VAJIRAM & RAVI
SURE SHOT TEST SERIES 2025

General Studies Full Length Test Test - 1 | GS1 Test Code - A21051501	Evaluator Code: Date of Assignment: CQ:

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MOBILE NO.:

Time allowed: 3 Hours

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Submission Date: **21/07/2025**

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:–

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

For Student Only	
Start Time -	End Time -
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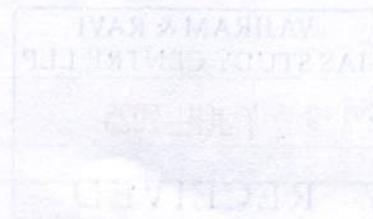
Receiving date **21 JUL 2025**

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

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions

All the Best

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions

☺ All the Best ☺

(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 in India traditionally has been a place of <u>worship</u>, centre of learning, expression of <u>art</u>, and a source for legitimacy for rulers.

<u>Temple architecture as synthesis of art, religion and polity</u>

(i) The <u>sculptures</u> of temple reflected the artistic excellence.
(eg) Monolithic bull at <u>Meenakshi</u> temple.

(ii) The temple <u>architecture</u> reflected the contemporary art forms like dance, music (eg) <u>Natraj</u> figure of chola.

(iii) <u>Devadasi</u> system of temple in south India promoted dance form like <u>Kathak</u>, Bharatnatyam, etc

1

(iv) The panchayatam style of temple → reflects the feudal polity.

(v) Divine theory of kingship:
(eg) Chola king RajRaja placed his statue besides main diety in temple

(vi) Flourishing of mural painting in temple.
(eg) Shiva - Parvati vivah; mural at Menakshi temple.

(vii) Synthesis of various sects of religion
(eg) Harihara - synthesis of Shivaism and Bhagvatism.

(viii) Reflects the patronage by various rulers. (eg) Brideshwara temple by RajaRaja chola.

Thus temple was a synthesis of art, religion and politics. It continues to draw significant tourist and spirit of 'Ek - Bharat Sretha Bharat' is strengthen

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)**

6th BC India witnessed rise of two prominent religions Buddhism and jainism. That impacted every aspect of social life.

| Significant changes brought by new religions are :- |

(i) Challenged **rigidity** of varna and **caste** systems (Eg) Buddhism accepted people from all religion.

(ii) Improved status of **shudras** : (eg) Both Buddhism and jainism rejected untouchability

(iii) Improved status for women. (Eg) Buddhism accepted women in its sect.

(iv) reject of **sacrificial** and **elaborate** rituals (Eg) Emphasis on non-violence.

(v) Rise of new **merchant classes**

(vi) Jainism promoted business as livelihood.

(vii) Propagation of new philosophies

eg. Madhyam marga of Buddha, Anekanta-vada of Jainism

(viii) flourishing of agriculture due to rejection of animal sacrifice.

| Challenges that existed :-

① Varna and caste persisted even after these religious movement

② Non-violence attitude lead to political subjugation by external attacks

③ Later on both Buddhism and Jainism incorporated elaborate ritual into themselves

Thus, the rise of new religion promoted egalitarian society and rationality in society. It added to religious diversity of India, which became soft-power for India

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

Colonial economy was based on principle of resource extration from colonies and turning it into market for finished good.

Reorientation of traditional indian economy for colonial needs:-

(i) Commercialization of agriculture

Eg) Cotton for raw material in britain

(ii) Revenue maximization

Eg) Permanent settlement in agriculture.

(iii) Promotion and exploitation of forest resources.

Eg) timber for railways expansion.

(iv) Bonded labour for plantation work

Eg) girmitia system.

(V) Dismentaling of handicraft and artisan
(eg) to create market for British factory goods

(VI) Opium and tea cultivation for export by East India Company.

(VII) Deindustrialization of India via
- enethrough use of duty & License
- (eg) Ban Indian goods in European market

Implications
→ recurrent famine
→ depeasentization of farmers becoming landless labourers.
→ decline of traditional arts and craft
→ destruction of self-sufficiency of Indian villages

Thus the merchantilists policy of British lead to decline in contribution of Indian economy to world around 17% during 16th BC to just less than 1.5% in 1947.

Introduction
Body
Conclusion
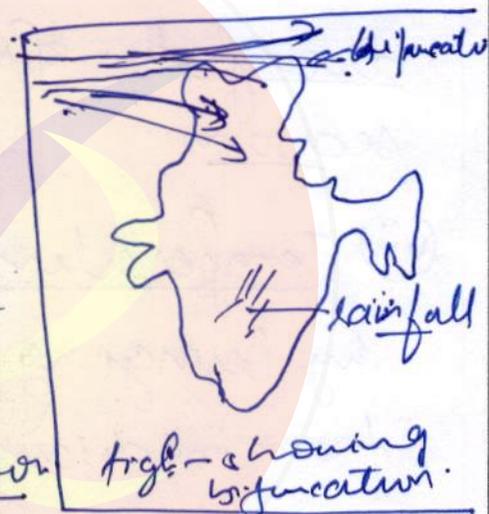Presentation
Marks:

4. What are Western disturbances? Explain their role in influencing the weather patterns of northern India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Western disturbance are ~~high~~ low pressure system created by Jet stream following from medeterrian region into northern India.

Influence on weather patterns:

(i) Withdrawal of western disturbance influence onset of South-west monsoon.

trgh- showing bifurcation.

(ii) It bring winter-rain by N-E monsoon → causes rainfall in Gangetic and Kerala region.

(iii) leads to increase in night time temperature during winter.

(iv) Phenomena of ~~Coldwave~~ and abnormal temperature.

(v) Influence jet-stream in Himalayan region → that influence monsoon

(vi) Impact on ITCZ that shifts to Gangetic valley, can be weakened due to its presence

(vi) Impact on water resource and droughts: specially during winter seasons

(vii) Temperature regulation by bringing warm-moist airmass from mediterrian

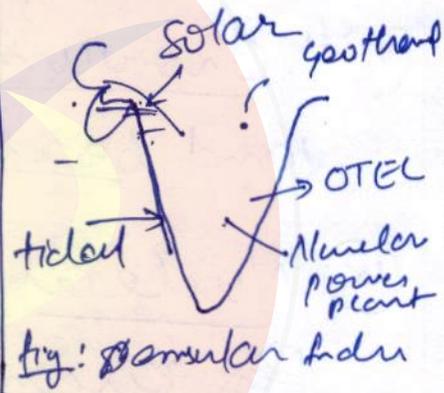Thus, western-disturbance plays significant weather role that impacts socio-economic life in India.

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

Peninsular India covers 43% of total landmass of India. With wide potential for non-conventional energy.

Non-conventional energy potential of peninsular India

(i) Tidal energy: due to large coastline of 7500 km

(ii) wind energy both onshore and offshore

(eg) Tamil Nadu largest wind energy producer.

(iii) Geothermal energy
(eg) Sonata region, Godavari delta

(iv) Coal-bed methane: in the Krishna Tungbhadra doab.

(v) Solar energy: due to being tropical region (eg) Karnatak 2nd largest

(vi) <u>Shale gas reserve</u>: world's shale gas reserve in <u>Krishna-Godavari</u> delta:

(vii) <u>Hydal-power project</u> on the peninsular rivers

    Eg <u>Nagarjun sai salam Hydal</u> power project

(viii) <u>Thorium reserve</u>: on the sand <u>beaches</u> of <u>Kerala</u>

(ix) <u>Nuclear power project</u>

    Eg <u>Kudankulam</u>

(x) O T E C power from <u>Ocean</u> to produce electricity.

[Challenges] → technological challenges
      ↳ eco-sensetive zone
      ↳ harm to Biodiversity hotspot
      ↳ high upfront cost

Thus, tapping into these non-convartional source will help India meet its <u>Panchamrit</u> goal of Net zero by 2070.
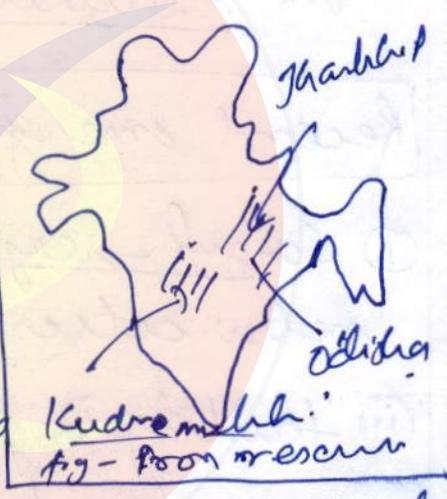
6. Why are most of India's iron and steel plants concentrated in the eastern and central parts of the country? Illustrate with examples. **(10 marks, 150 words)**

India has world's 4th largest iron reserve. and is one of leading producers of steel.

Reasons for concentration in eastern and central part :

① Availability of iron reserves:
(eg) Singhbhum area of Jharkhand.

② Historical advantages Kudremukh:
fig - iron reserve

(eg) TISCO in Jamshedpur during British time.

③ cheap labour :- from Bihar Jharkhand region.

④ Excess to port for export
(eg) Vizingam port for export of steel.

⑤ Availability of water
(eg) Subernrekha river for TISCO.

11

(vi) Import of cooking from Australia on eastern port.

(vii) Availability of power and coal reserves
    (eg) Damodar valley corporation in west Bengal

(viii) Easy connectivity to rest of India via railways and roadways

[Recent emerging trends] :-

(i) Scrap-recycling steel plants near metro-cities. (eg Gurugram-Delhi)

(ii) facility of power like nuclear power plant → shifted to Pensular region for post excess

(iii) Import of government scheme like freight equalization leavy. led to decentralization.

Nation Steel Policy aims to make India self-reliant in steel production by 2030.

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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 social institution that led to union of two individual with socially sanctions relationship.

Socio-economic force behind marriage on being personal choice:

① Increasing individualism in society
(Eg) love marriage increased from 1%. to 2.5%. person in 1990 to 2022.

(ii) A Economic independence of women.
(Eg) Female FLPR - 41%. NSSO -2024

(iii) Influence of globalization
(Eg) western culture of live-in-relationship

(iv) Urbanization: led to decline of patriarchy, that enforces social norms

(v) Modern-secular education

(eg) Now marriage as contract rather than ~~secular~~ religious bond

(vi) Influence of legislation and judicial reforms (eg) recognization of same-sex relation by S.C. in Naitej Johar case

Potential impact on family structure

① Rise of nuclear family : from 50%. in census 2011 to 70%. as per NFHS-5.

② Rise in ~~rate~~ of divorce in marriage

③ Increased single-parents house-hold (eg) 4.5%. (NFHS-5)

④ Isolation of elderly parents (eg) Empty nest syndrome

⑤ Socialization of children being outsourced. (eg) Nany culture.

Thus, although marriage as social institution is transforming but it still form the basic unit of Indian society.

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

Regionalism can be defined as one affection towards the region from which they belongs.

Religionalism contributing to deepening of decentralization :-

① Political decentralization
(eg) rise of regional parties like AIDMK.

② Administrative decentralization
(eg) Induction of 1/3rd IAS from State cardre officers

③ Economic decentralization
(eg) Investment summit like Vibrant village programme

④ Increased representation of people from region
(eg) tribals from Jharkhend got representation both state assembly and Lojen Sabha.

(v) Increasing cooperative federalism

(eg) Water sharing between Punjab & Haryana.

Issues created by regionalism

(i) federal dispute: between central and states (eg): Tamil Nadu and centre for release of funds under NEP - 2020

(ii) Inter-state conflict
(eg) water sharing dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka

(iii) Inter-state boundary dispute
(eg) Assam vs other north-eastern state

(iv) rise of secessionist movement
(eg) demand for greater Nagaland

(v) Son- of soil mentality.
(eg) violence against Hindi speaker in Banglore.

Thus regionalism may deepen decentralization but in its extreme form it threatens the National unity.

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

Government recently announced to enumerate caste in upcoming census exercise.

Potential socio-political implication

① Positive impacts

(1·1) Updation of data: as last caste is from census 1931.

(1·2) Promotes evidence based planning. (eg) S.C. in India Sahney case asked to caste data.

(1·3) Social justice: by subclassification of categories
(eg) Rohini commission recommended 4 fold division of OBC categories

(1·4) Evaluation of impacts of governments welfare and affirmative action.

17

(i.i) Ensuring representation in politics. (eg) Article 243D provides for OBC reservation that required data.

2. Negative implications :-

(i) Politization of caste data by political parties

(ii) Demand for increase in reservation (eg) Bihar assembly increased reservation to 75%

(iii) Marginalization of smaller and most backward castes → due to smaller number

(iv) Increases caste based discrimination by reinforcing caste conciousness

(v) Technical problem: SECC has more than 4.5 lakh caste Thus, caste census may have some positive impacts, but instead of full caste census government can opt for socio-economic census on lines of SECC - 2011.

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)**

Lucknow Pact of 1916 brought the Muslim-league and Indian National Congress together to fight against British.

As high point of Hindu-muslim unity :-

① Both Muslim league and INC agreed for common agenda - (i) swarajya.

② New and young leaders like Md. Ali Jinah in Muslim league shows secular attitude for community.

③ The unification reflects the decline of radicals leader from both side.

④ It showed seed for future united action
   (i) Non-cooperation and Khilafat show equal participation of Hindu-Muslim.

4. harbinger of future communal divisions:-

① Congress acceptance of separate electorate for muslims.

② Reservation of seals lead to demand of more self-determination

③ It gave legitimacy to two-Nation theory.

④ Association with congress lead to popularization of Muslim league

⑤ ML won 90% of muslim votes in election 1937.

Thus, it can be said that Lucknow Pact 1916 short sightedness to accept separate electorate gave birth to Pahistan in 1947.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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 due to increased rigidity of caste system and Brahmanism in Hinduism. While Sufi movement emerged to adopt Islam to Indian society.

Socio-religious significance of their interactions:-

① Rise of syncretic culture during medieval time.
(eg) Ganga-Jamuna Tehjeeb.

② Gave birth to new religion
(eg) Sikhism contains teaching of both Bhakti saints & sufi saints

③ Introduction of 'Mazar' culture
→ a form of temple from Bhakti into Islam
(eg) Ajmer sarif dargah.

(iv) Rise of new languages
(eg) Urdu due to combination of Hindi and farsi.

(v) Tradition of music and dance which are not common in Islam + got introduced in Dargah

(vi) Impact on caste system: many lower caste converted to Islam → escape caste discrimination

(vii) Position of women was improved (eg) Mera bai, became renowned bhakti saint

(viii) Introduction of Pardah system
(eg) Historian Jadunath Sarkar hold that Islam introduced pardah in Indian society

(ix) Maintained communal harmony in otherwise unstable society during Medieval period

[However, it has some drawbacks]:-

① forced conversion of poor and tribal into Islam

② Reactionary movement by Brahminical and Islamic religious preachers.

③ Position of women were not improved → prevalence of Sati, Johar └ lack of education.

④ Less impact on political power that was necessary to bring change.

⑤ Became fringe element after the British entry into India.

Thus, Bhakti and Sufi can be considered as religious reform movement based on personal connection with the god.

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 Jawaharlal Nehru were two most prominent leaders of freedom struggle and played instrumental role in shaping the vision of Indian Union as democratic nation.

Contrast between approach in handling princely states:

Nehru	Sardar Patel
① favoured princely states right to self-determination as per India Independence act.	① favoured integration of all the princely states in India
ⓘ Followed Diplomatic approach.	ⓘⓘ used method of carrot and stick carrot → privy purse stick - police/army action
ⓐ Plebicite in Junagarh	ⓐ operation Polo for Hydrabad.

(iii) Showed belief in United Nations for resolution of Kashmir Issue.

(iii) favoured Kashmir as settled once with integration as it has signed Instrument of accession

How they shaped evolution of Indian Union :-

(i) federalism with strong union as Nehru favoured federal structure while Sardar Patel, argued for strong union to preserve its unity.

(ii) Continuance of privy purse untill 44th constitutional amendment act → It was given by Sardar Patel as concession for accession into Indian union

(iii) Provision of union Territory for the provinces under British power or temporary arrangement

25

(iv) Assemetrical federalism to accomodate regional diversity
(eg) Article 371

(v) Special status to Kashmir → Revoked recently artcl 270.

(vi) Linguistic reorganization of state on the basis of regional demands.
(eg) formation of Andhra-Pradesh

Thus, for the contribution of Sardar Patel as unifier of Indian states, he is called the 'Iron-man' of India and Nehru went on to become the longest serving Prime Minister.

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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)**

American Civil Wars happened during the period of 1861-1865. It was led by Abraham Lincon.

| American civil war an political conflict :- |

① federal issue : Southern state wanted to withdrawal from union

(ii) Integration of new states like Nabrasha into union based on equality of federal unit.

(iii) Ideological conflict of right to equality for Slave was getting popular in Northern states.

(iv) Election of Abraham Lincon was a mandate for Abolition of slavery in America.

American civil war as clash between two divergent economic systems:-

① Northern state favoured industrialization. that required labour even from slave community as workers

while, southern state largely agricultural and plantation required slaves for their sustainance.

② Northern states preferred free-market system based on consumerism → freeing of slaves will widen their consumer base.

Southern state required the continuance of slavery for low cost of economy.

③ Northern states required cheap workers, while southern states fear economic loss due to abolition of slavery.

Outcomes of American civil war :-

① Abolition of slavery in entire America

② States right to recede was abolished

③ Equal rights to black and white community.

④ Increased participation of Blacks in US. Army.

⑤ Integration of new states.

[limitations]

↳ racial biasness and discrimination persisted

→ limited civil rights to Blacks

Thus, American revolution led to large scale socio-political change in American society. It enhanced the pace of American Industrialization

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
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)**

Marine heatwaves are defined as abnormal rise (4-5°C) in sea surface temperature over a considerable area.

Causes for increasing frequency of marine heatwaves:

① Global warming: as per IPCC-6th assesment report average sea temp. has risen by 1.2°C.

② Climate change: causing rainfall irregularities, that increase temperature

③ Greenhouse gas emission
  (a) ocean absorbes 60% of all green house gases

④ Changes in ocean current movement.
  (b) It impact intermixing and temperature redistribution.

⑤ Increased frequency of and durations of El-Nino in Pacific region.

⑥ Melting of artic ice → leading of positive feed of Albedo and more heat absorption

⑦ Increased frequency of tropical cyclones — also add warm water due to rains.

> Influence on onset of the summer monsoon in India:-

① Weaking of high pressure zone at Mascarine high, due to increased temperature.

② El-Nina event weakens the Indian monsoon by altering temperature-pressure zone in pacific region

31

(iii) Delayed onset of monsoon due to late shifting to ITCZ in Gangetic regions.

(iv) Indian ocean dipole: heat wave in Bay of Bengal results in negative phase, that led to low rainfall in Indian region.

(v) Reduced moisture in monsoon wind as rainfall may occur over ocean surface sue low pressure conditions.

(vi) Creation of cyclones in Bay of Bengal - shifts the monsoon winds towards pacific region

Thus, as per IMD report marine heat waves has delayed the onset of monsoon as well as its frequency of rainfall also.

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)**

Tribal constitutes 8.6% of India's population as per census 2011. They are the most vulnerable section of our society.

Positive impacts of tribal development programmes

① Reduction in poverty
Eg) As per from 2014 (62%) to 50% (2022) MPI (NITI Aayog).

② Increased literary level
Eg) census 2001 → 26% to census 2011 59%.

③ Health outcomes
Eg) Institutional deliveries increased to 70% as per NFHS-5.

④ Rights over land and forest produce
Eg) 9.6 million tribal granted

land rights under forest rights
Act 2006.

(v) Increased <u>representation</u> in
local bodies.
(eg) reservation under <u>Article 243 D</u>
in Panchayati Raj institution.

| Limitations of development program |

(i) Most <u>poor</u> section of society.
(eg) As per MPI NITI Aayog <u>ST-50%</u>
other category - <u>16%</u>

(ii) <u>Lower</u> educational <u>outcomes</u>
(eg) census 2011 → general literacy <u>76%</u>
tribal 51%.

(iii) Poor <u>health</u> conditions
(eg) prevalence of <u>sickle cell</u>
anemia.

(iv) lack of <u>access</u> to government
schemes. due to <u>documentation</u>
issues.

(v) Occupational <u>segregation</u>
(eg) 90% of tribals in informal sector (PLFS)

Challenges :

(i) land alienation due outsiders entry into tribal area.

(ii) Development led displacement
(eg) around 1.6 million tribal were displaced in Narmada Sardar sarovardam

(iii) Indebtedness due to lack of formal credit

(iv) Genetic health issues like sickel cell Anemia.

(v) Social discrimination and violence (eg) 67,000 cases under SC/ST (prevention of Atrocities) Act (NCRB 2021)

Wayforward (Xaxa committee)

↳ inclusion of tribals as partner in development projects

↳ targeted benefit development programmes

↳ improvement to local administration

Government recently launched PM-JANMAN programme for development of Tribals in India.

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 hydropolitics in South Asia. **(15 marks, 250 words)**

As per IPCC 6th assessment report Himalayan glacier is retreating at faster rate of 17m per year

| Retreating of Himalayan glaciers redefining freshwater availability |

① Perennial Himalayan rivers water level will be reduced. Eg rivers like Ganges, Indus and Brahmaputra.

② Drying of lakes and reservoirs that are feed by these rivers Eg Dal lake on Jhelum in J&K

③ Impact on ground water recharge : Eg water table will reduce

(iv) Increased concentration of pollution due to reduced flow of rivers
(eg) Yamuna in Delhi region

(v) Impact on hydrological cycle
(eg) rainfall reduction → a major source of freshwater.

> **Impact on regional hydropolitics in South Asia:-**

(i) Increased incidence of river capture by upper riparian states
(eg) China building dam on Brahmputra.

(ii) Weaponization of water - as resource.
(eg) Indus water treaty between India - Pakistan.

(iii) Impact on neighbourhood policy of India:
(eg) Tista water dispute between

India and Bangladesh.

(iv) Increased border dispute

(eg) Kalapani region between India - Nepal.

(v) Rise of water - diplomacy.

(eg) India airlifting drinking water to fly Maldives.

way forward:

① revisiting of existing treaty to include climate change impacts.

② use of modern-technology and river inter-linkage programme.

③ Better implementation of ICIMOD program to mitigate climate change impact

UN has declared 2025 an International year of glacier to create awareness about urgent need to mitigate climate impact on glacier.

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-2024 female labour force participation has increased to 41% from 36% a year back.

┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Interplay of societal norms and   │
│ workplace structure in perpetuating │
│ gender gap :-   │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘

① Lack of access to higher education to women.
   Eg GER for higher education for women is 23%; target 50% under NEP.

② Sticky floor concept: where societal norms hinder women's economic participation

③ Glass ceiling and pink colour jobs for women → gives less chance for promotions
   ④ only 13% of top bureaucrates are women

39

④ Exploitation at <u>workplace</u>

[eg] 66.21 <u>lakh</u> cases of exploitation (NCRB-2023)

⑤ <u>Double burden</u> → ~~Houshous~~ <u>household</u> + office duty → leading to poor work-life balance

⑥ lack of <u>infrastructure</u> at workplace

[eg] only 13% of workplaces having having <u>creche</u> facility

⑦ <u>feminization</u> of <u>poverty</u>.

[eg] more than 90% of women working in <u>informal</u> <u>sector</u>.

⑧ Poor <u>implementation</u> of <u>government</u> <u>schemes</u> [eg] <u>Maternity benefits</u> schemes

⑨ ~~Its~~ <u>Mid-carrier breaks</u> due to family responsibility cure childcare

[eg] As per PLFS only less than 5% of women re-enter the <u>workforce</u>.

Ways. to increase women participation

① Skill development in STEM sector for employment in emerging sectors like AI, share.

② Promoting gender equal norms by government schemes
   (a) Beti Bachao Beti Padao.

③ Reforms in legislative framework like POSH Act to create safework environment

④ Providing compensation for maternity leave to private company by government

⑤ Promoting entrepreneurship among women onlinies & Startup India

Thus, without providing women leadership position the dream of Vikshit Bharat by 2047 can't be realised. The 'Nari shakti Adhiniyam' Act' is a step in right direction to promote political leadership.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
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)**

Indian urban population is expected to rise from 31% in 2011 to 50% by 2030 as per world bank.

| Phenomena of livability atrophy | → It is crowding of urban centres. due to increased population |
| | → It reflect carrying capacity |

Causes of this trend :-

① Rural to urban migration for better living standard, employment
(eg) 450 million internal migrants (census 2011)

(ii) Decline of agriculture to provide job capacity
(eg) contributes only 18% to GDP, while employes 40% of workforce

(iii) lack of proper urban-planning
(eg) Delhi slum area. (12% of population)

(iv) Lack of development of tier-2 and tier-3 cities to absorb migration

(v) Lack of efficient public transport to connect various region to cities.

[Consequences are]:-

① Proliferation of slum area
   (eg) 40% of Mumbai population lives in slum ((Census 2011)

(ii) Problem of health issues due to poor sanitation.
   (eg) only 6% of people in urban area getting drinking water supply (NITI)

(iii) Housing shortages: as per MoHUA there are shortage of 10 million housing in urban area.

(iv) Congestion of traffic due to poor public transport (eg) Banglore most they congested traffic of world (world transport index)

(v) Social issues like crime against women, chain snatching, child trafficking are increasing.

(vi) Environmental consequences
   → urban heat island effect
   → urban flooding (Banglore 2022)
   → air pollution (Delhi in winter)

[Measures to address the issue]:

① Promotion of smartcities based model technology.

(ii) Green planning of urban area.

(iii) Insitu slum development (Ahmedabad model.)

(iv) Sewage treatment and regular cleaning of sewere drainage system.

(v) Expansion of satellite cities like Gurugram for Delhi

(vi) Transit-oriented-township model of Japan can be adopted

Thus; urban areas are the growth engine of Indian economy and will add $10 trillion by 2030 as per NITI Aayog.

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

Transnationalism means people tracing the belonging to multiple countries simultaneously. It promote global identity.

| factors increasing global interconectedness :-

① Globalization : lead to exchange of labour across world.

Eg) Indian working in Google in USA

② Development of transport and communication medium promoted exchange of culture

Eg) internet ad social media to connect with country of origin

③ Rise of multinational companies give rise to concept of global identity.

Eg) Tata, infosys working for foreign clients.

④ Diasporal politics by political parties.

(Eg) Holding railes like 'Howdi Modi' in America.

⑤ Increased government tours to promote cultural diplomacy

(eg) Promotion of yoga → yoga international day

⑥ Efforts of government to recognise contributions to global diaspora.

(eg) Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas and giving awards to achievers.

Challenges caused by transnational diaspora:

① Promoting seperatism and violence

(eg) Khalistan issues by radical sikh diaspora of Canada

(ii) Interference in internal politics of country. (Eg) Support to Indian

farmer's protest.

(iii) Issue of <u>discrimination</u> and <u>racial</u> tension against Indians
(eg) targeted attacks in <u>USA</u>.

(IV) Issues of <u>illegal migration</u>
(eg) recent deportation by <u>USA</u> of illegal <u>migrants</u>.

[way forward]

↳ creation of database of diaspora to provide them with services like <u>insurance</u>, <u>evacuation</u> in case of emergency.

↳ promoting global institutions like UNHRC to protect their rights in foreign countries.

↳ creating a permanent channel to promote transfer of technology and expertise.

Thus <u>diasporas are the cultural ambassador</u> of nation, that helps in promoting national interest.

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 defined as the process when people from different community thinks their socio-economic interest are different and are in conflict with the interest of others

|Communalism rooted in history|:-

① British rule: policy of divide and rule
(a) seperate communal electorate 6n Government of India Act 1909.

② use of communal symbol by leaders during freedom struggle
(a) Tilak's Shivaji and Ganesh mela

③ Scars of partition on communal lines
(eg) - millions of people lost their life homes, etc.

④ Deep seated communal ideology of Muslim league & Hindu Mahasabha

| Communalism as result of socio-economic inequalities :- |

① Discrimination based on religion

eg. Ghettoisation of urban area based on religious line.

② Economic marginalization

eg. Sachar committee report shows Backwardness among muslim community

| Communalism undermining national integration :- |

① Communal violence causing issue of law and order

eg. Delhi riots of 2019.

ⅱ) Promoting seperatist movement

eg. Demand for Khalistan by sikhs.

(iii) Secessionist movement by ethnic groups

eg. demand for greater Nagalim by Nagas.

(iv) creates social tension and breaks social fabric of nation

(eg) Manipur violence is Kuki v/s Meiteis

(v) Hinders social reforms steps

(eg) Article 44 for UCC.

(vi) challenges to economic growth

(eg) terrorism on communal lines disrupting J&K economy.

[way forward]

① National integration council should be made functional

② Promote inter-community dialogue via cultural exchange programe.

③ Strengthening security infrastructure like community policing.

④ Thus, communal harmony is essential for 'Ek Bharat - Shreth Bharat.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

Space for Rough Work

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