

General Studies Full Length Test Test - 5 (GS - 1) Test Code - VR1051505	Evaluator Code: Date of Assignment: CQ:
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NAME:	NISHA PHOAT	Time allowed: 3 Hours
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UPSC ROLL NO.:	0839765	Submission Date: 16.08.2025
MOBILE NO.:		

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

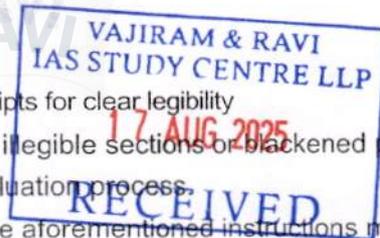
There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.

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:-

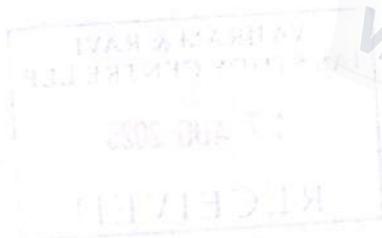
- Legible Scanning:** Exercise due diligence in scanning your scripts for clear legibility
- Submissions** marred by poor scanning, notably those with illegible sections or blackened pages due to improper scanning, risk being excluded from the evaluation process.
- Non-Adherence Consequences:** Failure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



For Student Only	
Start Time - 12:00	End Time - 3:00
Mode of Examination	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Receiving date -	Dispatch date -

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

Mentor's Feedback



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Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



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

1. Ancient rock-cut caves are great examples of religious harmony. Illustrate using examples from Southern and Western India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Ancient rock cut caves are structured carved from single rock and reflect upon creative ability of historical artists.

Reflection of religious harmony

- ① Reflection of daily activities and routine tasks - several depiction of unity. (eg) Shimshetta Caves - stick human figures dancing.
- ② Existence of different religions depicted at one place. (eg) Ajanta Caves - Buddhism, Jainism reflection.
- ③ Synthesis of learning of different

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religious teachings and reflection in sculpture art.

eg Ellora caves }
} Buddhism
} Jainism cave
} Hinduism - Kailash Stabbing

④ Emphasis how ruler of the region gave liberty to express religious ideals eg Badami Caves of Chalukya Kingdom.

⑤ Areas inside caves for deliberation, discussion and reflection upon ideas.

eg Udaygiri & Khandagiri caves - Odisha
↳ Vihara for discussion.

⑥ Reflection of secular art inside rock cut caves. eg Paintings of court scene. - Badami cave.

Rock cut caves gave push to development of new religions such as Ajivikas, liberty of artistic progress and regional cultural strengthening.

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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)

Position of women from being equal in Rig Vedic times saw constant decline and degradation with kingdoms and economy boom.

Gupta period - Shift in women position

① Societal shift due to association of women with men and no individual identity. (Eg) Iran - first sati evidence

② Literature influence - women seen as object of dignity preservation rather than human entity in self.

(Eg) Manusmriti, Daya Bhaga - discriminatory property access.

③ Religious shift - spread of Bhagavatism - emphasis on Kapalika, Shaktism

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Women - inferior figure.

But rise of Bhakti & Sufi Saints

→ Role for women saints (eg ~~Amrita~~ Andal)

→ Liberty to compose freely

(4) Increased frequency of war - women targeting, capture, honor killing.



C Gupta Period is a watermark period in cultural and social history of India.

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(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

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 of 1905 was launched against the partition of Bengal at Banaras session of Congress.

Precursor to Gandhian Mass Mobilisation

- ① Participation of women - shedding use of foreign bangles, active role in rallies.
- ② Bengal Region - participation of masses by spread of Samiti role.
eg - Ashwini Khandhab Samiti.
- ③ Agnition of nationalism due to British policy of regional division.
- ④ Participation by students - leaving foreign run institutions.
- ⑤ Famine recently also led to participation of farmers, zamindars.

Shortcomings in mass mobilization

- ① Limited Bhadralok and well educated sections -
- ② Religious symbols usage - communal distancing. (eg) Rip in kanga before protest.
- ③ Lack of participation by workers, trade unions, peasants.
- ④ Realisation of mass potential was yet not made in protests.
- ⑤ British led atrocities and legal action - feared common men.
(eg) Sedition provisions.
- ⑥ Issue of downtrodden, delit communities not taken up.
Indigo revolt (1917), Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1917), Kheda Satyagraha (1918) were first three Satyagraha by Gandhiji to ignite mass awakening.

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

World War II [1939-1945] is a historical period of change in global history.

Japanese occupation of SE Asia -
shaping independence movement

① Role of Subhash Chandra Bose and INA rising -

- enabled INA to reach hill Manipur
- Ready force to force action led by SC Bose.
- formation of free India government in Malay Peninsula.

② Concessions given by British government

- August offer, 1940 - first time recognition of dominion status for India.
- Cripps proposal - formation of constituent assembly proposal.

③ Psychological empowerment of people

- to fight for own rights
- no rely on foreign powers.

→ achieve participation in Quit India Movement

④ Freedom fighters and leaders - NO

negotiations on British terms and ardent focus on freedom at early stage - NO cooperation

⑤ Igniting self preservation spirit among Indians → poached Quit India policy in Odisha - led to huge ferment.

⑥ After war impact - INA uprising, Naval Rating Revolt - last nail in coffin due to armed uprising threat.

Japanese occupation of SE Asia indirectly and directly affect India's struggle for independence and made us resolute.

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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 are structures in shallow rock region with conduit for water delivery to surface.

Conditions necessary for formation

① Geological conditions

o) Rock structures - alternate hard and soft structures.



o) porous structure of soil to allow water movement.

(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

② Environmental Conditions

→ Average Temperature

→ Humid Conditions



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

India's pharmaceutical industry is 14th largest in value and 7th largest in volume

Factors for concentration in western region of India:-

- ① Raw material access - through imports (eg) API - JNAT port
- ② Material access - early development of hospital structures in western region
- ③ Conducive government policies -
(eg) SEZ zones (Kandla),
(eg) Production linked incentive scheme.
- ④ Access to water facility - canal system, dam structures.

⑤ Influence of research institutes,
labs and educational institutes

(eg) Mumbai - F2SS, medical colleges.

⑥ Existence of low cost transportation
structure

(eg) Expansion of railway infrastructure

⑦ Foreign investment due to state

policies, (eg) Gujarat, Maharashtra
- top in FDI index

⑧ Cheap labour access - migrants

from UP, Bihar in western region
for cotton mills.

Pharmaceutical industry is spreading

to southern and Himalayan region recently

due to government policies and raw

material access.

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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 one whose ~~focus~~ epicentre is in depth of 0-60 km inside earth surface.

Factors responsible for frequent occurrence in Indo-Gangetic Plain

- ① Existence of seismic zone due to plate movement.
- ② Shallow bonding of rock structure - facilitate easy movement.
- ③ Anthropogenic factors
 - indiscriminate construction in seismic zone. (eg) Hydropower plants.
 - Overburdening of land surface.

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- water ~~at~~ extraction ~ reducing water tables inducing seismic activity
- swarm ~~area~~ earthquake occurrence in nearby region.

Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster Management Plan 2019, Hazard mapping, community capacity building, efficient BIA will help to reduce and control harm due to earthquakes.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

WHO has given concept of one-health which emphasizes on interrelation of several factors.

Shaping Health Outcomes

(I) Physical Environment

Quality Environment	Degraded Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improves <u>mental health</u> by peaceful environment. Reduces threat of <u>NCDs</u> such as <u>hypertension</u> <u>ventilated homes</u> - <u>ample sunlight</u> - <u>quality of life</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution causes <u>lung issues</u> (eg) <u>2.5µm</u> <u>deaths</u> in <u>India</u> (annual) Poor <u>water quality</u> causes <u>diarrhoea</u>. Breeding ground for <u>mosquitoes</u> (eg) <u>dengue</u>, <u>Malaria</u>

(II) Cultural Factors

- Quality of diet impacted -- (eg) Balanced diet VS Pro-western system
- (eg) Punjab - fat consumption issue.
- Issue of vaccine hesitancy related with

religious teaching [eg] COVID-19 crisis issue.

③ women inequality - least to eat, least to eat [eg] Anaemia, washing, stinky issues.

④ Globalization - digital impact and gluing to screen. [eg] lack of physical exercises

[17] Ecological connections

① spread of zoonotic disease due to biodiversity degradation & human encroachment [eg] Nipah virus spread, mpox spread.

② degradation of natural habitat - more intermingling of wild species. [eg] glanders issue.

③ glacier melting → increase river flow - flooding risks - spread of waterborne disease.

④ utilization of ecological services for home remedies. [eg] Turmeric - antibacterial properties.

Quality Healthcare and Well Being [SDG 3] requires balancing of all factors and holistic approaches for improving services.

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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)

Total fertility rate for developed nations is below 2 [Replacement rate] yet there has been emergence of different population trends.

Migration - factor in shaping trends

- ① Migration of best brains from all over world due to better remuneration
[eg] USA - Indians dominantly tech jobs
- ② Climate migration due to adverse weather and risk to human life. [eg] Island nation submergence.
- ③ Demand for labour force in developed nation due to their ageing population.
- ④ Young migration from developing nations altering population charts.
[eg] Japan - policy for young migrants.

⑤ Quality education attracting students
Key Oxford university crave among youth

Fertility - more significant factor

① Decline of TFR due to advancement of health facilities.

② Decline in young population due to historic policies. Key China - one child policy

③ Access to family planning methods because of better education. Key Contraceptive access

④ Increase in marriage age due to shifting adolescence

⑤ Decline in fertility due to external factors - environment, eating habits.

Key Smoking - leads to reduced fertility.

Developed nation's population trends is a lesson for India. focus on balanced

growth, skill training of dividend and future plans ready will help.

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

According to TOI report, 35% of Indians live in a area smaller than an average American prisoner gets.

Poor urban planning - limiting economic potential

- ① Haphazard growth - leading to slum proliferation - impact on human potential for better work.
- ② Lack of dedicated region for growth of industrial clusters - impact quality of production.
- ③ weak transportation planning - increase cost of production, traffic snarls.
- ④ Sanitation and sewage challenges - impact working hours, disturbance in continuous operation. (eg) Delhi - monsoon troubles.
- ⑤ Lack of attraction for foreign investment. (eg) Pollution crisis - 6/10 most polluted cities of world in India.

⑥ Concentration of resources in one region - weak growth of tier II & III cities.

⑦ Difficulty in implementing technological tools for efficiency. Eg PM-WANI set up affected due to lack of planned infrastructure.

Other factors → migration pressures on limited resources

- ↳ Caste-class clashes
- ↳ Lack of human resource potential development.
- ↳ Historical neglect of proper planning

Way forward: -

① Planned construction of emerging cities Eg Chandigarh model.

② Creation of quality infrastructure Eg Indore - FOD for transport.

③ Move to wealth, quality sanitation Eg Ahmedabad model.

④ Urban slum service improvement - rehabilitation, reconstruction. Eg Delhi - Affordable housing scheme.

UN Report, 50% of population will live in cities by 2050 necessitating quality growth of regions.

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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)

The diversity in terms of geography has mandated contextual approach for water management since Harappan civilisation as seen in Cholanika.

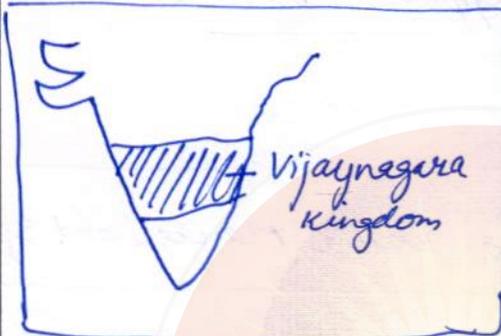
Evolved Sustainable water Management System

(I) Chola Empire

- ① Emphasis on community led water conservation management as reflected in Uthamerur inscription.
- ② Construction of small dams [Ullanagai] over Kaveri River by Ruler karikala.
- ③ Construction of water tanks inside temples. (eg) Brihadishwar temple tank - suitable for land rock structure. By Raja Raja Chola I.

④ Sustainable fishing - agriculture system evolution - reflected in present day's Kerala's System recognition by FAO.

(II) Vijaynagara Empire



① Construction of canals for irrigation

(eg) Duarta Barbarosa writings

② Temple structure evolution in terms of sustainable water management.

(eg) Vinayaksha temple - presence of tanks.

③ Usage of local raw materials for widespread network of water connections

(eg) Renali Raman stoves highlight water system.

④ Rainwater conservation as part of local structure.

Shortcomings :-

- ① Lack of future vision w.r.t water usage & efficiency.
- ② Low level of technology replications
(Eg) water wheel - bull pulled.
- ③ Regional deficit as areas near doab area flourished.

Water management systems of Cholas and Vijaynagara guided Delhi Sultanate and Mughal Empire which was reflected in canal network of Harappa - Punjab Region.

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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)

The French Revolution was result of historical, economic and social issues beginning since time of Industrial Revolution.

Reaction to recent event :-

- ① Extremist policy of leader Robespierre
② terminating intellectuals
- ② Fall of Bastille and creation of national guards
- ③ Impact of education - ideas of freedom among exploited class.
- ④ emergence of Napoleon as a mass leader.

Outcome of prolonged imbalances

- ① Irrational policies of Louis XVI
→ Support to American civil war
in time of national economy
distress
→ unprofitable bully wars and intrusion
into Spanish-French issues.
- ② Social inequality and marginalisation
of labours.
- ③ Influence of glorious Revolution of
1688 in Britain.
- ④ Impact of American Revolution and
civil war led 13th Amendment to
demand for more autonomy.

(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

Ideals of liberty, equality, justice given by French revolution have been the guiding light for democracy and social development worldwide.



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

Arab nationalism began with Suez Canal crisis and led to cyclic events witnessed till now.

[Unifying ideology:]

- ① Unification on basis of religious identities and proliferation of Islamism.
- ② Unified against external forces exploiting local regions.
(eg) European nation ~~power~~ - French, British ideology of domination.
- ③ Several unification for strengthened response against atrocities.

(4) Unified to boost their indigenous economy with oil extraction & developing markets.

[Some of fragmentation:]

(1) led to Israel - Egypt - Iraq wars due to threat to minority.

(2) Development of non state bodies - rise of towns

(3) National crisis as external influence increased all the way more

(4) Religious fragmentation on Shia - Sunni conflict

(Don't write anything in this part)

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Arab Nationalism impact is also visible in present time by means of Israel - Palestine conflict.



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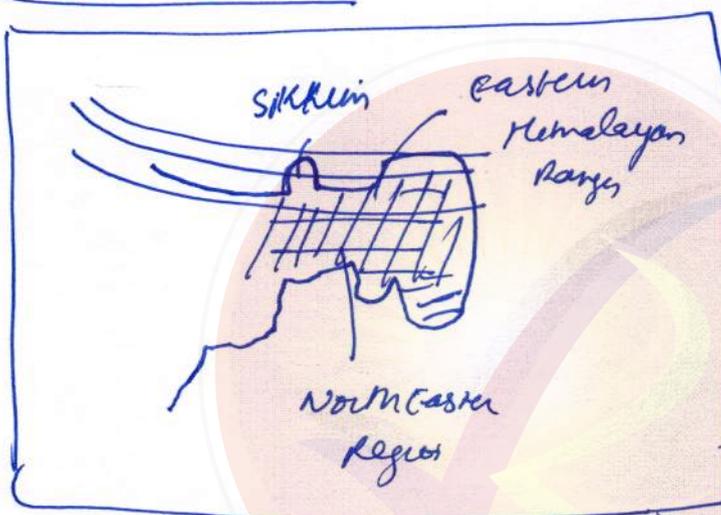
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14. The Eastern Himalayan and Northeastern region of India holds immense strategic and ecological value. Comment on its resource potential and highlight the constraints affecting its effective utilisation.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Northeastern region of India is connected to mainland via narrow

Siliguri corridor.



Strategic

① Linkage to South East Asia

[Act East Policy of India]

② China boundary

and impact on Bhutan & Nepal

Biological value

① Hottest hotspot region of world.

② Biodiversity rich - endangered species of snow leopard, tiger, one horned rhino.

Resource Potential :-

① Fresh water resources - River

Brahmaputra [Assam to Bangladesh]

→ River Teesta [Sikkim]

→ Smaller Rivers - Siang, Dihang, Boru-Dihing

② Energy Resource Potential

→ Hydropower generation (eg) Arunachal Pradesh Proposal on Brahmaputra River.

→ oil Resources

(eg) Sivasagar - Assam

→ Coal, minerals, aluminium.

(eg) petroleum coal presence.

③ Human Resource

→ Educated and skilled workforce presence.

→ Higher education boom - (eg) IIT Guwahati

④ Agricultural fertile land

→ Food Security - growing rice, maize.

→ Plantations - boost to exports.

(eg) Tea - Darjeeling tea [Assam]

(eg) Kiwi - Arunachal Pradesh

Constraints affecting effective utilization :-

① Geographical barriers in accessing resources . [eg] Elevation of Himalayas - Higher than western.

[eg] Presence of dense forests.

② Social barriers - conflicts among ethnic groups , issue of North-east insurgency . [eg] Manipur - Kuki Mitei conflict.

③ Economic barriers - weak infrastructure and lack of connection to mainland.

[eg] slow development of inland waterways

④ Diplomatic barriers - China India conflict of Doklam hampers progress of project - , Bad Myanmar armed uprising, Bangladesh instability ;

India's measures by PM-DEVINE ,

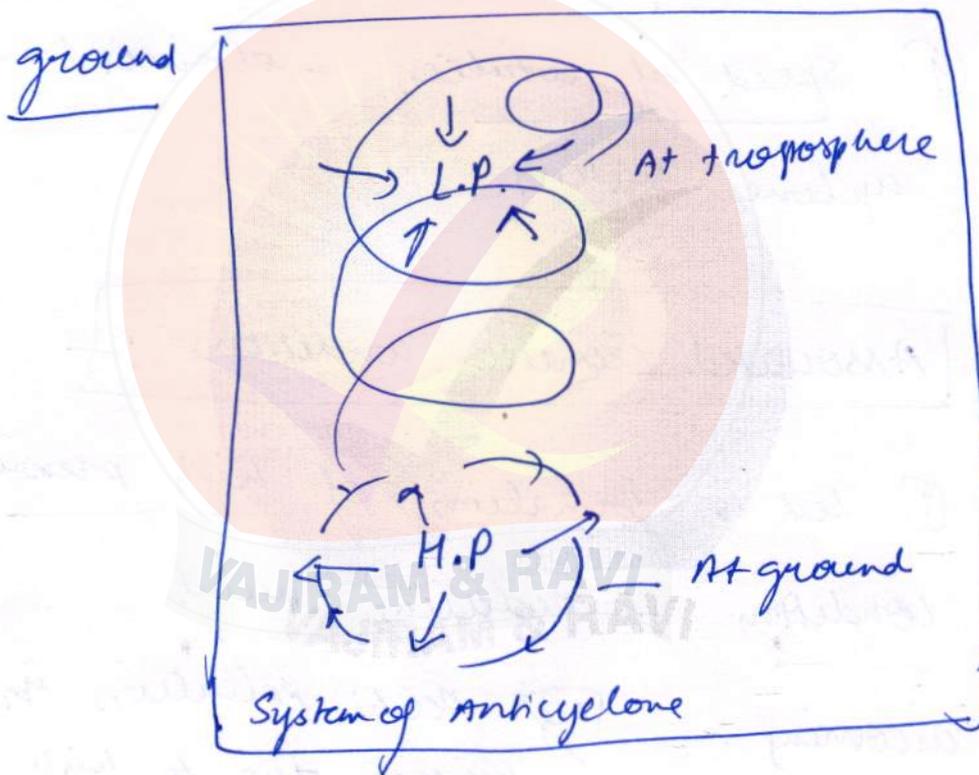
DO NOR , Act East Policy , Kaladan

Project are meas step in right direction.

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

Anticyclones are clockwise rotating system of high speed winds with high pressure on ground



Characteristics :

① Direction of air rotation

Northern Hemisphere - clockwise

Southern Hemisphere - anticlockwise.

② Region of presence

→ Subtropical region majorly

③ High pressure system on ground

resonated with low pressure up

[opposite of cyclone system].

④ Speed of rotation - slower than cyclone systems.

Associated climatic conditions :-

① led to formation of high pressure condition - reducing wind incoming.

[eg] Delhi pollution in winters due to high pressure over region.

② Reduce rainfall due to absence of lower pressure condition.

- clouds tends to dissipate.

③ creation of stable conditions of climate.

☞ Rain - necessity of unstability.

④ May lead to storms if wind speed increases

→ creation of dust storms.

→ destruction of property.

Presence of Doppler weather radars, satellite surveys, A2 sensors for

weather prediction can better help

to understand anticyclone system.

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

According to ISRO Land Atlas, 30% of India's land is undergoing desertification.

Regional variation in desertification

① Indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticide led desertification in northern region of Haryana, Punjab and western UP.

Eg soil salinization due to capillary action

② Arid region of Gujarat, Rajasthan - desertification due to wind erosion

③ Vegetative propagation led desertification in sloped region Eg over-grazing

led land degradation in Himalayas region.

④ Salt water intrusion due to sea level rise [climate change] in coastal regions of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala.

⑤ Lack of scientific crop selection - land quality declines in Deccan region.

⑥ Sugarcane farming boom - neglect of leguminous crops.

⑦ Water erosion due to flooding

⑧ North East Region - Annual Brahmaputra floods

Impact on Food Security:

① Declining productivity of once fertile region. Example Kangab - reduced rice production [2024]

② Nutritional security - low quality

food grain production.

(eg) low vitamin A in rice.

(3) Neglect of traditional varieties of crop due to threat of destruction.

(eg) Demand of Bt-Brinjal

(4) Hampers crop diversification prospects.

(eg) neglect of millet crops - Bajra (Arid Rajasthan Region), ragi

(5) ill effect on fishing system - coastal food security issues.

(eg) Decline catch in Rice-fish systems.

National Sustainable Agriculture mission,

UNCCD led land restoration challenges

[Bonn Challenge], increased MSP on

other crops, PM AASHA, rainwater

harvesting system [Jal Jeevan Mission] are

some measures taken to restore land quality and ensure food security.

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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)

Supreme Court in 2024 ruling has given green signal to intra-caste affirmative action.

Benefits of sub-categorisation

- ① ensures equity among the most marginalised section of community.
- ② may lead to social mobility of neglected groups.
- ③ Reform in structural inequality due to historical elite capture.
- ④ Promote categorical approach rather than one size fits all.
- ⑤ Opportunity of social upliftment.

of women, youth of ignored groups. (eg) Better job opportunity due to reservation.

Risk of class based deprivation conflating Caste based exclusion

① Economic criteria of differentiation may not result in resolving historical purity-pollution concept led discrimination

② Creation of class differences among uniform group - loss of uniform identity. (eg) Middle Class concept.

③ deprivation of group to affirmative policy may threat their social progress - threat of reaching back from where upliftment

(4) may cause social unrest due to polarisation of issue.

(5) Difficulty in achieving subcategorisation due to fragmented data and lack of upelation.

Sub-categorisation is a way towards ensuring inclusive growth and ensuring Antoyodaya as envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi.

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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 reflection of diversity of India and freedom of expression [Constitutional right].

Regional movement - assertion of cultural and tribal identity

I Yes

① Preservation of language - basis for demand of states.

[eg] Andhra - 1953 creation.

② Uniformity of culture seen as push for regional identity assertion.

[eg] Maratha movement in Maharashtra

③ Unique traits of tribal societies -

environment connection, totem worship, primitive agriculture

⇒ therefore demand for preservation.

(eg) Naga movement - creation of Nagaland in 1963

(4) Threat to traditional resources

- land, forest cause social revolts

(eg) Dongaria tribe revolt in Niyangiri hills against vedanta group.

(3) Historical identity crisis - lack of trust on government, fear of persecution

(eg) Kashmiri Pandit demands.

(2) [NO]

(1) Reflection of neglect of regional development, (eg) demand for Sherkhand

(2) Politicisation of culture for vote bank politics and edge in elections.

③ Myopic concept of regional identity - leading to secessionist tendencies.
eg) Khalistan Movement.

④ Lack of governance results in region.
eg) Bundelkhand region - neither of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh leave claims, nor develop the region.

⑤ Influence of globalisation and urbanisation - demand for individual rights, regional development.

Ethos of "Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat" have been the basis of India's growth and progress.

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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)

JL Nehru said, "When a woman moves, a family moves, a village moves, a nation moves".

Relation between gender equity and human development

Gender Equity leads to :-

- ① Better quality of education - due to access to institutions. (eg) GER increases with Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
- ② Improvement in skills of women - better employability [Economic empowerment]
- ③ Better health and well being - reduces maternal mortality, increase nutritional security. (eg) NFHS V - 54% Anemic women.
- ④ Gender specific demands fulfilled -

push for individual to achieve self potential.
eg LGBTQ+ individuals - societal downtrodding, abuse.

⑤ Promotion of entrepreneurial mindset
- push for startups, innovation.
eg Nykaa - Kalpana Chawla.

Key areas gender equity impacting development outcomes: -

① Learning outcomes - WB reports deteriorating learning outcomes in India
eg Pamela Vadu - Tudikkai school - girl student made to sit out due to menstruation.

② Economic development - lack of recognition of care economy, glass ceiling in workplace.
eg UNESCO Report - If India gives equal chance to women - GDP boost by 13%.

③ Rising disease burden especially NCDs. (eg) 62% mortality due to NCDs.

(eg) NFHSV - 39% stunting rate.
- 22% wasting rate.

④ Gender equity enables faster achievement of sustainable developmental goals

(eg) Norway, Sweden progress.

⑤ Enables to bring behavioural changes to reach quality of life.

(eg) women role in success of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

⑥ Better ranking in Human Development Index by UNDP [previously - 130] and Gender Gap Index by WEF.

Promotion of women safety, gender budgeting, specialised schemes [PMKVY], role models can enable reach SDG 5 of Gender Equality.

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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)

NITI Aayog's report on Booming Gig Economy in India highlights new gig workers will increase to 70 mn by 2029-30 with substantial portion of women.

Gig work - Pool for women's Economic Inclusion

- ① Better access to job opportunity.
- ② creation of new jobs such as graphic designer.
- ② Balance between work and personal life (eg) work from home option.
- ③ Platform providing opportunity to showcase talent. (eg) Suta sales
- ④ Talent based recognition rather than

gender identities .  Coding skills for tech companies

② Urban region - new types of startups inclusive of women.  Urbanclap for beauty services

City work - new frontier of feminised and informalised labour.

① Lack of social security threatens future security.

② Pink collarisation of jobs still prevalent.  Marketing artists - women role emphasised.

③ Gendered division of work.

 Rarely women delivery agent.

④ Exploitation and bullying through

social media - cybercrime boom.

 Recent Instagram abusive chat revealed by influencer

5) Lack of time for personal care due to overburdened work

eg) no regulation on working hours

6) Lack of adequate pay - gender wage gap existence.

eg) WEP reports - 28% pay gap in regular work.

Way forward

↳ Implementation of code on Social Security for gig workers

↳ Regulation of working hours and conditions. eg) Penalty imposition for violation.

↳ Cybersecurity and data protection measures

↳ women training and skill development.

Gig Economy is here to stay, better is that all stakeholders pro-actively engage in ensuring human dignity and gender equity.

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Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work

