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SURE SHOT TEST SERIES 2025

General Studies Full Length Test Test - 1 GS1 Test Code - A21051501	Evaluator Code: Date of Assignment: CQ:
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UPSC ROLL NO.: 03 1 8 8 5 6	Submission Date: 24/06/2025
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 -	End Time -
Mode of Examination	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>

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RECEIVING DATE
24 JUN 2025
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Dispatch date -

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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

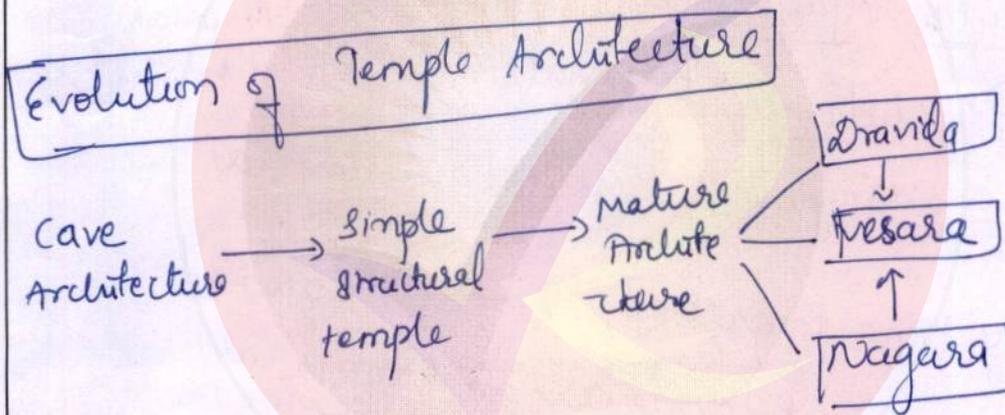


(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

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)

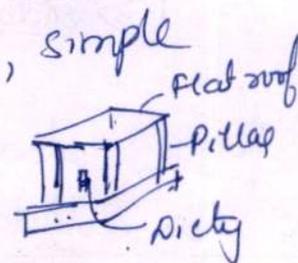
Throughout the history the temple architecture of India has been the "mirror" of the contemporary socio-cultural & economic situations of the society.



① Earliest temples were constructed in Caves, which was relatively easy but labourious.

Ex: Badami Cave temples

② Also, in North during -Gupta, simple structural temples emerged (Ex: Dashavatara Temple)



* Simple structural temples

↳ Religion further strengthened with rise of vaishnavism, shaktism etc

↳ Ex Shore Temple of Mamallapuram

* Complex temple structures evolved, during politically strong kingdoms such as

Cholas, vijayanagara

↳ Cholas → Preferred → carvings, Gopurams height etc

vijayanagar → mural painting art

* As time progressed, kingdoms focused more on Intricate art & Complex art

↳ Hoysala → Intricate carvings on Soapstones

↳ Rashtrakoot → Kailasha temple

* Mixing of * Influence of Islam

↳ Indo-Islamic temple architecture of vijayanagar

Temples, ~~have~~ have helped to understand the socio-cultural context, in ~~the~~ understanding of history.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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)

6th century B.C. saw one of the significant change in India's religious history. That is emergence of Shramanic religions such as Buddhism, Jainism, Ajinka sect etc.

Changes in contemporary social life due to new religious ideas

① Focus on Equality

↳ Ideas of Buddhism → equality helped in social equality

Ex) Buddhism allowed varshnavas & Shudras to practice religion

② Breakdown of Brahminical monopoly

↳ Religion & Rituals brought to ~~the~~ all varnas.

③ Ideas of Ahimsa / Non-violence helped

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to ~~prohibit~~ prohibit Cow-sacrifice. In future Cow-attained saved place in society.

④ Women

↳ Buddhism allowed women to practice religion, they were allowed to practice rituals.

⑤ Governance

↳ Kings following Buddhism adopted democratic outlook in governance.

⑥ Availability of literature

↳ ~~no~~ shift beyond Sanskrit

↳ Scriptures now available in local languages

- ↳ Buddhism - Pali
- ↳ Jainism - Prakrit

These religious ideas, paved way for society to be "egalitarian society", which to an extent improved socio-economic scenario of society.

Introduction

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Marks:

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

Over 200 years of colonialism led India into an economically weak nation i.e. India from producer of goods became consumer of final products, thus draining the India's wealth.

Reorientation of economic structure to fit into economical needs of Britain

① Agriculture

↳ Traditional food crop cultivation → Commercial crop cultivation

To satisfy needs of Indigo, Cotton etc

② One way free trade

↳ upto 80% tariff were imposed on Indian exports, whereas British goods were freely allowed

③ DeIndustrialization

↳ Neither modern Technology nor investment were allowed into India, costing India its share of development

④ Traditional Artisans - suffered due to machine made goods

⑤ Transport & Communication
↳ developed according to transport needs



⑥ Education & westernization was aimed to create - sufficient consumer base for English products.

As Dada Bhai Naoroji in Economic Drain theory explains → British's exploitation systematically handicapped India in its developmental journey.

Introduction

Body

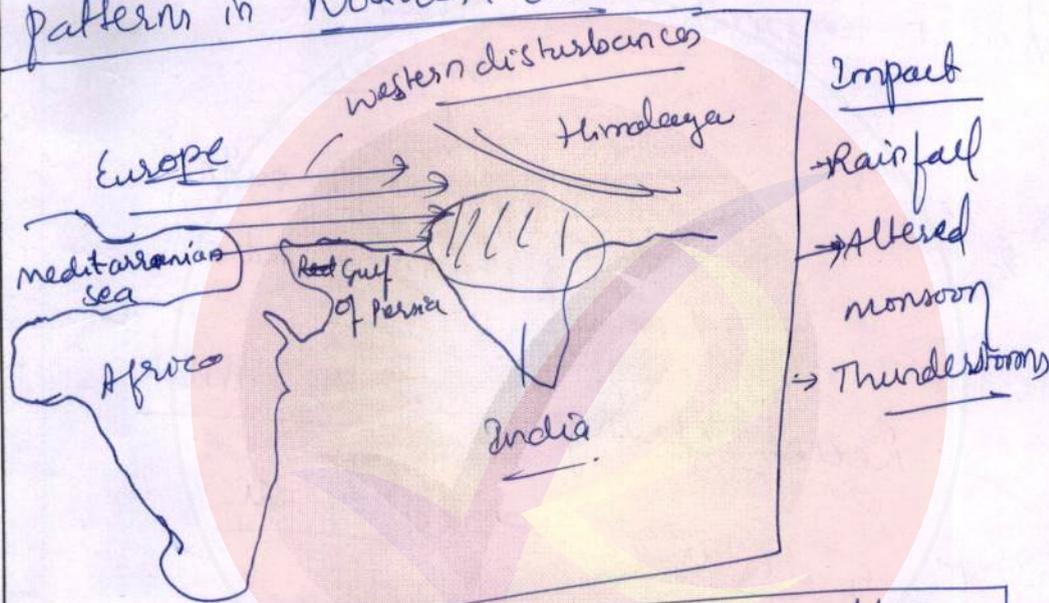
Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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

Western disturbances are the remnants of Temperate cyclonic winds, that influence rainfall & other weather patterns in Northern India



Role in influencing the weather patterns

- ① Delay in monsoon
 - ↳ Strong western disturbances may disturb monsoon patterns by altering the role of Jet streams

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② In summer, they bring rainfall & lower temperature.

↳ collect moisture from Caspian sea & Persian Gulf → Rainbearing winds

③ Lower temperature → Enhanced winters

④

↓
Determines the snowfall pattern of India

Recent changes due to climate

Change & disturbed atmospheric circulation have made prediction of western disturbances a difficult affair.

Introduction

Body

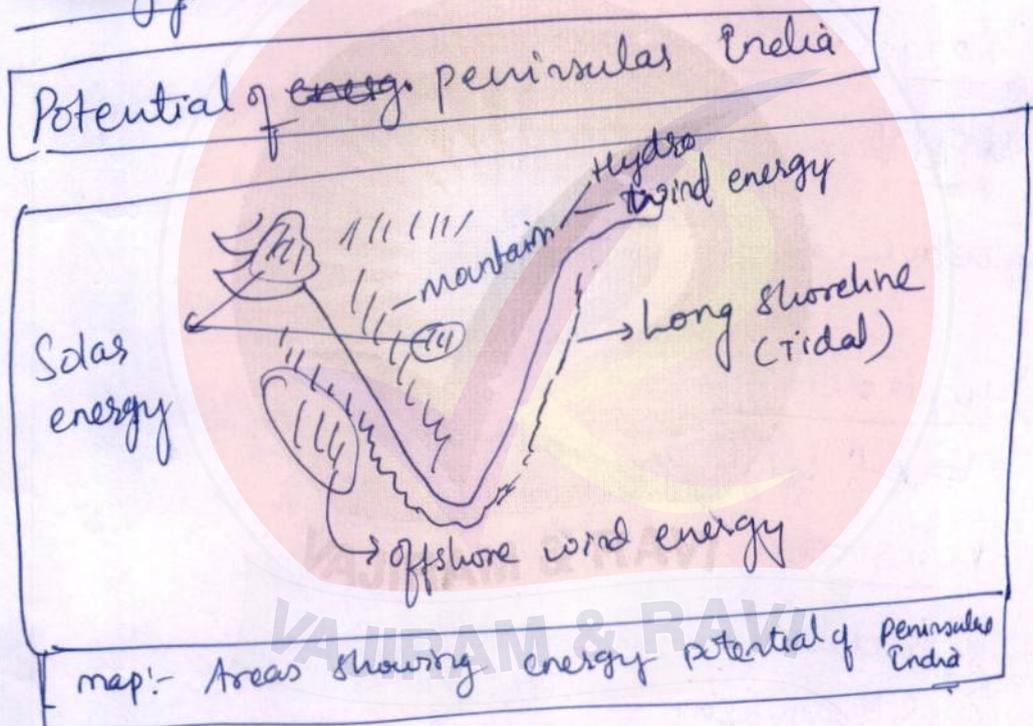
Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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

Non-conventional energy is the form of energy apart from fossil fuels (such as petroleum), diesel etc (conventional), which is also called as "Renewable energy"



① Inland energy

↳ onshore → Presence of mountain ranges such as Western Ghats & Eastern Ghats

↳ offshore → over 11000 kms of coastline, helps in offshore wind energy.

(ii) Solar energy

↳ over 300 days of sufficient insolation in many parts for solar energy

↳ Ex Interior - rain shadow region of Karnataka
↳ Pangada (Kolar)

↳ Kutch region of Gujarat

(iii) Long coastline

↳ Tidal energy, Oceanic thermal energy & wave energy can be harnessed

(iv) Hydro energy

↳ high gradient river basins, reservoirs help for Renewable energy

generation

↳ Ex Shakavathi valley project

Non-conventional energy harnessing is critical for India's journey of generating 500GW of Renewable energy, in compliance with climate goals.

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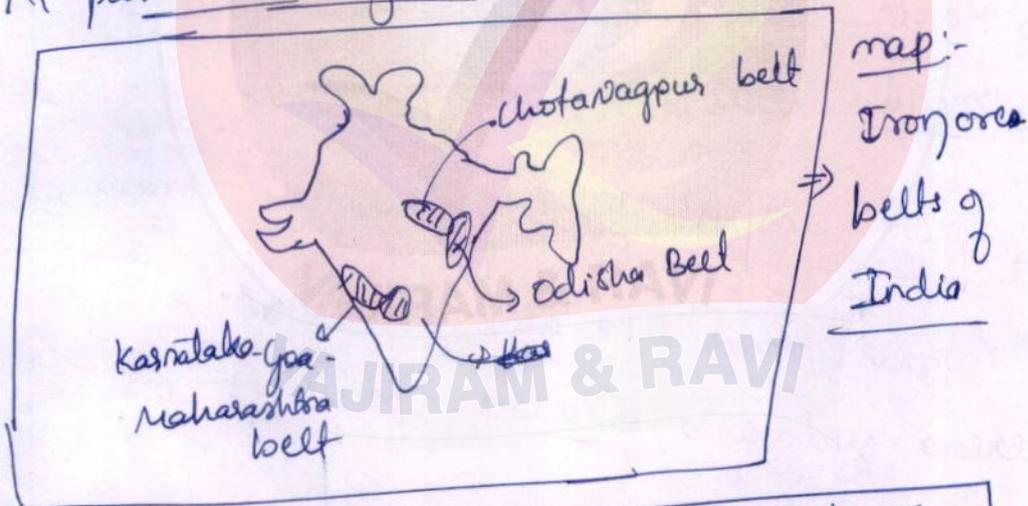
Presentation

Marks:

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)

India is one of the dominant player in Iron & steel industry, being top three in ~~reserves~~ ^{reserves} & highest exporters of Iron ore.

However, regional variation in availability has led to concentration of industry in particular regions.



Reasons for concentration in eastern & central parts

- ① differential availability of Iron ore → Most of the Iron ore reserves

are situated in Gondwana ~~best~~ region of India.

↳ Bhilai steel plant

② Availability of Raw materials for steel

↳ Coal mines → Proximity of coal reserves play major role, since it is one of the key component.

③ Availability of water

↳ Rivers such as - Danudag, Mahanadi provides water for plant operation

④ Good transport facility through railways

⑤ However, there are also plants in other areas such as → Bhadra steel plant of Karnataka

Though, plants are concentrated in these areas, benefits ~~due to~~ ~~is~~ ~~arised~~ due to resources haven't been reached to local population. There must be equitable share of benefits.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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. ①

(10 marks, 150 words)

Changes in Marriage as a social institution has significantly changed other institutions such as Family & Society. The idea of marriage is evolving due to forces such as - Globalization, Modernization etc.

Socio-economic forces

① Assertion of rights

↳ women → demanding for equal rights through vocalization of rights, feminist movements etc.

② Impact of western influence

↳ Rise in Divorce rates due to Individualism & Independence.

③ Legal & constitutional changes

↳ Triplic Talag bills → helped to avail equal rights for women.

④ changing family structures

↳ Neolocality over patrilocality

↳ shift to urban centres → Greater freedom

⑤ Education & Economic Independence

↳ Greater power to choose one's own partner

↳ family imposed marriage.

⑥ Cultural shift

↳ modern outlook → Does not bind individuals to the marriage as "sanctified bond"

→ Rise in divorce rates

↳ UN women survey → Divorce rates have doubled in last 2 decades

Family structure → nuclear family

↳ UN household survey → 56% family are single generation.

Potential impact

→ New form of relation ↳ live in relation

→ Family composition changes ↳ Double income, no kids (DINK)

Shift from Traditional notions have given women greater freedom, along with greater choice.

Introduction

Body

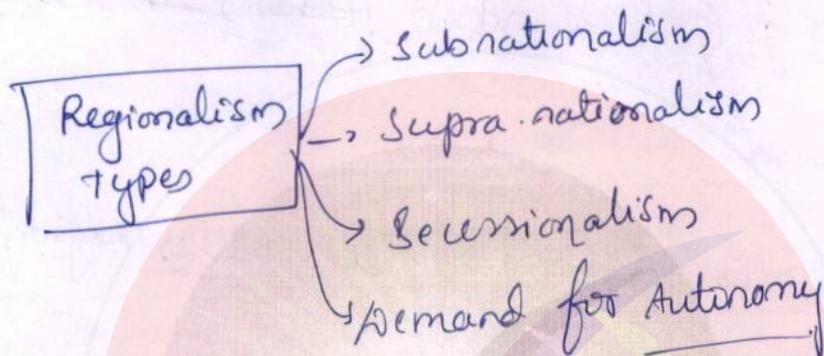
Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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

Regionalism is the expression of love & affection towards one's own region rather than to greater idea of nation..



Contributions of regionalism to ^{the} deepening of decentralization in India

① Regionalism → when aggravated leads to demand for autonomy. (Politico-administrative)

Ex demand for 6th schedule to Ladakh

② It combines regional interests & helps states to assert their rights

Ex demand for more GST share from Southern states

③ It caters to the demands & aspirations of the local population

▷ Demand for separate states in Bodo land & Gorkhaland in Assam & West Assam & Bengal

④ helps expression of smaller regional interests at national level

⑤ It helps to address → socio-economic aspirations through political decentralization

▷ Division of Andhra into Telangana & Andhra Pradesh.

⑥ Conservation of language - expressed through language conservation initiatives

However, Regionalism in extreme form may threaten the national unity & integrity, such as Naga militancy. Thus, care must be taken to address genuine issues at the earliest.

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Marks:	

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

Recently, Central government announced to conduct caste census along with general census, to enumerate the caste numbers &

Potential socio-political implications

(I) Positive implications

(i) Demographic data
↳ helps in effective implementation of socio-economic schemes

(ii) Focussed delivery of services.

↳ Housing scheme for so-called lower called people

(iii) Data helps in redesigning the reservation schemes according to the changed demography

(iv) It further helps in delimitation

process, while redrawing the constituencies

Negative implications

- ① Misuse of data
 - ↳ Political campaigns & scheme delivery to appear caste based demography
- ② further, ~~se~~ strengthens the notion of caste based discrimination
- ③ May lead to stereotyping of the settlements
- ④ Opposition from people, who may get disadvantaged due to ~~red~~ reframing reservation policy.

"what gets measured, gets managed"

Thus, in this digital era, data of caste can help in policy design. Care should be taken to proper utilization of the data.

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)

Lucknow Pact, ~~was~~ of 1916, was a watershed movement in India's freedom struggle, which was primarily led by Home Rule Leagues & Muslim parties

Lucknow pact → Lucknow Congress session → head by Ambika Charan Majumdar

High point in Hindu Muslim unity

① It became platform for Hindu-Muslim

Unity

↳ Both parties resolved disputes

② It became ground for Gandhi ji's freedom struggle in upcoming Khilafat - Non cooperation movement.

③ United front against British
↳ helped to gather mass during
"NCM"

Harbingers of future communal division

① Divisive forces of British succeeded in creating division among Hindu-Muslim -

② Demand for greater representation during Montagu-Chelmsford's separate electorate further caused tension.

Lucknow Pact along with NCM in 1920's further shaped the communal journey of India during British rule.

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Marks:	

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 & Sufi movements emerged during late early medieval periods. These are the religious reform movements, that aimed to bring changes into society.

Bhakti movement

- Emerged and in India in early 9th century
- Shankaracharya, Ramanujacharya are the famous prominent saints.
- Emerged Indigenously

Sufi movement

- It emerged as the reaction to orthodox outlooks of Islam.
- Emerged due to contact between Islam & Hinduism
- Nizamuddin Auliya, Moinuddin Chisti are prominent saints

Socio-religious significance of their convergence / interaction

① Music - as means of devotion

↳ Sufi saints adopted music to reach out to god.

↳ Through music, they highlighted social issues of the society

② Reaching to mass

↳ Both used local languages, thus breaking down Sanskrit monopoly

↳ Mirabai → used Hindi & Rajasthani

Kabir → Hindi & Awadhi

③ Rise of religious brotherhood

↳ Though the means were different, ends were same → "ultimate devotion to god".

Ex) Kabir & other ~~sets~~ saints propogated
"Ram-Rahim ek."

4) Emergence of new religious sects

Ex) Sikhism → Grew out of ~~the~~ Hindu & Muslim religion

Virgayanism → sect of Shainism

5) Supported - caste annihilation of caste & inequality

Ex) Basavanna in South India - spread notion of equality through intercaste marriages

6) Helped to change outlooks of contemporary lings towards all religions.

Ex) Akbar → got influenced by Sufism &

supported equality of all religions

Emergence of Sufism & Bhakti tradition

further ~~and~~ helped to reach devotion to the common man, thus aiding in achieving socio-religious equality.

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Marks:

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)

Sardar Patel & Jawaharlal Nehru played significant roles in Indian Integration post Independence. Sardar Patel is called as "maker of modern India" & Nehru is first prime minister of India.

Contrasts in Approaches

- ① Sardar Patel believed that, Princely states must join Indian Union.
- ② Nehru, played role in negotiation with the princely states & giving assurance to already agreed states.

③ Patel ji → Persuaded the dissenting states ~~of~~ to join India, because of greater unity at national level

↳ King of Travancore; Surajdal

④ Patel - Agreed to the coercive force for surrendering of states such as → Hyderabad Nizam

⑤ Jawahar Lal Nehru - believed in Inter-national institutions to ^{resolve} ~~resolve~~ the

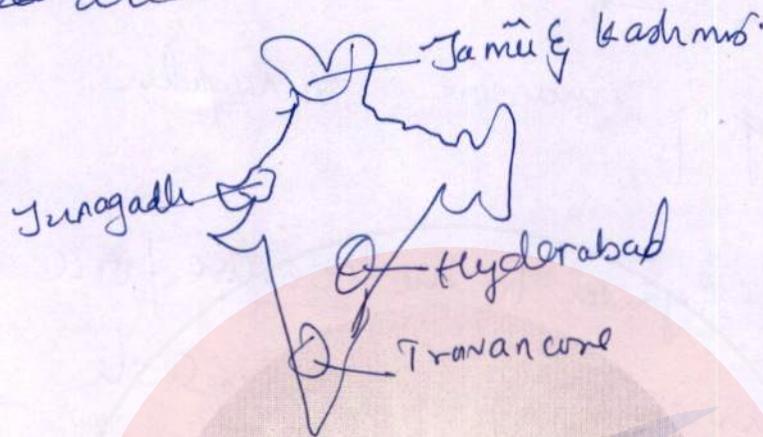
disputes ↳ Issue of Jammu &

Kashmir was mediated by UN

Shaping of Indian Union

① Patel's vision of Indian union was with more than 550 + princely states.

② Coercive approach in long term helped India to be a contiguous ~~to~~ area.



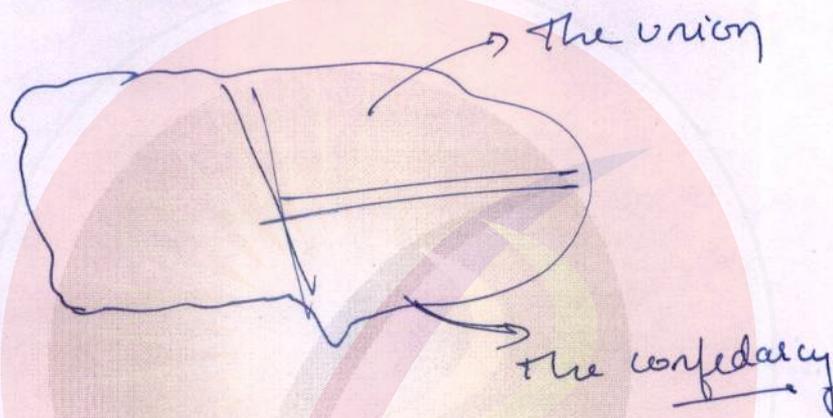
③ Linguistic States
Both of them ~~to~~ in JVP Committee, rejected idea of Linguistic States.

Both in their own way, shaped India's future, which is still standing strong despite being multi-diverse democracy.

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Marks:	

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 was fought ~~for the~~ for the equality & fight against slavery system (1861-65)



The main base for civil war was was to be → whether slavery to be expanded to the western states (or) be abolished.

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Introduction

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Marks:

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 is the phenomenon of persistent rise in temperature of ocean surface temperature, which significantly harm the local flora & fauna.

Causes of increasing frequency

① Climate change

↳ Rising mean temperature of atmosphere causes ocean surface temperature to rise.

② Slowed down → movement of currents & oceanic circulation.

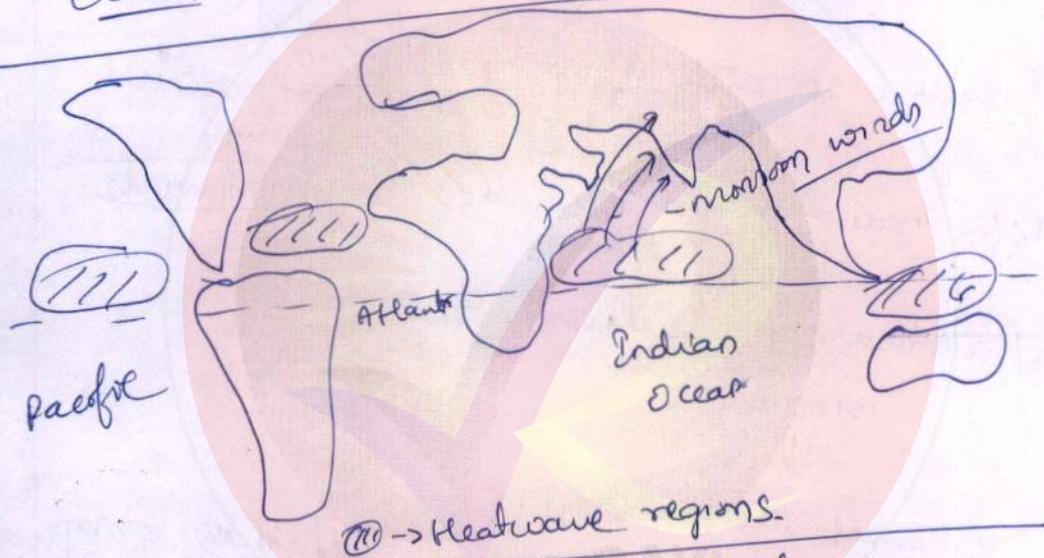
↳ Less intermixing of cold water from poles

③ Ocean acidification

↳ Slows down the Atmospheric - water interface exchange of CO₂ atoms

④ Greater Insolation

↳ In equatorial regions, lack of sufficient clouds causes greater insolation



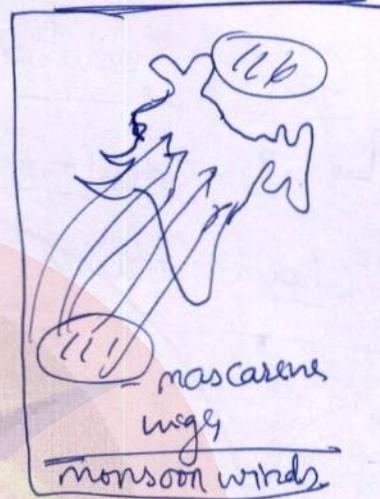
map: Regions affected by Heatwave

Influence on onset of Summer Monsoon

① Oceanic surface temperature is greatly linked to the onset & intensity of monsoon

① Monsoon is ~~great~~ driven by factors
↳ Indian Ocean - ~~high~~ high pressure &
↳ Tibetan → high pressure

② Marine heatwaves
↓
Rise in Temperature
@ Surface
↓
Greater evaporation of water
↓
High Availability of moisture
↓
Rain bearing clouds with rich
moisture
↓
Greater rain



Thus, Marine heatwaves bring
more rain to mainland India, posing
significant threat of Floods &
erratic monsoon behaviours

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Marks:	

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)

8.6% of our population consists of Tribals according to 2011 census. Despite various schemes of development such as PM-JANMAN, Tribal sub plans etc., the overall development of Tribals, still needs to be achieved.

Effectiveness of Tribal development programmes

① Improvement in tribal health indicators

↳ Proactive health outreach programmes

like PM-ASHA, Indradhanush mission, have helped improve health indicators

② Tribal sub plans → umbrella schemes for overall development

③ PM-PVTG mission to improve the socio-economic condition of PVTGs

④ Legislations → like - Forest Rights Act 2006, PESA Act have further provided Right various land rights & community based approach
However, there are still areas of

focus such as:-

→ low literacy rate & enrollment.

→ ~~low~~ lack.

→ digital divide

→ Deaths of tribal children due to malnourishment

Reasons for developmental setbacks

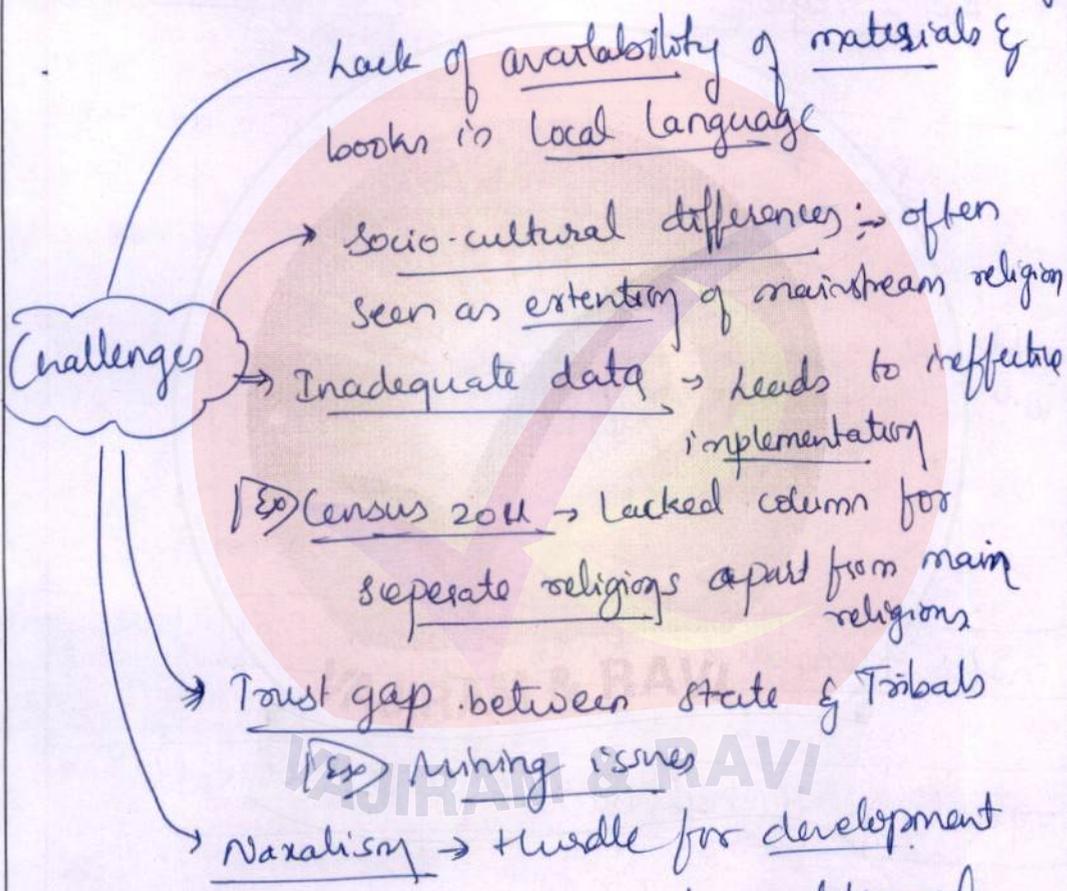
① Lack of accessibility - due to remoteness of location

↳ Ex → low internet & mobile network coverage in hilly areas.

② Lack of early education

↳ Ex → Teachers Absenteeism in Ekalanya schools

- ③ vaccine hesitancy & less awareness about health care.
- ④ Administrative apathy → Red Taping
→ ~~Stereotyping~~
- ⑤ Stereotyping of Tribals as primitive → leads to neglect

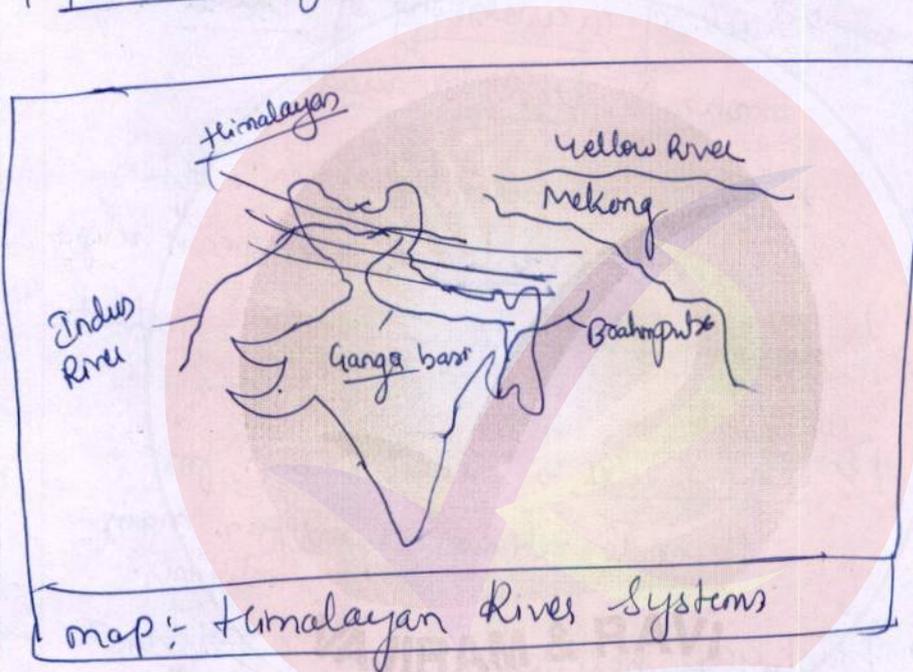


These challenges can be addressed through robust & participative developmental frameworks, where Tribals are key decision makers of their development (Panch Tribal Panchsheels)

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Marks:	

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 hydrogeopolitics in South Asia. (15 marks, 250 words)

Himalayas, often called as "world water towers" are the key sources of major rivers, that too for world's most populous regions, such as India & China.



Impact of Himalayan glaciers retreat.

(I) Freshwater availability

(i) Himalayas are the prime sources of water for northern India.

i.e. Ganga - Indus - Brahmaputra basin

(ii) Despite less outreach of monsoon as compared to monsoon, Perennial rivers have kept Agriculture & Human habitations alive

(iii) glacial retreat → would significantly threaten the water availability in

summer

(iv) In early stages → faster retreat could cause potential floods across lower basins.

↳ Assam, Bangladesh etc.

(v) lakes → when significant ice melts, it could cause water scarcity at larger scale.

(vi) In long term, less availability of water could also impact the "groundwater" availability in the region.

ii) Regional Hydropolitics

i) Faster retreat of glaciers, in future may force ^{countries to renew} regional water sharing treaties

ii) It may also force countries to build dams for future use.

↳ leads to treaty reconsideration

For Ex) Indus water treaty



iii) The water scarcity may also be used by upstream countries - to weaponise the rivers

Ex) China → Building dams unilaterally without considering opinions of lower

basin countries.

Though, Glacial retreat is reality, global efforts must be taken to reverse

the situation, which can prevent all the problems.

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Marks:	

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)

According to Periodic Labour force participation survey (PLFS) 2024, women constitute 41.7% of workforce (FLPR), though it's significant increase from earlier survey, top management - participation is still below 15% across sectors.



Interplay of societal norms & workplace structure in perpetuating this gap

① Glass ceiling effect

↳ It explains that, there is invisible shield for women to move upwards the hierarchy in organisation

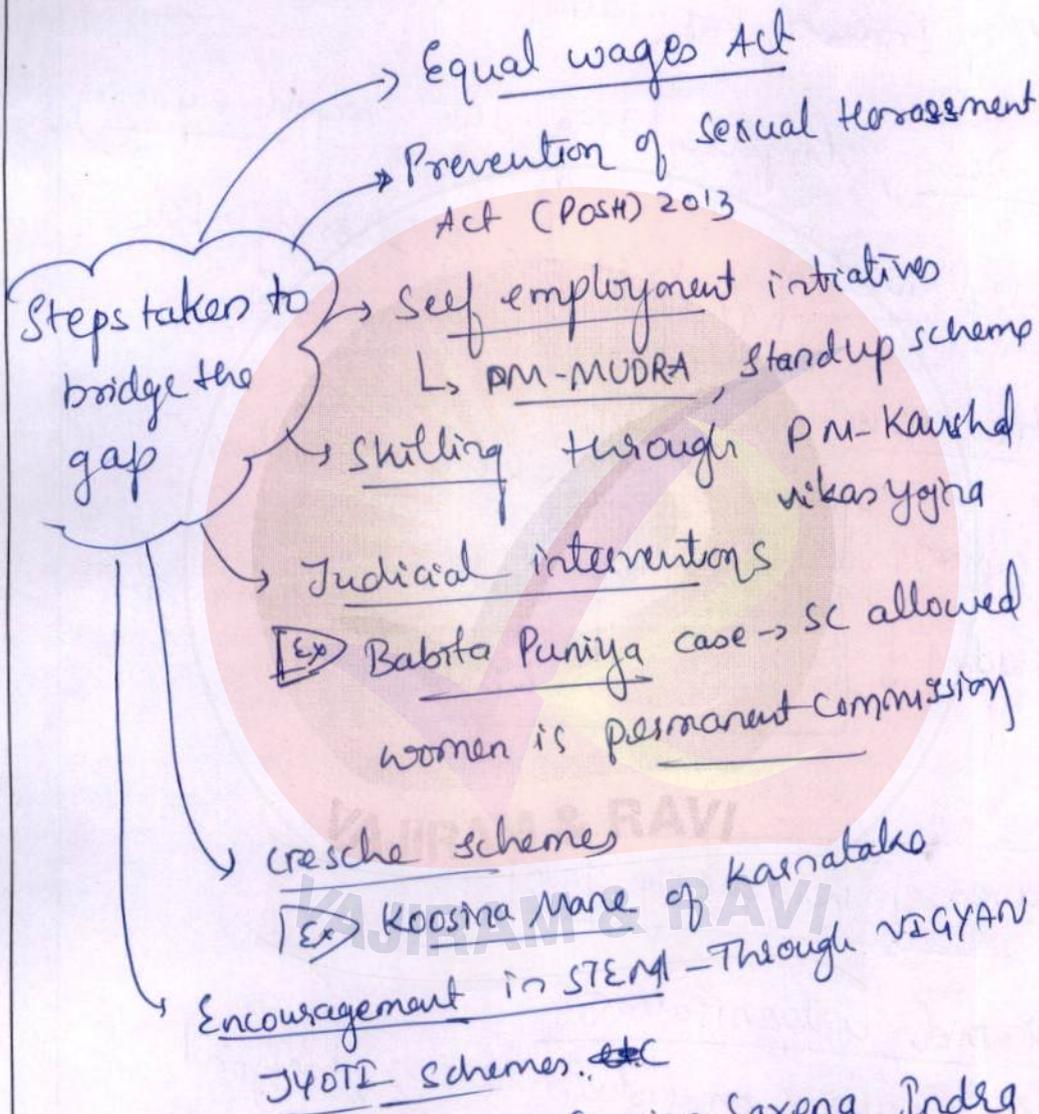
- ② Gender inequality in work culture
 - ↳ Perpetuates idea of "patronarchy" in society
- ③ Stereotyping of women
 - ↳ often seen as - incapable of doing difficult tasks
- ④ Lack of gender inclusive workspace
 - ↳ lack of security during night times
- ⑤ Restriction on professional mobility hinders growth
 - ↳ Responsibility of care giving, motherhood prioritized over professional transfers
- ⑥ Considered → physically incapable
 - ↳ Earlier, women were not allowed in combat roles.
- ⑦ Double burden → Dual responsibility of Household & profession often becomes hectic.

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⑧ Breaks due to maternity, menstruation often seen as - non-profitable benefits by the companies.

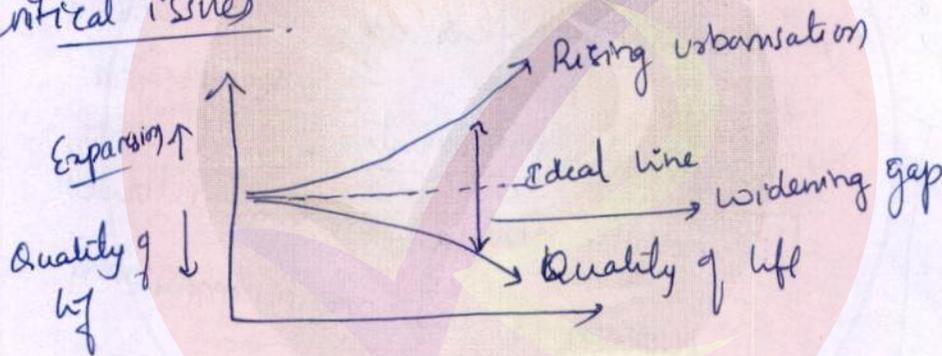


The examples of Gunjan Saxena, Indra Nooyi, Sudhanoorthi must be guiding light for women, who can also achieve greater heights through institutional & societal support.

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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)

According to UN population reports, 40% of Indian population will be "urban", by 2030, highlighting the rapid expansion of urbanization & need for addressing the critical issues.



Causes of widening gap

- ① Rapid urbanisation
↳ Pressure on urban areas, beyond "carrying capacity" of area.

② Unplanned urban growth

↳ Growth of slums & congested areas

③ Health & sanitary risks

↳ high resource demand may not be met by urban governance

↳ Covid Breakdown in Dharavi

④ Resource crunch & Rising cost of living

↳ Recent issue of metro fare hike in

Bengaluru

⑤ Inefficient urban governance system

↳ Inclusion / Exclusion errors in PDS

Schemes

Consequences

① Urban apathy

↳ Declining quality of life

② Socio-economical fabric ~~breaks~~ breaks down

↳ Unemployment → stress on individual → may take up illicit activity

↳ Rising incidents of theft

- ③ Discontentment among locals & may lead to "Insides vs outsides" ~~feel~~ conflicts
↳ Ex Bengaluru → Hindi vs Kannada
- ④ Choking of urban infrastructure
↳ Ex Chennai flood - due to encroachment
- ⑤ Inefficient service delivery

Measures to ~~also~~ make growth human & sustainable

- ① Inclusive growth
↳ Growth of all, growth with all
- ② Effective urban governance
↳ mapping of Demography,
↳ slum rehabilitation,
- ③ Private sector participation through PPP, CSR etc
↳ Ex Ambani & Dharavi slum development
- ④ Urban shelter & housing schemes
↳ Ex PM-AWAS (Urban)
Urban centres are "Economic Engines" of regional growth. Sustainability of urban areas in long term contributes effectively to nation's growth

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

Transnationalism is the phenomenon where individuals, though citizens of one country, find themselves as residence of one or more countries.

Ex) Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)

Factors that led to increasing global interconnectedness of diaspora

① Globalization

↳ It has led to opening of borders of countries for trade, movement of personnel

etc

Ex) Rise in Indian diaspora, in Gulf post

LPG reforms

② Technology

↳ communication at finger-tip.

→ global telecommunication have made it easy for people to connect

Ex) whatsapp, google meet etc.

③ Strengthening diplomatic relation between countries

Ex) Good diplomatic relation between India-USA helps in movement of students & workers.

④ Faster transport modes

Ex) It only takes 16 hours to reach from Delhi to Newyork.

⑤ Greater enhancement of relations through social media

Ex) facebook, instagram

⑥ Bilateral agreements between countries often boost the interconnectivity between

Communities

However, there are several challenges that persist across ~~diff~~ different sectors

① Rising global tensions

↳ hinders the movement of diaspora to conflict hit countries

↳ Fall in numbers of students in Ukraine

② Creates protectionist tendency followed by major countries

↳ America's - "Make America Great Again" of hurdles in H1-B visas

③ Movement of male head to outside country
↳ Burden on women

Through transnationalism, world has become boundaryless. ~~The~~ The potential

must be enhanced to effectively utilize the ~~the~~ labour demand - supply equation

Introduction

Body

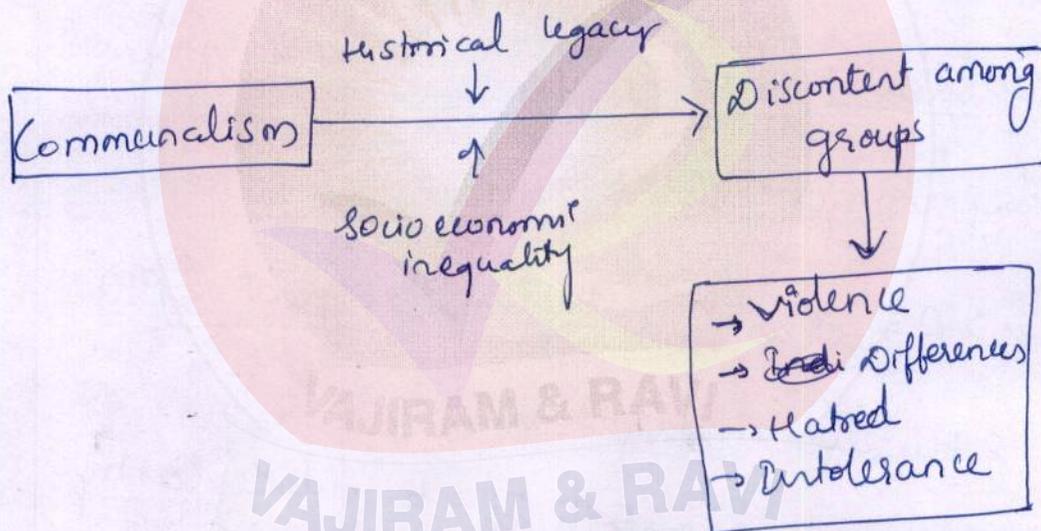
Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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)

Second ARC defines - Communalism as "Blind allegiance to one's own faith/ religion/beliefs rather than all the considering all are equal. In its extreme form, it may amount to violence".



Communalism rooted in historical legacies

- ① Communalization of history
↳ Portrayal of Ancient history as Hindu faith & medieval as Islamic

② wars fought for powers, were portrayed as - "Religious humiliation"

③ British policy of Divide & Rule

Ex) In WW Hunter's - "The Indian Mussalman" book.

↳ It was suggested that → Anger of Muslims be ~~to~~ diverted towards Hindus

④ Religious revivalist movements → created communal faultlines

Ex) Shuddhi movement, Nahabhi movement

⑤ Bengal partition → Based on Religion

Communalism rooted in socio-economic inequality

① Sachar Committee - Report highlights stark difference ~~by~~ in employment between Hindu-Muslim

② forced conversion → further leads to social tension

③ Inequalities $\xrightarrow{\text{when aggravated}}$ Relative Deprivation

- ④ Relative deprivation → Gain of one Community feels as loss of others.
- ⑤ Use of communal faultlines for political benefits further fuels communalism.

Communalism undermining social cohesion
↳ national integration

- ① Threat to national integration
↳ divisive politics → Demand for Autonomy
- ② May lead to religious fundamentalism
↳ Ex ISIS, Lashkar-e-Taiba
- ③ Recurring communal violence
↳ Ex Muh violence, Sambal violence
- ④ Emergence of street justice
↳ Ex Cow vigilantism
- ⑤ Intolerance in society
↳ India a heaven of "Unity in Diversity" → its success depends upon how well diversity is dealt with. We need responsible citizens to uphold brotherhood.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work

