



ENLITE IAS

Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

ENLITE MAINS TEST 2025

FULL TEST GS I

Question Paper Specific Instructions

1. There are **TWENTY** Questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
2. All the questions are **compulsory**.
3. The number of marks carried by each question (or part) is indicated against it.
4. Word limit in questions wherever specified should be adhered to.
5. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Answer booklet must be clearly struck off.

Qn No.	Marks Obtained	Qn No.	Marks Obtained
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	
TOTAL			

Corrected

Name

Prateek

Roll no

Subject

GS1

Date

9:30 - 12:35

Questions Attempted

(5 min)

EXAMINER REMARKS

GRADE PARAMETERS	BELOW AVERAGE	AVERAGE	GOOD	BETTER	OUTSTANDING
Understanding of question					
Conceptual clarity					
Structure					
Content					
Presentation & legibility					

Any other remarks:

Try to add biguest maps
in geography

Good Attempt



1. Explain the various geological and hydrological mechanisms responsible for the formation of various types of wetlands across the world. (10 Marks)

Wetlands are ecotonic regions separating terrestrial & aquatic ecosystem, at times standalone wetlands are also found. They are rich in biodiversity & serve as a significant carbon sink.

Geological reasons

- 1) Secondary succession of aquatic ecosystem. (eg) - lake converted to wetland due to algal bloom
- 2) Sedimental deposition & subsurface flow of river - (eg) Terai region formed due to reemerge
- 3) Due to lateral erosion - river divides are narrowed, before conversion to monadocks small swamps appear.

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- 4) Due to glacial melting & formation of tarn lakes.

Hydrological Reasons

- 1) Flood plain formation by rivers in accompanied with swamp formation
- 2) Formation of spits and later culmination in lagoons leads to wetland (eg) → chillika lake
- 3) River course change provide for passive riverbed which converts to wetland due to excessive precipitation
- 4) lateral seepage & low water holding capacity also help in wet land creation.
- 5) Presence of mangrove vegetation, provides ecotonal zone ~~between~~ in brackish region leading to wetland creation.

India's wetland provide, it with biodiversity and also economic opportunities like scarced cultivation.



2. Examine the evidence supporting the hypothesis of Pangea and its significance in the theory of continental drift. (10 Marks)

Alfred Wegner in his continental drift theory postulates Pangea + Panthalassa, a super continent + a super ocean respectively.

Pangea included
Laurasia = Eurasia + North America +
Gondwana = 6 landmasses were included
Falkland, Madagascar, Australia, Africa
+ Indian Subcontinent + South America.

Evidence

- 1) Bathymetry - At 1000m fathom line - South America + Brazil fit like zig-saw puzzle
- 2) Age of Rocks in both the Southern America + Brazil is of Jurassic age
- 3) Tillite formation found in Gondwana land in 6 masses represent paleogeographically part of same continent.

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- 4) Placer deposit: ~~Gold~~ deposit in Ghana & iron ore veins in Brazil
- 5) Fossils - like Mesosaurs found ~~and~~ at Cape of Good Hope & South America.
- 6) Hypothesis like Lemuria due to presence of Lemurs was also made.

Significance in Continental drift

Arthur Holmes provided scientific explanation discarding polar fleeing & tidal force of Wegner.

- 1) As Pangea was once single continent, ~~made~~ it is only possible if it is made of discrete tectonic plates.
- 2) Due to evidence like placer deposit later paleomagnetic studies could understand rate of plate movement.
- 3) Zig-saw fit, further substantiated presence of common continent which was divided.
- 4) Hypothesis of Pangea provided for convection current theory.



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3. Despite predominantly arid and desert conditions, many Arab nations have achieved remarkable economic prosperity. Analyze the various factors that have contributed to this development. (10 Marks)

Arab nations due to presence in subtropical high pressure areas have stable atmosphere also moisture less easterly + westerly influence provides for presence of desert.

Despite this Arab nations have achieved remarkable prosperity due to following reasons.

- 1) Presence of oil due to Carboniferous period. (eg) Saudi, Qatar.
- 2) Strategic geographical location near chokepoints + straits of world trade (eg) strait of hormuz.
- 3) Spill over effect of European industrialisation due to being mediterranean neighbours.
- 4) Historical mediators between the old world + New world (eg) Algebra flowed from India to Europe via Arab world.

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5) Tourism potential increased due to desert adventure.

(eg) Desert mobility & skiing.

6) Tax haven due to low income tax led to foreign direct investment

7) Absence of democracy has increased fast decision implementation.

8) Presence of Natural gas has provided significant economic advantage

(eg) Qatar.

9) Major Connectivity Infrastructure leads to added investment.

(eg) IMEC

10) Due to non-feasibility of large scale agriculture sectoral dominance of service sector

Challenges

- (1) Unstable West Asia (eg) Israel, Iran
- (2) Presence of Proxies (eg) Houthis
- (3) Political extremism
- (4) Absence of democracy.

India's relations with Arab nations have been on upswing on dehyphenation with Pakistan, hence it has much to gain from middle eastern prosperity.



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4. Compare the islands located on the eastern and western sides of the Indian Peninsula in terms of their origin and geographical features. (10 Marks)

Western side of Indian peninsula have coral atolls like Lakshadweep, whereas Andaman + Nicobar on ~~west~~ eastern sides are extended Himalayas formed due to collision of tectonic plates.

Formation & Origin

- 1) Lakshadweep is a coral ~~atoll~~ island, which is formed by coral polyps.
- 2) Andaman + Nicobar is due to convergence of Eurasian plate + Indian plate
- 3) Geological age of Andaman + Nicobar Island is 40 Billion years ~~ago~~ .. whereas Lakshadweep + Minicoy Island were formed in slow gradual process.

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4) Being Convergent boundary Andaman + Nicobar are made of granitic rocks

But Lakshadweep Islands have predominance of calcium carbonate + calcareous sediments.

Geographical features

1) ~~Majority~~ Lakshadweep have emerging coastline due to coral nature.
but Andaman + Nicobar Islands have submerging coast.

2) Andaman + Nicobar has rich evergreen forest in regions like Salathabai
Lakshadweep Islands on the other hand are densely populated urban centers

3) Eastern side Islands have potential for wildlife tourism, but western side hold potential for coral tourism

4) Continental shelf of western side island is broad but eastern side have deep, facilitating deep ports.

Both western + Eastern side provide India with significant advantage, hence it is called as stationed ship.



5. Analyse how Ramnujacharya's approach in the context of Bhakti movement was different from that of the others. (10 Marks)

11th Century Ramnujacharya's Approach to Bhakti movement was rooted in Vaishnavism, basing his Bhakti approach in Vedantic philosophy, leads to conspicuous absence of reformism a key factor of Bhakti movement.

Different from others

- 1) Focus on Vedic teaching coupled with Bhakti but saints like Meerabai wholly believed in love & devotion.
- 2) Absence of reformist rigours whereas saints like Ramdas had disciples from cobbler to carpenter.
- 3) Tendency of organised religion,, whereas saints like Kabir provided radical interpretation of religion.

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4) Association with folklores like belief in Incarnation in Vasudev form, but religious teacher like Ekknath focused on no-form.

5) Ramanuja's Bhaktism differed from Sufi tradition like Nizam-uddin Auliya's where divine friendship was considered but Ramanuja focused on devotee concept.

Despite differences there were certain similarities.

(1) Using religion as an anchor like Basavna & his lingayat based on Shaivism.

(2) Profusion of oneness of humanity through "Aham Brahma Asmi".

(3) Anthropomorphism love to have connection with God.

(4) Presence of mystical & religious experiences.

(5) Part of religious renaissance like other saints.

Even, though difference the

fundamental message of love & devotion & oneness of humanity remains common.



6. "Non-Cooperation movement was the culmination of the movements with strong anti-British sentiments, which immediately preceded it" Elucidate. (10 Marks)

Non-Cooperation movement, remarks Ranjit Guha, would not have been possible without historical developments post 1857 wars which provided fertile land to be cultivated by Gandhian mobilization.

Antecedent Movements

- 1) Prarthna Samaj in 1870 had created fertile Maharashtra.
- 2) K.T. Telang, R.G. Bhandarkar further added to process
- 3) Young Deozians & Boahmo Samaj in 1850s prepared ~~to~~ West Bengal.
- 4) likes of Vearsalingam Pantulum were active in Southern India
- 5) Canal Colony Agitation in 1907 Punjab & Kuka Revolt in 1880s prepared Punjab.
- 6) formation Tribal revolts like

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Can prioritise



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- Birsa Munda is 1890s, Santbal rebellion & Kol uprising in Maharashtra were mobilised.
- 7) Sanyasi & Farazi movement of 1800s also sown seed of discontentment
- 8) Tilak's & Besant's Home rule league of 1917 was successful in attracting & mobilising middle class.
- 9) Rowlatt Satyagrah of 1919 & Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre fomented such hatred.
- 10) Champanan, Kheda & Ahmedabad textile strikes further aided to non-cooperation movement from 1917-1920
- 11) Final disposition of Ottoman Sultan led to Khilafat movement which gradually took shape of non-cooperation movement in 1921.
- Local leaders like Vasudev Phadke, Rajendra Prasad in UP, Patel in UP & Rajgopal Chari in Madras were creches on which Gandhian movement progressed

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7. "The accession of Junagadh into the union was a very unique event in the context of political integration of India". Comment. (10 Marks)

1947 was a period of turmoil, mountbatten plan was culminated, India an ancient civilization was divided. Princely states majorly joined India but some like Hyderabad, Junagadh & Kashmir showed resistance.

Unique Event

Junagadh was ruled by Muslim Nawab but demography was of Hindus.

- 1) It was integrated into India by referendum.
- 2) VK Menon writes in his book that demographical advantage missing in J&K was used in Junagadh.
- 3) Unlike Hyderabad where Nizam's where in plan of using force against India, Junagadh was planning to

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to join Pakistan.

- 4) Hyderabad was planning to remain independent like Jammu + Kashmir, with strong loyalties to Pakistan.
- 5) Unlike Jammu + Kashmir which was vacillating between independence + joining India Junagadh was determined.
- 6) Referendum has not been used by India in other integration of princely states.
- 7) Junagadh integration was political acumen of Patel with little force and lot of politics.

Indian integration was significant as without it, the balkanisation plan of Churchill would have been fulfilled. and India as a strong nation could not have emerged.

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8. Gender roles are often internalized during early socialization. Examine how contemporary parenting and education are challenging or reinforcing gender stereotypes in children. (10 Marks)

Socialization refers to transmission of social norms & practice which in turn influence social behaviour according to social facts.

Internalisation during socialisation

- 1) Commercialisation differentiating between toys (eg) Barbie vs Hotwheels
- 2) Patriarchal family structure entrench patrilocality as universal truth.
- 3) Work and labour specialisation of seeing female working in Kitchen reinforce "Zenana Mentality" Can shorten
- 4) son-meta preference not only in reproductive choice but in differential opportunity (eg) girl child education vs Boy child.

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Contemporary Parenting & Education



A. Reinforcing

- 1) Prevalence + preference of subjects like "home sciences" for girl-child.
- 2) Reinforcement of gender traits like how a girl or a boy should behave.
- 3) Cautious attitude towards stem education reinforcing Malthida effect

B. Challenging

- 1) Presence of feminist movement in curriculum (eg) work of women in constituent assembly
- 2) Presence of co-ed school increasingly melting pot of gender traits + sensitivities
- 3) Parents preference towards economic independence ~~in~~ for girl due to ~~the~~ incidents of broken marriages
- 4) Demographic education reducing son-meta preference.

5

Both education + parenting is working tremendously in addressing the entrenched gender role which is visible in increased women LFPR of 37.8%..



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9. Many of the contemporary geopolitical conflicts stem from unresolved issues rooted in colonialism, the World Wars, and the Cold War. Illustrate how these historical legacies continue to impact present-day conflicts and global order.
(10 Marks)

Currently 42 kinetic conflicts grip the world, and many of them owe their origin to colonial history + World War + Cold War Era.

- 1) India-Pakistan issue emerges from Raddcliffe line + colonial balkanisation.
- 2) China-India issue emerges from differential perception of Johnson line + MacMahon line both colonial gifts.
- 3) AKSai-chin region is another dispute emerging from Britain's ambivalent position in Afghanistan to check Russian expansion.
- 4) Balfour declaration of 1948 is another world war emerging issue leading to current Palestine-Israel conflict.

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- 5) Ottoman Turkey breakdown before world war is cause of Kurdish military due to homogeneous Turkey state.
- 6) Cold war made Middle East a battleground.
- 7) Current Taliban is result of Russian USA power struggle.
- 8) Repeated regime change during Cold war like Saddam Hussein support to Iranian revolution brought militant culture.
- 9) Russian Ukraine war is also result of Cold War NATO expansionism.

Hence cold war, world war & colonialism remained route cause of current conflicts, which are historically rooted in distrust which was result of imperialism.



10. Examine the geographical factors that contributed to the growth of the Indus Valley Civilization. Why did it take nearly 600 years for the second phase of urbanization to occur after its decline? (10 Marks)

Indus Valley civilization spanned from 6500 BC to 1600 BC, it was an urban civilization of Chalcolithic age with predominance of bronze.

Can draw map

Geographical factors

- 1) Indus river + Saraswati & Ghagra river
↳ Food / Fishing / Trade.
- 2) ~~Singh~~ Khetri mines of Rajasthan provided for Bronze.
- 3) From Indus Beals, presence of various animals show presence of forest provided forest produce.
- 4) Himalayas prevented cold air from Central Asian region providing adapt climate.

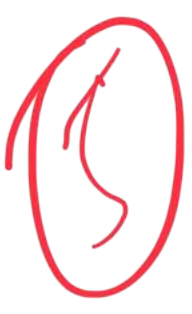
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- 5) Port cities like Dholavira, Lothal, Surkot & Dholavira provided trading relation with Roman, Dilmun, Macedonia & Mirra
- 6) Fertile plains due to river drainage also added to farm productivity.

600 Years for Second Urbanisation

Historical opinion is divided

- 1) Some consider drying of Saraswati Shaggar river, hence more time to build new civilization
 - 2) Absence of Iron which emerged in 600 BC provided for clearing thick gargetic forest.
 - 3) Absence of centralised polity from 1000 BC - 600 BC unlike Indus.
 - 4) Primitive & subsistence & pastoral nature of vedic economy.
 - 5) Emergence of Buddhism & Jainism reduced Animal sacrifice.
- All these reasons significantly contributed to second phase of Urbanisation.



Do An the



11. The Indian monsoon showcases a unique phenomenon of simultaneous droughts and floods in different parts of the country. In this context, discuss the factors responsible for the variations in the rainfall pattern of the Indian monsoon.

(15 Marks)

Indian monsoon refers to seasonal reversal of winds, due to geological diversity of Indian subcontinent & due to a new climate change related phenomenon "hydro climatic whiplash" droughts & flood happen

Determinants of Indian Monsoon

- 1) ITCZ region that shifts with apparent movement of sun.
- 2) Tibetan plateau low pressure area
- 3) Sub tropical Jet stream position
- 4) Strengthening of Tropical Easterly Jet stream.
- 5) Presence of Mesocyclonic High in Indian Ocean.

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- 6) strength of Somalian Jetstream
- 7) Presence of Madden Julian Oscillation
- 8) ENSO and Indian dipole movement
- 9) Western Ghat, Eastern Ghat → Himalayas

How they cause variation

- 1) Subtropical Jetstream when its lower limb is below Himalayas prevent tibetan low pressure
- 2) Bifurcation of South westerly trade winds into Bay of Bengal & Arabian sea branch cause variation
- 3) Orographic rainfall on windward side bring floods, leeward side are effected by drought.
- 4) Due to deflection from north

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East Himalayas. North East or Purvaiya bring floods to Bihar region but until it reaches rajasthan moisture is lost.

5) Madden Julian Oscillation coincidence with monsoon strengthen it.

6) Due to ^{absence} ~~presence~~ of passes + continuous nature of westerly shat monsoon winds cannot penetrate.

7) Aravali ranges act as barrier for north eastern trade winds. hence draught in Rajasthan.

8) El Niño weakens monsoons but despite this atmospheric instability lead to storm surges in coastal region but weakened monsoon, cause draught in mainland.

Various factors lead to disparity in rainfall during monsoon season ~~apart~~ from natural reasons urban topography is also a significant contributor.

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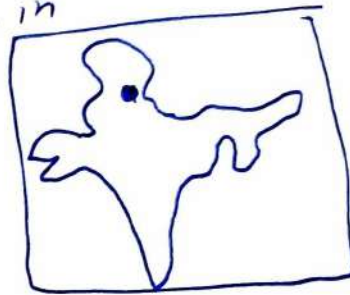
12. Joshimath's land subsidence crisis is a result of both natural geography and human-induced stress. Examine the geographical factors that have contributed to the vulnerability of the region. (15 Marks)

Joshimath, a town in eco-sensitive + disastour prone

himalayas is undergoing crisis due to various factors, it is one of the most sought tourist place in Uttarakhand.

Geographical factors

Human Induced



- 1) Recent subsidence was due to aquifers puncture while tunnel construction.
- 2) Groundwater usage is further disbalancing isostatic balance.
- 3) Urban demographic pressure of population + waste.
- 4) Tourist exploitation + heavy vehicle transportation is not conducive to carrying capacity of region.

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Geographical factors

- 1) Joshimath is situated on sedimentary deposits which are not consolidated.
- 2) Geographical location is natural hazard zone of Himalayas.
- 3) Friction of Eurasian plate + Himalayan plate induce quakes which leads to solifluction + liquefaction.
- 4) Due to meteorological instability cloudburst lead to further instability.
- 5) landslides induced by cloudburst result in further subsidence.
- 6) Due to unconsolidated sediment + low slope profile absence of forest is unable to bind soil..

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To address the issue Govt is taking various initiatives.

- 1) Nisar satellite will help understand real time change.
- 2) Uttarakhand's Government Nav-Goah scheme is helping in displacement
- 3) PMAY is providing subsidised housing in hill region with ₹ 1,30,000 subsidy

Other Measures

- 1) Regulated Eco-tourism
- 2) Rehabilitation measures.
- 3) Mandating vehicle ceiling & weight
- 4) Creation of alternate routes to tourist destination like Auli.

Joshimath being in Uttarakhand has tourist potential as well as religious significance hence measured govt & community development can provide required solutions.



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13. "India's diverse natural, cultural, and traditional assets offer immense scope for alternative forms of tourism beyond conventional circuits. Critically examine the potential of such emerging sectors and evaluate the efforts made by the government to harness them for sustainable and inclusive growth." (15 Marks)

India's conventional circuit of tourism involve medical tourism due to cheap and reliable medical facilities, but beyond there there are various other potential.

Natural

- 1) India's north eastern region provides for unexplored adventures.
eg Laitum, Tawang.

Potential → untapped & new
Government initiative → PM-E Divine
+ Sela tunnel.

- 2) Lakshadweep can provide coral tourism & alternate destination to Maldives.

Government - PPP with JW
marriott & tata
groups to develop infra

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3) Trekking opportunity can be developed in regions other than Triund.

(eg) Nanga Parbat for professional trekking.

4) Cruising opportunities and gangetic dolphin-wildlife tourism.

Initiative - Harit Nauka + Ganga Cruise

Cultural

1) Yoga opportunities and global tourism potential

Initiative - Kishikesh supra development

2) Buddhism can attract ~~to~~ souls East Asian Capital Countries + Western spiritualism

Initiative - Buddhist circuit.

3) Civilizational Continuity of Varanasi hold significant potential

Initiative - Tamil-Hindi sangam



4) Temples like Konark, Chausath Yojini and Hampi can further serve as tool of cultural diplomacy.

Traditional

1) Traditional knowledge system of Ayurveda, Unani can serve as potential research tourism

Initiative → TKDL (digital library)

2) Tribal population can promote anthropological studies

3) Traditional art system like Kalayipattu can replace Chinese Kungfu tourism.

4) Traditional theatre art can attract global tourism & having potential like of global opera.

These present in opportunity for sustainable + inclusive growth as these natural region are remote + traditional tourism will lead to benefit slowly with vulnerable community -

8

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14. "The values cherished in the earliest Tamil literature are relevant even in the contemporary India" Discuss. (15 Marks)

Tamil literature can be divided into Sangam Age literature & Post Sangam Age literature spanning from 500 BC - 6AD.

Values cherished

- 1) Silappadikam - provided story of love, and trust
- 2) Manimekalai - further lead to value of feminist power & women literature.
- 3) Sangam literature has divided the region into geographical regions showing importance of all stakeholders of society
Palai - significance of desert
Kurinji - hardwork of mountaineers



region inhabitants.

Murukham → Traditional culture & its respect, of forest dwellers.

Neytal - Shows courage of coastal community.

4) Heroic tales talks of valour.

5) Sangam literature despite knowing caste distinction advocates for homogenous society.

6) With belief in miracles it encourage value of godly love.

7) Stories of friends provide for anchor of fraternity.

8) Romantic stories in tamil literature provide for loyalty & selflessness.

10) Puram or stories of heroes talk of valour.

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11) Thirukkural poems present a vivid culture & value laden parables.

12) They provide for welfare of humanity.

Contemporary Relevance

- 1) Trust is very necessary for diverse India
 - 2) Caste distinction, but no discrimination prevents identity & growth
 - 3) Tales of romance + trust can provide for changing marital relations from of sacrament to contractual.
 - 4) Tales of valours inculcate courage in current youth.
 - 5) Just governance is also reflected in Tamil literature
 - 6) They provide for inclusivity for various vulnerable communities like tribals & coastal fishery community
- Tamil literature like other literatures is box of social values.

Can integrate with the first part



15. What are the different types of Kumbh Mela? Enlist the locations in which they are conducted. Discuss about their cultural and spiritual significance. (15 Marks)

Kumbh Mela reference can be first found in Fa-Hien chronicles in Harshvardhan reign, where a festival similar to present day Kumbh is talked of.

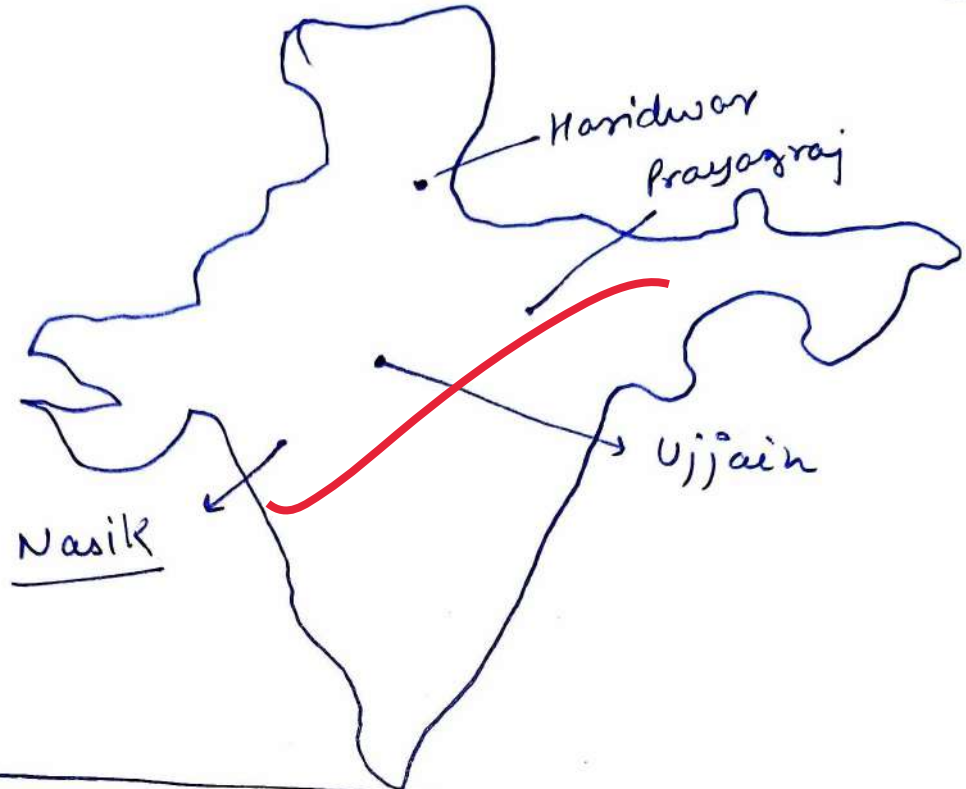
Types of Kumbh Mela

- 1) Ardh Kumbh - This happens after 6 years
- 2) Kumbh Mela - happens after 12 years.
- 3) Maha Kumbh - happens after 144 years that is post 12 Kumbh Melas.

12 as a number has cosmic-religious significance in Indian astronomy. Hence it is in multiple and factors of 12.

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Locations



Cultural + Spiritual Significance

- 1) Kumbh Mela is culturally believed to wash away one's sin.
- 2) It is culturally associated with Lord Shiva.
- 3) Shaivism hold tantric significance also in Aghori clerts.



- 4) Kumbh Mela is related to particular celestial arrangement
(eg) Mahakumbh was associated with all planets linear line.
 - 5) According to Hindu belief such celestial organisation is conducive for meditation.
 - 6) It further reinforces the 'spiritual' idea of Ganges as energy from Shiva's Temple.
 - 7) Culturally Mahakumbh represents fraternity & social cohesion by community baths.
 - 8) It shows cosmic Union of human being one with nature.
- Mahakumbh presents insight into cosmic, traditional & incredible culture of Indian civilization which despite dilution continued to practice an age old tradition.

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16. Alpha Male Syndrome, often glorified in media and society, poses subtle but serious challenges to gender justice and emotional well-being. Analyse its roots and consequences in the context of contemporary Indian society. (15 Marks)

Alpha male syndrome is superiority of male not only on woman but on fellow male which are considered beta or even gamma that is subsidiary.

Promulgation of Alpha Male - Roots

- 1) Social media due to presence of influencers like Andrew Tate.
- 2) Presence of echo-chamber & algorithmic amplification which reinforce view.
- 3) Changing societal structure & human tendency to maintain status quo hence reactive effect.
- 4) Media and movies like "Animal" amplifying the



"Thanatos" + "Eros" of human nature
in Freudian terms.

(5) Patriarchal socialisation + peer
bullying further accentuates this
syndrome.

Consequences

- 1) Emotional disengagement with
gender vulnerabilities
(eg) period pains
- 2) Disapproval of behaviour seen
social wear.
(eg) Psychological counselling
- 3) Increased bullying due to
superiority complex.
- 4) Increased ~~fat~~ Body shaming +
intentional psychological harm.
- 5) Artificial distinction between
social members

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- 6) Increased violence + lawlessness due to imagined reality.
(eg) Gangster songs.
- 7) Increased domestic violence because women are considered weak + given second class citizen status.

Measures

- 1) Parental guidance on movies
- 2) Australia - adolescent bill for under 16 - No usage of social media.
- 3) European Union has taken measure to address algorithmic amplification
- 4) Value education + gender neutral education.
Can shorten
- 5) Bridging psychological gap by resort to AI diagnosis of such syndrome.
- 6) Negative ~~was~~ impact can be reduced by discouragement ~~from~~ ^{of} even innocuous jokes.

Such issues should be rectified at all levels of social life of an individual to have robust + just society.



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17. Examine the role of certain traditional practices in contributing to the marginalization of specific groups within Indian society. Can a rigid application of the Western model of secularism effectively address these exclusions? (15 Marks)

Traditional practices like casteism or dehumanisation of tribals as well as patriarchal notion of families leading to marginalisation of women.

Traditional practice → Marginalisation

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- 1) Varnashram adminability in caste ridden society with untouchability.
(eg) manual scavengers are majorly dalit.
- 2) Tribal dehumanisation as being opposed to mainstream religious thought. (eg) Predominance of tribal in rathole ministry in Assam.
- 3) Women marginalisation by traditions like dowry & early



marriages.

4) Purdah system too has hampered mobility of women.

(eg) Burqa

5) Norms of nobility in Islam also have reinforced Hinduism Caste discrimination.

On transgenders, differently abled.

6) Association of tribals with occult practice as being seen traditionally taboo oriented

(eg) Purnia district entire family killed on doubt of such practice being undertaken

Can Western Secularism model address

Western secularism talk of complete separation of state & religion hence such model will enable religion as autopoietic



System to grow without checks
hence positive interference
in way of Indian secularism can
solve the problem.

Indian secularism as solution

- 1) In abolition of untouchability
in Article 17 + throw open of
temple under Article 25 has provided
for enhanced caste equity
- 2) Judgements like Sabrimala,
Triple Talaaq + Sarla Mudgal vs
Union of India provide for women
mainstreaming
- 3) Abolition of child marriage +
criminalisation of dowry.
- 4) Tribal mainstreaming through
Pon Sanjati + Dharti Abba is also
result of positive secularism.

Hence Indian secularism
which prevents identity disregard
provide for removing marginalities +
promoting inclusive growth.



18. In India, political identity is often shaped by social markers such as caste, language, and region. Examine the relative significance of these identities in influencing political mobilisation today. Which among them has emerged as the most dominant and why? (15 Marks)

According to Unesco there are 827 recognised language in India. According to affidavit by in Supreme Court Census 2011, though erroneously recorded 36 lakh castes. India's postindependence history is also reflective of regionalism.

Caste Identity | significance

1) Political mobilization in Uttarpradesh by Yadavs with support of minority

Cite a general point and use these as examples

2) Even in Uttar Kurmi mobilization & in Gujarat Patidar mobilisation

Relative Significance

1) In presence of lingual & regional homogeneity & religious uniformity caste act as significant mobiliser.



- 2) Even in absence of religious homogeneity common marginalisation acts as bond maker (eg) Parsimda + dalit

Language

- 1) Linguistic reorganisation of state epitomises its significance
(eg) Soiram Pantulu agitation 1952.
- 2) Cultural reassertion in Maratha language movement of 2025.
(eg) MNS worker using language for mobilisation

Relative significance

- 1) Region & Language are closely related & regional mobilisation is at times coterminous with language
- 2) Cross cutting Caste Identity
(eg) Mahar as well chitpavan
Brahman as MNS worker.

Do not Write Anything on the Margin



Region

1) Due to geographical disparity or economic marginalisation

(eg) Ladakh demand of state hood.

2) Economic disparity

(eg) Uttar Pradesh (West vs East) demand of herit Pradesh.

Relative significance

1) Cross Cut Caste identity and can show language unity.

(eg) North vs South divide

~~Central~~ Central India vs North Eastern Identity.

More significant

Depends on region to region where lingual + regional homogeneity

Can choose any one ~~caste~~ caste dominate. (eg) UP + Bihar

Where language dominance other identities are shadowed (eg) Karnataka Maharashtra

Regionalism arise from geographical issues like Ladakh

Hence significance of Identity depends on the region we are talking about.



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19. With rising urbanisation and delayed family formation, India is witnessing new demographic trends such as shrinking household size and ageing. Analyse the social implications of these shifts in population structure. (15 Marks)

It is said that urbanisation is not problem but unplanned urbanisation is, unplanned urbanisation coupled with changing societal structure is having its own predicament:

Urbanisation

- 1) Increased rural migration → Challenges of food security
- 2) unplanned urbanisation is leading to unplanned colony & dehumanised worker condition.
- 3) Lack of care economy to cater to ageing population in urban areas

Delayed family formation

- 1) Reduced Total fertility rate
(eg) Accordingly World population report TFR 1.9 (2.1 is replacement level)



- 2) Increased burden on women & chances of increased maternal mortality.

Shrinking household size

- 1) Nuclear family presence affects socialisation of younger generation
- 2) It is causing further decline of total fertility rate due to upcoming concept like double income no kids
- 3) An absence of care economy no one to take care of children

Shorten

Social implications

Ageing Population

- 1) Dearth of old age homes and tertiary care support system in health.
- 2) Increased dependence burden & slower economy



3) An increase in Empty nest Syndrome that is childless home of elderly + increased psychological loneliness.

Measures

- 1) Demographic education
- 2) Care Economy enhancement
- 3) Addressing demographic inequality by awareness
eg) Bihar Urban TFR- 3.2
- 4) Infrastructure establishment for old age homes
- 5) Civil society organisation help to ~~address the~~ community induced social programme.

Quadrilemma as mentioned can be handled by India given the fact that India's working age population of 68% provide unprecedented opportunity for upto 2070 until then if such dividend reaped India will be in position to address of all these issues.

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20. International migration from India has diversified in terms of destination, skill composition, and remittance patterns. Examine how this shift has impacted Indian society. (15 Marks)

International migration previously limited to developed countries have seen uptick in migration to Gulf nations in form of unskilled labour.

Diversification - Destination & Skill

- 1) USA & UK provide more than ~~40%~~ 50% remittance contribution with USA holding 4% of Indian migrant population
- 2) Gulf nations have provided for employment, previously only low skilled but now avenue for petro engineers
- 3) Israel has made worker agreement with India.
- 4) Cyber work related migration to Laos & Cambodia.



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5) Japan which have been closed society too have opened avenue for stem migration.

Remittance

- Shorter**
- 1) India reported \$ 135 billion remittance for 3rd consecutive year more than \$ 100 Billion
 - 2) USA & western world contribute maximum to i.e more than 50%. second contributors being Gulf nations.

Challenges

- 1) Russian mercenary employment
- 2) Laos Cambodia Cyber Slavery
- 3) Increased right wing parties (eg) Santio Japan & Italy, d-filia
- 4) Deglobalisation in brunt era
- 5) H1B visa issues

Impact on Indian Society

- 1) Increased remittance more investment better growth & projects

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- 2) Increased employment → at home family - better consumption + education
- 3) Utilization of demographic potential absent migration creating void - providing more opportunity to youth

Focus here

-ve Impact

- 1) Empty nest Syndrome for elderly.
- 2) Decreased patriotism due to improved quality of life in other countries.
- 3) Brain drain of intelligent & merit holding individual

Measures

- 1) Philippine like employment department for international collaboration
- 2) more number of mobility agreement (eg) Australia
- 3) Addressing Cyber slavery & trafficking via Interpol.

International migration has opened opportunities helping India left an indelible mark on international community.