketing

④ Financial independence :- socio-economic development for women

However, at same time,

Gig work has created feminised and informalised labour :-

① Feminisation and Pink collar Jobs eg Urban Company's executives

② Lack of social security - lack of medical or crèche services.

③ Gender based division

eg Delivery by men, Packaging by women in grocery apps.

④ Lack of skill development - leading

to lack of formal employment

⑤ Excessive focus on care work - mummy tracking

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

- Way forward
- ① Karnataka Platform Workers Bill
 - ② Social Security Benefits by platform based intermediaries
 - ③ Funding leaky pipelines for Higher education
 - ④ Women's Safety

Thus, Gig work has had both positive and negative role in women empowerment.

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Marks:

Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work

