General Studies	Evaluator Code:
GS1 - Complete Test- 1	**Date of Assignment:**
Test Code - VR1221510	**CQ:**

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STUDENT. ID.: 2 1 V R 3 8 5 3 7

UPSC ROLL NO:.: 0 8 4 5 1 2 0

MOBILE NO.:

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Email:

Submission Date: 13/Aug/2025

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:–

1. **Legible Scanning:** Exercise due diligence in scanning your scripts for clear legibility
2. **Submissions** marred by poor scanning, notably those with illegible sections or blackened pages due to improper scanning, risk being excluded from the evaluation process.
3. **Non-Adherence Consequences:** Failure to comply with the aforementioned instructions may lead to the disqualification of your submission.

For Student Only		
Start Time - 5:00 PM	End Time - 8:02 PM	
Mode of Examination ONLINE	Online ✓	Offline

Receiving date -

Dispatch date -

Parameters		Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Conceptual Understanding				
Understanding Demand of Question				
Structure	Introduction			
	Body			
	Conclusion			
Presentation-Illustrations, flowcharts, diagrams, etc.				
Language and Handwriting				
No. of Questions Attempted				
Adherence to Word Limit: Yes/No				

Mentor's Feedback

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions

👍 🙂 All the Best 🙂 👍

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions

👍😊 **All the Best** 😊👍

Q -

②

RC _Majumdar_ describes temple architecture as not just religious & social tool but _political_ and economic node of life as well

Temple architecture as synthesis :-

Art & religion

1) Depiction of People's _beliefs_

eg) Somaskanda Panel in _shore temple_

2) Mirror of _Religious Practices_

eg) Hosting _Alvars_ in Ranganatha swamy temple

3) Evolving religious _philosophies_

eg) Natraja → _Somaskanda_ → Ardhanerishwara evolution of _panels_.

4) Folk lore of religious Teachings

ey) Ramayana Murals of Brihadishwara Temple

| Synthesis of Art & Polity |

1) Depiction of Kings as 'Dev putra'

eg) Krishnadeva Raya Statue in Venkateshwara temple.

2) Divine legitimacy   eg) Grangaikonde cholapuram Temple
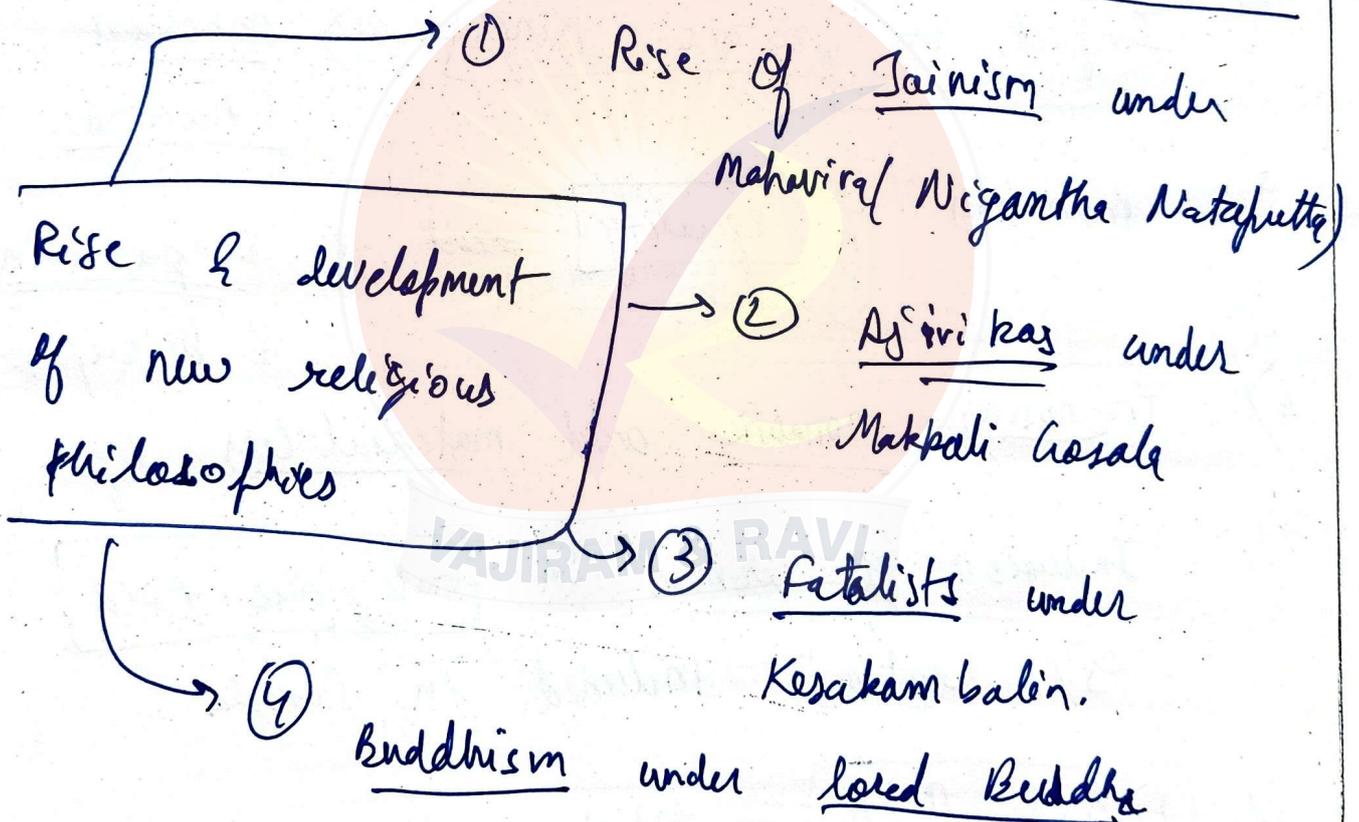
3) Public welfare

y) Tanks in temples   eg) Airateshwara Temple.

Thus, our temples represent our rich heritage & must be promoted through Virtual Reality based immersive learning.

Q2

Romila Thapar describe 6ᵗʰ Century BCE as first cultural Renaissance in Indian history which led to widespread & long-lasting changes in philosophy

Rise & development of new religious philosophies

① Rise of Jainism under Mahavira(Nigantha Nataputta)

② Ajivikas under Makkali Gosala

③ Fatalists under Kesakambalin.

④ Buddhism under lord Buddha

Significant changes to contemporary social life

1) Promotion of Ahimsa by Mahavira :-

discourage animal Sacrifice.

2) <u>Promoting Aparigraha</u> :- <u>simple &</u> ritual-less living.

3) <u>Acceptance of real-truth of life</u> - [Dukkha] (4 noble-truth) → following path of <u>Buddha</u>

eg) [8-Fold Path] of ethical living of Budha

4) Impact on [Future Kings] eg) <u>Ashokan</u> <u>Dhamma</u>

5) Promotion of [equality] ~~good~~ eg) <u>Sangha living</u> <u>& principles.</u>

6) <u>Promoting</u> <u>monastic</u> and material-less life.

7) Inclusion of women in [religious fold] eg) <u>Gautami</u> included in Sangha

8) [Filial Piety] - Ashokan Dhamma.
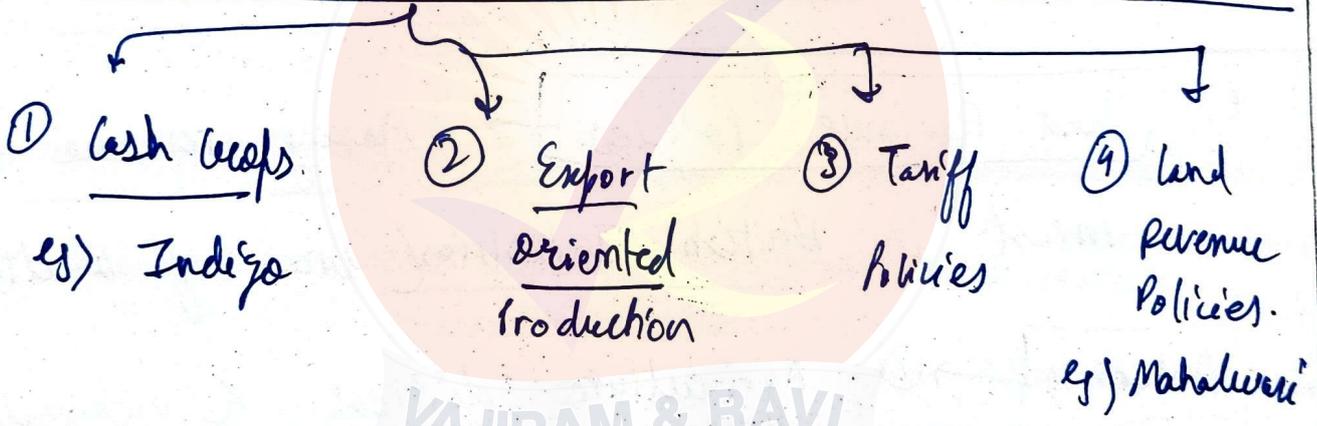
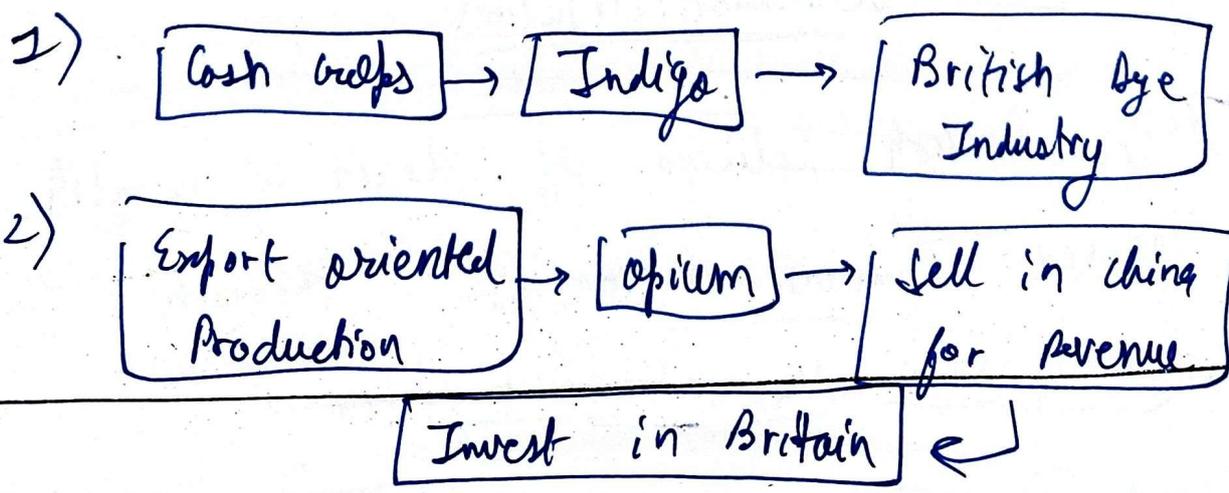<u>Thus</u>, 6ᵀᴴ Century BCE was <u>rennaissance</u> in Indian history having future impacts as well.

Q3

Britishers through their land, forest and communication expansionist policies reoriented the traditional economic structure suiting the Industrial needs of Britain.

Reorientation of Traditional Economic Structure :-

① Cash crops
eg) Indigo

② Export oriented Production

③ Tariff Policies

④ Land Revenue Policies.
eg) Mahalwari

Suiting British Industrial Needs

1) [Cash crops] → [Indigo] → [British dye Industry]

2) [Export oriented Production] → [opium] → [Sell in china for revenue]

[Invest in Britain] ←

③ [Tariff Policies] → [low tariff] on imports

[Liverpool salt] ← Selling cheaper British goods

eg) machine made clothes.

④ High Tariff on Indian hand made goods

⑤ Devaluation of British Pound → making Industrial exports cheaper

⑤ [Land Revenue Policies.] → Making revenue to Invest in British Industries(Drain of wealth)

[Outcomes] → ① Agriculture distress & vulnerability

↳ ② [Famines]

↳ ③ De industrialization

Thus, British policies of drain of wealth ignited Indian Nationalism through [Dada Bhai Naoroji's] Efforts.

B4

Western disturbances are winter - temperate cyclones generated over mediterranean region & ~~travel~~ travel to India by 'riding' on westerlies, hence are called Western Disturbances.

Influence on Weather Patterns :-

westerly

Western Disturbence storms
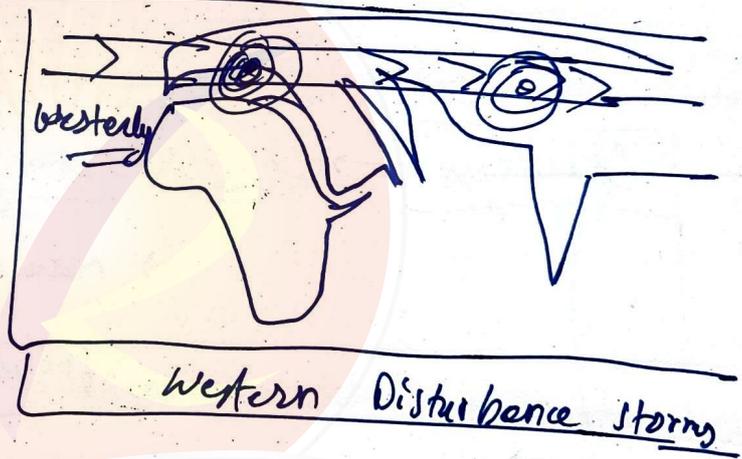
1) Winter Rainfall over [Northwest]

g) Rabi crops gets moisture from it

2) Snowfall over [Himalayan states]

3) Ensure water through ephemeral streams recharge

4) [Fog] over Gangetic Plains

   eg> Delhi Winter Fog.

5) Moisture & humidity rise in November
   - January.

6) [Temperature Inversion] & resulting
   high smog & pollution levels.

[Challenges] → ① Weakening westerlies (Climate change)
   ↳ reducing western disturbance
   frequency

→ ② Water scarcity in Himalayan states.

→ ③ Disruption in winter sports

Thus, we need better ~~rainf~~ rainwater
harvesting through Jal Shakti Abhiyan
Catch the rain & Adaptation framework.

Q.5

Peninsular with its diverse topography, hold 500 GW+ Solar energy & 200+ GW of wind energy, along with other non-conventional energy sources.

Non-Conventional Energy Sources of Peninsular India

1) **Solar Energy** Potential:-

⟹ Rooftop solar potential ~ 20 GW

Solar 6KW/hr
wind
6.5 KW/hr Solar
Energy Potential

⟹ **Floating Solar** | g) **Ramagundam** NTPC Solar

⟹ Hybrid Solar Plants < wind CBG.

2) **Wind Energy Potential** → ① 200+GW of offshore wind potential at 120m height

2). High onshore Potential in Tamil Nadu

3) | Ocean & wave Energy | eg) Karnataka Coast

4) | Tidal Energy Potential | eg) Durgaduani Tidal Plant.

5) | Geothermal Energy | - eg) Western Ghats

6) High Sugarcane & agricultural waste Production → | CBH Plants | in National Green Energy Corridor.

Way Forward

① PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli expansion

② | Skilling | → Surya Mitra

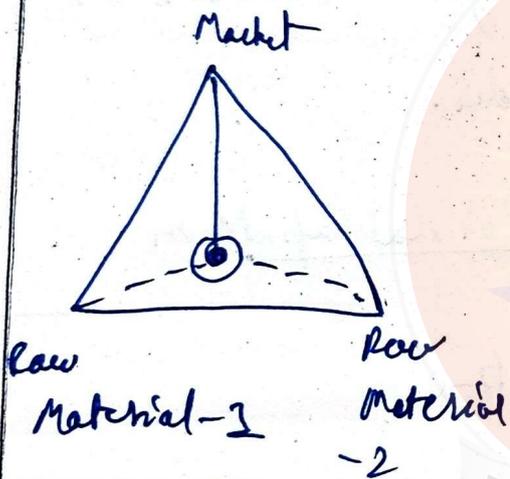③ Vertical Solar + Innovative Spacing

④ Battery Storage (Solid State, Sodium) development can help achieve 500 GW renewable energy target.

Q.6

<u>Iron & steel Energy Plants</u> are located in eastern part of India based on <u>Alfred Weber's</u> least cost production location model.

Market

Raw Material-1

Raw material -2

⇒ Weight losing Industry → close to Raw material

Factors affecting location of Iron & Steel Plants

1) Primary — [Raw material location]

eg) <u>Sundergarh Iron Mine</u>

2) [Power] → <u>nearby Damodar valley Hydro plants</u>

eg) Maithen, Tilaiya etc

3) [Labour availability]
   ↳ low skill → presence of ITIs

4) <u>Industry - Academia</u> Linkages → <u>Tata - IIT Kharagpur</u> Collaboration & technology R&D

5) |Market Proximity| → <u>Jamshedpur</u> & other markets.

6) |Transport| → Dedicated Freight corridors in eastern India.

|Ports| → <u>Paradip</u> & <u>Vishakhapatnam</u>
↓↓
exports

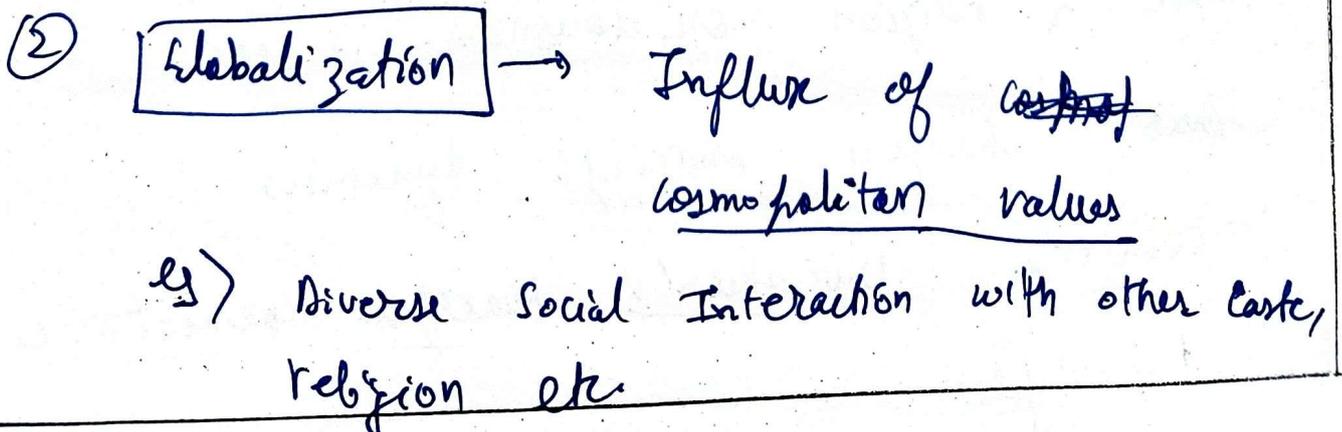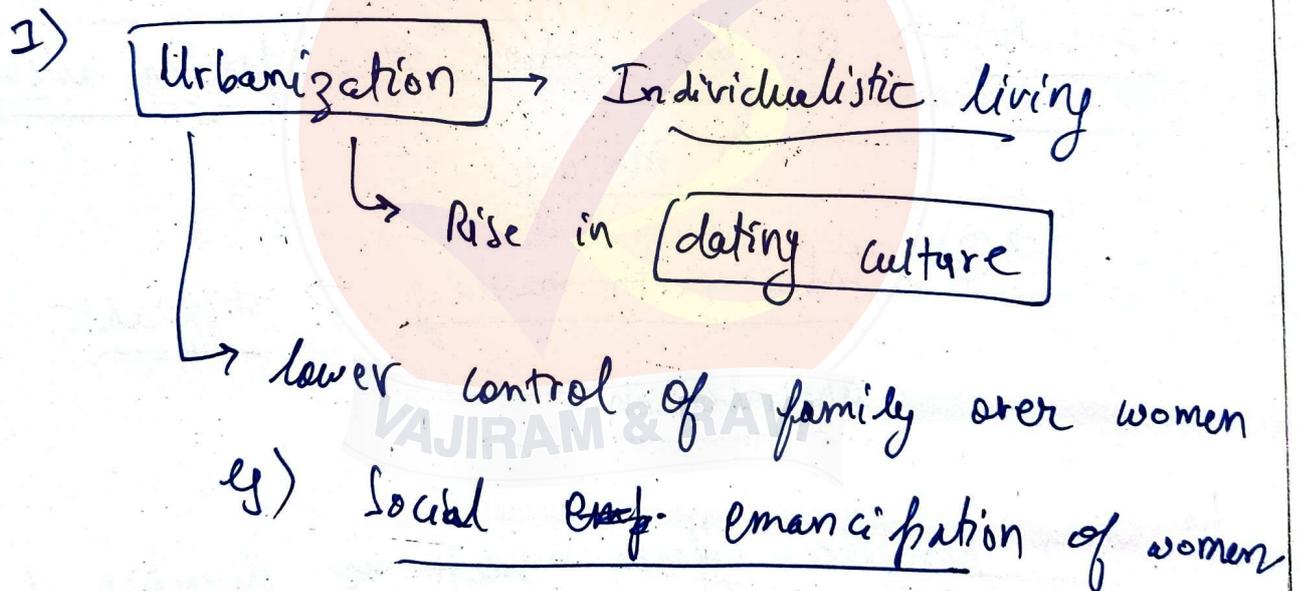7) Also <u>favourable Government policies</u>.

eg) MMDR amendment & ease of mining leases etc.

Thus, we need to address <u>environmental</u> & Social challenges through environmental impact assessment & <u>green technology</u>.

Q7)

Marriages in India transformed with rising __urbanization__ & __globalization__ which had profound effect on __family dynamics__.

__Social Forces behind changing marriage patterns__

1) [Urbanization] → Individualistic living

    ↳ Rise in [dating culture]

    ↳ lower control of family over women

    eg) Social ~~emp.~~ emancipation of women

2) [Globalization] → Influx of ~~cost~~ cosmopolitan values

    eg) Diverse Social Interaction with other Caste, religion etc.

→ Rising tolerance & <u>homogenization</u> of values.

Digitalization → <u>online</u> meetings & <u>dating apps</u>.

Economic forces → ① <u>Lower dependence</u> on <u>family</u> for <u>finances</u>.

↳ ② Economic imperative to live alone.

Impacts → ① <u>Loss</u> notion of "<u>family alliance</u>" in marriage

↳ ② <u>Inter-faith marriage</u> → <u>difficult</u> assimilation

However, positive effects such as <u>dilution of</u> caste & religion consciousness. is seen.

Thus, changing marriage dynamics reinforce <u>Durkheim's peaceful coexistence</u> principle

Q8

As per Myron Weiner, regionalism refers to greater connection, affection and pride in one's region over nation leading to promotion of [narrow interests]

Regionalism Contributing to decentralization

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1) Greater voice to ethnic

Communities eg) 6th Schedule

areas → [Bodo Autonomous Council]
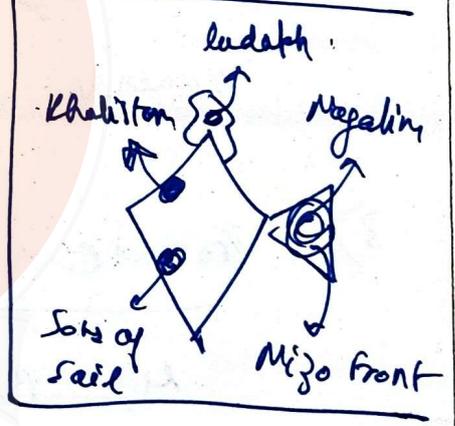
2) Cultural preservation through decentralization
   eg) Punjabi Suba movement.

3) Culture - appropriate governance eg) Gorkhaland
                                              movement

4) . Decentralized economic development

eg) 5th Schedule tribal areas.

However, there are. limitations as well:-

1) [Greater demands] => eg) Ladakh 6th schedule implementation demand.

2) ~~Inability~~ Cannot ~~to~~ fulfil secessionist demands. eg) Nagalim & Khalistan

3) Promote linguistic chauvinism

eg) Bangalore

[Way Forward] → ① fulfil limited demands (Bezbaruah committee)

→ ② Northeast development (PM DevINE)

→ Capacity Building

Can ensure principle of "Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat"

Q)

Recent demands of Caste Census have reignited debates on Social justice which is part of Basic Structure of Constitution as per Randhir Singh Case.

Positive Impact of Caste Census.

Social	Political
1) Promote rationalization of reservation policies	1) Ensure proportionate reservation in local bodies & parliament
2) directed welfare policies	2) Prevent do majoritarianism of dominant castes
3) Applying creamy layer	3) Governance reforms
4) Data driven decision making & policies.	

Social

↳ Prevent Intra-
generational inequity

Negative Impacts of caste census.

1) Fuel Caste consciousness & race to
the bottom.

2) Vote Bank & Identity Politics

3) Enmity & hate speeches .

[Way Forward] → ① Conducting caste census with
transparency

↳② Focus on welfare of "extremely
backward classes" → Housing
③ Education scholarship.
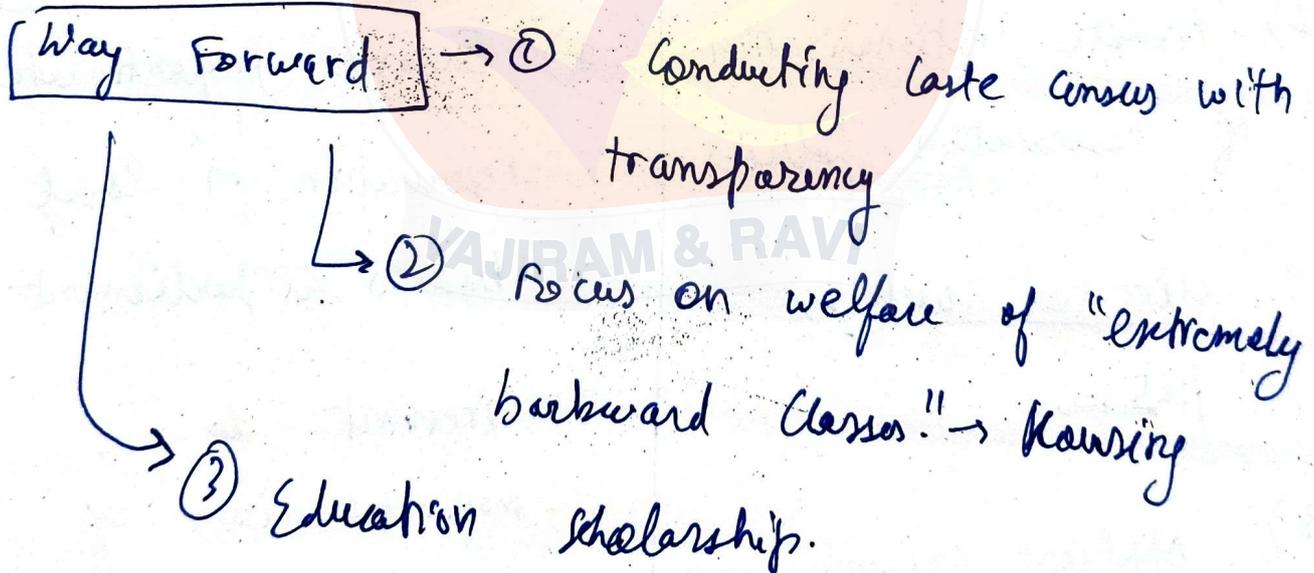
Thus, as per Rohini Commission, India must
move towards creamy layer & sub categori
-sation of castes.

Ans:-

Lucknow Pact of 1916 was watershed moment in Indian Freedom struggle reconciling not just parties but also two communities as well

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Lucknow Pact 1916 promoting Hindu Muslim Unity:-

1) Beginning | Gandhian Secular Politics |

2) cooperation & | united front | in non cooperation movement — eg) Ali Brothers.

3) Large scale Muslim participation — not seen earlier, nor later

4) Muslim league support for Congress.

However, it was also harbinger of communal divisions as well:-

1) Conflict over separate electorates
   eg) Round table Conferences

2) Divergence between congress & muslim league over Nehru report led to begy beginning of Muslim Identity politics.

3) Begginning of Pakistan Movement after lahore session → Increase in communalism

4) Direct Action ~~Action~~ Day - 16 August 1946
   → Peak communal voolence due to divergent interests

Thus, 1916 Lucknow Pact forged short-term unity but ultimately culminated in partition of India.

Bhakti movement emerged in India in 7th century with rise of Shankaracharya and Advaita vedanta along with Alvars & Nayanmars. Sufism emerged in India in 13th century with the arrival of Slave dynasty and Moinuddin Chisti.

Convergence between Sufism & Bhakti movement

Devotion	Dissent
2) Preached personal love for god.	1) Preached against Brahminical & Ulema based orthodoxy
2) Rejected Priestly dominance.	2) Against Communal divides
3) Emphasis on spiritual connection over ritual	3) Preached inclusivity of all.

Socio-political Significance of Bhakti & Sufi

Social :-

1) Promoted <u>onness & equality of all</u>

   eg) 'Sulh-i-kul' of Sufism.

2) Emancipation & religious auess for [lower Caste] &

   eg) Manikava chakar

3) <u>Inclusion of women</u> in education & religious practices

   y) <u>Alvar - Andal</u>

4) Promoted <u>social welfare</u> & ethical practices

   eg) <u>Khidmat-i-khalg</u> in Sufism

5) Development of <u>Vernacular languages</u>

   eg) <u>Basavanna</u> → Kannada.

   Sardas → Braj

[Political] → ① Tolerance in kings → [Akbar]

   ② Art & culture Patronage

4) Shalabhoga for education & Nataraja Bronze works.

| Challenges & limitations | → ① Did not attacked institution like Ulema & Brahmin. |

② Symbolic

fight against Caste

③ Persistence of social & Class divisions

4) Untouchability abolished after Independence.

④ Limited impact on Kings ⟩ Expulsion of Vaishnava by Kulothunga

Execution of Guru Teg Bahadur by Aurangzeb

Thus, Bhakti & Sufi Movements were Harbinger of modern reforms by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 18th century

Q 12

Sardar Patel & JL Nehru had diametrically ~~opposite~~ opposite approaches; but was rooted in imagination of United India.

Contrasting ~~App~~ Approaches of Sardar Patel & Nehru.

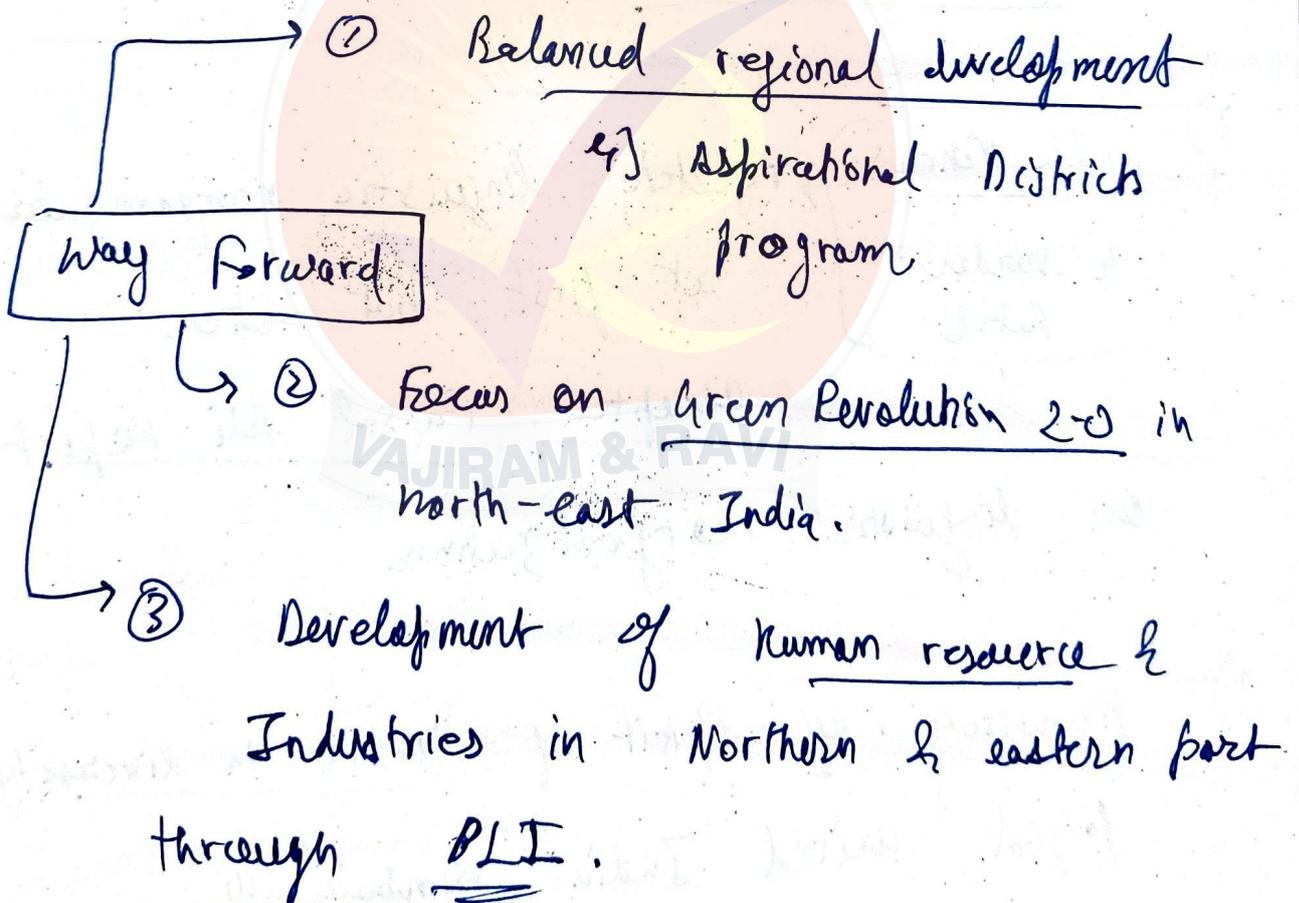| Context	Sardar Patel	Nehru
1) Philosophy	Realpolitik with ethics.	Idealism
2) Methods	Negotiation; Incentives	People participation
3) Force / Pressure	Police Action against Hyderabad	no force applied
4) Vision	complete Integration	People's choice

Evolution of Indian Union

1) Nehru's decision for plebisute in Kashmir led to special status due to attack by Pakistan caused by delay

2) Sardar Patel Integrated 500+ small & large Union territories.

3) [JL Nehru & Sardar Patel] → rejected linguistic reorganization at first but later accepted Faisal Ali Report on linguistic reorganization.

4) Promotion of spirit of 'Unity in diversity' forged united India symbolically

5) Howerever, Challenges like [Naxalism]

Punjabi Suba movement (later Khalistan) and north-east insurgency continued.

6) However, Democratic decentralization envisioned by Nehru through 5th & 6th schedule forged unity & fulfilled regional aspirations.

① Balanced regional development

4) Aspirational Districts program

Way forward

② Focus on Green Revolution 2-0 in north-east India.

③ Development of human resource & Industries in Northern & eastern part through PLI.

Thus, above measures can help achieve vision of Viksit Bharat @ 47

Q.13

American civil war fought during last Quarter of 18th century was not just battle of independence but battle of economic ideologies of liberty & mercantalism

American Civil war as Political clash :-

① Against unjust tax/laws without representation

② Against colonialism

③ Right to self governance

However, American civil war goes beyond & present clash of divergent economic system.

1) Pushed back exploitative colonial economic policies eg) Navigation Act.

⇒. Depicting American system of <u>liberty</u>

2) Against unjust & ~~excessive~~ <u>excessive</u> taxation eg) <u>Sugar Act</u>, Stamp Act

↳ Represent American <u>representative</u> economic philosophy

3) Against <u>British restriction of export</u> of goods y) <u>Iron</u>.

⇒ Highlight American philosophy of ~~laisse~~ $\boxed{\text{Laissez faire}}$

4) Against British <u>exploitative</u> Industrial lobby ⇒ Depict ~~with~~ equal economic Opportunies for all & <u>Justice</u>.

5) Push back against British <u>slave trade</u>

→ Highlight American humanitarian policies.

American Civil War → Divergent system

1) Industrialization v/s Agrarian Economy

2) Equal opportunities v/s Slave & tied labour (Bonded)

3) Humanitarian v/s Exploitative

4) Evolutionary economy v/s status querist Economy of south

Thus, American civil war was not just war but humanitarian & economic philosophical wars.

Marine Heat waves refers to <u>abnormal</u> rise in <u>sea-surface temperature</u> (SST) for short span of time. Eg> SST above <u>3-4°C</u> above long-term average

Causes of Marine Heat Waves.

1) Rising <u>Green House Gases</u> ⇒ Rise in global warming → ┌─────────────────┐
│ Oceanic warming by │
│ Conduction │
└─────────────────┘

2) <u>Absorption</u> of [CO_2] by oceans leading to temperature rise

3) ┌──────────────────┐
│ ENSO & La Niña │ ⇒ temporary warming
└──────────────────┘
of oceans. 4) El Nino warms eastern Pacific ocean.

⇒ Impact @ Galapagos.

4) Discharge of warm water from coastal areas.

5) Topology ⇒ Enclosed Basins are warming faster. → Heat waves.

eg) Red-Sea & Persian Gulf.

Influence on Onset of Summer Monsoon

1) Greater Moisture Availability

eg) Clausius - Clapeyron effect

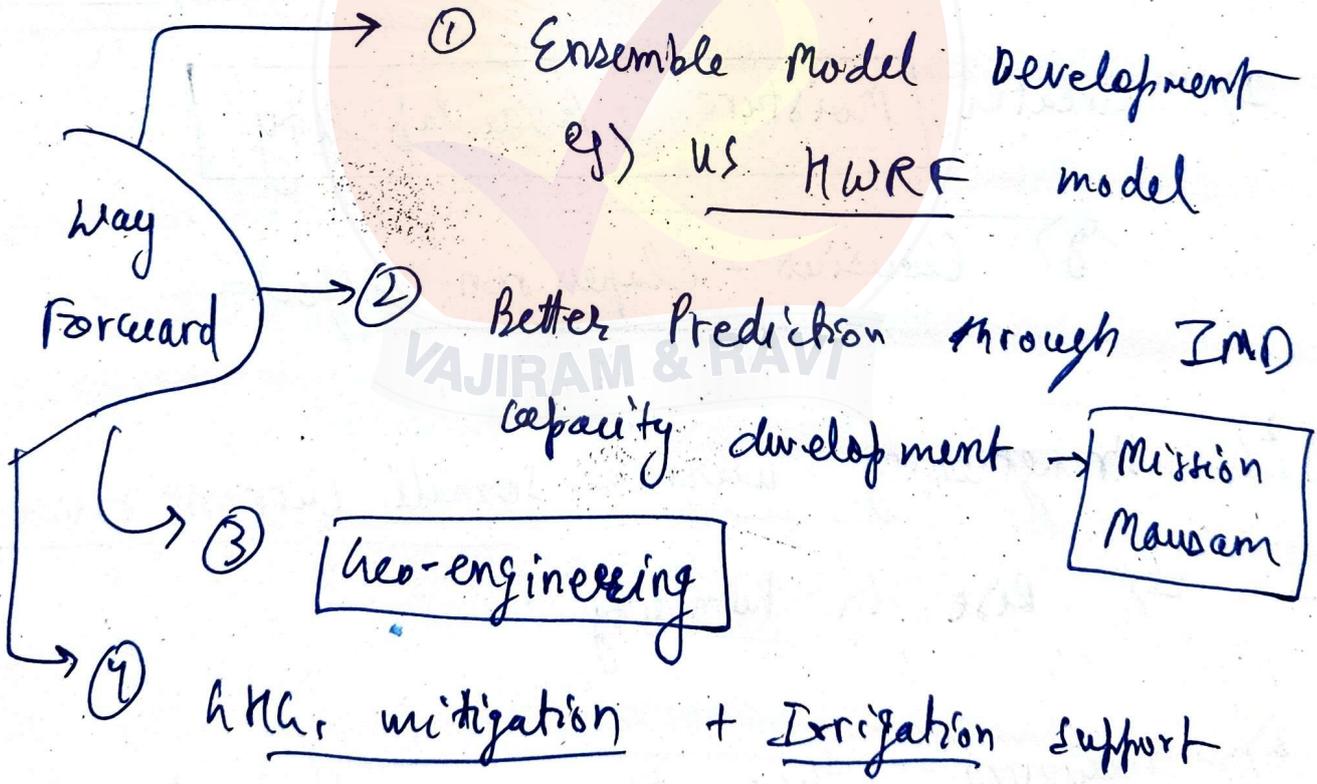2) Strengthening warm Somali Current reversal

⇒ Rise in humidity

3) However, they decrease temperature Contrast ⇒ weakening monsoon winds.

4) Lowering Air Pressure over ocean.
→ Convergence, instead of divergence

5) Greater aerosol load → Cloud formation & precipitation.

Thus, overall, marine heat waves intensify hydrological cycle but increase spatial variability due to weakened winds.

① Ensemble Model Development
eg) US MWRF model

Way Forward

② Better Prediction through IMD capacity development → Mission Mausam

③ Geo-engineering

④ htha mitigation + Irrigation support

Therefore, we need Adaptation Strategies, including Drip Irrigation under PM KSY

Q15

Recently Budget 2024 launched tribal development initiatives to ensure holistic social, economic & political development of tribal regions.

Effectiveness of tribal development programs.

Success	Limitation
1) Infrastructure development under PM JANMAN	1) Funding gaps & lack of consultation
2) Education through Eklavya Model Schools	2) Lack of Trained teachers
3) Communication development through Satellite Mobile	3) Inadequate technology uptake
4) Forest Rights & Integrated development	4) Delays & Rejections.

g) FRA ; Community forest Rights

5) Health infrastructure
→ Mobile Medical Units
↳ JAK — Unnat Gram Abhiyan

5) Mistrust & cultural barriers.

Tribal areas face setbacks because !—

1) Lack of connectivity with urban areas

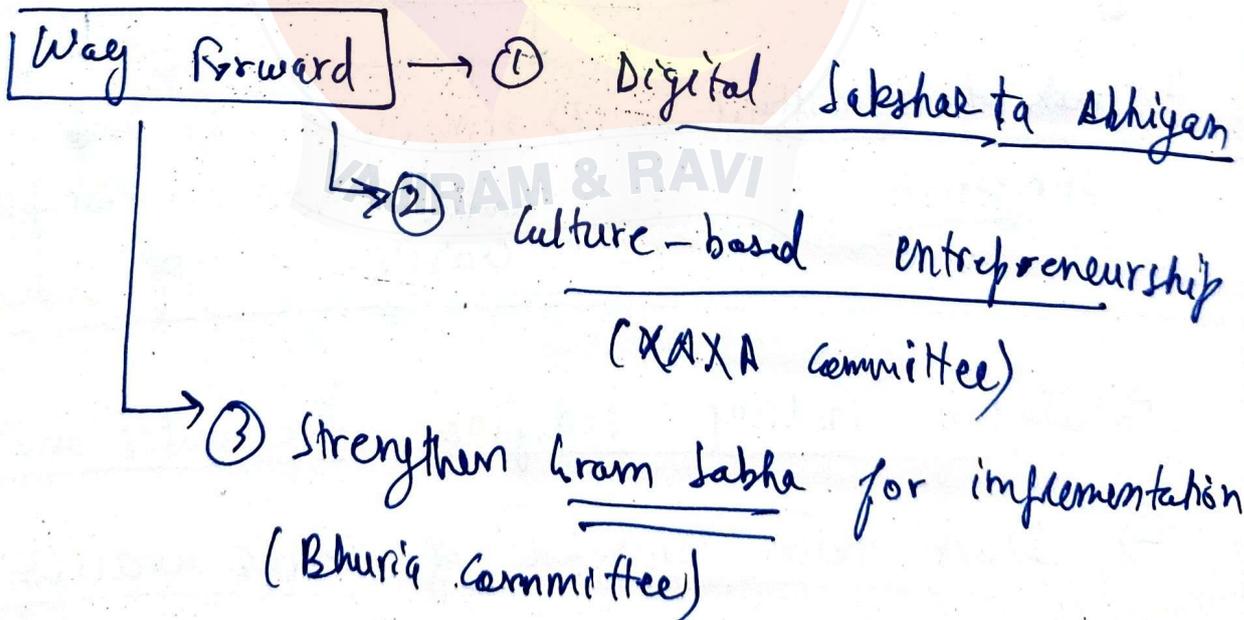2) Primitive nature of living & lack of technological skills. 5) Digital Divide

3) Language Barriers → Hinder skilling
↳ Jobs demand Hindi/English

4) Inadequate entrepreneurship training

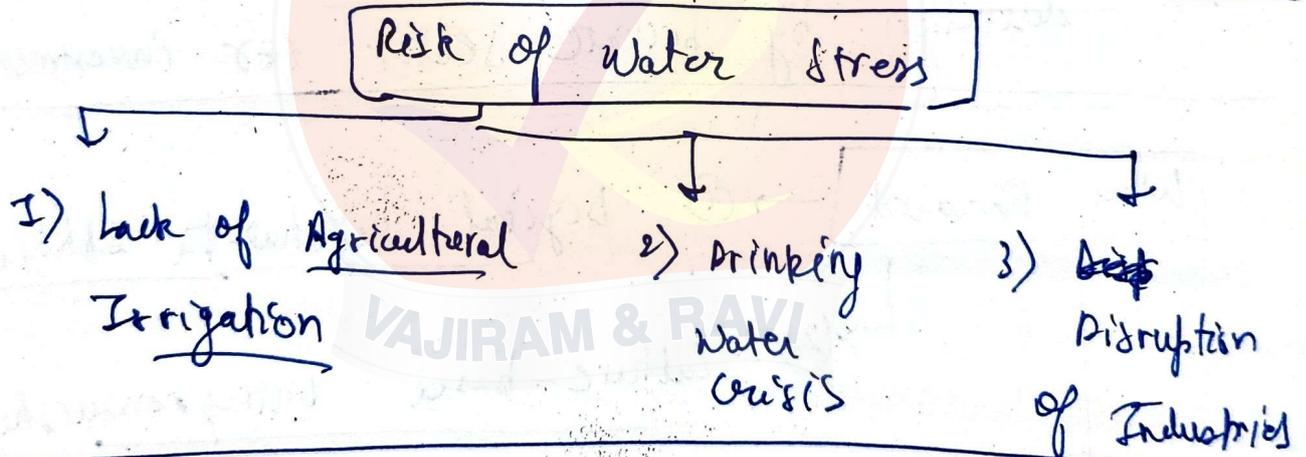5) Displacement induced by development

Challenges faced by development Initiatives

1) Inadequate Disaggregated Data

2) lack of focus on culture – based livelihood promotion

3) Language – based disconnect

4) Inadequate local governance under PESA.

5) Hesitation by private sector for investment

| Way forward | → ① Digital Sakshar ta Abhiyan

→ ② Culture – based entrepreneurship (XAXA committee)

→ ③ Strengthen Gram Sabha for implementation (Bhuria committee)

Thus, TRIFED based skilling & export promotion must be promoted.

Q16

Himalayan Hindu Kush region is called 'water-tower' of Asia, however, as per ICI-MOD, 80% of Himalayan glaciers could be lost by 2100 if warming is above 2°C, endangering water security of 2 Billion people.

| Risk of Water Stress |

1) Lack of Agricultural Irrigation

2) Drinking Water Crisis

3) Disruption of Industries

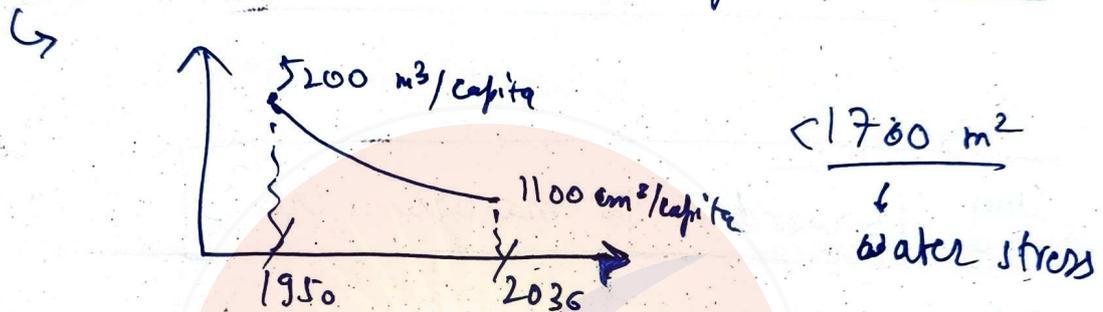Himalayan Melting redefine Freshwater availability

1) Short term increase of water availability until 2050.

2) Severe Water crisis post 2050

3) Decline in |Surface Irrigation| .

⇒ endanger |31%| of ~~textures~~ canal
irrigated land in India.

4) Imminent |'Zero day'| Challenges for South Asia

↳

5200 m³/capita

1100 cm²/capita

1950   2036

<1700 m²
↓
water stress

5) Lack of water for key industries in Gangetic
valley.

Challenges of Geo politics / Hydro politics in South
Asian Region

I) Disruption in transboundary water sharing
due to Damming by China ⊖⟩ | Yarlung
Tsanpo Dam.

2) Flood - management & data sharing
disputes.

3) <u>Water division agreements</u> required to address climate change

(4) Joint <u>Glacial lake outburst</u> management. (<u>51% increase in Glacial lakes since 1990</u>)

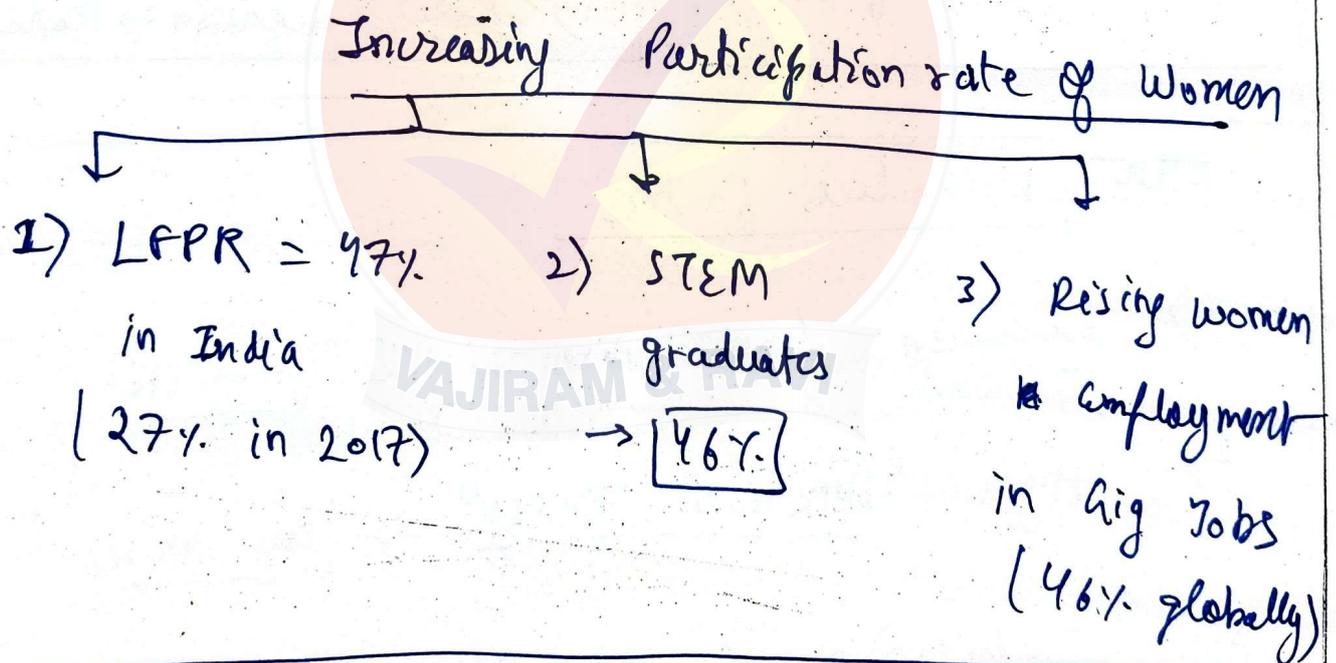| Way forward to manage crisis |
|---|

<u>Availability</u>

1) Rain water Harvesting
   9) JSA- Catch the rain

2) [Mihir Shah] → water shed management

3) Ban on <u>vehicular</u> Traffic [Black carbon]

<u>Hydro politics</u>

1) Engagement through <u>BIMSTEC & SCO</u>

2) <u>Water-data sharing</u> frameworks.

3) Consensus based Dam Building.

Thus, we need to adopt [Helsinki] rules for equitable transboundary water sharing to ensure SDG-6 (WASH)

16
17

As per Forbes report 2024, only 9.6% of CEOs of Fortune 500 company are women, which reduces to 4.5% for India, raising issues of discrimination against women.

Increasing Participation rate of Women

1) LFPR = 47% in India (27% in 2017)

2) STEM graduates → 46%

3) Rising women employment in Gig Jobs (46% globally)

However, women representation in top leadership is in minimum

Societal Norms | Workplace Structures

(Societal)	(Workplace)
1) Barriers on <u>mobility</u>	1) Glass-ceiling effect
	↳ discrimination in promotion
2) Cultural ortho<u>doxy</u> in some religions	2) Old-boys Networks
	↳ exclusion from <u>social</u> networks
3) <u>Dual Burden Syndrome</u>	
4) Women in unpaid Care works spend <u>300min.</u> V/s 88 minutes of men.	3) <u>Gendered Stereotypes</u> on leadership.
	4) Lower <u>Retention</u> → Harassment

Other [Work<u>place</u> factors.] :-

1) Exclusion from <u>High-profile projects</u>

2) High "<u>Attrition rates</u>" ⇒ low wages

3) <u>Exploitation</u> of <u>women</u> → Anna Sebastian Suicide

4) [Gig Jobs] → limited <u>promotion</u> options
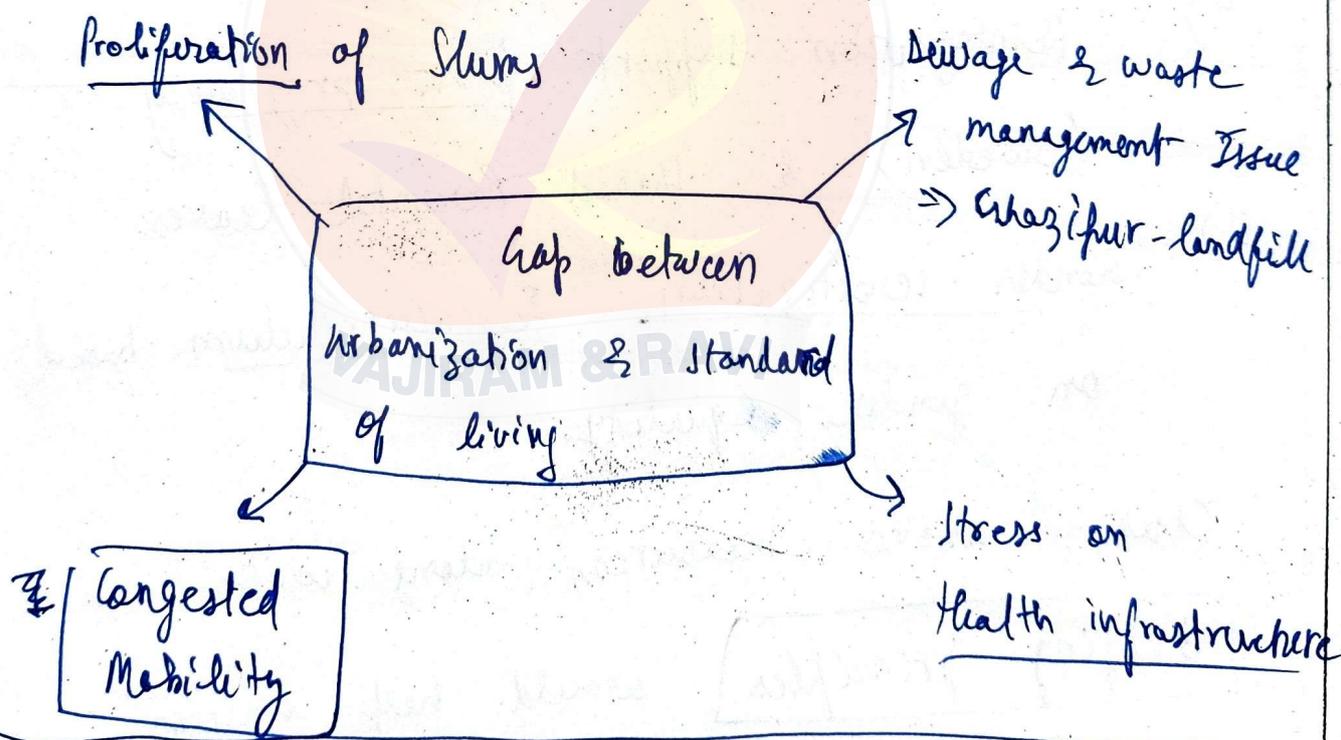
5) <u>Safety concerns</u> — 6) Marriage related Barriers.

Way Forward to Increase Women'
Participation ~~to~~ in leadership positions

1) Fair wages & regular increments

2) Fair performance appraisals.

3) Independent employment tribunals
(Verma Committee) → POSH Act

4) Reintegration support post pregnancy
(Sweden) & shared Parental leaves.

5) Gender - sensitization & curriculum based
on gender - equality.

Thus above measures, along with
Beijing principles would help ensure
achievement of SDG- 5 - women equality

Q 18

13)

As per recent pollution surveys, 82/100 top polluted cities are in India, while world bank iterates that £ 1.3 trillion investment would be required to prevent phenomenon of 'livability atrophy' in India.

Proliferation of Slums

Sewage & waste management Issue ⟹ Ghazipur-landfill

Gap between Urbanization & Standard of living

Stress on Health infrastructure

⚡ Congested Mobility

Causes of Livability atrophy

1) Excessive Rural to Urban migration

eg) Niti Aayog estimate <u>49%</u> <u>of Indian</u> <u>population</u> will live in cities by 2050.

2) Inadequate <u>Rural - industrialization</u> and services

3) <u>Low investment</u> in urban development

4) Lack of <u>Master plans</u> and public consultation

5) Weak <u>urban public transport</u>

lack of last mile connectivity

lack women safety

Lack PwD friendliness

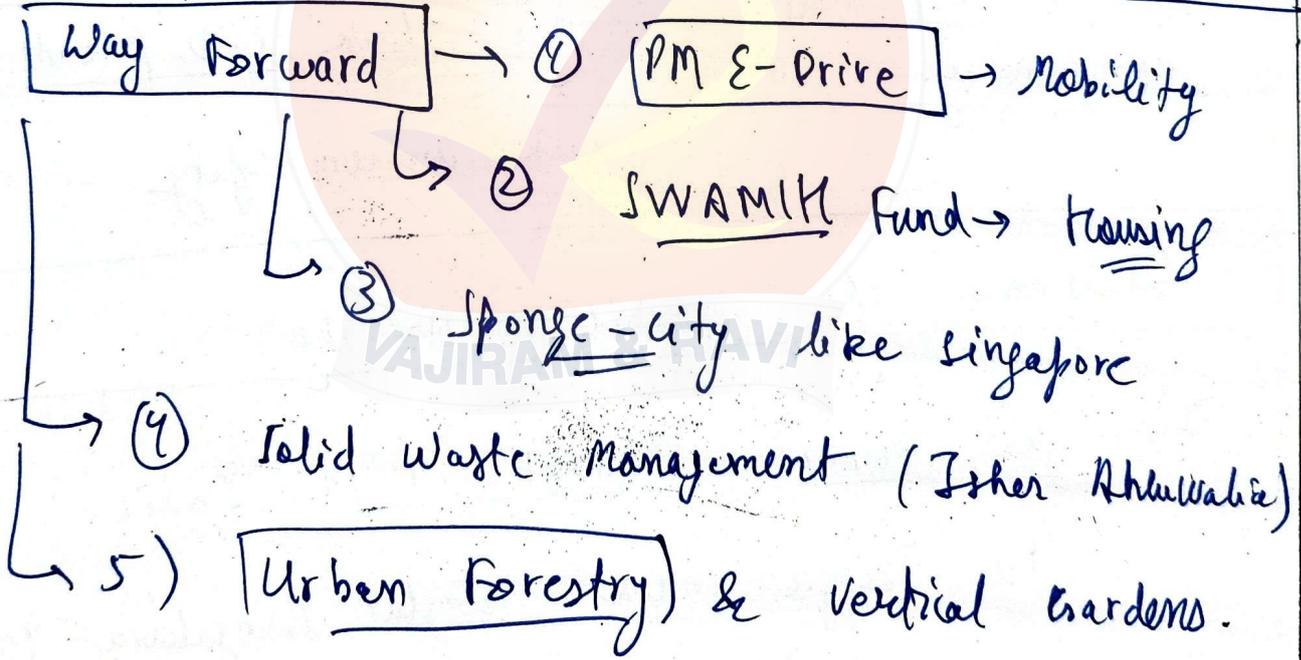
<u>Consequences of Livability Atrophy</u>

I) <u>Low private Investment</u> in India.

   eg) Traffic index - ~~Banglar~~ Bengaluru - <u>40 min</u>

2) Hinder access to <u>public services</u> like Health

<u>Beds</u> → $\boxed{1\cdot3/1000}$ population   vs WHO → $\boxed{3/1000}$

3) Rise in [pollution] → 8.8 million premature deaths ⇒ Lancet - 2022 study

4) Proliferation of diseases due to slums & lack of WASH facilities.
⇒ Reduce GDP by 6% annually

5) Environmental degradation ⟨ Floodplain encroach -ment
y) Yamuna in Delhi

[Way Forward] → ① [PM E- Drive] → Mobility
↳ ② SWAMIH Fund → Housing
③ Sponge - City like Singapore
↳ ④ Solid Waste Management (Isher Ahluwalia)
↳ 5) [Urban Forestry] & vertical Gardens.

we need to enhance our local & governance for effective implementation of above measures → e-governance

Q19

Transnationalism, as per Anthony Giddens, refers to greater interconnectedness of diverse & distant societies due to economic or technological integration and immigration.

Factors leading to global interconnectedness

(A) | Technological Factors. |

① ⟹ online diaspora groups.

② ⟹ Digital solidarity eg.⟩ # Black lives matter.

(B) | Social |:-

1) Cultural Festivals attended by diverse groups.

⟩⟩ | Linguistic connect | → " Cultural Proximity theory"

3) Inter-diaspora marriages eg) Sania ~~Miss~~ Mirza & Sohail Khan

Ⓒ | Other factors |

1) Solidarity due to disconnection from homeland · geopolitical issues.

   4) South-Asian transnationalism

Implications of transnationalism

2) Composite- Regional culture development

2) Opportunities for | track - Ⅱ diplomacy |

   4) India- Cultural council by embassy.

3) Greater economic links & promotion of free trade agreements

4) Promotion of traditional spiritual / cultural

values eg> International yoga day.

However, Challenges are there!-

1) Lack of Institutionalization of diaspora networks.

2) Impact of domestic geopolitics

   eg> of Sindoor divided south Asian diaspora

3) Lack of intra-diaspora networking & increasing rivalry

   4) Khalistan v/s Haryanvi fights in Australia.

4) Racism among diaspora communities

Thus, we need people-to-people ties among diaspora communities & institutionalize cultural-councils to ensure transnationalism

Q/20

As per TN Madan, communalism Refers to greater attraction to our ethnic or religious community & belief in its superiority leading to social or political conflict.

Communalism in India is rooted in:-

History :- 1) British policy of divide & rule

2) Partition Woes & philosophy of 2-nations

Social Issues :-

1) Peruption of Socio-political deprivation.
3) No Minister from Muslim community
2) Divergent views on personal laws & uniform civil codes.

3) Hate-speeches and identity politics.

Economic Deprivations

1) Divergence in Gross-enrollment ratio of Muslims & Hindus in Higher education.

Hindu	29%
Muslim	21%

2) Sachar Committee highlighted economic backwardness of minorities.

Consequences of Communalism

1) Social Cohesion issues:

(a)=> Mob lynchings (Tehseen Poonawala Case)

(b) => Riots & conflicts (eg) Murshidabad & Delhi)

2) National Integration Challenges.

(a) => Exploitation by external extremist groups

eg> ISIS

(b) Greater divergence in vision of "Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat"

(c) Fragmentation of Politics y> Majoritani Majoritarianism

Moving forward, we must ensure cohesion:-

1) Curb Hate speeches → TK Vishwanathan committee

2) Affirmative Action → Scholarships & funding

3) Minority culture Protection. (article 29,30)

4) Entrepreneurship promotion (Skill & Stand-Up India. , PSL loans)

Thus, as per PM Modi :- "we are diverse Yurs) forming beautiful Rags"