

General Studies Full Length Test Test - 1 GS1 Test Code - A21051501	Evaluator Code: Date of Assignment: CQ:
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NAME: <u>Rameshwar Shinde</u>	Time allowed: 3 Hours
STUDENT ID.: <u>24VR90477</u>	Email: <input type="text"/>
UPSC ROLL NO.: <input type="text"/>	Submission Date: <input type="text"/>
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 - <u>9:05</u>	End Time - <u>12:10</u>
Mode of Examination <u>Offline</u>	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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Receiving date 11 JUL 2025

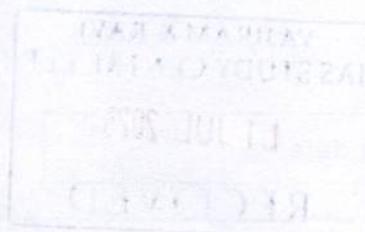
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Dispatch date -

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



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(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 emergence from 7-8th century show evolution due to art, religion & polity

① Art:

Temple architecture show varied art from early 5th century to 9th century

eg) Cave temple during Pallava toward standing temple is

Chola temple
→ Brihadishwara temple (Rajagopuram)

② Religion:

Evolution in temple architecture is fusion of religions like Jain, Hindu religion & Buddhist temple seen

eg) Bamiyan, Ajanta, Ellora, Kailash temple seen at
Patadashwari

① Polity:

✓ political state show evolution of temple architecture

① Pallava = bravi da

② Chola = vesara (mixed of clay or bravi da)

eg ✓ temple showing less vimana to larger vimana | gopuram

eg ✓ vijaynagar temple of Visvesvasha temple from Chola archi

✓ sculpture in temple show evolution from religious theme toward secular & political

eg ✓ king portrait of vijaynagar temple

Thus temple architecture was a mixed of art, polity & religion

Introduction	
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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 emerged in 6th B.C. and had profound impact on contemporary social life

Reason for emergence

Vedic Religion complexity

Economic progress

Rituals were complex
costs of Varna hierarchy

Lower caste / women
Not allowed for recite the text

Significant changes to social life

- ① Buddhism and Jainism promoted equality among people
- ② Idea rejected Vedic supremacy and complex ritual
- ③ Budoho open path to all people of all caste & women to people joined Buddhism
- ④ Religious Ritual becoming simple

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- ① Vaishya joined Brahmin | jump level to increase in manure trade | Agriculture
- ② State support to new religion lead to new art | architecture
 - ⓐ Ashoka pillar, stupas emerged
- ③ Decline of Brahminism - seen in art center B.C.

→ SHU Continuity of original social life →

- ① Belief in Brahmin was Hinduism
 - ② Jainism was strict so lot of people not adopted
 - ③ After Buddha death there was decline of Buddhism in India
 - ④ Revival of vedic religion by Ashoka's successors
 - ⑤ Coste of war hereditary continues
 - ⑥ State support by monarch to Brahminism of Maurya dynasty
- New religion idea bring revolution in social life but not lasted long

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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 in India transformed the Indian economy from exporter of finished material to exporter of raw material.

Representation left into economic need of industrial Britain

- ① Commercialization of agriculture
eg raw cotton to industries
- ② Deindustrialization of Indian economy
eg court culture was eliminated leaving to Britain be coming loss of job
- ③ Transport and infrastructure like Road, Railway to connect hinterland to port to supply raw material
- ④ Export & import policies!
Ban on export of ~~raw~~ more finished from India from 1820

and import becomes duty free to flooded market with British good

⑤ Anglicisation of people: to use British good and ward of Indian product

⑥ SUPPORT to industrialization of India was not there till 1924

⑦ Agriculture development from government was not done

India economic structure resilience

① Khadi production & Jute due to Swadeshi movement | Gandhi influence

② Foreign boycott of good lead to revival of indigenous industries

③ Philosophy started industry from steel is Jhanshpur (JATA)

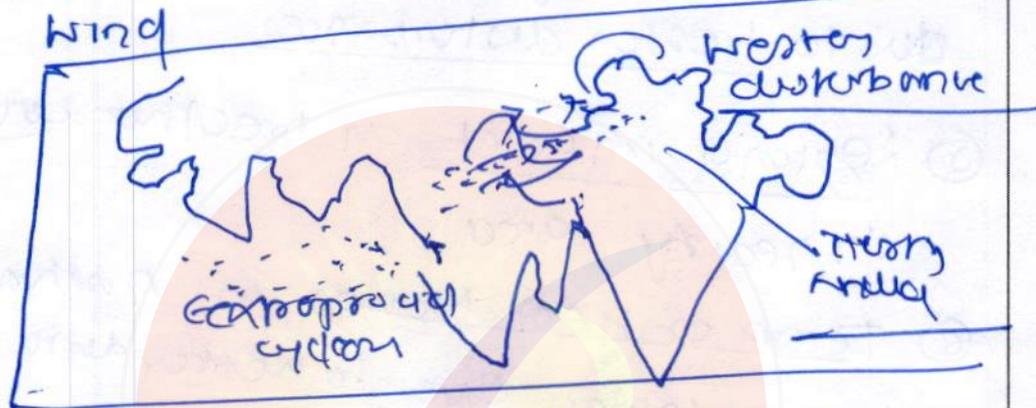
However upto independence economy was colonial in nature only after independence industrialization started in India

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Marks:	

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

Western Disturbances

Western disturbances are weather pattern of winds, precipitation due coming of extratropical cyclone from west under influence of westerly



Arise of western disturbances!

- ① Movement of extratropical cyclone toward east of mediterranean side
- ② moisture taken from Caspian Sea and bring precipitation along with it
- ③ flow under influence of westerly wind

Influencing weather pattern of northern India

- ① Bring precipitation to northern India

- ② Drop of temp and pressure in storm tracks due to rainfall
- ③ Rainfall up to other influences economy of region
 - ① Wheat growth stimulated to it in North West region
- ④ Himalayan glacier formation here due to western disturbances
- ⑤ Regional impact on weather level in nearby area
- ⑥ Temp or heat waves in northern India lessen due to western disturbances
Western disturbances show inter-continental event effect of climate at global level of regions

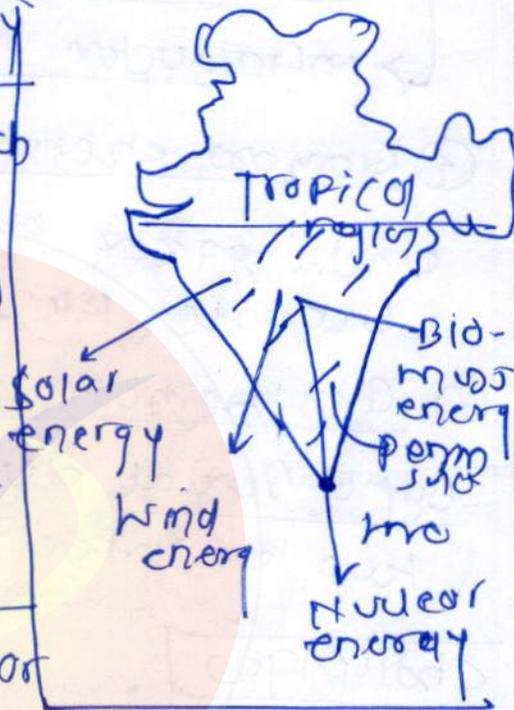
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Marks:	

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

peninsular India enriched with natural resource of energy which are non-conventional in nature

• Non-conventional energy

Energy resources which are renewable in nature and distinct from conventional like coal, oil, natural gas etc



Potential of peninsular India

① Being tropical region provides large sunlight over period of the

② solar development in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat

→ Floating solar power plants in Gujarat

③ Wind availability due to less obstruction is particular to offshore

(e.g.) Tamil Nadu - largest producer of wind energy

④ Nuclear energy can be created

due to supply of thorium in coastal region

(e.g.) monazite sand at beach

↳ infrastructure unreliability

⑤ Biomass energy due to high moisture

and organic production provide
Biomass for ethanol production

⑥ Geothermal energy is area like
Bay of Bengal due to difference b/w
temp of surface & deep water

Challenges

① Continuity of energy renewable,
largely depend on weather

② High initial cost and maintenance cost

③ Resistance from Govt for land acquisition for nuclear energy

④ dependence on gov is more

Way forward

① Government incentive for energy transition can be way forward

Introduction	
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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 & steel industries are backbone of Indian industries and concentrated in Chota Nagpur region and Chhattisgarh region.

Why is east and central part

① Raw material:

Iron ore are concentrated in Chota Nagpur region

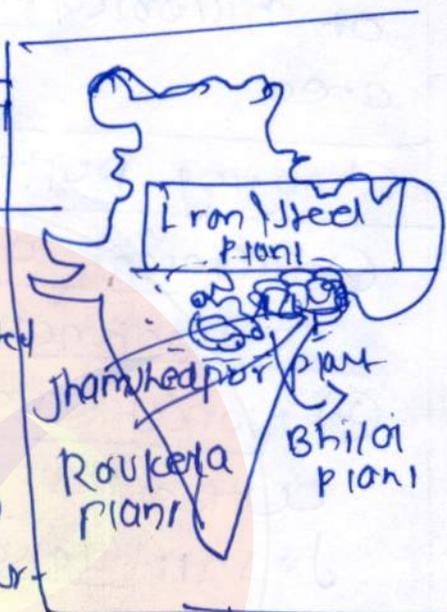
② Transport: through eastern part and better land connectivity

③ market: indigenous market & international market

④ Govt policy: development of backward area to incentive given

⑤ power: presence of coal plant nearby area to Chhattisgarh

⑥ Water: Requirement through river like Damodar



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① Labour requirement:
presence of skilled & unskilled labour together, west Bengal, Jharkhand
toward industries

② Industrial inertia: due to presence of historical iron & steel plants in this area

Changing pattern

- ① different area are import of raw material
- ② market availability is more centres for steel & iron in Automobile
→ shift toward western region
- ③ skilled manpower & technology upgradation lead to shift of region

Challenges of Iron & Steel

- ① Import dependence domestic iron resource
- ② Export restriction & competition in countries (Trade barrier)
- ③ Government policies like export duty subsidy

Iron & steel industries
encouragement through
ease of doing
business

Introduction	
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Marks:	

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7. In contemporary India, marriage is increasingly perceived as a personal choice rather than a societal obligation. Enumerate the socio-economic forces behind this transformation and assess its potential impact on family structure.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Marriage transformation from societal obligation to personal choice due to various forces.

Marriage | Jarjament → contractual
norm

Socio-economic forces

- ① Economic empowerment leads to women personal freedom
- ② Joint family breaking leads to decrease of patriarchal influence
- ③ Urbanisation and industrialisation providing new form of relation
(eg) love relation
- ④ Modern education leading to understanding to personal choice
- ⑤ Societal norms are changing due to legal norm
(eg) Special Marriage Act

Potential Impact on Family Structure

Positive

- ① Women's empowerment lead to better education & job to women
- ② Socio-economic freedom to individual so ~~let~~ ^{down} death, suicide due to not choice
- ③ Individual Relation very rising due to better through segment

Negative

- ① Joint family breaking down to nuclear family
 - ② Rise of individualism over collectivism
 - ③ Rise of divorce rate and single parent household
 - ④ Rise of love as relationship are increasing
 - ⑤ family role of production is decreasing
 - ⑥ socialization by family affected due to born parent woman
- Marriage changed due to modernization and it changed family dynamics

Introduction

Body

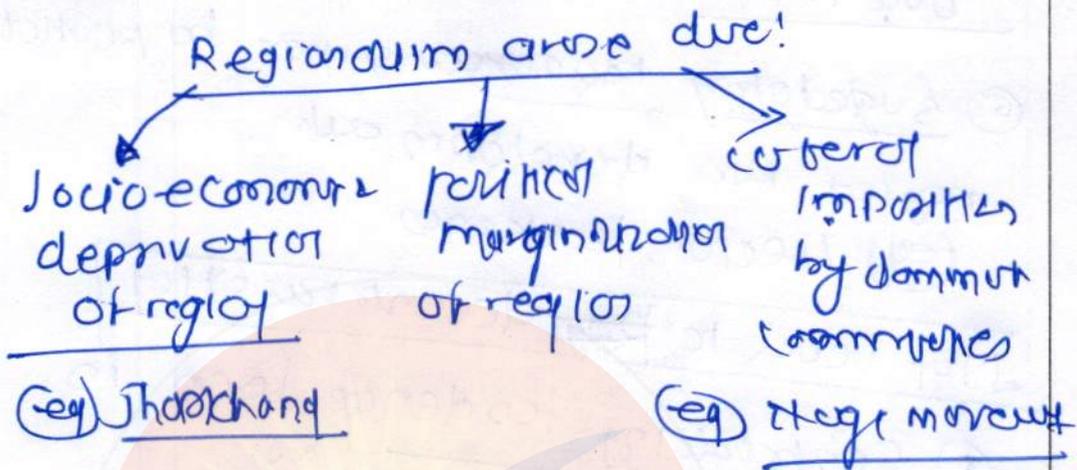
Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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

Regionalism is an ideology where individual affection toward particular region over National identity.



Regionalism and deepening of decentralization

- 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment to empower local people due to regionalism
- Rise of regional political party representation in national politics (eg) represent region or issues
- Autonomy given to state or area in functioning (eg) Jharkhand development Board

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4) Special Category States provided to specific state for economic development

5) Regional Council in the region like Bodoland due to Bengali migration

6) Budgetary resources given to protect region for development
(ex) 7 period packages

Not lead to Regional decentralization

1) Centralizing tendency seen in policies
(ex) scheme on these subject

2) Protection still present in border region due to lack of labor development

3) State representation to Budget Finance Commission is the low

4) Regional disparities still seen

Way forward 1) Bridge deficit gap

2) Regional development by empower local bodies

3) Inclusive growth

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Marks:

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

Recently central government announces Caste census along with population census

Caste census is enumeration of data of various caste and sub-caste at one place for policy making

Evolution

start is \Rightarrow 1901 \Rightarrow 1911 \Rightarrow 1921 \Rightarrow 1931

\Rightarrow Socio-economic caste census (not released)

last caste census

Socio-political implications

(a) positive:

- (1) A cut-off representation of ~~castes~~ caste can be identified
- (2) Evidence based policy making
- (3) Representation limit can be breached with data
- (4) Socio-economic backwardness of caste can be identified

④ Identification of merger of caste and caste differences in development

⑤ Integrative Implications

① Caste based diversity: increased due to caste identity

② dominant caste

② Administrative mammoth in caste and analysis data of caste

③ Social discrimination | violence due to number representation

④ participation of caste leading to vote bank politics

⑤ marginalization of backward caste
This cannot be removed by census

⑥ Threat to national integration

⑦ Mandal Commission notes

Way forward

① political overture to census should be avoided

② better identification of caste and no discrepancy should be created

③ maintain just and release of data

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 was signed at Lucknow session between the Congress & Muslim League to present Common point to British.

Point of High Hindu-Muslim unity

- ① Agreement of both to present Common demand to British by
- ② Liberal leadership in Muslim League evocating Congress support for India freedom
- ③ Home-Rule movement and also British repression worried both to Come together
- ④ Representation of both Hindus Muslims in central legislative
- ⑤ Congress acceptance of Muslims demands of their religious freedom

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Harbinger of future Communal division

- ① Acceptance of separate electorate by Congress lead to strengthening of muslim
- ② Acceptance lead to Hindu ferment by Congress & Muslims by League
- ③ Rise of Hindu group like Hindu Mahasabha in same year to oppose it.
- ④ Revival of Suddhi movement is coming year
- ⑤ people unity was not advocated only the political leaders unity was
- ⑥ Local enmity between Hindu & muslim not removed by any party

Future events

- ① 1937 - Purpos Report
- ② partition demand & Resolutions
- ③ Direct Action Day
- ④ partition of India

Lucknow pact though lead unity but foster Communalism in latter year

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Marks:	

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

Bhakti movement emerged from Hindu religion in early 7th century and poet at 13th century and Sufi movement emerged from Islam in 11th century.

Convergence in realm of devotion
about

- 1) Both Bhakti & Sufi movement advocated devotion toward gods for salvation
- 2) Both use simple language to communicate and ideas also
- 3) Both preach no complex ritual for devotion of god and ~~no~~
- 4) Both preach or against the dominant army force of religion
- 5) Advocated for religious reform movements

Socio-economic significance

- 1) Convergence of one another idea into one fold

- ⑤ voice against prevailing caste discrimination lead to mobility of lower caste
- ⑥ women were empowered through conscious in movement
⑥a) Ambar Sant in south
- ⑦ Religious unity propagated by both lead to Hindu-Muslim unity
- ⑧ Empowerment of people by preaching universal values of love, peace, justice
- ⑨ Economic empowerment as both preached not complex ritual & scientific for gods
- ⑩ Communal violence was hardly seen in medieval India
- ⑪ Influence of these periods leading to people welfare
⑥a) Ambar welfare policies are Ambar Sant Chauri

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- ① Social evil like sati, dowry & child marriage advocated strong voice against them
- ⑩ Rede of Jimate - life with minimal material offered economy of material fee
- ⑪ Rich literature of combine both Sufi & bhakti exchanged
- ⑫ Learning from both lead to reform in respect of religion

Limitation of movement

- ① rigidly movement are Regional
- ② national character is lacking
- ③ Social reform cannot be removed due to only influence
- ④ Brahminical opposition to movement
- ⑤ less support from state also offered twice trust

Sufi and Bhakti movement provided Regionalism in India & its continued despite British effect of divide & rule

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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)

Sardar Patel & J.L. Nehru were the architects of new modern India who unified India into a nation

Approaches towards princely states & Regional Integration

- ① J.L. Nehru:
- ① preference toward autonomy of princely states
 - ② Belief of democratic integration and not use of force
 - ③ people voice more important than national forceful integration
 - ④ Advocated plebiscite for princely states
 - ⑤ Contribution of state leaving external subject like defense, communication to center

6) Sardar Patel:-

- ① strong attitude toward principle states
- ② limited support to autonomy of principle states
- ③ use of forces if ~~not~~ not accepting center demand
(eg) hydrobad (1942)
- ④ Not a Active Advocate of plebiscite in principle states
- ⑤ Handle issues of integration with pragmatism and practicality

different vision shape evolution of Indian unity

- ① Acceptance of plebiscite in some states / use of forces whenever necessary
- ② Jfk integration due to practical view by Patel by military force

- ⑤ Smooth integration of 145 princely states into India
- ④ Acceptance of demand of unity of princely states with external subject in center
- ③ Violences in states like Hyderabad averted due to ideology of unity
- ② Communalism was not hindering integration

Thus despite contrasting approaches towards integration, they developed fragmented India into single entity ie "Bharat"

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

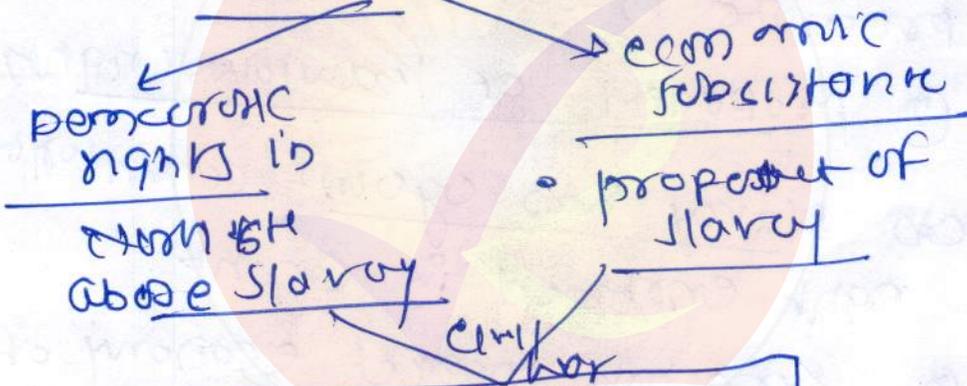
American civil war was most important event in history which changed America's modern history

Genesis of civil war

• After independence in 1776 in America ↓

Capitalism in north state

↓ Agr cultural in southern state was here



Civil war a political conflict

- ① North state were particularly progressive & democratic
↳ proponent of human rights
- ② ↳ dominant federal politics
↳ capitalism was here

① South state:

- ✓ limited political power of federal level
- ✓ political federation of southern state opposes individual rights

Clash of two divergent economic systems

② North state:

- ① Capitalist economy and promote individual entrepreneurship
- ② proponent of individual rights as slavery was against constitutional right enshrined in const.
- ③ Freeing market economy of Capitalist due to low confidence due to slavery
- ④ want to promote Capitalism's southern state but need to remove slavery
- ⑤ They abandon enclosure have idea of aboriginal

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1) South State!

- ① South state economy was Agriculture in nature
- ② Slavery was back bone of economy as production, cultivation done by them
- ③ Rivalry for capitalizing against North state
- ④ Midwestern right to slave means Loss of labour of Agricultural Loss to North state.

This civil war between North & South state over maintaining own economic dominance but Lead to slavery abolitionment and federal state or annexing territory.

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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 heatwaves are persistent increase in ocean surface temp over period of 5 days. Collected marine heatwaves

IPCC in synthesis report rise of marine heatwave by 2 to 3 time by 2030

causes of increasing marine heatwave

- ① Climate Change lead to global warming leading to increase in surface ocean temp
(eg) tropical area
- ② Fossil fuel consumption lead to CO_2 release lead to climate change
- ③ Rise of cool water lead to rise in salinity ~~decrease~~ increase in temp of ocean water
- ④ Industrial pollution going toward ocean sea leading to increase in temp

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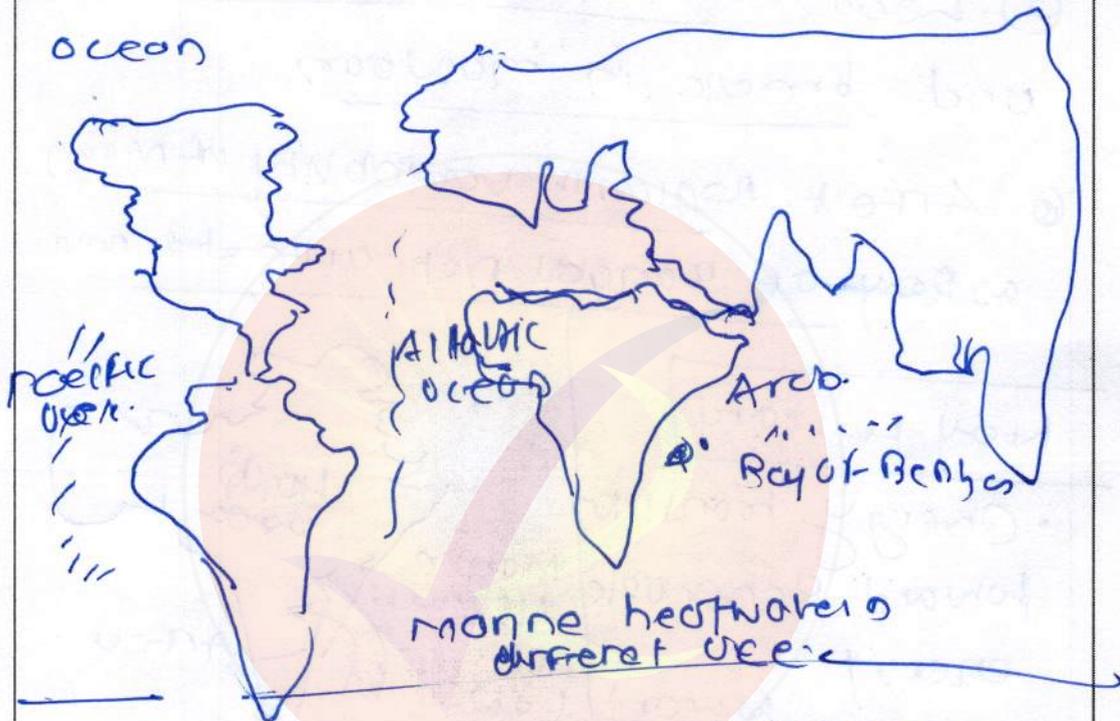
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③ Global feedback mechanism like Atlantic meridional thermohaline circulation slowing down

(eg) Atlantic ocean

④ ocean biodiversity decrease due to various factor affecting temp of ocean



How influence onset of summer monsoon

① marine heatwaves lead to increase in temp of Arabian sea

② monsoon needed high pressure in Arabian sea to get flow of wind

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④ Marine heatwave causes low pressure
in arabian sea & pressure difference b/w land & ocean get affected

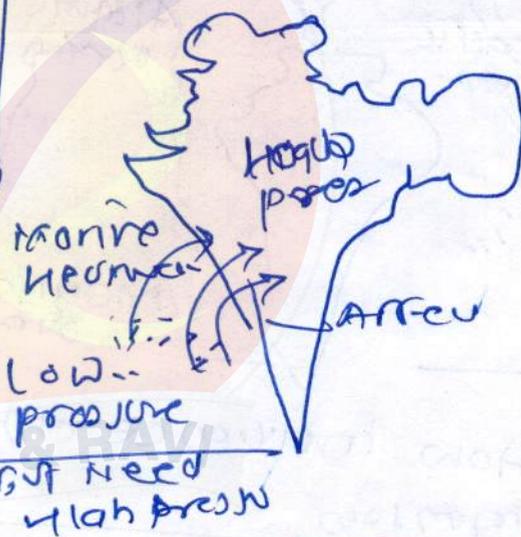
④ Wind flow from Arabian sea to land leads moisture in between

⑤ Lead to late onset of monsoon
and break in monsoon

⑥ Affect regional variability of monsoon
as Bay of Bengal not affected much

Way forward

- Energy transition toward Renewable energy
- pollution toward ocean need to be controlled

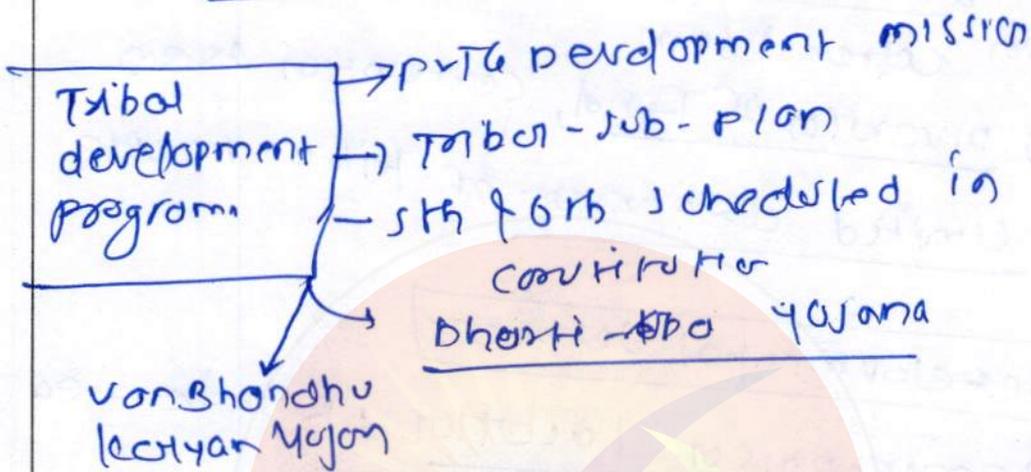


Marine heatwave will get intense in future so better adaptation & mitigation will be best strategy

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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)

Since independence government initiated various programme to uplift tribes and make them part of mainstream national development



Effectiveness of Programme

Positive: ① Economic upliftment of tribal seen (eg) MOTU ∴ tribes in mainstream economy

② Social upliftment:
 ✓ Education: literacy rate = 65% (improvement from 50% (1980))
 ✓ Health facilities like PHC, in tribal area

③ Forest Right : FRA 2006 gives 41 lakh forest Right (individual)

✓ Joint Forest Management by tribos is forest area

Negative aspect

- ① Cultural marginalization due to non-compatibility of programme
- ② Bureaucratic apathy to implement in letter & spirit
- ③ diversion of fund, corruption issues
- ④ limited awareness of tribos people

Developmental setbacks

- ① Geographical location: remote area so connectivity is not there
- ② Cultural exclusion: don't identify with mainstream (eg) A & D tribos
- ③ Imposition of programme without participation of tribos
- ④ Land alienation to industries with no legal voice { displacement due to industries with no legal voice
- ⑤ comprehensive policy of development lack (eg) state variation
- ⑥ exclusionism present affect develop

What are challenges

- ① Social & human development lack in tribal
- ② Social Infrastructure like health is lacking (57% women are anemic)
- ③ Cultural & local challenges resistance from tribal people toward programs
- ④ dependence on shifting cultivation and increasing climate change
- ⑤ Budgetary outlay is low and actual spending low
- ⑥ Data about tribal socio-economic is not comprehensive

Way forward Xoxo (committee)

- ① Anthropologically program
- ② Legal enforcement: of Right like Forest R Act 2008
- ③ Tribal panchayat approach to be follow

Tribal are equally the citizen of India. Their development should be the first aim of government

Introduction

Body

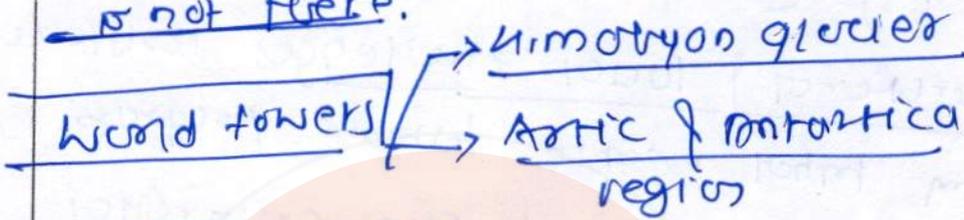
Conclusion

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 hydro-politics in South Asia. (15 marks, 250 words)

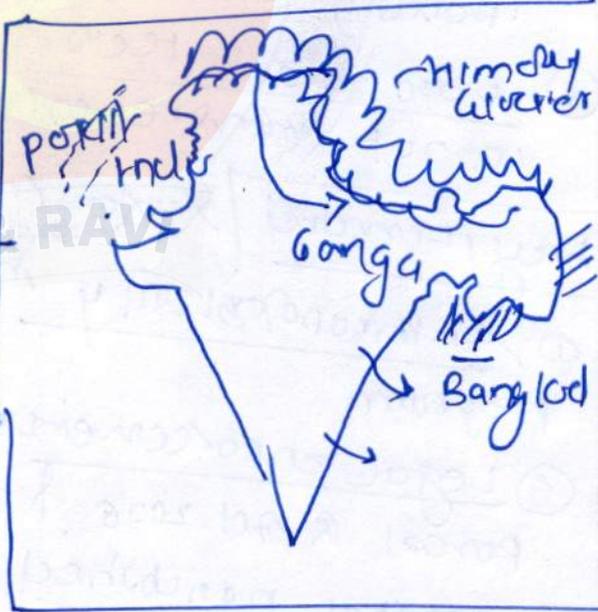
Water stress is defined as when per capita water availability is < 1700 m³ and safe drinking water availability is not there.



Risk of water stress (increases) due to abundant glacier present in Himalayan region which provide freshwater to people

Himalayan glacier Retreat

- melting of Himalayan glaciers due to rise of climate change & negative feedback loop mechanism



- Anthropogenic activities increases in Himalayan affect glacier

Redefine Freshwater Availability

- ① source of water for major river like Ganga, Indus and Brahmaputra
- ② percolation of ground water through river water affect availability
- ③ population depend on River water for consumption get affected
- ④ Hydropower potential and dam & reservoir get affected
- ⑤ drinking water availability will be decrease
- ⑥ Rise of Flood, Glacial outburst affect human settlement

Redefine Region of Hydro politics

- ① Himalaya arc connecting link between South Asian countries like Pakistan, China, Myanmar, Bangladesh, India
- ② Fed various River of countries & respective population Agri & man

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(Don't write anything in this part)

③ Water War due to decrease in water availability

④ Large dam on Rivers to block water (eg) China on Brahmaputra

⑤ Water Agreement treaty like Indus, Ganga can get affected

⑥ Regional tension due to water availability

(eg) Indus water treaty is protection

⑦ Bilateral Relation get affected and constant tension of borders may emerge

(eg) India-Pakistan water issue

Key-Point

① Adoption & mitigation strategy to limit climate change

② Sustainable utilization of Himalayan river

③ Regional cooperation like Regional Himalayan Authority to be created

Himalaya are cradle of water and population dependency on it for essential water its protection from harmful

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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)

Global Gender Gap Report India
Rank at 146 out of 154 countries that
gender gap is workforce | Labour force

Increasing participation in workforce

- ① As per PLFS (2021-22) : 55% of women are now in labour force
- ② WB! > 50% of women in Agriculture workforce
- ③ STEM participation increased over in high education is 28.4%.

Presence in top leadership minimal

- ① As per data only 2-3% women are at top leadership or director of company

Interplay of societal norms & workplace structures

- ① Social norms affect the workplace structure lead to gender gap

- ② Patriarchy in society can be seen at workplace
 - (eg) glass ceiling effect for women
- ③ Idea of women empowerment to handle top function
 - (eg) pink collar job only
- ④ Wage pay gap (40%) as per world economic forum 2010, responsible for this gap
- ⑤ Sexual discrimination leading to toxic work culture affecting confidence of women to go up in ladder
- ⑥ Availability of opportunities at workplace
 - (eg) independent major project not given to women
- ⑦ women support structure at workplace lacking
 - (eg) menstruation rest not given affect efficiency of women
- ⑧ Double syndrome (wage effect full time participation of men)

(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- ④ Legal norms not strictly implemented
- ⑤ Companies Act without compulsory Women director

Names at top leadership

- ① Efficient and effective governance of companies
- ② Gender sensitive policies to be developed
- ③ Women empowerment : eg for other women

Suggestion to Bridge Gender Gap

- ① strict legal enforcement for mandatory top position
 - ② Gender sensitization of employee to get rid of pre-judice
 - ③ Women education and health empowerment in JREM to lead in top position
 - ④ Harassment of women at workplace controlled by POSH Act
- Women led development is mother of vikas Bharat for that we need top leadership in women

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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)

Rapid urbanization due to industrialization leading to livability atrophy and affect quality of life in urban area.

As per World Bank more than 50% people in urban area by 2035 reflect rapid urban migration changing

Causes of urban expansion

- ① Rapid rural to urban migration due to agrarian distress (46% employable in Agri)
- ② Economic opportunities and standard of living in urban life
- ③ Health & educational facilities in urban area
- ④ Industrial base increasing in urban area & subsequent pollution like water, Air in cities
- ⑤ Deforestation of area due to it lead to environmental degradation

leading to effect water bodies

- ① Rise of sewage waste ~~management~~ due to ineffective waste management
- ② Land use management not properly handled by urban bodies lead to slum formation
- ③ exposed treatment infrastructure is locking in cities

Consequences

- ① Rise of Air borne infection in urban area
(eg) Asthma, COPD in Delhi
- ② water borne infection in slum due to lack of sanitation
(eg) Mumbai cholera
- ③ Traffic congestion leading to accidents & mortality
- ④ Rise of urban Rich & poor divide lead to Rise of crime in urban area
- ⑤ Environment of disaster like flood, drought becoming common

⑥ Higher CTEI Strategy : more than 200
metropolitan cities facing water
stress

measures for urban growth humane &
sustainable

- ① Inclusive policy making along with
all stakeholders
 - ② Land use planning should avoid
deforestation
 - ③ Green infrastructure like parks,
urban forest need to be created
 - ④ Social necessity to urban poor and
informal workers
 - ⑤ Restrict slum formation by providing
housing
 - ⑥ Climate vulnerability index of cities
to be calculated
 - ⑦ Empowerment of local bodies by
Finance, Function & Functionaries
- Urban area contribute > 70% to GDP of
Nation so its sustainability is need
of hour to make it humane

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Marks:

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

Transnationalism can be defined as relations beyond the nation and identity not pertaining to single nation but transnational.

• Globalization can be one way of transnationalism where exchange of culture between different countries

• Diaspora meaning people of different countries living in different countries

Factor lead to interconnectedness in diaspora communities

(A) Globalization

① connection of different economy of region lead to migration of people

② presence of MNCs and working in it lead to diaspora community

③ cultural exchange via globalization

③ Technology:

① Technology - like social media,
AI, connecting people

② video-calls

③ Work from home or abroad work
↳ connectivity

④ Industrialization

① connecting or migration of people
to developed countries for job

② Supply chain management employ
different people

⑤ Global values

① global democracy - secularism
connecting different people

⑥ Foreign policy

↳ diplomatic relations between
two countries leading to people
to people ties

① economic & cultural exchange
between countries.

② Trade between countries

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① Sport or festival events!

- Cricket, Football connecting people of same idea & values toward India

Impact of Interconnectedness

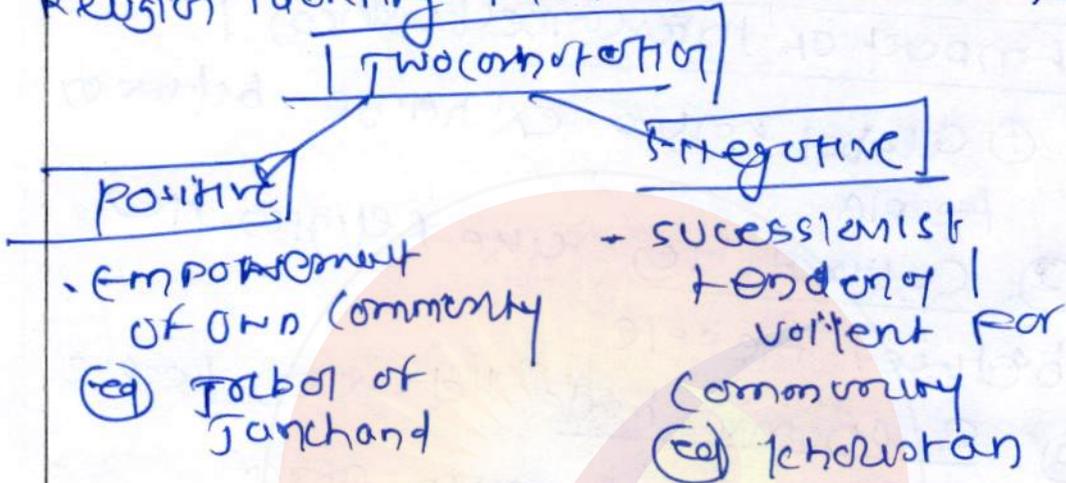
- ① Cultural values exchange between people
- ② Cultural ties like religions ties between people
- ③ Economic trade between people leading to job in abroad
West Asia
- ④ Cultural ramifications of bad event
Russia-Ukraine war

Thus transnationalism bring global peace and learning one another value but also frees for conflict

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20. Communalism in India, rooted in historical legacies and socio-economic inequalities, continues to undermine social cohesion and national integration. Discuss with examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

Communalism is a ideology where individual adhere to community / religion identity than national identity



Rooted in :

① Historical legacies:

① British policy of Divide & Rule during rule further lead to communalism

- (eg) Separate electorate to muslim
- (eg) Caste discrimination

② Political legacy (continued)

Communal identity
(eg) separation of muslim and hindu are another

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① Role of communal parties during history continued and rearing their wings for own benefit

② Socio-economic condition

① Economic inequality between communities lead to fuel of

communal violence (2012)
(eg) Muzaffar

② unemployment can be easily radicalised

③ Representation of civil post is low

pro Muslims
(eg) Sachar Comm. = 5% only

④ Social: Tradition & cultural norms of community are different

(eg) Beef consumption ban in

• Religion fundamentalism fuel the radicalisation

(eg) ISIS in Kerala

• Historical Juddhi movement still continues affecting religious freedom

Undermine:

① Social cohesion & National integration

① Affect social capital of society

② Breeding intolerance between

Communities

(ex) Armed bomb in Maharashtra

③ Occasion violence and affecting the human life and economic structure

(ex) Jobator violence

④ National level growth affect due to allocation of resources to GNP

order

⑤ youth unemployment factor increases

⑥ secularism and tolerance will be shaken away

Key Point

① APCC: peace Committee involving major Religion leader at Village level

② Integration of festive their Celebration

③ value education to children like tolerance democracy

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Communitism is a dent to national integration need to removed for what Bharat

Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work

