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SURE SHOT TEST SERIES 2025

General Studies Full Length Test Test - 1 GS1 Test Code - A21051501	Evaluator Code: Date of Assignment: CQ:
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NAME:	Thousifulla Khan	Time allowed: 3 Hours
STUDENT ID.:	21VR33039	Email: <input type="text"/>
UPSC ROLL NO.:	0328051	Submission Date: 22 July 2025
MOBILE NO.:	<input type="text"/>	

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**.

All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

Instructions:-

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

For Student Only

Start Time - 2:00 PM	End Time - 5:15 PM
Mode of Examination	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>

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

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Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



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

1. The evolution of temple architecture in India illustrates the synthesis of art, religion, and polity. Illustrate with suitable examples from South India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Temple architecture of historical India served both as sacred spaces and symbols of dynastic power.

Synthesis of art

- ① Started with rock-cut architecture and later evolved to grand gopurams and towers

- ② Earlier experiments with sandstone which later got replaced by granite.



- eg: Rockcut shore temples (pallavas)
Leonic Gangaikondacholapuram temple (Cholas) - made of Granite

Synthesis of religion

① Temples became centers of Shaivism and Vaishnavism

(e.g.):- Vardha temple (Pallavas)

② Later temples promoted Bhakti traditions and syncretism of both Shaivism and Vaishnavism

(e.g.):- Hazara Rama Temple (Vijayanagara)

Synthesis of polity

① Temples portrayed royal authority

(e.g.):- Brihadeshwara Temple reflected Chola imperial grandeur.

② King legitimized power through temple construction

(e.g.):- Virupaksha Temple of Chalukyas

Hence, earlier temples represented evolution of art, religion and polity

2. The rise and development of the new religious ideas in the 6th B.C. India have brought significant changes to contemporary social life. Do you agree? Justify using examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

6th B.C. India saw emergence of Buddhism and Jainism as major religious ideas.

Both the religious ideas brought changes in contemporary social life as:

① Inclusivity in social spaces - as Buddhist Sanghas included women.

(eg): Equal pay for equal work for both men and women - Code on wages.

② Non-violence idea of Jainism - fuelled Indian national movement

(eg): upholding of non-violence during Dharamasand salt raids despite force by the British

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③ Right knowledge and conduct
concept of Jainism has fostered
environmental awareness

eg: Saalumaraada Thimmakka's
environment friendly conduct.

④ purity of mind and thoughts, as
propounded by Buddhism

eg: Yoga, reflective journaling by youth.

⑤ prohibition and punishment for
certain activities like stealing,
mob lynching.

→ This is in line with Akusal
Kamma of Buddhism.

Moreover, both the ideas
encouraged mindfulness, peaceful
conflict-resolution, which are
important determinants of social
life.

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

under the colonial rule, India was reduced to as a source of raw material and a market for British goods, leading to collapse of India's traditional economy.

Reorientation of traditional economic structure was done in following ways:

① Agricultural shift :- farmers were forced to cultivate cash crops like indigo, cotton etc.

↳ It caused challenge of food security and declining income.

② Deindustrialisation :- India's traditional arts and handicraft

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industries were neglected and declined, with the flooding of British final goods.

③ Exploitation of peasants with regressive Zamindari system
↳ it led to peasant's revolts like Eka Movement, Khera Satyagraha

④ Colonial infrastructure like rail, road were primarily used to meet British market interest

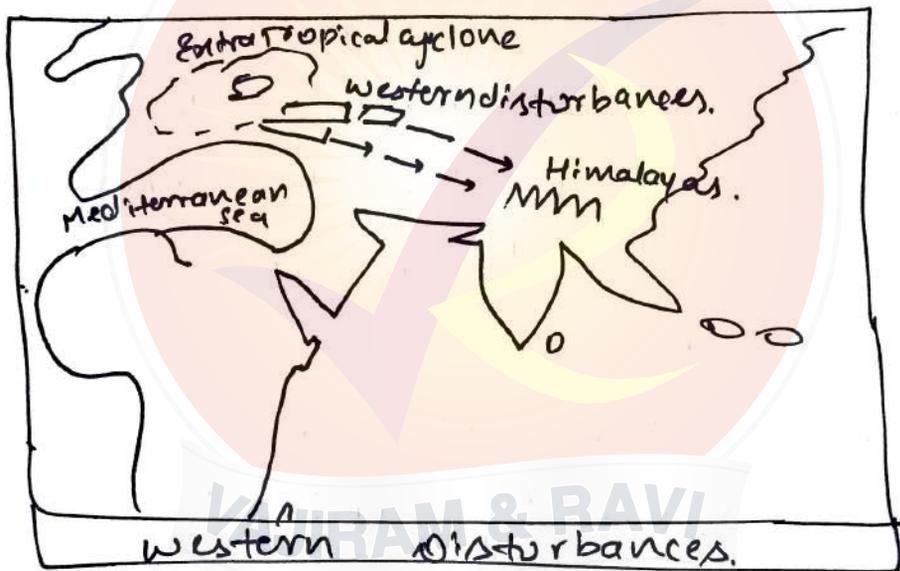
⑤ Drain of wealth in the form of home charges, military adventures of British charged on Indian revenue.

Further, economic critiques of colonial administration has been documented by leaders like Sadhbhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt.

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

Western Disturbances are low-pressure wind systems and remnants of extra-tropical cyclones that generally influence India's weather patterns in winter season.



characteristics

- ① They flow in the lower and middle troposphere
- ② They are dragged toward India with the help of westerlies, which

are more pronounced in winters

- ② During their passage, they attract moisture from Mediterranean sea, Caspian sea, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea etc.

Influence weather patterns of northern India

- ① With moisture, they bring rainfall and snowfall (orogenic) upon being obstructed by the Himalayas.
- ② They rejuvenate glaciers which feed Himalayan rivers.
- ③ During intense cold waves, they bring respite by slightly increasing temperatures
- (eg): Sometimes Delhi witness warmer conditions in winters, due to arrival of western disturbances
- Moreover, western disturbances influence agriculture by facilitating air-moisture for growth of major crops (wheat)

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

Peninsular India, with a long coastline of 11,098 km, closer to the equator holds immense potential for non-conventional energy.

As follows:

① Solar energy: Tropical location and ~300 days of direct sunlight gives potential for solar energy
eg: Pavagada solar park (2200 MW)
Tumakuru.

② Wind energy: consistent trade winds provides feasible location for wind mills.

eg: According to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), the wind energy potential is
→ Tamil Nadu - 35 GW
→ Gujarat - 36 GW.

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② Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)

long coastline and exclusive economic zone upto 200nm promotes OTEC

(eg): OTEC enabled desalination plants

④ Wave and tidal energy turbines

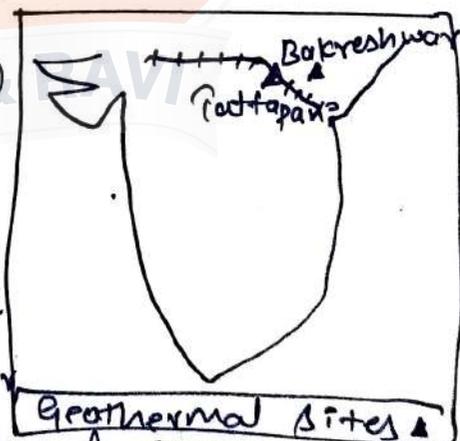
to exploit sustainably the energy of strong waves

(eg): Karwar, Mangaluru has wave energy plants.

⑤ Geothermal energy

presence of Narmada-Son-Rapti lineament

offers potential to tap geothermal heat.



Hence, sustainable utilisation of peninsula

India's non-conventional energy potential can help India achieve 500Gw of renewable energy target by 2030

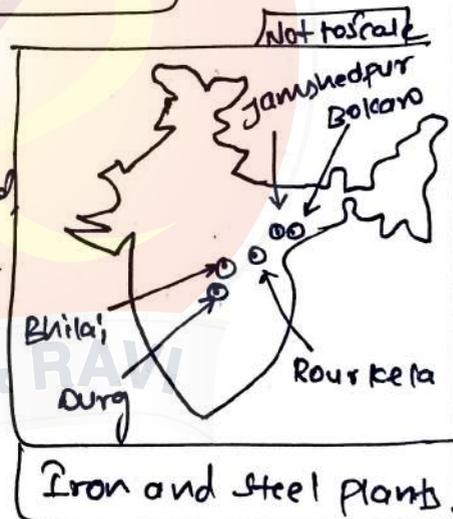
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6. Why are most of India's iron and steel plants concentrated in the eastern and central parts of the country? Illustrate with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

India's iron and steel plants are largely located in central and Eastern parts due to availability of raw materials, cheap labour and government policies.

The primary reasons are

① Abundance of raw material: Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha have presence of iron mines, manganese etc
(eg: Sundargarh Iron mine (Odisha))



② Availability of fuel (coal) reduces fuel transportation cost
(eg: Jharkh coal fields, Raniganj, Korba.)

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③ Cheap labour: presence of tribal population supports labour supply

④ Water supply: many east flowing rivers have dams which supply water and power.

eg: Damodar Valley Corporation, Mahanadi reservoir.

⑤ Government support: push for iron and steel plants through 'Mahalanobisplan' and international cooperation

eg: Soviet's help for Bhilai plant
German aid for Rourkela plant.

⑥ Development of transport network ensures transportation of steel to different parts of the country.

Hence, the interplay of above factors led to large scale concentration of iron and steel plants in eastern and central India.

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Marks:

7. In contemporary India, marriage is increasingly perceived as a personal choice rather than a societal obligation. Enumerate the socio-economic forces behind this transformation and assess its potential impact on family structure.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Marriage in contemporary India is evolving with greater diversity, inclusivity and redefinition of roles within families.

Socio-economic forces behind this transformation

- ① Economic independence of women is leading to later marriages
- ② Cultural shifts : like liberal attitude towards marriage is leading to greater acceptance of co-habitation, same-sex marriage
- ③ Rising individualism is changing role of marriage from biological (beget children) to tool for emotional support

4) Aging population and declining birth rates also influence marriage patterns.

Potential impact on family structure

- ① Rise of Double Income - No kids (DINK) families
- ② Normalisation of divorce and dilution of it as taboo
- ③ Inter-caste ^{and interfaith} marriages with weakening caste endogamy
- ④ Rise of live-in relationships and same-sex marriages

Hence, as marriages evolve, social functions and family units also evolves. There is a need of legal measures to prevent exploitation of the women.

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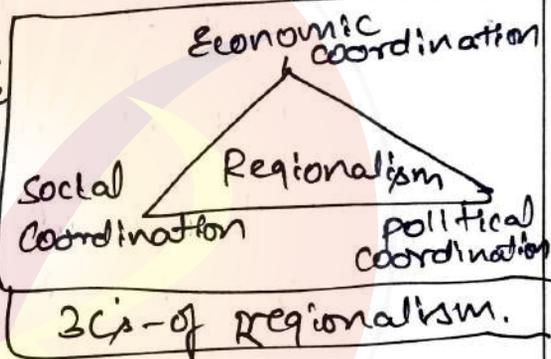
Presentation

Marks:

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

Regionalism is a sense of love and attachment by people of a particular region towards their 'place', shaped by common characteristics.

Regionalism's role in deepening decentralisation



① Mobilization of regional political parties to attend regional issues
(eg) DMK (Tamil Nadu), JDS (Karnataka)

② Similar developmental attainment
② Developmental disparities between regions has led to state's reorganisation
(eg) Uttar Pradesh → Uttarakhand
Bihar → Jharkhand

③ Tribal people belonging to pristine and historical regions demand autonomy.

(eg): 6th schedule areas - to govern tribal areas inline with princised principles.

④ Emergence of 3rd-tier of governance to better address grassroot challenges.

(eg): 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment Acts.

However, in some instances, sense of regionalism is magnified leading to issues like:

① Secessionist tendencies (eg): Greater Nagalim. Demand for

② Separation from Mainland (eg): Kashmir Movement

Thus, it is vital to balance regional aspirations with a strong sense of national pride and constitutional values.

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Marks:

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

Several states like Bihar, Telangana, Karnataka are conducting caste census, raising debate over its nationwide exercise.

Potential Social Implications

① Pros:

- ↳ Ensure substantive justice by representing backward castes into Mainstream
- ↳ Ensures equity in distribution of public resources.

② Cons:

- ↳ May further deepen caste identities
 - ↳ It may create inconsistencies in caste-lists between states.
- (eg): Social status of Jats is different in ~~the~~ Haryana and UP

Potential political implications

① Pros:

- ↳ Ensures evidence-based and targeted welfare policies
- ↳ Constitutional mandate under Article 340 to examine the conditions of backward classes

② Cons

- ↳ Caste-based political mobilisation may fuel identity politics over issue based politics
- ↳ It can trigger demand for reservations

Way forward

- ① Follow stakeholder approach by consulting all parties involved
- ② Train enumerators to prevent errors while recording castes.

As Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said, "political reform without social reform is incomplete". Hence caste census can be a step towards social reform.

10. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was both a high point of Hindu-Muslim unity and a harbinger of future communal divisions. Comment (10 marks, 150 words)

The Lucknow pact of 1916 was signed in the backdrop of World War I and to present a collective demand for political reforms.

It is regarded as high-point of Hindu-Muslim unity because

① It brought the Hindus and Muslims together, who worked harmoniously between 1916-1922.

② Both the Congress and Muslim League presented unified demand to the British:

i) one-third of elected members in the expanded legislative council were to be Muslim

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ii) Support of $\frac{3}{4}^{\text{th}}$ of total members of that community for passage of any Bill dealing with their cultural sensitivities.

However, the act ended as a harbinger of future communal divisions as:

- ① It formally accepted the demand and provision of seperate electorate.
- ② It fueled communal tensions with more such demands by other communities.
eg:- scheduled castes (Dalits),
- ③ It eventually led to partition of India along communal lines.

Thus, despite its positive outlook, the Lucknow pact 1916 had limited success in dealing with aspect of communal electorates.

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11. "While the Bhakti and Sufi movements emerged from different religious milieus, their convergence lay in the realm of devotion and dissent." Examine the socio-religious significance of their interaction in medieval India. (15 marks, 250 words)

Bhakti and Sufi movements despite differences in religious ideology, both propagated love, devotion, social justice and communal harmony.

Socio-religious significance - Bhakti Movement - in Medieval India

- ① Voiced for empowerment of women from lower castes
- ② Stressed upon caste equality and denounced caste-discrimination.
- ③ inspired followers to have spiritual outlook of life
- ④ was critical of age-old traditions and rituals (eg): sati

⑤ It rejected worship of idol,
but some movements supported it.

⑥ preached social equality through
vernacular expressions

(eg) Kabir's Dohas
Tulsidas's Rama Charitmanas.

Socio-religious significance of
Sufi movement

① Advocated for communal
and interfaith harmony

② emphasised on social services
to help the poor

(eg) Langars (community kitchens)

③ It stressed upon tolerance
and inclusivity and
universal brotherhood

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④ It encouraged followers to attain spiritual purification through love and devotion

⑤ Preached its teachings through poems and oawwalis

(eg): poems and prose of Rumi;

Thus, both Bhakti movement and Sufism laid foundation for realisation of one's true potential through service of others and mutual respect

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Marks:

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12. Contrast the approaches of Sardar Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru in handling princely states and regional integration. How did their differing visions shape the evolution of the Indian Union? (15 marks, 250 words)

Soon after Independence, the integration of over 560 princely states was a mountainous task.

Both Sardar Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru played important roles, yet their approaches differed.

Parameter	Sardar Patel	Jawaharlal Nehru
① Ideology	Believed in <u>realism and pragmatism</u>	Believed in <u>idealism</u>
② primary objective	political integration and unification of India	Prioritised <u>people's consent</u> as a <u>precondition</u> for unification
③ Role of force	Advocated use of force when necessary	Believed in peaceful negotiations

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Parameter	Sardar Patel	Jawaharlal Nehru
④ Approach	Followed diplomatic persuasion and strategic pressure	and was reluctant to use force
⑤ Role of People's Will	Patel prioritised the decision of princely rulers as deemed consent of the people	Demonstrated <u>ethical</u> and <u>moral persuasion</u> , and on voluntary accession.
⑥ View on Privileges	Supported privy purses to facilitate quick accession	stressed upon people's aspirations and their rights. Was critical of feudal-era privileges and denounced its continuation

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Their role in shaping evolution of Indian union

Sardar
① Patel, achieved quick unification of princely states into the Indian union. Through diplomatic channels and sometimes use of force.

② Jawaharlal Nehru, ensured that the integration is long-lived by framing long-term democratic framework

③: Federal features of our Constitution.

While Sardar Patel ensured rapid political integration, Jawaharlal Nehru focused on shaping democratic and secular fabric of the union.

Thus, they differed in approaches, but not in objective.

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13. The American Civil War was not just a political conflict but a clash of two divergent economic systems. Substantiate (15 marks, 250 words)

The American Civil War (1861-1865) was fought between Northern and Southern States of USA over issues of Slavery, westward expansion and economic disparities

Reasons for the Civil War



The USA

1) political

1) Election of Abraham Lincoln as the President of USA (1860), who opposed Slavery

2) political injustice and lack of individual rights for the African-Americans

(eg): No citizenship, No suffrage

B) Economic disparities

1) The Northern states were more industrially developed vis-à-vis Southern states, which were agrarian. (cotton, Tobacco)

2) Discriminatory tariffs and duties between the two further deepened the rift.

3) Anti-slavery movements in the Northern states were perceived by the Southern states as threat to livelihood.

4) The benefits of Industrial Revolution were largely concentrated in the Northern states

(e) deeper penetration of rail and road network in Northern states

5) Different trade policies framed for the two lead to tensions.

Thus, the political and economic injustices led to the civil war which had varied outcomes:

A) political :-

1) Abolition of slavery and equal rights for African-Americans.

(eg) :- Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation

2) It unified the USA, and several amendments were made to the US constitution

(eg) :- 13th, 14th, 15th Amendment

B) Economic :-

1) Agricultural economy saw setback

2) Civil war, however, made USA an industrial giant

Hence, the war redefined USA as a formidable nation rather than a loose confederation of states

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14. What are marine heatwaves? Examine the causes of the increasing frequency of marine heatwaves. How do they influence the onset of the summer monsoon in India? (15 marks, 250 words)

According to IPCC, Marine Heat waves (MHWs) occur when sea surface temperature exceeds normal by 3-4°C for 5 consecutive days.

Causes of increasing frequency

① Climate change induced global warming has increased ocean temperature.

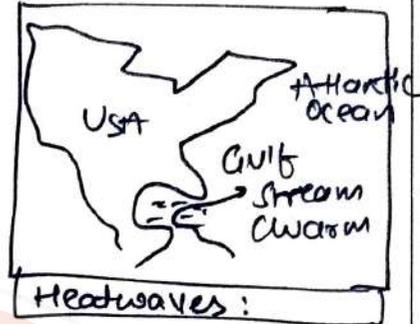
②: Arabian Sea has warmed by 1-3°C since pre-industrial times.

③ Prolonged El Niño: led to rising sea surface temperatures (SSTs) globally.

④: El Niño persisted between 2021 - 2024

③ Warm ocean currents also influence formation of MHWs

eg: Gulfstream induces MHWs in Gulf of Mexico



④ Coastal emissions due to development activities increases localised heating

eg: Artificial Islands development in UAE

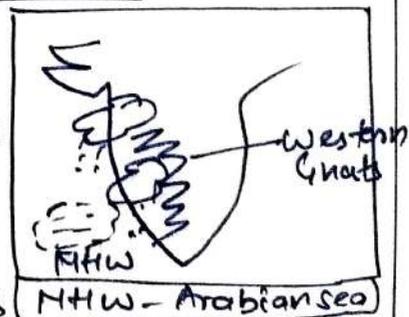
⑤ Ocean has high specific heat; which aids in greater heat absorption

eg: According to UNEP, oceans have absorbed 90% anthropogenic induced heat.

Influence on Summer Monsoons

A) When MHWs over Arabian Sea

① It intensifies Arabian Sea branch of monsoon and cause intense rainfall over western Ghats

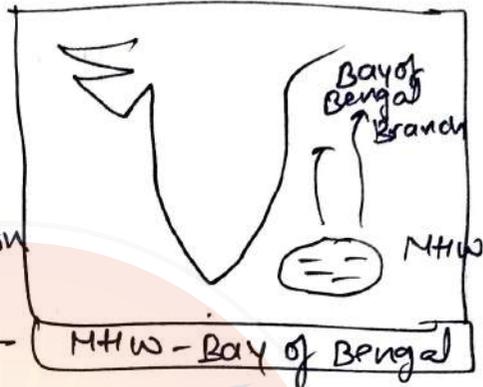


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② Southern India, in general, receives higher rainfall

B) Bay of Bengal

① Bay of Bengal Branch of monsoon absorbs moisture



② As, these branches do not encounter topographical barrier, they lead to evenly spread of monsoonal rains across central and North India.

Combined effect

① When MHW persist over both Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal, Somalian Jet Stream is strengthened leading to strong monsoonal rainfalls.

Thus, MHWs can amplify monsoonal rains. Thus, carbon sequestration methods can help lower sea surface temperatures.

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15. Assess the effectiveness of tribal development programmes in India. Why do tribal areas continue to experience developmental setbacks, and what are the challenges? (15 marks, 250 words)

According to census 2011, Tribes account for 8.6% of total population of the country, and Article 45 directs state to improve socio-economic conditions of STs (Scheduled Tribes)

Effectiveness of tribal development programme

① Panchayat Extension to Schedule Areas Act

↳ helped Surguja village (Chhattisgarh)

Gram Sabha get power over forest resources

↳ positive outcomes in terms of ecosystem restoration, afforestation.

② Forest Rights Act 2006 (FRA)

↳ In Surma and Golbhoji village of UP,

local Tharu Tribes got land rights

↳ halted Bauxite Mining in Niyamgiri

Hills - respecting livelihood of Dongria Kond tribes.

However, despite positive outcomes, tribes in several parts continue to experience development setbacks:

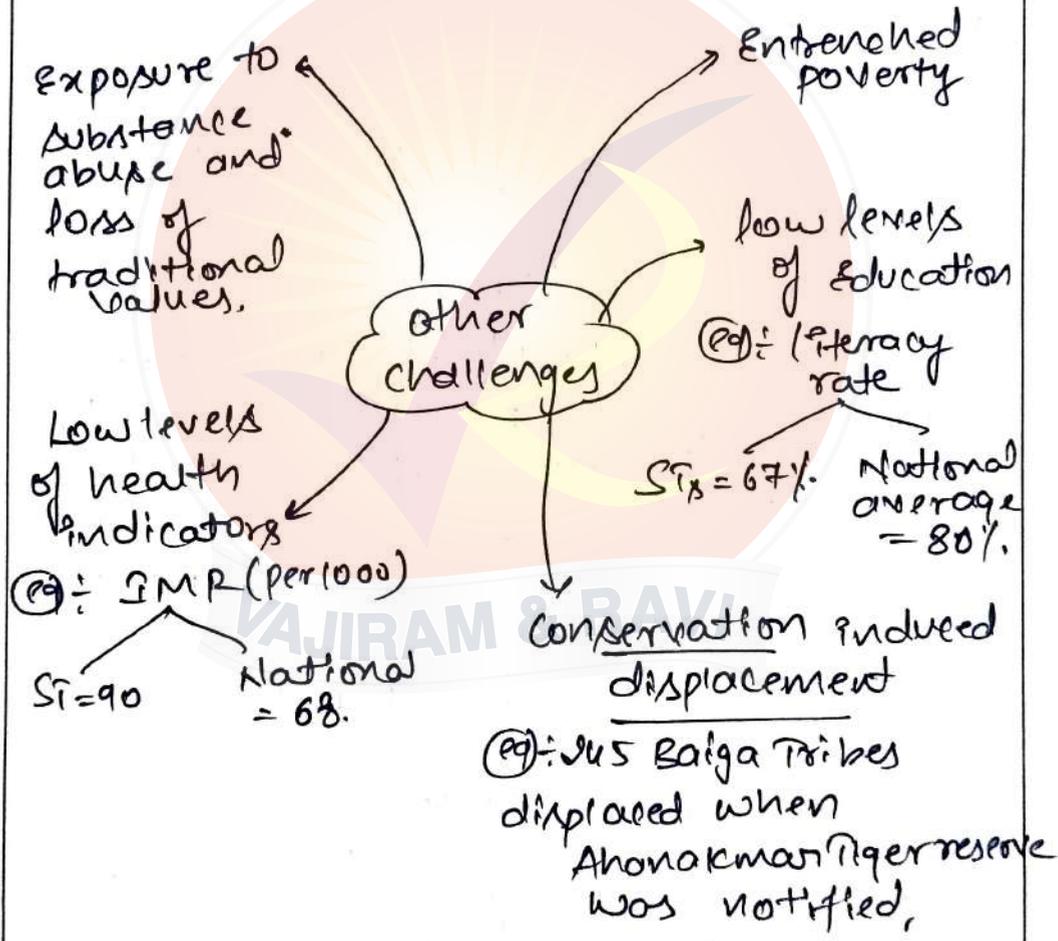
Reasons are:

- ① Geographical isolation - impedes public service delivery
eg: 80% of tribes in North East reside in hilly terrains.
- ② Historical neglect alienated tribes from their natural habitat,
eg: Indian Forest Act 1927
- ③ Weak policy implementation on ground
eg: only 40% FRA titles distributed in Odisha.
- ④ Development induced displacement (DID)
As per Xaxa Committee, tribes account

for 40% of total ODPs.

⑤ Cultural Erosion : due to forces of acculturation, tourism etc.

⑥ : Jarawa tribes are threatened of their habitat due to development of tourism infrastructure.

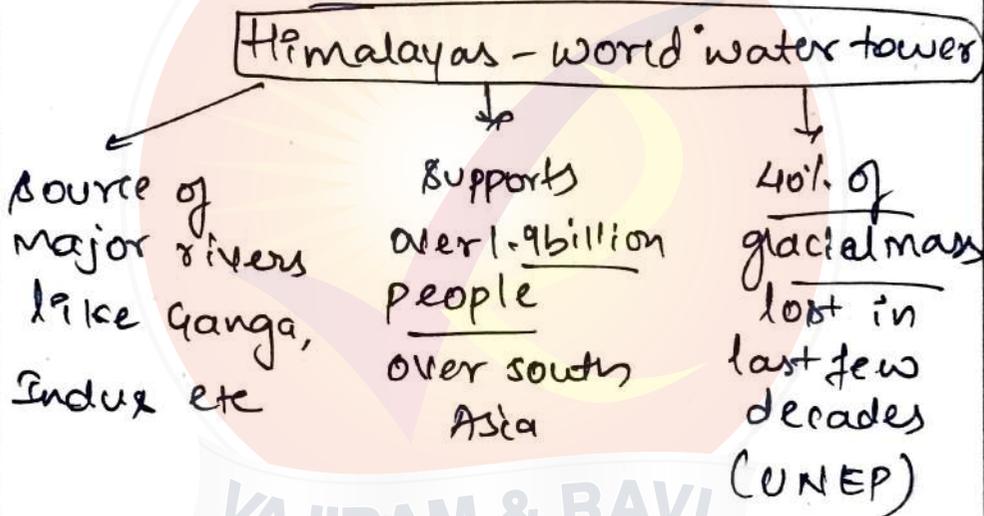


Hence, tribal development policies should follow the panchsheel principle to ensure social justice and holistic development.

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16. "As the world's water towers melt, the risk of water stress increases." Discuss how the Himalayan glaciers' retreat could redefine freshwater availability and regional hydro-politics in South Asia. (15 marks, 250 words)

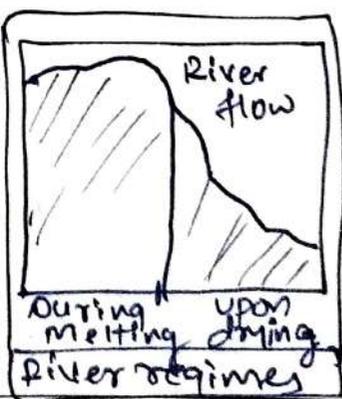
Himalayas, also known as the 'third pole' holds the largest reserves of freshwater outside the polar regions



Impact on freshwater availability

① Altered river flows

→ initially melting increases river flow causing floods



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→ overtime, dryness will reduce water availability

① As per world Bank, Ganga Basin may witness 40% decline in flow by 2050

② Agricultural stress

As per FAO, 70% of South Asia's agriculture is dependent on glacier-fed irrigation

③ Drinking water

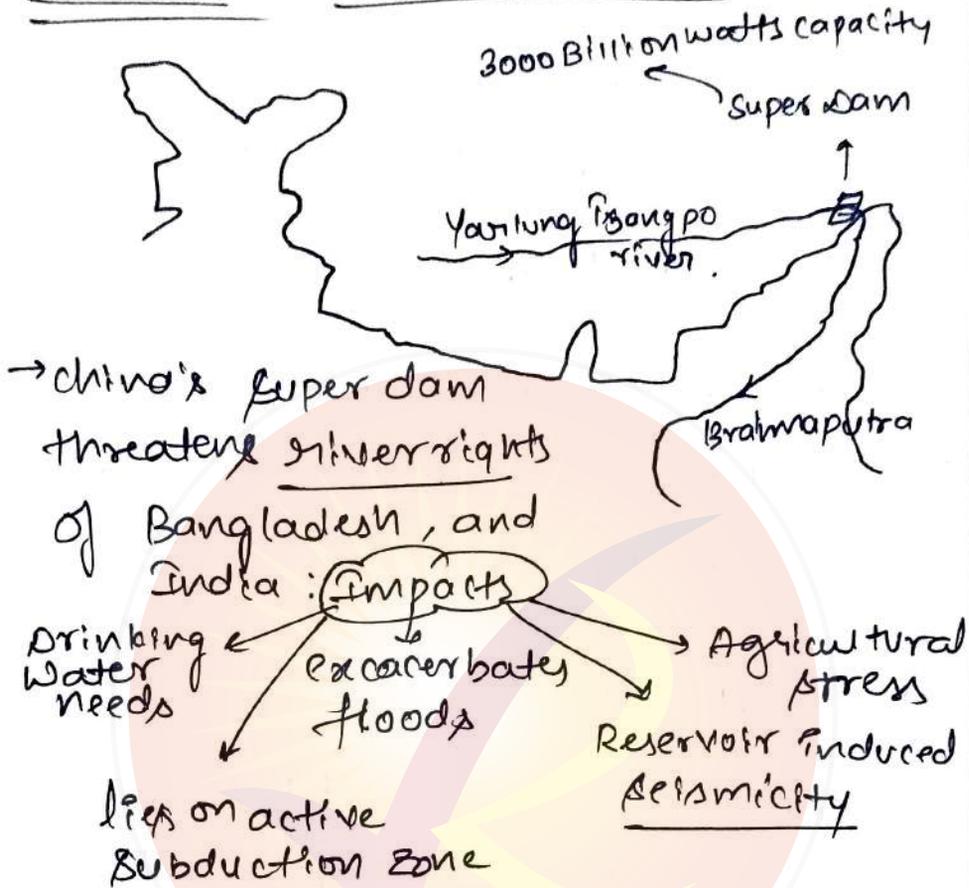
Urban centres like Simla, Leh, Kathmandu may face water stress due to water shortages

Impact on regional hydro politics

① Increased interstate disputes

'Dam diplomacy' by upstream countries threaten water availability for downstream countries.

Case study: China's Super Dam



② Lack of cooperative Mechanisms

↳ absence of multilateral river-basin treaties creates legal ambiguities over water-sharing

Hence, a science-based, cooperative and inclusive approach is urgently needed for regional water governance.

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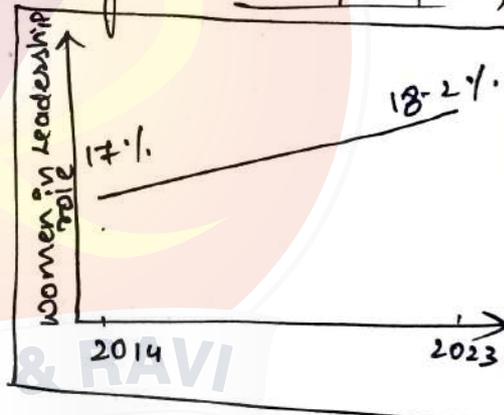
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17. Despite increasing participation of women in the professional workforce, their presence in top leadership remains minimal. Examine the interplay of societal norms and workplace structures in perpetuating this gender gap.

(15 marks, 250 words)

According to the recent Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) report by NSO, the female labour force participation has improved to 41% (2022) from 23% (2017)

However, according to KPMG report, women leadership representation has marginally improved



Factors are:

A) Societal norms

① Care burden, leaves women with limited time and resources to self-improve professionally.

② With improved household income, patriarchal forces compel women to leave job.

eg: urban employment rate of women saw dip

③ Discrimination between genders with respect to child upbringing.

eg: 26 weeks 15 days
maternity leave Δ paternity leave

④ Lack of women role model from leadership position

⑤ Gender stereotypes and male dominance deter women's career advancements.

⑥ Workplace structures

① Glass ceiling effect: where women should prove their professional

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Competence at every level. → leading to stagnant growth without skilling programs.

② Less representation of women in decision-making roles

eg: only 12% female members across Board of members

③ Sexual harassment of women at workplace creates fear psychosis among women

eg: 456 cases in 2022.

④ Lack of gender inclusive workplaces further discourage women's initiative

eg: Limited participation to discuss ideas and innovations.

Thus, there is a need to bring policies to foster and promote women in leadership through capacity building. Initiatives like women in STEM, WISE-KIRAN can help in this regard.

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18. The phenomenon of 'livability atrophy' in Indian cities reflects the widening gap between urban expansion and quality of life. Examine the causes and consequences of this trend, and suggest measures to make urban growth more humane and sustainable. (15 marks, 250 words)

'Livability atrophy' refers to a situation where residents of a place face declining quality of life as the functions of the place groups.

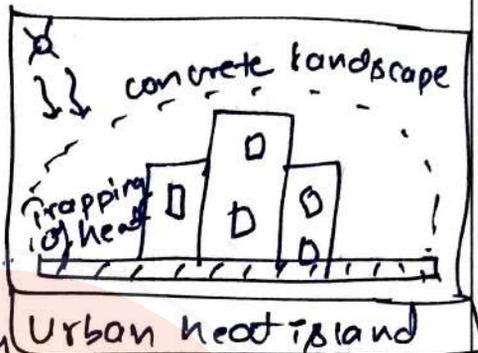
As per ease of Living Index, Delhi was ranked 65th in the country.

Causes are:

- ① Rising pollution levels ÷ Air pollution in Indian cities is the 2nd largest reason for non-communicable diseases.
- ② unscientific urban expansion leads to haphazard urban sprawl.

③ Concretisation of urban slopes alters local geohydrology and urban heat island effect

④ Overcrowding of cities creates pressure on resources



eg: Delhi's population grew exponentially to ~3.3 crore (2023) from ~17 lakhs (1951)

⑤ Encroachment into natural landscapes leads to depletion of urban ecosystem services.

eg: Pallakurani wetland shrunken by 50% since 1970s due to landuse changes in Chennai.

Consequences

① Health problems like respiratory illnesses and increasing disability-adjusted life years

② Heat stress leads to declining human

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productivity (eg): 17% decline in productivity as per ILO

③ man-made disasters: like urban floods resulting in transportation delays

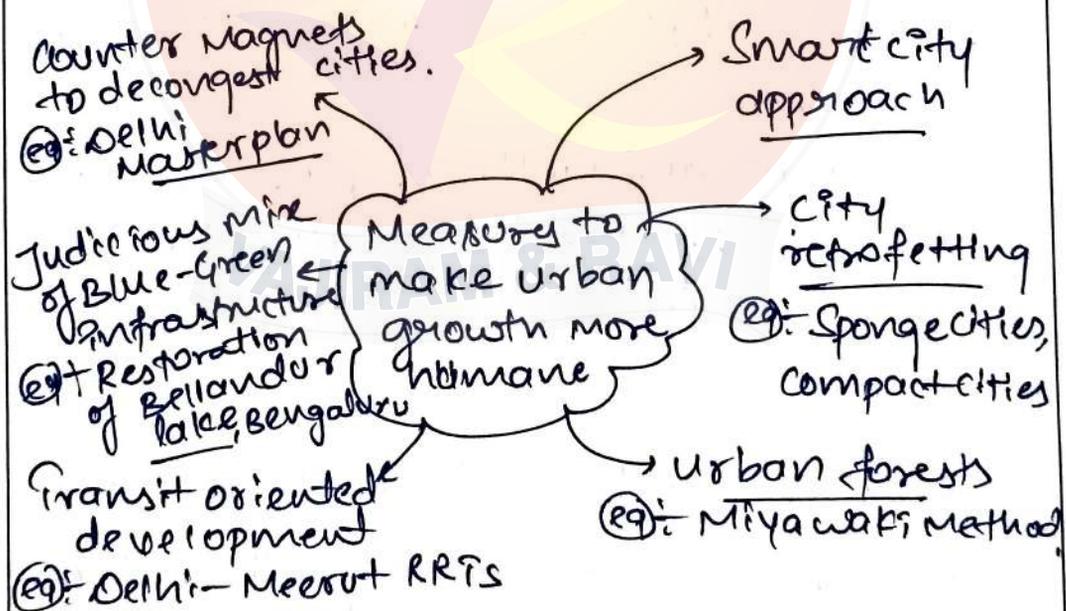
(eg): Hyderabad floods 2023

④ Mental stress as rising competition for scarce resources

(eg): job scarcity

⑤ class divide with rising income inequality

(eg): slums vs gated enclaves



Above Measures can help achieve SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities) and make our cities healthy and liveable

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

Transnationalism refers to the increasing interconnectedness and interaction between individuals and groups, socially, economically, culturally across national borders.

Factors that led to increasing global interconnectedness are:

① Forces of globalisation: has increased cross-border trade and size of multinational companies

eg: second largest Microsoft office in Hyderabad

② Liberalisation has led to exchange of people and business processes

eg: Foxconn unit in Doddaballapur, Karnataka

③ Migration :- leads to formation to migrant enclaves in foreign countries

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(eg): Brampton locality in Toronto - has Indian punjabis

④ Role of technology: in sharing information through social media real-time

(eg): shared solidarity for palestinian Refugees

⑤ Diaspora communities in foreign countries spread national values

(eg): Namaste culture in USA; with several Indian-origin CEOs of MNCs

⑥ Soft power: it helps propagation of regional culture, abroad.

(eg): → desire for Butter chicken in UK
→ popular fans of K-pop, K-dramas

③ Role of international organisations in popularising regional culture and values.

(eg) ÷ UN declared June 21 as world Yoga Day

④ International aid ÷ leads to sharing of international technologies and innovations.

(eg) ÷ widespread adoption of Kenya's weather advisory system

⑤ policies and agreements they promote cross border flow of people and business activities

(eg) ÷ UAE's Golden visa
EU's Schengen visa

Moreover, in the era of transnationalism, concepts like 'vocal for local', 'glocalisation' can help propagate India's rich cultural ethos and diversity

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20. Communalism in India, rooted in historical legacies and socio-economic inequalities, continues to undermine social cohesion and national integration. Discuss with examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

Communalism refers to the love and allegiance towards one's own religious beliefs and practices, often over broader national interest.

Factors leading to communalism

① Historical :- Colonial policy of divide and rule led to deepening of communalism
(eg) :- separate electorate for Muslims

② Religious tribalism :- considering practices of one's own religion superior to others.

(eg) :- Differing views on polygamy among Muslim community.

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- ③ Socio-economic neglect: It marginalised minority communities which has potential to fuel extremist ideologies
- (eg): Low socio-economic indicators of Muslims (Sachar Committee)
- ④ Electoral politics tend to use communal rhetoric for vote bank
- (eg): Hate speeches in electoral rallies.
- ⑤ Communal violence during religious events fuels hatredness
- (eg): Violence during Ram Navami processions in Delhi
- ⑥ Role of Media in disseminating sensitive facts without scientific backing
- (eg): Rainpada village mob lynching - due to circulation of fake videos online

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weaken national unity and integrity

Consequences of rising communalism → against constitutional values of secularism and fraternity

leads to identity based politics over issue based.

Way forward

- ① promoting tolerance among communities
(eg): shared celebration of festivals

Case Study: Kerala - Temple festival

→ In Muthuvallur village of Malappuram district, annual puja of Durgate temple is inaugurated by local Muslims, fostering Hindu-Muslim unity

- ② Media sensitisation
- ③ Inclusive development

Further, a sheer political will aligned to uphold constitutional morality can counter communalism.

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