

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT MAINS TEST SERIES 2025

GENERAL STUDIES

COMPLETE TEST

Test - 12 (GS-1)

Test Code - VR111542

Time allowed: 3 hrs

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN NO.:

21 VR42028

NAME:

DHEERAJ

MOBILE NO.:

EMAIL.:

SUBMISSION
DATE:

12 June 2025

UPSE CSE 2025

AIR - 579

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 Questioncum-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.

Start Time - 03:00 PM

End Time - 06:00 PM

Online

Offline

Mode of Examination

Dispatch date -

Receiving 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



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(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. Do you agree that geographical factors played a vital role in the flourishing of the Harappan civilization? Explain.
(10 marks, 150 words)

The Harappan Civilization was a predominantly chalcolithic urban society in 3000 - 1000 BC.

Geography and Harappa



1. River Indus and tributaries were settlements for cities like Mohenjo-daro and Harappa -

2. Coastal regions showed trade centric development - model -

- Port at dholavira
- Bead factory at Chanhudaro

3. Sustainability happened on predominantly arid crops like millet because of hot dry climate.

4. presence of trade relations and superior capabilities brought prosperity.
eg - Hoards of jewellery at Harappa, Mohenjo-daro

5. Arid climate made the drainage system and water conservation system sophisticated. eg - Wells: water tanks.

6. invasions from west forced Harappans to follow fortification model -> walled cities.

7. floods and famine on seal, worship of mother goddess -> immense respect for natural creation.

However other factors like system of guilds, enterprise also played a role.

finally, theories suggest the Harappans even perished because of geography induced droughts and river course shifting.

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2. Critically analyse the role of the Ghadar Movement in mobilizing the Indian diaspora against British rule. (10 marks, 150 words)

The Ghadar movement was a revolutionary movement active from 1910-1920 in Indian freedom struggle.

Ghadrites and Diaspora

1. Ghadrites like Hemachandra Kanungo fled to Paris, and met Bhikaji Cama, learnt the art of bomb making there.
2. Savarkar reached London at Shyamji Verma's Home Rule Society, murdered Wyllies over there.
3. Virendranath Chattopadhyay opened the Berlin Independence Committee and collaborated with Bose and Sanyal to activate Zimmerman Plan.

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4. Bhai Parmanand, Sufi Anubhuprasad, Dalchand Falak opened the Vancouver swa sada, later seized to San Francisco to create the official Ghadrite movement.

5. Rasbehari, Sanyal and Parmenand planned to carry out dacoities after the Komagata Maru incident for funding Zimmerman Plan.

However - their tactics had limitations ->

i) could not gather local European support unlike Naoosjke.

ii) Bhai Parmenand could not consolidate movement.

iii) government crackdown and treachery failed their plans.

The revolutionaries like Ghadrites instilled fear in the minds of British leading to August 1917 statement.

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3. Analyze the role of Mikhail Gorbachev's policies, such as Glasnost and Perestroika, in bringing about the end of the Cold War. (10 marks, 150 words)

The end of cold war signified the victory of liberalism over communism after fall of soviet union on 26/12/1991.

Role of Gorbachev

Perestroika → liberalization, loosening control

Glasnost → transparency.

1. These policies led to weakening of control over the smaller republics like Latvia, Estonia → Balkanisation.
2. Glasnost caused the public to witness slow, corrupt functioning of Soviet model and fuelled protests.
3. incidents relating to terror and ethnic clashes increased in Dagistan, Central Asian Regions proving weak control.

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4. Independence movements of dash Valisa, Vidut Revolution saw a rise during that period.

5. Cutting down of state funding for enterprises led to divide of Russian heavy industries.

However, it was also the result of other factors like →

- i) booming internal debt because of communist policies.
- ii) inefficient, wasteful state expenditure on PSEs.
- iii) suppressed freedom of people caused severe backlash → "Pressure Cooker Syndrome"

The end of Cold war marked the 'end of history', as per Fukuyama.

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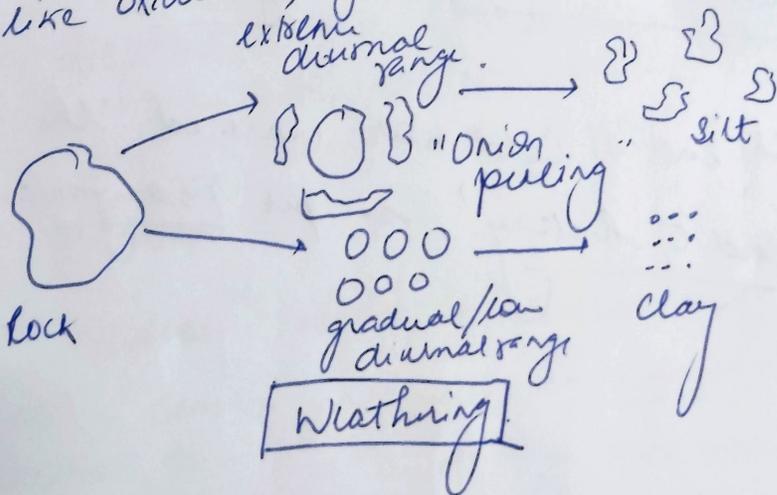
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4. Describe the processes of weathering and mass wasting and mention their various types. (10 marks, 150 words)

Weathering refers to the gradual wear and tear of rocks into smaller fragments leading to soil formation.

Types

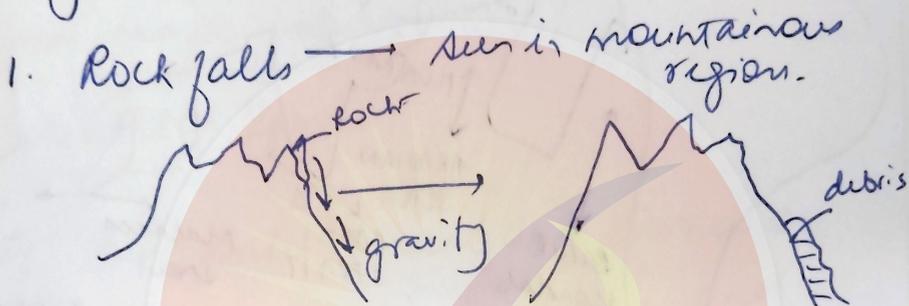
1. Physical weathering: by physical stresses like heat, water, frost etc.
2. Biological w.: by biological stresses like roots of trees, animal movement.
3. Chemical: by chemical processes like oxidation, eg karst topography.



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Mass wasting refers to the sudden movement of debris along a path often causing destruction, lead by force of gravity.

Types



2. Landslides → large movement of debris downslope triggered by deforestation, seismicity, heavy rainfall.

Both weathering and mass wasting are critical geophysical phenomena that shape our environment.

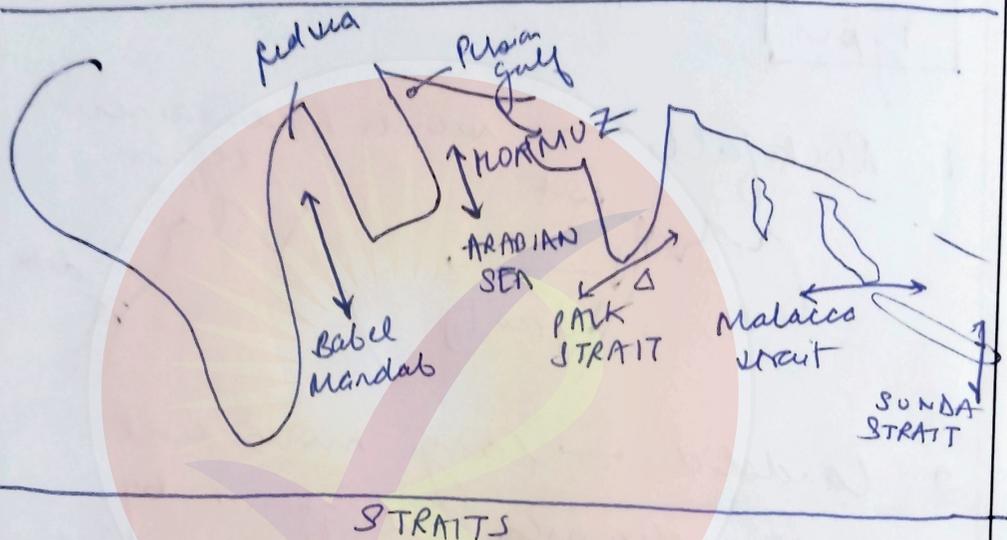
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5. Describe the economic and geopolitical significance of the major straits in the Indian Ocean region. (10 marks, 150 words)

straits are narrow passages of water that connect two waterbodies.



Economic and Geopolitical significance

1. The Hormuz Strait facilitates nearly 70-80% of Indian oil import from Iraq.
2. The Red Sea Babel Mandab or Red Sea is route to connect Asia, and Europe, with nearly 30% of trade passing through it.

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3. The Malacca Strait is an important chokepoint for Chinese, as their oil imports travel from here [Malacca Dilemma].

4. The Palk Strait has great biological and economical significance, as a major fishing zone for India & Sri Lanka.

5. The Bab el Mandeb and Horn of are areas of active piracy, and critical for countering Iranian/Hezbollah influence. ~~via the Strait~~.

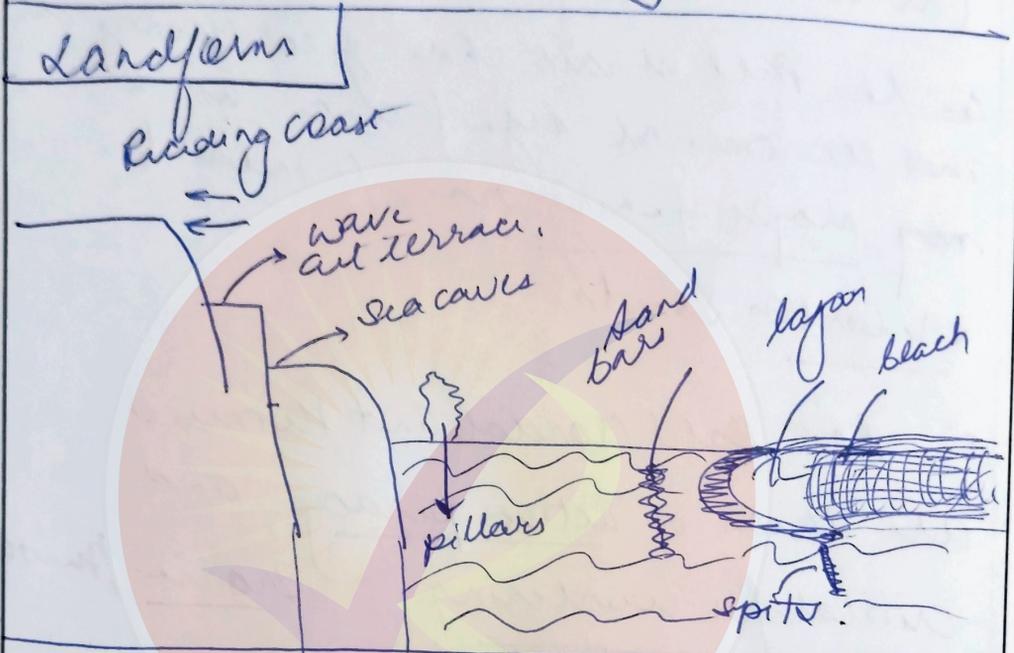
6. The IMEC Corridor to connect India - Middle East - Europe is expected to pass through Horn of Strait - cuts down cost by 20-30%.

Straits are global arteries for interconnectedness, and must be kept zones of peace.

Introduction	
Body	
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Marks:	

6. Discuss the types of coastal landforms created by wave erosion and deposition.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Coasts are shaped by both erosion and deposition caused by waves.



erosional

- ① wave cut terrace formed by rinding coasts.
- ② sea caves caused by hollowed carved via wave's ^{residual} force.
- ③ pillars are stones whose structure has been completely eroded by wave force.

depositional

① Beaches → places where the sediment carried away gently deposited. It can be sandy or shingly.

② Lagoon → are bodies of water caused by deposition of sand around it.

③ sandbars and spits → these are surfaces far from the beach where backwave deposit sediments.

However these features keep on evolving with time.

Threats to such features

→ sea level rise
[NOAA: 20cm already]

→ illegal construction/mining

→ plastic pollution [11MMT annually into sea].

There is a need to protect coastal landform through Coastal Zonal Management Plans.

Introduction	
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7. Account for the spatial pattern of the fishing industry in the world.

(10 marks, 150 words)

The global fishing industry location depends upon variety of factors from geographical to anthropogenic.



GLOBAL FISHING INDUSTRIES

1. The North Atlantic, Sea of is rich fishing industry because of mixing of warm Gulf stream and cold Labrador current.

2. The ~~E~~ coast of Peru has vast fishing industry as upwelling and

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liquid guano causes immense fishing yields here

3. the coast of Japan is rich for fishing of salmon and tuna, as the nutrient rich / oxygen rich Kashio and Kurik currents meet here.

4. the North Sea region has a large fishing zone, as the wide continental shelf provides enough fisheries nutrients.

5. the southern coast of India has a large fishing industry because of presence of Warm seas.

Threats → overfishing, 100 fishing
→ plastic waste
→ sea surface temperature rise.

There is now need for sustainable inland fisheries for realizing growth path to development.

Introduction	
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Marks:	

8. Analyse the impact of caste dynamics on social mobility in India. What kind of policy measures can promote inclusivity of the lower castes?

(10 marks, 150 words)

social mobility refers to the movement of a person's in the social hierarchy driven by their identity, profession etc.

Impact of caste dynamics

1. Caste forms the "basic structure" of Indian society [Ambedkar], people identify with it.
eg → Jat Mahasabha
Kalmi Sabha.
2. Caste decides employability and profession.
eg → manual scavengers → mostly SC.
3. Caste hierarchies decide marriageability.
eg → IHDS Survey → 90+ % Indians do marriage within caste.
4. Caste identities decide access to public services.
eg → proxy sarpanchs in areas with reservation in Panchayats.

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5. Caste governs the religious freedom and cultural freedom of people.
eg → Rajasthan govt SC youth not allowed to ride horses on wedding.

6. Caste decides a person's political hangings → eg: Rajni Kothari "politicization of caste".

7. lower castes are often ghettoized into slums, underdeveloped areas.
eg → Dharavi.

8. lower castes are suppressed via crime and punishment - 19-58000 crimes reported under SC/ST Act (2022) under scholarships to ban caste politics. modify RPA

Affirmative Action Reservation

Policy measures

right values. [NCC, NSS]

Dalit Entrepreneurs [DICCI]

Neo Dalit. [good education and jobs]

There is a need for "annihilation of caste" for attaining real "swaraj".

Introduction	
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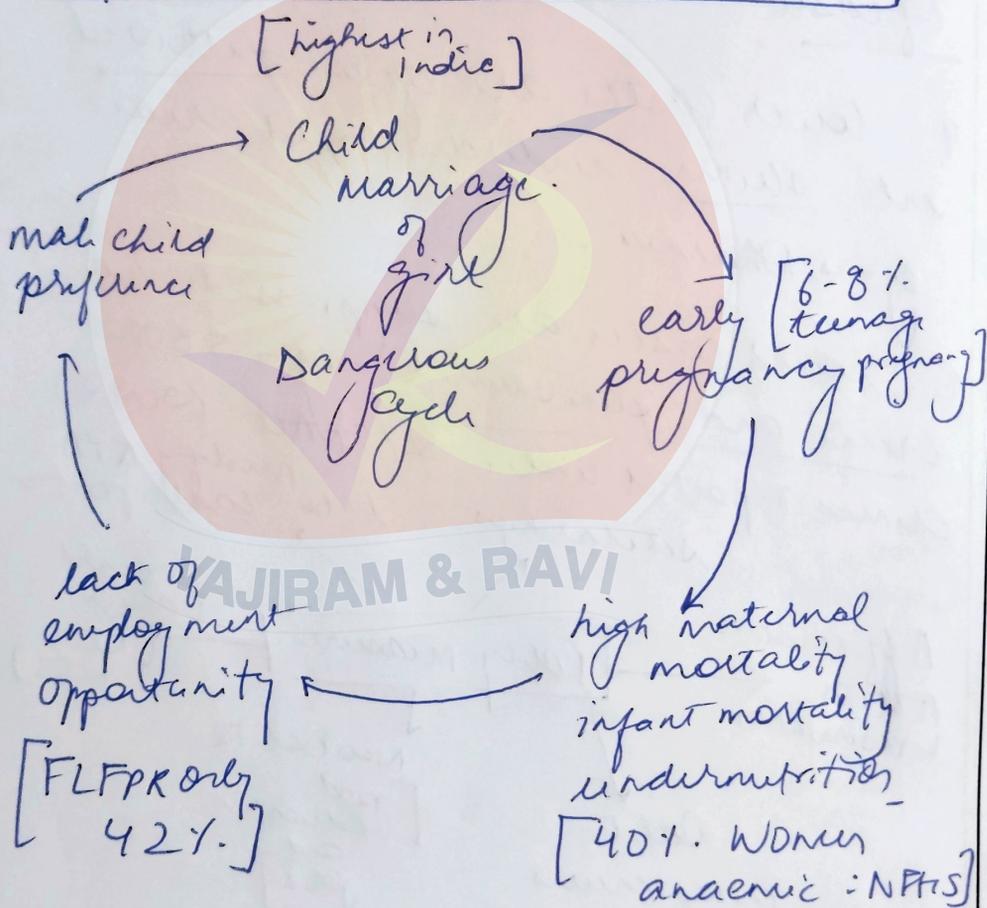
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9. Analyze the impact of patriarchal norms on women's health and nutritional needs in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Patriarchy refers to the hierarchical organizing of society wherein men are treated as superior to women.

Impact on Women's Health & Nutrition



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anything in
this part)

Moreover,

i) men exercise control over women's genitals → no sexual autonomy.

ii) women are the last to eat in family → ignored nutritional needs. → underweight.

iii) lack of women's education leads to poor understanding of bodily functions.

lack of use of contraceptives
[only 70% in India's NFHS5]

lack of use of menstrual hygiene products.

way forward

-i- Be Bachao Bachas

-ii- ICDS → folic acid
→ POSHAN → eggs, millets, veggies.

-iii- women @ work place.

+ menstrual leaves
+ equal pay
eg - Tomato.

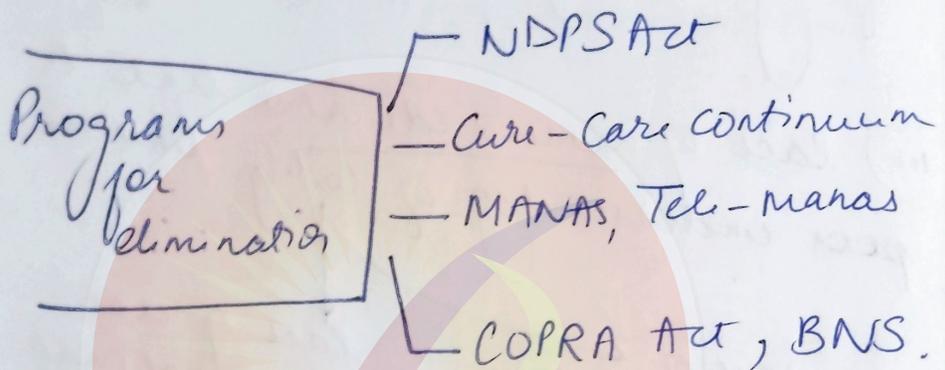
There is need for women led development now.

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10. 'Despite implementation of various programmes for eliminating drug abuse, the problem is still prevalent among the Indian youth.' Discuss the causes and mention government measures for its mitigation. (10 marks, 150 words)

As per AIMS survey, nearly 15% of Indian youth suffers from substance abuse.

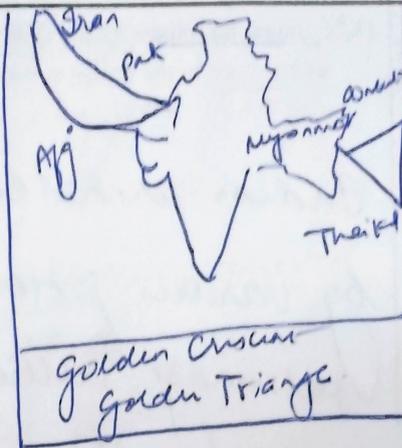


Causes of prevalence

1. presence of heavy demand fuelled by academic and professional pressures, eg - atta-bar culture.
2. supply readily available via porous borders of North East, Punjab, Rajasthan
 - Golden Δ
 - Golden Crescent.

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3. The culture of drug abuse has been promoted by popular culture
 eg → Vaping and Alcohol to appear "cool".



4. familial stressors, absence of employment [4% unemployment rate, 15% depression: NIMHANS] → drugs as Escape mechanism.

5. lack of physical and mental coping skills, eg - missing sports culture, eroding spirituality.

6. Cultural events approve usage of narcotics, eg → Bhang in holi, Anand in Rajasthan.

7. easy facilitation via cross-border dealers, network of sub-dealers etc.
 eg → Doors to send narcotics across LA.

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11. Political patronage by the central authority greatly influenced the development of architecture in the Indian subcontinent across different historical periods. Discuss.
(15 marks, 250 words)

Indian architecture has developed by various factors including political patronage, cultural assimilation, geography etc.

Role of political patronage

1. The cave architecture for Buddhist chaityas and viharas started from Mauriyans, eg: Ashoka donated 85000 caves to Ajivikas.
2. Stupa culture was furthered by Mauriyans, and later ^{led to} sophistication by the Satvaharas and Palas.
eg - Toran at Sanchi added during reign of Gotamiputra.
3. The temple architecture of North developed by the patronage

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of Guptas. eg Sonch Temple to the Bihar and Dugarh temple.
[Nagara school]

4. The Dravida architecture received patronage from the Cholas, and later the Vijaynagar empire.

eg → Chola → Gangai Kondalapuram by Raja Raja I
→ Dharmastambha, Vissaya, Virupaksha temple.

5. patronage of the Uttarpradesh kings led to development of tomb, towers.

eg → Ikritmish's tomb
→ dodhi gardens
→ gumbad

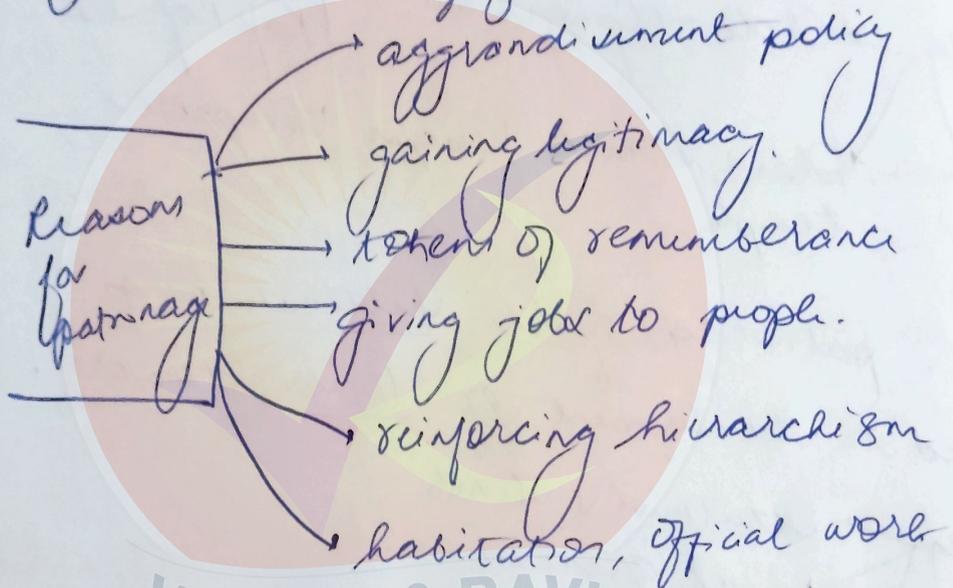
6. the Mughals promoted sophisticated fort architecture, palaces, mausoleums.

eg → Agra Fort - Akbar
→ Humayun's tomb - Akbar
→ Taj Mahal - Shah Jahan.

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7. The political patronage of the British, Portuguese led to development of Indo Victorian and Baroque style architecture.

eg → Parliament of India
→ Churches of Goa.



Indian Architecture has evolved with the central powers, enriching India's diverse culture.

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12. Explain the causes for the rise of communalism in colonial India, with special reference to the British policy of 'divide and rule' (15 marks, 250 words)

9th ARC defines communalism as the identification with one's communal identity over the national identity of larger society.

Causes of Communalism in Colonial India

1. Unstudied exploitation by alien rulers, eg: Aurangzeb reimposed Jizya.
2. the socio-religious reform movements caused unintended distrust in communities.
eg → Titular's movement against Hindu landlords.
3. usage of cultural identities to invoke nationalism. eg -
Tilak used Ganpati festival] alienated Muslims.

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4. British policy of divide and rule.
- 4.1 pitched Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's United Patriotic Association against INC.
- 4.2 Nawab Salimullah of Dacca and Muslim League were able to gain separate electorate from British via 1909 Act.
- 4.3 The British represented the INC as a body of "seditionous Brahmins".
- 4.4 Partition of Bengal (1905) by Curzon was to fuel divide between Hindus of West Bengal and Muslim dominated East Bengal.
- 4.5 The British preferred implementing Muslim personal law in faizdari Courts post Buxar.
- 4.6 the Communal Award provided separate electorates to Muslims,

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Sikhs, Christian, Depressed Classes etc.

4.7 The Cabinet Mission Plan provided the scheme of "permanent grouping" to the Muslim majority provinces of east and west.

4.8 Mountbatten Plan was near acceptance of the idea of Pakistan.

However, these communal divides were also result of internal mistrust caused by →

- i- NCM - Khilafat, Moplah and Chauri Chaura fuelled communalism.
- ii- Revivalist schools of thoughts
Ary Samaj → Shuddhi movement
Wakabi movement.

The Independence of India in 1947 legitimized the policy in an India based on principle of "Sarva Dharma Sambahau".

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13. Examine the challenges faced in the integration of princely states into the Indian Union post-independence. Highlight the strategies employed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to achieve this monumental task. (15 marks, 250 words)

During independence, India was divided into many princely states, chief commissioners provinces, states of British India etc.

Challenges faced in integration

1. external meddling of Pakistan
eg: invasion of Kashmir by tribals in 1947.
2. policy of "bait and reward" by Pakistan eg: Junagadh emperor promised internal autonomy.
3. Communal divides propelled leaders to Pakistan.
eg: Hyderabad & Nizam wanted to go to Muslim majority Pakistan.

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4. internal instability fuelled by anti-social forces. Eg: Razasars of Hyderabad.

5. ambitious statesmen of princely states, eg - Jodhpur and Bhopal aimed autonomy.

6. cultural diversity made integration into a single nation nearly impossible.

7. Colonial powers: Portugal had control over the state of Goa, the French at Daman, Diu, Puducherry.

Strategies employed by Patel

Patel adopted a mix of "carrot and stick".

Carrots →

1. title of "Rajpramukh" to rulers.
2. privy purses were promised to royal powers.

(Don't write anything in this part)

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3. internal autonomy via federal structure, Article 371 for cultural protection.

4. placate at Junagadh in peaceful manner, Instrument of Accession in Kashmir.

Sticks →

1. political action at Junagadh Hyderabad. "Opto Polo".
2. threat of siege at Junagadh.
3. military action in Panaji and Kashmir, Goa.
4. praja mandal movements in Orissa, Mysore.

Patel was therefore called as the "Iron-man" of India who stood for Indian unity.

Introduction

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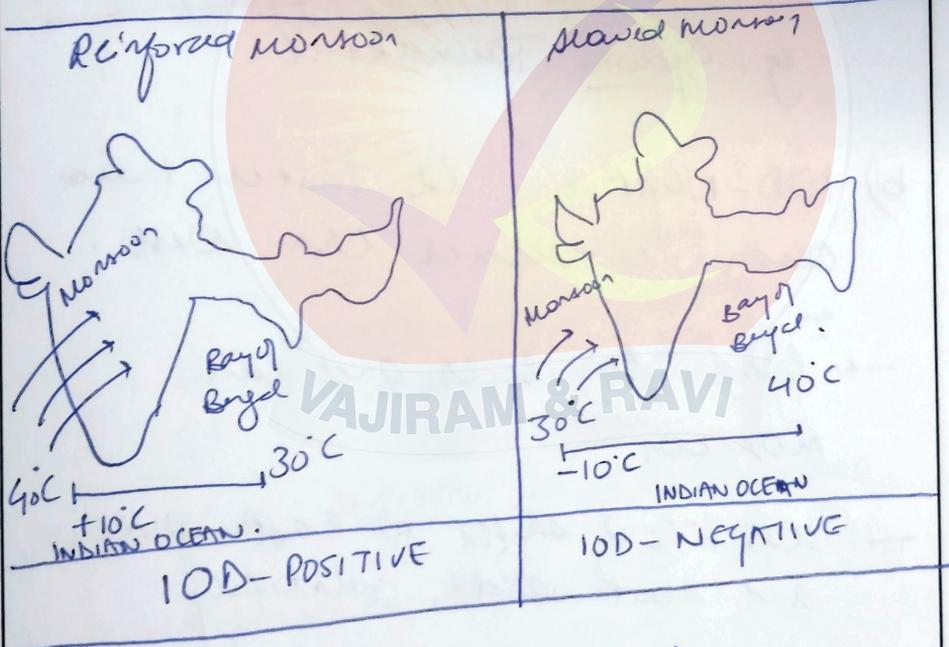
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14. What is the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) phenomenon? How does it influence the Indian subcontinent's monsoon? (15 marks, 250 words)

The Indian Ocean Dipole is a phenomenon wherein differential heating in Indian Ocean, Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal causes alteration of precipitation.



Influence over monsoon →

- i) IOD - Positive: the western Indian Ocean is warmer than eastern part.

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- causes intense low pressure over Arabian sea.
 - reinforces Mascarene high
 - promotes faster and more intense monsoon, early onset.
 - ~~promotes~~ neutralises effect of El Niño.
 - leads to Arabian sea Cyclogenesis.
eg: Cyclone Tauwaktar.
- b) IOD-Negative: The Eastern Indian Ocean is warmer than West.
- leads to drier and late monsoon
 - the ITCZ shifts ~~to~~ eastwards and southwards, relatively higher pressures at Mascarene Islands discourages flow of south westerlies.

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- of cyclone genesis in the Bay of Bengal region, further intensifying dry spell over mainland.
- reinforces rain shadow effect on mainland.

However, various other phenomena often influence monsoon over the subcontinent, such as.

- Madden Julian Oscillations
- El Niño, La Niña
- presence of jet streams
eg → Easterly Depression
Withdrawal of westerly J.S.

The Indian monsoon is the life line of India catering to need of the entire subcontinent.

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15. Discuss the changes in river morphologies caused by human interventions such as dam construction and sand mining in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

River morphology is generally governed by slope and soil profile, but is often disturbed by human interventions.

Changes in river morphology: India

1. Illegal sand mining has caused increase of water turbidity, widened the bank of river leading to drying.
eg → Chambal in Rajasthan.

2. Dam construction has caused increase in tectonic activity in rivers and place around.

eg → Kayne Dam: Reservoir induced seismicity.

3. The deltas of various rivers have diminished by the reduction in sediment carried by rivers.

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- eg - recession of Sunderbans Delta.
4. provisioning of dam based hydro power has reduced the natural flow of rivers destroying the ecological system.
eg - Gharials are critically endangered now.
5. sand mafia led illegal mining has caused increase in river water salinity. eg - Duni River Rajasthan.
6. The usage of heavy equipment has led to destruction of riverbed, introduced external pollutants including arsenic, mercury, iron.
7. meandering of rivers has increased in Bihar and Ganga plains caused by reduced "natural ecological flow".
eg - meanders of Gandak → Hanuman Barrage.

Solution

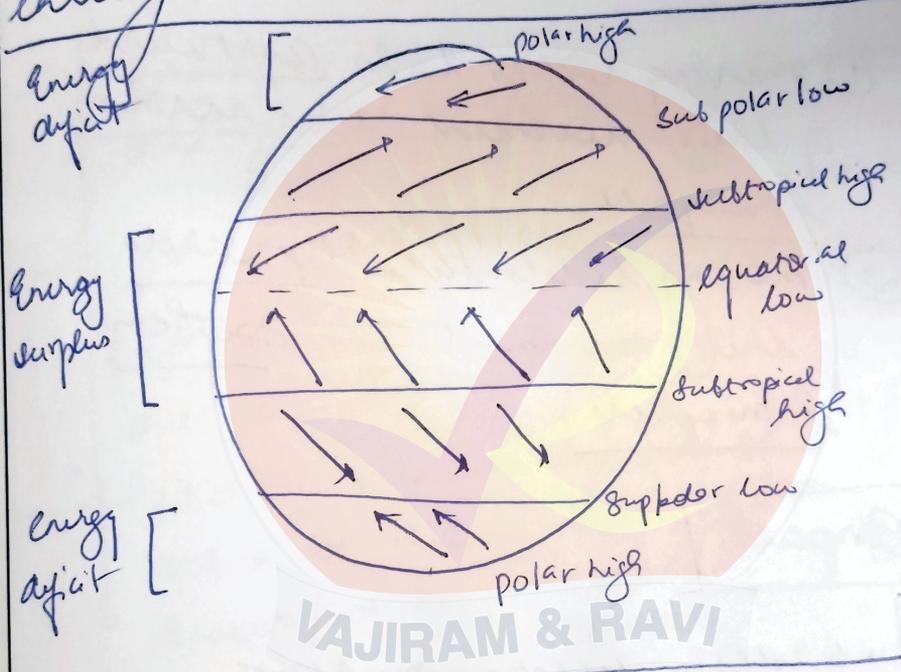
1. NGT banned illegal mining in India.
2. Environmental Impact Assessments must be done by neutral third parties certified by MOEFCC.
3. Community driven governance of local rivers like devni
4. landscape restoration projects in line of Sabarmati Riverfront Development.
5. maintaining the minimum ecological flow of rivers.
6. GIS based monitoring of Rivers for rooting out sand mafia.

Rivers are a living entity, and our shared heritage. —NGT.

Introduction	
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16. Explain the concept of planetary wind systems. How do the Coriolis force influence the wind patterns across the globe? (15 marks, 250 words)

Planetary winds are relatively continuous, regular and low atmospheric winds that flow throughout the planet.



1. Caused by difference of insolation falling at poles and equator → heat redistribution.
2. move from high pressure to low.
3. rotated by Coriolis force.

Impact of Coriolis force → "FERREL'S law"

The Coriolis force is a virtual force that acts upon any moving entity that traverses through various latitudes. As per Ferrel's law,

- ① moving bodies turn rightwards of their movement in northern hemisphere.
- ② moving bodies turn leftwards of their movement in southern hemisphere.

Impact

- Westerly direction of North Atlantic Drift keeps North Europe warm.
- South Westerlies bring in monsoon in India.
- The convergence of wind systems at ITCZ leads to calm oceans DOLDRUMS ←

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- High pressure induced by wind systems at horse latitudes becalms seas → no precipitation.
- Westerlies bring precipitation over Mediterranean sea region in winters.
- Easterlies cause precipitation over global rainforests, of the tropics.
- polar easterlies flow consistently eastwards as wind speeds increase over poles because of dry air masses.
- easterlies cause upwelling over west coasts leading to desertification. e.g. Kalahari & Atacama.

Planetary wind an global conveyor belt of heat redistribution across an atmosphere.

Introduction
Body
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Marks:

17. Urban air pollution in India is increasingly becoming a critical environmental and public health concern. Examine the causes and consequences of urban air pollution and suggest suitable measures to mitigate its adverse impacts.

(15 marks, 250 words)

As per the World Air Quality Report, 9 out of 10 most polluted cities are in India with Delhi and Gurgaon at top.

Causes

1. Carbon emissions from various sources

→ 40%	→ vehicular	[PPM 5, 10]
→ 20%	→ industrial	
→ 20%	→ agricultural	

2. Temperature inversion over Northern plains in winters cause accumulation of PM in lower troposphere.

3. Absence of waste disposal systems
↳ incineration of plastics, rubber leading to NO_x emissions.

CSE: Only 30% waste recycled in India.

4. Rise of ground level [bad]
ozone → usage of ammonia based fertilizers in agriculture, fisheries.

5. absence of carbon mitigation measures by industries, households
eg - flue gas desulphurization virtually unknown. ✓

6. erosion of green cover from metros, Tier II cities.

eg → IST: 68% green cover of Bangalore destroyed in last 20 yrs.

7. absence of "airshed" approach because of

- i) inter state disputes
- ii) political conflicts
- iii) absence of collaboration with Pakistan.

8. failure of programs like NCAP, lack of monitoring and enforcement of Air Act.

Consequences

1. WHO: nearly 7 lakh people die prematurely because of air pollution [public health crisis]
2. formation of ATAZ [upper tropospheric layer of particulate] → failure of monsoon
3. accumulation of black soot → positive feedback → urban heating.
4. poor visibility → disrupting aviation, logistical movement.
5. increase in government expenditure → mitigation, adaptation.

Way forward

- expand NCAAP to entire nation
 - quick adoption of EVs.
 - adopt small modular nuclear for energy.
 - artificial rain: Delhi govt.
 - Changing habits: public transport usage.
- Clean Air is fundamental right under Article 21. [MC Mehta Case]

Introduction	
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Marks:	

18. India's cultural diversity is both a strength and a challenge in various ways. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

India has more than 28 states and 8 UTs, all with different cultures and way of living.

Strength of diversity

1. promotes tolerance and acceptance towards various cultures.
eg → Punjabi food in Delhi.
2. fosters social harmony by intermingling, eg → interstate marriages.
3. creates a cosmopolitan identity
eg → "Unity in diversity" is India's identity
4. gives impetus to more tourism and other economic exchange.
eg → "Incredible India" tourism.

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5. creates such blend of various cultures. eg - Bangalore.
 tech hub → Bangalore.
 cultural [Kannada, Coorg].
 modernity [Bangalore].
 ecology [Bangalore].

6. best idiosyncracies of all the cultures create a unifying force

- North East: ecological respect.
- Rajasthan: warrior spirit.
- Gujarat: Enterprise.
- Tamil Nadu: seafaring culture.

Challenges of diversity

1. Regionalism is often a result of language conflict, eg: Andhra movement.
2. need of external unifying political forces, eg - the role of Governors.
3. "Son of the soil" movement: eg Nanyana reservation in private jobs for Nanyana domicile.

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4. political misuse of differences.
eg → conflict over Belgaum between Maharashtra and Karnataka.
5. interstate dis river water disputes.
eg → Mullaperiyar dam issue

Solutions

1. increasing cultural exchange.
eg Tamil - Kashi sangamam.
2. NEP → new language formulae
↓
M.Bhashini for learning about language and culture.
3. enhancing the verge of nationally unifying bodies like NCC, NSS.
4. Amend RPA to outlaw regional identity based political mobilization; one nation one election [Kovind Committee]

India's strength lies in its "unity in diversity".

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19. Discuss the implications of India becoming the world's most populous country.
 How can this large number be used as an asset to ensure sustainable development?
 (15 marks, 250 words)

As per the UNFPA, India ~~is~~ has become the most populous country with 1.4 Bn people.

Implications : Positive

1. More human resources to reach Viksit Bharat. [60% population below 35].
2. diverse set of youngsters → national unity.
3. India as global exporter of talent [UN: India receives highest remittances].
4. support to the dependents via regular income of youth.
 [10% geriatric population : UN by 2030]
5. ~~as~~ youth → production → sale → tax → development
 ↑ VIRTUOUS CYCLE ↓

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Negatives

1. Resource strain: eg: NITI → 4% water, 16% population in India.
2. Emission increase → agricultural industry.
3. the 4th Industrial Revolution may cause job losses [est 14 Mn by 110]
4. "Demographic Bomb" → untrained, unskilled youth in anti social activities. expenditure
5. need for excess capital, infrastructure [eg: 11 Tr currently], improve social capital. [only 1/5 employees: WEF]

Ensuring sustainable development.

1. investing in skill development.

→ NEP 2020.

→ vocational & skill education: PMKVY

→ New Age skills: AI, Quantum.

YuVA initiative

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2. improve Research and development driven solutions [currently 0.64% GDP] → Israel: 3.1% GDP [target].

3. improving access to healthcare, nutrition. → Indian Epidemiology service patient ratio
→ ↑↑ no. of doctors to 1:1000 [1:1600 now].

4. invest in Lifestyle for Environment [LiFe] → Circular economy
→ Right habits.
→ Pro-Environment youth

The population will be an asset to realise dream of Amrit Bharat.

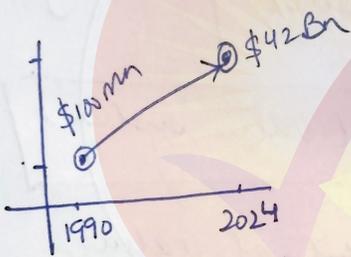
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20. Globalisation is said to have promoted economic growth in India, but at the cost of its traditional value systems'. Critically examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

Friedmann describes globalization as the inexorable integration of markets, nations, people and culture.

Globalisation and economic growth

1. increase in FDI after LPG Reforms.



2. more global integration, integration with supply chains. [ES24]

Trade ratio at 50%.

3. entry of global capabilities centres.

like Amazon, Apple in India
eg → Foxconn manufacturing unit Tamil Nadu
education via IT

4. improvement in HDI scores \leftarrow better health technology
from 0.4 [1990] to 0.68 [2025]

5. increase in labour export led to rise in remittances. [e.g. India receives largest remittances: US]

6. external competition has inspired 'animal spirit' in domestic industry.

e.g. - TATA acquired Jaguar.

7. foreign asset investments by India. [Forex Reserves \$650 Bn]

Cost of traditional value systems

1. erosion of spiritual values, embrace of materialism.

e.g. - quick delivery → conspicuous consumerism.

2. local ~~festivals~~ and symbols of culture being neglected, adoption of western symbols.

e.g. → celebrating Thanksgiving/New Year
forgetting Ramman festival.

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3. English, ~~esp~~, German, French lessons over learning in local languages, eg → Duolingo App.

4. ~~of~~ discarding our own culture as "backward" eg → sari, dhoti as regressive
jeans, T-shirt as liberation.

5. Western pop culture picked over Indian art form.
eg → Bhad [Rajasthan] extinct
K drama is booming.

Solutions

grow GLOTHI = global + local
eg → Indo Western dresses.

→ embrace spirituality, right values from early age: role of schools, colleges.

→ using social media to spread Indian values. eg - Kirthi Kirthi.

By preserving our culture, we shall promote "World as one family".

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Space for Rough Work



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