

**General Studies  
Full Length Test  
Test - 5 (GS - 1)  
Test Code - A21051505**

**Evaluator Code:**

**Date of Assignment:**

**CQ:**

**NAME:**

Shubham verma

**Time allowed: 3 Hours**

**STUDENT ID.:**

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**Email:**

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**UPSC ROLL NO.:**

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**Submission**

**MOBILE NO.:**

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**Date:**

13 July 2025

### QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

#### **Instructions:—**

- 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 - 7:30 am**

**End Time - 9:25 am**

**Mode of Examination**

**Online**

**Offline**

**Receiving date -**

**Dispatch date -**

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

**VAJIRAM & RAVI**  
**Mentor's Feedback**

**VAJIRAM & RAVI**

# Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
 कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

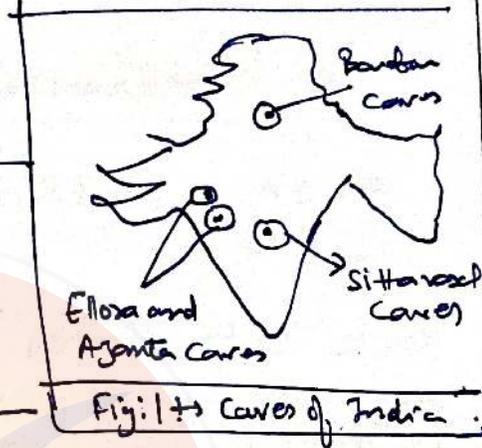
# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
 (Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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1)

Rock cut caves represents great architectural skills of our ancestor and also testimony to religious harmony.



Rock-cut Caves examples of religious harmony

1) Peaceful existence of multiple religion.

eg) Ellora and Ajanta Caves in Maharashtra

2) Caves as medium to promote religious teachings → Chaityas  
 → Viharas.

3) Rock cut caves represent harmonious Co-existence between state and religion.



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eg) Western Caves were patronised by Kosyala Kingdoms.

4) Rock Cut Caves, reflects the value of tolerance and acceptance among multiple religion.

5) Rock cut caves represent the ethos of religious pluralism in India (Reflected in Article 25-28 as well)

6) Rock Cut Caves, places of deliberate and discussion between religious leaders.

Therefore, rock cut architecture, played a significant role in shaping the Religious Coexistence.

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कोई लिखावट  
नाहीं करनी।  
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2)

The Gupta period, spanned around 3<sup>rd</sup> CE - 6<sup>th</sup> CE, marked a shift in the position of women as compared to Vedic and mauryan period.

Shift in the position of women :-

1) Gender stereotyping and women injustice:-

Unlike Vedic period (early), where women were treated equal.

2) Emergence of concept of Sati poaltha  
⇒ Burning of widow with husband.

3) Rise in child marriages in the Gupta period.

4) Intersectionality :- Interplay of caste and gender ⇒ poor dalit women were the most marginalised.



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- 5) Lack of participation in the political sphere and public life.
- 6) System of Devdasi emerged in the temples of Gupta period.
- 7) Denial of education to women
- 8) Strengthening of patriarchal system  
→ head of state and family = male.

Though, Gupta period is known as the Golden age, however the social evils got exemplified that are still visible in the present day society.

Need to realise 'Nari shakti' in order to build a just society.



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कृपया प्रश्न संख्या में अन्य संकेत के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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3)

Swadeshi movement, launched in 1905 against the partition of Bengal, inspired the later Gandhian movement.

Swadeshi movement precursor to Gandhian mass mobilization technique



Fig:- Extent of Swadeshi movement

1)

Hindu-Muslim Unity :- It was observed that hindu tied rakhis to muslims as well.

2)

Non-violent in nature :- leaders such as Rabindra nath tagore, believed in non-violent means.

3)

Mass mobilization of women and students [Gandhian technique]

4)

Constitutional means, such as



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5) Picketing of foreign clothes and shops.  
Through Sabha and Samitis  
↳ Swadesh Bandha Samiti.

However, it can not be seen equal to Gandhian movement because:-

- 1) Lack of widespread participation  
(Limited to Bengal region only)
- 2) Leadership by elites ⇒ social and political elites.
- 3) Raised concerns of elites only ⇒ part time politicians.

Thus, the Swadeshi movement, build the foundation for the later Gandhian mass mobilization techniques.

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4)

The Japanese forces, marched upto the present region of Burma, that accelerated the process of Indian Independence movement.

Japanese occupation  $\Rightarrow$  India Independence movement

1) New frontier of war  $\Rightarrow$  Indian british army was deployed in Europe  $\Rightarrow$  Less force for fight against Japan army.

2) Potential threat of the Japanese army led by Neta Subash Chandra Bose.

3) Controlled the british Indian resources of the South eastern Asian region.

4) Exposed the Strength of the British rule.

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5) Support to Japanese army, by the Indian people  $\Rightarrow$  fasten Indian Independence movement.

However, it was not the only factor that shaped Indian Independence movement.

1) Quit India movement, launched in August 1942.

2) Naval mutiny, in 1946.

3) Persistent efforts of Indian freedom fighters.

Thus, Indian independence movement,

was shaped by internal and external factors.



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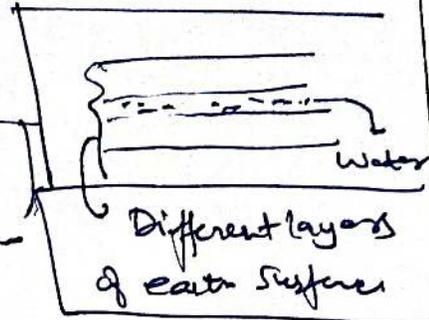
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5)

A Artesian aquifers, all the natural aquifers formed in the inside of earth surface.

Geological and Environmental Conditions



1) Presence of porous rocks  $\rightarrow$  to allow seepage of water.  
 $\rightarrow$  Sandstone.

2) Trees and wetlands  $\rightarrow$  leaching leads to their formation.

3) Coasts on the Continental coast  $\rightarrow$  that allows passage of water in the underground.

4) Presence of soft geological conditions



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6)

India, also known as the pharmacy of the world, has most of its industries in the western region of Maharashtra and Gujarat Emcuse Phasma

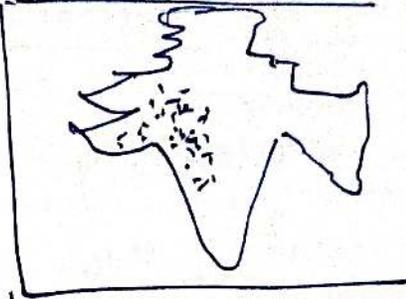


Fig:- Clustering of Pharmaceutical Industry

Factors leading to concentration in the western side

- 1) Import → Import of API from China from the ports of Navi Mumbai (Jawahar port)
- 2) Labour :- Presence of trained experts in the pune and mumbai region.
- 3) Presence of raw material, for the production of Drugs.
- 4) Market access :- Presence of



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market conditions in the western region.

5) Governmental incentives :- Support of regional and Central government.

6) Availability of resources, such as water due to presence of multiple rivers.

## Challenges of Pharma Industry

1) Impact of APIs from China.

2) Regulatory hurdles  $\rightarrow$  clinical and non-clinical trials.

3) Competition from other countries.

Way forward :- Increase spending of R&D [currently 0.69% of GDP]  
 $\rightarrow$  promote startups in the region.

India's pharma sector growth is necessary to become Vikshit Bharat by 2047

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7) Shallow focus earthquakes, refers to those earthquakes who have a shallow depth of focus

eg) Delhi multiple earthquake in (2024)



Earthquake mechanism

Factors responsible for occurrence in Indo-gangetic plain

1) Presence of Himalayas → Tectonically active zone.

eg) Subsidence of Jashimalth

2) Collision of Indian and Eurasian plate [Indian plate moving northward]

3) Fault lines, across the Indo-gangetic plains.

4) Anthropogenic factors → Unsustainable Development ⇒ Hotels in the fragile Himalayan ecosystem  
↓  
Activities such as mining, dam collapse etc.

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कृपया इस स्थान  
में केवल प्रश्न संख्या  
लिखें।

उम्मीदवारों को  
प्रश्न संख्या में  
कोई लिखना  
नाहीं चाहिए।  
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Consequences → 1) Loss of livelihood and lives

↳ Psychological and mental agony

↳ Loss of Biodiversity as well.

↳ Landslides (eg) Kedarnath (2013)

Way Forward :- Following the

recommendations of Mishra Committee (1976)

↳ Slope stabilization → Rock bolt technology

↳ Preparedness, with the help of NGOs and Civil society.

↳ Disaster resilient infrastructure  
(Sendai Framework).

↳ Sustainable development.

Need to study shallow focus earthquake

Patterns for better preparedness and

safety of civilians.

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8)

"Health is wealth", but lately, the quality of health is deteriorating in India due to interplay of environment and cultural factors.

Health and Environment

1)

Pollution :- WHO, observed that more than 90% of world's population suffers respiratory diseases due to Air pollution.

2)

Climate Change :- Global warming leading to loss of productivity ⇒ stress.

3)

Intersectionality :- Health and Gender

↳ Women are more impacted due to effects of global warming and climate change.

eg) Water Wires in the Maharashtra region.



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## Health and Cultural factors

1) Traditional outlook :- Trust deficient in modern medicines

es Vaccine hesitancy during Covid.

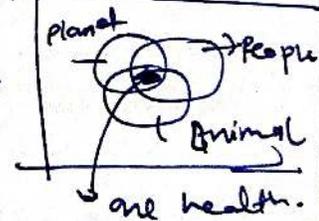
2) Poor health indicators among the minorities of India.

3) Slash and burn Agriculture of the tribals affecting their health.

Way forward 1) Promotion of Concept of one health

Awareness and training of the masses

Curbing the pollution issues.



Need to focus on health to fulfill the goals of SDG-3

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कृपया इस स्थान में केवल प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ भी न लिखें।

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9) Migration is defined as movement of people from one region to another.  
It can be caused by pull and push factors.

Role of migration in shaping population trends in developed nation

1) Intra state migration :- Low population and sex ratio in the labor exporting state.

2) Inter country migration :- From developing to developed nation resulting changes in population trends.

3) Intra state migration :- From one state to another  $\Rightarrow$  Changing sex ratio

4) Migration of young people leading to



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lowering of population in the developed nations

eg Italy, Japan etc.

However fertility also plays a significant role

1) leading to Demographic winters in the developed countries.

2) High Dependency population

Therefore, the impact of both fertility and migration should be studied for population policy formulation

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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इस स्थान में संख्या के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।

10) Urban Centres in India contribute 40% to its GDP by supporting 30% of its population.

Poor urban planning inhibits full economic potential

1) Issue of improper drainage and flooding  
eg Chennai floods, Gurgaon floods etc

2) Traffic Congestion, leading to lowering of economic potential.  
eg 2-3 hours of traffic jams everyday in Bangalore.

3) Lack of sanitation and Hygiene => health problems => lowering of Human productivity.

4) Lack of planned infrastructure.  
eg Unauthorised buildings in Delhi and other metropolises.



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5) Poor road infrastructure → Potholes leading to accidents.

6) Mushrooming of slums ⇒ low economic growth  
↳ Dharavi Slums

Way ahead :- 1) Implementation

of schemes such as AMRUT 2.0,

Swachh Bharat Urban Mission

↳ lessons from foreign countries ⇒

Melbourne (Australia)

Need sustainable urban planning

to fulfill SDG-11

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11) The lessons of sustainable water managements by our ancestors can solve the modern water crisis,

Sustainable water management suited to regional ecological conditions

1) Traditional water harvesting system

eg) Forts used as water reservoirs during the Chola period.

2) Infrastructure such as efficient canal system for effective water usage in the agriculture.

eg) Development of canal system during the Vijaynagar times.

3) Presence of non perennial rivers such as Godavari and Krishna ⇒

thereby water management becomes imperative.

4) Public bath, as seen in the Mohenjo-daro and Harappan Civilization.

5) Recharging aquifers during time of rainfall.

6) Building suitable infrastructure, to store water  $\Rightarrow$  Dams during the reign of Vijaynagar empire.

$\Rightarrow$  Watershed development, to ensure perennial presence of water.

6) Building of wells and proper methods of irrigation.

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Relevance in Contemporary time :-

- 1) To solve the issue of Urban flooding eg Hyderabad flooding.
- 2) To ensure all year long water availability  
eg Zero day in Chennai (2020).

Thus, the lessons of our ancestors particularly chola and Vijaynagar can help in sustainable water management.

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अन्य चीजें  
इस स्थान पर  
लिखने से  
बचना।

उम्मीदवारों  
इस हार्जिन  
में लिखने  
से बचना।  
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12)

French revolution, which occurred  
in late 18th century, gave the  
ideas of liberty, equality and  
fraternity to the world.

Reaction to recent events :- The

events of public persecution by  
the guillotine -

however, it was outcome of  
structural imbalance and social  
distortion -

- 1) Presence of estate system ← Noble  
Clergy  
mass
- 2) Exploitation of masses by the  
Noble and Clergy → unequal  
tax contribution.

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नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए,  
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3) Social and economic neglect of masses  $\Rightarrow$  feudal system resulting in exploitation of the serfs.

4) Presence of social and political power elites.

5) Structural imbalances exposed by the french intelligentsia.

6) Ownership of means of production by a minority section of elites.

French revolution: Outcome of social dis content

1) Antagonistic Cooperation, as explained by Karl Marx, between serfs and the feudal lords.

2)

widespread poverty and hunger  
resulting to social discontent

Consequences :- Upheaval of political  
system by the masses  
↳ Inspired later revolution such  
as American revolution

The French revolution, was not  
just a political revolution but  
a social revolution as well  
that resulted in emergence  
of values of liberty, equality  
(reflected in Indian preamble  
as well)

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उत्तरों में  
एक शब्दों से  
अधिक लिखना  
नाहिए।  
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13)

Arab nationalism, caused due to  
Arab spring, was a result of  
a unifying ideology.

Unifying Ideology :-

- 1) Religious Ideology :- Presence of  
same religion (muslims) across the  
~~west~~ Arab region.
- 2) Upliftment of Muslim community  
against the Kafirs.
- 3) As a reaction to Western Culture
- 4) Believe in the philosophy  
of Khilafate ⇒ Religious  
leadership.



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Answers must  
be written in  
the margin  
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Source of fragmentation is west Asia

1) Sect based Fragmentation :-

Shia and Sunnic

2) Conflicts such as Israel - Iran

in the contemporary time

3)



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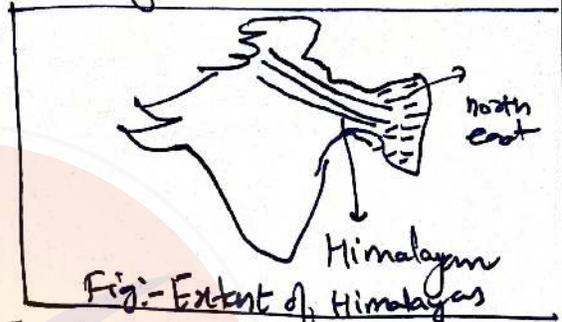
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उम्मीदवारी इस हांगिए नहीं लिख चहिण।  
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4)

The Himalayan system, also known as the 3<sup>rd</sup> pole of the world hold significant strategic importance and also a vast reservoir of resources.

Immense Strategic value



1) Buffer against China:-

Himalayan acts as natural barrier against China.

2) Key position on the Himalayan system eg Siachen Glacier.

Ecological value :- 1) one of the

ecological hotspot.

2) Home to multiple variety of flora and fauna.

eg Snow leopard, Red panda etc.

Resource potential of eastern Himalayas and Northeast region

1) Food and nutritional resources :-

Presence of conditions to cultivate oilseeds [will help in reducing CAD]

2) Human resource potential :- Large population that can be trained ensuring Human Capital.

3) Tourism potential :- one of the most picturesque landscapes.

⑨ Khejri Lamjha National park

4) Material such as Bamboo can be used in construction, reducing Carbon foot print.

5) River system :- Such as  Brahmaputra

6) Vast area of Tropical rainforest.

## Constraints affecting effective utilization

- 1) Isolation of N-E from Mainland :-  
Siliguri corridor, too narrow for movement.
- 2) Regional movements, fueled by external non state & state actors.  
⇒ Gorakhaland movement.
- 3) Imbalance Development of the North east region.
- 4) Security Constraints due to border Share with China and Myanmar.

## Way Forward

- 1) Development of Border villages :-  
Vibrant border programme
- 2) Development → Bringing green revolution to North eastern region.

15)

Anticyclones, are the High pressure area existing across the world region.

## Characteristics of Anticyclones

- 1) Descending air mass leading to Anticyclonic conditions.
- 2) Features around the Sub tropical latitude (20°-30° North and South).
- 3) Clockwise movement of air in the Northern hemisphere and anticlockwise in the Southern hemisphere.
- 4) Characterized by low temperature and low humidity or vice versa.
- 5) High vertical shear strength.
- 6) Low Coriolis force as well.

## Associated Climatic Conditions

1) Heat waves, as experienced in the summers in Northern India.

eg Heat waves in Delhi NCR region

2) Similarly, Cold waves, are observed in the North American region.

3) Low frequency of Cyclones and Hurricanes in the Bay of Bengal and Pacific Sea.

4) Presence of calm air ⇒ Doldrums along the equator and horse latitude.

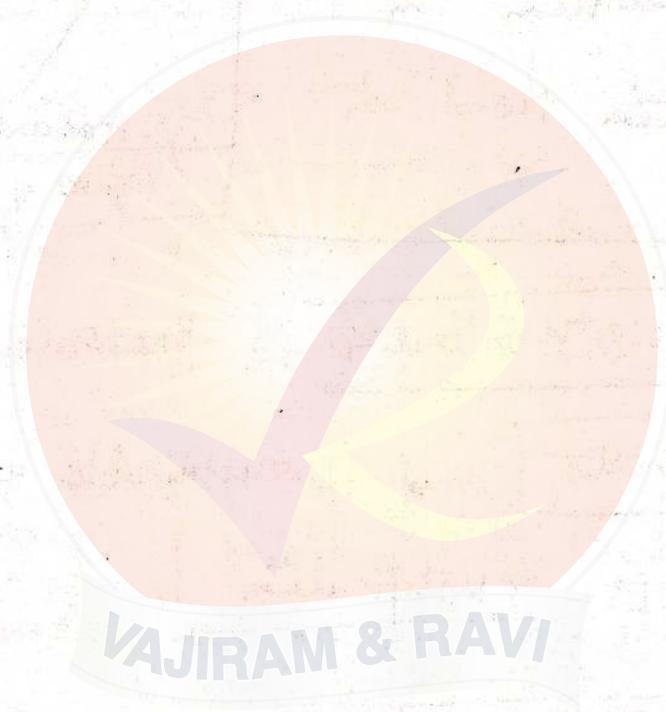
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(6)

UNCCD, defines desertification as the process of declining land productivity in the arid and semi arid regions of the world.

Regional Variation in Desertification trend in India



Fig:- Arid and Semi-Arid Regions of India

1) North western India :- Presence of thar deserts and unsustainable agriculture leading to desertification.

2) Central India → Ravines at chambal, morens shows increased process of desertification.

3) North East India :- Slash and burn agriculture practice leading

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4)

to loss of land productivity

Southern India :- Unsustainable Urbanisation

leading to land use change  $\Rightarrow$  Desertification.

$\Rightarrow$  Zero day in Chennai (2020)

Impact on food security

1) Decrease in land productivity  $\Rightarrow$   
Decrease in food yield  $\Rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  Food insecurity.

2) Leaching of soil nutrients due to faulty agricultural practices.

3) Impact on human productivity as well due to poor quality of drinking water (heavy metal)

4) Water stress, across multiple districts of India as reported by Central ground water Authority (CGWA)

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5) Monoculture → leading to loss of land productivity,  
eg) Rice wheat system in N-W India

Way forward

1) Afforestation in the Urban areas  
(eg:- Miyawaki method and Vertical gardens)

2) Following the recommendations of Madhav Chitale Committee.

3) Regulation on Ground water extraction and Ground water mapping [AQUIM Project]

4) Sustainable farm practices [eg:- Diffim 1st State to have full organic farming]

"The Abidjan declaration" is a right step in the fight against desertification.

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प्रश्नोत्तरों को इस स्थान में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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(7)

Schedule Caste represents 15% of the Indian population, the various affirmative action by the state in accordance to Article 46 led to emergence of Dalit elites, leading to debates of Sub-Categorisation.

## Addressing Intra-group Equity

- 1) Creation of two classes among the SC  
Dalit Haves      Dalit Have not's.
- 2) Benefits of Affirmative actions usurped by a minority of Dalits
- 3) Social exclusion of the marginalised among marginalised.

Therefore, the debate around Sub-Categorisation started to ensue

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यदि आप सवाल के  
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इस हाथिए में  
कोई लिखना  
चाहिए।  
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Economic and social justice to the  
bottoms of SCs.

However, risk of conflating class-based  
exclusion with caste based deprivation

- 1) Affirmative actions under Article 15  
and 16 were provided for socially  
and educationally backward sections.
- 2) Class disabilities, are not same  
as caste disabilities (honour based)
- 3) Caste based discrimination against  
Dalit have's as well  
eg) Rohtit Vemula Case.
- 4) Might lead to Intra-caste  
conflict and violence as well.

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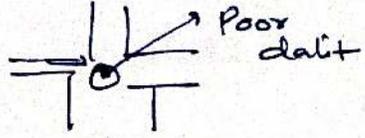
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5)

Intersectionality

⇒ leading to both Caste and Class based deprivation



Way forward :- 1) Eradication of Caste

System :- "Social justice before economic justice" - BR Ambedkar.

2) Governmental support :- Under Schemes such as Stand up India,

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इस खण्ड में  
कहीं लिखना  
नाहिए।  
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18)

The recent demand of Bhil pradesh,  
shows the assertion of cultural  
and tribal identity at the core  
of regional movements.

Assertion of cultural  
and tribal identity

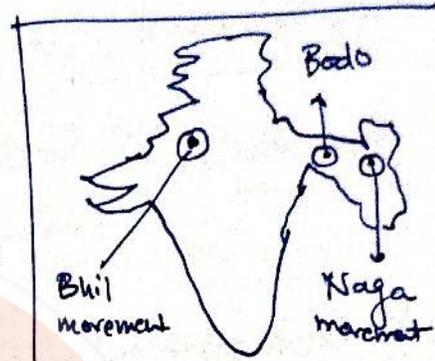


Fig:- Regional movement

1) Distinct Culture :- demand for  
separate state and separate flag  
eg Naga movement

2) Alienation of tribal identities :- led  
to violent movement

eg Naxalbari movement

3) Linguistic assertion :- led to regional  
movement.

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4) Reaction against Conversion to different religion → Conflict and movement.

5) Imposition of mainstream culture → also leads to strengthening of tribal identities.

However, there are other factors as well.

1) Unequal distribution of resources :- against Article 39(b) and (c) of the Constitution

2) Lack of political participation in the parliament and state legislature.

3) Poor socio-economic indicators.

Es 40% of Tribes are Multidimensional poor (Niti Aayog)

4) Encroachment of Land ⇒ Land Alienation.

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5) Injust laws ⇒ such as forest act (1927).

c) Non-state actor support to regional movement.

Way forward 1) Economic justice,

through equal development (eg:- PMGSY, EkLaya residential school)

2) Political participation (eg:- PESA, FRA)

3) Protection of cultural and regional identities (Article 29 and 30)

4) Implementation of Xaxa Committee and Dhebar Commission.

Need to win heart and mind of tribals along with their development

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19)

Gender equity, refers to giving affirmative actions on the basis of gender to undo the historical injustices.

Gender justice lies at the heart of the human development as women and transgenders represents more than 50% of population in India.

Relationship between gender equity and human development

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Areas where gender equity impacts  
developmental outcomes

- 1) Health Sector :- NFHS-5, Reported that 57% of women are analetric, giving access to health would improve the developmental outcome.
- 2) Education → Women are send to public schools, which are currently at sub par level with respect to private school

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3) Skill development ⇒ Most of the workforce in informal sector is represented by women.

4) Political participation :- Lack of representation in parliament and Sapanch pati Syndrome at Panchayats.

5) Workforce :- Despite 37% FLFPR (PLFS-23), issues such as glass ceiling persists affecting developmental outcomes.

Way forward :- Gender Sensitization education

↳ Women entrepreneurs :- Standup India Scheme

↳ Encourage Women leadership, by breaking glass ceiling [eg] Indira Nooyi

"A nation can not fly on one wing alone",  
therefore gender equity is must for  
augement development.

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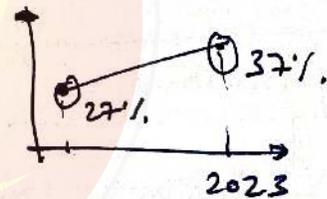
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20) Gig work, is defined as work in which the relationship of traditional work such as Employee and employer are not followed to a great extent.

Gig work as tool of women's economic inclusion

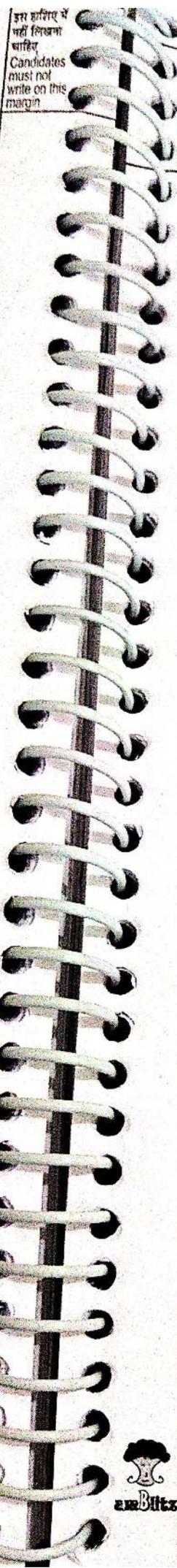
1) Gig work lead to rise in female labour force participation



2) Increased saving [PLFS Data]  
⇒ Increase in Bank account [JAM trinity]

3) Increased access to micro-finance tools such as Credit availability, pension etc.

However, in practice it has led



उपर हस्तिर में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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of informalization of women labour.

Gig Work: Frontier of feminised and informalised labour

- 1) Around 30% of informal labour is represented by women in India.
- 2) Lack of social safety and labour dignity of women.
- 3) Health problems to female workers.  
↳ Unpaid menstrual leaves.
- 4) Wage gap :- Women receive 35% less than the male counterpart (ILO)
- 5) Physical and mental abuse towards female gig workers due to gender stereotyping



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6) Dual burden of work :- one at public and one at home.

Way forward :-

- 1) Providing social security and maternity benefits to female gig workers (eg :- Labour Codes, 2020)
- 2) Grievance redressal mechanism :-  
To prevent physical and mental abuse.
- 3) Formalisation of Care economy.

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