

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES 2025

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

NAME: <u>Sandeep Baidad</u>	Time allowed: 3 Hours
STUDENT ID.: <input type="text"/>	Email: <input type="text"/>
UPSC ROLL NO.: <input type="text"/>	Submission Date: <u>24-06-2025</u>
MOBILE NO.: <input type="text"/>	

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**.

All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

Instructions:-

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

For Student Only

Start Time -	End Time -
Mode of Examination	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

VAJIRAM & RAVI IAS STUDY CENTRE Receiving date - <u>24 JUN 2025</u>	Dispatch date -
RECEIVED	

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

VAJIRAM & RAVI

RECEIVED
5 JUN 2025
VAJIRAM & RAVI

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)

Temple architecture has evolved for over a millennium from early Chandan centuries till Vijayanagar empire while encapsulating the art, religion and polity throughout its journey.

Evolution of temple architecture

- ① Initially simple structures of Pallavas -

rock cut monolithic rathas

→ Panch pandar rathas belonging to Hindu tradition

- ② This marked beginning of dravida style

- ③ Structural temple → shore temple, embodies prosperity of Pallava state: representing grandeur

VAJIRAM & RAVI

④ Art :-> from simple undecorated plain rather to profusely decorated and sculpted wall, ceiling and pillars.

eg) Brihadishwara temple -> magnificent shikara and tall vimana (72 mts)

⑤ -> Chalukyan vesara style temples at Pattadakal and Aihole

eg) Sculpture of Varaha, Nataraja, Jain temple belonging to Hinduism & Jainism

⑥ Rashtrakuta temples -> mask sculpt of soch in temple architecture

eg) Kandamath Temple - monolithic vestibule carved

⑦ Cholas -> monumental temples marking

political victory

eg) Rajendra Chola's Tranahaleswara temple

⑧ Vijayanagar -> Grand gopurams, amman shrines and Kalyan mandapam

eg) Ramayana carved on walls of Hoysala temple

'Temple architecture of South India is a living archive of its rich artistic tradition'

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

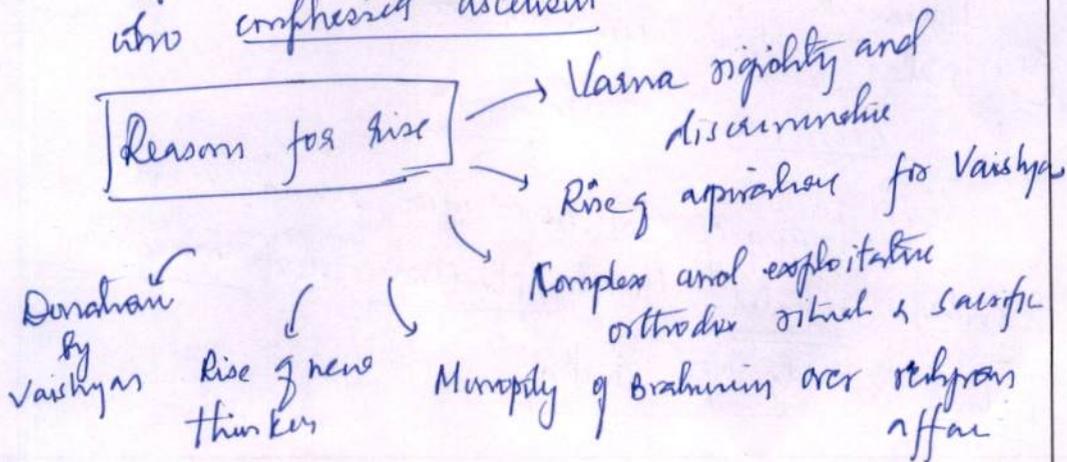
2. The rise and development of the new religious ideas in the 6th B.C. India have brought significant changes to contemporary social life. Do you agree? Justify using examples. **(10 marks, 150 words)**

6th BC was stife with second urbanisation related changes which created new sections based on trade seeking for respect and the materialistic aspirations seeking for simple faith over orthodoxical brahminical traditions

Rise of new religious ideas:

- ① Buddhism : → Jantenu Buddhe founded this
- ② Jainism : → Mahaveer in Pavapuri and Bihar Uttar
- ③ Unorthodox sects like → Ajnakayata who emphasized materialism and Apinkas who emphasised asceticism.

Reasons for rise



Changes to contemporary social life:

- ① Infused social change : → respect for all castes, improved status of vaishyas, shudras & women
↳ Vaishya embraced jainism & buddhism
- ② Principles of equality and tolerance
- ③ Agricultural prosperity : due to prohibition on war slaughter → ripple effect in all other domains
- ④ Status of women : improved from earlier
↳ Gandhari became disciple of Buddha
- ⑤ Emphasis on self-reliance than by sacrificial rituals
- ⑥ Decline of hegemony of orthodox brahminism
- ⑦ Spread of trade & commerce paving way for rise of state
- ⑧ However, status of slaves remained as it is because of economic compulsions

The legacy of the new ideas remains even today reflected through parahitic and non-hindutva ethos in today's India

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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

Colonialism ideologically is like a parasite that feeds on its colonies to thrive.

Britain's industrial needs were fed by sucking Indian resources:

- ① Agriculture → shift to commercial crops from food crops to supply raw material (e.g. cotton, indigo)
- ② Commercialisation of agriculture through plantations (e.g. Tea in Assam)
- ③ Crippling of local artisans and industries to supply industrial made finished goods (e.g. India was huge market (Manchester))
- ④ Systemic deindustrialisation to suit the interest of British Capitalist.

VAJIRAM & RAVI

- 5) Revenue settlement → way to extract raw materials without spending a penny from Britain
- 6) One way free trade: to eliminate competition from traditional industries
- 7) Established railways, telegraph and road network to connect hinterland (rural areas) to ports rather than to develop
- 8) McCartney's minute → English education to create Indian section with British taste (market & a loyal class)
- 9) It took nearly 150 yrs to establish first basic goods industry in 1907 by Tata (Iron & steel)

This rendered share of Indian economy from 36% in 1750s to 6% in 1940s.

The structural deficiencies still haunt our economy in form of absence of strong manufacturing base even today

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

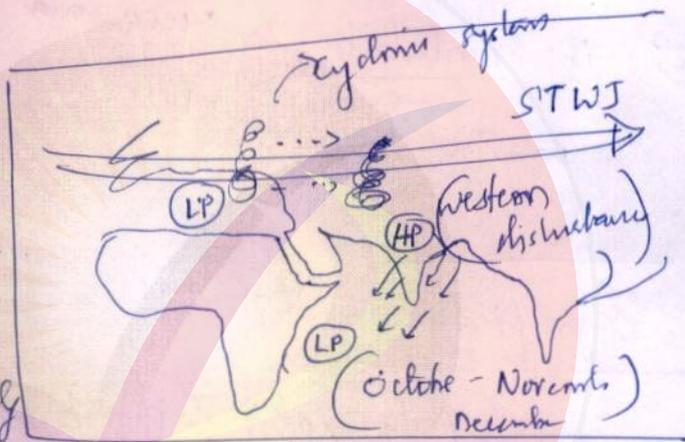
Presentation

Marks:

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

Western disturbance are cyclonic systems that originate near the Mediterranean sea and travel eastward by embedding in subtropical westerly jet systems.

They play huge role in Indian climate particularly in north India



Role in weather pattern:

- ① Brings moisture and winter rains suitable for rabi crops.
- ② Moisture laden depression brings relief to the northern part suffering from October heat due to high humidity following onset of North east monsoon.

- ③ The ~~monsoon~~ ^{cold storm} contributes to reduced temperature and often chilling nights. Sometimes leads to cold wave (2023).
- ④ It contributes to snow accumulation in parts of Jammu and himachal.
- ⑤ It contributes to occasional hailstone in the Gangetic belt.

Significance:

- ① Crucial for winter crop in grain belt
- ② Moderates to scorching heat
- ③ Influences local culture and cuisine

Himalayas play role of fanbelt in steering these helpful and friendly systems into India and leading to perennial nature of most Indian rivers.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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

Non-conventional energy refers to wind energy, solar energy, hydrothermal, geothermal, tidal and other such non-traditional and mostly renewable forms of energy.

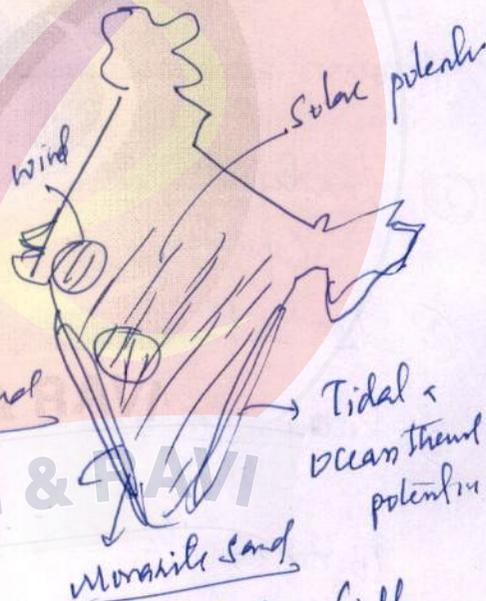
Potential of Peninsular India

① Solar: 365 days of solar irradiation with 11 kWh per m^2

② \hookrightarrow Vast flat land and arid fallow land easy to convert into solar farms

③ Wind energy \rightarrow onshore potential in hilly section like Satnagari, Tringali, Vindhyas

Offshore \rightarrow on Gujarat coast, Tamil Nadu and Andhra have huge potential due to year long winds.



③ Tidal energy :

eg. Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Cambay,
Gulf of Mannar region

④ Ocean thermal energy potential due to contrasting temperature directly

⑤ Hydropower potential → in sweetwaters of Karnataka, Narmada, Godavari, Kashmir
eg Tungabhadra hydro power station

However challenges remain :

① Inadequate infrastructure & technological capacity

② Food-energy nexus disharmony

③ Policy ambiguities like wind hybrid policy

To realise the SDG 9 of clean energy and prepare to climate change then it becomes imperative to transform this potential into reality

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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)

Iron and steel plants location has affected by ~~factors like supply of raw materials,~~ shifted from input based to market based in recent decades.

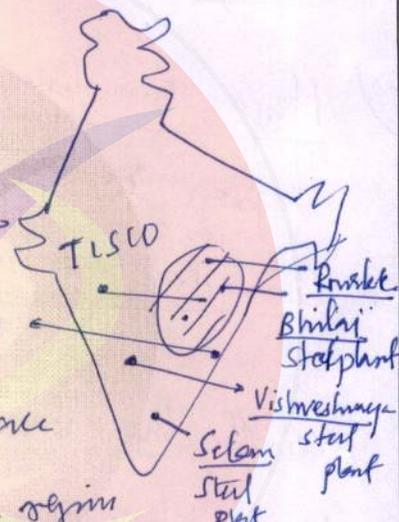
Concentration in Eastern and Central part because

① Raw material availability:

Most of iron ore mines are situated in chotanagpur region from westbengal to Telangana.

② Import of raw material from Andhra at east coast ports
(eg) Visag steel plant

③ Adequate Power supply: → due to numerous cheap and uninterrupted power supply



(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

- (1) Hirakud dam & hydro power plant
- (2) Coal thermal power plants - 1
- (3) Supply of coking coal and limestone
both are non weight losing and abundantly available in the region
- (4) Supply of water for cooling is easily available
- (5) Huge investments already made in this region owing to traditional factors
- (6) Connectivity network of rail and huge labor supply

Recently, the industry is shifting to market based because

- (1) Use of scrap steel (melting as raw material) available around large markets
- (2) Large consumption market
(a) Gazipur steel works

Iron & steel industries are crucial for capital goods which form basis of manufacturing sector - thus adequate growth is imperative

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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 the primary institution that weaves a family.

Change in perception → 29.1. Redundant in arranged marriages as per a study

Societal obligation → Personal choice
family affair → individual affair

Socio economic forces behind:

① Modern education → liberal values
like equality - respect for each other,
You only live once, my life - my choice

② attitude aspirations → about personal growth
and lifestyle leads to seeking a
comfortable partner not a commanding partner

③ Economic Independence → traditional notion
of marriage was to protect women's livelihood
has changed so need for protection is declined

- ④ Patriarchal rigidity → goes against modern liberal generation.
- ⑤ Individualism → autonomy over one's life and choices
- ⑥ Fear of bondage to freedom loving generation

Impact on family:

- ① Weakening of social bonds and decline of joint family institution
- ② Double income no kids syndrome
- ③ Filial relations and duties diluted
- ④ Rising rate of divorce, single parent household
- ⑤ on the other side, it can create a healthy family

Marriage and family are in state of flux. They are reconfiguring to suit the needs of changing times.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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

Regionalism refers to a sense of identity and purpose of a people within a region due to cultural unity.

Role in deepening decentralisation in India.

- ① Respect local aspiration → gives local leadership adequate space and autonomy & self determination
- ② sense of agency and autonomy rather than subordination due to centralised imposition. (eg) linguistic states
- ③ Caters to local needs and thus responsive.
↳ not one-size fits all policy. (eg) different PDS basket.
- ④ Collaboration in common pursuits like (eg) Operation Sindhoor delegation to reach diplomatic outreach.

- ⑤ Fosters competition for development
(eg) Vibrant Gujarat, Global investor summit to attract investments
- ⑥ Fostered cooperation through GST Council and Zonal Council
- ⑦ Coalition government at centre supported by regional parties;
However challenges persist:
 - ① Disputes → water & boundary between state
(eg) Mahadai, Kaveri water dispute
 - ② Regional chauvinism → (eg) son of soil calls in Maharashtra
 - ③ Vote bank politics → regional polarisation
(eg) North-south in Tamil Nadu
 - ④ Demands of secessionism (eg) Nagaland threaten integrity.

But, overall it has preserved integrity & contributed to democratic deepening.

Balanced development is best antidote for any all remaining concerns.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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

Recently Central Government officially approved of conducting a nationwide caste census.

Caste census refers to enumeration of caste details of the population to account for strength of various castes, their socio-economic status and political representation.

Potential socio-political implications: Positive

- ① Base line data: aids data driven policy making.
- ② Rationalising affirmative needs and quotas
↳ lead to better targeting
- ③ Job ensure since social justice which is now captured by elite few.
- ④ Political mobilisation of the weaker section will speed up

- ⑤ Democratic deepening :- as representation of marginalised becomes stronger
- ⑥ In the long run can bridge the gulf b/w various castes (developmental gulf)

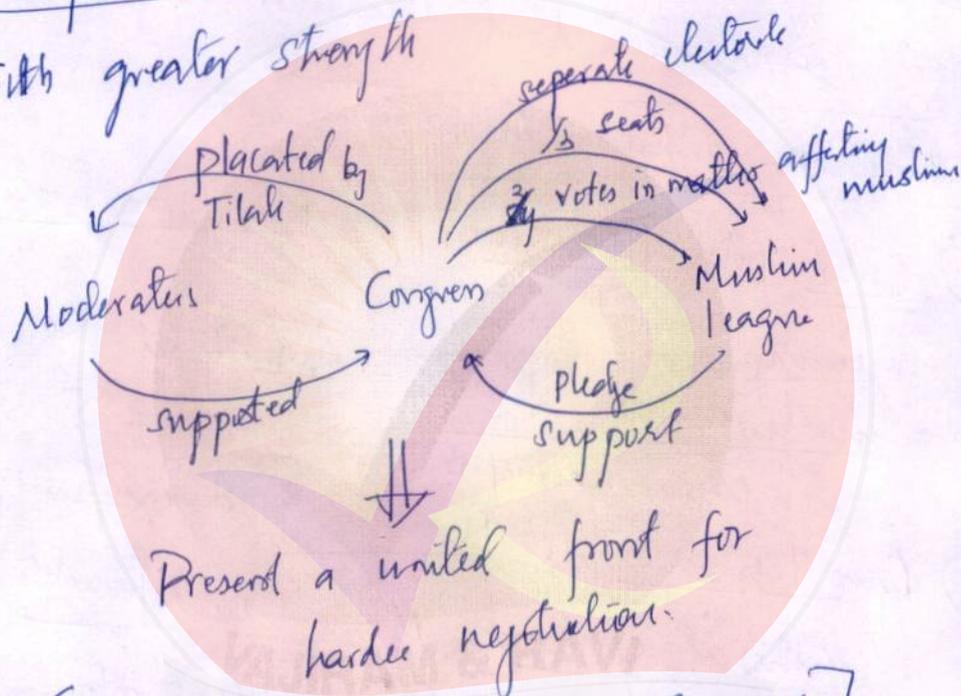
Potential risks:

- ① Breakdown of social cohesion → as may lead to fragmentation of society
- ② Reinforces caste consciousness & narrow identity
↳ may hinder integration
- ③ Vote bank politics may get intensified
- ④ May lead to greater appeasement and populism in policy.

Therefore, caste census must be balanced with skill census to ensure equitable and inclusive policies and development to realise the vision of 'ONE INDIA' by 2017.

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 was signed in Lucknow session of Congress in an attempt to resurrect the freedom struggle with greater strength



[Lucknow Pact - 2016 Summary]

High point of Hindu Muslim Unity!

- 1) Came together on same platform towards common agenda
- 2) Handshake after bitter decade since swadeshi & partition.

- ③ Hindu legitimised muslim league as a representative of muslims.
- ④ AI-OM - Khilafat movement was the highest outcome where no significant communal riots occurred.
- ⑤ Many young muslims joined congress
(eg) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Hastings of future Communalism:

- ① Only political coalition not people to people unity
- ② Separate state demand → emboldened the ambitions aspirations
- ③ Gave legitimacy to Muslim as a independent political group & ML as their representative
- ④ Merging of religious issue (Khilafat) into AIOM diluted the idea.

Unknown part therefore nutured the seedling of Communalism that brooded in 1905 only to lead towards horrific partition

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 and Sufi movements are the twin forces that waved the composite fabric of Indian society in the medieval period.

Emerge in different religious milieus.

① Bhakti movement → emerged as a reformist movement against the orthodoxy and prevailing social evil sanctioned by the religion of the time

(eg) Basavanna established veerashaiva movement in counter to orthodox brahminism

② Sufi movement → 'suf' = wool. It emerged in middle east by the people who wore suf i.e. fakirs who stained towards liberal interpretation of Islamic scriptures. And emphasised on love, tolerance and restraint.

Convergence in devotion and dissent :

- ① Both emphasised on devotion to the god as means of salvation or peace
 - ↳ devotion by love and chanting
 - ↳ Kabir das, Sur das, Guru Nanak
 - ↳ Kwaja Moinuddin Chisti
- ② Simultaneous ideology: dissented orthodoxy
 - ↳ Critique of caste & class based divisions and discrimination
 - ↳ Criticised women subjugation
 - ↳ Promoted brotherhood, equality and tolerance

Socio-religious significance:

- ① Syncretic traditions: Mutual borrowing of ideas like yoga, sacred water (pahni) by Sufi saints from Bhakti saints
- ② Exchange of views as in Ajmer Sharif Dargah promoted interfaith dialogue

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

- ③ Coexistingly of hindu - muslims enhanced
(eg) hindus visiting Dargah, muslims participating in Khajuraho
- ④ Various religious literature emerged outlining the unity and oneness of mankind
- ⑤ Sikhism founded by Guru Nanak → himself was disciple of Kabir (dev and Ramanand) (a Sufi and bhakti saint)
- ⑥ Reflection in arts and architecture is evident Indo-Islamic fusion
(eg) Deccan Bijapur sultan adopted title of Jangama (bhakti saint)
- ⑦ led to peaceful and large scale conversion of hindus into muslims.

The legacy still remains which is proved by democratic resilience of India in the island ocean of chaos in South Asia.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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)

Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel were staunch nationalist leaders who emphasised on unity and integration but their approaches vary subtly.

Approaches of Sardar Patel

- ① Iron fist approach → integrate at any cost
↳ use of police action in Hyderabad
- ② Bloodless revolution → persuaded the princely states to give up what is already lost in return for compensation & office
↳ integrated 565 princely states without shedding a blood by instrument of accession
- ③ Did not hesitate to use force →
↳ Capturing of Goa from Portuguese

④ Belief in Bismarck and Mouschlini
↳ Realpolitik in national integration project.

⑤ Diplomatic shrewdness in convincing Lord Mountbatten to declare choice to join either Pakistan or Indian domain.

Approach of Jawaharlal Nehru:

① Negotiation and consensus oriented
↳ Top state reorganisation commission was outcome.

② Skeptical of linguistic based state formation
↳ fear of fragmentation of nascent India

③ Belief in Gandhiji's non-violent means in achieving the unity
↳ Jammu Kashmir accession.

Outcome of differing visions in shaping evolution of Indian Union.

- ① Indian vision at independence contained all states except Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir → Sardar Patel merged the former two while Nehru merged the latter.
 - ② Linguistic reorganisation of states based on respect for agency & negotiation policy of Nehru.
 - ③ Jammu-Kashmir issue persisted due to soft approach.
- Both have equally contributed in uniting India by their complementary methods.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

13. The American Civil War was not just a political conflict but a clash of two divergent economic systems. Substantiate (15 marks, 250 words)

Annual civil war began in 1870s owing to structural difference between the northern states and the southern states.

Civil war as a political conflict!

- ① Two camps fought against each other in entrenched warfare
- ② Northern states were attacked by southern states due to perceived imposition by the former. latter
- ③ Northern states were small in area and population yet wielded huge representation than southern state
- ④ Power asymmetry → frequent friction.

Driven by opposing economic systems:

① Northern states were industrially developed and economically progressive leading to emergence of respect for fellow humans & civilian sense.

(eg) Washington DC, Chicago were centers of trade and manufacturing respectively

② Southern states were basically agrarian dependent on slavery for cheap labour. They were less industrialised and were supplier of raw material for the northern state industries.

Their interest lied in perpetuation of slavery and greater say of south

③ This mutually opposing economic systems created opposing interest and thus conflict → civil war

Outcome:

- ① It eventually led to abolition by Abraham Lincoln; and liberated the black slaves.
- ② Opened a new chapter of human rights that was to be foundational value of democratic state systems.

It's a watershed moment in modern world history which led to creation of most egalitarian society since emergence of modern states.

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 excessively hot wind generated over oceans that is above the normal average range. For instance rise of 2°C than average normal temperature.

eg Recently Philippines witnessed marine heatwaves in 2023 summer

Causes of increasing frequency

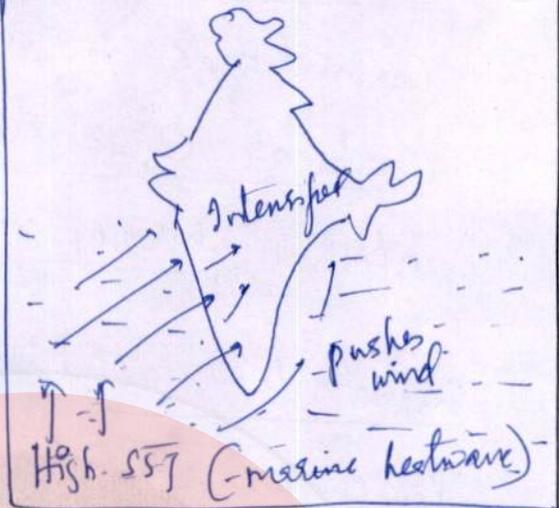
(1) Climate change: \rightarrow Greater of GHG concentration in atmosphere is heating up the oceans very quickly and for greater time \rightarrow than high temperature \rightarrow high SST than normal

eg Indian Ocean SST increased by 1.2 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in last century

- ② Ocean acidification → dissolution of Carbon dioxide is affected the Carbonate concentration → reduced affecting mixing of hot and cold waters
- ③ Wind patterns directly affect marine temperature: due to erratic pattern they are causing abnormal temperature rise
- ④ Landlocked nature → intensifies marine heatwaves as in Mediterranean sea.
- ⑤ El Nino events → lead to increase in SST across peru coast
- ⑥ Intensification of Indian Ocean dipole leading to greater temperature at west coast (Arabian sea SST)
- ⑦ Marine heatwaves in Mumbai and Mangalore vindicates this

Influence on onset of monsoon:

① Marine heatwaves leads to intensified high pressure zone in Arabian sea & near Mascarene high



↓
leads to early onset (High Pressure Zone)

eg) 2021 monsoon arrived 8 days earlier in Andaman and Kerala due to marine heat wave condition

② MHW contributes to greater moisture laden air → great rainfall

Knowledge of marine heatwaves in reverberating climate uncertainty helps us prepare to adapt our socio-economic system

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 sections are relatively isolated from mainstream but are deeply impacted by its activities, often in undesirable way.

Due to this developmental programmes often remain ineffective:

Success of tribal development programmes:

① Integration policy of Nehru, Panchshul promotes gradual change.

② Integrated Tribal Development programme of 1950, → targeted block level programme provided vaccination, poverty reduction, individual opportunities.

③ Tribal sub plan component → earmark proportionate funds
↳ specific & purposeful use for tribal development.

Indicates → literacy improved from 30% 1980 to 56% in (2011)
 → lifespan increased to 58 in 2011
 → IMR dropped to 190 in 2011 and 146 in 2022

Yet these fall short of national average:

National average → literacy → 79.1% 2011
 → lifespan → 67.46 2011
 → IMR → 32 2022

Reasons for developmental setbacks

- ① Administrative related
 - One size fits all approach
 - Top-down approach → no decentral planning
 - Bureaucratic apathy & exploitation
 - Forest laws affected land rights
 - FRA remain poorly implemented
 - Corruption and elite capture

② Inadequate implementation of Schedule 5 & 6

③ Social aspects → resistance to change
 → customs hindering measures

④ vaccine hastening affect vaccination
→ formal education is badly valued
→ Early marriage

④ Infrastructural deficit : → inadequate
schools and hospitals in tribal regions

④ Dentuwa has only three schools

④ Naxal affected areas suffer due to fear

⑤ Economic impoverishment due to displacement

in name of conservation or mining
as most of tribal belt is mineral rich.

⑥ Poor political representation : → inability
to put voice and demands

⑦ Technological divide in way digitalisation

Wayforward → Tribal-led development
through Panchsheel doctrine

Inclusive growth of tribals is imperative
for vision of 'Viksit Bharat'

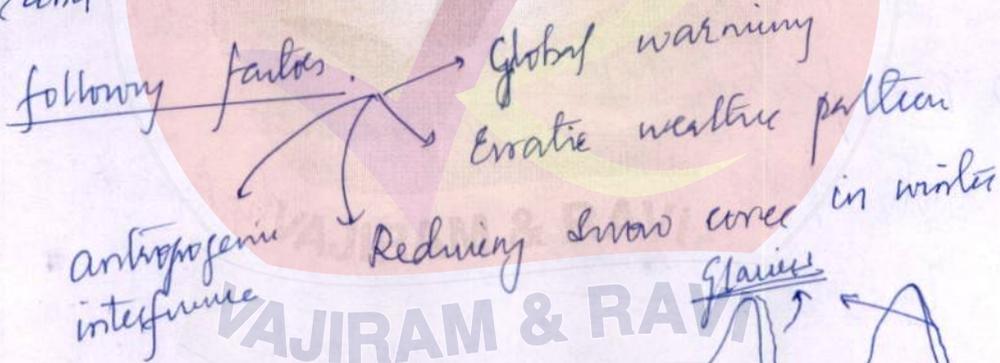
Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

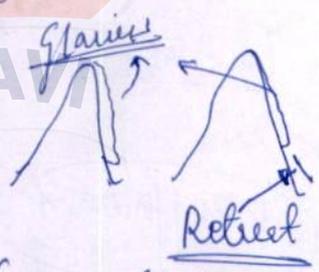
Icecaps and glaciers are reservoirs of fresh water, holding about ~90% of it

Melting of these affects freshwater availability.

Himalayan glacial retreat refers to a process where the glacier is melting and the snowline is receding due to



Availability of freshwater:



① Himalayan glaciers are prime source of perennial rivers viz Ganga - Indus - Brahmaputra.

② Retreat affects minimum ecological flow in summer and maximum flow level in monsoon.

③ It also affects recharge of groundwater aqueducts linked to rivers channels.

④ The lower riparian states would suffer shortage

eg) Himalayan retreat is reducing freshwater availability by ~6% annually

⑤. Impact

- Affect cropping pattern
- May affect women badly
- Major industries may face shortage
- Power shortage in hydro power plants
- Canal systems may run dry

Effect on regional hydro-politics in South Asia

① Rise of conflict :-> regarding share of Indus water & Ganga waters

VAJIRAM & RAVI

1) Indus water treaty may is outdated and may create conflict

2) Bangladesh → already existing issue of Farakke Barrage. house refraction vulnerability intensify conflict.

3) Water wars : weaponisation of water
↳ China building huge dams over upper Brahmaputra affects flow in India

Way forward → Extensive study the phenomenon for causal relation
→ Intentional mitigation measure
→ Multilateral cooperation to resolve the humanitarian crisis

Himalayas have been life line of India...

"If Himalayas crisis, India bleeds"

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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)

Labour force participation ratio of women has shown significant rise from 24% to 42% in last five years, but the proportion of women in top leadership remains stagnant at ~9%.

Meagre presence in top leadership:

- ① MPs \Rightarrow ~14% in 2025 (ADP)
- ② State Assemblies \Rightarrow $\frac{5 \times 10}{100} = 18\%$ in different states
- ③ In Boards of Companies \Rightarrow ~8% only (SEBI)
- ④ Entrepreneurship \rightarrow ~16%

These parameters shows the disparity despite 42% participation

It is because of social norms and workplace structures.

(A) Social norms:

- ① Role expectation → careless & mother hinders career progression
- ② Patriarchy → women as incapable of leadership, needs protection leads to low acceptance
- ③ Double burden → affects productivity and performance
- ④ Safety issues → violence and harassment in domestic sphere.
- ⑤ Religious norms → prohibiting mobility of certain professions etc

(B) Workplace structure:

- ① Double burden → perception that women cannot fulfill both sides effectively → glass ceiling.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

② Wage disparity to offset double burden related productivity loss

③ Maternity leave → considered liability so almost prefer young mothers
↳ 'motherhood premium'

④ Glass ceiling → by patriarchal attitude
↳ stereotype that women are not fit to lead
↳ Male ego centricism in house & office

⑤ Workplace harassment and violence
↳ hinders women from asserting
↳ asserting women is labelled as 'witch'
↳ quid-pro-quo demands (sexual favours)

⑥ Recent J. Hema Report about casting couch captures the gravity of issue

Wayanad → Mandatory BSAS norms to promote women leader
→ Nalishakti Adhiniyam is welcome step.

We cannot develop as a nation with one wing clipped — Vivekananda

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)

'livability atrophy' refers to a phenomenon where the quality of life gradually erodes owing to declining essential services like clean water, clean air, recreational spaces, service delivery, communication and transportation infrastructure.

(eg) UN-CITIES highlighted that no city in India has ambient air quality band while 8 out of top 10 worst air polluted cities of world are in India

Caus

① Rapid unplanned expansion of urbanisation
↳ stress of already strained resource
and infrastructure -

(eg) stagnated public transport capacity in Bengaluru

② Population pressure → encroachment of public common like lakes
ex. Bengaluru: encroachment of lakes to build IT infrastructure

③ Peripherisation of slums → as the migrant labor find it unaffordable elsewhere

④ over density → exploitation of ground
water, over sludge in sewage lines
↳ garbage density increases pollution

⑤ Vehicle density → rises air pollution
ex. Delhi

Consequences

① Poor quality of (standard of) life

ex. avg. life span due to air pollution is diminished by 1.2 yrs (WHO)

② Health issues ex. asthma, infectious disease due to breeding grounds

- ③ Marginalisation of weaker section
↳ No access to AC in Delhi Summer
- ④ Exacerbates women vulnerability
- ⑤ Environmental degradation intensifies
↳ 'growth' engines become 'ghost' cities
- ⑥ Retus investment and growth
- ⑦ Fuels urban apathy and social disunity

Measures

- ① Circular economy model → sustainability
- ② Decentralised : regionally balanced development
- ③ Prevent distress migration → livelihood opportunities
- ④ Decentral governance → strengthen urban local bodies
- ⑤ 'Ujjwadi' like unique best practices.

Cities are growth engines - If they stop the nation's economy stops. So inclusive and sustainable cities is way forward.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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

Transnationalism is a phenomenon where a individual identifies oneself beyond national identity and beyond national build relationship and identity across nations.

Ex) One can have their economic interest in USA but political interest in India.

Diaspora typically experiences this idea due to their cross connection between homeland and land of livelihood.

It challenges the traditional one nation nationalism, which is narrow, and embraces global identity.

Factors hindering global interconnectedness of diaspora communities

① Economic factors :- → global economy is interconnected so events in one

corner can affect the diaspora at other. (eg) Remittance from Gulf

(eg) Domestic restriction of certain goods may affect the diaspora who is running that business from UK or USA or anywhere else

② Political factors :- → Regime changes affect diaspora

(eg) Liberal government is appreciated in US diaspora due to acceptance

of same in USA
(eg) Candidates in Canadian parliament

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

- ③ Security factors :→ global safety is integrated
- ④ Kinship ties → diaspora often have extended kins in India and elsewhere
- ⑤ Civilizational roots :→ the clinging of identity creates multiple identities
- ⑥ Migrant and long distance relationships creates cross-cutting identity
- ⑦ Festivals, movies, arts also connect and build multinational identity

Significance ⇒ Transnationalism helps in developing global citizenship - the cherished idea of "one earth one humanity" - (Rabindra Nath Tagore)

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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 blind obedience to one's communal group ~~that~~ and feeling of difference with other.

In its extreme form it becomes violent and turns into riots. eg Nagpur riots

Rooted in historical legacies

① Divide and rule policy → sowed seeds

of communalism after 1857 revolt

② Major factors → Separate electorate
Lucknow pact
Hindu revivalism

③ Partition scars → deadly communal clashes

④ Interpretation of history:

↳ Ancient history as glorious history of Hindus

↳ Medieval as that of Muslims.

Perpetuated by socio-economic inequalities

① Developmental deficit → leeches
committee noted the backwardness of
Muslims is comparable to SC/ST.

↳ fuels alienation and discontentment

② Lack of education → in lower classes
and Muslims

↳ easy to radicalise and polarise
eg Madrasas in UP was flagged by
Allahabad High Court as impartly
communal prism.

③ Competition for scarce resource → leads
to groupism & gives rise to communalism

eg Shutty shop during Kauwad yatra

④ Gigabaste activities by extremist groups

eg Anti vigilantism ignites fear

⑤ Media narratives that polarises
eg COVID: fruit vendor

infecting fruit went viral (muslim)

⑥ Vote bank politics → to mobilize votes

⑦ Competitive communalism → as both sides try to exploit identity for narrow ambitions.

eg '15-minute' challenge controversy

⑧ Lack of awareness about rights and provisions eg NRC protest & WAAF protest mobilised by false narratives

⑨ Imported polarisation

eg Association of foreign policy with global events → Israel-palestine issue

Communalism in any form is hindrance to development of the nation - Dr B. R Ambedkar

Way forward →
→ Prevention of Communal Violence Bills
→ II ARC (peace committee)
→ Inter faith dialogue - Gyanodaya in DU

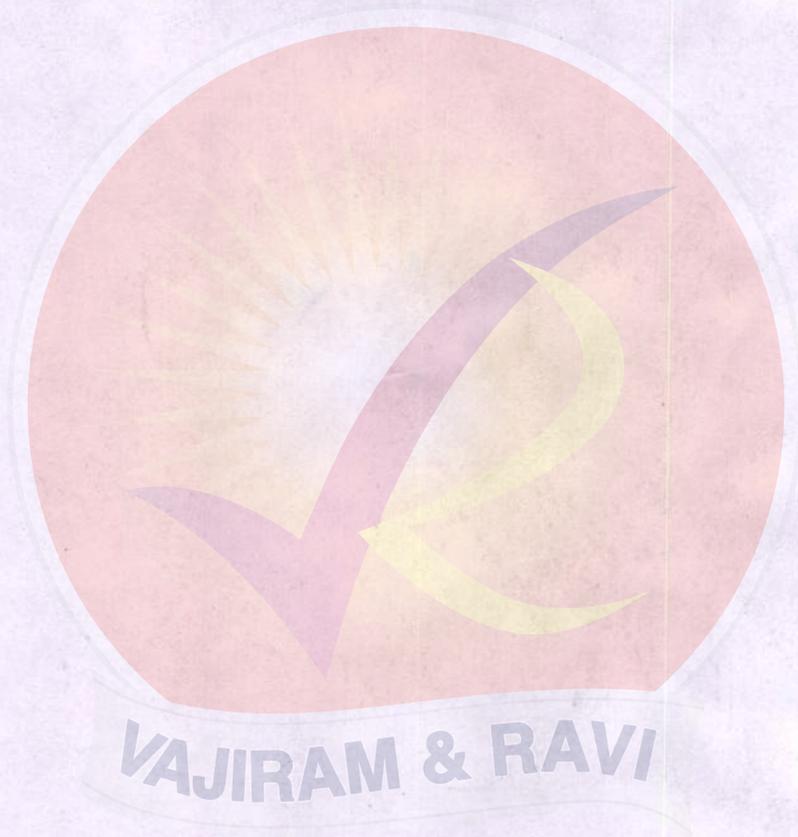
Development is best antidote

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

Space for Rough Work



→ Space for Rough Work



PH/17/EE
1 cot