

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES 2025

General Studies
Full Length Test
Test - 1 | GS1
Test Code - A21051501

Evaluator Code:
Date of Assignment:
CQ:

NAME: Shubham Gautam

Time allowed: 3 Hours

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UPSC ROLL NO.: 0813654

Submission Date: 23 June 2025

MOBILE NO.: [redacted]

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 pm

End Time - 5 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

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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. The evolution of temple architecture in India illustrates the synthesis of art, religion, and polity. Illustrate with suitable examples from South India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Studying temple architecture in India reflects details about polity, religious beliefs and prevalent art of our past.

Evolution of Temple Architecture and synthesis of art, religion, politics (SI)

① Satvahanas :-

- Religious tolerance: Buddhist caves despite being Hindu rulers.
- Matriarchal Society :- Queen ordering construction of temple.

② Pallavas :-

- Commission of large no. of rock cut temple structure highlighting deep rooted focus on art.
- Rise of Nagara and Dravida style of Architecture.
- Religion & Polity worked together

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④ Cholas :-

- Large viman, symbolizing greatness of empire.
- Religious stories from Mahabharata and Ramayana carved on walls.
- Temple of Chola dynasty found in South Asian Countries - signifying Maritime Strength.

⑤ Vijayanagar Empire :-

- Hampi city build around religious theme.
- Temples commissioned by state - showing revenue surplus b/c of good agriculture and export.

Studying Evolution of Temple Architecture of SI shows richness and vividness of Indian art, architecture, religion and politics

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

New religious ideas that rose in 6th century BC include Buddhism, Jainism, Charvak ~~and~~ etc shape the society and polity till date.

Their Impact on Contemporary Social Life

① Buddhism and Jainism :-

- Against Caste System.
- Dominant religion not just in India but in the world.

eg Buddhism in Japan, China, SEA.

- Teach Values of Women Empowerment
- Buddhism favours Madhyam Marg to resolve dilemma.
- Jainism favours Vegetarianism, whose importance people across the world are recognising today.

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- Even today these ideas question superstitious belief and orthodox religious practices.

② Charvak

- Teaches the world 'Niyati Doctrine' that your future is predetermined.
↳ No need of getting panicked, anxious, just relax. and live simple life.

③ Ajivikas ÷

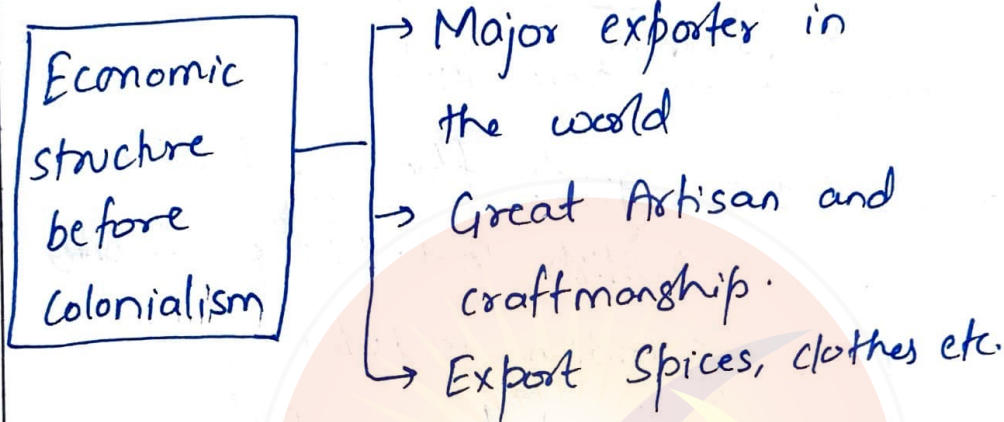
- Don't run behind religious dogmas.
- focus on materialism and this worldly affairs.
- focus on consumerism.

These diverse philosophies brought social change in India in the past, ~~also~~ at the same time they are bringing change to contemporary social life.

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

India was ruled by Britishers for approximately 200 years starting with Battle of Plassey in 1757 which destroyed India economically.



Colonialism: destroyed traditional economic structure.

① Destroyed Agriculture:

- New taxation and revenue system (e.g. Zamindari) was exploitative and farmers ~~became~~ came under huge debt.
- forced to grow Indigo: affecting productivity.
- Deindustrialisation impacting agriculture.

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② Raw cotton exported to Britain at cheap costs.

③ High Internal Tax on Indian items.

Reason: to fulfill Britain needs :-

① Rise of Industrialisation in Britain, cheap ^{raw material} ~~goods~~ from India.

② Manchester goods flooding Indian market. British Industries profitability

↓ at cost of Indian industry

↳ Muslin industry of Dhaka got destroyed.

③ from net exporter, India became net importer.

④ Flawed Custom Duty :- favouring export of raw material from India but not finished product.

Through colonialism Britain looted India \$45 trillion, India today is struggling to touch \$5 trillion GDP.

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Marks:

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

Western Disturbances are Temperate Cyclones which bring Winter rainfall in North-West part of India.

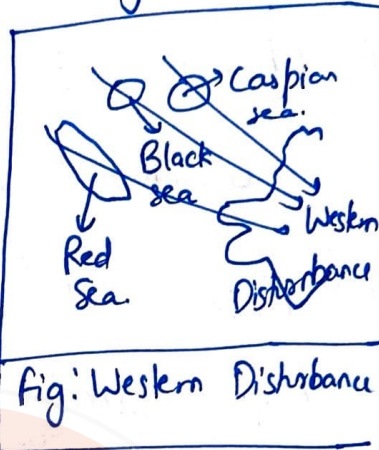


Fig: Western Disturbance

- They pick up moisture from Red Sea, Black Sea, Caspian sea.

- They are embedded in Trade Winds and ITCZ shifts Southwards by 8-10° degree during Winter.

Role in Influencing Weather pattern :-

① Bring Winter Rainfall in Northern India.

② Bring snowfall in regions of Kashmir, HP, Uttarakhand etc.

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- ③ Affecting temperature : mercury drops suddenly due to their arrival as they bring Cold Winds.
- ④ Changing pattern impacts Agriculture :
Considered Good for Rabi crops.
- ⑤ Their arrival is associated with Sub-tropical westerly Jet Stream

Hence, Western Disturbance has great role in shaping geography, ecology, weather patterns of North India especially during Winter season.

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

Non-conventional energy refers to energy sources like Solar, Wind, Small Hydropower which marks a shift from conventional energy sources like coal, large hydropower etc.

Potential of Peninsular India :-

① Wind :- Long coastline of peninsular India is suitable for production of wind based energy.



② Solar :-

- lies in tropical and sub-tropical region.
- Direct rays of sun for most part of year.

③ Small Hydropower :-

- Large rivers like Godavari,

Mahanadi, Krishna, Kaveri etc can be used.

④ Nuclear Energy :- Rich reserves of thorium located in Karnataka & TN.

⑤ Wave energy from tides, waves of ocean. Again large coast can help.

Yet, some challenge

- High Initial Investment
- High per unit cost of electricity than conventional sources.
- Environmental and ecological concerns.
- Lack of Technology with India.
So, depend on Import.

We need to gradually shift to Non-Conventional energy sources to mitigate Climate change impacts and Peninsular India can play a big role in this regard.

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Marks:

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6. Why are most of India's iron and steel plants concentrated in the eastern and central parts of the country? Illustrate with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

Growth of Iron and steel plants in India is skewed with majority of them concentrated in Eastern and Central region.

Reason :-

- ① Availability of Raw material :- in the Chottanagpur plateau region.

eg Bihar, Chattisgarh, Odisha

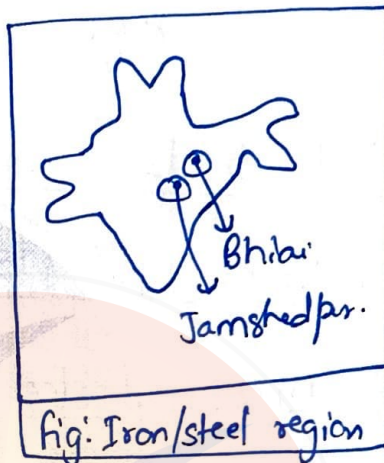
- ② Availability of electricity :- Large coal mines nearby

eg Raniganj, Jharia.

- ③ Ports for export of Iron and Steel

eg Kolkata Port.

- ④ Government Policies :- GoI invested in these areas for developing them as Iron and steel hub.



⑤ Historical factors :- continued industrial inertia from the past.

⑥ Cheap workforce available
↳ they are most poverty-ridden regions of India.

Yet trends are slowly changing

① Vizag Steel Plant :- } Near to market
② Ghaziabad steel Plant }
↙

Presence of large steel scrapping industry. [Recycle & Reuse]

Need for effective technological upgradation to compete with world's Iron and steel industry along with taking ecological and worker exploitation issue.

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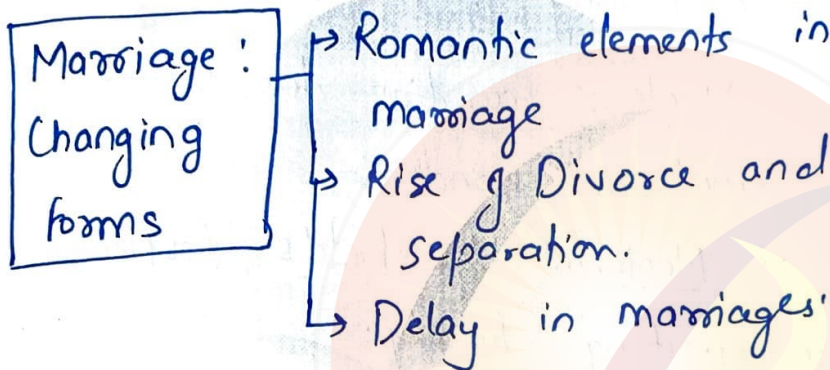
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7. In contemporary India, marriage is increasingly perceived as a personal choice rather than a societal obligation. Enumerate the socio-economic forces behind this transformation and assess its potential impact on family structure.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Marriage is an Universal Social Institution present in all societies across time and space. But its forms are changing from past to contemporary times in India.



Forces behind the transformation :-

① Constitutional and legal :-

→ Art. 21 gives autonomy to choose their partner. (earlier it was arranged marriage)

→ State Policies :- promoting small family size
↳ Slogan: "Hum Do, Mumare Do"

② Education and awareness :- leading to increased contraceptive use and family planning

③ Urbanisation and Employment

↳ promoting migration → dilution of family notion → Love Marriage.

④ Rationality ÷ Every Individual has right to choose his/her partner (highlighted by SC).

Impact on family ÷

↳ Rise of Nuclear families due to decline in emotional bonds.

↳ Rise of Neolocal Households further disintegrating family.

↳ Voice of Women within family rising due to decline in Role Segregation.

↳ Authority of male head / 'Kasta' declining

↳ Rise of filio centric family.

In response family have devised new ways to promote jointness through video calls, celebrating festival together etc

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Marks:

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

Regionalism refers to rise of local identities based on shared culture, local history, common caste and similar motherland.
eg Demand of Khalistan

Regionalism: Deepening decentralisation :-

① Regional Political Parties formed.

eg MNS in Maharashtra.

② Local demands get space in Politics :-

eg DMK members raising issues with Delimitation in Parliament.

③ Local leadership promoted

eg PM Modi rose from Gujarat CM to PM of India.

④ Dissent / Grievances of public comes in forefront

eg Sonam Wangchuk protest for Schedule 6 status to Ladakh

⑤ Promotes Bottom's - up Governance model ÷

Village → City → State → Pan-India

Yet, it has some challenges ÷

① Fissiparous tendencies ÷

eg Demand for Khalistan.

② Challenging Territorial Integrity of India ÷

eg Greater Nagalim Demand.

③ Riots / Killing of Innocents ÷

eg Kuki-meitei regional conflict in Manipur

④ Challenge to Economic Growth ÷

state resources diverted for Internal Security purpose.

Regionalism should be promoted as far as it not challenging to Sovereignty of India and respectfully lays demand to the state, otherwise it should be curbed.

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

Recently, Bihar has conducted Caste Census and GoI has also promised to conduct pan-India Caste Census.

Its Socio-economic Implications :-

- ① Open Pandora's Box for further demand of Reservation.
↳ affecting Administrative efficiency.
- ② Increase in Caste-Conflict especially between lower and upper caste
↳ similar violence observed during Mandal Commission Report.
- ③ Affect Economic Growth :- as Politics might shift from Good Governance to Caste-appeasement.
- ④ Difficult to quantify which caste are forward and which are backward.

due to already existing reforms.
(Role of Caste + Class + Gender)

⑤ It will not bridge Regional Imbalances already existing.

eg Bihar → poor
Kerala → rich. } Caste census won't change this dichotomy.

⑥ Marginalised Communities neglected.

eg No mention of Transgender, Women in Caste census.

⑦ Shift focus from Horizontal Reservation to Vertical reservation.

Way Ahead

- Women Reservation
- Horizontal Reservation within SC/ST
- Lack of Politicisation of Caste Census.

Caste Census is needed for better targeting of existing government measures.

It should be conducted but report shall remain confidential to avoid misuse.

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(Don't write anything in this part)

10. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was both a high point of Hindu-Muslim unity and a harbinger of future communal divisions. Comment (10 marks, 150 words)

During Lucknow Pact of 1916, Congress accepted the Muslim League's demand of Separate Electorate under Presidentship of Ambika Charan Mazumdar.

High point of Hindu-Muslim Unity

- ① Congress and Muslim League came together sidelining their differences.
- ② Aim:- ^{first} Independence of India then decide communal issues.
- ③ Result:- GoI, 1919 given as concession due to united Hindu-Muslim demand.
- ④ It was a starting point of H-M unity.
Later Gandhiji became President of All India Khilafat Sabha.
- ⑤ Celebration of festivals together
↳ message to masses for unity.

Yet, it became harbinger of future communal divisions

- ① Separate Electorate acceptance meant that grievances of two communities are different.
- ② Sown the seed of Idea of Pakistan
- ③ Later, ML became rigid on Separate Electorate but Congress proposed Joint Electorate. (Nehru Report)
- ④ British exploited this changed position of Congress → through Policy of Divide and Rule.
eg Giving Veto to ML during Wavell Plan.

Therefore, it is considered that acceptance of Separate electorate at Lucknow Pact was a mistake which ultimately culminated into partition of India in 1947.

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

Bhakti movement was Hindu Reformist movement whereas Sufi was Islamic Reformist movement. Though they tried to reform different religions, their end goal was same - Humanism in religion rather than superstition.

Their convergence :-

- ① Decline of orthodox ideas
↳ end to Caste, Shia-sunni conflicts
- ② Decline in role of priests
↳ direct connection to God.
- ③ focus on Music + Yoga + Dance

Socio-religious significance of their interaction :-

- ① Hindu + Muslim unity

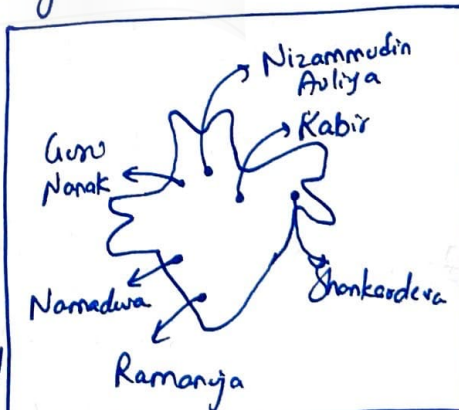


Fig: Bhakti + Sufi Saints

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eg Hindus visiting Mevans
Sufis favouring Yoga.

② Curbing orthodox practices :

eg Sati, Bali etc

③ Promotion of local languages :

eg Awadhi → Kabir

Marathi → Namadeva

④ Both curbed Inter-religious differences →

eg Bhakti saints: end caste discrimination

Sufi: end Shia-sunni conflict.

⑤ Women Empowerment : Both allowed women in gatherings

⑥ Promotion of Music, on religious lines :

eg Qawwalis by Sufi saints

Songs by Meera Bai on Krishna

⑦ Promoted Religious teachings :

Sufi → Universal Brotherhood.

Bhakti → end to discrimination

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(Don't write anything in this part)

Yet these movements ~~failed~~ ^{had} some limitations ÷

- ① Reaction by orthodox elements of society.
- ② Women, lower caste, shia's position didn't change drastically.
- ③ Failed to change basic structure of society.
- ④ Lacked formal institution.

Despite their limitation, Bhakti and Sufi movement was first orthogenetic reaction to the superstition and orthodoxies present at that time which guide us ^{even today} to go for Social Reform.

12. Contrast the approaches of Sardar Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru in handling princely states and regional integration. How did their differing visions shape the evolution of the Indian Union? (15 marks, 250 words)

At the time of Independence, India faced a challenge of integrating Princely states and other kingdoms.

The responsibility was given mainly to Patel and Nehru who used different means to arrive a common end of integrating these state to India.

Patel	Nehru
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Used <u>carrot and stick policy</u> ↳ Hyderabad ↳ Police Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Used <u>persuasive methods</u> ↳ Kashmir ↳ Instrument of Accession
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Violence / force</u> to be used as a last resort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Non-Violent methods</u> given preference.

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• didn't want to mediate with Pakistan

• Consensus building with UN organisation and neighbours like Pakistan.

• Regional Integration through 'All India Services'.

• Integration on Secular lines.

Yet Some Similarities

→ Maximise the Indian Union.

→ Common views on Tribal Integration.

→ Both viewed India as Union of States.

Evolution of Union :-

① Regional Integration :- Junagadh, Hyderabad became part of

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India.

② Conflict w/ Kashmir due to autonomy granted to it.

↳ Recently Art 370 amended.

③ Administrative Integration with

All India Services

↳ under President.

④ Legal and Constitutional Integration

Non-discrimination on the basis of Caste, Sex, Place of Birth (Art 15)

With the abrogation of Art 370, one can say India has been consolidated into a Union and for its initial efforts were taken by Patel and Nehru.

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

American Civil War happened between two different Economic system, one based on feudal System and other based on more Inclusive characteristics.

It was Political Conflicts

① To capture territories was one of the aim.

② War b/w two Political Ideologies.
1st) based on slavery

2nd) wanted to end Slavery.

↳ led by Abraham Lincoln.

↳ wanted to establish

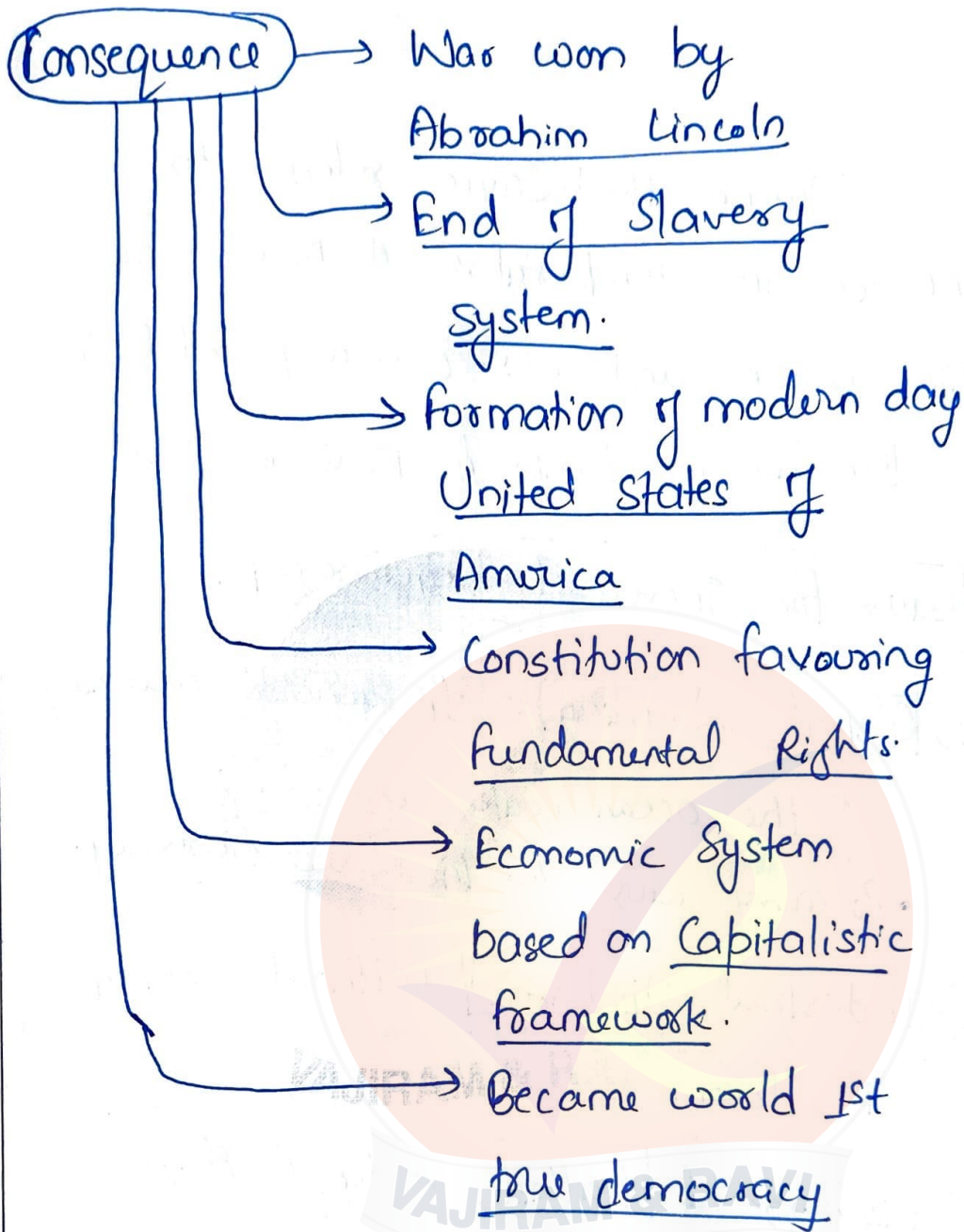
Democratic form of
Governance

↳ regularly held elections

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It was not limited to Political conflict, it was economic conflict.

- ① Whether America should move towards Capitalism or whether it should remain feudal.
- ② Economy shall continue with feudal- ~~slave~~ lord and slave relationship ; or should it modernise based on machines.
- ③ Economy should become more export oriented based on free trade principles or should it remain inward looking.
- ④ Women should become part of workforce or be confined to Households (Unpaid labour)



American Civil War was instrumental in ~~shaping~~ not just shaping future of America but also future of the world.

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14. What are marine heatwaves? Examine the causes of the increasing frequency of marine heatwaves. How do they influence the onset of the summer monsoon in India? (15 marks, 250 words)

Marine Heatwaves refers to increase in temperature of marine bodies like oceans and seas. Over a period of time.

eg Rise in temp. of Arabian Sea.

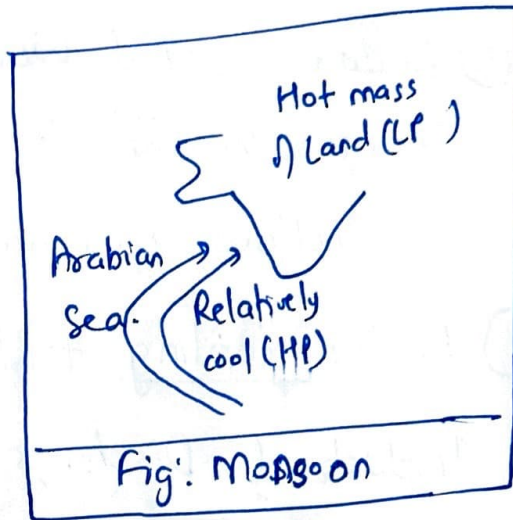
Cause for Increased frequency :-

- ① Global Warming :- In general warming of the ocean water observed.
 - Primary cause for increased frequency.
- ② Industrial Discharge without cooling it down.
- ③ Discharge of ballast water of ships directly into ocean w/o treatment
- ④ Ocean Acidification :- Higher CO_2 absorbed by Oceans is causing warming of ocean \rightarrow leading to marine heatwaves.

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Their role in summer monsoon

- Monsoon winds move towards Indian landmass as it gets extremely heated during summer season generating low pressure over the region. This leads to heavy rainfall in India starting from June.



- However, due to Marine Heatwaves, Arabian Sea becomes warm relatively.
- Pressure difference b/w landmass and ocean decreases.
- Poor Monsoon observed in India. So, less rainfall, due to delayed and slow onset.

Steps that can be undertaken :-

① ~~Reduce~~ ^{Curb} Global Warming and Climate Change ~~below~~ ^{below} ~~1.5°C~~ ^{1.5°C}.

↳ follow Panchamrit Goals.

② Proper cooling + treatment of Industrial Discharge before dumping it into marine areas.

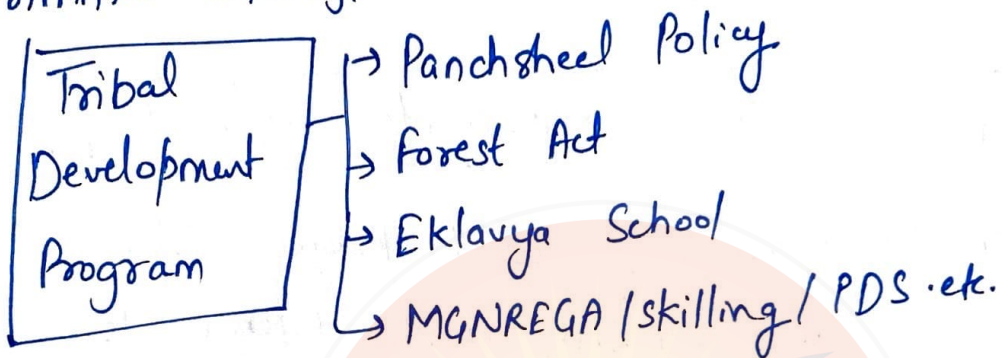
③ Global Cooperation + Institutional framework to limit marine heatwaves.

Climate Change has increased the frequency and intensity of Marine Heatwaves, so it is important to take appropriate mitigation and adaptation efforts to reduce the impact of marine heatwaves.

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15. Assess the effectiveness of tribal development programmes in India. Why do tribal areas continue to experience developmental setbacks, and what are the challenges? (15 marks, 250 words)

Tribals constitute around 10% population of India who still follow primitive lifestyle.



Effectiveness ÷

① **Land Rights** to tribals granted which were taken by Forest Act of 1927.

② **Education and Skilling** ÷ through schemes like Eklavya School, Standup India etc.

③ **Political Empowerment** ÷

- Reservⁿ to ST in Lok Sabha
- Tribal woman "Draupadi Murmu" stepped to highest office of India

(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

④ Infrastructure development like road, pipeline, electricity, railway etc.

⑤ Sufficient Autonomy to tribals to preserve their culture
↳ Art 29, 30.

Yet, they face developmental setbacks :-

① Displacement :- due to projects like dams, mining, road, defence etc.
↳ Narmada Bachao Andolan by tribals

② Cultural Interference :- due to Westernisation, Sanskritisation. Their local culture is slowly overtaken by dominant culture.

③ Deforestation :- affecting their deities, sacred groves, homes etc.

④ Excessive tourism impacting their age old isolation

↳ Jarawas of Andaman, Sentinelese.

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(Don't write anything in this part)

⑤ **Naxalism** :- Creating violence, alienation in the neighbourhood of tribals.

→ Red Corridor region affected since 75 years.

Challenge

- Integration vs Autonomy debate for tribals.
- Limited resources of State
- Naxalites promoting Ideological challenge.

Steps

- Following Tribal Panchsheel Policy in letter and spirit
- Counter Naxalism
- Conduct EIA and SIA before passing project in tribal area.
- Education and awareness among tribals should be promoted.

Tribals are one of Original Inhabitants of India, their well-being is of immense importance to fulfill idea of 'Antyodaya'.

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16. "As the world's water towers melt, the risk of water stress increases." Discuss how the Himalayan glaciers' retreat could redefine freshwater availability and regional hydropolitics in South Asia. (15 marks, 250 words)

Global warming has resulted into melting of glaciers at an unimaginable pace having unimaginable consequences.

Himalayan glaciers are melting at one of the highest pace in the world due to its sub-tropical location.

Melting redefining fresh water availability

① Water Stress : due to delay + sudden outpouring of monsoon

Reason : melting of Himalayan glaciers affect Sub-tropical westerly jetstream

② Flooding : due to excessive melting.
↳ pollutes existing freshwater sources like ponds, wells of improprieties.

③ Drought like conditions to be observed in long run.

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Melting → River flow with less water in future → Drought

① Drying up of rivers → one of the most imp. source of fresh water.

Melting and Regional Hydropolitics :-

① Water Wars :-

eg China building dams on B'putra

② Diversion of water of rivers :-

eg Inter-linking of river in one country → Water stress in lower-riparian country.

③ Conflict / Standoff :- India using Indus Water Treaty to put pressure on Pakistan to end terrorism

④ Export of Water :- to earn forex reserves.

eg China selling Tibet water → affecting water security of India & B'desh

Following solutions could be incorporated ÷

① Regional agreements / treaty for need based and evidence based use of water.

② Mitigation measures
↳ follow Paris target to limit avg temp. rise below 1.5°C .

③ Use of Diplomacy to solve the hydro-politics.

Water is a resource created by nature. Instead of going for conflict for water, need is to go for co-operation.

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17. Despite increasing participation of women in the professional workforce, their presence in top leadership remains minimal. Examine the interplay of societal norms and workplace structures in perpetuating this gender gap.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Though FLFPR has increased to 37%. (as per Niti Aayog), their presence in top-position is still minimal.

Reason behind increasing participation

- ① Constitutional and legal protection to women (Art. 21)
- ② Educating the women.
- ③ Awareness campaigns
↳ Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.
- ④ Industrialisation and Urbanisation

Reason for minimal presence in top leadership.

① Societal Norms :-

→ ① Role Segregation :-

Male → bread earner	} through Socialization
Female → Housewife	

→ ② Religious Values promoting Patriarchy:
Values like 'Patni Dharma',
'Pativrata Nari' etc. promoting
gender stereotypes.

→ ③ Questioning Capability of Women:
women find difficult to rejoin
work after bearing child.

→ ④ Issue of Security:
Sexual Harassment @ workplace,
~~unsafe~~ roads still unsafe for women
NCRB: 1 rape every 16 minutes

→ ⑤ Poor Workplace Structure ⇒

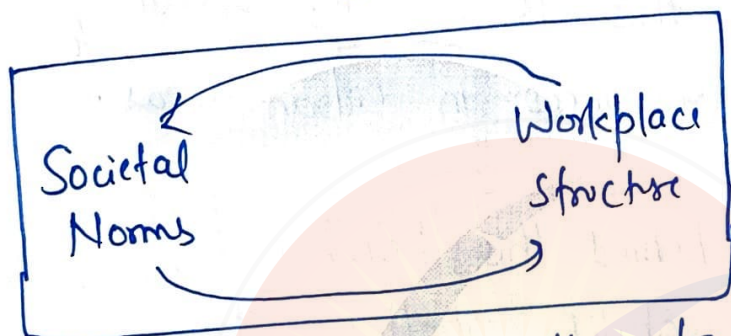
→ ① Glass Ceiling: structure don't allow
women to become part of top
management

→ ② Pink / Soft Jobs: Women are
restricted to jobs like nurses,
air hostess and not allowed to
come to top.

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→ ③ Wage Gap: even woman reaches to top, she didn't get equal pay.
It leads to deprivation.

eg Kareena Kapoor complained of wage gap in B'wood despite she being one of the top heroine.



Both reinforcing each other to restrict woman @ top.

Way Ahead

- Education of masses from the very beginning (Reform in school curriculum) to teach Women empowerment)
- Awareness among masses
- Incentive companies to promote women @ top.

Women being 50% of population, should be equally represent in all sphere in all positions.

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18. The phenomenon of 'livability atrophy' in Indian cities reflects the widening gap between urban expansion and quality of life. Examine the causes and consequences of this trend, and suggest measures to make urban growth more humane and sustainable. (15 marks, 250 words)

General trend ^{observed} among Indians is that they want to migrate to Urban Areas in search of better lifestyle. However, this is creating strain on limited resources in urban areas.

Causes behind this trend of Livability atrophy :

① Search of Better Lifestyle in urban areas in terms of quality education and healthcare

eg Health Infrastructure in Delhi

vs Health infra in small village.

② Employment opportunities are more in urban areas. Rising unemployment in rural areas. b/c

- Agriculture → poor

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- MGNREGA → ^{real} wages declining
- MNCs not investing in Tier-2 cities.

③ Social Equality : Less Impact of Cost in urban area due to rational and modern outlook.

④ Women Empowerment is more visible in Urban areas. So, women prefer urban area.

Consequences

① Slums are on rise due to high rental cost

eg Dharavi in Mumbai
(biggest slum of Asia)

② Rising Inequality in Urban areas
NSSO: Inequality more in Urban area than rural.

③ New crimes

→ White Collar Crime

→ Sexual Harassment of women

at workplace, empty roads, during night.

④ Poor Urban Governance :-

- ↳ Lack of funds with Urban Local Bodies
- ↳ Lack of Public spaces like Parks
- ↳ Pollution eg Delhi
- ↳ Lack of Green Space.
- ↳ Poor Infrastructure eg end to end connectivity in Mumbai

Measures :-

- ↳ ① Focus also on Tier-2 cities and village to curb migration
- ↳ ② Empower Urban Local Bodies
 - ↳ more funding
 - ↳ increase taxation power.
- ↳ ③ Affordable Housing to all
 - ↳ eg Addni + BMC case study of Mumbai to convert slums into high rise buildings
- ↳ ④ Curb Pollution + Use Miyawaki technique

Urban areas need to be more humane and livable so that there is both Inclusive and Sustainable Development.

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Marks:

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

Transnationalism is an ideology which looks beyond national boundaries and considers "Whole World As One."
i.e. Vasudev Kutumbkam.

It is based on Rabindranath Tagore idea of 'Cosmopolitanism' where he focused on mankind and humanity as the only source of identity of human, instead of focusing on nation and state based identity.

Benefits :-

① Help solve Global Commons

eg Climate Change.

② Prevent war and end existing conflicts undergoing.

eg Iran → stop enriching Uranium

Israel + US → don't bomb Iran.

③ Better trade across the globe

↳ Higher GDP growth rate of the world.

Rise of Diaspora of One country in another country signifies Transnationalism.

eg Large no. of Indians in US, UK

Factors behind global interconnectedness of Diaspora communities.

① Common concerns of global diaspora community make them together.

eg affordable housing, no racism to be faced by them.

② Unity to show strength and prevent their vulnerabilities to be exploited

eg Diaspora associations in

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(Don't write anything in this part)

Western Benefit.

③ Political Mobilization :- to avail benefits

eg Sikh community in Canada ~~has~~ votes on the basis of their issues.

④ Technological Cooperation :-

eg ITER projects: Diaspora of multiple countries like US, UK part of it.

⑤ Cosmopolitan Belief System of people uniting them together.

⑥ Solve existing challenges through unity

eg Terrorism, War etc

Yet some faultlines among diaspora

→ Racially divided

eg Indian vs Chinese.

→ Internal rivalry

→ Gang wars.

Transnationalism is important for solving many present day problems and global diaspora can play significant role in it.

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Remarks:

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

Communalism in India is defined as Ideology which considers Interests of religious communities differ and at times these interests are contradictory as well.

Communalism rooted in History ÷

- ① British policy of "Divide and Rule."
eg Separate electorate to Muslims by ICA, 1909.
- ② Partition @ 1947 witnessed loot, rape, forced evictions based on religion.
- ③ Role of Organisations ÷ who promoted myopic self interests based on religious lines.
eg Muslim League demand for Pakistan at all cost ("Kadkar leng Pakistan")

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- ④ Religious indoctrination by Muslim League when Congress were jailed during 1940s.

Communalism rooted in Socio-economic Inequality :-

- ① MHA Report : Poors are easily indoctrinated against other communities

- ② Sacchar Committee : Poor socio-economic Indicators of Muslims vis-a-vie Hindus promoting Relative Deprivation

↳ these insecurities are exploited by anti-social elements.

- ③ Unemployment, Corruption aids such discontent → culmination into violence.

- ④ Gang Wars → Chotta Rajan vs Dawood
their rivalry given religious tone.

How it Undermines Social-cohesion and National Integration :-

- ① Manifested as Communal Riots
↳ Delhi Riots (2020) → Immense loss of life and property.
 - ② Mistrust / Suspicion between communities
→ preventing Unity and Integrity
 - ③ Affects National Growth :- diversion of state resources.
 - ④ New challenges like Love Jihad,
'Gau Matya Suspection' (Law & Order challenge)
 - ⑤ International Image of 'EK Bharat Shrestha Bharat' deteriorated
↳ affects Soft Power
- Way Ahead**
- Inclusive development of all community
 - Curb Hate Speech, Politicisation of Religious Issue.
 - Awareness / Advertisement / Movies
↳ "Amar Akbar Anthony"
- Communalism can pull back India thousands of years back, it must be prevented by efforts of State, NGOs, and public.

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Marks: