

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT MAINS REHEARSAL 2025

General Studies FULL LENGTH TEST (GS - 1) Test Code - VR1051509	Evaluator Code: Date of Assignment: CQ:
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NAME:

Time allowed: 3 Hours

STUDENT. ID.: Email: UPSC ROLL NO.: Submission Date: MOBILE NO.:

Adm. No: 24200021

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 - 10:30 am	End Time - 1:30 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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Needs Assessment

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



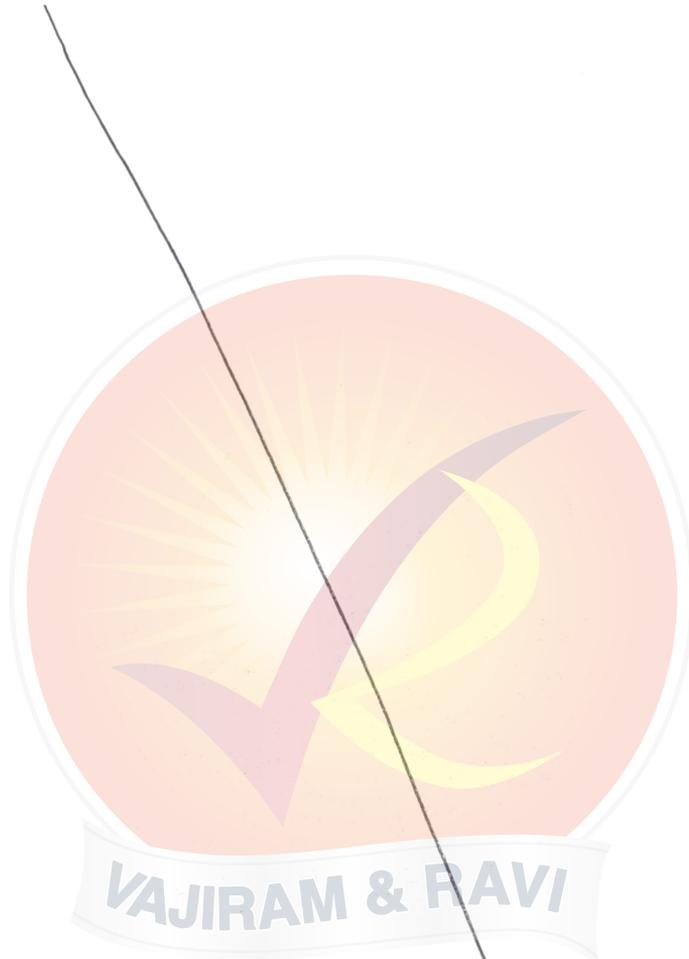
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(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. Discuss how the Indus-Saraswati cultural zone simultaneously reflects patterns of similarity and distinctiveness. (10 marks, 150 words)



2. Compare and contrast the Mauryan pillars with Achaemenian columns. What do these architectural forms reveal about their respective empires?
(10 marks, 150 words)

Mauryan Pillars are the cornerstone of Mauryan age architecture and sculptural traditions. They are major sources of informations for ~~ach~~ archaeologists

Comparison

Mauryan Pillars	Achaemenian Columns
(1) Made of <u>single large stone/rock</u> - <u>Monolithic</u>	(1) Made of <u>multiple segments</u> - <u>Assembled</u> to form final structure
(2) <u>Polished</u> by an unique <u>Mauryan polish</u>	(2) <u>Non-polished surfaces</u>
(3) Emperor's <u>inscriptions</u> to <u>spread the message</u> of <u>Emperor to Masses</u>	(3) <u>Merely for decorative purposes</u> - <u>Did not have any inscriptions</u>

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(4) Made of locally sourced sandstone and granite

(4) Mostly made of granite and schist. less ornate than mauryan pillars

Information on respective empires:

(1) Mauryan Emperors sought to communicate with the masses through the pillars

(2) Archaemenian columns provide information on the intricate and careful sculptural techniques

(3) Both empires had flourishing trade and wealth - seen in the grandness and expanse of location of the structures

The structures provide necessary historical inputs for studying the ancient history of India

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3. The Moderates succeeded in creating a national political platform, but failed in achieving concrete political gains. Do you agree? Substantiate.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Moderates among the INC leaders believed in the cause of British rule and were demanding legal reforms. They restricted themselves to petitions and pleas.

Creating National Political Platform:

(1) Provided a platform and ph face for the nationalist struggle

(2) They served as a medium to express public grievances to the British Government.

(3) They laid the foundation to the beginning of political struggle for Indian society's wellbeing

(4) Direct engagement of Indians with British officials - Raising public concerns

(5) Rise of anti-colonial sentiment in the society.

Failed to achieve concrete gains:

(1) Limited methods of protests - Pleas, petitions, prayers

(2) Did not believe in the potential of masses - failed to organise any mass struggles

(3) Obedient to British administration - Trampled upon by the Government

Despite limited success, moderate leaders played an irreplaceable role in Indian freedom struggle.

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4. What is temperature inversion? Discuss conditions which are favourable for its genesis and its implications on urban air quality in Northern India.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Temperature inversion refers to the condition where with increase in altitude, the temperature increases instead of getting decreased. This creates a layer of cool air trapped below warm air.

Favourable Conditions:

- (1) Clear atmospheric conditions
- (2) Long nights because the temperature inversion process is slow
- (3) Calm air - Turbulence and instability in air prevents temperature inversion
- (4) Low temperature - Winters are most favourable
Air near ground conducts heat to earth and cools down. Trapped below a layer

of warm air.

(5) Temperature inversion occurs more during nights (low temperature) than daytime.

Implication on urban air quality:

(1) formation of fog and smog

Poor air quality due to smoke and dust leads to smog formation

(2) Reduces visibility in early morning times due to low temperatures during ~~the~~ winter especially in North India

(3) Increased particulate matter concentration in lower layers of atmosphere

Temperature inversions have a negative impact on urban air quality in Northern India

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5. Differentiate between shield volcanoes and composite volcanoes. What explains the absence of active volcanoes in peninsular India? (10 marks, 150 words)

Volcanoes are visible manifestations of existence of molten magma below earth's surface. Volcanoes are generally found in areas closer to convergent boundaries

Shield Volcanoes

(1) Dormant in nature
Inactive for long time

(2) Absence of any layers

(3) Fluid magma erupts only when water enters through its vents - fewer eruptions

Eg: Hawaiian Volcanoes

Composite Volcanoes

(1) Relatively active compared to shield volcanoes

(2) Contains different layers of ash and magma

(3) Composite volcanoes can larger eruptions that release cinders, magma and ash.

Eg: Mount Fentale in Ethiopia

Absence of Active volcanoes in Peninsular India :

- (1) Dormancy of the re union hotspot
- (2) Absence of convergent or divergent plate boundaries
- (3) Relatively stable topography
- (4) Magma chamber very far from the surface

Volcanic activity is generally observed along the convergent boundary along the Alpide - Himalayan belt in India

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6. Discuss how the geomorphology of India's eastern and western coasts influences the impact and vulnerability to tsunamis. (10 marks, 150 words)

The Eastern and Western coast have different topography and landforms due to various factors like coastal erosion, flow of rivers and stability of land.

Eastern Coast of India :

- (1) Low Sedimentary coast - More deposition by east flowing rivers
- (2) Emergent coast - Not very suitable for ports
- (3) Formation of deltas

Eg: Kaveri Delta, Krishna-Godavari delta

Western Coast of India :

- (1) ^{High} Rocky coasts : More erosion than deposition
(No delta)
- (2) Submergent coasts : Suitable for ports

Eg: Kandla, Kochi, JNPT

Impact and Vulnerability to Tsunami:

(1) Eastern Coast: Emergent coast

makes it more vulnerable to Tsunami and leads to heavier damage.

Eg: 2004 Tsunami - Greater damage to Eastern coast

(2) Western Coast: Submergent coast

reduces the impact of the waves due to deep continental shelves. Rocky coasts

reduce the speed and intensity of the waves

(3) Tsunami causes significant damage to eastern coastal deltas due to emergent and shallow continental shelves.

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7. Explain the reasons behind the spatial shifts and the evolving global patterns of semiconductor manufacturing.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Semiconductor industries are concentrated largely in the East Asian countries. Japan, China, Taiwan and South Korea house 80% of the semiconductor manufacturing in the world.

Spatial shifts:

(1) Shift towards South Asia and South East Asia - 'China + 1' strategy of West

(2) Supply chain ^{disruptions} ~~weaponisation~~ by China

Eg: Blockades on exports of Gallium and Selenium during COVID

(3) Rise of labour cost in China - lesser labour wages in countries like Vietnam and India

(4) Access to wider market and skilled workforce in South Asia and South East Asia

(5) Lesser cost of production

Evolving Global Patterns:

(1) Near-shoring: Shifting production to ~~near~~ close proximity

Eg: US setting up manufacturing in Mexico

(2) Friend-shoring: Shifting production to friendly countries

Eg: Japan investing in China

(3) Re-shoring: To boost domestic manufacturing

Eg: Make in India

China's dominance and growth of other spatial asian nations is driving the shift in semiconductor industries

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8. How can gender-sensitive policies contribute to more inclusive and equitable regional development? (10 marks, 150 words)

Females constitute roughly 50% of India's population and their contribution and participation are crucial for India's overall growth.

Equitable and Inclusive Development:

(1) Gender sensitive policies improve access to opportunities for women

Eg: Education - Separate toilets in schools

Healthcare - Female gynaecologists in government hospitals

Workplace - Maternity and menstrual leave

(2) Reducing gender based inequalities in society.

Eg: Equal Pay for equal work - Equal

Remuneration Act .

(3) Reducing gender based discrimination and violence

Eg: Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act - Safety at Workplace

(4) Fight social evils - Based on oppressive religious practices like child Marriage , Dowry .

(5) More employment and financial independence to women

(6) Better health and nutritional Outcomes

(7) Access to Affordable housing

Eg: Female Ownership under PM Awas Yojana .

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Marks:

9. Despite awareness around mental health, stigma continues to hinder emotional well-being in Indian youth. In this context, analyse the causes of deteriorating mental health and suggest measures to address them. (10 marks, 150 words)

Around 8% of Indian youth commit suicide due to untreated mental health issues.

The stigma associated with mental health challenges prevents youth from seeking help.

Causes of deterioration of mental health:

(1) Lack of access to mental healthcare services

(2) Peer pressure and societal pressure

(3) High expectations of family on youth

(4) Increased screen time - Depression and isolation

(5) Poor education ~~edu~~ system - No provision of mental health awareness

(6) Stigma surrounding mental health issues

Measures to overcome,

- (1) Awareness campaigns in the schools and colleges
- (2) Efforts to remove stigma by encouraging open conversations
- (3) Access to affordable mental healthcare services
Eg: TeleMANAS - Online mental health support
- (4) Change in education curriculum in include mental health awareness
- (5) Family counselling services

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10. Do you agree that communalism in India today is as much an economic response as a religious one? Argue. (10 marks, 150 words)

Communalism has been deep rooted in India since the British times. The angle of communalism has moved beyond religion to an economic view-point.

Communalism as religious response:

- (1) Imposition of majoritarian religion (hinduism) on minorities
- (2) Atrocities against religious minorities
Eg: Systematic attacks on Muslims or christians
- (3) Curbs and restrictions on the rights and liberties of minorities by the hindus.

Eg: Isolation of Muslims

Communalism as economic response:

(1) Underdevelopment of certain regions

Eg: Partition of Bengal due to underdevelopment of Eastern Bengal

(2) Lack of employment opportunities

for minorities - Hindus occupying all major high paying government jobs

(3) Illiteracy among minorities

(4) Lack of access to critical resources
like healthcare, roads, housing etc

Eg: Muslims live in slums in urban areas

Hence, I agree that Communalism is as much an economic response as religious response.

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11. In light of recent discoveries, critically discuss how Sangam literature enriches our understanding of ancient Indian history and offers an alternative perspectives beyond Indo-Aryan traditions. (15 marks, 250 words)

Sangam literature compiled during the 3rd and 4th century AD is a compilation of secular poetry and literature.

Significance of Sangam Literature :

(1) Secular literature : Poetry and literature praising the patrons of the 3 sangams

(2) Narrative and Didactic Texts : The 18 major works and 18 minor works are compilation of refined poetries of the time

(3) Knowledge about the society at the time of Sangam Era.

Eg: Prevalence of Sati and Love marriages

(4) Explains the trade relations and
major trade centers of the time

Eg: Silapadhikaram - Madurai as a
major trade centre

(5) The contributions and achievements
of the Pandya of Madurai - The
Patrons of Sangam

(6) Status of Women in the society -
Choice to choose life partners through
Swayamvaram, Love marriages being
common and famous female poets like
Arvaiyal.

(7) Philosophical Texts like Thirukural
providing moral instructions for daily life

(8) Economic Activities of the time : Eg: Gold
Smiths in Madurai

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Alternative to Indo Aryan traditions:

(1) Focus only on North Indian Kingdoms.

Provides accounts of society in North and North Western India - The Mahajanapadas

(2) Religious literature: The Smritis, Upanishads, Vedas were religious texts

(3) Status of women: - Treated as inferior

(4) Deep caste distinctions in the North

Indian society - Eg: Chandalas living outside villages

Sangam texts provides a better understanding of the South Indian society and culture, in contrast to Indo-Aryan traditions which were largely focused on caste and religion

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Marks:

12. How did Gandhiji's methods of protest evolve between Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience? Examine the contextual factors influencing this shift.
(15 marks, 250 words)

Being a staunch believer and follower of Ahimsa, Gandhi always prefers non-violent means of protest though there were slight variations like hunger strike, non-cooperation and civil disobedience.

Evolving methods of protest:

(i) Non-cooperation was limited to refusing to obey the orders of the British officials

(ii) Non-cooperation methods involved boycott of schools, government offices, legislature and courts

(iii) Whereas in civil disobedience, Gandhi

and actively advocates breaking of the laws imposed by the British government.

(iv) Only specific repressive British laws were disobeyed as part of protest

Eg: The Salt monopoly was broken in the end of Dandi March.

(v) Non cooperation involved withdrawal of support and obedience to the government while agitating against the laws. In civil disobedience, the protest was more directed and involved active violation of laws

But in both methods, Gandhi always sought Ahimsa and asked the followers to remain non violent

Factors influencing the shift:

- (1) Chauri-Chaura Incident: Violent mob set police station on fire - Masses did not understand 'Ahimsa' and 'Satyagraha'.
- (2) Government repressive laws to curb even the non-violent protest Eg: Public Safety Ordinance
- (3) Violent Brutal repression of peace satyagrahis by the government
- (4) Non cooperation movement was limited in success and impact necessitating a shift in strategy
- (5) Individual violent Activities by Radical groups
Despite various strategies, Gandhi and the satyagrahis were staunch followers of Ahimsa.

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13. India's intervention in the 1971 Bangladesh crisis marked a turning point in its foreign policy from non-alignment to regional assertiveness. Critically analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

India played an important role in the 1971 War between ^{East} Pakistan and West Pakistan leading to the liberation and formation of Bangladesh.

Till 1971, India followed a policy of non alignment and non interference in the internal matters of other countries. But the 1971 war was the shift towards regional assertiveness to ensure peace and stability in the Indian Neighbourhood.

Turning Policy in foreign Policy:

- (1) Interference in the internal crisis of the erstwhile ^{single} Pakistan

- (2) Threats to the peace and security of India's East and North East Region
- (3) Aggressive Forward Policies of the Indira Gandhi Government
- (4) Refugees influx from Bangladesh into Assam and Tripura
- (5) Need to maintain stability in the Neighbouring regions
- (6) Declaration of Emergency in India enabled Central Government to take complete control through centralisation of powers
- (7) East Pakistan seeking help from the Indian Government - India used the chance

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to demarcate the Loc with Pakistan

Consequences of the Intervention :

- (1) Liberation of Bangladesh - India's role in ensuring stability in the region
- (2) International criticism - India seen as interfering in internal affairs of Pakistan
- (3) Violation of sovereignty of Pakistan
- (4) UNSC's Sanctions aimed at India vetoed by Russia USSR (Indo Soviet Friendship Treaty 1971)
- (5) Assertive Regional Leader - Some compare it to Big Brother stature of India in South Asia.

The 1971 War paved way for the world to view India as an assertive regional leader in South Asia.

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14. The Great Depression not only deepened the economic vulnerability of Indian peasants but also reshaped colonial economic policies and nationalist resistance. Comment (15 marks, 250 words)

The Great Depression was the outcome of falling economy and industrial growth in the Europe due to World War. The Entire world experienced the negative effects of this phase including India.

Effect of Great Depression on Indian Peasants

(1) The tax rates were raised by more than 100% in regions of united Province and North western India.

(2) Even when the yields were low, the Government ~~has~~ insisted on revenue assessments and demanded higher land revenue.

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(3) High rent on land - Impoverished tenants
Those who failed to pay the rents, were evicted from their lands

(4) A series of peasant revolts happened
Eg: Eka rebellion, Kisan Sabha Movement etc

Reshaping Colonial Policies.

(1) Summary evictions in many regions
Eg: Awadh - Kisan Sabha Movement resisting Bedhakali

(2) Higher revenue rates despite poor yields
Eg: Bardoli Satyagrah

(3) High tax extortion through Ryotwari, Zamindari and Mahalwari systems.

(4) Seizure of lands and cattles from Indian peasants

Reshaping Nationalist Response :

(1) Increased participation of Indian peasants
in the anti-colonial struggle

(2) Nationalist leaders supporting
Peasants struggles in the countryside.

Eg: Vallabhai Patel led the Bardoli
Satyagrah

(3) Formation of peasant unions like
Kisan Sabha in Awadh

(4) Integration of peasants issues in the
wider agenda demanding freedom from
Colonial rule.

The Great Depression indirectly
strengthened the nationalist struggle by
invited more peasants participation.

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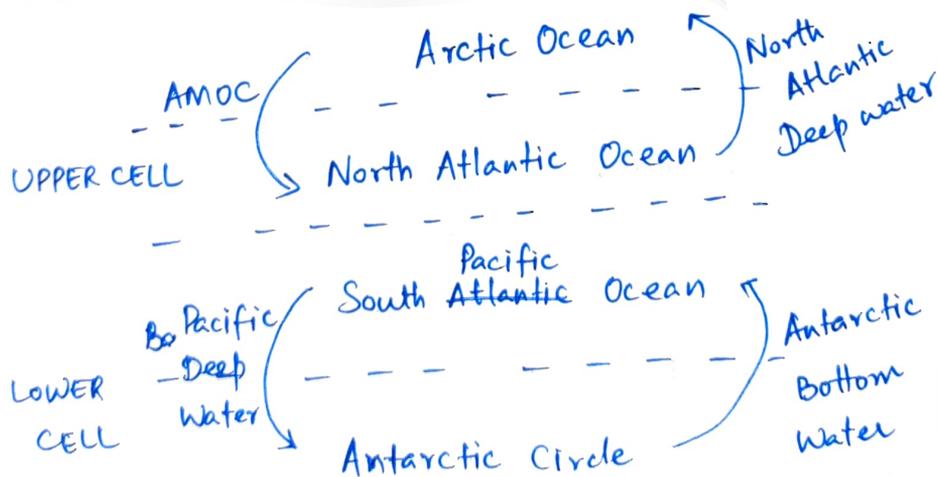
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15. What is the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)? Discuss its role in maintaining global climate stability. What potential effect may it have on the Indian monsoon system? (15 marks, 250 words)

Ocean currents and winds play an important role in regulating the earth's overall climate and sea surface temperatures

AMOC is part of the ocean current circulations between Arctic ocean and the Northern Atlantic Ocean

There are 2 major oceanic circulations in the World's Atlantic Oceans. There they transport water and carbon between the ocean basins



AMOC refers to the equator-ward movement of the surface water from Arctic region to the Atlantic Ocean. It regulates the sea surface temperature in the Atlantic Ocean

Role in Maintaining Global Climate:

- (1) Regulation of sea surface temperature in the Atlantic Ocean - lower temperature
- (2) Maintains the colder conditions of Western Europe including United Kingdom
- (3) Suppresses the effect of El-Nino by reducing hurricanes in Atlantic ocean
- (4) Maintains milder temperate climate of Eastern Coast of North America

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Effect on Indian Monsoon :

- (1) Strengthening of Indian Monsoon as it attempts to suppress effects of El-Nino
- (2) Increase in the sea surface temperature in Western Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea - Strengthening Monsoon Winds.
- (3) Teleconnections between global weather systems - Strengthen Indian Ocean dipole
- (4) Maintains the prevailing ocean current circulations pattern in all ocean basins - Influencing monsoon in India.

AMOC is a regulator of ocean and weather pattern which in-turn affects the Indian monsoon.

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16. Discuss the comparative advantages and limitations of traditional weather prediction methods versus AI-enabled forecasting in India. How can Mission Mausam contribute to integrating traditional knowledge with modern techniques? (15 marks, 250 words)

Weather forecasting is crucial for a country like India which is largely agrarian and rain-fed. Leveraging technology like AI can improve accuracy and speed in weather forecasting.

Advantages of traditional weather prediction:

- (1) Using local knowledge and resources
- (2) Cost effective technology
- (3) Easier to adopt and utilize

Disadvantages of traditional weather prediction:

- (1) Poor accuracy - false positives
- (2) Technological obsolescence prevents efficiency
- (3) Unable to cope up with new climate

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challenges like heat domes, heat waves etc.

Advantages of AI based predictions:

- (1) Higher accuracy
- (2) faster prediction of unexpected weather events
- (3) Hyperlocal weather prediction - smaller areas
- (4) Capable to tracking various climate events.

Disadvantages.

- (1) Large volume of data required to train the model
- (2) Costly technology
- (3) Higher skill required by weather experts and meteorologists to adopt AI
- (4) Inaccurate data led to defective modelling

Mission Mausam:

Aims to incorporate latest technology to improve the accuracy of weather prediction in order to avoid the loss of life and property

Phase I : More radars to be incorporated

Phase II : More satellites to improve accuracy and speed.

Integrating traditional knowledge:

- (1) Traditional knowledge as input to train AI weather models
- (2) Collaborative approach to make weather predictions.
- (3) Better understanding of weather phenomenon

Leveraging technology and integrating traditional knowledge can improve weather predictions in long run.

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17. Hybrid work models have blurred the boundaries between public and private spheres. Discuss its impact on gender roles and family life in urban India. (15 marks, 250 words)

Hybrid Work Models enable individuals to work from either home or at office and offers flexibility in working environment preferences.

Blurred Public and Private spheres:

- (1) No fixed working time: Always expected to be available
- (2) Spill over of office tensions at home
- (3) Less attention given to children and elderly
- (4) No privacy at home due to constant phone calls and online meetings

Impact on gender roles.

- (1) Women have to feel the dual burden of office work and care work
- (2) Reduces productivity of women due to fatigue
- (3) Work from ^{home} women still considered to be house-wives - Burdened with all household works
- (4) Husbands' presence at home - sharing of childcare works.
- (5) Increased cases of domestic violence
- (6) Women pushed to work from home - Restricted freedom and social connections for women.

Impact of family life :

- (1) Neglect of children : No quality time with family
- (2) More misunderstandings between spouses — More divorce rates
- (3) Constant stress and tension of work hampers into family time
- (4) Isolation and ill-treatment of elderly
- (5) Poor social quotient due to excessive screen time and lack of human contact.

Hybrid Work Modes though a boon in many ways, still have negative impacts on mental health and family bonds

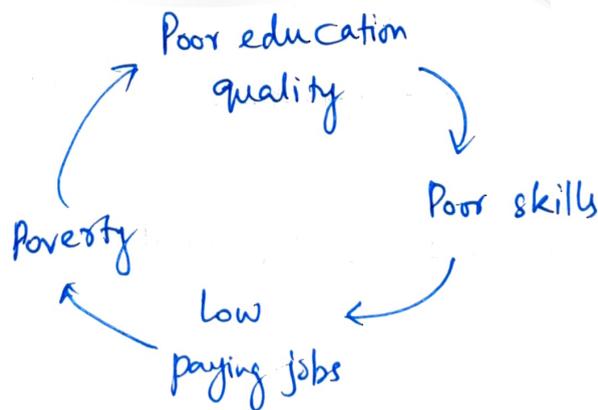
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18. How does the structural failure of education and vocational training in India reinforce inter-generational poverty and inequality? Suggest long-term reform strategies. (15 marks, 250 words)

Education and vocational training are the way to break the cycle of poverty and inequality in the society, but they have failed to bridge inequality and remove poverty.

Reinforcing inter-generational poverty and inequality:

(1) Poor quality of education in government schools



(2) Lack of vocational education promotion :

Seen as less paying and inferior - Take up low paying jobs immediately after schooling

(3) High cost of education in private

institutions - Poor cannot afford and poverty and inequality persists.

(4) Skill Gap : Education does not cater to industry needs → Low Paying Jobs
↓
Poverty

(5) Poor educational outcomes among women

Gender discrimination and inequality persists → W "Feminization of Poverty"

(6) Poor education → Poor health outcomes → High health expenditure
↓
Poverty

Long Term Reforms:

- (1) Skill Development Programmes like
PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- (2) Focus on female education
Eg: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- (3) Industry specific skills for better paying jobs
Eg: NEP 2020 imparts coding skills to school students
- (4) Practical and hands on learning
- (5) Creative and innovative pedagogy for teaching and learning
- (6) Affordable education and scholarship schemes
- (7) Promotion of vocational education

The New Education Policy 2020 seeks to correct these structural failures to eliminate poverty and inequality.

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Marks:

19. Quick commerce reflects more than changing consumer habits; it reveals shifting urban priorities. Examine its broader Socio-Economic and spatial impact on the fabric of Indian cities. (15 marks, 250 words)

Quick commerce refers to modes of online shopping that provide instant deliveries like the Zepto, BlinkIt or Swiggy platforms.

It reflects the shifting urban priorities in terms of time savings and consumption.

Socio Economic Impact:

Economic:

- (1) Boost to gig economy - More employment opportunities
- (2) Quicker access to resources at door step
- (3) Destruction of traditional mortar-and-pestle setup shops - Loss to small businesses

(4) Higher cost than in store purchases
due to platform fee, delivery fee

(5) Poor lifestyle and savings habit

Social Impact :

(1) Increases the laziness among
urban residents

(2) Too much consumerism despite
higher costs

(3) Destruction of traditional societal
interactions at shops — More isolated
urban families

(4) Increased expenditure — Poor role models
for kids

Spatial Impact :

(1) More warehouses and godowns to
store goods — lesser number of shops
and offline stores

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(2) Disappearance of social gathering places like hotels, fashion stores and grocery stores.

(3) Urban sprawl - Location will not be a problem due to access to goods from any place

(4) Quick commerce is a way to save money and time while having access to variety of goods. But it can lead to mindless consumption and lazy lifestyle.

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Marks:

20. Examine how the proliferation of sects within major religions has historically acted both as an instrument of social reform and a source of social fragmentation in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

Sects are often offshoots of mainstream religions formed by the non-believers and deprived sections.

Instrument of social reform:

- (1) Against the oppressive practices of mainstream religion

Eg: Buddhism - Against caste discrimination which is part of hinduism

- (2) Improving the status of women

Eg: Sikhism promotes gender equality

- (3) Improving the status of deprived sections

Eg: Buddhism - Against untouchability faced by Dalits hindus.

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(4) Promoting universal values of monotheism, equality, rationalism and humanism

(5) Rejecting meaningless rituals and priestly domination

Eg: Bhakti Movement

Source of social fragmentation:

(1) Mainstream religions followers rejecting the ideas of sects

(2) Sects trying to vary the status quo in the society.

Eg: SNDP demanding temple entry for Ezhavas

(3) Rising communalism in the society

Eg: Sikhs demanding for Khalistan

(4) Secessionism and separatism

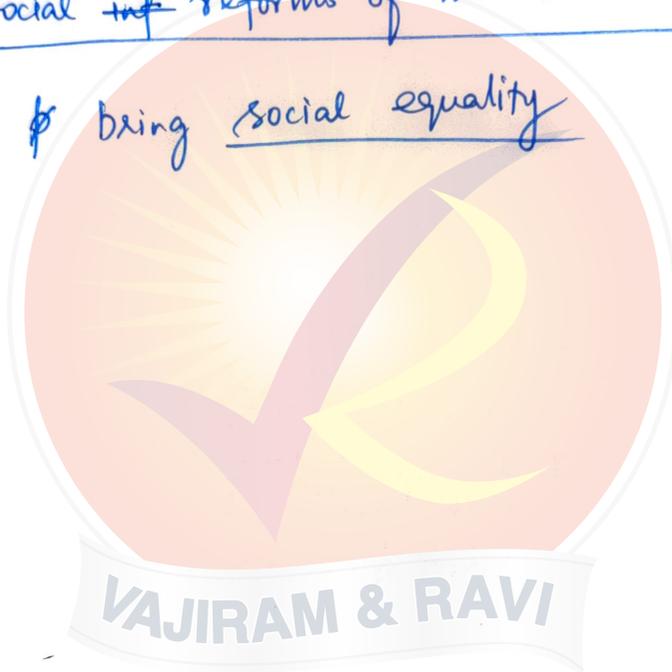
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VAJIRAM & RAVI

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(5) Muslims rejecting Sufism as an impure form of Islam.

Sects are at the centre of religious diversity in India. They drive the social inf reforms of mainstream religions to ~~pr~~ bring social equality



Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	