

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

Evaluator Code:
Date of Assignment:
CQ:

NAME:

SRINJAY KUMAR

Time allowed: 3 Hours

STUDENT ID.:

Email:

UPSC ROLL NO.:

1519918

Submission
Date:

7/8/2025

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 - 1:20 PM

End Time - 4:20 PM

Mode of Examination ONLINE

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

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Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



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

1. Ancient rock-cut caves are great examples of religious harmony. Illustrate using examples from Southern and Western India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Ancient rock cut caves depict religious art and architecture across the length of the breadth of the country.

Examples of ancient rock cut caves

- ① Lomas Rishi cave - built by the Mauryan in Nagas
- ② Katanavaras cave for Jain in Tamil Nadu
- ③ Borabari cave in modern day Bihar
- ④ Udaygiri and Khandgiri caves in Odisha

Rock cut caves as a symbol of religious harmony

- ① Depicts tolerance of ancient rulers. e.g. Asoka granted caves to Ajivikas (Lomas Rishi) cave though he followed Buddhism.
- ② Multi religion cave architecture - e.g. Katanavaras has ingredients of Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism

- ⑩ Elephanta cave in Maharashtra - having art of both Hindus and Buddhists.
- ⑪ Sittanavasal cave in Tamil Nadu - built by patronage of Brahminism following king for fairs.
- ⑫ Ajanta caves were patronised by both Guptas and Satvahanas. Murals in Ajanta depict the universalistic themes of religions.
- ⑬ Magnificent temples depict the religious syncretism at the time. 1- Kailashnath temple at Ellora by Krishna III.

Therefore, rock cut caves in ancient depict the syncretic religious values and tolerant nature of kings.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

2. The Gupta period marked a shift in the position of women in Indian society when compared to earlier times. Evaluate.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Gupta period from the 4th century CE to 6th century CE is often referred to as the golden period of ancient India due to advancements in art, science and technology.

Position of women in earlier times

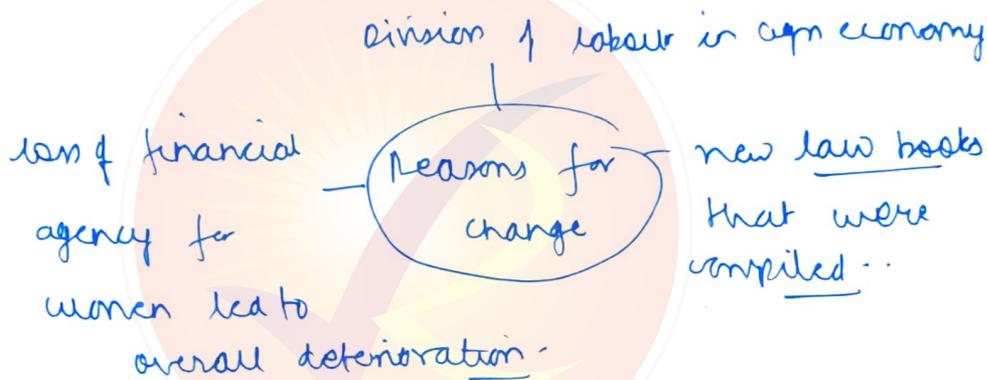
- ① Women had right to learn during the Vedic period - i. Wargi - Yagna valky conversation
- ② Widows could remarry and were not treated as outcasts.
- ③ Women had a major role in economy as one who tended the animals. i. Etymology of word daughter.

But during Gupta period, the status women underwent a decline —

- ① Practice of sati came into being. Fa Hien described the rite of women going sati as something heinous.

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- ① Decline in pastoral culture with rise in agriculture led to women seclusion & into the household.
- ② Women lost the right to listen to Vedas and to learn in general.
- ③ Widow remarriage and marriage of women by choice reduced.
- ④ Liberal divorce provisions reduced.



The general decline in position of women during the Gupta period caused social stagnation. It also paved the way for Bhakti movement in medieval India.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

3. To what extent can the Swadeshi Movement be seen as a precursor to Gandhian mass mobilization techniques? Analyse critically.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Swadeshi movement was the mass mobilization movement against the proposed partition of Bengal in 1905.

Swadeshi as a precursor to Gandhian mass mobilization

- ① Swadeshi leaders mobilized thousands for peaceful protest i.e. Calcutta townhall resolution against partition of Bengal.
- ② withdrawal of students and lawyers i.e. Many students withdrew and national colleges were setup during the period.
- ③ movement after the failure of peaceful protest i.e. swadeshi movement began after failure of moderates. ~~led by~~
- ④ Boycott of foreign cloths i.e. bonfires of foreign cloths were burnt.
- ⑤ element of social coercion - to prevent

British goods from being traded.

However, swadeshi movement was also different from Gandhian movement in key ways

- ① swadeshi movement remained limited to urban centres and primarily Calcutta. Gandhian movements engulfed the rural areas as well.
- ② swadeshi leaders - little emphasis on bringing Muslims in the movement. Gandhi actively tried to bring them through khilafat like khilafat.
- ③ swadeshi movement without any groundwork compared to Gandhi's movements.
- ④ swadeshi - more limited due to lack of education to masses. Gandhi did it through his newspapers.

The swadeshi movement provided lessons which were better used in the Non cooperation and civil disobedience movements.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

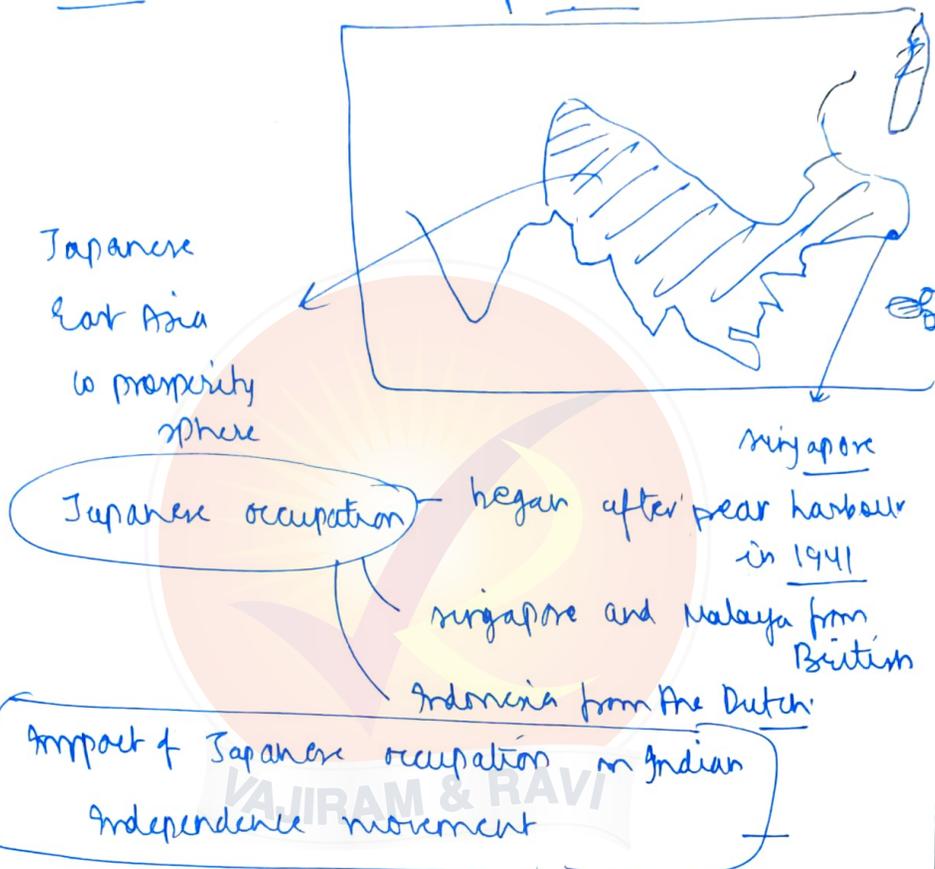
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4. Analyse how the Japanese occupation of Southeast Asia during WWII shaped Indian independence movement. (10 marks, 150 words)

During the second world war, Japanese at their farthest extent had reached Amphal in modern day India.



- ① Constitution of Indian National Army - by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
- ② British became weaker in the region - it prompted them to give social concessions.
1- Cripps mission was sent to India after

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Singapore had fallen to the Japanese.

⑭ Triggered disasters which increased animosity towards British ← Japanese occupation of Burma reduced rice sent to Bengal causing famine

⑮ Scorched earth policy in NE - depicted that the end of empire was coming

⑯ Pressure on Churchill by Roosevelt and Molotov - to get Indians to cooperate. This led to unbanning of Congress and an attempt at dialogue.

Japanese occupation of southeast Asia weakened Britain during the war and the post-war trial of IWA officers was the final nail in the coffin of the Raj.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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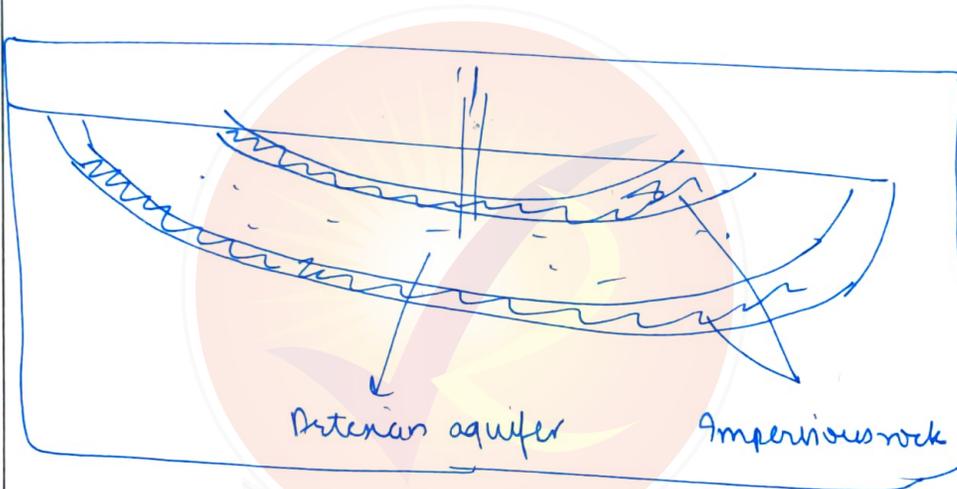
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5. Describe artesian aquifers and state the geological and environmental conditions necessary for their formation. (10 marks, 150 words)

Aquifers can be described as underground stores of water. They are crucial for meeting the water needs of any population

Artesian aquifers - are the aquifers trapped between 2 impermeable layers of rock.



In an artesian aquifer, water would often come out with huge force.

Geological and environmental condition necessary

1. presence of a water holding layer between 2 impermeable rocks
2. layer of clay between rocks which

could hold the water.

① seepage allowed from the surface which would lead to accumulation of water in the aquifer.

② The soil in the aquifer would settle down leading to withdrawal of clear water.

Artesian aquifer provides water with huge force due to its happed nature - It therefore reduces the need for electrical pumping for withdrawal.

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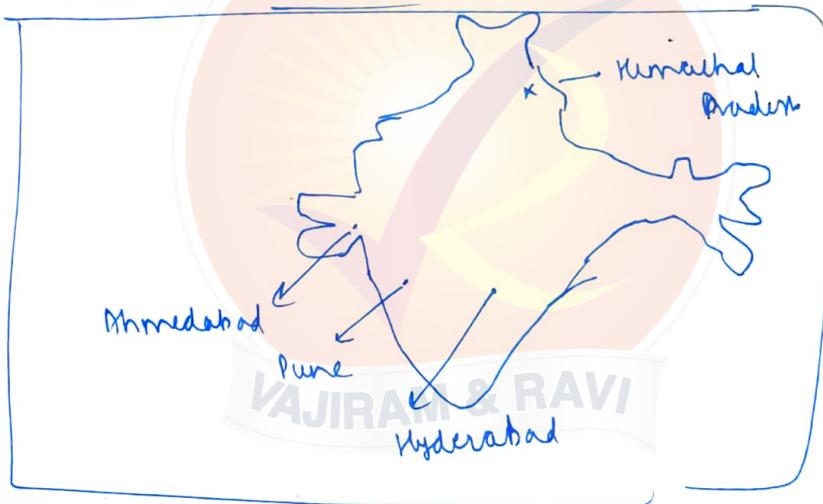
Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

6. Enumerate the factors that have led to the concentration of the pharmaceutical industry in the western region of India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Pharmaceutical industry refers to the formulation and manufacture of medicines.

India controls more than 20% of the world's generic medicine market and more than 60% of vaccine market

Concentration in India -



Factors that have led to concentration

- ① closer to markets - in urban centres like Bombay and Bangalore
- ② preexisting government infra - 1- NIV in Pune provided opportunity for cluster based development

(iv) Cluster based development - e. Genome valley in Hyderabad.

(v) Accession to export markets - 1- vaccines to Africa & generics to Western countries
Ports like JNPT, Mundra, Kandla are close from the West.

(vi) State government policies - 1- Gujarat, Maharashtra provided cheap land for sectoral manufacturing

However, Pharma industry has seen expansion in recent years with newer centres of production coming up in states like Uttar Pradesh.

Pharma industry is one of the strategic industries due to its need in the time of crisis. It is also a crucial foreign exchange earner for the economy.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

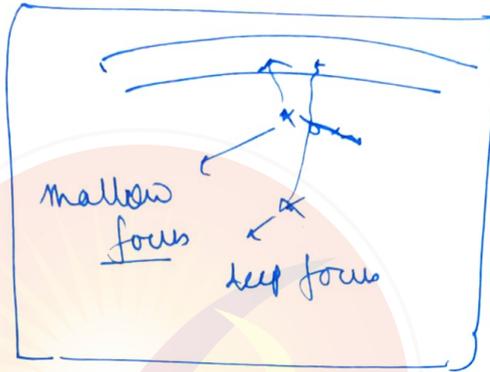
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7. What are shallow-focus earthquakes? Discuss the factors responsible for their frequent occurrence in the Indo-Gangetic plain.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Shallow focus earthquakes - are earthquakes with their focus less than 5 kilometres below the earth's surface

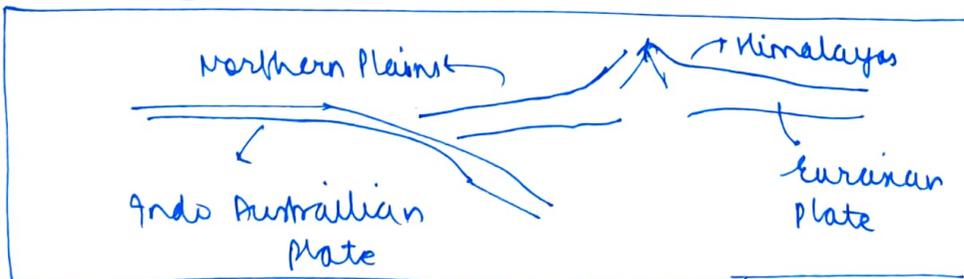
The point of release of energy lies relatively closer to the surface



They can cause more damage compared to deep focus earthquakes of the same magnitude.

Factors responsible for their frequent occurrence in the Indo Gangetic Plain

① ~~Due to~~ Due to the convergent boundary between Indo-Australian and Eurasian plates



- ⑩ Presence of various fault lines in the region like Patna fault, Ramgarh fault.
- ⑪ Building up of energy due to the collision between the plates. Himalayas have also not yet obtained isostatic equilibrium.
- ⑫ The gangetic plains is a sedimentary basin which was earlier the Tethys sea. Hence, sediment / bedrock is not too deep.

Shallow focus earthquakes can be quite deadly in densely populated urban regions as planning is relatively lax. This hazard could turn into a large scale disaster if not addressed.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

8. Explain how health outcomes are shaped by the interplay of physical environment, cultural factors, and ecological connections.

(10 marks, 150 words)

The one health approach signifies the importance of physical environment and ecology in human health.

Health outcomes shaped by interplay of physical environment, cultural environment, ecological connections

- ① Zoonotic diseases - depletion of environment could increase interaction between animals and humans providing ~~human~~ microbes to jump between hosts. e.g. Zika virus.
- ② Pollution - In India air pollution causes more than 2 million extra deaths according to Lancet.
- ③ Affinity to processed food - has led to America having one of the highest obesity rates in the world.
- ④ women eating less - in India it has

led to more than 50% women being anaemic according to FNHIS-5.

⑥ Remote tribes -- can face untold diseases after coming in contact with civilization.

f- Ancas getting wiped out due to malaria

⑦ Environmental preservation - lack of preservation could lead to conditions like flood which could lead to diseases like malaria

⑧ Heat exhaustion in tropical countries could lead to heat strokes.

Therefore, health is not solely determined by individual actions but also influenced by the culture and environment around us.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

9. Discuss how migration is emerging as a more significant factor than fertility in shaping population trends in developed nations.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Migration refers to movement of any person away from his place of birth either permanently or temporarily. India has the largest migrant population internationally at 13 million people.

Fertility in developed nations

- ① most countries are below 2.1 i.e. the replacement level. 1- Japan - 1.2; Korea - 0.74
- ② This is attributed to a lack of desire or an issue of affordability.

Migration being more significant than fertility

- ① Migration has been used by the countries to fill gaps in the labour force.
1- a fifth of Australia is foreign born
- ② Countries with birth right citizenship provide further incentive - 1- USA
- ③ Births in developed world are falling to

lowest recorded - Japan 737,000 births in 2014 - ~~is~~ lowest in their recorded history. Therefore, migration is causing the most change in population.

② Migration impacts population composition - as most migrants are of working age. It helps augment the labour force.

① Helps increase diversity as 2nd generation migrants would become ~~citizens~~ citizens in most countries. E.g. US becoming white minority in near future.

Though ~~is~~ migration has been used by countries to augment their labour force, it has led to a rise in anti-immigration sentiment. The countries and policies would need to manage this sentiment to make the best use of migrant workers.

10. Examine how poor urban planning in India limits the full economic potential of urbanization. (10 marks, 150 words)

According to the 2011 census, 31% of Indians lived in cities which is expected to rise up to 50% by 2049.

Poor urban planning in India

- Lack of drainage - 1- Bombay has drainage built for 3 million capacity but current population is 20 million
- Concentration of green spaces - 1- Bangalore lost more than 80% wetlands in last 4 decades
- Pollution of rivers - 1- Mithi in Bombay and Cosum in Madras
- Haphazard construction.

Impact on economic potential

- ① Lack of vertical development leads to artificial land scarcity making real estate prices. It reduces economic investible capital in the economy.
- ② Development of sprawl limits mobility.

↳ Bengaluru - 10 km commute taking more than 2 hours

⑩ Lack of reliable public transport - limits mobility / labour. ↳ Mumbai metro now pending for many decades.

⑪ Lack of zoning - leads to constant disturbance in residential area causing uneasiness.

⑫ Lack of planning - often leads to arterial road network against grid based design creating chokepoints.

Indian urban planners need to reform and inculcate best practices to ensure a better quality of living for its most productive population.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

11. "India's pre-modern kingdoms evolved sustainable water management systems suited to regional ecological conditions." Examine with reference to the contributions of the Cholas and the Vijayanagara Empire.

(15 marks, 250 words)

India's pre modern kingdoms often made investments in public water work to ensure availability of water for drinking and irrigation.

Investment by premodern kingdoms in water management

- (i) Mauryas - had committee to manage the supply of water to the city of Pataliputra
- (ii) Kushanas - built the Rudrasagar lake which was later repaired by the Guptas too
- (iii) Canals around Delhi built by the sultanate rulers - e. Feroz Tughlaq built the canal from Delhi to Hissar.
↳ Sultanate rulers also introduced the Persian wheel for irrigation in the country.
- (iv) Mughal rulers - advanced loans for public

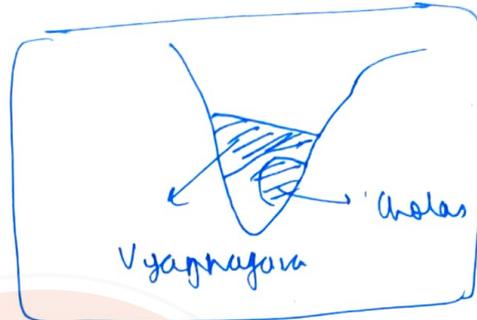
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agricultural works.

Contribution of Cholas and the Vijaynagara empire

- Cholas ruled in the Kaveri delta

- Vijaynagara



primarily around the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra

① Cholas built dams on Kaveri which survive to this day. - Mettur dam

② Vijaynagara empire too constructed dams on the river Tungabhadra to increase area under conservation

③ Cholas - emphasis on rainwater harvesting
- building of water tanks in the temples in Dravidian architecture.

④ Vijaynagara - canals for supply of water to the city of Kampel.

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Agriculture was the main occupation in pre modern times and numerous kingdoms of the country built many water conservation and management structures to ensure ample supply of water for agriculture and drinking.



Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

12. The French Revolution was not merely a reaction to recent events but also the outcome of prolonged structural imbalances and social discontent. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

The French Revolution refers to the series of events which began in 1789 with the storming of the Bastille and culminated with the overthrow of Bourbon monarchy.

Recent events at the time of French revolution

- ① Estates general meeting called by the king Louis XVI.
- ② Increase in taxes for the 3rd estate.
- ③ Tennis court oath which demanded certain inalienable rights from the king.
- ④ Anger against the royal couple for their indifference towards deteriorating food availability in Paris.

French revolution as an outcome of structural imbalances and social discontent

- ① Strict social hierarchy in the French society.

- (vii) Unjust taxes imposed by the king that caused further agony and anger.
- (viii) Failure of harvest which led to price of flour skyrocketing in the country and more so in the cities.

Aftermath of French Revolution

- (i) Rights of Catholic Church were curbed and their lands confiscated.
- (ii) Democratically elected governments were formed.
- (iii) Reign of terror under Robespierre.

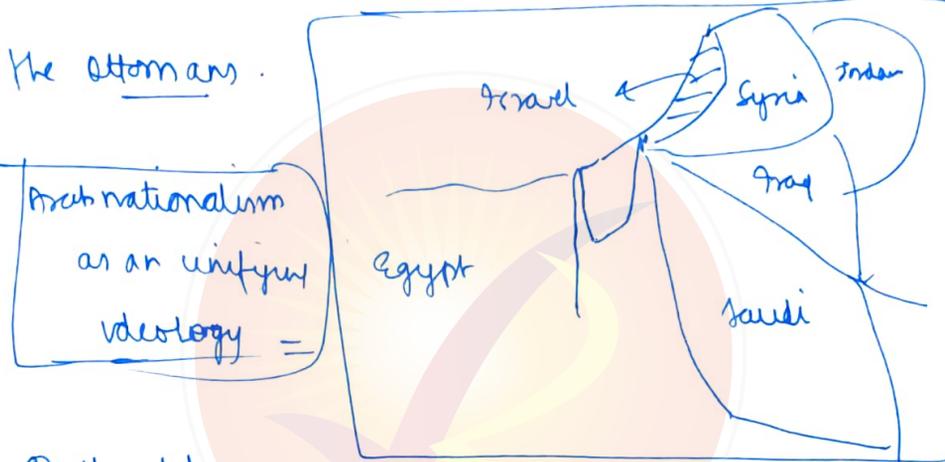
Napoleon extinguished the flames of the Republic when he crowned himself emperor after Austerlitz; but the ideals of French Revolution remained and continue to inspire till this day.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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13. Arab nationalism was both a unifying ideology and a source of fragmentation in West Asia. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

Arab nationalism as an ideology refers to unification of all Arabic people in a single country. This ideology was formed by the British during the first world to weaken



- ① Used to integrate various tribes against Ottomans.
↳ by Laurence of Arabia during WWI
- ② As a common platform to discuss and support the palestinian cause.
↳ In day war involved many nations like Syria, Egypt, Jordan etc
- ③ To reduce Western influence in the region.
↳ Egypt against UK and France after nationalization of Suez.

- ① Using its energy resources as a source of diplomacy - 1- oil embargo imposed on the West by the oil producing Gulf countries
- ② Preserving stability in the region - 1- banding together against Iran during the Islamic revolution
- ③ Experiment of joint rule 1- Syrian - Egypt Arab Republic to begin as a starting point of Arab unity.

Arab nationalism as a source of fragmentation in the region

- ① Different diplomatic approaches - 1- Egypt recognized Israel in 1979 Camp David accords but Saudi Arabia has not done so
- ② Instability due to assassinations - 1- Anwar Sadat was assassinated on accusation of undermining Arab unity.
- ③ This sunni schism - playing out in

countries like Iraq & Syria.

⑩ Borders drawn by imperial powers -
middle east
majority ~~not~~ was carved out by the Sykes-Picot agreement.

⑪ Regional cold war between Gulf states and Iran - led to famine like conditions in Yemen

⑫ Rise of extremism - & Bin Laden opposed US troops in Arab oil.

↳ siege of Mecca mosque in 1979 led Saudi to more fundamentalist path

Arab ideology emerged as a tool of solidarity for the recently ~~at~~ independent countries in the Middle East. But it gradually was sidelined with importance to other factors like energy and diplomacy.

14. The Eastern Himalayan and Northeastern region of India holds immense strategic and ecological value. Comment on its resource potential and highlight the constraints affecting its effective utilisation.

(15 marks, 250 words)

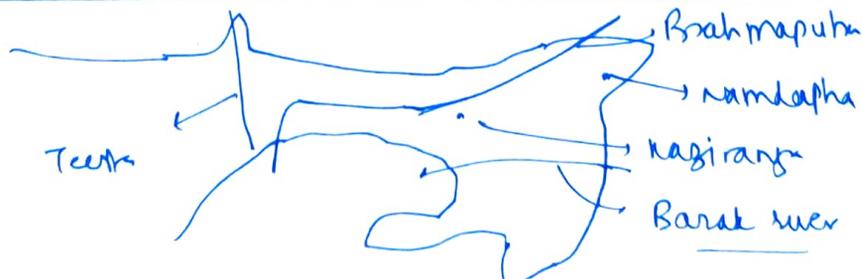
Eastern Himalayan and North eastern region of the country are home to geographically and biodiverse regions with lots of flora and fauna

Strategic value of NE and eastern Himalaya

- ① Barrier to Chinese advances
- ② shields from unstable regions in Myanmar
- ③ source of rivers - which is crucial for water security

Ecological importance

- Biodiverse areas like Kaziranga, Namdapha
- endangered species like the musk deer in Keibul Lamjao National Park
- traps the monsoon.



Resource potential of the region -

- ① Hydropower - more than $2/3$ rd of India's hydropower potential in the NE.
1- Suhaniroi Hydel power project.
- ② Mining and minerals 1- oil in Assam, coal in Meghalaya.
- ③ Important region for commercial products
1- tea production in Assam.
- ④ Bamboo in the region could be used for many sustainable products.

Constraints affecting effective utilisation -

- ① Lack of infra - only $1/3$ rd state capitals have been connected by rail.
- ② Lack of connectivity with sea - leads to high cost of logistics.
- ③ Difficult terrain - 1- Brahmaputra and other rivers often flood during the monsoon.

washing away infrastructure

⊙ Emergency in the region leading to unstable business environment.

⊙ Protest by environmental groups against hydro power projects.

Way Forward

connectivity through neighbouring countries like Bangladesh and Myanmar

incentives for investment

P- Tata ATMP plant for semiconductors

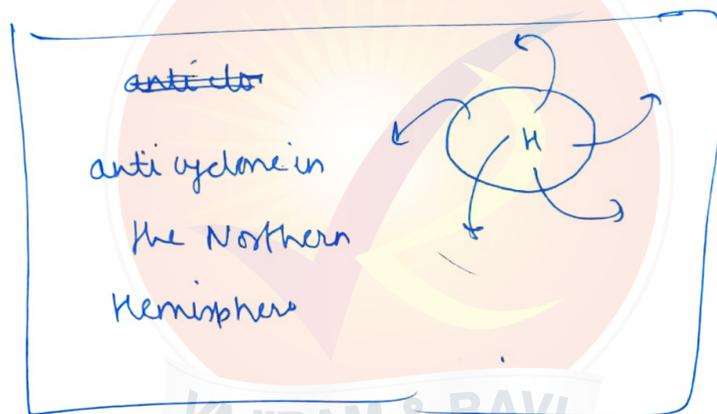
North East region would play a crucial role in contribution to national growth and development provided their concerns about infrastructure and connectivity were addressed.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

15. What are anticyclones? Illustrate their characteristics and associated climatic conditions with suitable examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

Anticyclones are regions with high pressures with a clockwise flow of air around it in the northern hemisphere.

They are a phenomenon that can happen in the tropical or sub-tropical regions

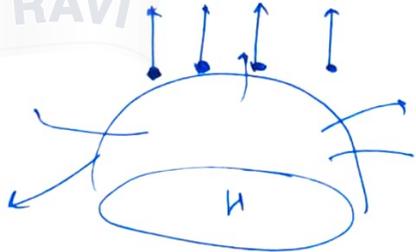


Characteristics of anticyclones

- ① can form in both northern and southern hemispheres
- ② High pressure region at the centre of the storm
- ③ Air does not rush to fill it leading to

Stability of an anti cyclone in the atmospheric weather system.

Associated weather phenomenon

- ① Quiet weather - without any significant wind speed. Could lead to increase in pollution. Happen in North India during summer.
- ② Could lead to immense low when it occurs during wild season. - sudden dip of temperature in Texas in 2023.
- ③ Could also lead to creation of heat dome effect. As high pressure would make water air difficult to move in.

- ④ Could lead to difficulty for vessels in the sea by making them stuck at a place.

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Contrary to cyclones, anti cyclones often lead to quiet weather with little wind.

It ~~can~~ lead to intermixing of heat or cold depending upon the external atmospheric conditions.

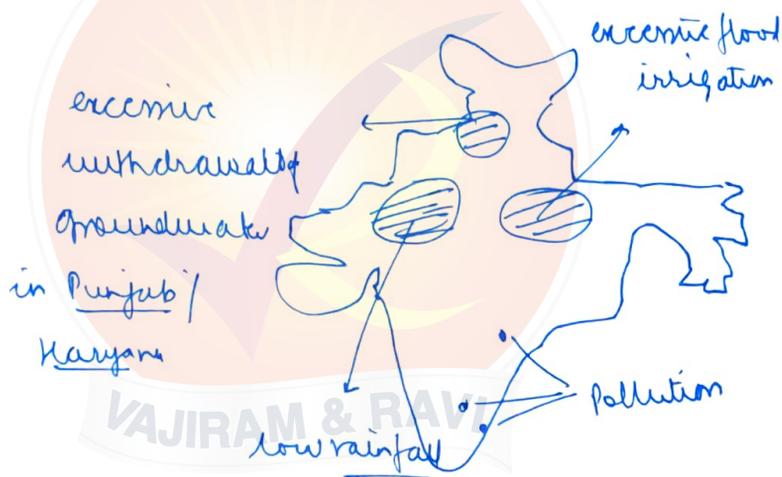


Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

16. Explain the regional variation in desertification trends across India. What impact does it have on food security? (15 marks, 250 words)

Desertification refers to degradation of soil quality leading to its inability to support vegetation. It can lead to the soil becoming barren and not being able to support agricultural activities.

Regional variation in desertification



- ① Desertification in Punjab/Haryana — due to groundwater depletion — causing ^{salt} ~~rise~~ to rise through capillary action
- ② In Gangetic plains — excessive irrigation washes away the fertile top layer of the soil. Mainly due to the flood irrigation

techniques followed in the region.

- ⑬ In Rajasthan - low rainfall leaves little water for irrigation. Expansion of Thar
- ⑭ In Peninsular India - pollution around urban centres is polluting river waters and causing desertification.
- ⑮ Deforestation in arid regions of Madhya Pradesh - causing desertification.

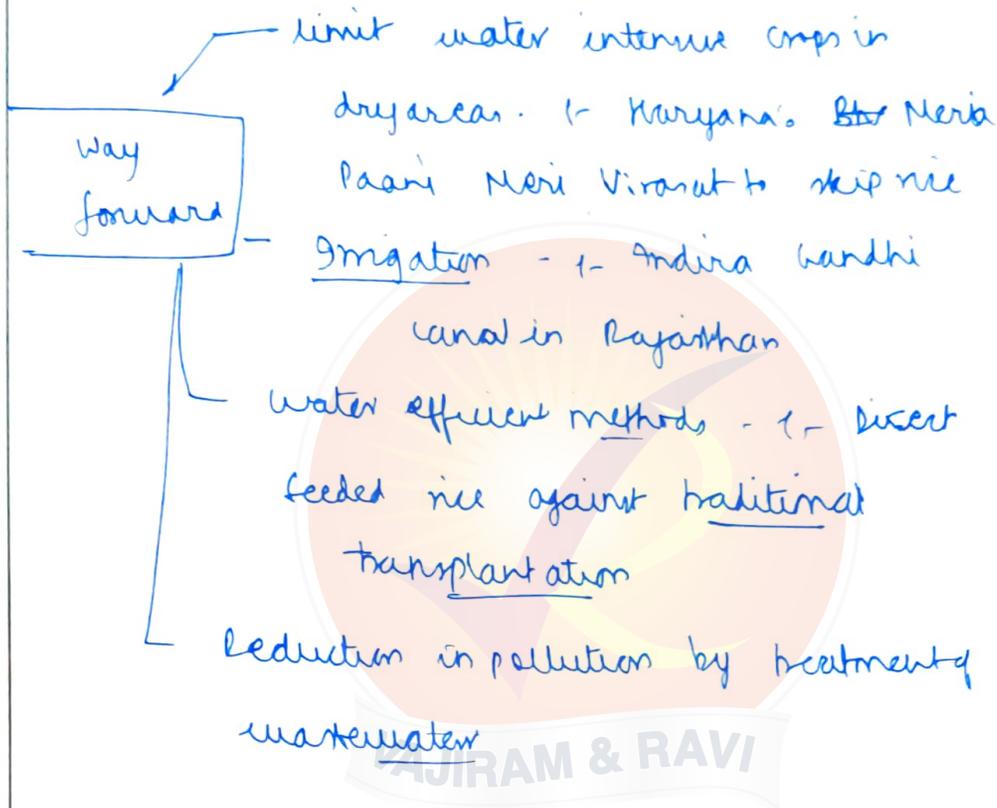
Impact of desertification on food security

- ① Reduces productivity of the soil - more fertilizer required for same amount of crop
- ② Groundwater depletion - India withdraws 18% of ^{world's} groundwater withdrawn
- ③ Effect on soil - as top layer is more easily eroded by wind/water in desert areas.
- ④ Reduction in arable land - which could

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hamper our food security.

① decline in rainfall - as greenery plays a crucial role in condensation and rain.



Desertification is a clear and present challenge to India's food security. India should abide by UNCCD target of achieving land degradation neutrality by 2030.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

17. The sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes seeks to address intra-group inequities, but may risk conflating caste-based exclusion with class-based deprivation.
Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

Recent Supreme Court judgement in Pravara 2024 has paved the way for SC sub categorisation with states like Telangana, Karnataka already in process of its implementation.

Sub-categorisation to address intra-group inequalities

- ① several commissions have identified the backwardness of specific SC communities.
 - (- Sadashiva commission in Karnataka ;
Kulam commission in UP
- ② in favour of substantive equality. ~~against~~
- ③ similar data for OBCs as well - 1-
Rohini commission - quarter of caste
availed 97% of benefits.
- ④ Movements led by various groups - 1- Madigas
in Andhra; Valkhis in Karnataka

conflating caste-based exclusion with class-based inequalities

- ① SC reservation was based on the premise of untouchability, with sub-categorisation would defeat that purpose.
- ② Provides an economic rationale in SC reservation which was never the case.
- ③ Defeats the aim of Ambedkar - who aimed to create SCs as equal to caste Hindus. Now, they won't be equal among themselves.
- ④ could pave the way for ~~the~~ creamy layer in the SCs as the SC itself hinted in the judgement
- ⑤ could create a rift in the overall unity of the Ambedkarite movement.
- ⑥ Political parties could use it to conflate tensions between various castes for political benefits.

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However, ~~it~~ caste based exclusion exists among STs too

- ① Sadashiva commission in Karnataka differentiated among STs by degree of untouchability by grouping in 4 categories
- ② Economic inequality can lead to caste group climbing social ladder through Sanskritisation.
- ③ Would provide mobility to urban areas which reduces caste discrimination.

The judgement by the Court paves the way for more substantive equality.

However, it should be taken care that policies are backed by data to satisfy the true intent.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

18. Do you agree that the assertion of cultural and tribal identity lies at the core of regional movements in India? Substantiate your view with relevant examples.
(15 marks, 250 words)

Regionalism can be defined as affinity to ~~one's~~ own region. It can become problematic when it occurs at the cost of affection towards the nation.

Assertion of cultural and tribal identity at the core of regional movements in India

① language - often been a crucial progenitor of regional movements

1- movement for Vishalandhra - 1953

for Maharashtra & Gujarat - 1960s

Punjabi suba movement in 1960s

② Other elements of culture have contributed

too - 1- Hill areas of Bengal

Bodos of Assam; Malhtils of Bihar

③ Tribal identity leading to regional movements

1- Greater Nagalim - for Naga speaking people

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- Tripuri people demanding Tipraland
- Sankhal pargana tribals - Jharkhand movement
- demand for Bhil pradesh in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
- demand for tribal autonomy was region for movement in NE states like Mizoram

However, apart from tribal and cultural identity, other factors are at play too -

① Development has been a critical issue with under developed regions leading regional movements -

f. Telangana region of Hyderabad

Hyderabad Karnataka is underdeveloped due to lack of any urban centre

• Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh separated due to their neglect.

② Issue of water - Bundelkhand is a dry

and underdeveloped region

- Punjab - refusing to share water of

Sutlej river.

Karnataka - Tamil Nadu dispute over Kaveri

⑩ Boundary disputes -

Karnataka - Maharashtra over Belgaum

⑪ Issue of investment

Gujarat - Maharashtra due to allegations of bias.

Managing regionalist sentiment

union should play the role of neutral mediator

amicable settlement - like

between MP & Rajasthan for Chambal river

support by Centre - 1- ESRK case for Amravati.

Regionalist sentiment stems from the perceived neglect of one's own region. Centre should identify it and address the root cause efficiently to ensure peace and harmony

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

19. Explain the relationship between gender equity and human development. What are the key areas where gender equity significantly impacts development outcomes?
(15 marks, 250 words)

"When you educate a man, you educate an individual but when you educate a woman, you educate an entire family"

This quote emphasizes the relationship between gender equity and human development

Gender equity and human development

- ① Would help in economic growth - 1- monetisation of care economy would lead to creation of 11 million jobs with more than 70% for women
- ② Better financial agency for women - 1- women associated with SRLs have better awareness and financial literacy.
- ③ More focus on fundamental public goods - 1- according to a study, Panchayats with women heads had better provisioning

for drinking water and sanitation.

① Would help reinforce a virtuous cycle -
- women with a working mother in law have higher probability of staying in the workforce.

② would reduce cases of dual burden for women. f- women in India spend 201 more minutes than men ~~spend~~ on household work

key areas in which gender equity impacts development outcomes

① Health - gender equity would reduce practice of women eating at last. This would reduce malnutrition in women.

② education - educated women would be able to ensure better education for their daughters.

③ childbirth and early childhood care - equity

(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

would ensure equal attention being paid to both boys and girls.

④ economy - increasing women participation in economy would help boost GDP. \rightarrow boosting FLFPR to 50% would increase GDP by 21%.

⑤ Policy making - more women would lead to more compassionate policy-making. \rightarrow Jainda Orders during COVID 19.

⑥ Mobility - Better safety for women would lead to their increased mobility underpinning their economic reach.

Gender equity would lead to society becoming more equal and moving towards substantive equality compared to formal equality which we have at present.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

20. Gig work is often seen as a tool for women's economic inclusion but in practice, it has created a new frontier of feminised and informalised labour. Substantiate. (15 marks, 250 words)

Gig work can be defined as anyone engaging in wage labour outside the traditional employer - employee relationship. - According to NITI Aayog, the gig workers would increase from 7.7 million in 2021 to 23.5 million in 2030.

Tool for women's economic inclusion -

- ① Flexibility would ensure easier reintegration into the workforce.
- ② Freedom to choose work - would help them limit to safer localities.
- ③ Gradual upskilling would help them become small scale entrepreneurs in future
- ④ Financial empowerment for women.

Gig work as frontier of feminised and informalised labour

- ① Stereotyping of household works female work. e. Recent advert of Urban Company's Instamaid service.
- ② Lack of legislative protections - 1- employer's household usually not covered under the definition of workplace.
- ③ opaque algorithms - put women at the mercy of these companies.
- ④ Informalisation due to denial of benefits that are given to a permanent employee - 1- lack of job security.
- ⑤ Lack of protection against sexual harassment as companies often seek to bury the matter.
- ⑥ Freedom in name only - as their payouts would often depend on substantial number of hours worked.
- ⑦ variable pay due to changing payment structures - leads to unreliable financial

Payouts making financial decision making difficult

Way forward for gig workers -

① Gender neutral terminology - 1- Urban company changed the name from Amra Maid to Amra Help.

② Social security - 1- PM Ayushman Bharat extended to gig ~~workers~~ workers.

③ Protection and other benefits - gig employment companies have started giving life and health insurance to gig workers.

The number of gig workers would increase in the near future - The least the government and companies can do is to not substantiate and emphasise the already existing gender divisions.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks: