VAJIRAM & RAVI
SURE SHOT TEST SERIES 2025

General Studies Full Length Test Test - 1 | GS1 Test Code - A21051501	Evaluator Code: Date of Assignment: CQ:

NAME: SHAGUN KAUSHAL

STUDENT. ID.: `1` `7` `2` `4` `1` `6` `6`

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MOBILE NO.:

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Email:

Submission Date: 14-07-2025

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 -	End Time -
Mode of Examination	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** 🙂 👍

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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Ans1. Temple architecture resembles society's faith, rulers' ambition and dynasty's strength and thus evolution explains it.

Temple architecture synthesis of art, religion and polity:

① **ⓧ** Bigger the dynasty, larger the temples (eg) Cholas Brihadeswara

② The local artisans' capability is seen (eg) carved friezes on thes temple

③ The faith ~~xxx~~ is expressed through art (eg) Ganga, Dwarpalas at entrance

④ The ancient religious expression (eg) Varaha avatar outside temples by Mahendravarman

⑤ The attempt bring together for an efficient administration

(eg) prayer halls and discussion halls like in Rajarajeswara

⑥ The temples reflected the kingdom's growth (eg) Pallavas Shore temple

⑦ The growth in metallurgy, deepening faith and strong polity is seen

(eg) bronze sculpture in Cholas temples

⑧ The use of local materials shows the knowledge

⑨ The paintings reflected art, religion as well as kings' images

(eg) temples at Rameswaram

⑩ The music, dance through pillars, paintings also can be seen (eg) Vijayanagara's hollow pillars

Thus, temple evolution reflects how deepening religious faith, growth in art and polity effect on these

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Ans2   The rise of religious ideas like Buddhism, Jainism and other have change social life and the way of thinking of people

<u>Significant changes to social life :—</u>

① It changed the religious outlook of people ⓔⓖ more flexible = golden mean

② The lower strata of society too got involved and included ⓔⓖ Shudras in sanghas

③ The women though earlier denied, later allowed entry in sanghas

④ The cuisine, eating habits changed ⓔⓖ Jainism disallowed even killing of bacteria

⑤ The simple living high thinking became the motto ⓔⓖ Digambaras

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6 The voice against Brahmannical dominant gained prominence.

7 The interdining, living together helped exchange of ideas.

8 The concept of bhikshus where no one o was seen greater led to an egalitarian society

9 Madhayana Marg: helped people to avoid extreme penance
   eg. fast to show religiosity

10 Teachings of Buddha: were more spiritual rather religious
   eg. Life is full of pain

11. The eightfold paths and Jainism's 3 jewels helped people find a way. through spirituality

12 Growth of meditation, yoga

13 Leaving up consumerism etc

    Thus, this phase helped people to see life as it is and after death everything will remain here only

Page

Ans3   Colonialism has exploited and drained India out of resources, money and psychologically

India's traditional economic structure

① Self sufficient villages

② Inter cooperation

③ Subsistence farming

④ Less dependence on commercial crops

⑤ Most agriculture based economy

⑥ Pottery, artisans flourished

Shift to fit Industrial Britain needs :

① Commercialisation of agriculture : now more cash crops eg Indigo

② Artisans lost their jobs (g)bringing in of machine made goods

③ Less focus on subsistence farming

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led to food insecurity (eg) Bengal Famines

(4) The building of infrastructure further expedited Britishers' exploitation (eg) railways

(5) Indian made goods were in no competition (eg) It led to Swadeshi (1905)

(6) The growth in industries in India by businessmen either to support Britishers' needs or for profit (eg) Rishra mill (west Bengal)

(7) India mostly remained a hub of raw materials' exporter (eg) cotton

(8) Decreased exports of India's final goods (eg) @ minimum 350 tonnes required for shipment

(9) The job loss and shifting to other forms of employment

Thus, colonialism impacted India's economic structure for their own means :- Dadabhai in Poverty and UnBritish rule in India

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Ans4   Western Disturbances are

eastward moving jet streams

originating in Mediterranean

region
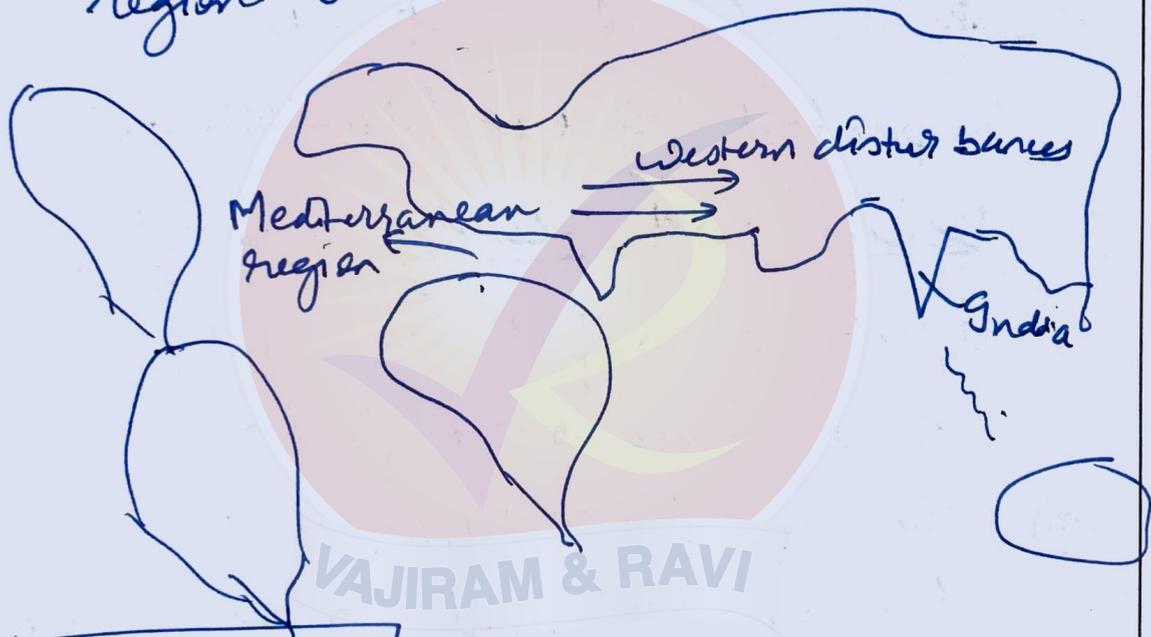
Characterstics → eastward moving
             → during winter times
             → influenced by westerlies winds.
             → causing rain on the way

Role in influencing weather of N. India :-

① They bring rain in winter

② Causing a warmth before entering
    India

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③ The North India's local weather gets ~~warmth~~ decreased

④ Snowfall and rainfall especially in J&K, Ladakh region

⑤ Important for rabi crops

⑥ The glacial melt gets impacted by it (Hindukush)

⑦ Delay and early arrival affect rain patterns and thus crops ~~grow~~ growth

⑧ The local vegetation and human settlements are dependent on the weather

⑨ It helps proper growth of foodgrains

Thus, the impact is felt over wide range and India has early warning systems to prepare and mitigate harmful effects

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Ans:- As India aims to become net zero emitter of greenhouse gases, by 2070 non conventional energy sources becomes important

Non conventional energy source potential of south India:

(1) The long coastline = 11,058 Km help in building hydel projects

(2) The difference in temperature in oceans → hydel thermal energy

(3) The strong winds along the coasts of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat → wind energy potential

(4). Western ghats slopes provides potential energy conversion for hydroelectricity (g) in Kerala, Karnataka.

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⑤ Large small inland rivers and tributaries like Pennar, Vaigah, Periyar offers dams and associated energy production

⑥ The potential for solar energy production as presence of fields also literacy about rooftop panels

⑦ The shift of sugarcane belt to south → scope for bioenergy

　　㉔ E20 by 2025 target

　　㉔ Biomass energy from stubble

⑨ Skilled manforce → scope for green hydrogen, electrolysis based energy

⑩ infrastructure

Large upfront costs → [Challenges | Way forward] → Political will
Maintenance → → Subsidised incentive
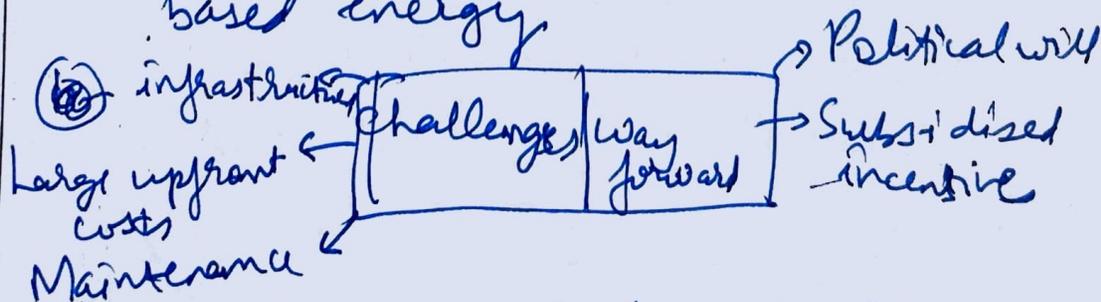
　　Thus, the field provides a potential for India's aim of 500 Gw from renewable sources

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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Ans6.   Iron and steel industries
are weight losing industries and thus
mostly effect their location

┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Concentration in the eastern and   │
│ central parts of country:-   │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘

Ⓐ Availability of raw materials

① → Iron from Jharkhand, Odisha =
      Belts like Mayurbhanj, Bastar etc

② → Coal : Jharkhand Jhilmili, Chirmiri

③ → availability of water sources
         (eg) Mahanadi

④ → Best mining fields in India

Ⓑ Less developed too impact

⑤ → cheap availability of labour

⑥ → cheaper electricity charges

⑦ → Government incentives for area
     development

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(C) Others factors

⑧ → Near to oceans → easier to exports (eg) to SE Asia

⑨ → Government's focus: (eg) Mission P Unnodaya

⑩ → Availability of timber (eg) M.P's large forest cover

⑪ → Less strictness over environment impact assessments.

⑫ → Connectivity increasing → N.E India → Rest of India

(eg) ⊕ Bharatmala projects

⑬ → Major source of revenue → government push.

Environment impact ⟵

Labour exploitation ⟵

Challenges	Way forward

→ Strict assessments
→ Strict labour codes
→ More autonomy

Politicisation ⟋

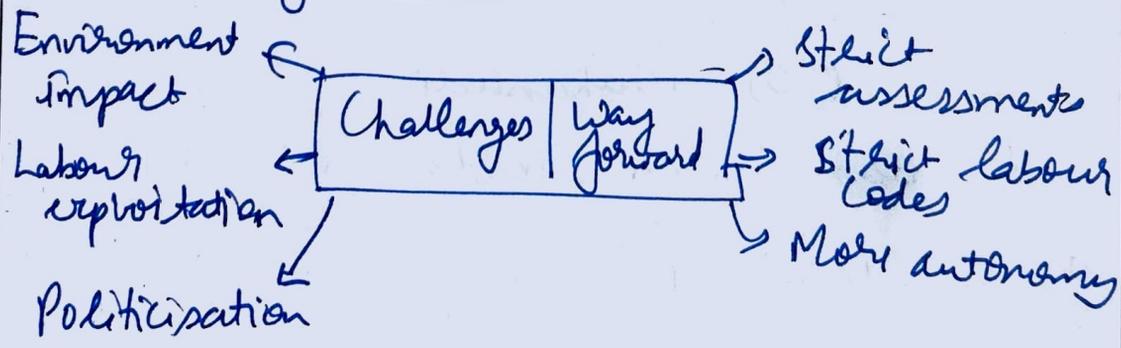Thus, industry form the backbone of India and thus is important for India becoming \$5 thillia economy

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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Ans.   Marriage is a sacred bond between two persons promising to live their future life together.

Personal choice rather than social obligation

① Growing autonomy among youth → choice matters

② The shift from joint to nuclear families (eg) 52% in rural India

③ Increase in education → breaking socio-religious barriers (eg) inter-caste marriage increase (5%)

④ Corporate sector → rise in inter-religious growth marriages

⑤ Social media influence: • increase in love marriages and live ins

⑥ Fundamental right under A.21 to marry of one's choice.

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Socio-economic forces behind

1. More educated society → more autonomy

2. Increase in inter dining, inter religious activities
   - eg. Gurgaon, Mumbai high rise buildings

3. Decreasing role of socialisation
   - eg. more impact of social media

4. Role of educational institution, teachers
   - eg. collective working

Impact on family structure

1. Women = independent decisions

2. Decrease in dowry asking

3. Decrease in domestic violence cases

4. More increase in nuclear family
   - eg. couples settling abroad

5. Impact on child? — less connect with elders → more internet use

Thus, the shift is both advancing and concerning and thus requires a need of self introspection

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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Ans: Regionalism is the feeling of love and loyalty towards our own region than towards nations. As [PB Mehta] notices such regionalism is centuries old while nationalism is just few years old.

Regionalism → deeping decentralisation

(a) Deepened decentralisation

① Growth in regional parties (eg) West Bengal TMC, Tamil Nadu

② ~~Eg~~ Regional performance in indicators (eg) Kerala in literacy

③ Influence and autonomy to local bodies (eg) More fund devolution in Tamil Nadu

④ Best knowledge assessment by local people = principle of subsidiarity

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Competition → race to reach top
→ growth of all (eg) Dravida movement

(b) Increased tensions

⑥ Rise in growth of more autonomy
(eg) southern states

⑦ Rise in secessionist tendencies
(eg) Khalistan

⑧ Suprastate concept (eg) Dravida state - ancient kingdom ideology

⑨ intra state conflicts (eg) Telangana separated from Andhra Pradesh

⑩ Inter state disputes (eg) Cauvery dispute, Narmada dispute

⑪ Conflict with centre (eg) Governor's role

⑫ Coalition politics = some times hinder
(eg) 123 agreement debate.

Thus, regionalism has its both sides and thus as [Atul Kohli] mentions democracy is the key

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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Ans. Increasing inequality as highlighted by Oxfam report called for a need of nationwide caste census to identify <u>beneficiaries</u> ,and <u>demography</u> of India

Socio-political implications are:-

Ⓐ Positive implications

① Updating <u>data</u> over castes

② Better policy making

③ Better pol<u>iticians connect</u> with the people

④ As per <u>Easton's</u> system model better <u>decisions</u> and <u>policies</u>

⑤ Better s<u>chemes</u> <u>targetting</u>

⑥ Upl<u>ifting</u> the l<u>ower strata</u> within a caste

⑦ Providing shelter to in<u>tersectional</u> <u>problems</u> of women

⑧ Better jobs, education opportunities job a the real beneficiaries

⑨ Reducing inequity and inequalty within a society

(b) <u>Negative implications</u>

⑩ May lead to <u>disturbances</u>
     (eg) like NRC-CAA protests

⑪ <u>Politicisation</u> for vote bank
     (eg) identity politics

⑫ More <u>fiscal deficit</u> as more schemes will be announced

⑬ <u>Freebies culture</u> expansion

⑭ ~~Inter~~ <u>Intra-cultural</u> disputes among people of same caste

⑮ ~~Lack~~ Reduced <u>public participation</u> in politics

     Thus, the caste census is needed but first <u>consensus</u>, <u>trust</u>, objective and <u>procedure</u> to be mentioned for its effectiveness.

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Ans10   Lucknow pact 1916 brought together the Indian National Congress and Muslim League onto a same platform but the conditions for signing further led to communal division

Pact as uniting force and harbinger of future communal divisions:-

(B) (a) Uniting force

① Non cooperation movement saw the unity

② Brought causes of both communities together

③ helped in aligning for wider goal of national freedom

④ Unity helped more local reach.

⑤ Helped in uniting political ambitions of parties.

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(b) <u>Harbinger of future communal tensions</u>

⑥ Britishers policy of <u>divide and rule</u>

⑦ Demand for separate electorates for Muslims

⑧ INC in majority hence Muslim League = appeasing Britishers and Muslims

⑨ As <u>Jinnah</u> earlier against partition but later said INC is dominated by Hindus → cooperation not possible

⑩ Loss in ~~congress~~ provincial <u>elections</u> by M.L. further increased fear and apprehensions

⑪ Extremists like <u>Lala Lajpat Rao</u> focussed on Hindu festivals, journals.

⑫ The <u>demands</u> accepted during pact like for <u>electorates</u> further divided people

Thus, the pact though brought communities together but roped the seeds for <u>communal tension</u>

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Ans11   Bhakti from Hinduism and Sufi from Islam though have different religious milieus but aim for socio-religious upliftment of society.

<u>Socio- religious (of significance:</u>

① Increase in madhyama marga adoption in daily life

② Growth to in local folk songs
   (eg) Mirabai

③ Gave rise to <u>vernacular</u> languages
   (eg) Abhangs in Maharashtra

④ The <u>religious</u> pers <u>perspective</u> was changed (eg) temple entry for other castes.

⑤ Gave rise to social movements against Brahmanical hegemony.

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6 Simple living high thinking concept
(eg) Guru Nanak Dev ji

7 Equality among disciples

8 Increased compassion even for animals and nature (eg) Kabir dohe

9 Increased talks about human rights (eg) ~~Sri~~ Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

10 Connecting with God (eg) Alha-Murid concept in Sufis.

11 Solidarity among people ~~India~~ increased

12 Both ideas influenced each other

13 Grave philosophical understandings of ~~each other~~ religions (eg) ~~Alvar~~ Nayanars of Shaivism, Alvars of Vaishnaism.

14 No ill feeling ~~for~~ others (eg) Sufi talks of brotherhood

15 Renaissance against social evils (eg) sati practise, Outcasting widows, etc

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(16) Away from <u>superstition</u> that was gaining momentum in religions.
  (eg) black magic use

(17) Opening way of spiritual attachment for both <u>nirguna and saguna</u>

(18) The mathas and schools in <u>Sufis</u> like <u>wahabi</u> helped in religious teaching spread.
    ↳ the real meaning
    ↳ implementation in real life

(19) <u>Role of guru</u> in the life of shishya.

(20) <u>Devotion through various means</u>
  (eg) Mirabai songs, Surdas Suravali etc

(21) The <u>writings</u> changed the <u>mental</u> perspective (eg) Kabir done about life

    Thus both movement laid the foundation of an <u>egalitarian</u>, <u>values</u> based society giving alternative from earlier extreme religious notions.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans12   Post partition and British leaving, the main hurdle in unity was integration of states.

Role of Nehru and Patel in handling it:

Ⓐ Role of Nehru

① Being a visionary, adopted a soft approach → trust

② Gained long-lasting loyalty for Indian union

③ As PM, bring together needs of all sections of India

④ Asked Sardar Patel to handle with strong hand.

⑤ Asked Menon for advising Sr Patel on sensitive issues to be settled sensitively

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(b) Role of Sardar Patel

⑥ Dealt as per situation using carrot and stick policy.

⑦ Used every tactic of Kautilya - Sama, Dama, Danda

⑧ Integration using police force (Junagarh), diplomacy (J&K) and people's consent (Hyderabad)

⑨ Giving states trust of autonomy except in defence, foreign affairs and communication

⑩ Utilised INC legacy of freedom struggle for integration

⑪ The use of fear of people's revolt was utilised too.

⑫ Offering of privy purses for gaining trust.

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Differing visions shaping Indian union

① Nehru's role helped in gaining trust

② Nehru's visionary ideas helped in a long term vision of united India
→ feeling of oneness

③ the vision of a <u>self sufficient</u> India and <u>industrialisation</u> seen in later five year plans too → equitable growth.

④ Patel's idea of <u>united India</u> either by <u>trust</u> or by <u>force</u> → steel frame bureaucracy

⑤ <u>Realist approach</u> → even cautioned China's role against integration

⑥ <u>Patel's idea</u> was to be a more <u>centralised</u> so to have a more comprehensive approach

Thus, both ideology helped India in copying with the challenges and making India, union of states (A.1)

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Ans 14   Marine heatwaves are increased temperature than usual on oceans due to global warming.

Causes of increasing frequency are:-

1. Rise in overall earth's atmospheric going beyond 2°C.

2. Glaciers melting → decreased albedo

3. Global warming → increased cyclones and carrying away of water

4. AMOC weakening → less circulation of ocean currents → less mixing and distribution of temperature

5. Events like El Nino triggering long term events

6. Cloud cover over oceans reduced → more sunlight → more warming.

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⑦ ~~less~~ Weakening of movement of oceanic winds → less carrying away of warmth.

⑧ Reduced vertical mixing → top surface warmth increased
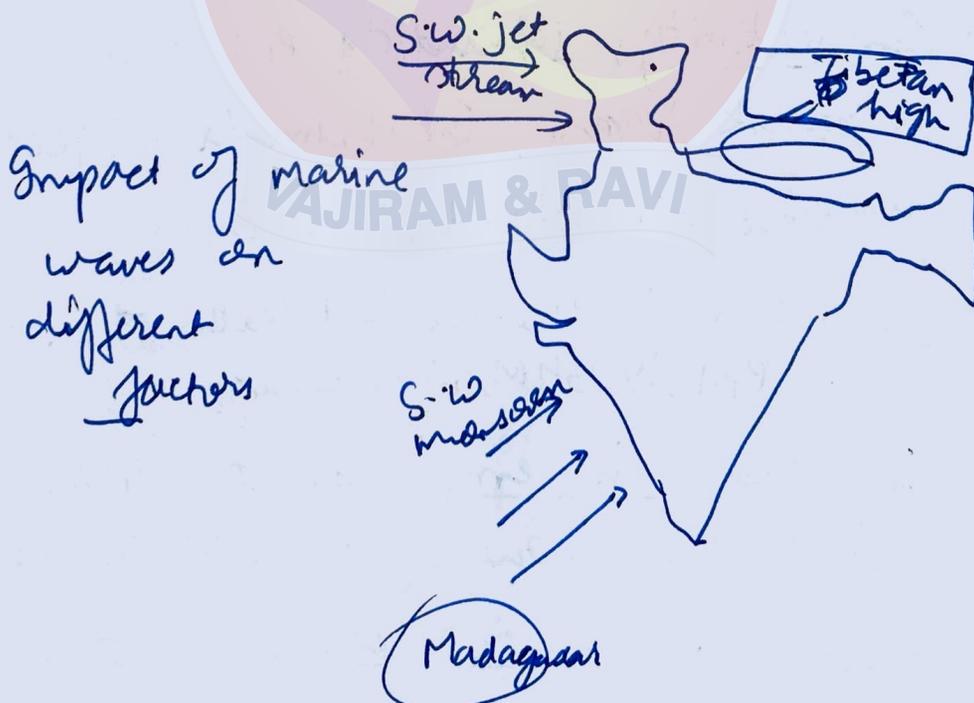
⑨ Heat domes formation

⑩ Teleconnection effect

Influence on onset of summer monsoon

① More warm near Mascarene high → increased intensity

② Early onset of monsoon on increased warming

③ Their location in eastern side can lead to delay in monsoon

④ More warm in Bay of Bengal → formation of tropical cyclones.

⑤ The direction depends on land and sea breeze impacted by marine heatwaves

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6. The shifting of pressure belts which brings rain (monsoon) gets impacted

7. South west tropical jet stream may be delayed or remained over Indian region → break/delay in monsoon

8. The lifting from Tibetan high and movement towards Madagascar may be weakened

Impact of marine waves on different factors

S.W. jet stream

Tibetan high

S-W monsoon

Madagascar

Thus, marine heatwaves impact monsoon which is the lifeline of many Indians and economy

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Ans15   Tribes form **8.6%** of India's population and thus their development is of utmost priority

Effectiveness of tribal development programs

(a) Successes

① Growth in education level (eg) through Eklavya residental schools

② Connectivity: Bharat (eg) PM Gram Sadak Yojana, Bharatmala projects

③ Increase in standard of living

    (eg) reduced disease led death →
       PM AYUSHMAN coverage

④ Increase in employment: utilising indigeneous knowledge (eg) AYUSH mission

⑤ Special focus on vulnerable (eg) 75 PVTGs mentioned

⑥ Economic development (eg) global marketing of Manipuri dance hats.

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(b) Limitations

⑦ Still a lot live in unhygenic conditions → diseases.

⑧ Lack of <u>economic empowerment</u>: as competition from machine goods

⑨ <u>Environmental degradation</u>: (eg) no strict <s>empi</s> EIAs

⑩ Lack of inclusion in <u>policy making</u>

(eg) NRC related debates in Assam

⑪ <u>Culture loss</u>: Glocalisation and homogenisation of culture

⑫ <u>Commodification</u> of culture and increasing consumerism

⑬ Political interference in <u>religious activities</u> → distrust

⑭ <u>Economy over environment</u> (eg) A&N islands projects

⑮ <u>Marginalisation</u> and lack of MLAs reach & ⑯ <u>Vote bank politics</u>

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Challenges → tribal areas setbacks

① Lack of political will: as only 8% → more focus on other communities

② Lack of literacy → easily manipulated by politicians and policies.

③ Tribal people resistant to change
  (eg) Lakshdweep tribes
       Sentilenese in A & N Islands

④ Growing naxalism, insurgencies in these areas (eg) Chattisgarh

⑤ Most tribes in northeast → tag
  of Northeast for all state
  → no specific consideration

Way forward
  → Consensus oriented policies
  → ① Environment consideration
  → Tribal specific, tailored policy
  → Schemes like MPLADS

Thus, tribal empowerment is necessary for an inclusive development and a holistic growth.

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Ans16- Climate change led global warming has impacted world glaciers to melt and Himalayan glaciers too felt the brunt of it.

> Himalayan glaciers retreat and declining freshwater availability:

① Many perennial rivers like ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra are dependent on it

② Melting → increase flow → floods

③ Retreat → no freshwater availability in longer run → water stress.

④ It can cause food security loss as most crops are dependent. (eg) rice

⑤ Groundwater recharge get impact → lack of availability.

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⑥ Impact on natural acquifer recharge thus ~~lacking~~ leading to water stress

Impact on regional hydropolitics :

① Disputes
   ↳ Indus: India - Pakistan.
   ↳ Brahmaputra: India - China
   ↳ Teesta (Ganga): India - Bangladesh.

② Upstream state = hydro-hegemony

   eg china not sharing data

③ Migration: due to water stress → change demographics eg in Bihar

④ Weaponisation of water: eg Sino-Indian rivalry.

⑤ Impact on wetlands, rivers, laks etc → harming biodiversity
   ↳ wildlife trafficking
   ↳ illegal trade
   ↳ endangered species
   ↳ organised crime → terrorism funding

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(6) Other challenges

① Decreased albedo effect → global warming enhanced

② Further melting → short time surge → flood + long time deficit → droughts
③ GLOFs

(3) Way forward

① Global cooperation:
→ bilateral, multilateral agreements on data sharing, collaborative safety
→ Efforts to reduce global warming → glaciers formation

② Preparation: through early warning system
→ satellite imagery
→ AI predictability + interpolation

③ Building of dams for water storage → energy + future use

Thus, water towers needs to be saved to prevent glacier loss transforming water from life source to a trigger of conflict

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans17   As per Mckinsey report
equal women participation can add
$770bn and still in India women
holds only 18% wealth.

Society norms perpetuating gender gaps
① Lack of education: in high degrees
    ⓐ early marriage
② Lack of skill as per job: due to
household responsibilities

③ Dual burden: further prevents continuing
job or accepting promotions

④ Patriarchal mindset: not allowing
to settle in another town

⑤ Only one working parent: to
take care of child →women take the toll

⑥ Mindsets of women being backing

husband and not moving ahead

⑦ Neighbourhood start making talks if seen with any male colleague

⑧ Elder parents care: ethics of care. where women again come at forefront.

⑨ Lack of safety at new places away from home.

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workplace structures perpetuating gap

① Work from home → online harassment

② At office
- ↳ lack of maternal hygiene
- ↳ sexual harassment
- ↳ seen as less productive than men

③ Flexibility of men to work at night in offices.

④ Established hierarchy of males.

⑤ Male managers asking for sexual

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favours for promotion.

6. Lack of work-life balance leading to more tension

7. Child care + office work + household work → no time for (self growth)

8. Mostly seen for H.R jobs and less for more dangerous or high skilled works (eg). Navy,

Way forward

1. Changing patriarchal mindset

2. Higher education (eg) STEM enrollment

3. Better healthcare → increased productivity

4. Strict POSH implementation

5. Changing psychological views of being inferior to males.

Thus, women are agents of change and the need is change from women empowerment to women led empowerment

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Ans18 -   India's population in urbam
to reach 40% by 2030 giving
rise to livability atrophy as due
to limitations of available resources.

The result is urban expansion but no
such increase in quality of life

|Causes of this trend are:|

① Malthusian theory of population
   ↳ resources grows arithematically
   ↳ population grows geometrically

② Supply demand mismatch: increased
population but not enough available
amenities. (eg) shortage of houses

③ Slums development: ~17% of urban
population lives in slums

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④ <u>Migration</u> from <u>rural areas</u> due to lack of employment

⑤ Basic amenities like schooling, <u>health care</u> <u>availability</u> in urban

⑥ Increase in <u>informal jobs</u> → no tax given

┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│ Consequences of this trend are:- │
└─────────────────────────────────┘

① <u>Disputes for resources</u>

② <u>Environmental degradation:</u> ⓔⓖ Chennai flash floods

③ Unhygienic conditions : ⓔⓖ 5 in one room
   ↳ diseases spread easily
   ↳ more out of pocket expenditure

④ <u>More pressures</u> on <u>resources</u> → nature revert back ⓔⓖ pandemic

⑤ Development of divides
   ↳ rural - urban divide
   ↳ rich - poor divide
   ↳ male - female divide

⑥ Lack of & effective policy implementation

⑦ Lack of available quality jobs.

⑧ Malnutrition increasing.

⑨ Lack of physical work → Sedentary lifestyle → Increase in non- communicable disease (eg) Cardiac arrest

Measures to be taken :-

① Planned urban growth

② Creating opportunities in rural areas (eg) RURBAN mission

③ Better quality of life at village
   (eg) PM SHRI - revamping schools

④ Quality employment at villages,
   (eg) non farm income - food processing

⑤ Stricter rules at cities regarding vehicular emissions, land grabbing etc

⑥ Rural- urban collaborative growth

Thus, there is a need for a better policy implementation to achieve goals of SDG 11

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<u>Ans19</u>   Trans nationalism is the
a removal of <u>territorial borders</u>
and interconnectedness in norms,
ideas, cultures etc [Mcluhan] calls
it a <u>global village</u>.

[<u>Characterstics of transnationalism ?</u>]

(a) <u>Positives</u>
   ① Sharing of best practises

   ② NGOs reach increased (eg) Greenpeace

   ③ Human rights talks (eg) UNHCR

   ④ Increased public participation
      (eg) United Nations

   ⑤ Economic growth

(b) <u>Negative</u>
   ⑥① Terrorism spread
   ⑦② Growth in social media led conflicts

amBitz

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(8) <u>MNCs exploiting</u> → development of underdevelopment (AG Frank)

(9) <u>NGOs</u> : for the benefits of corporates

(5) <u>Western hegemony</u> : eg McDonalds, Dominos chain

Factors leading to global interconnectedness of diaspora communities:-

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① <u>Social media</u> : bringing world together

② <u>Glocalisation of culture</u> : thus intermingling of communities

③ Cheap and accessible global air travel

④ Common social and environmental causes eg connect with NGOs

⑤ <u>Journalism</u> and job preferences : allows to interconnect

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⑥- Governments steps

    ↳. Embassy connect

    ↳ Schemes like:- Pravasi Bhartiya
                       Yojana

    ↳ PM visits to foreign countries

⑦ Global education and alumni
relations.

⑧ [Way forward]

① Inclusive diaspora in policies

② Protection in war countries

③ Quick dispute resolution

④ Connecting through social media
as well as through embassies

⑤ Regulating <u>crime</u> on diaspora

    ⑥ discriminatory practices in U.S.

Thus, diaspora form the

agents of <u>development</u>, <u>soft power</u>

<u>diplomacy</u> and <u>remittances</u>

Ans20 Communalism is love for own religion, considering other religions different and in extreme stage led to hatred for other religions

Historical legacies and socio-economic inequalities leading to communalism:

① Historical legacies

① Britishers divide and rule policy

② Lucknow Pact: separate electorates

③ Extremists: Ganesh, Shivji festivals

④ Muslim League: leaders like Agha Khan of view that two religions can live together

⑤ Change of view after 1857 revolt to appease Britishers → Britishers exploited.

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must not
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(b) <u>Socio-economic inequalities</u>

⑥ Lack of high managerial positions :- <u>Sachhar committee</u> highlighted

⑦ Mostly education in <u>Madrasas</u>
→ constrained to religious teachings

⑧- <u>Social media influence</u>: love jihad brain washing

⑨ Misinterpretation of government initiatives (eg) CAA protest

⑩ <u>Economic marginalisation</u> →
ghettoisation, alienation

|Undermining social cohesion and national integration|

① Demand for secession (eg)
Khalistan demand

② <u>Conflicts</u> among communities
(eg) Gujarat riots.

③ <u>Demolition</u> of religious places
   (eg) Babri masjid demolition

④ <u>Exploited by politicians</u> → vote bank
   politics

⑤ Demand for separate reservation
   → more jealousy among
   communities

⑥ <u>Political marginalisation</u> → less
   political participation.

⑦ <u>Mine thine feeling</u> (eg) resource fight

⑧ <u>Division of history into</u>
   Ancient hindu and Medieval
   Muslim → disputes

⑨ <u>Ghettoisation</u> → lack of inter-
   cultural sharing (eg) different
   living mohallas.

(62)

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Ans13 American civil war was a clash between advanced northern states and agriculture driven southern economy

> ACW not a political conflict but a clash of two divergent economic systems:-

(a) Northern industrial capitalism

(1) Industrial economy centered on manufacturing, wage labour and urbanisation

(2) Free labour ideology : opposed slavery on moral and economic ground

(3) Infrastructure expansion : railroads, banking system, etc

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(4) Exports centric: import substitution following mercantilism

(b) Southern agrarian slave economy

(5) cash- crop agriculture dependent on slave labour

(6) Land and slave ownership created a narrow elite

(7) Opposed tariffs that increased imported good costs.

(8) Favoured slavery. and against wage labor

The conflict

(1) The basis was the slavery which southern states favored

(2) Southern states favored free trade or less tariffs against northern capitalist ideology

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(3) Northern states thus wanted expansion to adopt cheap labour

(4) Northern states wanted cheap imports of raw material from southern states

[The outcome]

(1) The Confederacy's defeat ensured United states remain a single, unified nation

(2) Slavery abolished

(3) Economic shift to capitalism

[Political causes to civil war]

(1) Lincoln election in 1860

(2) Fugitive slave act clashes

(3) Territorial expansion debates

Thus the civil war led to a united states of America shaping what today is known as hegemon.