

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

Evaluator Code:
Date of Assignment:
CQ:

NAME:

SOPHIA SIDDIQUI

Time allowed: 3 Hours

STUDENT. ID.:

Email:

UPSC ROLL NO.:

0413785

Submission
Date:

14/08/25

MOBILE NO.:

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

Instructions:-

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

For Student Only

Start Time - 3:00 PM

End Time - 6:00 PM

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				

Mentor's Feedback

VAJIRAM & RAVI

VAJIRAM & RAVI

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



👍 😊 All the Best 😊 👍

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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Q1.

Ancient rock cut caves started
with the first rock cut cave i.e
Barabar Hills ^{built} under Mauryan dynasty
for the Lokayatas or Charvaka philosophy

They are great examples of Religious
harmony as -

- (1) Ellora caves in Maharashtra have
all three religion caves viz Hinduism,
Jainism, Buddhism.
- (2) Buddhist caves alter as viharas
and chaityas (prayer hall) ↓
staying
place
- (3) Barabar caves for other religious
philosophies like Charvaka.

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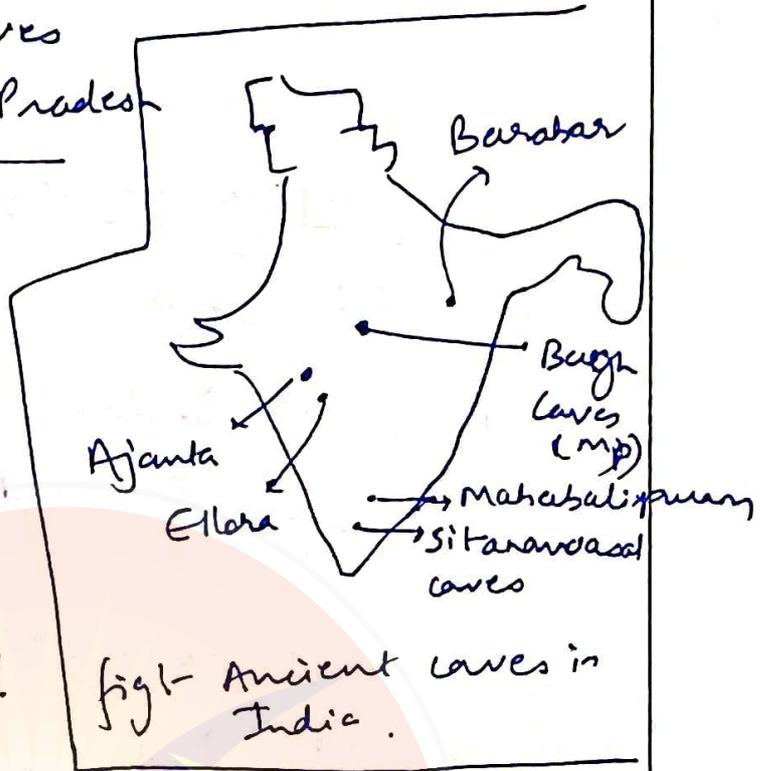
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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(4) Bhimberka caves
in Madhya Pradesh

people dancing
figures
community
life



(5) South Indian caves

depicted the Sangam literature period → Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas.
later under Pallavas,
Great Cholas → influence of
Bhakti tradition → Always and Nayanars lived in caves.

Hence under the national heritage
preservation, these caves show cultural
ethos of India.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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Q2.

Gupta period started from
3rd c. AD was called as GOLDEN
PERIOD of India due to its
influence of art & architecture.

However, there is a shift in condition
of women →

(1) Positive shift

Earlier times	Gupta period
→ <u>Early</u> later <u>vedic period</u>	→ Influence of Brahmanism
↳ considered at same levels as others others	→ women participated politically
↳ can read poetry, Eg- Apala, Lopamudra.	→ women rulers also at some places.
↳ Participation in political affairs.	

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Negative shift

Earlier period

- Had same rights earlier
- later vedic period
 - child marriage
 - sati
 - women subjugation
- patriarchal society

Later Gupta period

- more patriarchal society
- Increased cases of -
 - sati
 - child marriage
 - polygamy
- prohibited from political participation

Thus, in Gupta period, overall the condition of women worsened and they could not come at par with men.

However, Kalidasa wrote books like Raghuvamsha, Meghaduta praising women.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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Q3.

Swadeshi movement started in
early 1900s against ^{lord} Curzon's
regressive policy of partition of
Bengal.

It can be seen as precursor to
Gandhian mass mobilization as →

- (1) First major movement after
1857 revolt seeing mass participation.
- (2) Supported by middle class
intelligentsia of Bengal
- (3) Rise of nationalistic feelings
(eg) Rabindranath Tagore's Amar
Sonar Bangla.
- (4) Boycott and social exclusion
of Britisher goods → promotion
of khadi

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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- (5) Participation of women, workers, Capitalists affected by Bengal partition.
- (6) Indegenisation and growth of indigenous industries
- (Eg) Steel manufacturing by Chidambaram Pillai.

These strategies were later adopted by Gandhi →
However Gandhian mass mobilization techniques also based

on -

- John Ruskin, Leo Tolstoy ideas
- Jainism idea of non-violence
- Satyagraha experiment in South Africa
- Peace and truth to show Britishers real face

Thus, Gandhi as master strategist employed struggle - true - struggle strategy to lead Indian freedom movement.

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84

World war 2 (1939 - ^{early} 1945)

was a war between the
fascist regimes ^(Axis) (Germany, Japan,
Italy) and pro Democracy allies
(Britain, France, USA)

The axis powers occupied
Southeast Asia including Singapore.
It shaped Indian independence
movement as →

- (1) Formation of Indian National Army by JC Bose.
- (2) It included prisoners of war -
Indian soldiers fighting for
Britishers
- (3) Formation of Indian Independence League

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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- (4) SC Bose secured Japan and German support through arms, ~~assets~~ ammunitions and funds.
- (5) SC Bose also got islands in Andaman & Nicobar → Swaraj and other island.
- (6) Ideological support as they were also fighting against oppressive colonial regimes.
- (7) Women contingent led by Laxmi Sehgal → increased military women participation.

This led to INA Trials later which led to INA mutiny resulting in final nail in coffin of Rule of Britishers.

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Specimen Booklet

For Practice Purpose Only

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Q5.

Aquifers are the water recharging and raising the groundwater through sustainable ground water management.

Artesian aquifers includes →

- ① Restoration of lakes, ponds and wetlands to absorb rainwater
- ② Groundwater recharge capacity and capacity
- ③ Increase porosity and absorption of water
- ④ Increased water absorption from flood plain areas
(eg) Ganga plains.

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* Geological and environmental conditions necessary for their formation →

(I) Geological conditions

- Depressions and cracks on earth crust (to) local lake nearby water source in Maharashtra
- availability
- High porous and absorption ground capabilities.

(II) Environmental conditions

- Not in arid & semi arid regions
- Stable environment climate
- presence of forests, nearby
- Not in arid & semi arid areas.

Thus, it plays significant role in ensuring SDG 6 (clean water) and SDG 14 (life below water)

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86

India is called as 'pharmacy of the world' due to its comparative advantage in pharma industry and initiatives like vacine maitri.

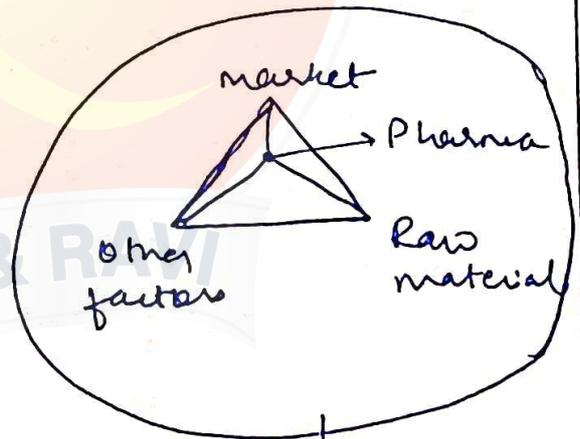
Factors leading to concentration of pharma industry in west →

(1) Alfred Weber model of low cost of production.

(2) Easy availability of raw material

(3) Presence of ports

↓
import of key ingredient elements from China



↓
Critical isollapane for pharma industry

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(4) Infrastructure and investment

(Eg)- Maharashtra companies
manufactured Covid vaccine

(5) Availability of labour and machines

(6) Development of the states → Higher
Gross state domestic product

(Eg) Gujarat, Maharashtra

(7) State government - conducive policies

(8) Research and development expenditure.

Thus, pharma industry plays key role in India's health security and security of Global South

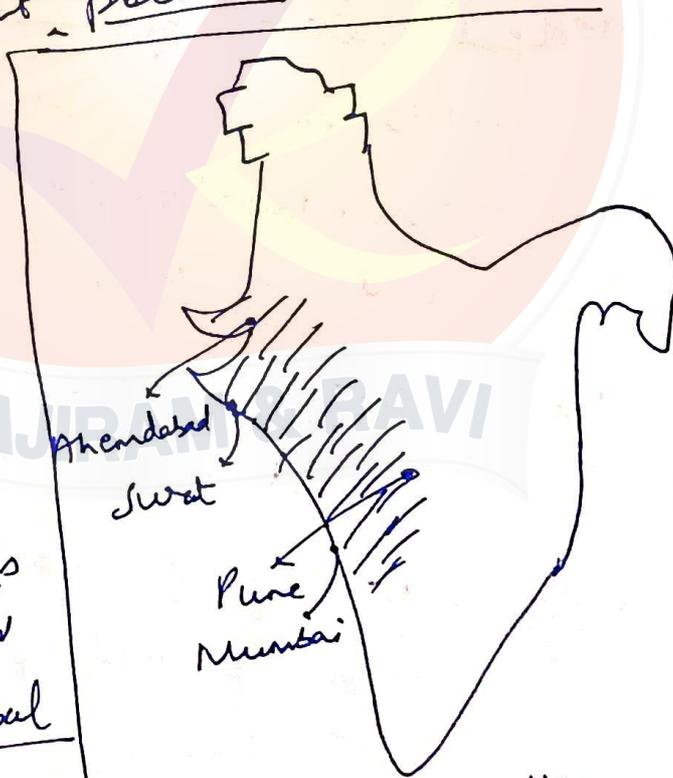


fig:- major cities with pharma industry

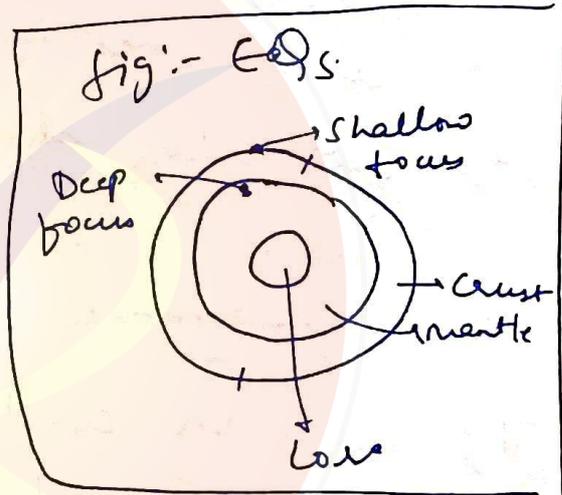
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Q7.

Recently, earthquake (EQ) swarms were observed in Northern India especially around Delhi in 2024-25. EQs can be deep focus or shallow focus.

* Shallow focus EQs

① where the epicentre and focus lies in upper crust region (0-10 km range)



② most active in convergent and divergent boundary plates.

(Eg) Himalayas → convergence of Indo Australia & Eurasia plate.

③ more destructive and lifeless.

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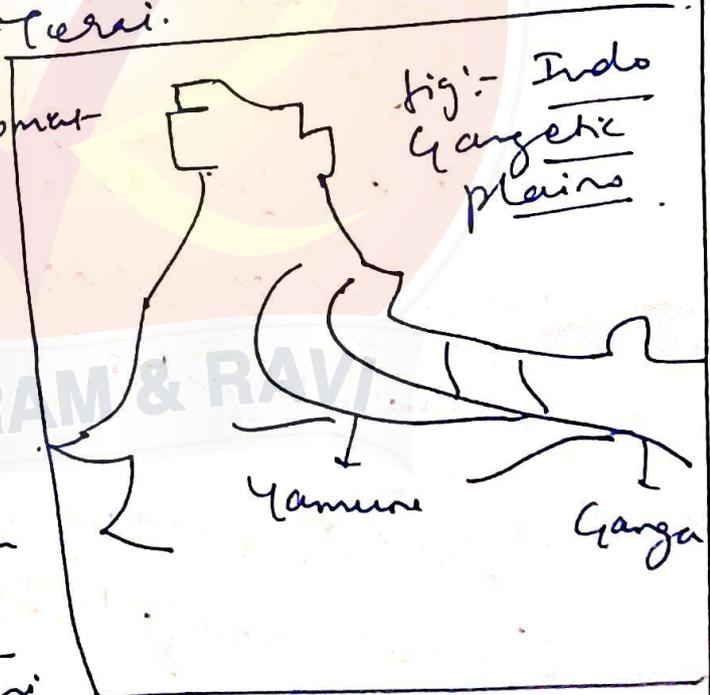
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* Factors responsible for frequent occurrence in Indo-Gangetic plains

- (1) Tectonically active region due to plate convergent boundary
- (2) Fragile topography and terrain
- (3) Himalayas → young fold,
Still rising at around 1 cm/year
- (4) Young sediment deposits like Bhabar and Terai.
- (5) Human development and tourist activities
- (6) Mining activities

(E) Human hab.

However, through apps like Quake system, Sagarvani, these can be handled.



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Q8.

India ranks 130 in HDI in 2020 which includes health, education and standard of living as parameters.

The health outcomes are shaped by →

(1) Physical environment → clean air,
tropical areas → Neglected tropical
Diseases like snake bites,
filariasis
Cleanliness, sanitation
low water, air, noise pollution.

(2) Cultural factors → focus on mental
health
high
Out of pocket expenditure
Food budget squeeze.
social stigma of mental health,
PCOD etc.

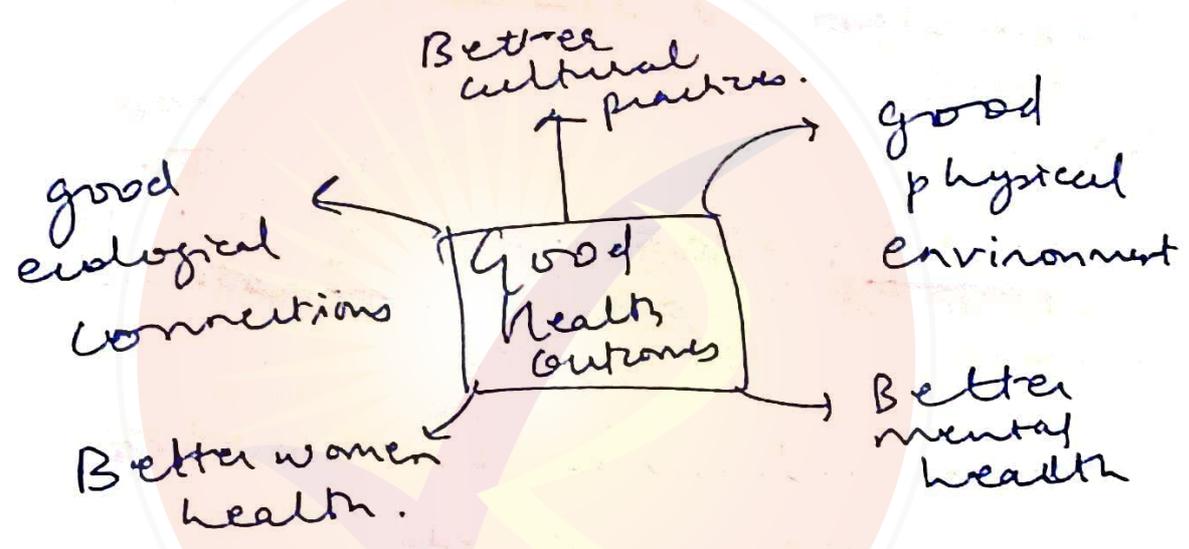
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- (3) Ecological connections
- Zoonotic diseases. (eg) SARS COV2
 - Clean water, low pollutants
 - (eg) Arsenic in West Bengal, Bihar.
 - Livestock disease → Foot and mouth disease



For instance, Britain in Gross Happiness Index includes these parameter for better health outcomes.

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99.

The developed nations are moving towards ageing population and fourth level of demography (low birth and low death rates).

Factors shaping population trends

- (1) Fertility → Reduced total Fertility rate below replacement level. (Eg) Japan
→ Reduced women fertility due to PCOS, obesity etc.

(2) ~~However~~, migration is more significant factor as —

- (1) Increased migration from developing areas
(Eg) India → largest diaspora.
(2) Decreased local population
(Eg) South Korea.

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(3) Better health → medical tourism
infrastructure

(Eg) Japan → High population → 80 yrs

(4) Influx of refugees, climate
war refugees

(Eg) Refugees from Africa to British.

(5) child control policies

(a) Visa based on birth

(Eg) USA → many foreigners giving birth, there get citizenship for child.

However, developed countries are taking measures like

France's ~~one~~ child planning
and promoting policy. Japan

incentivizing women for producing children.

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Q10.

Around 30% people live in urban areas (census 2011) which has increased to 35% now and will reach to around 40% by 2036 (UN PFA)

However, poor urban planning limits full economic potential of urbanization as →

- (1) Overurbanization / suburbanisation
Eg- Delhi NCR
- (2) Congested roads, slums, unhygienic conditions
Eg) around 40% of people in Mumbai live in slums.
- (3) Traffic congestion and road accidents
Eg) Bangalore traffic
- (4) Ghettoization and marginalization based on caste, religion.

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- (Eg) lower caste staying near Delhi's dump yard.
- (5) over extraction and burden of Resources
- (Eg) Groundwater exploitation
- (6) Low urban economic growth because of low quality, low paid jobs
- (Eg) Gig workers, garment factories.

Solutions to achieve economic potential

- (1) Transit Oriented Development model
- (2) master plans for development
(Eg) Delhi master plan 2041
- (3) Formalization of gig economy
- (4) Development of Tier 2, 3 cities → shift of migration there.

Thus, a holistic governance and economic planning approach needed for economic growth.

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911.

India's ~~rich~~ ^{ancient} tradition of sustainable water management practice can be seen in Dholavira's water harvesting infrastructure accorded as UNESCO's World Heritage site.

Ancient kingdoms evolved sustainable management practice through →

- (1) Building water harvesting infrastructure, water tubewells, ancient storage.
(Eg) Baolis, Rani ki var → Patan Gujarat
- (2) Religious significance for preservation
(Eg) Great Bath → Mohengodaro.
- (3) Urbanised civilization ⇒ covered drainage pattern, (Eg) Harappa.

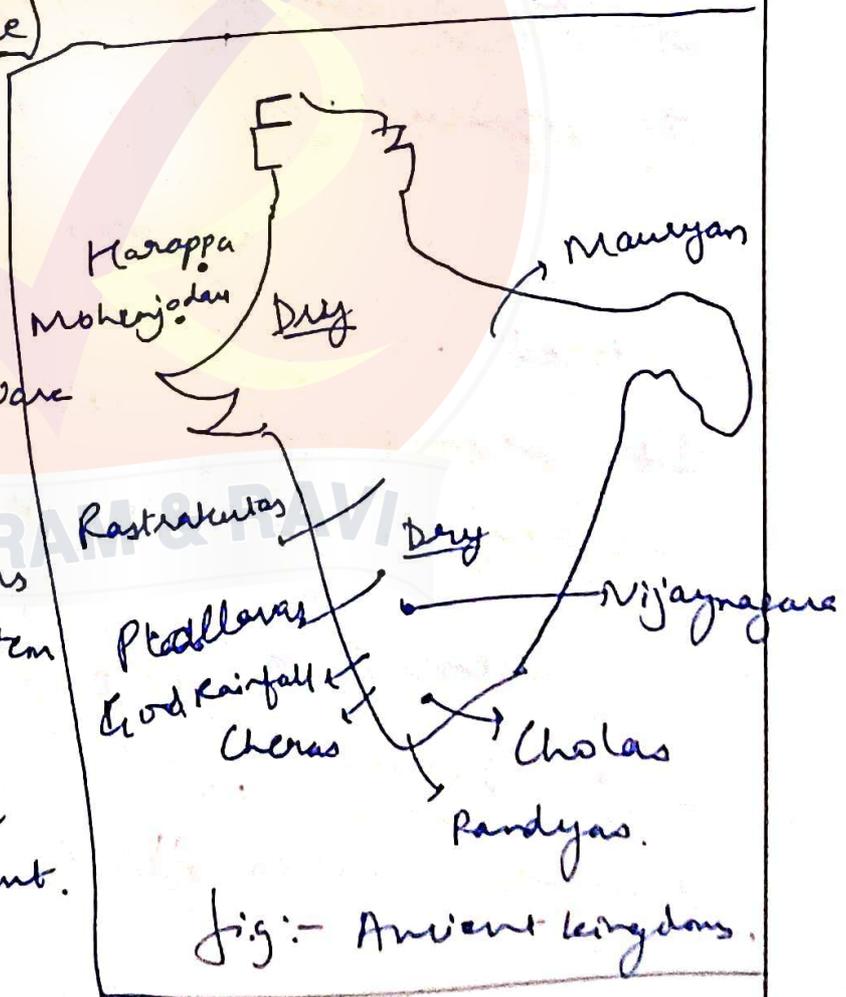
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- (4) Stormwater management practice as seen in Dholavira
- (5) Presence of lakes, wetlands in dry arid areas
(Eg) Saline lakes in Rajasthan.
- (6) Pottery for storing water and purification through ancient systems.

(I) Cholas empire

- (1) Built ponds and tanks within homes, temples
- (2) Brihadeshwara temple
- (3) Water Reservoirs and canal system
- (4) wetland ecological management.



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(14) Vijaynagara empire

- (1) Built circular fort walls and stored water in these gaps.
- (2) Water tanks at temples.
(Eg) Hampi temples
- (3) Canal system through the core living area → supplying water to every house.
- (4) Agricultural rationing of water.

However, they were evolved yet lagged the modern water management. It significantly later led to decreased water availability.

Even in present times, they are preserved ^{and implied} under ASI and through Vikas Bhi Virasat Bhi.

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Q12.

French revolution is one of the most revolutionary in world history for giving the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity to world.

Causes of French Revolution

- (1) Immediate causes → ① regressive policies of Louis XVI
- ② Economic and undevelopment in France

However, it was also an outcome of prolonged structural imbalances and social discontentment as,

- (1) Feudalism in France →

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State divided into { Rules Nobles (clergy)
poor citizens (serfs)

(2) Pooors not allowed to participate in political affairs, in parliament.

(3) High inequality, extreme poverty and illiteracy in France

(4) Rich vs poor divide
urban vs. rural divide

(5) Social discontent due to
lack of faith in government

(6) Role of religion and clergy
in manipulating leaders.

(7) Excessive interference of
religion in state matters.

(8) Low quality and conditions
of life.

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Outcomes of French Revolution

- (1) Gave the noble ideals of liberty, equality & fraternity
- (2) Equality of rich and poor.
- (3) Adoption of French constitution
- (4) Inclusion of peasants in the political process
- (5) led by ideas of Voltaire, Rousseau etc.
↳ Concept of General will state has legitimacy which is ruled by consent of people.
Thus, French revolution acted as inspiration for American Revolution and post colonial revolutions.

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Q13

West Asia has been a
theatre of great game since the
ancient times to present times.

Arab Nationalism ^{is} an
ideology demanding Arab unification
of Arab countries from Middle
East and Africa i.e. Arab
speaking countries.

It is a →

(1) Unifying
ideology → Arab speaking states
Unique Arab culture
Common religion
i.e. Islam

(2) Demand of West Asia as an
Islamic Representative in world

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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(3) Rule of Shariat and state policies.

However, it is also a source of ~~large~~ fragmentation in West Asia as

(1) Regionalistic identity and polarisation of matter

(2) Unification of diverse cultures
(Eg) African culture different from Arab peninsula.

(3) Different regional ideologies
(Eg) Hezbollah, Houthis.

(4) Shia vs Sunni conflict

(Eg) Sunni → Saudi, Iraq, Arabia

Shia → Iran

(5) Influence of great powers.

(Eg) - Russia supporting Syria

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(6) Presence of multiple religion
in west Asia

(E) Zionism of Israel - supported
by USA.

It creates challenges for Arabs

Nationalism as →

(1) Lack of unifying religious
ideology

(2) Terrorist and radicalization

(G) Houthis → Red sea crisis

(3) Internal civil wars and crisis

(G) Boko Haram in Africa

(4) Rising secessionism and regional
aspirations

(G) Ethiopia vs. Eritrea.

However, it is said that the
Arab spring (pro democracy reforms)
turned to Arab winter as it could
not take place.

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814

North East India is the major reservoir - for oil (Assam) and hydro power through perennial rivers like Brahmaputra.

They hold immense strategic and ecological value as →

(1) Strategic value → ASEAN countries.

- ① Chicken neck corridor connects North East
- ② Gateway to South and Southeast Asia.
- ③ Internal security threats.

(2) Ecological value

- ① Rich dense forests and Himalayas

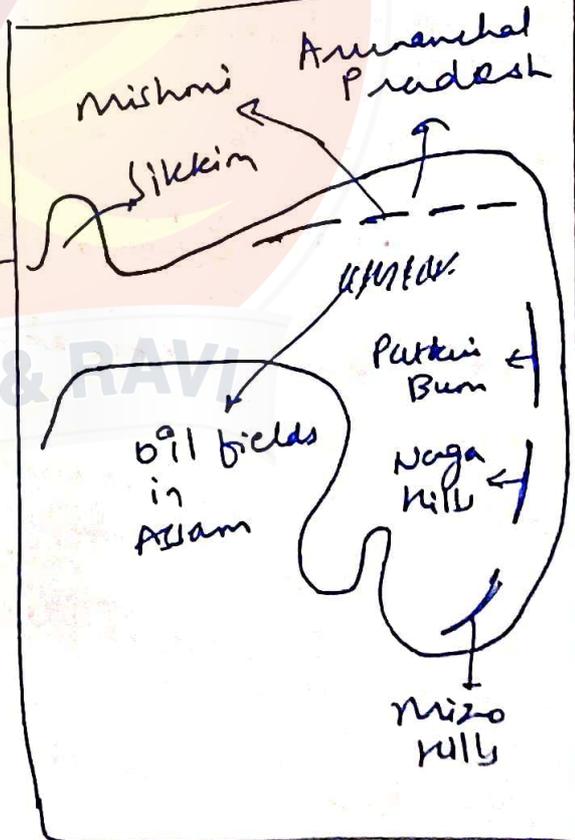


Fig:- Eastern India.

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- (2) Rivers → Brahmaputra, Barak
- (3) Rich flora and fauna
- (Eg) Assam → One Horned Rhinoceros.

Resource potential of North East

- (1) Oil fields in Assam.
- (2) North eastern belt of minerals
(Eg) mica, zinc, copper, iron,
bauxite, aluminium
- (3) Fisheries and sea food capacity
(Eg) Brahmaputra & its tributaries
- (4) Tea cultivation, coffee, rubber
- (5) Thick vegetation cover with highest High
monsoon rainfall → Hydropower
potential
(Eg) Mawsynram
- (6) Mining and ancillary industries
potential

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Constraints affecting its effective utilisation -

(1) Infrastructure → roads, railways connectivity

(2) Rough and steep Himalayan terrains

(3) Indigenous ^{internal} security threats

(Eg) Insurgency in Assam, Nagaland

(4) Illegal rathole mining

(Eg) Meghalaya

(5) Local and ^{ethnic} community support.

Way Ahead → Renewed focus → PM DeVINE

→ Tribal integration and demands met.

→ Renewable energy plants → Hydropower.

→ Iron and steel and other auxiliary industries.

Thus, South East holds immense capacity for contribution to developed India by 2047

→ Strategy for infrastructure development

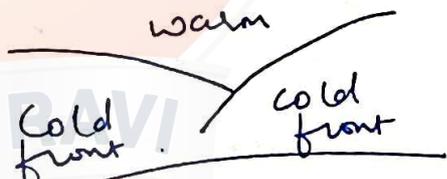
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Q15

Anticyclones are the anti-
Cyclonic disturbances present in
temperate and Mediterranean
region.

Anticyclones and their characteristics

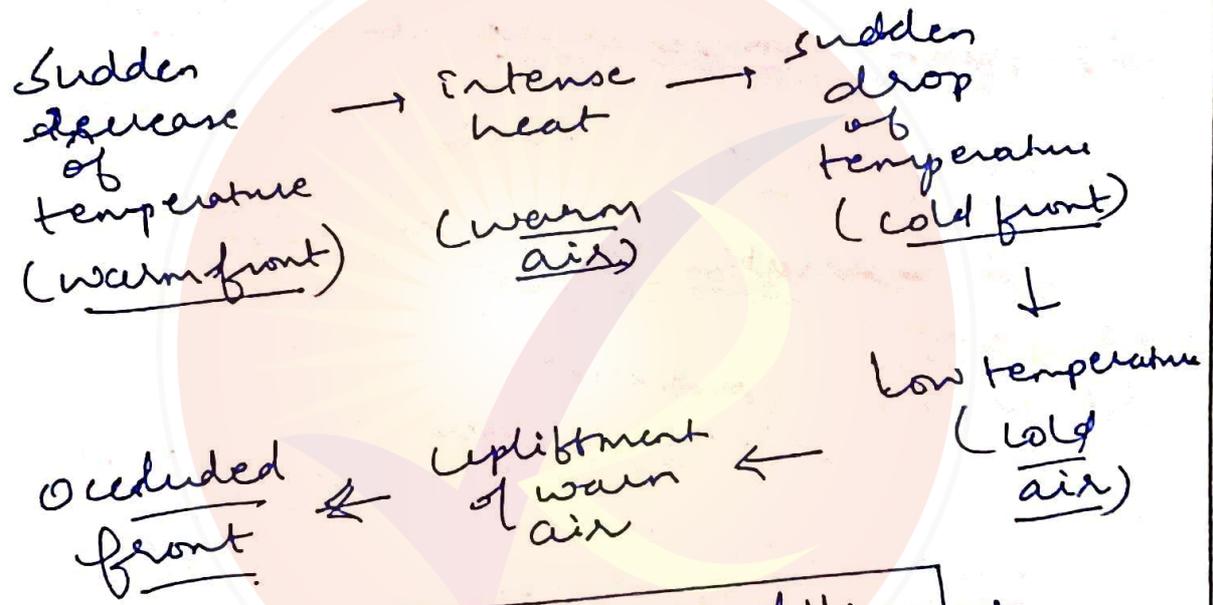
- (1) Formed due to frontal or frontogenesis → i.e. upliftment of warm air mass by cold air mass.
- (2) It creates atmospheric instability and lead to temperature inversion

- (3) They are formed mostly around Mediterranean region.

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(4) Under the influence of westerlies they move towards west.
While cyclones move towards east.

(5) ~~Phases~~ Phases of anticyclonic



Associated climatic conditions

- (1) Formed on land and on sea as well. while tropical cyclones form only on sea.
- (2) Require cool temperature and high pressure conditions.

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- (3) Brings rainfall and might
damage the crops
- (4) Temperature inversion causes
fog, haze, mist at ground level
- (5) High temperature and low
temperature create mix climate
& erratic weather patterns
- (6) Move clockwise
in Northern Hemisphere } due to
Anti clockwise in } impact
Southern Hemisphere } of
Coriolis
force

Thus, they create destruction
of agricultural standing crops
and human lives.

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816

According to UNCCD, India's desertification has expanded from the traditional ^{arid} areas to semi arid and grassland areas.

Regional variations of in desertification across India

- (1) Thar Deserts expanding in the semi arid and grassland areas
(eg) Rajasthan, Gujarat
- (2) Decreased wetland and marshlands due to increased aridity
(eg) Kutch, Gujarat
- (3) Peninsular block → expansion of semi arid areas in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.

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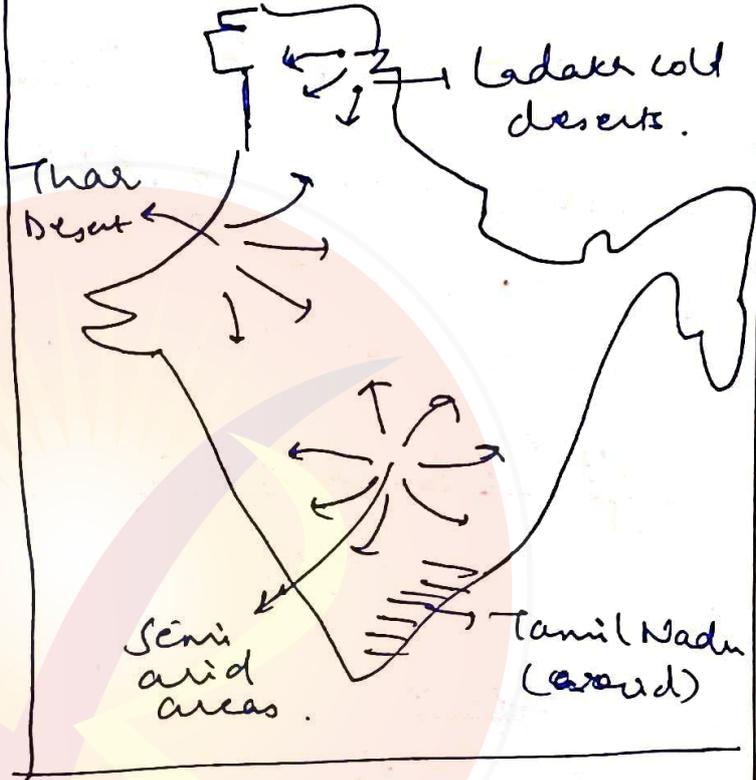
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Expansion of
(4) Cold deserts
in Ladakh and
Kashmir

(5) Climate
Change and
global warming

↓
desertification
in North
India plains,
North East region

Fig:- Desertification in India



(6) City → Urban → Heat island → aridity → Desertification
↓
Decreased wetlands
(5) Chennai

Impact on food security →

(1) Cereal centric agriculture → Hidden Hunger
↳ low groundwater in Punjab,
Haryana → desertification

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- (2) low caloric food and low agricultural productivity
↓
lower than China.
- (3) Increased water guzzling crops
in arid and semi arid areas
(E) Sugarcane, rice → Punjab, Maryana.
~~etc.~~
- (4) Decreased millet production
since 1950s, due to drought etc.
- (5) Erratic and extreme climate
weather events → low production
of food.
(Eg) low monsoons in Gangetic plains.

Way Ahead → Adopt land degradation
reversality

UNCED efforts to combat desertification
→ Miyawaki Forest, Nagar van

SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 13
(Climate action) to fight desertification

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Q17

Scheduled castes under
Article 342 and 338 and given
reservation through Article 15 and
16 of Indian Constitution.

However, demand of subcategorisation
of scheduled castes

- (1) Address intragroup inequities →
- (2) Proliferation of benefits within
a particular community
- (3) Lack of actual transfer of
benefits.

(Eg) Around 40% of STs are
below poverty line (Census 2011)

(2) Perpetuation of past injustices

(Eg) Around 95% of manual
scavengers were SCs.

(5) Bring parity like in OBCs
to address economic deprivation.

(6) Modern casteism still evolves.

(7) Covert untouchability through
seperate utensils.

However, it may risk conflating

caste based exclusion with class
based deprivation as →

(1) Politicisation of caste (Rajni kothari)

↳ vote bank politics.

(2) Class based achievement and
deprivation.

(3) Upper class of SC and STs excluded
but lower class, ^{of SC and STs.} yet not
much educated to take jobs

(4) Casteisation in urban spaces

(5) Seperate homes for SCs

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(5) Reveal of identity → can lead to social stigma and marginalization lower

(6) Economic jobs and low quality jobs as lower skills of SC

(Eg.) Garment shops.

(7) can lead to lower representation overall.

Way Ahead → sub categorisation based on authentic and valid data.

Caste census to identify real beneficiaries (Eg.) SECC 2011 → more than 46 lakh caste name came up.

Government efforts through reservation should include creamy layer criteria like OBCs in long run.

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Q18

Regional movements in India are based on ideology of regionalism or strong affinity towards one's region over others.
Eg- maratha nationalism.

It includes the multicultural and multi ethnic identities of race, religion, culture, tribal, language etc.

Cultural and Tribal identity at core of Regional movements →

- (1) Cultural distinctiveness and Cultural promotion.
(Eg) Bodoland in North East
- (2) Cultural integration issues (melting pot)
(Eg) Opposition of three language formula by Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu

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(3) Tribal
culture
and customs
traditions

(Eg) matrilineal
society in
north east

(4) Ladakh →
demand of
separate special
status

mix of Buddhists, Hindus, Muslims.

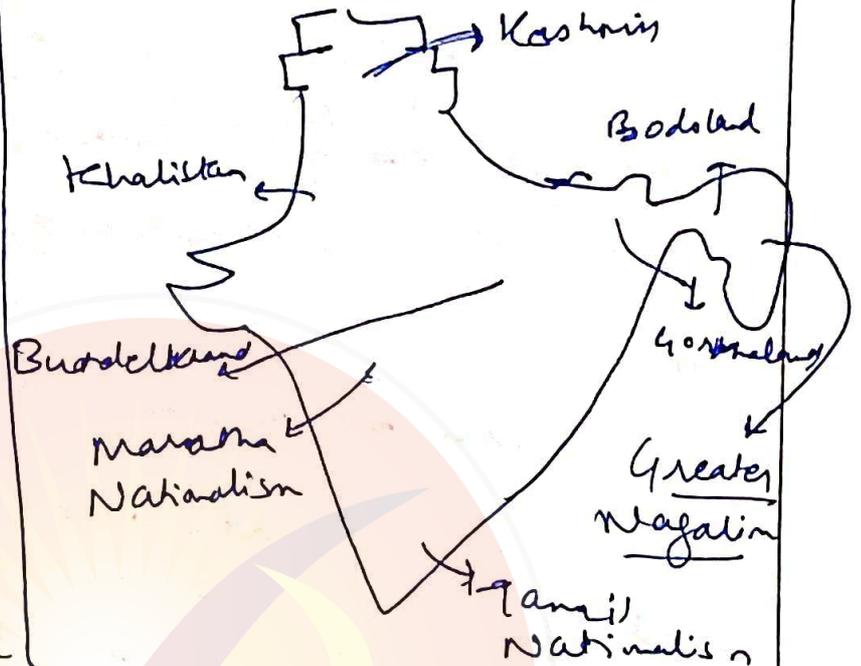
(5) Protection of indigenous knowledge,
tribal rights etc.

(Eg) use of qiloy tablets in Covid 19.

However, there are other factors too

(1) Underdevelopment and backwardness,
drought → (Eg) Bundelkhand region.

fig:- Regional movements
in India



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(2) Cultural imperialism through English as lingua franca

(3) Antonio Gramsci concept of cultural hegemony - imposing on tribals.

(4) loss of tribal lands and excessive development on their land.

(Eg) North East

(5) Sons of Soil theory - natashtra

Way Ahead

Respect culture, tradition, tribal rights (Art 51A (E))

Address regionalistic demands -> Balanced development

Special category status to backward states.

The government efforts

through Team India and Ek Bharat

Ek Bharat aims at cultural

unity with diversity.

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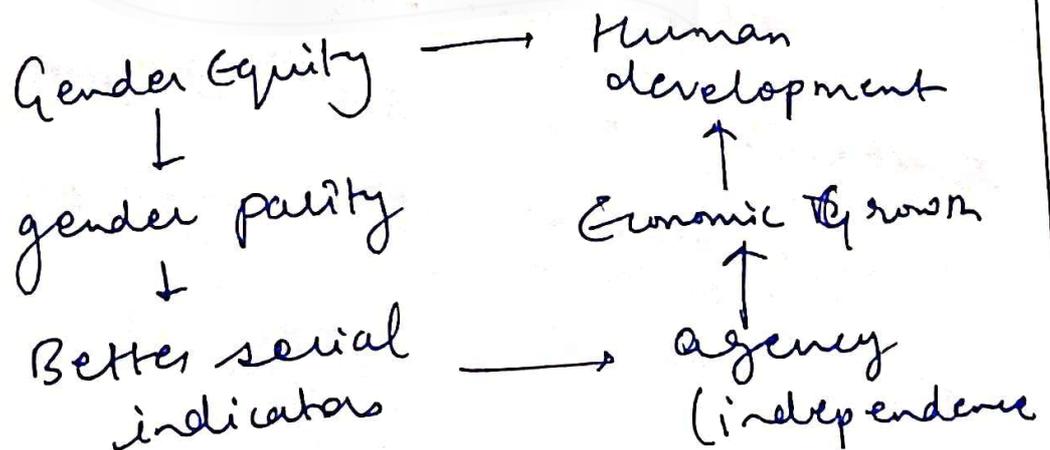
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819

Human development is the overall social, political, cultural and economic development of individual through ^{better} education, health and standard of living.

While gender equity stands for gender equality as well as fairness to achieve parity. It is intersectionality as gender is a social construct.

Relationship between them



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(1) India's HDI rank at 130 (2025) reflects the human development discourse. While gross gender gap stands at 129 (2024).

(2) According to studies by Esther Duflo, gender empowerment leads to better social good outcomes.

Key areas where gender equity impacts development outcomes →

(1) Health → Reduces out of pocket expenditure
Health and time poverty of women reduced.
Better MMR (97), IMR (28) and other social indicators.

(2) Education → Increase Gross Enrolment Ratio (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao)
quality and learning outcomes
(Eg) ASER Report → 70% class VI students cannot read class IV

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Reduce
(3) Technology Divide → STEM education
→ WEST initiative
→ KIRAN

(4) Better Standards of living → NFSA, MGNREGA
→ POSH Act
→ Dronedidhis
→ Lakshpati didhis

(5) Safety and Security → (6) Pride parade of LGBTQ+
→ CCTV, Free bus rides for women.

(6) Governance → women Reservation (106 CAA)
→ gender centric humane governance.

Amartya Sen thus emphasized on capacity building for gender and human development.

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Q20.

Gig economy also called as platform economy which provide formal and informal labourer.

(Eg) Zomato, Swiggy, Urbacorp company.

It is a tool for women's economic inclusion as →

(1) Flexible and work from home capabilities

(Eg) Cloud kitchens in Zomato.

(2) Safety and assured wages.

(3) Increased women labour force participation rate

(Eg) PLFS → 41.7% (2025)

(4) Financial empowerment and agency (decision making)

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(5) Gig work → require low basic skills and educational requirements

(Eg) Ola, Uber drivers.

However, it has created some issues.

(1) Feminisation of labour due to poor quality and poorly paid jobs.

(Eg) Chat support system

(2) Increased informalisation due to temporary, non-permanent nature.

(3) Dual burden on women of handling family & work

(4) Lack of effective security and safety.

(Eg) Abuse & misconduct by passengers towards women drivers.

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- (5) Lack of ^{effective} social security benefits
like maternity leave, pension -
- (6) Capitalist nature of companies →
hire and fire → No actual quality
job experience

Way Ahead

- (1) Gig economy to be formalized
and inclusion in ^{labour} Codes (Economic
Survey)
- (2) Safety policy and guidelines
for platform economy
- (3) Increase quality and work
experience of jobs.
- (4) Professional training and certificates
(5) Driving certificates in USA.
- Thus, counting the women to
50% urban force, would significantly
Increase country's GDP.