

VAJIRAM & RAVI

MAIN EXAM TEST SERIES (June 2023)

GENERAL STUDIES Focused Test - 9 (GS Paper I) Comprehensive Paper - 1

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.: 8 9 0 0 5 3 3

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SUBMISSION DATE: 08/09/23

**UPSE CSE 2025
AIR - 495**

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.*

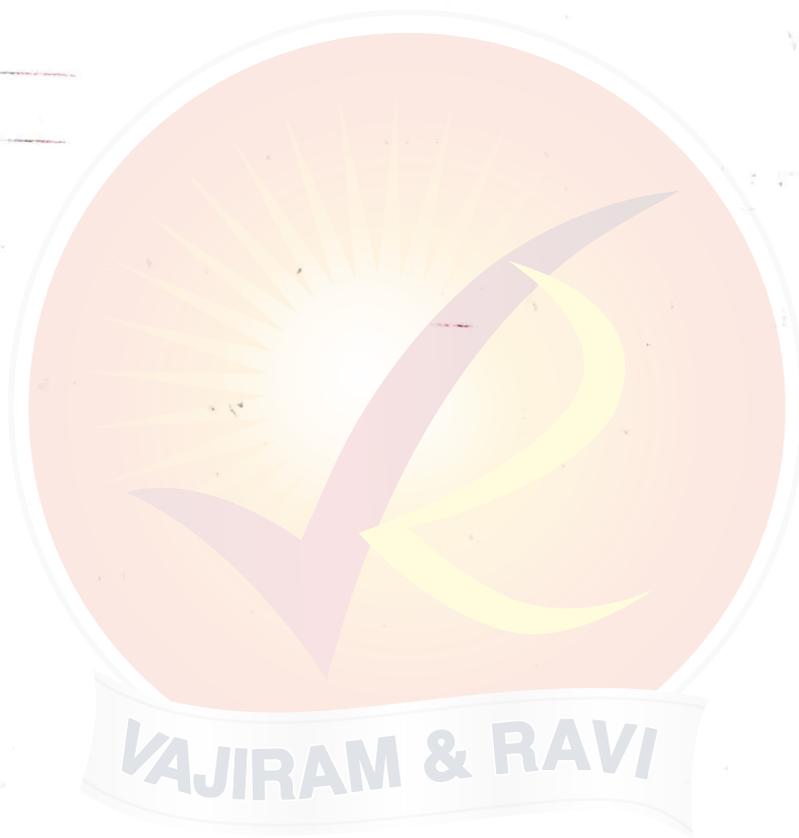
The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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	

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.

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. Describe the evolution of temple architecture in Southern part of India with special reference to Pallavas architecture. (10 marks, 150 words)

South Indian temple structure started from Pallavas and reached climax under Chola rulers

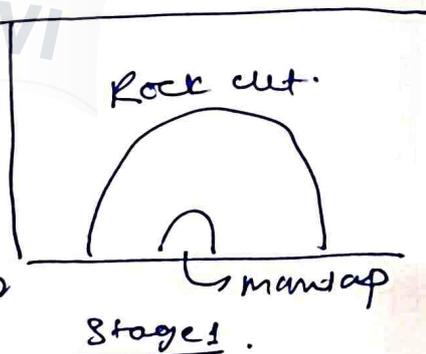
Evolution of temple architecture under Pallavas

Rock cut → Rathas → Structural temples

- ① Stage 1 - Mahendravarmam stage

↳ Rock cut caves were used and deity was placed inside it.

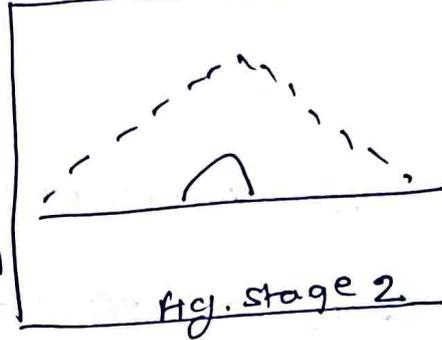
eg) Temples at Pallavaram



- ② Stage 2 :- Narasimhavarmam stage

↳ Rock cut caves were chiseled from outside and carving began

[eg] Arjuna Ratha
Pandava Ratha



③ Stage 3: — Rajasimha Varman

stage

↳ structural temples were created that formed the base of Dravida temple

[eg] Shore temple at Mahabalipuram
Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram

South Indian temples are marvellous structure that are often recognised

in UNESCO world heritage site (eg.

Brihadisvara temple) and hence needs

to be preserved.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

2. Sangam literature portrays the social and economic conditions of its time with remarkable vividness. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

Sangam literature emerged during 1st BCE during the three assemblies held at Madurai

- ① 1st assembly — No literature survived
- ② 2nd assembly — Tollalappiyam
- ③ 3rd assembly — many books survived

Portrays social condition

- ① Caste — Tollalappiyam mentions division of society into 4 caste
- ② Position of women — women position was not good and often not considered active part of society
- ③ Religious life — most of people practiced Hinduism but with rituals and ceremony

Portrays economic condition

- ① Trade and commerce — Trade prospered because of mention of ports like Kodialai
 - ② Industry — Handicraft industry prospered can be depicted from Sangam literature
 - ③ Urbanization — No mention of urbanisation in great is mentioned in Sangam literature
- Sangam literature depicts the ancient cultural roots and shows that Tamil indeed is indeed one of the most ancient language, which needs to be preserved for cultural identity.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

3. 'The reforms of 1909 afforded no answer and could afford no answer to Indian problems.' Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

1909 reforms also known as Morley -
Minto reforms was initiated after Swadeshi movement and revolutionary activities inside and outside India

[Afforded no answer]

- ① Indian participation in legislative was not increased substantially
- ② separate electorate to further divide Indians
- ③ No substantial measure towards swaraj for Indians

[could afford no answer]

- ① Increasing Nationalism (first by moderates and then by extremists) has threatened roots of British Empire

② British knew giving more powers to princely states would threaten and undermine their existence

③ hindi-muslim division was necessary for communal British domination.

1909 reforms revealed true nature of British Empire and prepared ground for emergence of Gandhi

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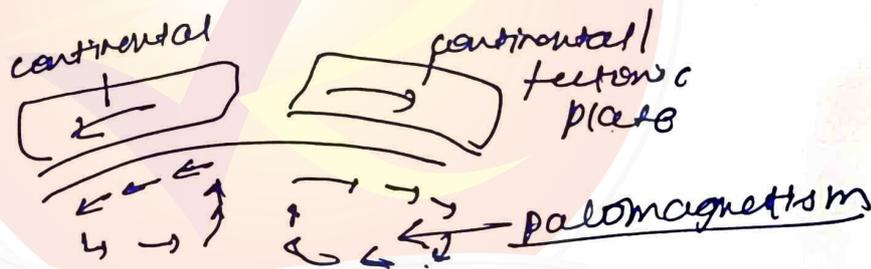
Introduction
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Conclusion
Presentation
Marks:

Suggestions:

4. What do you understand by paleomagnetism? How does paleomagnetism support the theory of plate tectonics? (10 marks, 150 words)

Paleomagnetism refers to magnetic field inside the earth's surface created due to presence of nickel and iron in inner core of earth.

Paleomagnetism — plate tectonics



- ① Earth's magnetic field decides the directions of current that moves plates over asthenosphere
- ② Alfred Wegener theory of continental drift and states that earth's magnetic currents move plates

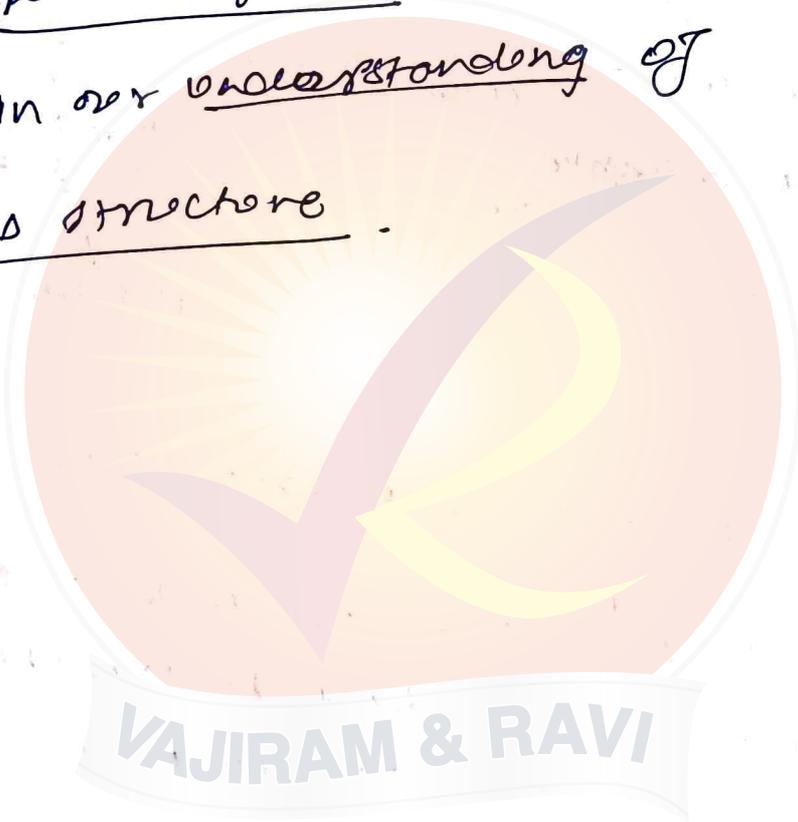
③ Paleomagnetism causes plate convergence, divergence or transform boundaries

[eg] creation of fold mountains.

Hence, paleomagnetism further

helps in our understanding of

earth's structure.



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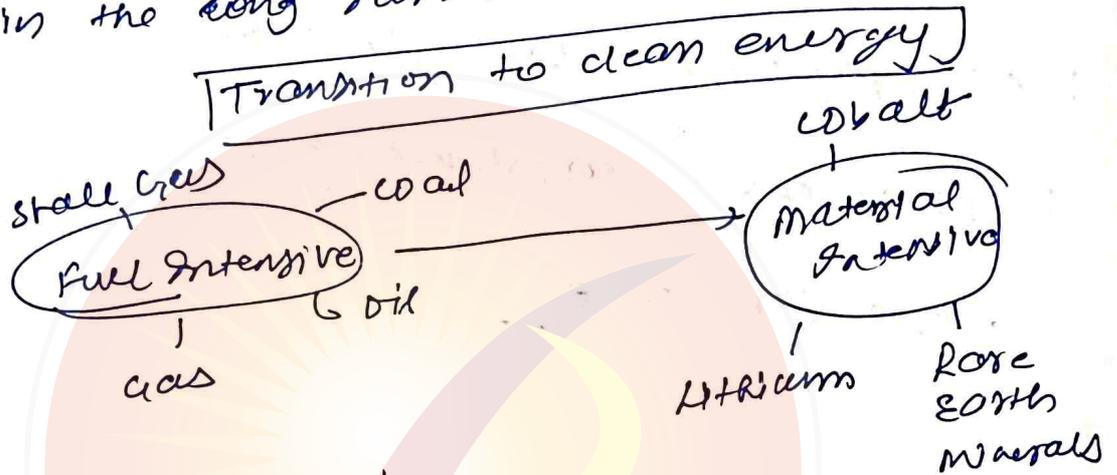
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Conclusion	
Presentation	
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5. The transition to clean energy means a shift from a fuel-intensive to a material-intensive system. Explain this statement with reference to the growing importance of critical minerals in energy systems. (10 marks, 150 words)

Clean energy means non-exhaustive source of energy that is sustainable in the long run.



Growing importance of critical minerals

① Lithium - found mainly in lithium triangle (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile)

Importance → used in lithium ion batteries
 ↳ used in powering e-vehicles
 ↳ used in renewable energy equipments

eg lithium ion-batteries used in tesla cars

③ Cobalt - mainly found in Democratic Republic of Congo

Importance - used in manufacture of renewable energy equipments
→ used to power batteries

③ Rare-earth minerals - mainly found in sea floor in form of polymetallic nodules [eg] on Indian ocean floor

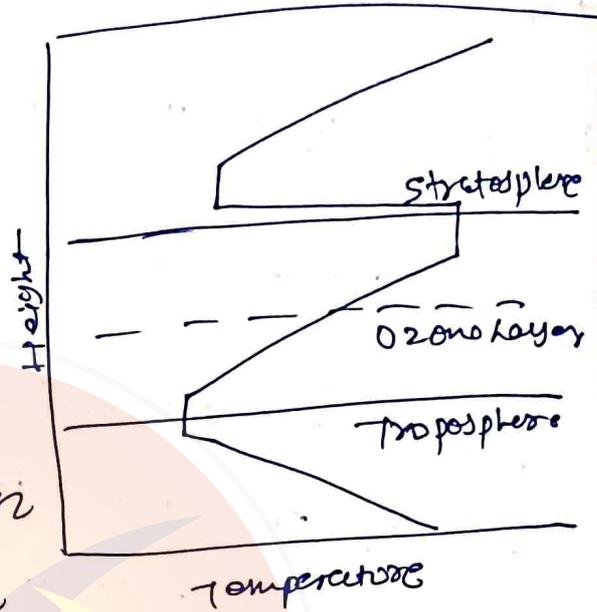
critical minerals are essential for shift towards clean energy. Hence countries are engaged in geo-economics and forming trading agreements (MERCOSUR) to extract maximum benefits

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

6. The ozone layer plays a pivotal role in protecting life on Earth by shielding it from harmful ultraviolet radiation. Discuss the major threats to the ozone layer and suggest measures to mitigate these threats. (10 marks, 150 words)

Ozone layer is found in stratosphere (50-80 km altitude) and protects earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation by absorbing them.



Major threat to ozone layer

- ① ozone depleting substances - like chlorofluorocarbon (CFC), STG, HCFC from waste like refrigerator etc
- ② global warming that has triggered chain reaction that depletes ozone layer
- ③ E-waste that releases harmful chemicals that threaten ozone layer

Measures to mitigate

- ① Alternatives to substances like CFC need to be explored to protect ozone layer
- ② E-waste management rules 2016 to recycle and dispose e-waste
- ③ Paris climate Agreement to reduce global warming
- Global conventions like Montreal protocol need to be strictly followed to prevent catastrophe like thinning of ozone layer over Antarctic and the earths.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

7. Electric vehicles are a constructive disruption in the automobile industry. How will the adoption of electric vehicles result in multifaceted benefits? What are the factors of location for setting up manufacturing units of electric vehicles in India?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Electric vehicles are the future and are expected to replace internal combustion engine by 2100.

Benefits of electric vehicles

- ① sustainable — e-vehicles do not emit harmful gases like CO₂ which causes global warming
- ② meet NDC targets and help achieve Net zero by 2070
- ③ creation of new jobs — highly skilled jobs for automobile sector
- ④ saving Forex — India's money spent on import of oil and gas can be saved
- ⑤ Environment protection — as e-vehicles are environment friendly

Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

Factors for location

- ① Raw materials - E-vehicles require critical minerals like cobalt, lithium for battery manufacturing
 - ② Labour availability - e-vehicles need highly trained workforce to create and innovate new technology
 - ③ Infrastructure and connectivity - e-vehicles need constant power support for production
 - ④ Market demand - that will encourage production of e-vehicles
- Government with FAME scheme, PLI for e-vehicles and private sectors like Ola, Tesla are producing e-vehicles

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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8. Family as a social institution has undergone change in its structure and functions. Analyze the impact of this change on the Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

Family is the most important social institutions that imports early age learning & core values.

Undergone changes

① In structure :- from joint family to nuclear family (due to urbanisation and globalisation)

② In function :- from centre of decision making to individual decisions

Ex Earlier family as a whole used to decide on buying new furniture or TV but now individual buy items without considering their family

③ Other changes — virtual family → family connected over phone but seldom meet in person

Impact of the change on Indian society

- ① child development - weak child development especially for working parents due to low guidance.
 - ② weakening of social norms - as strong family creates strong society
 - ③ Loneliness and old age homes for old parents and senior citizens
 - ④ Feminization and socialization of parents - as nursing in cities is expensive
 - ⑤ Increased youth depression, anxiety
- Family is the first classroom that teaches more through action than by words. Hence, strong link of Indian family values need to be preserved.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction
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Conclusion
Presentation
Marks:

Suggestions:

9. Sub-urbanisation is the New Order of the Future of Cities. In this context, trace the trend of sub-urbanisation in the Indian cities and discuss the challenges related to it. (10 marks, 150 words)

Sub-urbanisation refers to development of satellite towns or patches of semi-urbanised areas in cities

Trend of sub-urbanisation

① Increasing migration to urban areas has increased the pace of sub-urbanisation

Ex Rise of Noida in adjacent to Delhi

② Better economic opportunities pull people that find easier to live in sub-urbanised colonies

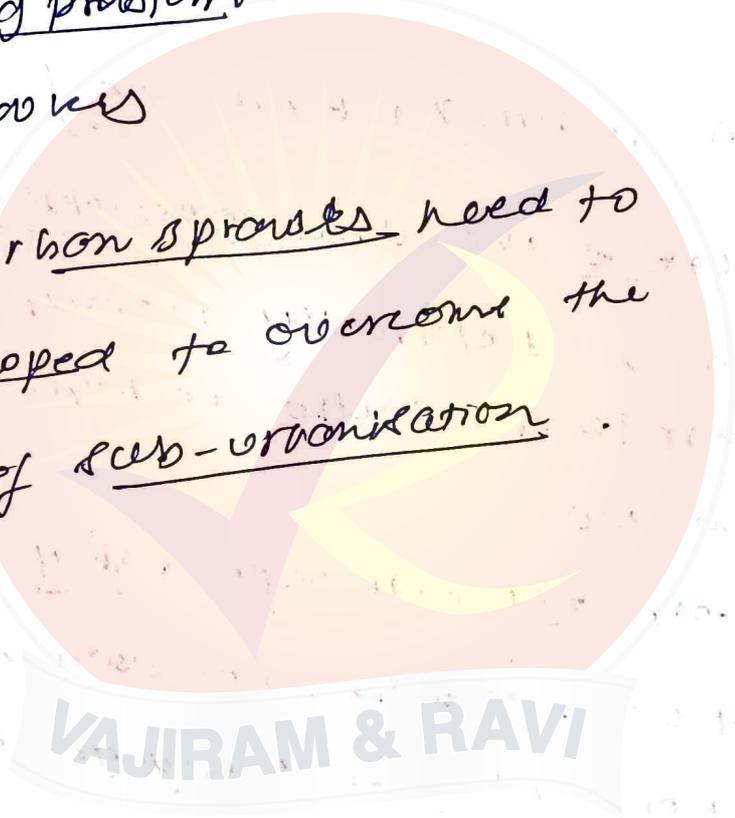
Ex Sahayra in Delhi

Challenges

① Proliferation of slums — that leads to problem of cleanliness and sanitation

- ② Increased usage of urban resources
[eg] Metros and local trains running
at over capacity
- ③ Urban poverty - as sub-urbanisation
is not able to provide jobs for all
- ④ Housing problem - as sub-urbanisation
lack resources

Hence, urban sprouts need to
be developed to overcome the
problem of sub-urbanisation.



Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
Presentation	
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10. "Raising the legal age for women to marry is a giant step towards attaining gender equality in India." Do you agree? Justify your view. (10 marks, 150 words)

currently the legal age to marry for women is 18 yrs and for men is 21 yrs. This raised the question for increasing legal age for women

Benefits of raising legal age

- ① More educational opportunity for women as currently women's gross enrollment ratio in higher education is low
- ② More economic opportunity - as it provides extra time for women to explore jobs and engage in economic activities
- ③ Promotes awareness on gender equality in society as men and women will be treated equally

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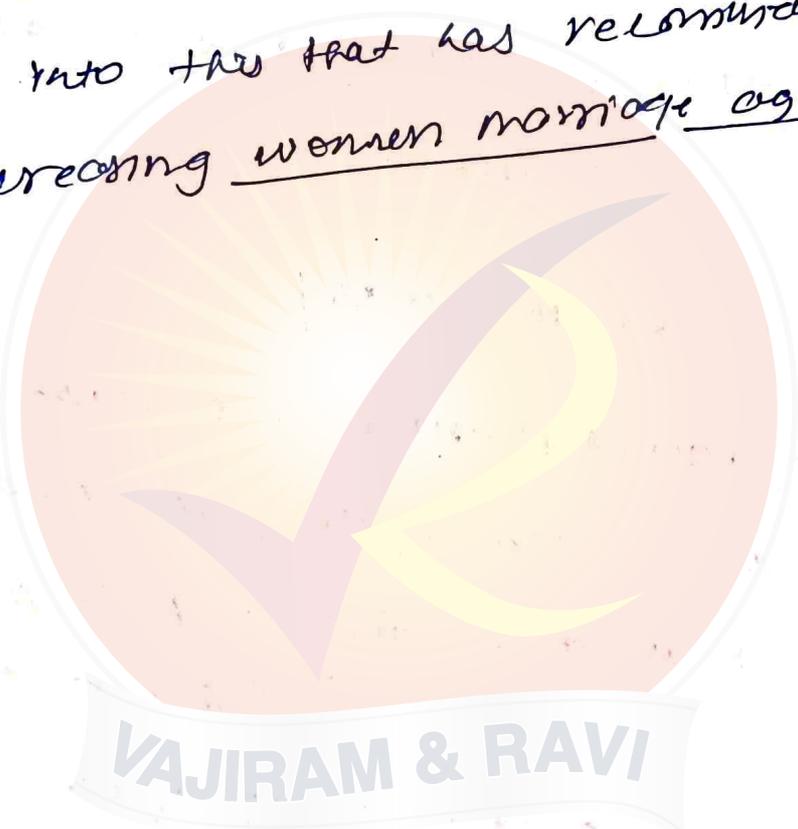
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④ minimizes patrilachal norms and reduces instances of child marriage

⑤ egentarian society for women development

government has also formed Jaya committee to look into the that has recommended for increasing women marriage age.



Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
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Marks:	

11. Describe how the rise of socialist ideas in the 1930s marked the beginning of a new phase in India's struggle for Independence. (15 marks, 250 words)

India's struggle for independence many ideologies - Nationalist, Gandhian, Leftist, Revolutionary and Socialist socialist ideas emerged due to writings of V. K. Rajwade and global socialist movement.

Rise of socialist ideas

① Jawaharlal Nehru and SC Bose founded Indian League of Independence - a socialist regime for complete independence (Purna Swaraj)

② All India Socialist Party - founded by leaders like J.P. Narayan, Archoriya Narandra Dev advocated socialist way for gaining freedom

③ All India Kisan Sabha (1936) - Fairport session of Indian National Congress

formed due to socialist trend and ideas

④ Economic planning under J.L. Nehru was formulated by Subhash Chandra Bose when he was president of Indian National Congress

Beginning of new phase

① socialist ideas mobilised peasants into the freedom movement by advocating their cause

[eg] All India Kisan Sabha

② mobilised working class by advocating better working conditions and regular salary for them

③ Women were mobilised through propagation of socialist ideas of creating egalitarian society

(Don't write anything in this part)

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④ Students drawn to socialist ideas participated in great number in Gandhi's freedom struggle.

Socialist ideas cultivated through mass uprising in Quit India movement and continued to shape India post independence.

Later 'socialist' was added to Preamble by 42nd constitutional Amendment Act 1976. This shows the importance of socialist ideas in Gandhi's struggle for independence.

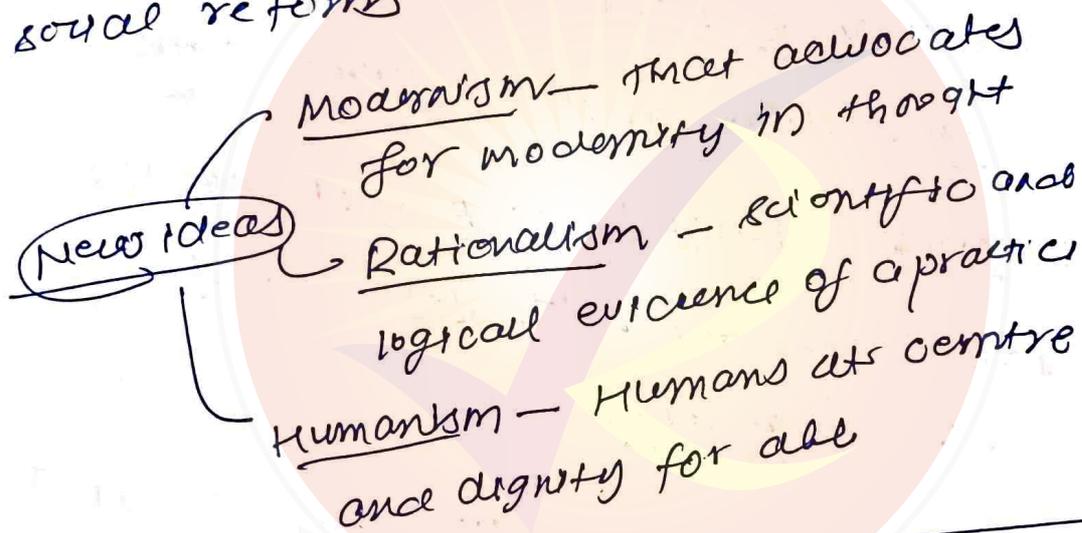
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Introduction	Suggestions:
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12. The contact of the new Indian middle class with the West proved to be a catalyst for social reforms. In this context, examine the social and religious movements launched by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar.

(15 marks, 250 words)

New middle class refers to urban section that were loyal to British empire initially but with contact of new ideas became a catalyst for social reforms



Raja Rammohan Roy — social and religious movement

① social movement

a) Abolition of sati (1829) was done through efforts of Raja Rammohan Roy

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- b) Established Vedanta College (1845) for educating Indians
- c) spoke against social evils like widow marriage, puddah and widow conditions

② Religious movement

- ↳ Advocated for religious reforms like abolition of idol worship, religious superstitions and religious rituals
- ↳ Sambodh Kumbdi - Ravi's newspaper advocated for both social and religious reforms

Ashwar chandra ~~et al.~~ Vidyasagar - social and religious movement

- ① Widow Remarriage Act (1856) was passed due to efforts of Ashwar chandra
- ② Open Anandani College for non-Brahmins to propagate message of equality

③ Bethune school — advocated for girl education and made the school accessible for all

④ Advocated for religious reforms like removal of superstitions, rituals

Raja Rammohan Roy — was later known as father of modern India for his immense contribution to social reforms movement.

Efforts were later carried by DK Carve and Vishnu Sastri Pandit for better condition of women

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction
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Suggestions:

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13. The Khalistan movement has seen an upsurge in recent times. In this context, give a brief background of the movement and discuss its impact on the unity and integrity of India. (15 marks, 250 words)

Khalistan movement is a secessionist movement in Punjab region that demands for a single separate state.



Background of movement

- ① Akalis movement that indirectly gave rise to Sikh nationalism
- ② Operation Blue Star - killing of separatist in Amritsar
Bangladeshis further catalysed the emotional sentiment of ~~separatist~~ separatist organisation
- ③ outside support - from Canada further fuels the movement

Impact on unity and ~~law~~ integrity

- ① Threatens sovereignty, unity and integrity of India — Article 1
States that India is indestructible
union of destructible states
- ② Law and order problems due to
separatist movement in Punjab
region
- ③ Degrades international image of India — due to Kashmir support
and movement
- ④ Proagranee and other core
issues of the region are
ignored
- ⑤ Represents demand of few
anti-nationalist and not of entire
region.

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Any secessionist movement is a threat to integrity and unity of India and must be crushed with strong hands. However, adequate socio-economic measures should be taken for development of all.



Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
Presentation	
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14. Bring out the objectives of Chandrayaan-3 mission. Also mention why is the moon's South Pole getting a lot more attention than its North Pole?

(15 marks, 250 words)

India became the 4th nation in the world after USA, Russia and China to land on the moon. This was possible through Chandrayaan 3 mission.

Objectives of mission

- ① Technology demonstrator — India wanted to demonstrate its capability to land on moon
- ② Vikram lander — Testing of proper landing on moon surface
- ③ Pragyaan Rover — to move on the surface of moon and collect data for scientific research
- ④ crater — to study moon surface and decipher its composition

Reasons for South pole attention

① Presence of water — based on initial data from Chandrayaan 2, south pole is expected to hold water

↳ prove base for human mission due to refuelling (H_2 from water)

↳ possibility of human settlement

② unexplored territory — South pole has remained relatively unknown to humankind

③ space mystery — ~~area~~ south pole holds key to evolution of planets and can be useful to decipher Earth's existence

④

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(Don't write anything in this part)

India's Chandrayaan 3 mission has led to space race and many countries like Luna (Luna Mission) and Japan (SWPER Mission) attempt to study ~~the~~ moon for human benefits.



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Introduction
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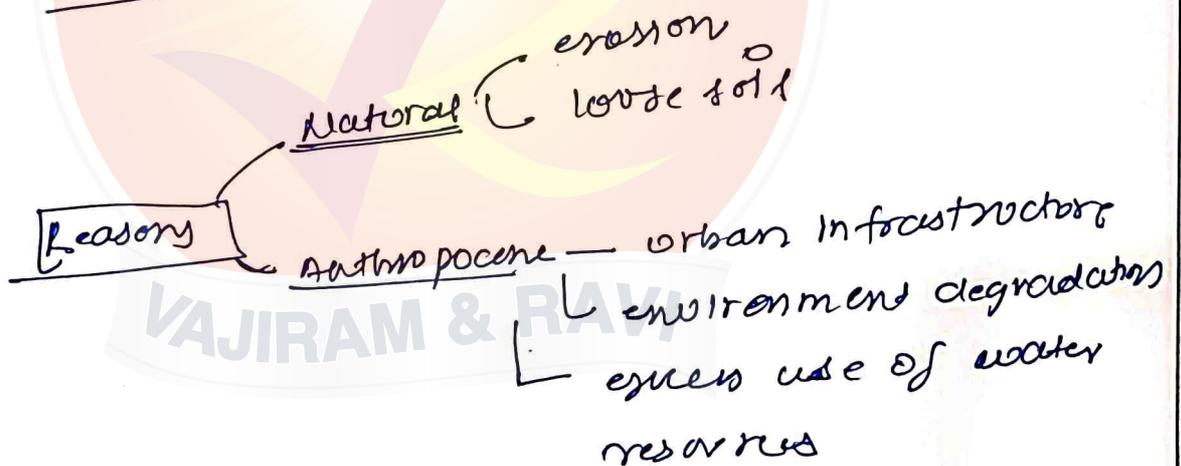
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15. Joshimath has recently witnessed a devastating land subsidence event. What do you understand by "land subsidence" and how does it differ from "landslides"? What steps can be taken to address such a situation? (15 marks, 250 words)

Joshimath, key to religious tourist place in Himalayas, witnessed devastating land subsidence

Land Subsidence

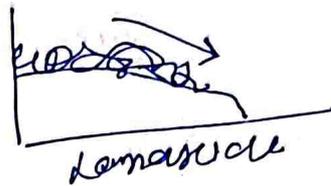
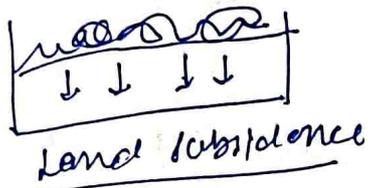
According to MOEF, land subsidence refers to sinking of earth surface due to natural and anthropogenic reasons



Difference with Landslides

landslide is a mass wasting movement that occur due to self-rotation and under influence of gravity.

① land subsidence is sinking of earth surface while landslide is downward movement of land



② causes in-situ damages by land subsidence i.e. existing infrastructure gets damaged.

Landslide — in situ + ex-situ damages. landslide causes damage to originating place and all places that come under its influence

measures to address such situation

① zonal mapping of zones to identify vulnerable section

② environment impact Assessment before granting major project

[eg] Tapovaram project near Jaskmath — reason for land subsidence

- ③ stakeholder consultation for sustainable development in the region
- ④ sustainable tourism that does not degrade carrying capacity of the ecosystem
- ⑤ disaster resilient infrastructure to minimise human loss and economic impact

Reports of Nishra committee should have been taken for Joshimath development hence it is necessary to follow committee recommendation and NDMA guidelines for development in Himalayas

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
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16. The Indian coasts hold diverse geomorphological features that shelter unique ecosystems. However, significant sections of the coastline are vulnerable due to both natural and anthropogenic factors. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

India has a long coastline of 7500 km and is often referred to as a sub-continent due to its diverse geomorphological features

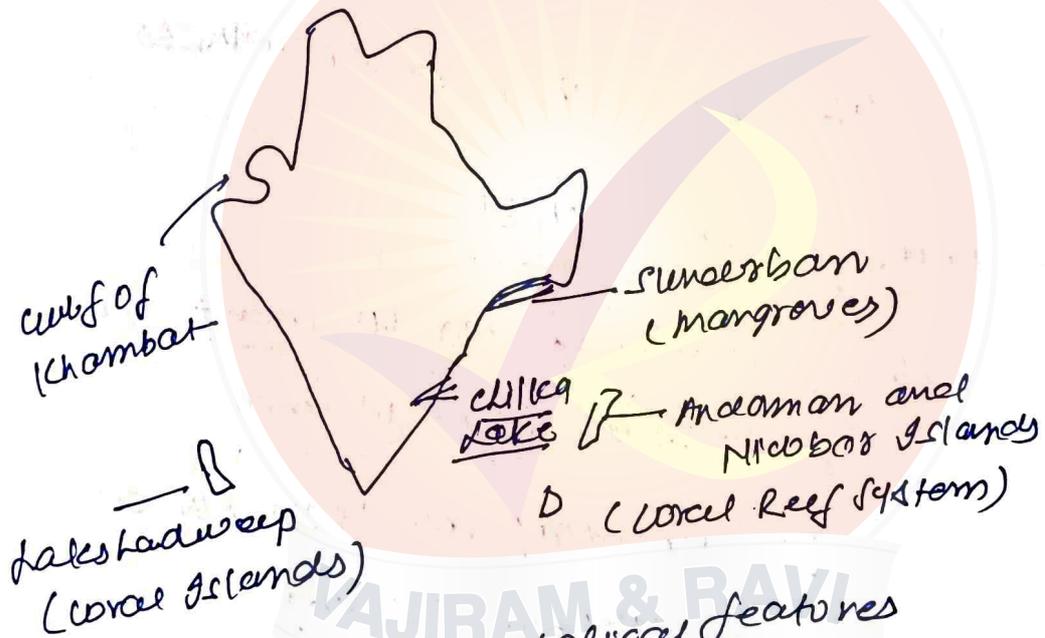


Fig. Rivers & geomorphological features and unique ecosystems — Islands, mangroves, wetlands, coral reefs

vulnerability of coastline

① Natural factors

a) coastal erosion due to natural agents like rivers and tides

[eg] Ganga erodes coastal areas of west Bengal

b) wind erosion due to high winds like monsoon, trade winds

② Anthropogenic factors

a) Infrastructure development on ports and coral islands

[eg] holiday resorts in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

[Great Nicobar Project]

b) unsustainable tourism in coral islands — [eg] Kalidasa Deep

c) Expansion of agriculture onto coastal lands [eg] mangroves deforestation

Measures to address

- ① coastal Regulation zone and island Regulation zone need to be strictly enforced
- ② Blue economy - to promote sustainable coastal development
- ③ MISHTI programme for conserve mangroves

Mayak committee recommendation should be followed to preserve unique ecosystem of coastal regions

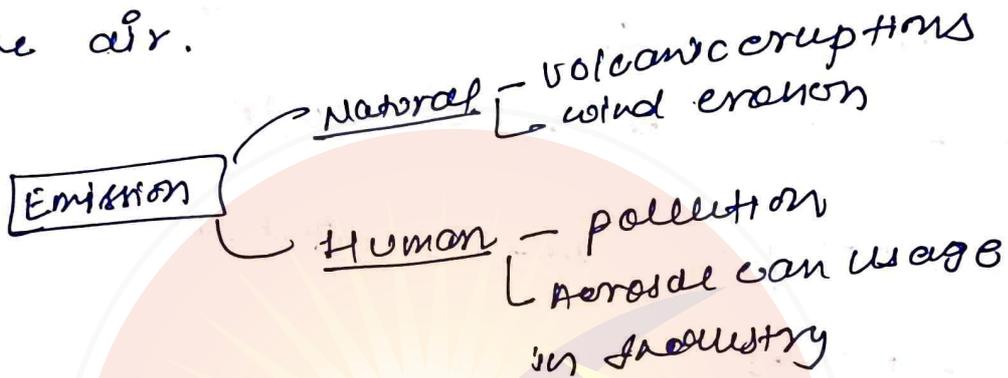
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Introduction
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Conclusion
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Suggestions:

17. Atmospheric aerosols from human activity influence climate. In this context, highlight the significance and the associated challenges due to the rising aerosol content in the atmosphere. (15 marks, 250 words)

Atmospheric aerosols refers to tiny particulate matters suspended in the air.



Significance of aerosols

- ① Cool the atmosphere - Aerosols from volcanic eruption cool the atmosphere
↳ helps in mitigating global warming
- ② Precipitation - water vapours condense around aerosols to give rainfall
- ③ Fog formation - Aerosols are dust particles on which due to temperature inversion fog is formed

Challenges due to rising aerosol

① Albedo effect - Aerosols like Black carbon reduces albedo effect (reflection of sun's ray) and lead to glacial meet in tundras

② smog formation due to aerosols has resulted in health effects like asthma

[eg] According to Lancet study, 1.6 million people died due to air pollution

③ Extreme weather events - aerosols result in higher rainfalls due to heavy condensation

[eg] Bengaluru floods

④ Global warming - Aerosols contribute to global warming - heating earth's surface and atmosphere

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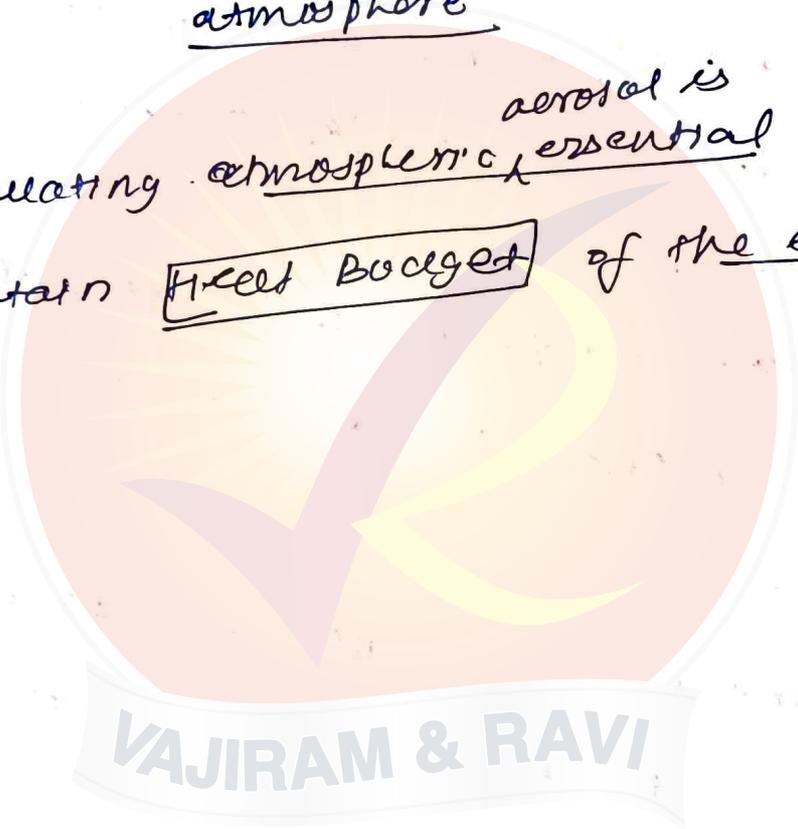
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→ control air pollution through measures like WHO norms on PM 2.5 and PM10

Measures

↳ increased usage of chemicals that emit aerosols in atmosphere

Regulating atmospheric aerosol is essential to maintain Heat Budget of the earth.



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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
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18. Digital divide is negatively impacting women in India. In what ways can online learning help in promoting women's education in India? (15 marks, 250 words)

With increased information communication technology usage and industry 4.0, digital revolution has whereof huge benefits.

However, digital divide (gap between digital natives and have not) is impacting various section of society

Negative impact on women

① Increasing gender inequality

↳ Digital divide is further marginalising women — lack of economic opportunity

— lack of education to girls
due to non-availability of digital devices

— lack of opportunity to women
due to non-affordability of digital equipments

- ② Cyber crime — digital divide giving rise to cyber crimes like cyber bullying, pornography, stalking etc

Role of online learning for women education

- ① Accessibility — as online learning is available even in far flung areas

[eg] New Age Learning Centre in Arunachal Pradesh

- ② complements traditional school learning — help achieve greater girl enrolment

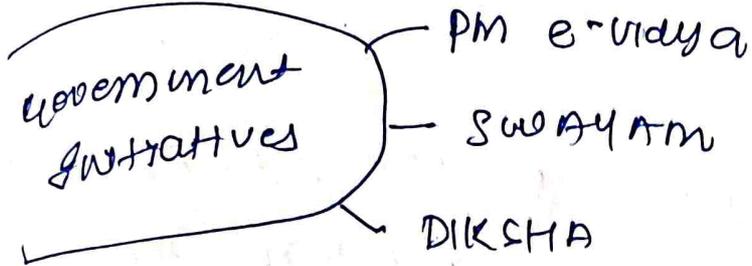
- ③ promote STEM education for women at higher education level

- ④ Digital availability helps overcome infrastructure issue lack of women

toilet [eg] 66% ~~government~~ schools

do not have access to girl toilet

(Pratham 2023)



online learning has potential to address poor learning outcome of women and transform India into a knowledge based economy.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
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19. Redistribution is highlighted as a solution to India's poverty. Critically assess this view and suggest strategies to reduce poverty in the country.

(15 marks, 250 words)

As per Rangarajan committee, India is home to 29.3% poor population in India.

Government has taken various redistribution measures

① subsidy { direct
indirect

② welfare schemes like Public Distribution System for weaker and marginalized.

Redistribution — Positives

① India lifted 42cr population from poverty

159.1.
(2005-06)

16.44.
(2019-20)

[multidimensional poverty index]

- ③ maintains nutritional security through measures like MDM
- ④ Rural Development through direct transfer of subsidy
- ⑤ MSP ensures food security and prevents distress sales of farmers

Redistribution — Not a solution

- ① huge financial burden
[eg] ₹ 2 lakh or food subsidy
- ② leads to ecological harm
[eg] power subsidies causing groundwater depletion

Measures to reduce poverty

- ① empowerment through creation of economic activities [eg] MGNREGA
- ② Human capability approach — skill development for poor

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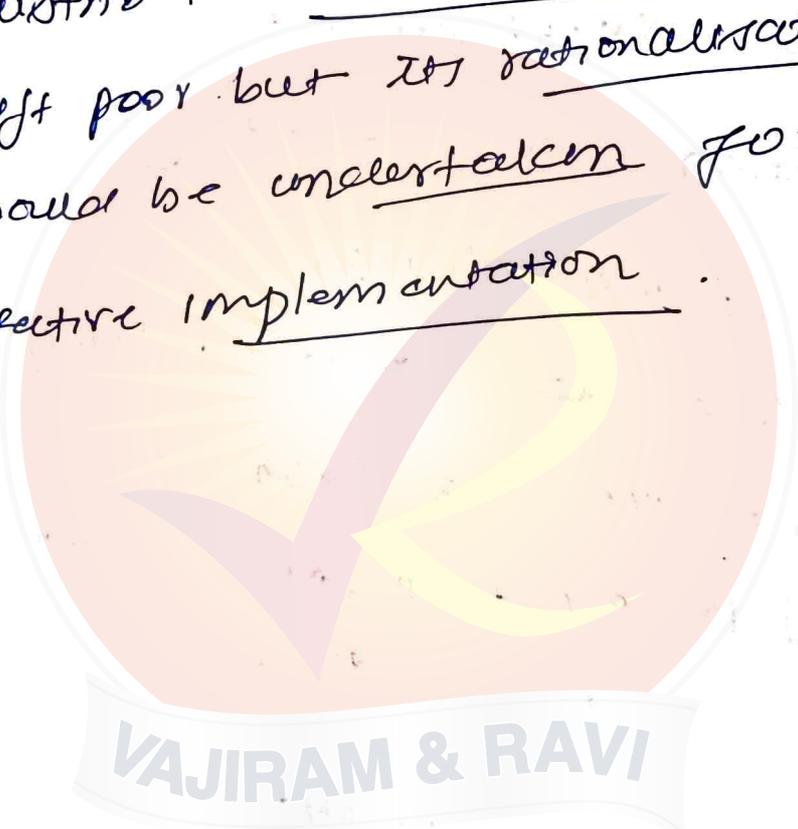
VAJIRAM & RAVI

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and vulnerable section

B Rural Development through
government measures PM Gram
Sadak Yojana

Redistribution is necessary to
uplift poor but its rationalisation
should be undertaken for
effective implementation.



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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

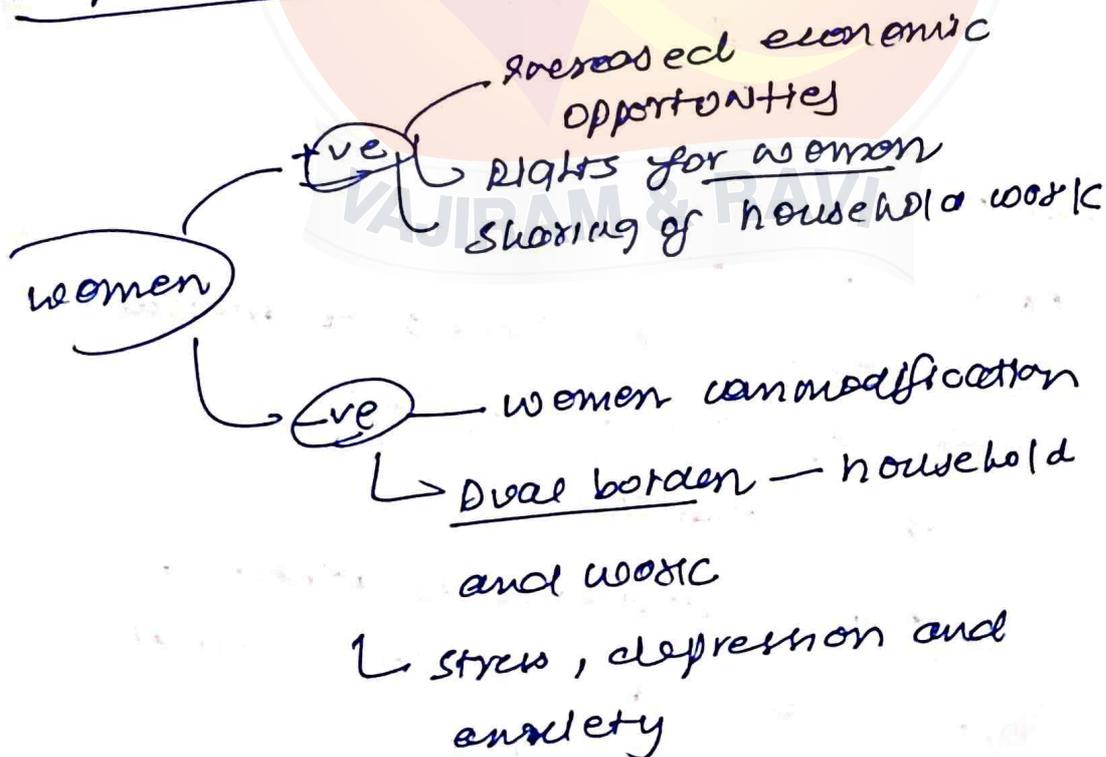
20. "Globalisation will make our societies prosperous but also vulnerable". In this context, critically analyze the impact of globalisation on vulnerable sections in India. Also, suggest measures to navigate the challenges posed by globalization while harnessing its benefits to improve the lives of vulnerable sections.

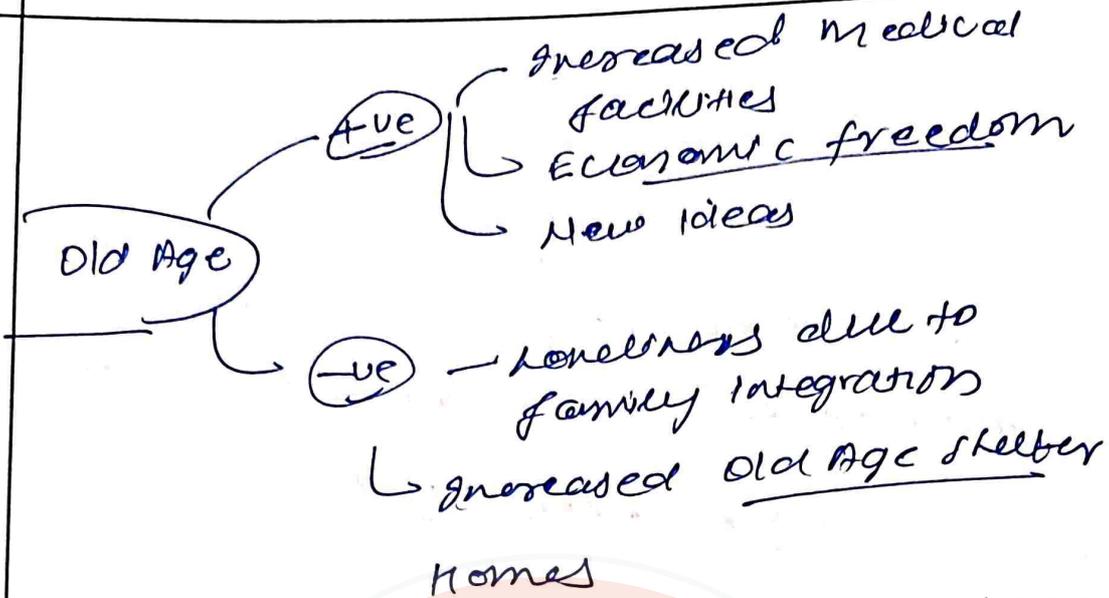
(15 marks, 250 words)

Globalisation refers to increasing interconnectedness and interdependency between countries, economy and society

It has made societies prosperous like availability of global goods but also vulnerable (consumerism)

Impact on vulnerable section





Measures

① Social measures

→ Increased social norms to mitigate the negative effect of Globalisation

→ Social renaissance to adhere to core values of our society — respecting all section of society

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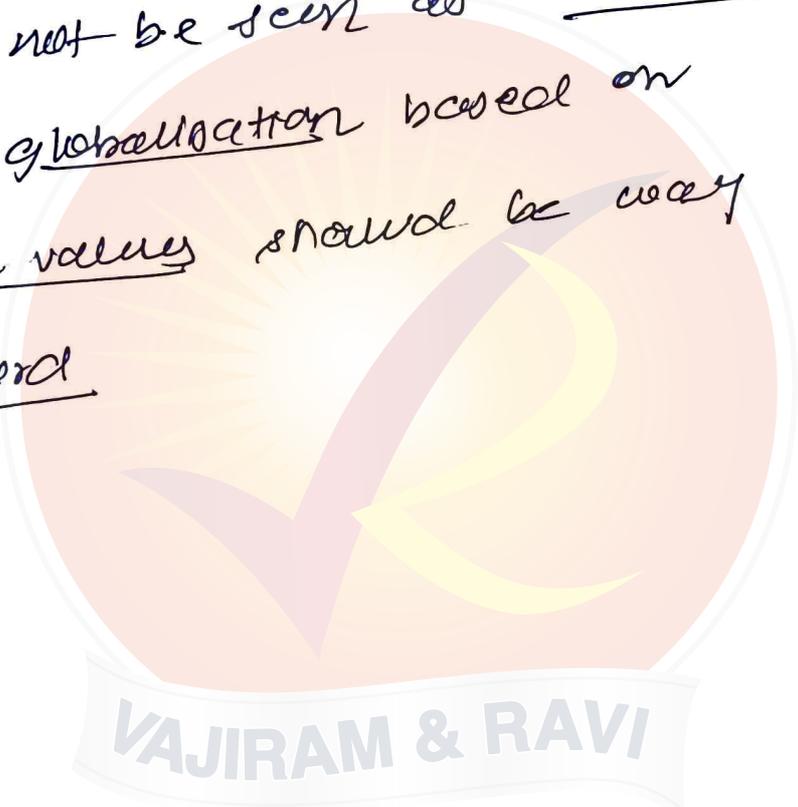
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② At Individual level

- Cultural Identity of respecting elders
- Embracing modern ideas but neglecting harmful notions

modernisation and Globalisation should not be seen as westernisation rather globalisation based on Indian values should be way forward



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