

12

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES 2024 - FULL VERSION

GENERAL STUDIES

Sectional Test

Test - 6 (GS 1)

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.: 1 6 0 0 0 3 8 9

NAME: Yarasi Tusharika

MOBILE NO.:

EMAIL.:

SUBMISSION DATE: 10-08-2024

UPSE CSE 2025

AIR - 393

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.

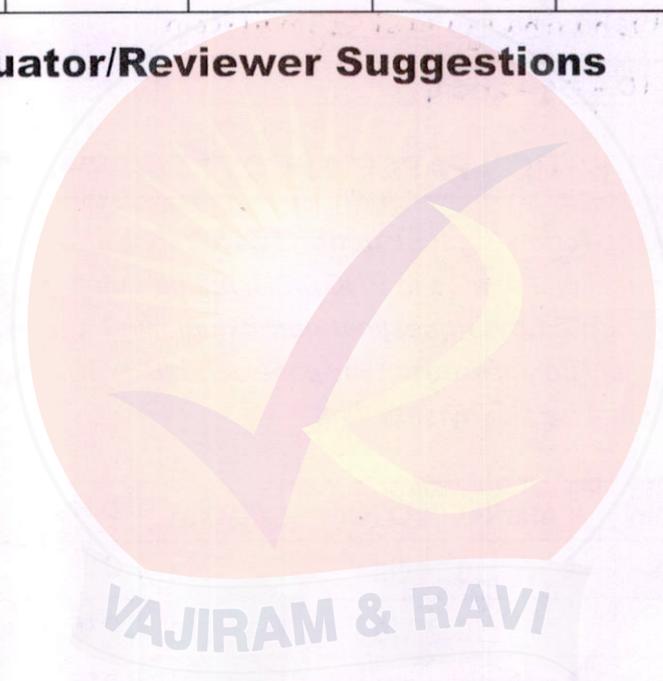
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call 9717565805 between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language and Articulation						
Structure and Presentation						
Conceptual clarity and Content						
Number of Attempted questions						

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. Discuss the concept of jet stream and explain its effects on Indian monsoon.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Jet streams are geostrophic winds in the upper troposphere that travel around the globe, they influence the weather conditions like monsoons, cyclones, local winds etc,

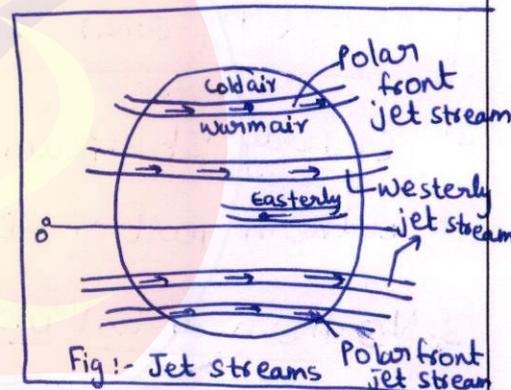
Jet Streams

There are largely three types of jet streams :

1. Polar front jet stream - it separates the cold polar air mass and warm subtropical air mass. It strengthens during winters.

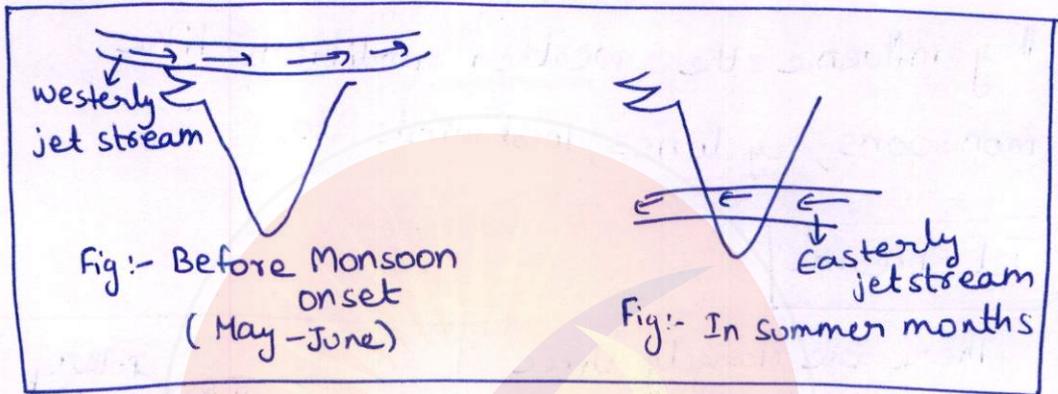
2. Westerly jet stream - it occurs in midlatitudes 35° - 65° latitudes and separates two airmasses.

3. Easterly jet stream - It is a seasonal phenomena which occurs in South Asia during Summer season.



Effect of jet stream on Indian monsoon

1. **Onset of monsoon** - Withdrawal of westerly jetstream from North India facilitates the onset of monsoon in India.



2. Easterly jet stream brings moisture to the southern part of India.
3. Northern disturbances are steered in by westerly jet stream during winter season.

Thus jet streams and Indian Monsoon have a intertwined connection and facilitate various activities like agriculture, economic activities etc.,

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

2. Climate change and global warming increases the vulnerability of our fragile coastal ecosystems! Analyse. (10 marks, 150 words)

According to IPCC report, there has been a 1.1°C raise in temperature from pre-industrial levels and it might raise upto 2°C if adequate measures are not taken by end of the century.

Effect of climate change and global warming on fragile coastal ecosystems

1. Extreme weather events like cyclones, tsunamis, floods are on rise due to climate change and these damage the coastal ecosystems.
Ex:- Cyclone Biparjoy, Cyclone Amphan
2. Damages coral reefs - rising ocean temperatures causes coral bleaching as corals are sensitive to temperature rise ($>25^{\circ}\text{C}$) Ex:- Australia's Great Barrier reef
3. Increase in ocean levels - causes the flooding of coastal regions.
Ex:- Threat to low-lying areas in Kerala

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4. Affects fishing activities and livelihoods of coastal population.
5. Threat to small-island nations as they might be submerged.

Ex:- Trinidad and Tobago

Measures to reduce the impact of climate change on coastal ecosystems

1. Building sea walls to protect lowlying areas from inundation. Ex:- Indonesian Sea wall

2. Mitigation measures → Fossil fuel reduction
→ shift to green energy
→ adhering to Paris climate targets

Coastal ecosystems are the most vulnerable economically important ecosystems and hence, have to be protected from ill effects of climate change.

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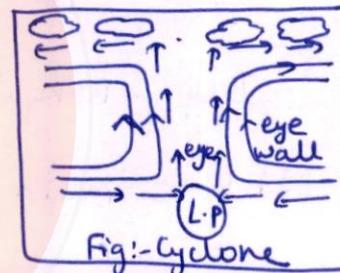
3. Enumerate the conditions needed for formation of tropical cyclones. Give reasons for more cyclones in the Bay of Bengal compared to in Arabian Sea.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Cyclones are the low-pressure centres that bring rainfall to coastal areas. Recent years have seen increased number of cyclones due to warming of sea surface waters.

Conditions for formation of tropical cyclones

1. Optimum sea surface temperature for formation of cyclones is 24° - 27° C.



2. Absence of wind shear is necessary condition for formation of tropical cyclones.

3. Existence of Low pressure centres (or) Easterly waves in the oceans.

4. Favourable conditions like pressure, adequate diameter of eye.

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Reasons for occurrence of more cyclones in Bay of Bengal when compared to Arabian sea

1. Annually, 5 cyclones make landfall in Coastal regions of India in the ratio of 4:1 (Bay of Bengal : Arabian Sea).
2. Constant influx of freshwater in Bay of Bengal maintains warmer temperature than Arabian sea. \triangleleft :- Ganga River water, Brahmaputra
3. Bay of Bengal is connected to western pacific which is origin point of many cyclones.
4. Favourable topography.

Changing Patterns

Arabian sea experiencing formation of more cyclones due to raise in temperature

\triangleleft :- Cyclone Biparjoy (Gujarath, 2023)

Extreme cyclonic events due to climate change.

Intensifying cyclones cause devastation in coastal areas. Hence, adequate mitigation and adaptation measures are required.

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

4. Present an account of the technological and administrative developments made to deal with Tsunami in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Tsunami is ^{approaching} a huge wave of ocean water triggered by events like earthquakes and volcanism on ocean floor.

Ex :- 2004 Indian ocean Tsunami

Technological developments to deal with Tsunami in India

1. Early warning systems deployment in coastal areas.
2. Coastal walls to reduce impact of tsunamis by using geo-textiles.
3. Satellite monitoring to ensure proper detection and warning.
4. Building coral reefs and mangrooves at shores.

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Administrative developments

1. CRZ rules (coastal regulation zones)
Protecting fragile coastal areas by banning constructions near coastal regions.
2. Mitigation measures like restricting constructions near tsunami prone districts.
3. Mangroove mission to protect fragile ecosystems.

Tsunamis can cause havoc to lives and properties and are one of the most dangerous natural disasters.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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5. Describe the characteristics of hot spot volcanism with examples.

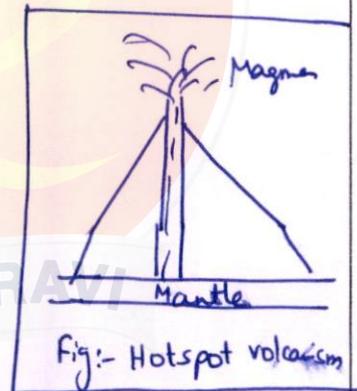
(10 marks, 150 words)

Hotspot volcanism is the phenomenon where the magma from the mantle rises to the surface causing explosive volcanoes. These differ from the volcanoes on divergent, convergent boundaries.

Characteristics of hot spot volcanism

1. Destructive volcanoes

These volcanoes are result of tectonic anomalies and underlying mantle chamber.



▶ :- Hawaii volcanoes

2. These are characterised by pyroclastic formations. ▶ :- Galapagos volcanoes.

3. They have fluidic magma.

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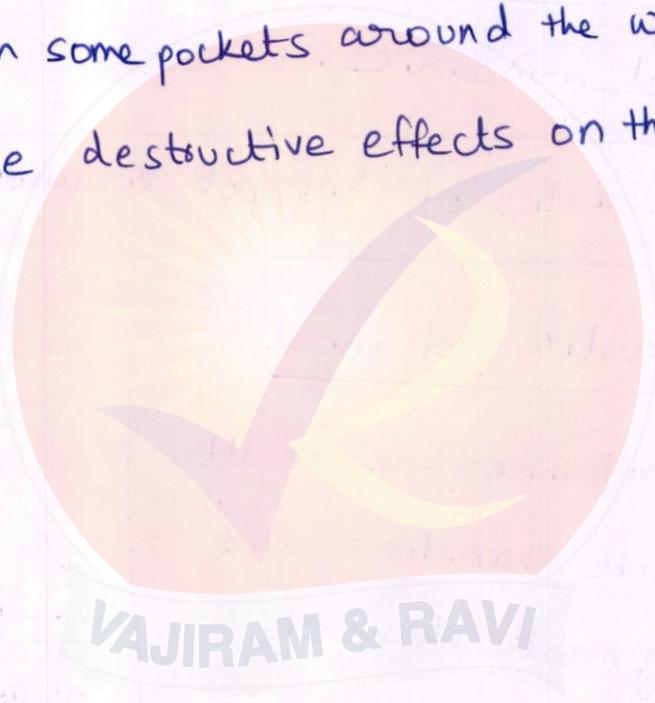
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4. These volcanism will result in Island formation after cooling.

▶:- Andaman Islands.

Hotspot volcanism is a rare phenomenon found in some pockets around the world and may have destructive effects on the surroundings.



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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
Presentation	
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6. How does the distribution of natural resources influence modern international trade patterns? (10 marks, 150 words)

International trade is facilitated by availability of natural resources like export of oil from Saudi Arabia, export of gas from Russia etc.,

Influence of availability of natural resources on modern International trade

1. Distribution of natural resources is not uniform throughout the world and hence international trade is necessary to obtain natural resources.

Ex :- Arabian peninsula is exporter of oil to the rest of the world.

2. Formation of ports, trade routes is influenced by natural resource availability.

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3. Geopolitical significance of natural

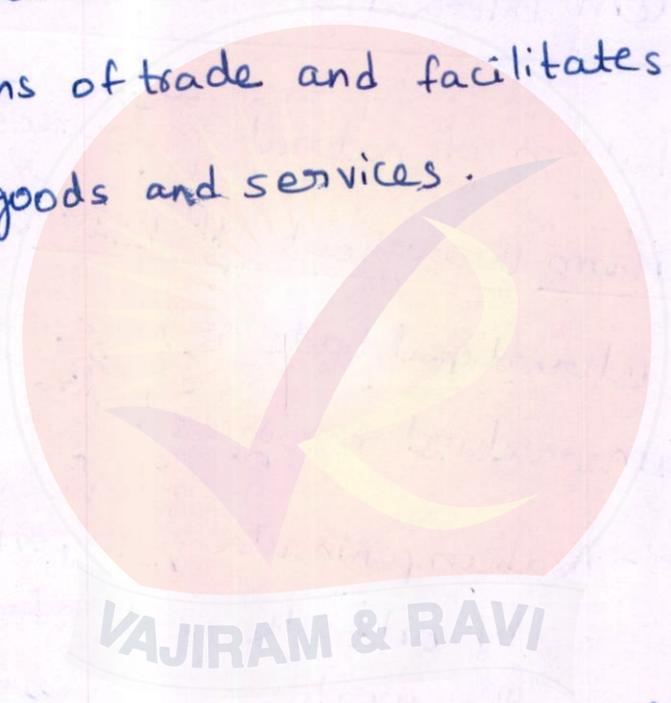
resources.

↳ Ex:- Lithium trade

4. Resource rich to resource deficit countries.

↳ Ex:- Rare earths from china to USA.

Natural resources influences the patterns of trade and facilitates movement of goods and services.



Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Presentation	
Marks:	

7. Explain the factors influencing the location of automobile industries in India by giving examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

Automobile industry contributes to around 9% of GDP in India. The growing industry provides employment, investment opportunities in the country.

Factors influencing location of automobile industries in India

1. Availability of raw materials -

According to Weber's model industries are situated close to raw material centres.

Ex - ^{Jamshedpur} TATA motors close to steel plants.

2. Ports - location of industries near

the port towns to facilitate trade.

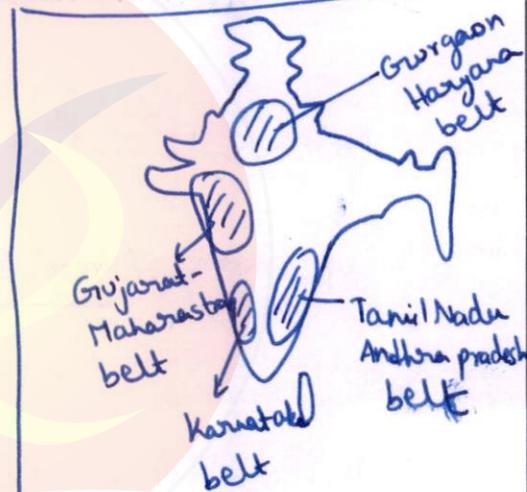


Fig:- location of automobile industries in India.

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3. Consumption hubs - location of industries near the maximum demand centres.

Ex:- Gurgaon belt.

4. Policies and facilitation :- Industries are attracted to states which have advantageous policies.

Ex:- Tamil Nadu's EV policy.

Automobile industry has huge potential in the upcoming Amrit kaal for the nation and hence has to be facilitated by production linked incentives, EODB policies.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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8. Explain the phenomena of 'teleconnection' with reference to Indian monsoon.
(10 marks, 150 words)

'Teleconnection' refers to the interconnection of weather events and their influence on a weather phenomena. India monsoon has its teleconnections with El Niño, La Niña, Indian Ocean dipole.

Teleconnection of Indian monsoon

1. El Niño and Indian monsoon

El Niño has detrimental effect on Indian monsoon

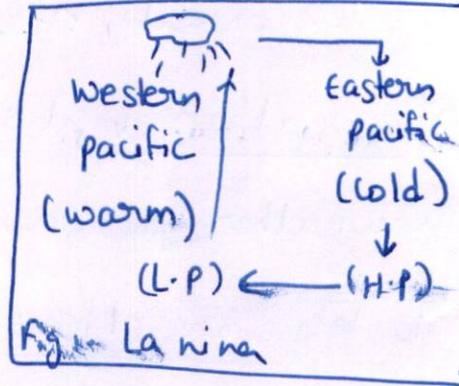
It delays the

monsoons or it reduces the intensity of rainfall due to colder western Pacific temperatures.



2. La Nina and Indian monsoon

La Nina has positive impact on Indian monsoon it brings rainfall to India.



3. Indian ocean dipole and Indian monsoon

Positive IOD - has advantageous effects on Indian monsoon it strengthens the Indian monsoon.



Negative IOD - weakens Indian monsoon.

Thus teleconnections effect Indian monsoons and alter its effects.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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9. 'Development is inherently contradictory in character.' Examine the statement with reference to the tribal population in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Tribals constitute 8.6% of total population (census 2011) but are ~70% of population affected by developmental activities.

Development and tribals

Tribals and ill effects of development

① land alienation

Tribals live in forests which are home to minerals and hence are displaced for mining activities.

Ex:- Niyangiri hills and tribals.

② Displacement due to irrigation projects.

Ex:- Polavaram displaced chenchus.

③ Cultural disruption due to land alienation

④ National parks and sanctuaries

designation of national parks affects the tribals living in forests near them.

Ex:- Kunonational park and Khonds.

⑤ Assimilation- forced assimilation

due to developmental activities leads to cultural homicide.

There should be harmony between development and environment and tribes shall not be displaced unless necessary to protect their cultural heritage (XAXA report).

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

10. 'Secularism is a superficial concept with western roots in India'. Comment.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Secularism refers to the separation of state from religion in western countries.

Indian secularism advocates for impartial treatment of all religions and promotion of all religions equally.

Indian Secularism

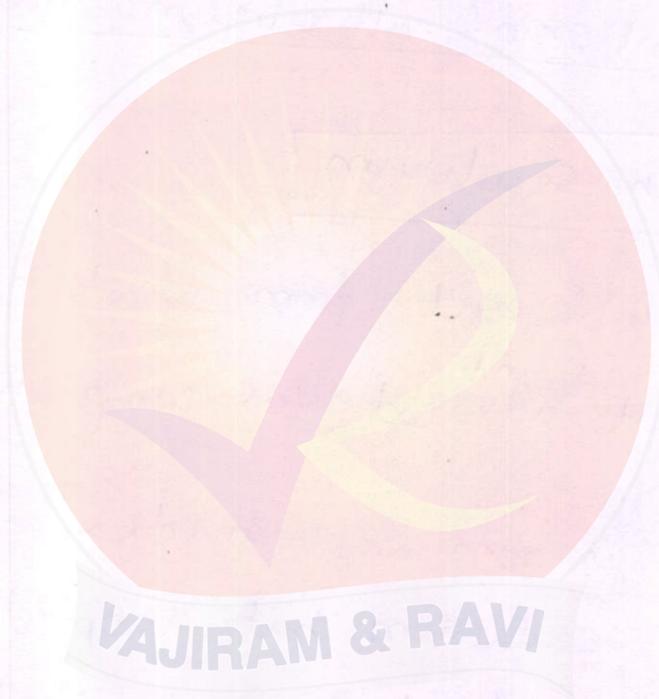
↳ Different from western idea as it ^{doesn't} advocates for complete separation.

→ Origin from western idea of secularism but adopted in a modified form suitable to India.

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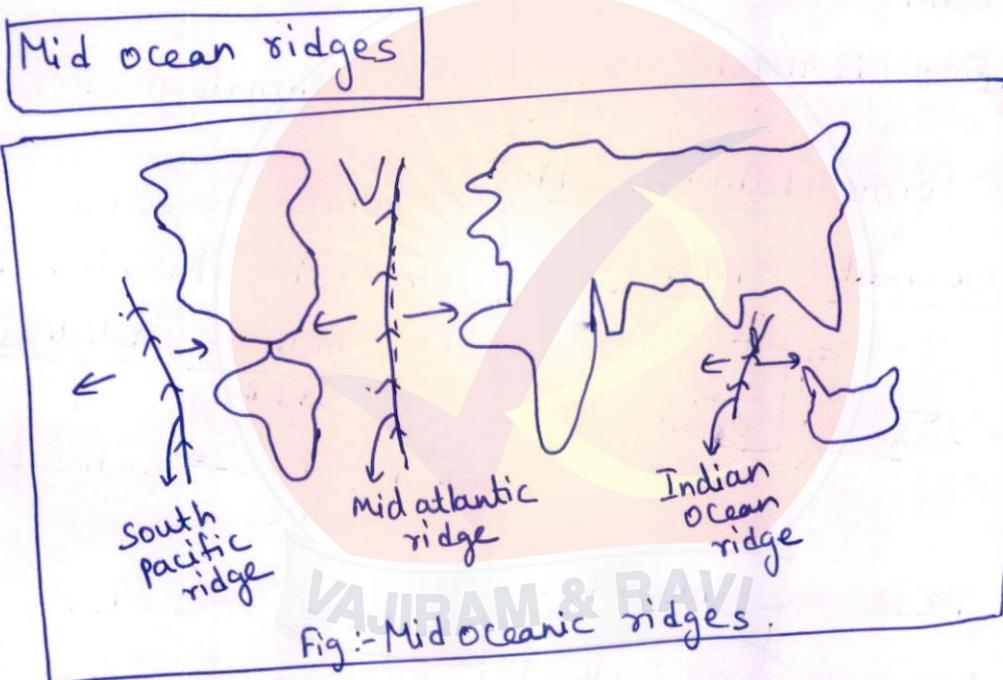
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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks :	

11. What are mid-ocean ridges? Highlight the differences between ocean ridges and fold mountains with suitable examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

Mid ocean ridges are chain of mountains formed in oceans due to divergence of tectonic plates.

Ex :- Mid Atlantic ridge.



1. Formed by divergence of tectonic plates

Ex :- Mid Atlantic ridge is formed due to divergence of North American plate and Eurasian, African plates.

2. Chain of ocean volcanoes are formed.

3. Earthquake and volcanic hotspots are also formed.

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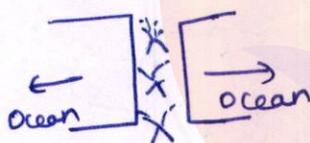
Differences between ocean ridges and fold mountains

Ocean ridges

1. Formed on the divergent boundaries due to volcanism.

Ex:- Mid Atlantic ridge

2. Forms chain of mountains, seamounts, islands



3. These are hotspots of volcanism and Earthquakes

Ex:- Pacific ring of fire.

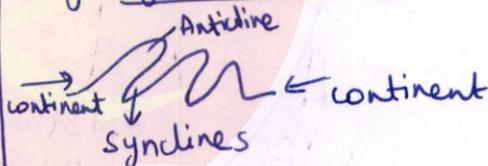
4. These are relatively young and active formations.

Fold mountains

1. Formed on the convergent boundaries due to folding.

Ex:- Himalayas.

2. Forms ranges of mountains characterised by synclines, Anticlines



3. These are mostly dormant volcanoes.

Ex:- Appalachians

4. Some fold mountains are young like Himalayas and some are old like Appalachians.

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S.  South Pacific ridge is formed by divergence of South American plate and Australian plate.

S.  :- Himalayas are formed due to convergence of Indian plate with Eurasian plate

Mid oceanic ridges are eroded and forms seamounts, islands which are tourist destinations. Fold mountains like Himalayas act as barrier to cold winds and help in moderating weather phenomena.

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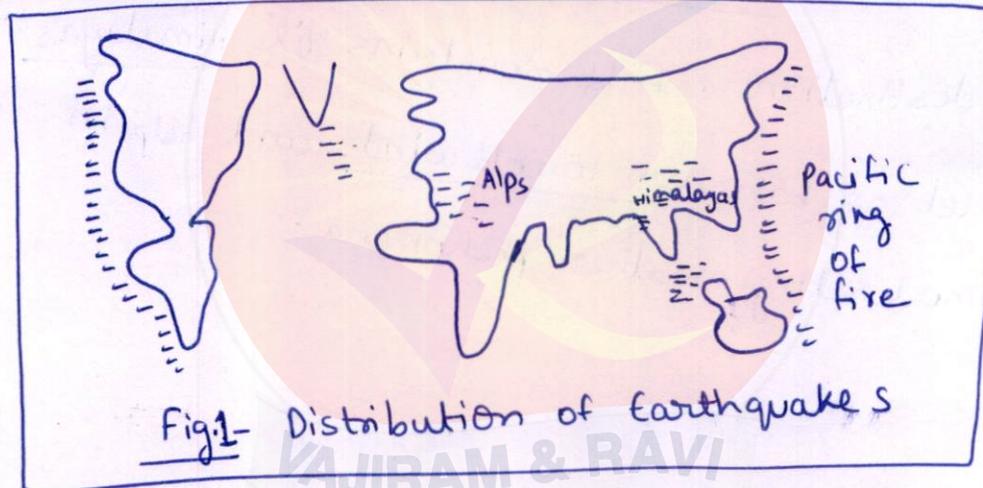
Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
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12. Why are earthquakes zonal in distribution? Discuss the seismic vulnerability of India. (15 marks, 250 words)

Earthquakes are the sudden shaking of earth due to changes in tectonic movements.

Earthquakes causes severe devastation to life and properties.

Distribution of Earthquakes



1. Earthquakes occur at places which are prone to high volcanism.

▶:- Pacific ring of fire.

2. Convergent boundaries are prone to earthquakes.

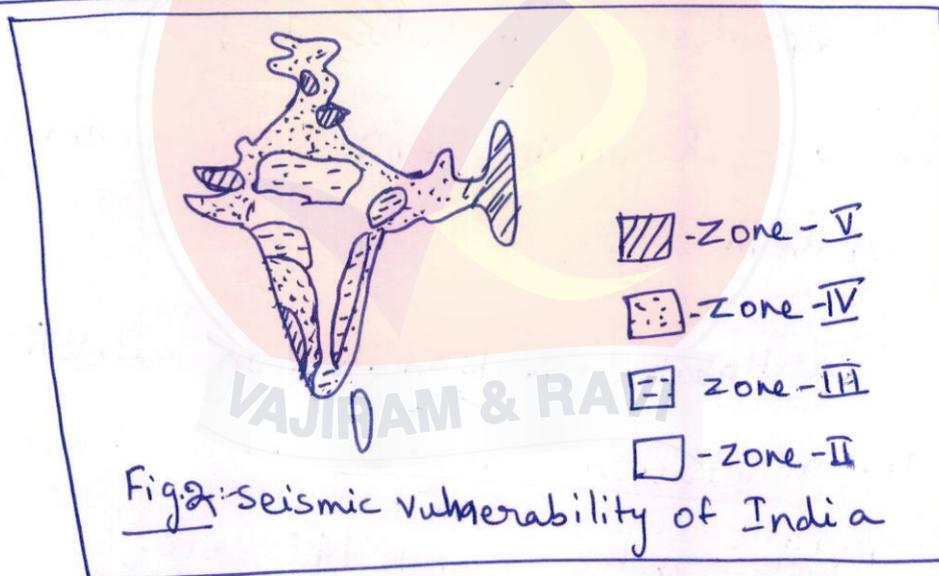
▶:- Himalayan region.

3. Transform boundaries result in fault lines which are prone to earthquakes.

Ex:- San Andreas fault.

4. Zonal distribution of earthquakes is due to changes in tectonic plate movements.

Seismic vulnerability of India



Zone - V:- Very High Earthquake prone zone

North Eastern states, Ladakh, Gujarath, Western Ghats are prone to earthquakes. Due to Malda fault, Bhuj fault etc.;

Ex:- Bhuj Earthquake 2002

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Zone - IV → High Earthquake prone zone

These include areas surrounding Zone-I like Himalayan states of uttarakhand, Himachal pradesh, coastal regions of Kerala, Karnataka, Delhi etc.,

Zone - III - Medium Earthquake prone zone.

This includes states like uttarpradesh, Andhra pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc.,

Zone - II → Remaining portion of India as shown in Fig. 2

Earthquake zonation helps in mitigation and adaptation measures such as implementation of appropriate Building codes, mock drills etc.,

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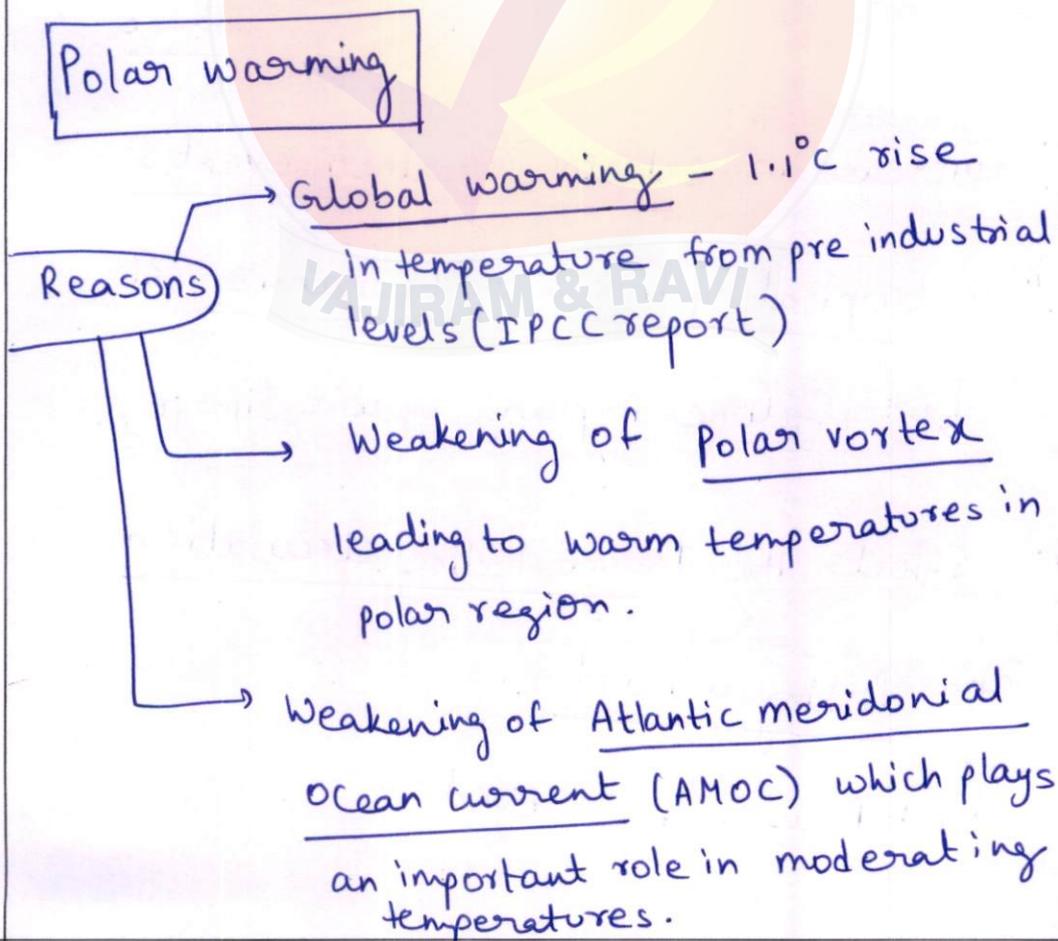
Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

13. "Rapid polar warming will create large-scale climate refugees." In the light of the statement, discuss the hazard vulnerability of coastal regions.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Climate change and Global warming are leading to warmer temperatures in polar regions especially in the Arctic, this will increase the vulnerability of glaciers.

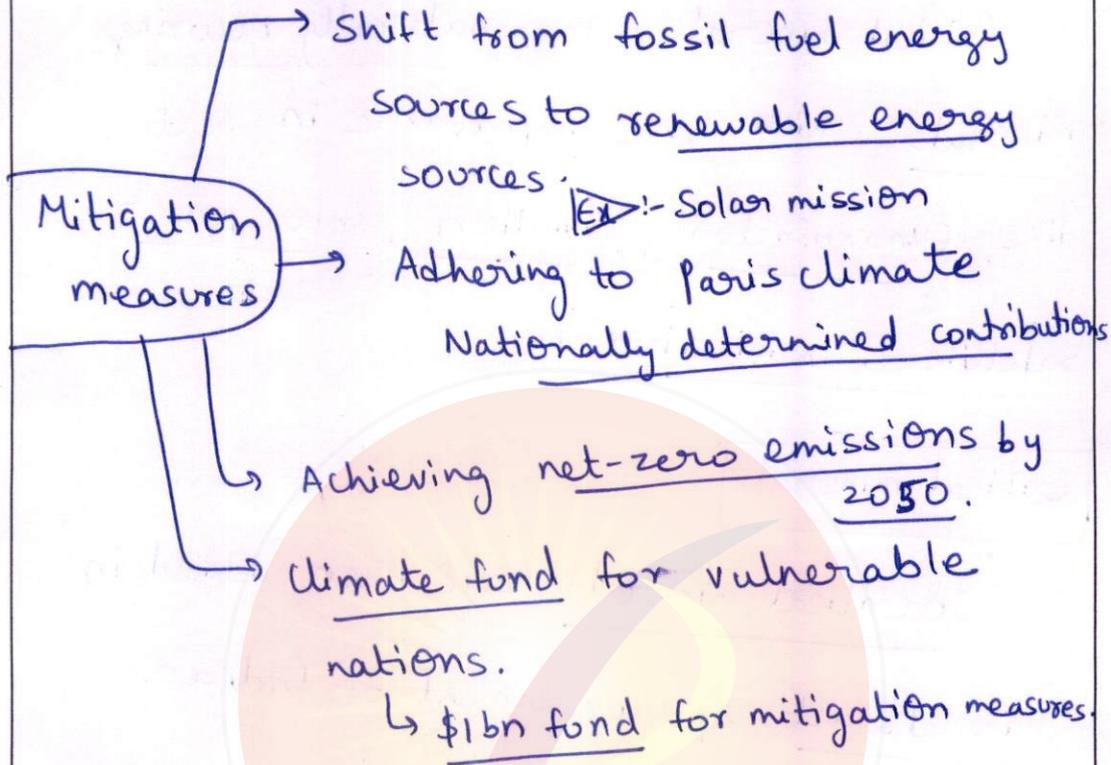
State of Cryosphere report highlighted the rapid polar warming and melting of glaciers in recent decades.



Effects of polar warming on coastal regions

1. Increased sea water levels - due to melting of glaciers.
↳ A rise of 8-9 inches has been observed by IPCC.
2. Inundation of coastal regions leading to climate refugees.
Ex:- lowlying islands like Trinidad and Tobago
3. Increase in extreme weather events like tropical cyclones, tsunamis etc,
Ex:- Cyclone Amphan, Cyclone Biparjoy.
4. Effects the thermo-haline circulations and fishing grounds.
Ex:- Peru fishing grounds.

5. Severe floods are threat to coastal regions.



Polar warming poses a serious threat to coastal regions and hence needs to be mitigated by adequate measures.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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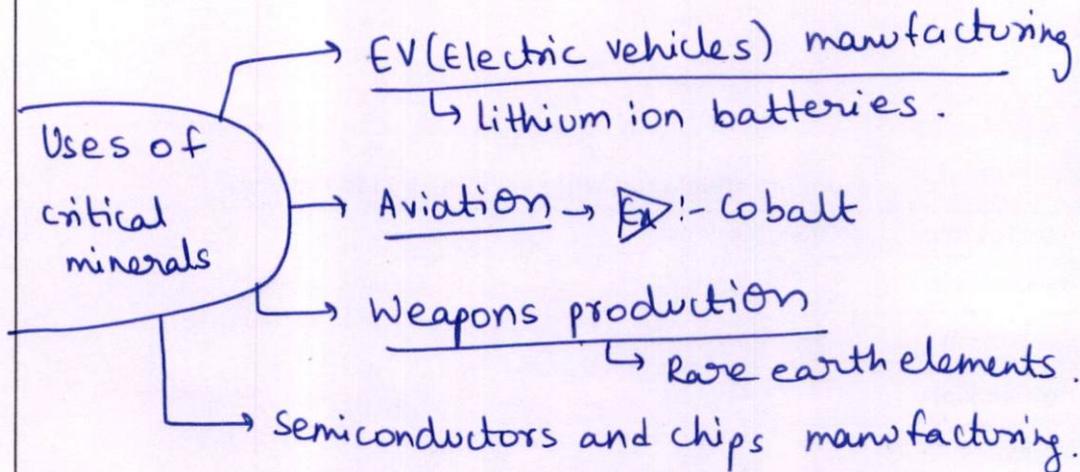
14. What are critical minerals? Examine the geopolitical importance of the critical mineral reserves. (15 marks, 250 words)

Critical minerals are naturally occurring minerals which have importance in sectors like EV manufacturing, aviation, solar power, Satellite communication etc.,

Critical minerals

30 critical minerals have been added in Minerals act by Government of India.

Ex:- Lithium - used in Lithium-ion batteries
↳ ABC triangle in South America is the largest source (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile)



Geopolitical importance of critical mineral reserves

1. Reserves of critical minerals are restricted to only some regions and hence play a role in geopolitical relations.

Ex: - Cobalt reserves in DRC (Congo)

2. Partnerships between countries for obtaining critical minerals.

Ex: - Mineral security partnership between India, U.S.A

3. Dominance of China - China has reserves of lithium, cobalt, rare earth elements and to reduce the dependency on China various partnerships have been formed.

4. Critical minerals club - by European Union is a partnership to explore critical minerals.

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5" Economic importance - huge export potential of critical minerals provides an opportunity for the countries.

India's initiatives

1. KABIL - it is a subsidiary of ONGC which is formed to explore critical minerals in India.
2. Private^{sector} participation - recent amendments to MMDR act has facilitated private sector participation in critical mineral exploration.

Critical minerals have huge potential in Green Energy sector and hence, should be explored, utilised to the fullest.

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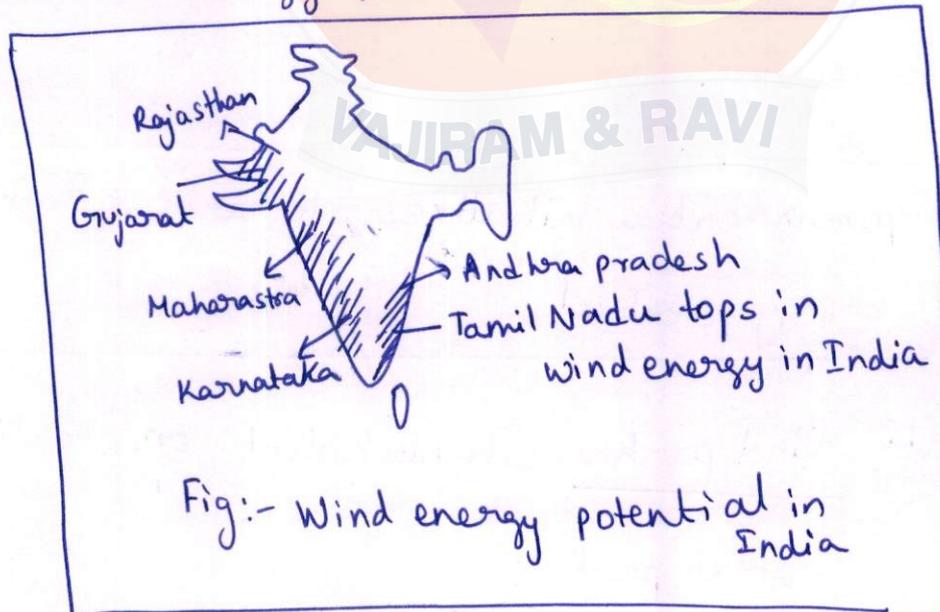
15. 'Wind energy potential remains under-utilized in India.' Examine.

(15 marks, 250 words)

India stands at 4th place in wind Energy in the world. Wind energy contributes to approximately 40% in Renewable Energy share in India.

Wind energy potential in India

1. Huge coastal tract - India has huge coastal area which can be harnessed for wind energy potential.



2. Favourable wind conditions in Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea.
3. large tracts of land availability in coastal Gujarat, Rajasthan deserts.

Underutilization of wind energy potential

1. Only 40 GW of installed wind energy plants.
2. More focus on solar energy than wind energy.

Government's initiatives to harness wind energy potential

1. Wind parks establishment on the lines of solar parks.

Ex :- Tamil Nadu.

2. Panchamrit targets includes 50% of energy share from renewable energy sources by 2030.

↳ this can be achieved by harnessing wind energy.

3. Utilizing western ghats by installing wind mills in Karnataka and Kerala region.

Wind energy can drive ~~the~~ India to achieve targets of 500GW renewable energy capacity and has to be utilised by establishing wind parks.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
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16. Write an account on the horizontal distribution of ocean water temperature. How does it influence the ocean current movements? (15 marks, 250 words)

Ocean currents are the ^{horizontal} flow of water from the upper layers of ocean surface due to density, salinity and temperature differences.

Horizontal distribution of ocean temperature

1. Ocean temperature varies with latitude

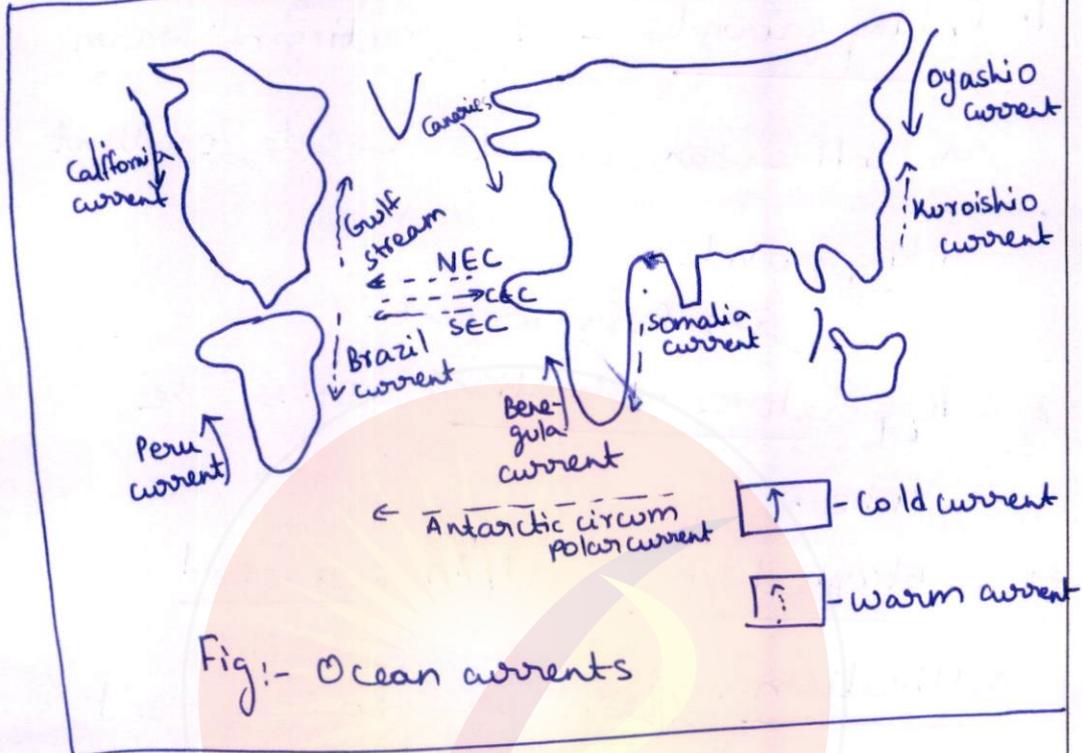
i.e., low latitudes have higher ocean temperatures than higher latitudes.

Ex:- Equatorial region has warm ocean temperatures ($\approx 25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

2. Influx from polar region - water from glacier melt affects the ocean temperatures in polar regions.

Ex:- Arctic, Antarctic oceans have low ocean surface temperatures.

Influence of ocean temperature on ocean currents



1. Warm currents - Carry water from tropics, subtropics to polar regions to moderate temperatures.

Ex:- Gulf stream current

2. Cold currents - Carry cold water from polar regions to subtropical regions

Ex:- Oyashio current.

Significance of Ocean currents

1. Fishing grounds - The meeting of warm and cold ocean currents create excellent fishing grounds.
Ex:- Peru current.
2. Temperature moderations across the globe.
3. Subtropical gyres - help in sea weed cultivation. Ex:- Sargasso sea weed.

Ocean currents are essential phenomena in distribution of global temperatures and help in maintaining balance.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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17. What is an urban heat island? Suggest measures to mitigate its impacts in Indian cities. (15 marks, 250 words)

Urban heat island is the phenomena which corresponds to high temperatures in urban areas when compared to adjacent rural areas.

Formation of urban heat islands



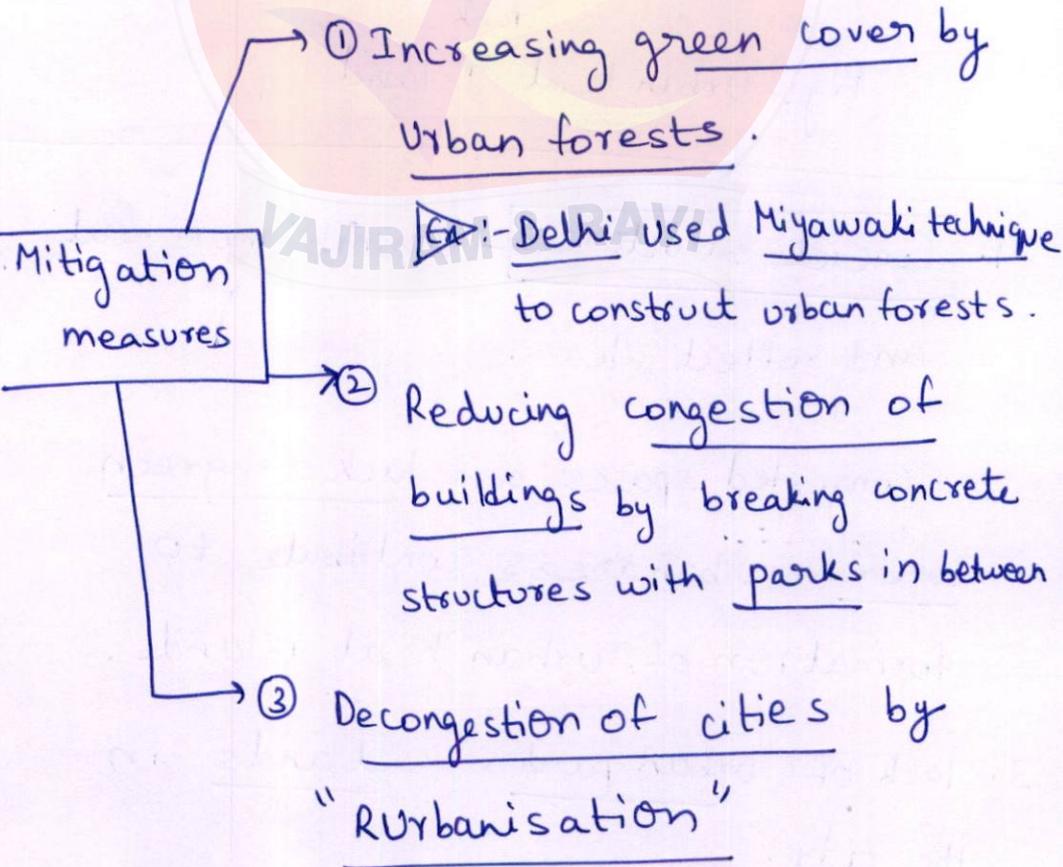
Fig:- Urban heat Island

1. Concrete structures - absorb more heat and reflect less.
2. Congested spaces and lack of green cover in urban areas contribute to formation of urban heat islands.
3. lack of urban parks, wetlands in the city.

4. High emissions of green house gases from vehicles, air conditioners, transportation facilities etc., contribute to high urban temperatures.

Ex: Recent urban heat waves in Delhi, Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore.

Mitigation measures



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- ④ Wetland conservation by rejuvenation and de encroachment measures.
- ⑤ Utilization of public transport can reduce GHG emissions.

Measures taken by Government

1. Smart city mission - to develop sustainable cities.
2. Urban forests / parks by 'NagarVan scheme'
3. RURBAN mission - to decongest urban cities.

ISHER JUDGE AHLWALIA commission has recommended sustainable urbanisation to mitigate ill effects like heat islands, urban floods, etc.,

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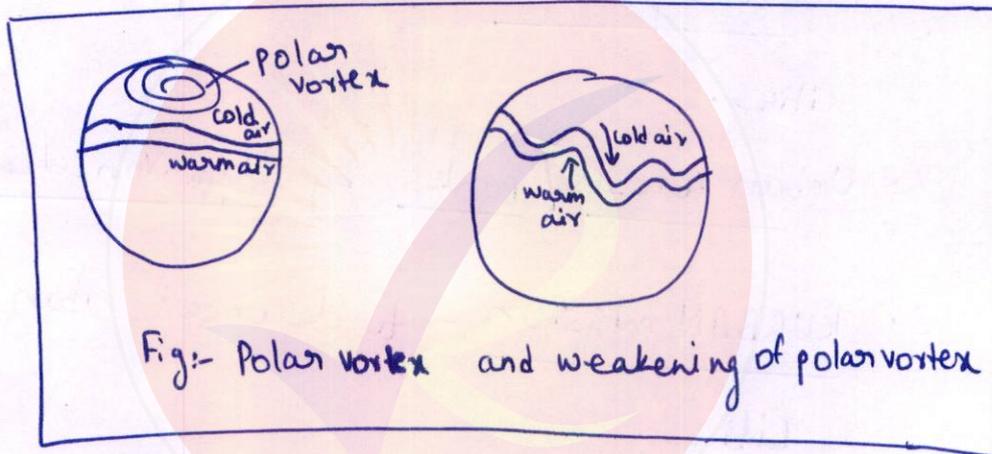
Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
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18. What is the polar vortex? Explain its impacts on the regional weather conditions.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Polar vortex is the low pressure centre near the poles which separates cold air mass from warm airmass. It mostly corresponds to arctic hemisphere.

Polar Vortex



1. Polar vortex helps in temperature regulation as it contains cold air towards polar regions.
2. Polar vortex is strengthened in winter seasons and weakens in summer season.

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3. Weakening of polar vortex - results in extreme weather conditions in North America and Europe.



Impact of polar vortex on regional weather conditions

1. Impact on North America - weakening of polar vortex causes severe cold waves, ^{extreme} snow conditions in North America.

Ex :- Texas snow event in 2022

2. Impact on Europe - It brings snow to

many parts in Europe and causes damage to orchid fields in Mediterranean.

3. Arctic region - it leads to melting of arctic sea ice as warm air from subtropics enters arctic.

Ex :- Arctic melting acceleration.

4. Ozone depletion - polar vortex is also responsible for ozone hole in antarctic region.

Polar vortex impacts the regional weather conditions and causes extreme weather events like extreme snow, rain.

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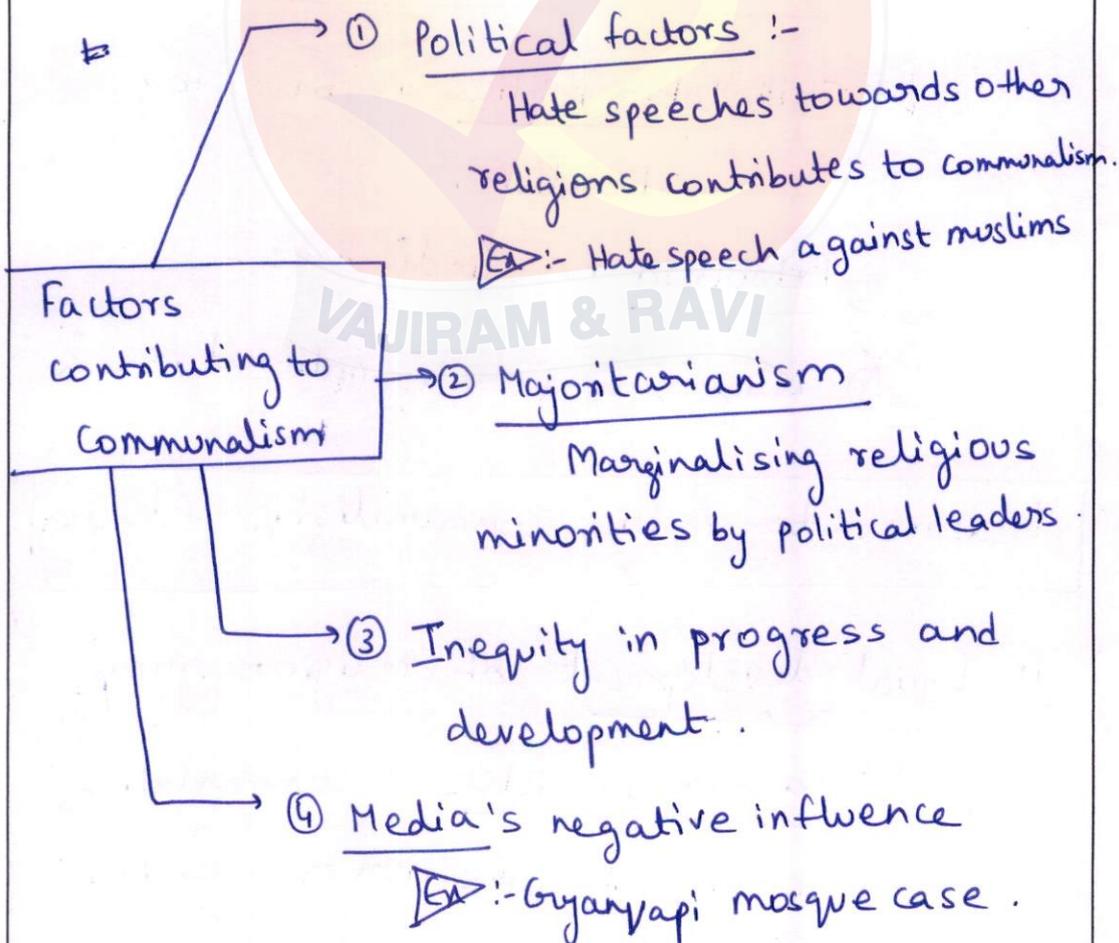
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19. 'Communalism is nothing but nationalism driven into the religious channels.'
Discuss the statement by referring to Indian experiences.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Communalism is the feeling of hatred or antagonism towards a community of other religion. Extreme communalism threatens the peace and harmony of nation.

Communalism is nationalism driven into religious channels



⑤ Historical factors

- ↳ Divide and rule policy by Britishers.
- ↳ Freedom struggle movement saw phases of hindu muslim unity, hindu muslim divide
- ↳ Pakistan formation led to communal riots.

⑥ Nationalism in religious channels

Ex: ① Hindutva politics as base for nationalism.

- ② Patriotism on hindu lines.
- ③ Religious symbols in national arena

Measures to reduce communalistic tendencies

1. Equal development of religious groups
 - ↳ Sachar committee recommendations on improving position of religious minorities.

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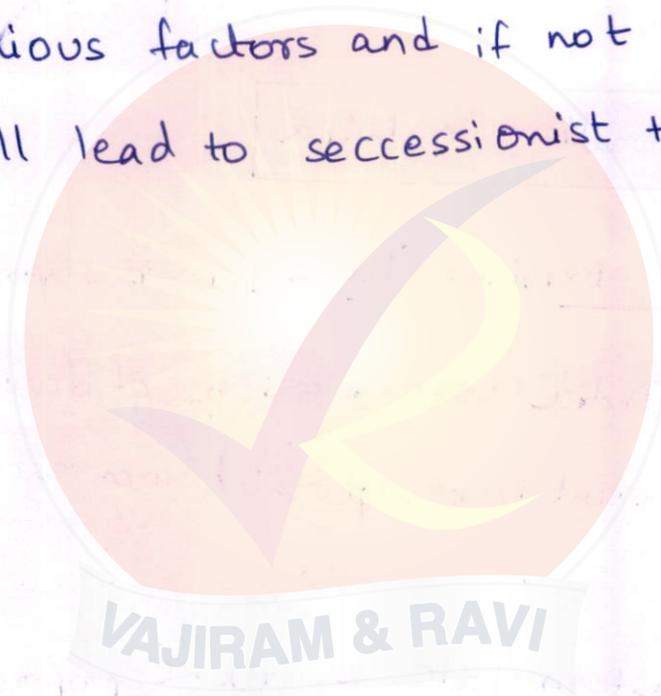
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2. Separation of religion and politics .

3. Positive role of media in instilling nationalism on secular lines .

Thus, communalism is a product of various factors and if not tackled will lead to secessionist tendencies .



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Introduction	Suggestions:
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20. Does India experience supra-regionalism? Discuss. Also evaluate the role of cultural factors in the growth of regionalism. (15 marks, 250 words)

Supra-regionalism is the phenomenon of regionalism transcending boundaries of one state or region.

Ex :- North Eastern states supra-regionalism.

Supra-regionalism in India

1. Idea of Dravidanadu - this is supra-regionalism in south India where regions of dravidian languages want to be separated from rest of the country.
2. North Eastern states - lack of proper connectivity, backwardness contributes to supra-regional identity of north eastern states besides regionalism like Nagalim.

Br

Role of cultural factors in growth of regionalism

1. Common language - linguistic division of states led to regionalism based on language.

Ex :- formation of Andhra Pradesh.
Demand for Tulu Nadu.

2. Common culture and belief patterns

Ex :- Khalistani secessionist movements.

3. Common identity (tribal identity)

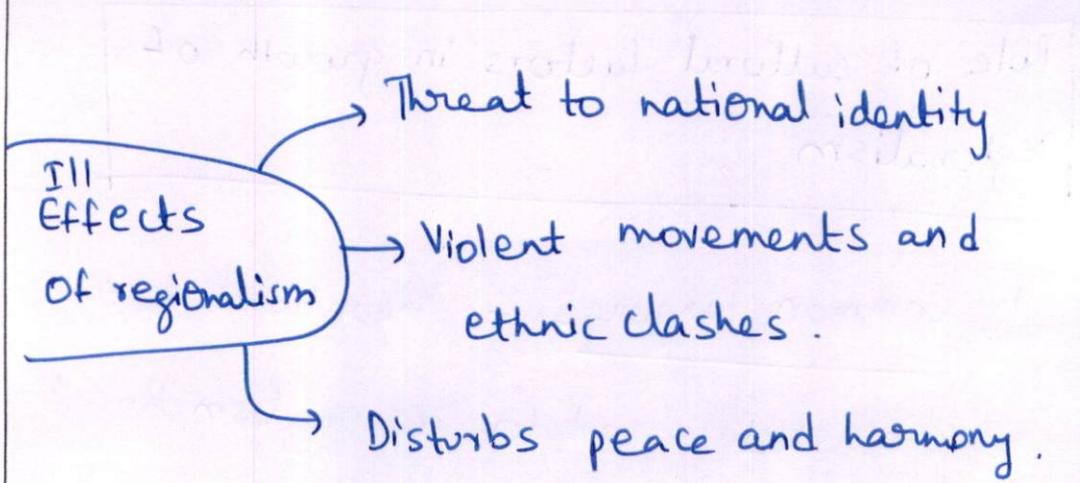
Ex :- Kukis and Meitis,
Greater Nagalim - for Nagas.

4. Ethnicity leads to regionalism.

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As ^{Dr.}Ambedkar said, "The countrymen must identify themselves as Indian first, Indian last and always Indian" regionalism poses a threat to national identity.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work

