

UPSC MAINS 2025 Frameworks For

GS Answer Writing



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Sleepy Classes IAS

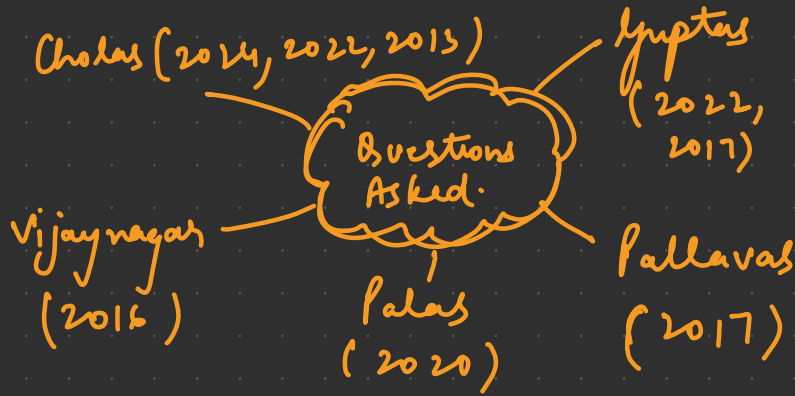
Awakening Toppers

- This PDF is your ready reckoner for GS Mains Answer Writing
- We've added structured templates for GS I to GS IV topics
- Use these formats to improve intro-body-conclusion flow
- You'll find value-adds like data points, examples, and keywords
- Refer to them while writing answers in tests or daily practice
- Don't just read—apply these frameworks regularly to see real improvement

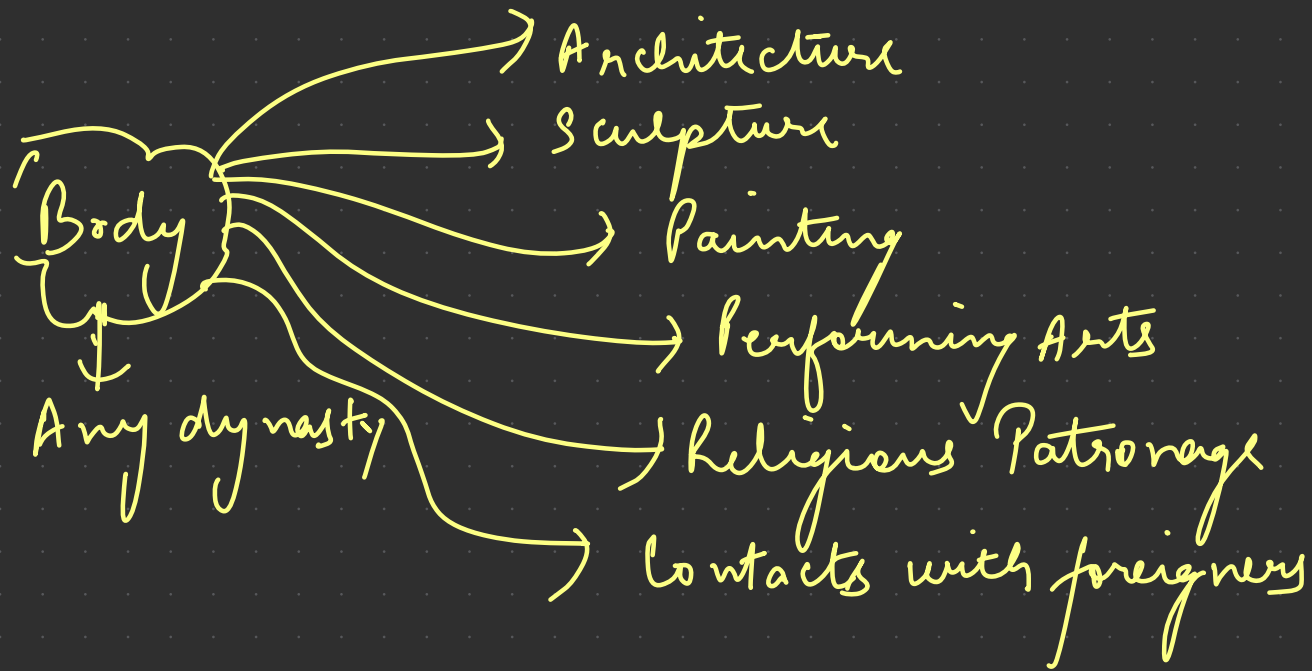
Template 1

Dynastic Art

GIS-I History

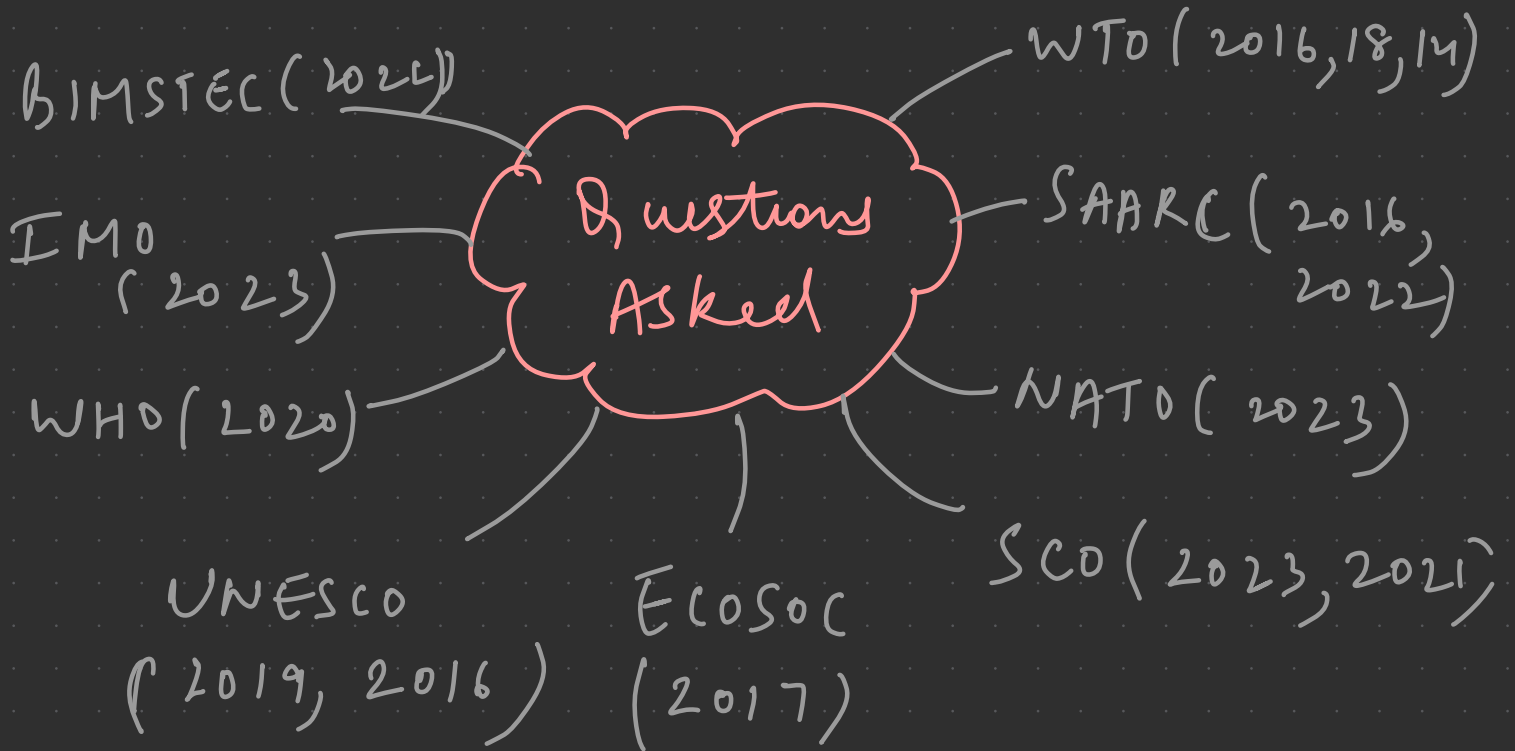


Intro → signify importance → UNESCO, Monument of National Importance etc.

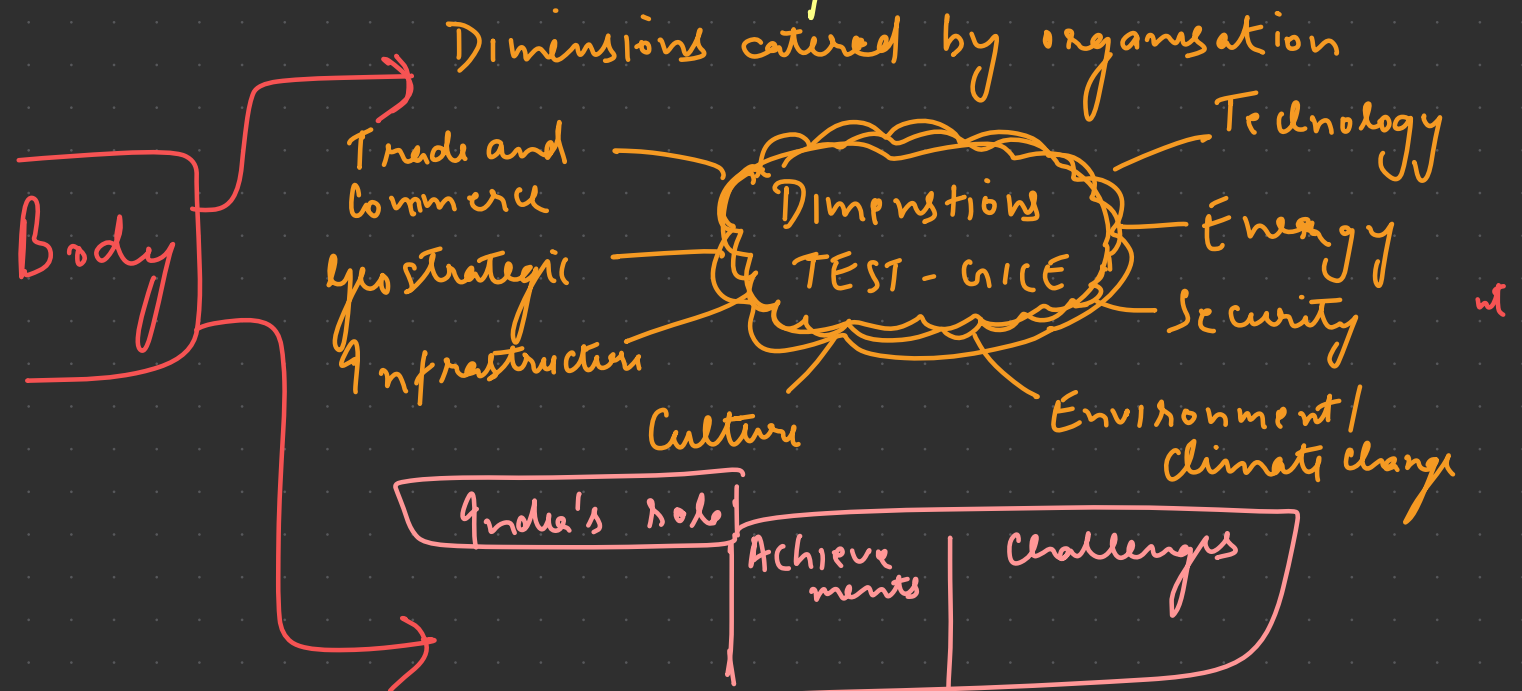


Conclusion: Any recent efforts /
restoration / Tourist circuit / Fundamental
duty → Preserve Cultural heritage / DPSP
- Art 48.

India and International organisations



Intro | Most recent Summit / Conference / Formation Background |



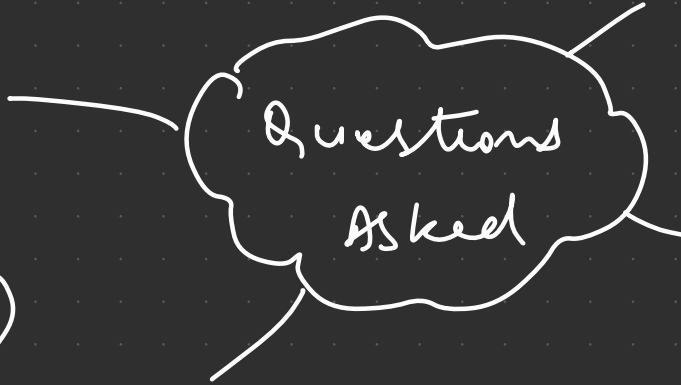
Conclusion | → Way forward - Cautious Optimism

Template - III

GS III

Cyber - Attacks

Cyber Warfare
(2013)



Cyber Attack
(2021, 2017)
2022

Cyber Crime
(2020)

Cyber Dome
(2019)

P → Phishing

R → Ransomware

I → Infrastructure Attack

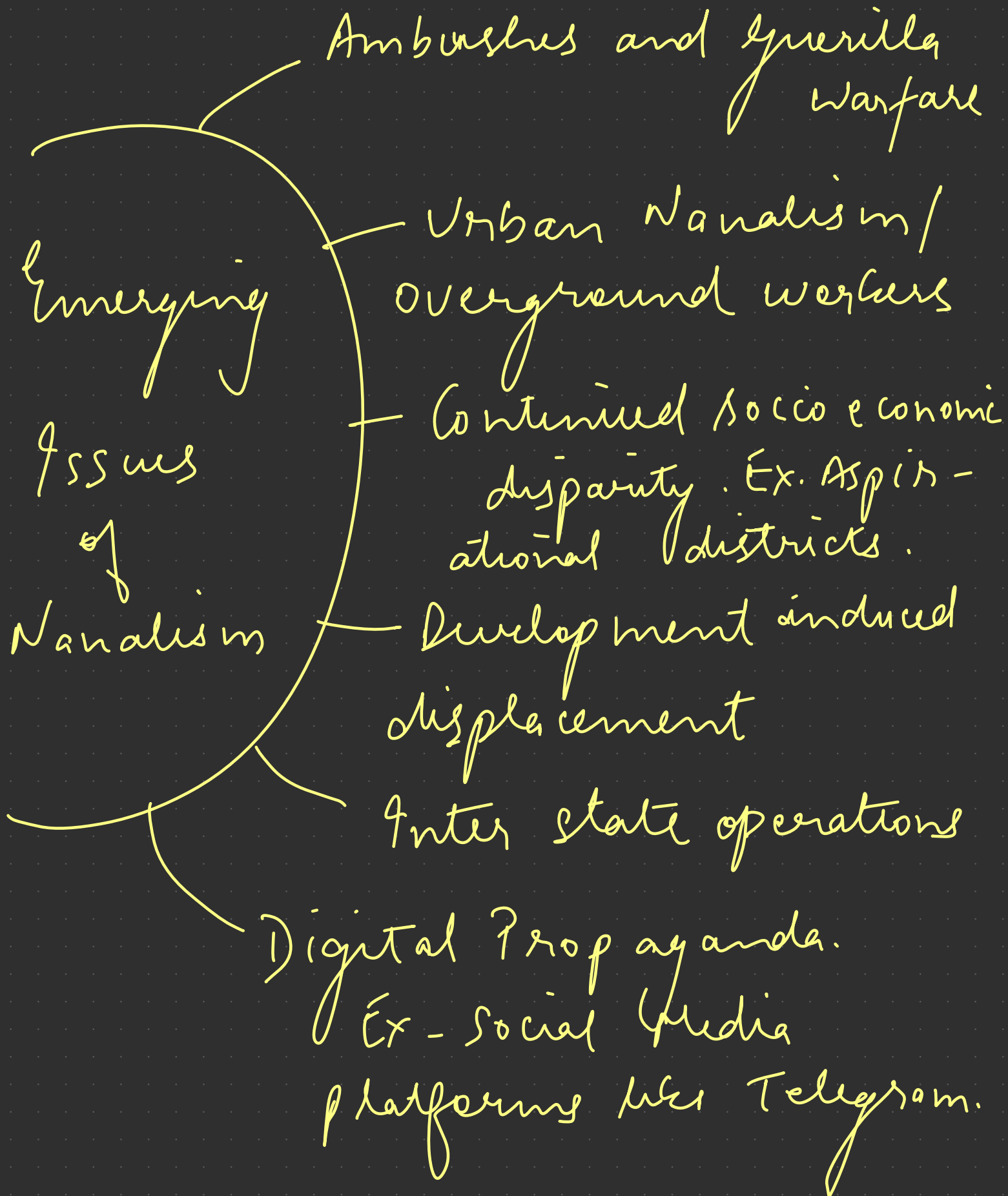
C → Cryptjacking

E → Exposure of Data

D → DDOS

D → Digital Arrest

Measures/
Steps
Taken



National Suicide Prevention Strategy 2022

Relevance

→ GS-I-Society

→ GSII - Government Policies

Ministry of Health

PYB

Aim

⇒ Reduce suicide Mortality in India by 10% by 2030.

Why suicides among young women are increasing? (2023)

Why??

→ Leading cause of death (15-29 yrs)

→ India → $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of global female suicides

→ Preventable mostly by psychosocial support.

↑ 11.3% (2020) from 10.2% (2018)

Current State

— 18-45 years (65% suicides)

— Daily wage earners, unemployed, housewives

Family suicides (poverty, debt, societal pressures)

Causes

Family conflict

Illness

Financial stress

Substance Abuse

Marital Issues.

Risk factors

- Mental Illness
- Alcohol/Drug Abuse
- Domestic Violence
- Trauma / Stigma

Mitigating factors

- Social / Community Support
- Access to Mental healthcare
- Cultural / Religious values

(National framework)

R
E
A
S

— Reinforce - Leadership, Advocacy

— Enhance - Capacity of healthcare

— Develop - Community resilience

— Strengthen - data surveillance, Timely reporting.

POVERTY

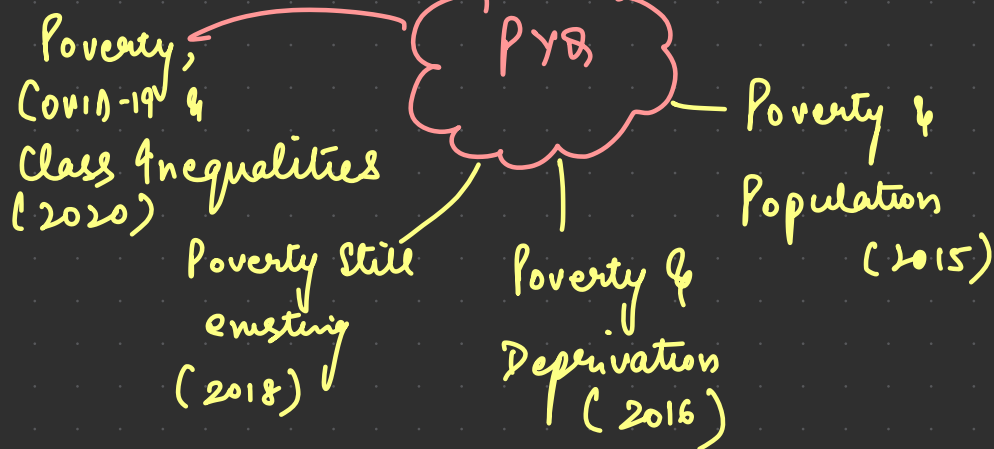
GS-I → Indian Society
GS-II → Social Justice

Measurement

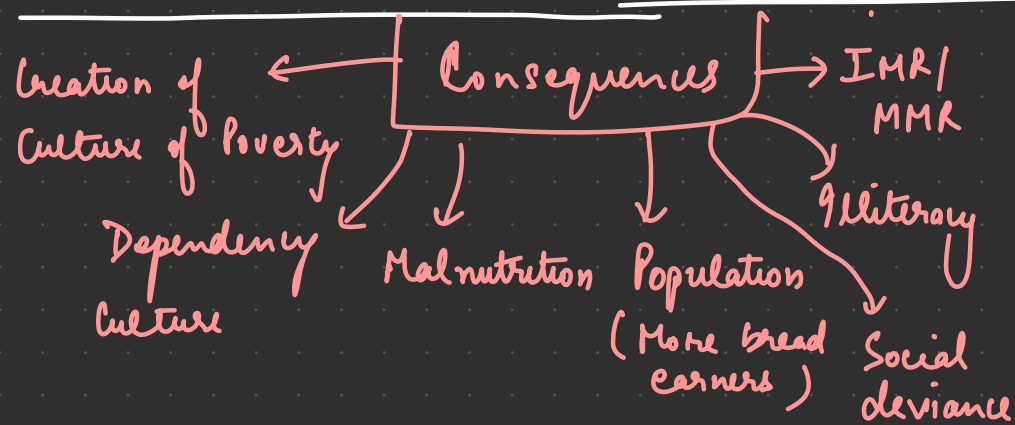
- Y K Alagh Committee: Calorie Based
- Lakdawala → 1993 → State wise poverty line.
- Tendulkar Committee (2005): Rs 33/day (Urban)
Rs 27/day (Rural)
- Rangarajan Committee (2011): Rs 47/day (Urban)
Rs 30/day (Rural)
Not followed.
- International Poverty line: World Bank.
Extreme poverty
↓
3\$/person/day.
- Multidimensional Poverty Index:
UNDP, NITI Aayog (12 indicators)
(10 indicators)

Dimension	Weights	Indicator	Deprived if
Health	1/3	1/6 Nutrition	A household is considered deprived if any child between the ages of 0 to 59 months, or woman between the ages of 15 to 49 years, or man between the ages of 15 to 54 years - for whom nutritional information is available - is found to be undernourished.
		1/12 Child & Adolescent Mortality	A child/adolescent under 18 years of age has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey.
		1/12 Antenatal Care	A household is deprived if any woman in the household who has given birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, has not received at least 4 antenatal care visits for the most recent birth, or has not received assistance from trained skilled medical personnel during the most recent childbirth.
Education	1/3	1/6 Years of Schooling	Not even one member of the household aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.
		1/6 School Attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8.
Standard of Living	1/3	1/21 Cooking Fuel	A household cooks with dung, agricultural crops, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal.
		1/21 Sanitation	The household has unimproved or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other households.
		1/21 Drinking Water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water or safe drinking water is at least a 30-minute walk from home (as a round trip).
		1/21 Electricity	The household has no electricity.
		1/21 Housing	The household has inadequate housing: the floor is made of natural materials, or the roof or wall are made of rudimentary materials.
		1/21 Assets	The household does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator; and does not own a car or truck.
		1/21 Bank Account	No household member has a bank account or a post office account.

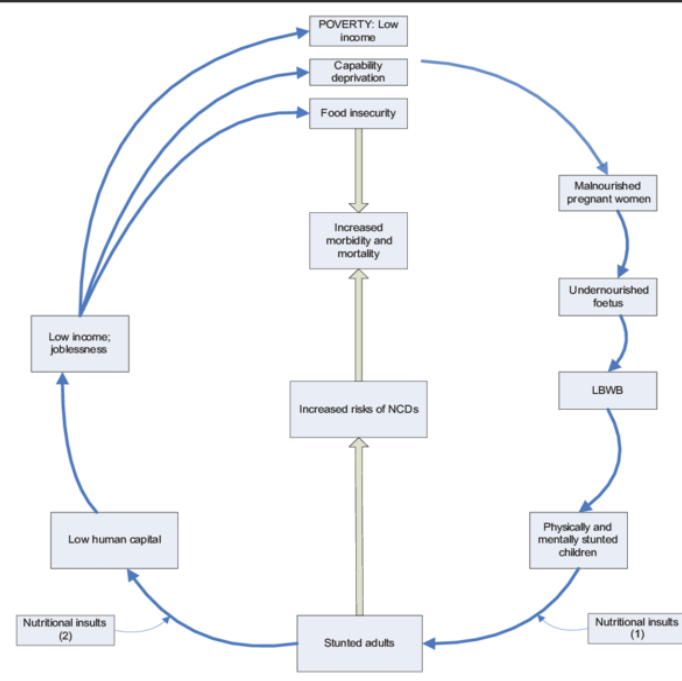
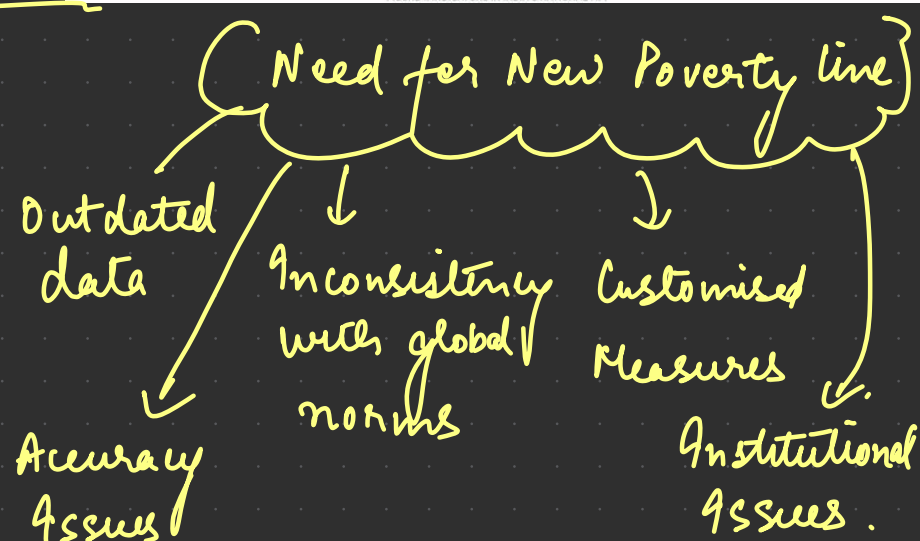
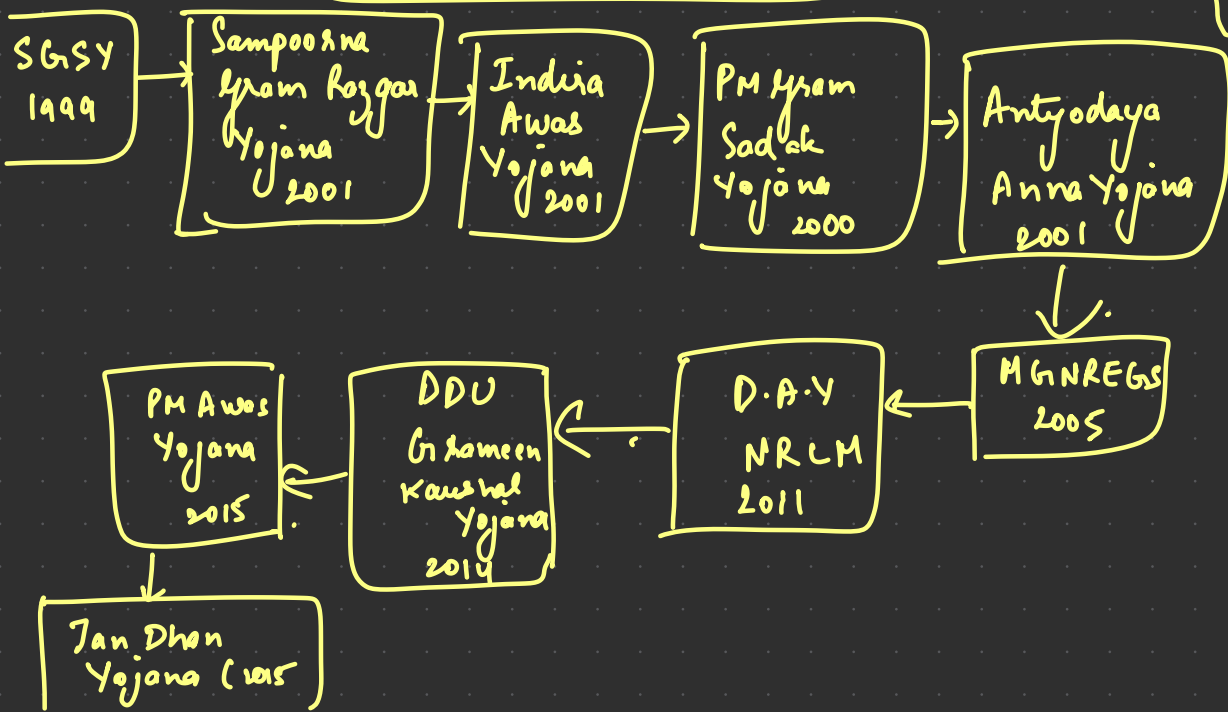
FIGURE 1: INDICATORS IN INDIA'S NATIONAL MPI

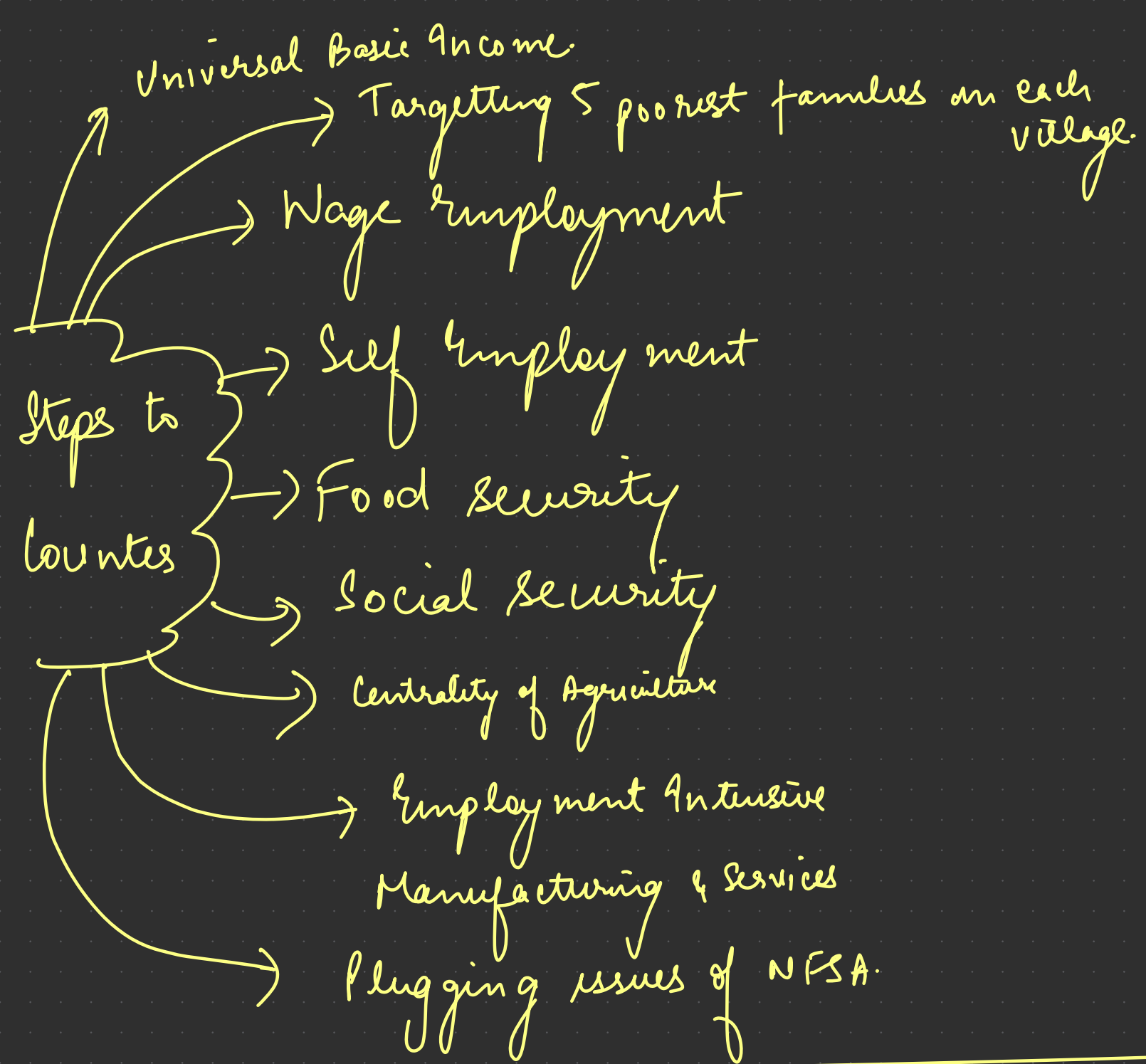


- CAUSES**
- Lack of livelihood opportunities
 - low Agricultural Productivity
 - Income / Wealth Inequality
 - Geographic / Topographical reasons
 - Lack of financial inclusion
 - Caste / Tribe / Ethnicity related concerns
 - Lack of human development (health / education / skill development)



Government Measures / Schemes



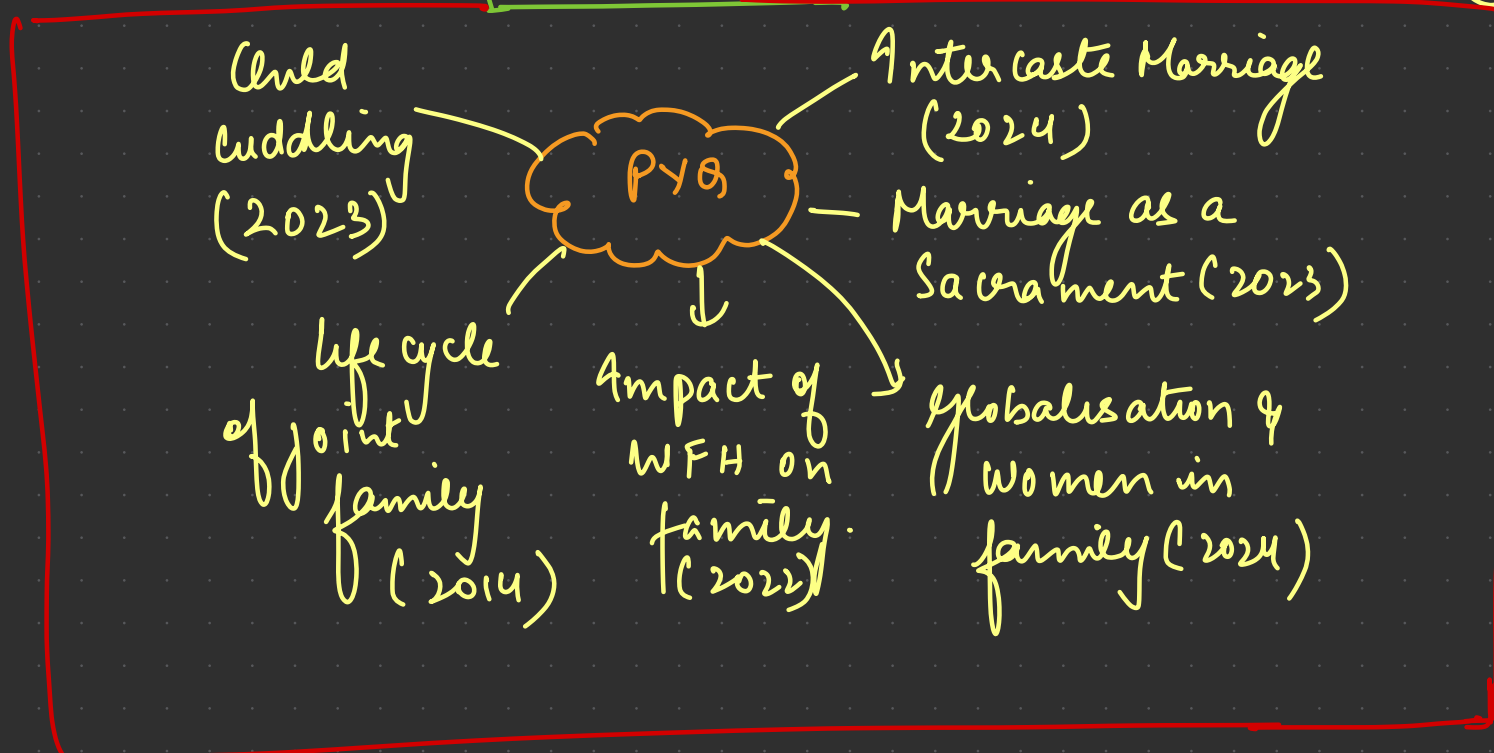


Case Studies / Best Practices

- PM SVANIDHI
- Project Udayam - Maharashtra
- Project Knel - Gujarat
- Namo Drone Didi Scheme
- Big Sakhi → Govt of Karnataka
- Navchetra Bakery → Dantewada

FAMILY & MARRIAGE

GSI - Indian society



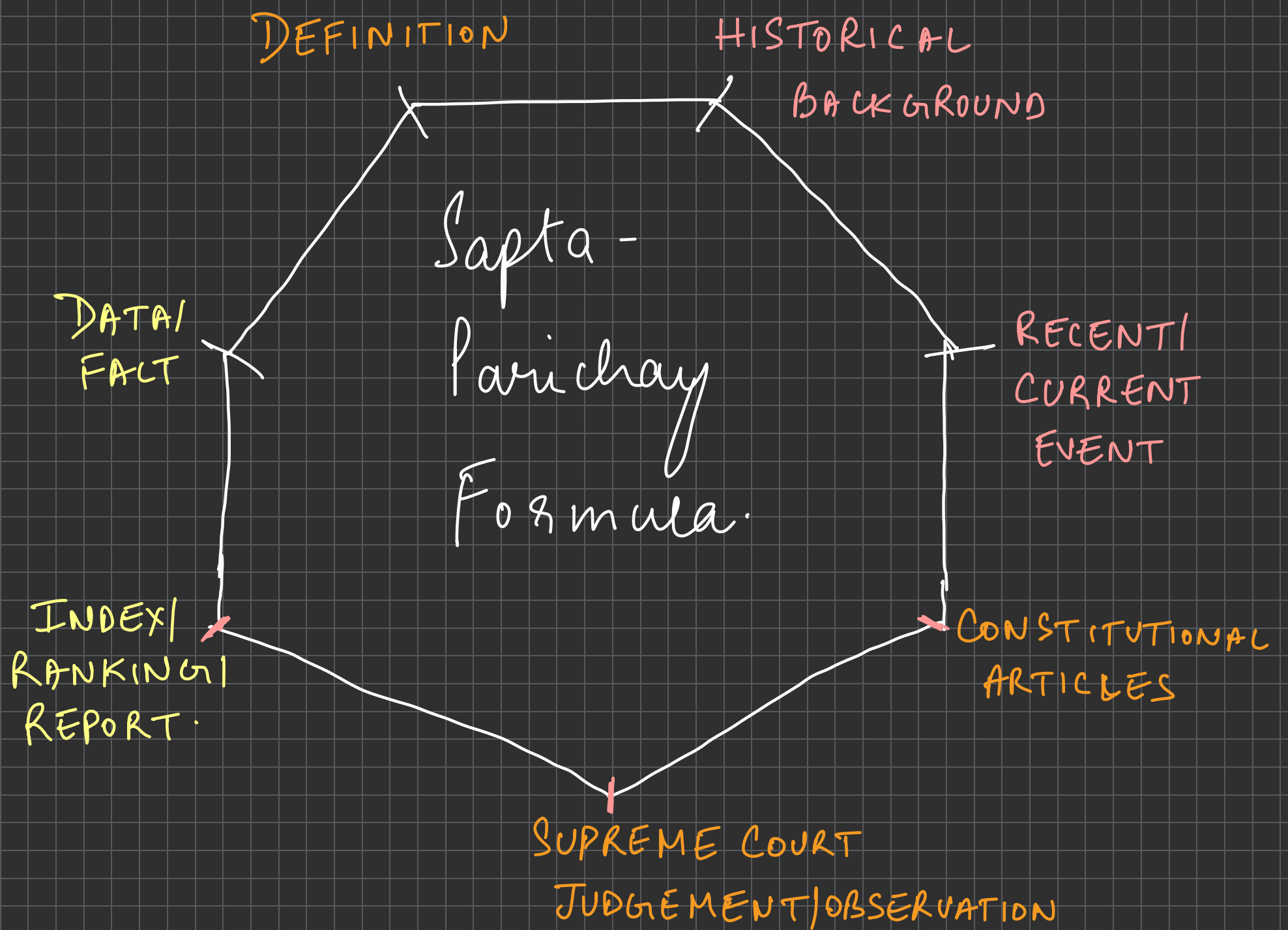
Definition 1: Group of individuals living together during imp. phases of lifetime and bound to each other by biological and/or social/psychological ties.

Definition 2: Social group characterised by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction that includes adults of both sexes, at least 2 of whom maintain a socially approved sexual relationship and one or more children.

Ready Made Conclusions

International Relations Edition

- ① Asian Strategy: Delhi must now contend with growing disorder which demand stronger national capabilities and enhanced strategic flexibility.
- ② India - EU relations: For Delhi, Europe offers a much needed depth to India's great power relations. Together they can enhance the prospects for multipolar world order amid increasing signs of bipolar domination by US and China, as America turns inwards and unpredictable.
- ③ Indo-Pak relations: While keeping in mind their regional challenge from Pak Army Terror, we must not abandon new new opportunities beckoning at global stage. Simultaneous pursuit of both is necessary & success in one will reinforce prospects in the other.



4-E Approach for Ethics

Ethos

- People First
- Strategic Thinking
- Organisational Awareness
- Commitment to Organisation
- Leadership.

Ethics

- Integrity
- Self Confidence
- Attention to detail
- Accountability

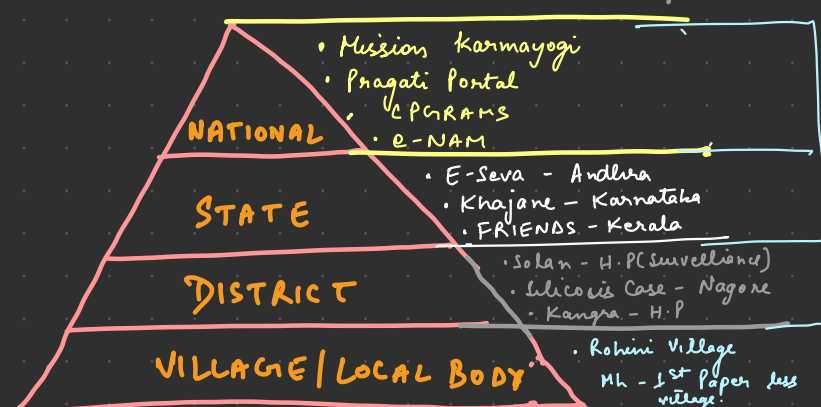
Equity

- Consultation & Consensus
- Decision Making
- Empathy
- Delegation

Efficiency

- Result oriented
- Conceptual Thinking
- Initiative and drive
- Information seeking
- Planning
- Desire for knowledge
- Innovative Thinking
- Problem Solving
- Self awareness & control
- Communication Skills

Levels of Examples

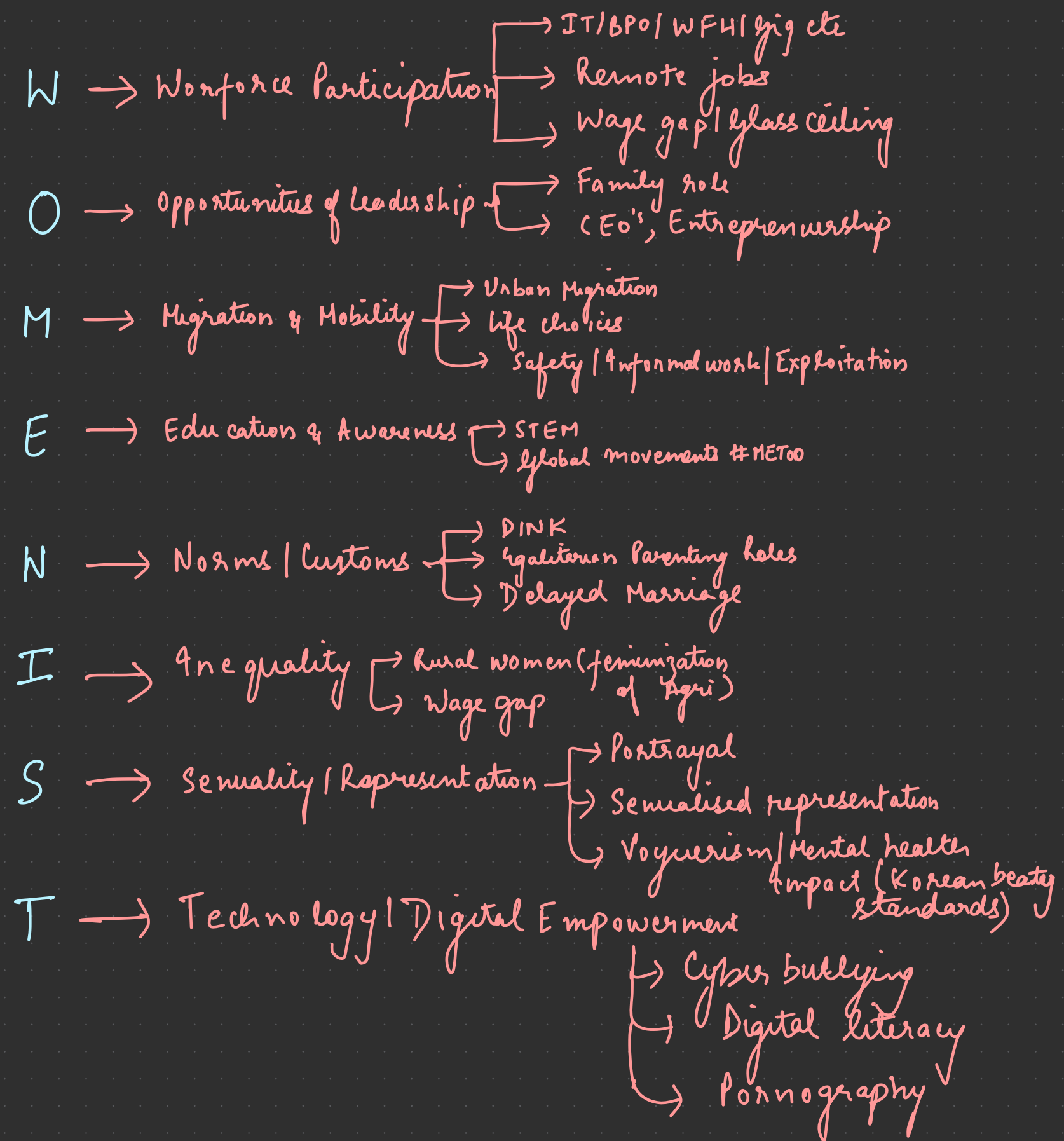


Similar Approach for :

- Disaster Management Initiatives
- Climate Change Efforts
- Social Change.

Globalisation Impact on Women

WOMENIST FRAMEWORK



PYQs

FRAMEWORK FOR UPSC MAINS

GS-I - SOCIETY

GS-II - SOCIAL JUSTICE

Topic → Challenges of Elderly

- H → Health (75% Elderly suffer chronic disease).
- E → Economic (2/3 elderly dependent on other family members: UNECOSOC)
- S → Social [Isolation, Generation gap, Disability, Family member Abuse]
- O → Occupational [Post retirement integration, Technology change, lack of silver economy]
- L → Leisure
- E → Environmental - [Pollution vulnerability, Climate Change vulnerability]
- P → Psychological (Powerlessness, Prejudice,
- M → Migration → [Uprooted from childhood home, Deserted by children]
- W → Women. - [Empty Nest Syndrome, 50% of BPL elderly are widows]

S.H.I.E.L.D FRAMEWORK.

WAY FORWARD

- S - Surveillance and Early warning systems
- H - Hazard Zonation & Land Use Mapping
- I - Infrastructure Resilience
- E - Ecosystem Based Solutions
- L - Local Community Involvement & Preparedness.
- D - Data and Institutional Integration

GSI - DISASTER MANAGEMENT

GSI - GEOPHYSICAL PHENOMENA.

PYD

The frequency of urban floods due to high intensity rainfall is increasing over the years. Discussing the reasons for urban floods, highlight mechanisms for preparedness to reduce risk during such events. (2016)

Value Addition Frameworks for Mains Answers

Theme - Irrigation

WATER

- W** – Water Use Efficiency
- A** – Accessibility to All
- T** – Technology Adoption
- E** – Environmental Sustainability
- R** – Research and Reforms

Theme - Cyber Attacks

PRICED

- P** - Phishing -> Cos Mos Bank Heist (2018)
- R** - Ransomware -> 2023 AIIMS Delhi Servers
- I** - Infrastructure -> Attack (Power Grid- Andhra, Mumbai 2022)
- C** - Cryptojacking - > (2000 Computers@Aditya Birla Group)
- E** - Exposure of Data (Air India, Zomato)
- D** - DDOS - > (Distributed Denial of service)

Theme- Government Schemes

SMART

- S** – Simplify
- M** - Monitoring And Evaluation
- A** – Awareness And Accessibility
- R** - Responsive (Timely Grievance Redressal)
- T** - Technology Integration

Theme – Bilateral Relations

SPECTRUM

- S** - Security and Defence
- P** - Political Relations
- E** - Economic Relations(Trade, commerce, investments)
- C** - Cultural
- T** - Technological
- R** - Regional geopolitics
- U** - Understanding History
- M** - Man to Man (People to People) Contacts

Theme – Issues faced by Tribals

LEDERSHIP

- L** - Land Alienation
- E** - Education and Literacy
- A** - Access to basic amenities
- D** - Displacement and Migration
- E** - Economic Exploitation
- R** - Representation Deficit
- S** - Social Discrimination
- H** - Health
- I** - Identity and Culture
- P** - Political representation and Issues

Theme – Persons with Disabilities

AIMES

A - Accessibility

I - Inclusivity

M - Mobility and Technology

E - Employment and Entrepreneurship

S - Support – Legal and Social Sensitivity

Theme – Electoral Reforms

VOTER

V - Voter Participation

O - Organisational Reforms

T - Technological Reforms

E - Ethical / Legal Reforms

R - Resources and Campaign Reforms

Theme – High Performance Buildings

WEBSS

W - Water Conservation

E - Energy Efficiency

B - Building Management System

S - Sustainable Material

S - Site Specific Design