

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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NAME:

STUDENT ID.:

UPSC ROLL NO.:

MOBILE NO.:

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Email: Submission Date: **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 -	End Time -
Mode of Examination	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Receiving date -

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Dispatch date -

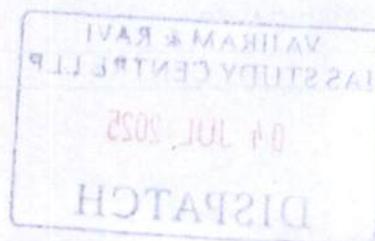
04 JUL 2025

DISPATCH

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

Mentor's Feedback

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Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



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

1. The evolution of temple architecture in India illustrates the synthesis of art, religion, and polity. Illustrate with suitable examples from South India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

The Evolution of temple architecture started around 4th Cen CE and shaped the societal, economic and political notion of the region.

Evolution of temple Architecture → Dravidian

① Pallava Architecture → Nonlithic mathas, Rock cut temples architecture less decoration with mandapas

eg) Mahabalipuram shore temples etc.

② Chola Architecture → Use of granite, huge gopurams with kalasa, intricate Carvings Bronze sculpture. eg) Brihadeeswara temple, Airavateswara

③ Hoysala Architecture → Stellar shaped, Use of soap stones, intricate Carvings. eg) Hoysaleswara temple

6) Vijayanagara Architecture → huge gopuram, Kalyna mandapas, Amman & hinn, intricate Carvings eg) Vithhalaswami temple.

Synthesis of Art, Religion and Polity

Art

1) Bronze sculptures → High Craftsmanship.
↳ Chola → Nataraja statue.

2) Musical Pillars, Musical steps → represent the high skill in Arts.

Religion → Construction of temples → Pride of kings and spiritual importance eg) Brihadishwara temple.

Polity → 1) Temple patronage reflect the strength of the kings.

2) Emulsions → Vaikuntha Perumal temple ↳ Kudavolai system → Curam sabha.
reflects the Democratic setup.

Temple architecture is not alone a Art form it also act as Economic hub, educational Centre, Cultural pride etc.

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Marks:

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

New religious ideas like Buddhism, Jainism, Ajivikas, Shraman emerged in 6th Cen BC has altered the religious landscape of India

New religious ideas → changes in social life

① Ahimsa → Non violence → By both Jainism and Buddhism → Practised by individuals today also eg) Vegetarian, Environment Sustainability

② Dharma-Truth → Practised by individuals with high Integrity

③ Against Caste Prejudices → Art 14 and 15 Promotes equality and prevent Caste discrimination

- ④ Karma reinterpretation
↳ Middle path by Buddhism
and avoid extremes
Practising tolerance → Between Anger and ignorance.
- ⑤ Inclusion of Women in Sangha by Buddhism
↳ Promotes Gender equality → Aligns with Women empowerment
- ⑥ Discarded rituals → Promote meditation
for enlightenment → Meditation → recent
Content → Cure for mental illness and problems
- ⑦ Monastic rules and regulation
↳ Guide individuals to
act in a ethical manner → needed for today's
Society.
The religious ideas of BHBC has
still relevant in Contemporary social life
to lead the ethical life.

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

The arrival of European Powers has shaped the Indian economy from ₹37 bn economy in 1800 to ₹2 bn economy in 1947. reflects the Colonial exploitation of British.

India's traditional structure → fit to economic needs of Britain.

① Commercialisation of Agriculture → Growing of Cash Crops like Indigo, Cotton, opium leads to food shortage.
opium → for trade with China.

② Deindustrialisation → Cheap machine made goods flooded in Indian market leads to decline of traditional crafts.

③ Revenue system → permanent settlement, Ryotwari system → Not

to improve agriculture → But for resource exploitation -

④ One Way free trade policy → changed India as raw material exporter and finished goods importer.

⑤ Railways → for easy movement of goods and revenue for British.

⑥ Education → moral training → to promote loyal work force for British → for effective Administration.

Consequences

- ① India → net exporter to not importer.
- ② Huge drain of economic resources.
- ③ More famines and poverty.
- ④ More stress in Agriculture.
↳ landowners become tenants in their own land.

India's economy was diminished by British exploitative policies, later by drain theory, Nationalism arises among people

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

Western disturbances are the cyclonic depressions that originate in Mediterranean sea that contribute to winter rainfall in Northern parts of India.

Role in influencing weather patterns of Northern India

① Western Disturbances → originate in Mediterranean sea that carries moisture along the route → leads to winter rainfall.

② Promotes snowfall in Jammu Kashmir regions

③ While monsoon is retreating

Western disturbance give relief to the October heat.

4) There is increase in night temperature when Western disturbances arrive.

Impact → i) It is important for Wabi crops → Winter rainfall.

2) Reduce the temperature level in North India.

3) Plays an important role in the monsoon.

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

Peninsular India has huge potential of renewable resources like solar, wind, tidal etc for promoting clean and sustainable energy.

Non Conventional energy potential

① Peninsular India → huge coastal line
↳ High tidal

Power potential

↳ 2 kW → Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat

② Wind Energy → Coastal areas of Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra etc.

Gujarat and Tamil Nadu → alone → 60 kW potential.

Tamil Nadu → Muppandal onshore Wind Power.



∴ Peninsular India

③ Solar energy → Peninsular areas → high
Sunshine regions, > 300 sunny days.

① Pavagada solar power → Karnataka.

② Ramayandam → floating solar plant
Telangana.

③ Kamuthi solar park → T.N.

④ Hydropower → Huge Hydro power potential

in meter dam - Cauvery

Koyna → Krishna river.

Eduki reservoir → Periyar river.

⑤ Nuclear energy → 1) Kudankulam FBR.

2) Kalpakkam.

Contributes to 3% of Nuclear energy.

Limitations → ① strong Government Policy

↳ ② Land acquisition is a major issue

↳ ③ High initial cost → Wind energy.

↳ ④ Improved technologies is a concern

Increase in R & D and Collaboration
between Countries help to achieve a Net
Zero by 2040

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

India is the 2nd largest steel producer and exports to countries like Japan, China etc. It is mostly concentrated in Eastern and central parts of the country.

Iron and steel → Concentrated in Central and Eastern parts



① Availability of Raw material → Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal

↳ Because it is heavy (eg) Tata steel plant. weight losing → Heavy

② Water availability around river areas. Contribute to this location.

③ Labour supply → Central → West Bengal region provides semi-skilled labour.

④ Tramport → linkage is essential as both Raw materials and finished goods are bulky.

⑤ Proximity to markets → Most of the steel plants located near the areas.

⑥ Ports → Easy to access imported raw material and export → Reduce logistic costs eg) Vizag Steel Plant in Eastern part.

Thus Bokaro - Jharkhand, Rourkela → West Bengal, Salem Steel Plant - Tamil Nadu & Bhilai steel plant all are in proximity to the resources.

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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)

In our society, Marriage as a societal institution is transforming into more of personal choice than a collective institution.

Socio Economic forces behind this transformation

① Increased awareness about rights and freedom promotes rationality → leads to more of a personal choice.

② Urbanisation → Exposure to outer World → Promotes emphasize on career growth and delay in marriage.

③ Women empowerment → enable Women to realize their bodily

Autonomy and Individual rights

④ Increase in love marriages and inter caste marriages due to evolving society.

⑤ Financial independence → allows individual to make their own choice

⑥ less importance to tradition and rituals by youth.

Impact on Family structure

① Increased nuclear family although functionally joint

② strain in family ties → due to love marriages

③ Reduction in collective values of the family

④ less emotional bond between family members

Family is ~~the~~ important for continuation of tradition, culture and values to next generation

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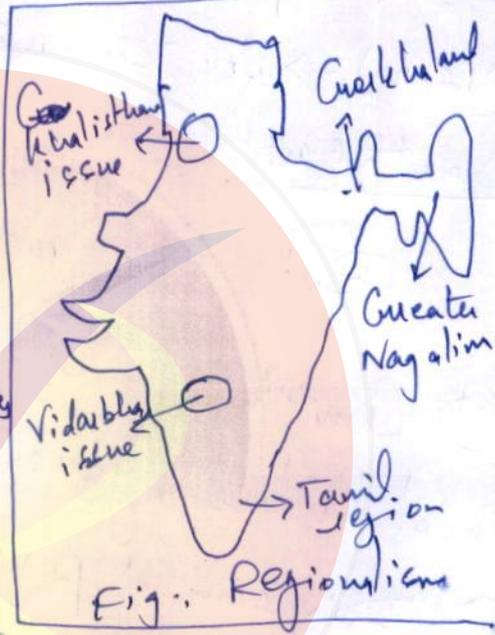
8. Analyse to what extent does regionalism contribute to the deepening of decentralization in India? (10 marks, 150 words)

Regionalism refers to the strong sense of identity to particular region or political affiliation to the region.

Regionalism contributes to decentralization

1) Regionalism → arises due to regional disparities and poor development

↳ Eg) Telangana mvt
↳ new state.



2) More political autonomy → to the and 6th schedule reduce the ethnic conflict and identity politics.

3) Allocation of financial resources to regional parties in states → Tailor approach to their needs.

- ④ Linguistic reorganisation of states
for Administrative efficiency
↳ reduce the language based politics or linguistic regionalism.
- ⑤ Developmental Agreement with Nagaland (NSCN) → for infrastructure boost in North East.

But there are other factors also

- ① Constitution - 73rd and 74th A.A → local bodies → grass root governance
- ② Division of powers → Article 245.
- ③ To promote Cooperative federalism.
- ④ To effectively address the issues based on their needs.

Regionalism as taking pride in one's culture or region is good but excessive leads to threat to social cohesion.

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

Caste Census Recently Union government has announced the inclusion of Caste Census in upcoming census which is 1st since 1931 address the data gap and socio economic inequalities.

Socio Political Implications → Caste Census

PROS → (1) provide data → leads to evidence based policy making

e.g) Bihar Caste Survey → 5% - 1. Backward class
↓
Exclusive policies

(2) Address the inequalities within the Caste e.g) OBCs → 2% of OBC → enjoying all benefits
↳ Rohini Commission.

(3) Comparative analysis with gender, class
Caste → gives clear picture of Socio Economic & Status

- ④ Effective implementation of Affirmative action of Act 15(1)/6 (4).
- ⑤ Empowerment of marginalised section through proper data.

Negative implications

- ① social fragmentation → due to publish of Caste data.
- ② It might lead to Polarisation and societal conflicts.
- ③ Reinforced Caste based discrimination.
- ④ Higher demands for reservation & status.
- ⑤ Politicization of Caste data → for vote bank politics.

Caste Census is essential for formulating policies that promote Inclusive governance

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

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was signed between Congress and All India Muslim League for separate electorate and Joint Constitutional demands on British

Hindu-Muslim Unity → ① Congress accepted

Separate electorate for Muslims, and Muslims agree to Cooperate with Congress for Joint demands

② It put huge stress on Britain which led to Montagu Chelmsford reforms

③ Reduced conflicts and Promoted Unity between 2 parties

But they didn't think this is the main reason that led

to Partition of India in future

① Hindu-Muslim Unity is short term but in long term it aggravates Communal division.

② It is difficult to achieve consensus on Economic Policies → leads to more Communal divide.

③ ~~Some~~ Expansion of separate electorate in GoI Act 1935

④ Later there is a demand for separate state Pakistan.

⑤ Finally it culminated into the Partition of India and Pakistan 1947 which is disastrous for Country

The Lucknow pact 1916 is the Water shed movement that begins the Communal tone in ~~the~~ History.

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11. "While the Bhakti and Sufi movements emerged from different religious milieus, their convergence lay in the realm of devotion and dissent." Examine the socio-religious significance of their interaction in medieval India. (15 marks, 250 words)

Bhakti movement started around 6th Century CE in South India and later spread to North India. Whereas Sufi movement started around 13th Century CE in Northern part of India.

Bhakti movement → 1st Proponent → Adi

Shankaracharya (Kerala) (7th cen) → established 4 mutts.

2) Later Ramanujacharya (Vishnu), Vallabhacharya → Pustimang.

3) Nayanmars → Shiva Worship
Alwars → Vishnu Worship → Andal → Women saint.

4) Then Around 14th to 16th Centuries
↳ Kabir, Ramananda, Churumanak
Mirabai, Shankaradeva → Aesani, Chaitanya
Mahaprabhu - Bengal

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Sufi movement → Muslim saints

1) Awaja muhammad chisti → Benefactor of Poor → during Delhi Sultanate.

2) Nizamuddin Auliya

3) Baburid Ahmad 4) Baba Farid

Their Convergence lay in realm of devotion and dissent

1) Both movement → devotion to God, Enchanting God's name, Connection with God eg Ramananda-vishnu fosters personal

2) Promote equality and spiritual brotherhood, Universalism → God is for everyone without Caste, Creed, race eg Kabir

3) Connected People from diverse sections through their Poems, songs especially

They used Vernacular languages

eg) Tulsidas - Ramcharitmanas [Awadhi]
Tukaram - Abhang [Marathi]

Qawwali songs → Muslim saints.

Dissent → 1) Against priestly dominance

2) Against Caste inequality, Sati, Child marriages

3) Empowerment of marginalised sections

through their songs.

Socio religious significance → ① Foster

Unity among people ② Accessible to

Women and lower castes.

③ Weakened Caste hierarchies.

④ Promoted Universal peace → eg) Suh-i-Kuhl (Akbar)

⑤ Promoted Critical thinking and created

Social awareness among people.

Bhakti and Sufi movement has

Profoundly shaped the religious significance
in medieval India

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

Sardar Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru are the important leaders in Post Independent India who promote Unity and regional integration

Sardar Patel	Jawaharlal Nehru
① Patel through <u>Persuasion, Diplomacy and force</u> to <u>Unify Princely States</u>	Nehru emphasis on <u>Peaceful integration</u>
② Patel → <u>strong force is needed against Princely states like Hyderabad</u>	Nehru → <u>not in favour of use of force</u>

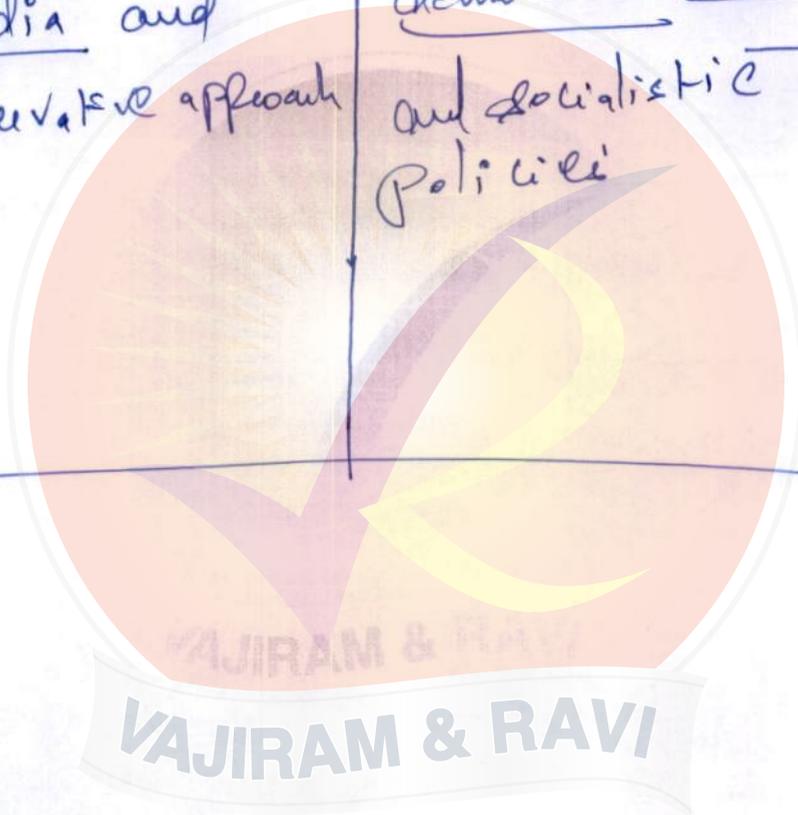
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③ Patel → more
Conservative and
Pragmatism

④ ^{more} Centralised
India and
Conservative approach

Nehru → liberal
and Socialism

Nehru's vision is
democratic decentralisation
and socialistic
politics



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① Northern States favoured paid labour
Where as Southern States dependent on
Slave labour.

② Northern States wanted tax on
imported products Where as Southern
States wanted Free trade policy with Britain

③ Northern States were more economically
stronger than Southern States

④ Northern States wanted to ban slavery
which was opposed by Southern States

Immediate Conflict → Election in 1860, Where
Abraham Lincoln (Republican) Won and he
wanted to abolish slavery.

• It leads to secession of 11 Southern
States and formed separate governance.

Later Abraham Lincoln released Emancipation Proclamation that freed nearly 4 mn slaves and southern states fell.

Impact of American Civil War

- ① freed millions of slave → 14th A. Act.
- ② Inspired other countries like Brazil, Cuba on banning slavery.
- ③ Economic Transformation in America
It strengthened Northern states, whereas it took long time for southern states to rise.
- ④ Industrialization improved the Economy. Technology empowerment.
- ⑤ Boosted trade and emerged as a strong power.

American Civil War shaped the vision of what type of Country America should be and promoted Individual rights

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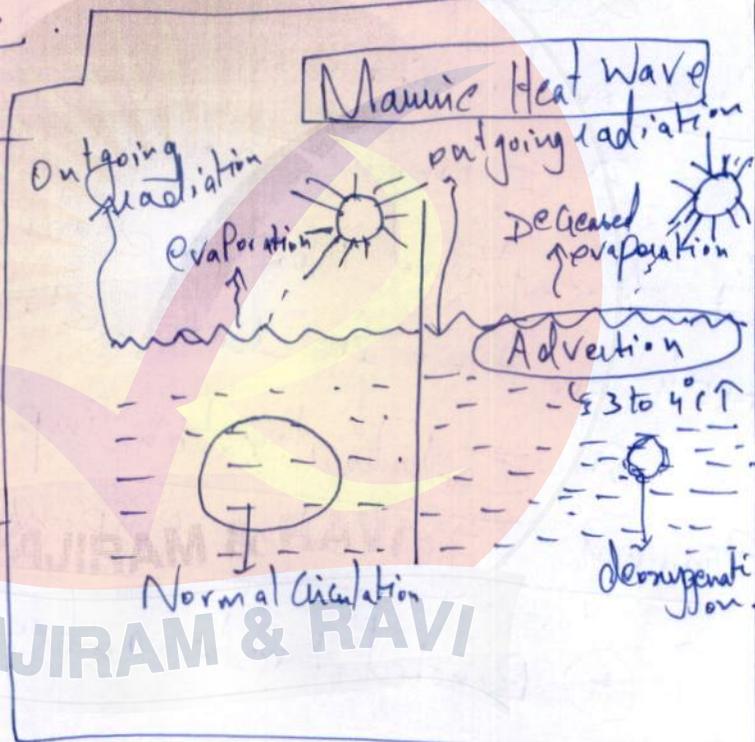
Marks:

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

Marine Heat Waves (MHW) are the condition in which sea surface temperature is 3 to 4°C warmer than usual for consecutive days. It may occur for days, months or even years.

① Causes of Increasing Frequency of MHW

② Global Warming



→ Increase in temperature increases the frequency of MHW → since 1980 50% ↑ in MHW
↳ climate Reports.

② High Pressure region → formation in the ocean region prevent the heat to escape and reduce evaporation.

③ Ocean Currents → move the warm water to the cold ocean region → leads to Marine heat waves.

④ Increase in melting and sea level rise leads to Warming of ocean → Marine Heat Waves.

⑤ Weakening of oceanic circulation where cold water doesn't sink leads to increase in sea surface temperature.

⑥ Advection → Horizontal spread → Warming continues → leads to MHW.

⑦ El Niño Condition → one of the main reason for MHW.

Influence of onset of Summer monsoon

① It increases the frequency of tropical cyclones and hurricanes → which influences Indian monsoon → Increase in precipitation.

② MHW due to El Niño → leads to Poor monsoon rainfall and drought in Indian ocean region.

③ Increased high pressure → Prevent cloud formation → results in Poor rain or delay in onset of monsoon.

④ Due to Climate Change and Marine Heat Wave → Increase in Unpredictability of the monsoon.

Marine Heat Wave has a huge impact on Climate and Biodiversity. Early Warning system should be strengthened to negate the effects.

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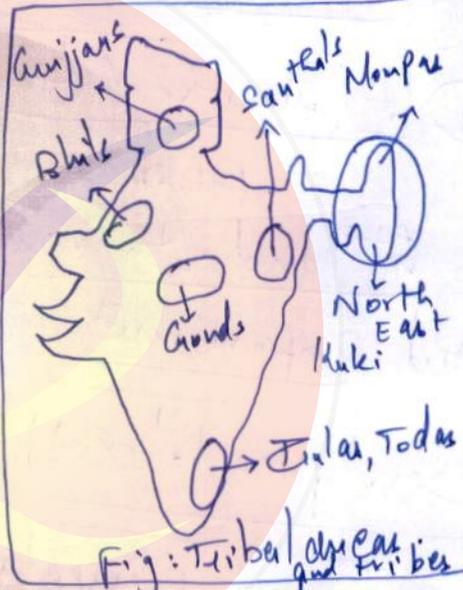
15. Assess the effectiveness of tribal development programmes in India. Why do tribal areas continue to experience developmental setbacks, and what are the challenges? (15 marks, 250 words)

The Government has introduced various tribal development programmes that align with Article 16 of our DPSC to empower the tribal section of the society.

Effectiveness of Tribal development programmes

① **Education** → Eklavya Model residential schools
↳ tailored to tribal region with languages → Improved enrollment rates

② **Health** → Ayushman Bharat Programme, Telemedicine → e-Shramjeevi
↳ Core Consultations since Covid
Sickle cell Anaemia elimination by 2047, PM JUA



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③ Infrastructure → PM Awas Yojana → Home Construction, Roadways, hospitals → McDONNER
↳ North East region.
Encouraged development → PM JANMAN

④ Nep for Minor forest products
↳ Van dhan Villages Kendras
by TRIFED → Boost livelihood opportunities

⑤ Affirmative Action → Act 15(4), 16(4).

PESA ACT → local bodies.
5th and 6th schedules → tribal autonomy and empowerment

Developmental setbacks and challenges

① Poor implementation of schemes → lack of monitoring and periodic assessment → eg) PM Poshan
↳ Increased malnutrition

② Due to lack of teachers for tribal languages → Poor learning outcomes.
[ST - literacy rate - 51% only]

③ Faulty Design of the schemes

Lack of accurate data → Exclusion errors
↳ No proper documents.

for Nomadic tribes

④ Discrimination against tribal people.
and difficult to integrate into main stream society

⑤ Ethnic Conflicts hinders the development in the region eg) Mewti-tribe - North East.

⑥ Increased insurgencies, Left wing Extremism due to poor development → eg) NACN

⑦ Lack of awareness among tribal people regarding schemes eg) Digital Divide.

Strong institutional measures along with collaboration of government, CSO, Communities are needed for upliftment of marginalized tribes → Inclusive governance

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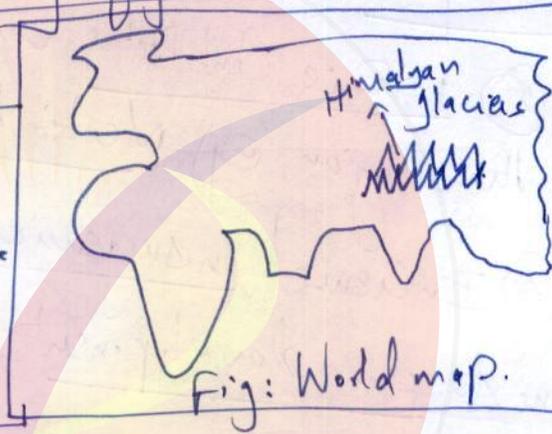
Presentation

Marks

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

The Himalayan glaciers also known as Third pole due to its huge glaciers and reservoir of freshwater in Non Polar region. But there is an increasing concern due to ~~sea water~~ Melting of glaciers in the region.

Himalayan glaciers retreat - could redefine freshwater availability



① As per ICIMOD Hindu Kush Himalayas ~~are~~ had already lost 40% of its glaciers. By 2100, it will lose 80% of its glaciers.

② Reduced water availability → due to increased floods, flashflood, soil erosion
↳ more runoff, less freshwater

- ③ Affect the flow of perennial rivers like Chang, Brahmaputra and Indus.
- ④ It will affect the food security in the Indo-gangetic plains → By 2050, need 400 mn tonnes of food production.
- ⑤ Sea level rise increases. Initially there is more melt water, in long run it leads to high water security and drought.
- ⑥ It might lead to decline in Agriculture, livestock and manufacturing sector.

Regional Hydropolitics in South Asia

- ① Hydrohegemony of upper riparian states → China → Building Zangmu dam on Brahmaputra.
↳ Concern for India.

Affect the agriculture and livelihood of that region.

② Tension between India and Pakistan in Indus Water Treaty

↳ Construction of Hydropower Projects like Kishanganga → Concern for Pakistan.

③ Construction of dam on Mekong river
↳ affect the lower southeastern states like Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam
↳ lower water availability.

④ Inaccurate sharing of data → strains the relation → leads to political instability.

⑤ Sharing of water of Teesta and Brahmaputra river between India and Bangladesh.

Climate change will alter the hydrology of the South Asia. International collaboration and agreement between states are crucial for preventing future conflicts.

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

India ranks 131 out of 146 countries in Global Gender Gap Index 2025 reflects the deep rooted gender inequality despite successful policies and programmes.

Presence of Top leadership - minimal for Women → Societal norms and Work place structure.

① Female labour force participation → As PLFR → FLFP for Women → 41.7% (2023-24) less than global average.

② Dual burden / Triple burden → Household activities, Care for a children and Work force → hinders the development for Top leadership.

③ Pink Collarisation of Job → Women

Only suits for Care activities like Nursing, teaching etc

④ Culture Ceiling effect → Women are not suitable for higher leadership roles
↳ Sticky floor.

⑤ Gender Discrimination against Women → Women as a top leader not accepted by men → due to patrilachal nature

⑥ Lack of Women friendly environment → Harassment, objectification, vulgar comments
↳ hinders the growth of women

⑦ Increasing Violence against Women
↳ Rapes, Sexual Violence → eg) Asper NCRB report there is increase of 22% in Crimes against Women since 2019.

⑧ Societal norms → Marriages after graduation, safety issues → parents are stopping their career growth → Prevents

Women fewer climbing into top positions.

① Even in Political level → Women contribute only 1% of Lok Sabha members → Very minimal. due to male domination in politics.

Way forward → ① Government → 33%.

Women reservation in Lok Sabha, S.L. Assembly

② One stop centres → 800 ocs → Women

safety

③ POSH Act → Internal Complaint Committee to prevent sexual harassment.

④ BBB Act → To promote Gender equality.

⑤ flexible Working hours, Maternity Benefit Act 2021

⑥ Sensitized training in Workplace environment

Strong policies, Behavioural change and social awareness are crucial to attain the SDG-10 → Gender equality.

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

Around 30% of the population lives in cities. By 2050, nearly 60% of the population will live in Urban areas which emphasizes Correlation between Urban expansion and quality of life.

Livability Atrophy in cities → Causes

① Unplanned Urbanization → Lack of proper planning with date leads to Congestion eg) Increased slums.

② Encasement in lakes, Wetlands leads to increase in flood eg) Bangalore lost 10% of its lakes.

③ Less green cover, increased concretization accelerates Urban Heat Island effect

- ④ More migration leads to Agglomeration in cities like Delhi, Mumbai
- ⑤ Due to huge transport → more pollution
respiratory issues → PM2.5 in Delhi
- ⑥ Poor governance, Corruption and low utilization of funds in Municipalities
eg) CAG report.

Consequences

- ① Increased Contamination in densely populated regions → outbreak of cholera.
- ② Increased floods due to localized convection
eg) Chennai - 2015.
- ③ Increased Heat Wave like situation
eg) In Hyderabad.
- ④ Huge stress on water → especially during summer.
- ⑤ Traffic Congestion → Delay in work.

Urban growth → more humane and sustainable

- ① Sponge Cities, Miyawaki - Urban forestry → Increase green space.
- ② National Building Code - CURIA Rating
- ③ Smart Cities mission → Participation of stakeholders → Sustainable cities
- ④ Improve public transport → reduce Congestion.
- ⑤ Conservation of Wetlands, lakes, Coastal regulation Zones, mangrove protection etc.
- ⑥ Slum redevelopment project → eg) Dharavi, slum.
- ⑦ Affordable Housing → PMAU - urban

Cities are the engines of growth. Sustainable cities ensure the Indian's aim of Viksit Bharat by 2047

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

Transnationalism refers to integrated and interconnected movement of goods, services, people, ~~movement~~ that promote Cross Cultural exchange.

Factors led to increasing global interconnectedness of diaspora communities

- ① Improved education and skill factors → Better livelihood opportunities
↳ Countries like USA, Canada etc.
- ② Government Policies → Student visas Programme → enable students to higher studies → eg) Australia, France.
- ③ Improvement in technology, Cross

border online facilities → Marriage between Partners from different Countries.

④ Increase in IT boom → More IT service workers settle in Silicon Valley California, Poland, Germany etc

⑤ skilled workforce → H1B visas of USA attracts talents around the world

⑥ Economic basis → For remittances searching jobs in Gulf Countries like Saudi Arabia, Qatar etc.

⑦ Improved air travel → and in more mobilization of diaspora Communities

Significance of diaspora Communities

① Increased remittances → eg) \$129 bn
remittances (MEA report)

② Boost the Economic growth.

③ Cultural exchange between the
Countries and improved people to people
ties.

④ Improved trade ties between Countries
through soft diplomacy eg) FTA - India - UK.

⑤ Brain gain and Brain drain → Technology

Transfer
⑥ Political lobbying → US-India civil
nuclear deal.

Transnationalism and in
the greater mobilization between Countries
and emerged the vision of Vayudevis
Kutumbam

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 refers to the divisive practice or ideology that leads to polarisation of communities and hurts the national unity.

Communalism rooted in historical legacies and socio-economic inequalities

① Partition of India 1947 → widespread destruction due to communalism → Hindu muslim divide

② Babri masjid issue → deepen the communal divide

③ Gujarat riots 2002 and Delhi riots 2020 are the result of communalism

If Undermines Social Cohesion and National integration

- ① Politicization of Communal issues leads to societal fragmentation
- ② Increased incidences of violence against particular religion
eg) love jihad, cow slaughter
- ③ Lack of tolerance and erosion of societal values
- ④ Radicalism and poor development indicators later merge into Communal violence
- ⑤ Regional disparities, under development
Poor development indicators and Regionalism → also one of the reason

for transforming into Communal issues.

Consequences → It is a threat to the Cooperative federalism of our Country

② Leads to social disintegration

③ It weakens our Constitutional ideals of unity and integrity.

④ Direct threat to fraternity.

⑤ Weakens the democracy from

Within

VAJIRAM & RAVI

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Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work

