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(Question No.)

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Name — Jaideep Mali

email —

mobile —

Test Name — Test–1 (GS–1)

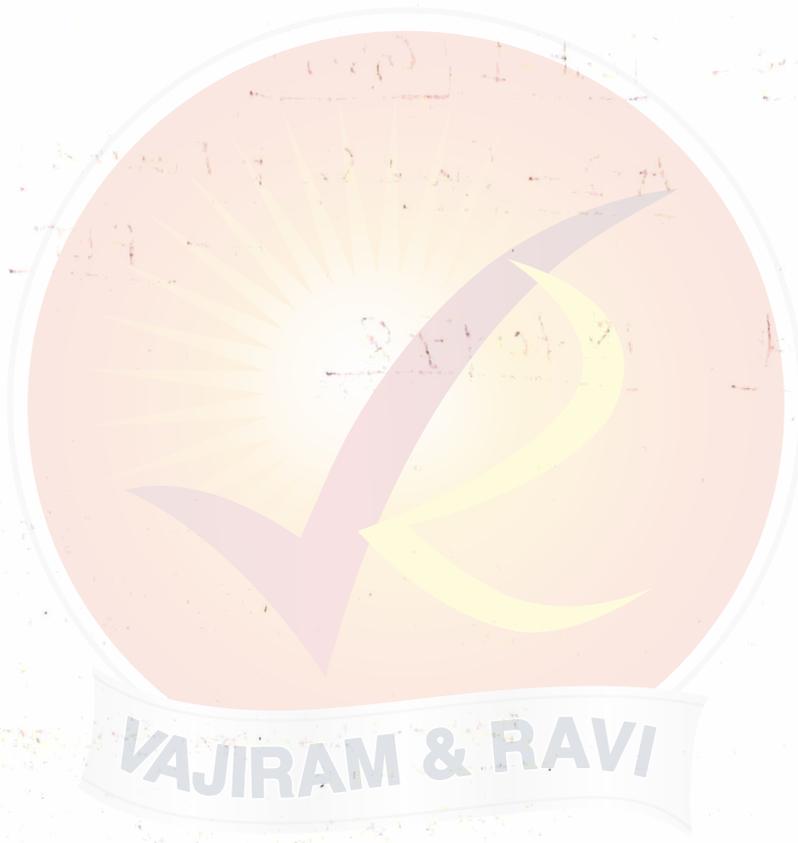A–2 — Sure Shot Mains 2025–
FLT

Student Id : 1870978

Date — 09/07/25

UPSE CSE 2025

AIR – 645

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① Temple architecture evolution saw distinct elements, representing different dynasties and the unique socio-cultural life.

Synthesis of art, religion & polity

1) Increasing royal power of kingdoms saw larger & grand temples
eg → chola's temple — Brihadeshwar

2) Influence of various religious practices and regional practices
eg → Vesara style of Rashtrakutas — mix of both Dravidian & Nagara.

3) Intricate carvings & sculptures on temple walls with minute details — reflective of Artistic accuracy
eg → Tanjore temples.

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4) Evolution of temple building
with different rulers and their
patronage

(eg) Cave temples under Mahendravarm
to Structural temples under
Narsimhavarman - II.

5) Heavy influence of religious
practices and customs/traditions -
unique Nagara style in North
India & Dravidian in South
India -

6) Medieval period saw large
temple making under Vijayanagar
empire - symbolic of their culture

(eg) Hampi Temples.

Thus temple architecture represents
unique evolution of socio-cultural
& political practices in India

② Various new religions and philosophical ideas emerged in <u>6th C BC</u> in <u>India</u>, called as a <u>Shramana movement</u>.

<u>Rise & development of new religious ideas</u> :-

1) ~~Brah~~ <u>Buddhism</u>: emphasis on equality of all with concern of practical problems confronting men

2) <u>Jainism</u> - focus on <u>Ahimsa</u> and great emphasis on <u>soul</u>

3) <u>Ajivikas</u> - a <u>deterministic philosophy</u> and <u>nashtika</u>.

<u>Significant changes to social life</u> →

1) Major cause for emergence of

new ideas include

↳ Later vedic period's huge emphasis on <u>rituals</u> & <u>sacrifices</u>, rigid <u>caste divisions</u>

↳ Alternate <u>Upanishad</u> philosophy too <u>philosophical</u> for <u>common men</u>

<u>Significant changes brought:</u> —

↳ Concern for <u>equality</u> and <u>compassion</u>
 ⤷ eg ⟶ <u>Buddhism</u> — open to all

↳ Focus on <u>Ahimsa</u> and <u>practical problems</u> confronting men.

↳ Rise of <u>Kshatriyas</u> & <u>vaishyas</u> against <u>Brahmanical</u> domination of <u>later</u> <u>vedic</u>

Thus, <u>Shramana</u> movement heralded an <u>equal</u> & <u>just</u> social order.

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③ Colonialism converted <u>self-sufficient</u> <u>Indian economy</u> into a <u>colonial economy</u>, serving needs of <u>colonial power</u>, best explained in <u>Dadabhai Naoroji's Drain of wealth theory</u>.

<u>Reoriented Economic structure</u>:

1) India was made <u>supplier</u> of <u>raw materials</u>, <u>food items</u>, <u>cotton</u> and <u>input materials</u>

2) And India became importer <s>source</s> of <u>finished goods</u> and <u>field for British capital investment</u>.

3) Later 19th c also saw <u>commercialisation</u> of <u>Indian agriculture</u> <s>to</s> linking agriculture to the <u>fluctuations & variations</u>

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of Global markets and causing
scarcity of food items

⟨eg⟩. Cash crops like tobacco, cotton
jute, etc.

Overall impact:

1) Indian self sufficient economy
became colonial and dependent

2) Food shortage & famine (1890s)

3) Deindustrialisation & Ruralisation
phenomenon.

4) Affected India's growth.

R.C. Dutt & Naoroji's Suggestion:

1) They suggested severance of
India's link with Industrial Britain
& development of Indigenous industries.

Thus Drain of wealth theory explained
this re-orientation

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(4) Western disturbances are the storms or wind system originating over Mediterranean region and blowing Eastwards

Phenomena of Western disturbances:

1) Originates over Mediterranean region, drawing large amount of moisture.

2) emerges during winter season of Northern hemisphere

3) travels Eastwards as far as Tibetan highlands.

Role in influencing weather system:

1) North western area & Northern area of India comes under the

Influence of western disturbances
as Tibetan highlands bifurcates them

2) Brings rainfall in the region.

3) Associated with lowering temperature
of the region

(e) shift in night time temperature
in Delhi during
December.

4) Influences vegetation and stability
in air

5) Relief from harsh cold weather
in the Northern region.
western disturbances, with varying
intensity & frequency remains
an annual phenomenon in India
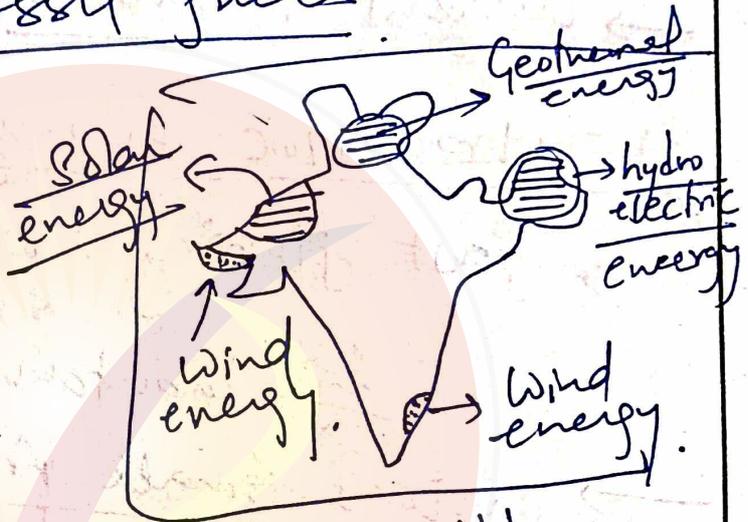influencing weather systems

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⑤ Non-conventional energy can be defined as an energy obtained from renewable sources and which is replenishable unlike conventional energy like fossil fuels.

[Energy potential] :

1) Solar energy -

Region with high solar radiation like Rajasthan, parts of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra

Region with high potential

→ India being tropical & subtropical region — huge potential.

→ Current installed capacity : ~106 GW

2) Wind energy -

→ Regions with high Pressure differences

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and open ecosystem

(eg) Kutch Region, Tamil Nadu's coastal area.

→ Both onshore & offshore potential

→ Current installed :- ~50 GW

3) Hydroelectric energy —

→ fast flowing rivers & perennial source
(eg) tributaries of Brahmaputra

→ various small phydroelectric plants meeting local needs

→ Capacity installed ~46 GW

4) Nuclear energy

→ huge potential with increasing nuclear agreements

(eg) recent Holtec International tie up.

5) Bioenergy & Geothermal energy
          ↳ in Himalayas
  ↳ huge waste generation.

India ranks 4th in renewable energy & set target of 50% electricity via renewables

⑥ Iron & Steel plants are important metallurgical industries, crucial for Nation's infrastructure & growth.

Iron & Steel plants -

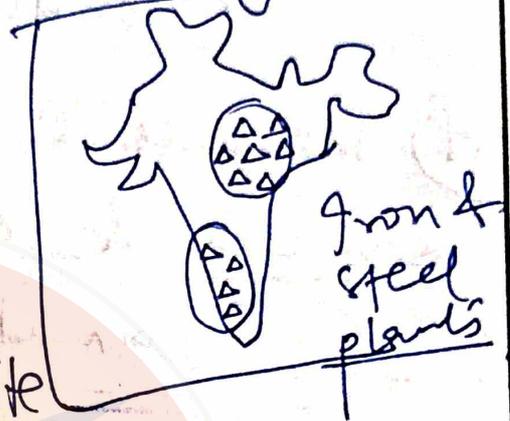1) India is fairly abundant in Iron reserves - with haemitite & Magnetide being key ores

Iron & steel plants

2) Plants located in central, Eastern & South western parts

Mainly concentrated in Central & Eastern parts :

1) Presence of Iron ore sources →
(eg) Odisha's Sundergarh, Jharkhand Singhbhum region.

2) Presence of large Coal deposits - important raw material
(eg) West Bengal Durgapur, etc

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3) Region rich in other mineral resources — metallic & non-metallic

       (Gondwana system of rocks)

4) Presence of adequate water sources & electricity

    (eg) Damodar river & various thermal power plants.

5) Presence of transportation linkages & connectivity to ports

    (eg) Railway lines dedicated for transporting minerals

6) Agglomeration economy, effect

    ↳ large clusters of industries facilitate effective state support & planning.

Iron & steel plants are the core industries of Indian economy

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(7) Marriage is seen as a sacred union between men & women, an important social bond in society.

Marriage increasingly perceived as personal choice rather Societal obligation

1) Role of education - better education, employment led to empowerment of individual, especially young girls ⇒ thus preference for personal choice

2) Urbanisation - diminished social obligation aspect, with more focus on personal freedom & choices

3) Increased interactions at modern workspaces
〈eg〉 Bangalore IT hubs

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4) Rise of culture of <u>live-in</u>
<u>relationships</u> & <u>dating apps</u>
like Bumble, Tinder.

| Socio-economic forces behind this transformation | → better education & employment - personal autonomy |

└→ Increased dating culture

→ Rise of nuclear families

→ Diminished traditional societal ties

<u>Potential Impact on family Structure.</u>

| Positive | Negative |

1) Respect for one's freedom ⇒ <u>happiness</u> less care of <u>dowry</u>, harassment.

1) Increased divorce Rates ✓

2) Better ties with parents

2) familial ties with <u>in-laws</u> affected

3) Increased Isolation & <u>Mental health</u> <u>issues</u>

4) Greater nuclearisation of families

(B) Regionalism can be defined as a phenomenon of socio-political expression of people to improve the status, economy of the region. It often has a strong geographical & cultural aspect.

Regionalism contributes deepening of decentralisation:

1) Creates strong demand for improving socio-economic status of a region
eg Kerala's local bodies role in welfare policies

2) Regionalism represents assertion of marginalised sections in power sharing
eg ethnic tribes of North East
→ Autonomous District council in 6th schedule

3) Regionalism helps address local

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region specific grievances

(eg) water crisis issue in Vidharbha, Maharashtra

4) Regionalism tends to create local leaders, grassroot cadres

⮕ political empowerment of people

However,

Issues associated with Regionalism deepening decentralisation

1) Often takes form of identity politics with competing agendas

2) Fear of insurgency and separatist tendencies ⟹ stumbling block to governance & decentralisation

(eg) demand for Bodoland, Gorkhaland

3) Mobilisation on political issues rather socio-economic

Regionalism thus creates scope for deepening decentralisation with few challenges

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(9) Recent Census 2027 will include a component of caste census - means enumeration of castes of individual along with other data.

Positive socio-political implications -

1) Aid in effective policy making by capturing data on different caste.
⟨eg⟩ enacting welfare schemes for OBC/SC/STs.

2) Better targeting of affirmative action policies like reservation
↳ enabling subcategorisation of castes & creamy layer. (by understanding their socio-economic & educational status)

3) Helps address social & Regional disparity

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Negative implication of implementing -

1) Rise of Identity and ascriptive politics - greater mobilisation along caste lines

2) Increased divisions and risk of discrimination in society

3) Demands may arise from different caste for reservation and separate preferences

4) Risks coming of cosmopolitan & progressive outlook

5) Risks further entrenchment of caste based policies, against the idea of just an enabling policy.

Other issues include enumeration issue like SECC 2011 data & data integrity affecting caste census

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(10) Lucknow Pact 1916 was a significant milestone in Indian national movement marking union of moderates & extremists and Congress Muslim league unity.

Pact: High point of Hindu-Muslim unity:

1) Emergence of united front — presenting joint demands to British govt.

2) End of hitherto reactionary and counter-agenda of Muslim league opposing congress.

3) Now Muslim league mainly consists of progressive, ~~increase~~ western educated members, increasingly critical of govt policies
(eg) Ali Brothers

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4) Both congress & league understood that colonial policies are against their interests and reaffirmed faith in primacy of freedom

However, also harbinger of future communal divisions:

1) Came together but as a separate entity – Congress tacit acceptance of separate electorate affected unity.

2) United only on secular agenda, thus fostering division along religious lines.

3) Separate political ideologies and differing representation created scope for future tensions, which can be utilised by leaders to create tension (eg) Jinnah demand for Pakistan.

This Lucknow Pact remained double edged sword

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(11) Bhakti & Sufi movements of early Medieval period played significant role in cementing religious unity & emancipating masses from rigid social & religious practices.

Convergence in devotion & dissent despite different religious milieus:

1) Both emphasise on devotion to God and service to mankind

2) Both seen as liberal reform movement within their religion

3) Promotion of religious cult rooted in equality, compassion

4) Bhakti movement had influence of Sufi movement
   e.g. Chisti saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti

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5) Both criticised ~~relig~~ rigid social divisions & exclusionary religious practices

(eg) → Teachings of Sheikh Ismail and teaching of Ramananda

Emerged from different Religious Milieus:

1) Sufi movement emerged in West Asia, particularly Saudi Arabia as liberal reform movement against rigid discriminatory practices of Islam

2) Bhakti movement initially emerged in South India as Saivite Nayannar & Vaishnavite Alwars, later aquired depth in teachings with Bhankaracharya & Ramanujacharya's teaching

↳ emphasis on devotion, Meditation & service

Socio-Religion significance of interaction

1) Same strand of liberal reforms led to convergence.

2) Cementing Religious & social unity

⟨eg⟩ Kabir's teachings incorporated principles of both religious.

3) Huge appeal among masses, especially downtrodden affected by rigid hierarchy

4) Led to development of local languages in different regions.

⟨eg⟩ Vaishnava cult of Mirabai, Sri chaitanya Mahaprabhu

5) Led to rise of new religious practices

⟨eg⟩ Guru Nanak's Sikhism.

Thus Bhakti & sufi movement had profound influence over socio-religious history of India

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(12) British India consisted of British provinces (direct rule) & princely States (indirect rule). Both Patel & Nehru with their differing approach shaped integration of Princely States.

- At the time of Independence, there were around 552 princely States, needed to be integrated.

Differences in both leaders approach:

Patel	Nehru
1) Pragmatic and practical.	1) Idealistic and constitutional.
2) Used all sorts of means - concessions, regional autonomy, police action eg> Hyderabad integration	2) Used means within constitutional scope ↳ federal polity.

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3) Relied on both - persuasion & coercion

3) Relied mostly on persuasive means
eg> dialogue with Udaipur prince

4) Shaped integration after Independence
eg Junagarh

4) Shaped dialogue & policies during partition.
eg> opposed Mountbatten Balkangation plan.

Similarities in Approach:

1) Both led State - centric approach - greater power with Central govt.

2) Both fostered dialogue & communication offering concessions like privy purse, position of Governor to princes on position of Ambassadors

3) Both Shaped integration in federal

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polity by chairing committees like the Provincial constitution committee in Constituent Assembly.

Differing vision shaped evolution:

1) Fostered National integration & prevented dual polity like British India.

2) led to common set of civil-political rights for all (single citizenship)-
   ↳ Both Nehru/Patel strong advocate of civil rights

3) shaped policies for handling future regional demands like Tamil Sub Nationalism, North East demands etc.

Thus Patel & Nehru democratically shaped regional integration of India - a complex task of integration

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(13) American civil war paved way for American Independence in 1776, a land of securing natural rights like life, liberty & property.

Not just political conflict but a clash of divergent economic system.

1) Marked a clash between colonial subservient economic system & free, open capitalistic economy.

2) Paved way to end slavery as an economic tool.

3) American civil war created a melting pot of divergent cultures, glued through open economy.

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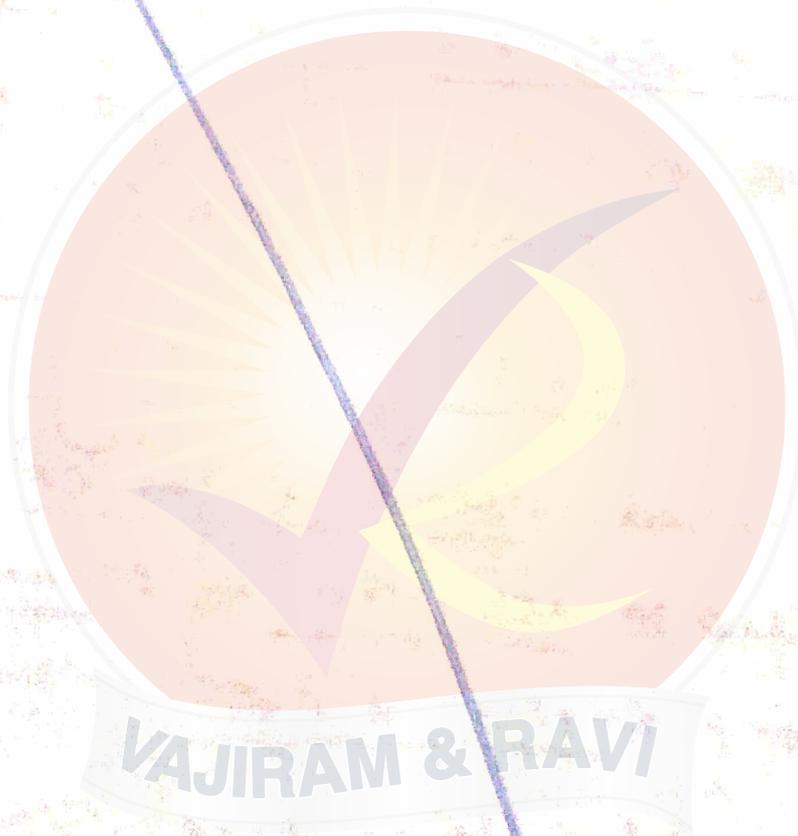न लिखें
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4) Heralded a system of natural rights — right to life, liberty, property. America stood as a champion of fundamental rights

5) Marked a clash between subjugation and liberation. (open, prosperous economy).

6) Paved way for immigrants & merit based system.

Thomas Paine called the America after civil war as "land of Manifest destiny", signalling immense opportunities.

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(14) Marine heatwaves can be defined as increase of 3 to 4°C temperature above normal average over ocean & seasurface temperatures. IPCC Sixth assessment report predicts increase in intensity & frequency of Marine heatwaves with Climate change.

(Causes of increasing frequency)

1) Increased Greenhouse gas emissions leading to absorption by ocean waters, causing temperature rise

2) Sea surface temperature increased by 0.88°C compared to pre-industrial level (IPCC 6th AR)

3) Events like El-Nino, Atlantic Meridional oscillation affects heat patterns & their distribution

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4) Depletion of ozone layer leading to increased sunlight & UVs trays exposure

5) Greater Marine pollution load → impacting ocean salinity & Stratification

Impact of Marine heatwaves →

1) Increased frequency & intensity of storms like cyclones

⟨eg⟩ Rising cyclones in Arabian sea.

2) Threat to coral reef ecosystem with rising temperature

⟨eg⟩ Great Reef of Australia - threat

3) Destruction of kelp forests & ecosystem like seagrass

4) Behavioural change in sea animals, impact production of phytoplankton

5) Affects absorption of sunlight.

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Influence onset of summer Monsoon—

1) Marine heatwaves affects the pressure distribution over oceans leading to early onset or delay.

2) Marine heatwaves can trigger cyclonic disturbances which can affect flow of south westerly wind

   eg) Cyclone Tauktae in 2021 Arabian sea.

3) Cause Variability in rainfall pattern across India creating droughts & floods.

4) low Pressure system can interact with other systems like ENSO, Madden Julian oscillation and can delay Monsoon onset, affecting its usual pattern

Marine Heatwaves are increasing every year, thus need holistic action plan at Global level

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(15) Tribals constitute 8.6% population of India (2011 Census) — they are important custodians of forests & natural resources.

Tribal developmental Programs.

1) Forest Rights Act, 2006 — Rights based regime to protect their traditional land & rights over Minor forest produce

2) PESA Act 1996 — aims to politically empower tribals with sey Governing Institutions in 5th schedule areas

3) PM-JANMAN scheme - for socio - economic development of tribes especially PVTGs

4) TRIFED for processing marketing support of tribal forest produce
   eg support MSP for MFP (Minor forest produce)

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Effectiveness of these programs

Effective	Not effective
1) Helps improve their income & mainstream them eg → PM-JANMAN.	1) lack of documents & awareness hinders their claims. eg → in Forest Rights Act.
2) Recognise their rights & claims eg → Forest Rights Act	2) Land eviction & alienation cases in large projects eg → Recent Great Nicobar
3) Better health & educational outcome eg → tribal Aspirational districts	3) Geographical isolation hinders Governance. eg → Pockets of Chattisgarh
4) Better Governance eg → PESA	

Reasons for continuing development setbacks –

1) Poor targeting of beneficiaries →

due to lack of awareness among tribals & poor <u>documentation</u>.
(eg) in case of <u>MSP support</u> or forest rights claim.

2) <u>Large Mining</u> or <u>Infra project</u> often overrides <u>local bodies</u> leading to huge displacement
(eg) Vedanta Project <u>in Odisha</u>

3) <u>Governance deficit</u> — due to lack of govt staff like development officer, police, medical staff.
(eg) Bastar Region.

4) Lack of <u>effective</u> investment and development <u>in the Region</u> - due to fear of <u>insurgency/extremism</u>
(eg) North East tribal belt

5) lack of <u>credible data</u> on policies & outcomes hinders targeting.

Measures like <u>Aspirational district program</u>, flexible <u>documentation</u> & governance with <u>consensus</u> are the way forward.

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(16) Owing to Climate change, across
the World there is impending
risk of water scarcity due to
climatic fluctuations & melting
of water towers.

World Water tower Melts ⟹ Risk of
water stress

1) Water towers like Arctic,
Himalayas, Tibetan plateau : source
of freshwater.

2) Major risk due to change
of volume & course of river
water.

3) Increased vagaries of weather
patterns.
due to water tower melting.

Himalayan Glacier Retreat :.

1) Himalayas & Tibetan highlands

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together constitute third pole of
the World : abundant source of water
→ is at risk of increased melting.
　└→ due to rising temperatures &
　└→ Rising pollution load
　└→ Decreased Albedo ⇒ leading to
　　　　　　　more solar radiation

Redefine freshwater availability :→

1) Affects volume & patterns of
river water flow
　└→ fluctuations in availability.
　└→ Reduction in source ice affecting
　　　perenial flow (eg) Ganga flow

2) Increased risk of extreme weather
events like floods, droughts in the
region (eg) Chorabari Lake Glacial
　　　　Lake outburst 2013.

3) Affects per capita availability of
water (~ 1486 Cubic m) —
　　　　　　water stress category

4) Affects food security as Indo-Gangetic plains, Haryana-Punjab heavily dependent on Rivers & Groundwater & Himalayas

5) Affects hydrology of the area - including Groundwater potential.

Redefine Regional Geopolitics

1) Scarcity of water source ⟹ increased tensions over water management between upper & lower riparians
eg → India-Bangladesh Teesta issue..

2) Construction of unilaterally dams eg → China's planned Medog dam

3) Claims/counter-claims over water bodies in disputed area eg → Pangong Tso lake.

Thus World water tower melting have huge consequences

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यह भाग में कुछ
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(17) Gender Gap is a result of complex interplay of societal norms, workplace structures, political position among others. Recent World Economic forum report highlighted increased Gender Gap in India (131/148 Rank in 2025).

Increasing participation in Workforce :

1) PLFS 2022-23 data shows increase to 37%.

2) 43% women percentage in STEM graduates

3) Better education & employment opportunities have driven the change.

4) Targeted skilling (PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna) & support to women MSMEs have increased self employment

However, Presence in top leadership

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remains minimal.

→ Politics : 13.6% MPs only in 18th Lok Sabha

→ Judiciary. 3/34 top Judges of SC : women

→ Corporates : less than top 10% CEOs are women CEOs.

Reasons : Interplay of societal norms & workplace structures :

1) Entrenched patriarchy creates Socio-cultural barriers for women like –

→ leaving higher education at marriageable age.

→ Disproportionate burden of care of children, elderlies on women

→ Restrictive cultural practices

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more prominent in Joint families where **burden** & **responsibility** of household remains even high.

2) **Workplace structures hinders** __upliftment__

$\rightarrow$ Not going __crucial responsible__ __positions__ during __Maternity period__ creates __profile Gap__.

$\rightarrow$ __Gap in income parity__
(eg) __Bollywood__ & __fashion industries__.

$\rightarrow$ Lack of __Gender sensitive infrastructure__ & __accomodation__
(eg) __Creche facilities__, __Restrooms__

(*) $\rightarrow$ Not given __crucial assignments__ by employers keeping in mind their __Care burden__ & __household responsibilities__.

$\rightarrow$ Harassment & __sexual assault__ cases at workplaces
(eg) __Kolkata Doctor rape cases__.

Thus above factors / interplay hinders their __leadership__.

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(18) Livability atrophy can be defined as increased congestion and lack of habitable spaces affecting quality of life.

Reflects widening gap between urban expansion & quality of life

→ More than 35% population resides in urban areas & poised to increase in coming decades.

→ Increased migration from rural areas
(eg) Hinterlands to cities like Mumbai, Bangalore

→ Better education & employment opportunities major drivers
(eg) Hyderabad IT Hub

This has put pressure on cities

leading to rise in <u>semi-urban</u> &
<u>peripheral areas</u> on <u>outskirts of</u>
large cities

(eg) ~~Delhi~~-NCR

→ Lack of quality infrastructure
led to rise in <u>Slums</u> and <u>congested</u>
<u>places</u> (eg) Dharavi Slum,
                        Mumbai.

→ Health & hygiene, sanitation,
drinking water & other housing
infra gets ~~severely~~ affected ✓
(eg) Kolkata Bowbazar area

[Causes of this trend] —

1) Increased pressure on <u>Infrastructure</u>
                        (eg) Mumbai

2) Majority of the migrants engaged
    in low paying jobs
    (eg) labour in <u>construction industries</u>

3) Poor policy support & planning in

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major Municipalities
(eg> Bangalore Municipal
corporation

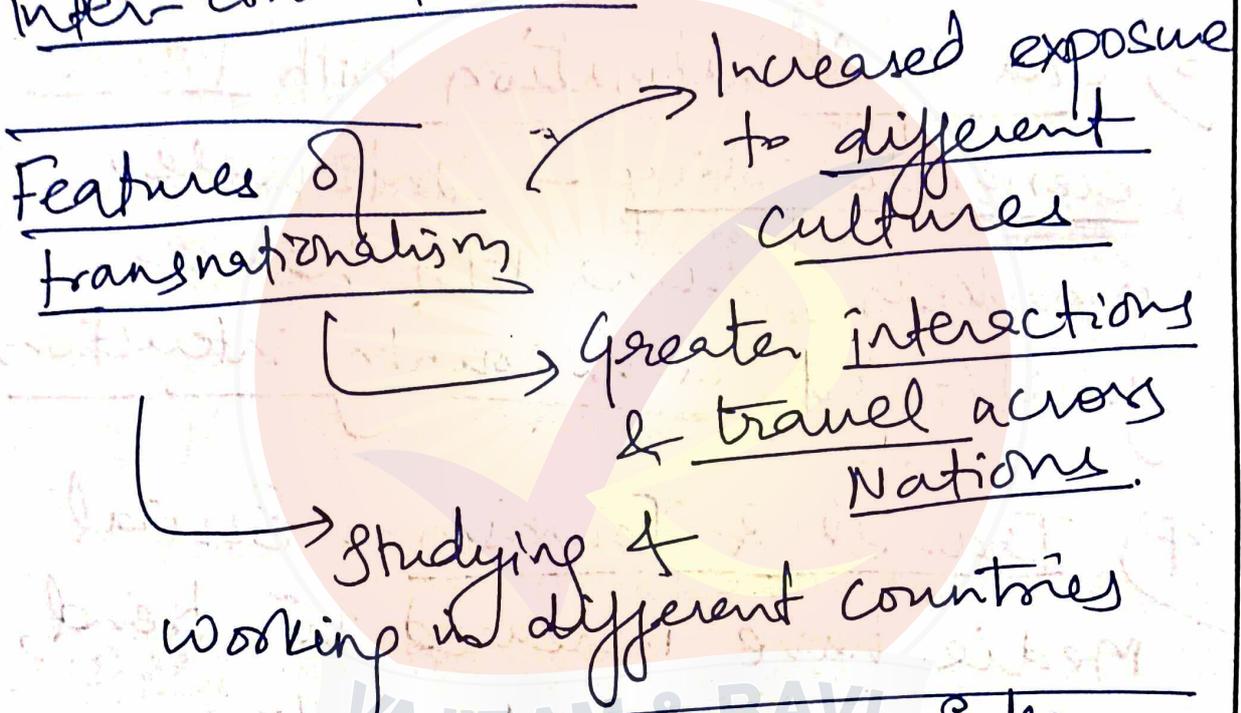4) Poor data availability on Migrants
& trends of immigration

[Consequences of
the trend] → Increased pressure
on basic amenities
(eg> Water availability

→ Increased pollution load
(eg> Ghazipur landfills, Delhi

→ Prone to disasters like Urban
flood, epidemics due to
congested area.
(eg> Chennai flood, 2021

Measures needed —

1) Proper data capturing on Migrant
trend.

2) Empowering Municipality for planned
urban Infra. (eg>
Pune Municipality

3) Making Climate Resilient cities.

Considering Urban areas as growth engines
~~they~~ important to realise SDG 11

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(19) Transnationalism can be defined as a phenomenon of one's allegiance transcending National boundaries, reflecting greater inter-connectedness.

Features of transnationalism → Increased exposure to different cultures

→ Greater interactions & travel across Nations.

→ Studying & working in different countries

Factors leading to increasing inter-connectedness -

1) Educational purpose - Diaspora studying in different Universities across the Nations
(eg) Oxford, Standford

2) Search of Better employment opportunities

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Tech professionals and people
in different services constantly
moves in search of better opportunities

(eg) Hong Kong financial Centre,
Silicon valley, US

3) Era of Globalisation with 1970s
economic policy — Integrated
markets, rising FDI have
facilitated cross country interactions

4) Travel & Tourism — Social
Media have increased this trend,
encouraging people to explore
different countries

(eg) National Parks of USA,
evening in Paris

5) Forging of friendly ties with
Foreign states — Over the years

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India have forged friendly ties with strategic partnership with most nations

(eg)→ PM Modi recent trip to Trinidad & Tobago.

Consequences of Global interconnectedness

1) Cosmopolitan outlook among people — increased recognition of differences.

2) Better trade & commerce with diverse employment opportunities.

3) Exchange of knowledge & best practices
(eg)→ Yoga — Worldwide recognition

However, challenges like
→ Geopolitical conflict
→ Anti-immigration policies
→ Weaponisation of supply chains affects Global interconnectedness

(20) Communalism can be defined as <u>over-allegiance</u> and <u>preference</u> to one's <u>community</u>, even at the expense of others, often leading to conflicts & <u>disputes</u>.

<u>Rooted in historical legacies</u> :

1) British policy of <u>divide & rule</u>
   ⟨eg⟩ Communal electorate to Muslims.

2) Legacy of <u>Partition</u> — one of the worst memory & legacy — continues to shape relations with <u>Pakistan</u> & <u>Bangladesh</u>

3) Historical <u>riots & conflicts</u> across the country
   ⟨eg⟩ Godra riots, Muzaffarnagar riots.

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Rooted in Socio economic inequalities

1) Competing agenda & interests of
different communities in a resource
communities
scarce Nation.

2) Social disparity among communities
↳ highlighted by Sachar
committee.

3) Inequality in education & employment
opportunities
eg→ Jain community better of
than others in education

4) Role of identity politics — Caste,
Religion further amplifies divisions

Undermines social cohesion & National
Integration:

1) Creates deep distrust & divisions
among people
eg→ Riots, lynching cases.

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2) Rise of <u>secessionist</u> & <u>insurgencies</u> <u>trends</u>

     (eg) Manipur ethnic tension

     (eg) Demand for Bodoland.

3) Affects <u>fraternity</u> and <u>spirit</u> of common <u>brotherhood</u> outlined in <u>fundamental duties</u> (IV A)

4) Creates controversies like <u>language controversy</u>

     (eg) Marathi issue in <u>Maharashtra</u>

5) Affects movement of people across the regions.

<u>Measures</u>   → <u>Reduce role of</u> <u>identity politics</u>
<u>needed</u>

     → <u>Proper data & welfare</u> measures for <u>marginalised communities</u>

     → Confidence building measures in Riot hit area (eg) <u>Bengal</u>

To realise uniqueness of unity in diversity of India, Important to reverse <u>communalism</u>