1.

S_1 : The recent debate on banning a widely-used heartburn drug has intensified.

S_6 : The government must weigh public health concerns against economic considerations.

P : Critics argue that the drug contains carcinogenic elements, posing serious health risks.

Q : Its affordability and widespread usage have made it a staple for many.

R : However, banning it abruptly could lead to supply shortages for alternatives.

S : Health experts recommend phasing out the drug while promoting safer substitutes.

(a) P Q R S   (b) Q P R S   (c) P R Q S   (d) Q R S P

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3.

S_1 : India's urban infrastructure faces a severe financing gap.

S_6 : Bridging this gap is critical for achieving sustainable urban development.

P : This is particularly evident in rapidly growing metropolitan cities.

Q : Experts have proposed public-private partnerships to fund large-scale projects.

R : The lack of funds has delayed critical projects like metro expansions and sewage systems.

S : Despite this, bureaucratic hurdles continue to discourage private investments.

(a) P R Q S   (b) R Q S P   (c) P R S Q   (d) S Q R P

4.

S_1 : Democratising artificial intelligence (AI) poses unique challenges.

S_6 : A balanced approach is essential for inclusive and ethical AI development.

P : Many fear that unregulated AI adoption may exacerbate existing inequalities.

Q : The accessibility of AI tools remains limited to affluent nations and large corporations.

R : Without intervention, these technologies may widen the gap between the global north and south.

S : Advocates stress the need for transparent AI governance frameworks.

(a) Q P R S   (b) P R Q S   (c) Q S P R   (d) S Q R P

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5.

S_1 : The Constitution of India remains a guiding framework for its citizens.

S_6 : It is imperative to safeguard these principles in contemporary governance.

P : However, the increasing centralisation of power has raised concerns.

Q : It ensures fundamental rights, democracy, and equality for all.

R : Critics argue this undermines the federal structure envisioned by its framers.

S : The framers meticulously designed it to balance authority and liberty.

(a) Q S P R   (b) S Q R P   (c) Q P R S   (d) P R S Q

6.

S_1 : The debate over environmental health regulation in India is intensifying.

S_6 : A dedicated regulatory agency is a vital step toward cleaner, healthier ecosystems.

P : Industries often operate with minimal accountability for their environmental impact.

Q : Existing frameworks are fragmented, making enforcement inconsistent.

R : Public health concerns related to pollution are on the rise.

S : Environmentalists argue for stricter penalties and unified governance.

(a) P R S Q   (b) R P Q S   (c) Q S R P   (d) S Q P R

7.

S_1 : The issue of equitable resource distribution remains a major challenge in India.

S_6 : Policies must focus on reducing disparities for inclusive growth.

P : Wealth inequality has deepened, with a small percentage controlling a large share of resources.

Q : Urban areas enjoy better access to infrastructure compared to rural regions.

R : This inequity is evident in sectors like education, healthcare, and employment.

S : Addressing this requires targeted interventions in underserved areas.

(a) P R Q S   (b) Q P R S   (c) P Q R S   (d) Q R S P

8.

S_1 : India's corneal blindness problem requires urgent attention.

S_6 : Improved public awareness can increase corneal donations and reduce preventable blindness.

P : Many patients remain on waiting lists due to a lack of donors.

Q : Medical advancements have made corneal transplants highly effective.

R : Awareness campaigns have not yet reached rural areas effectively.

S : The gap between demand and supply highlights systemic shortcomings.

(a) Q S P R   (b) S P Q R   (c) Q P R S   (d) P S R Q

9.

S_1 : Tamil Nadu's heatwave policy has set a precedent for climate preparedness.

S_6 : Other states should follow suit to address the growing risks of climate change.

P : The policy outlines early warning systems to mitigate disaster impacts.

Q : However, funding constraints have slowed its full implementation.

R : Heatwaves have caused significant mortality and economic losses in the region.

S : Proactive measures include setting up heat shelters and distributing water.

(a) R P S Q   (b) S Q P R   (c) P R S Q   (d) R S P Q

10.

S_1 : Ukraine's resilience in the face of adversity has captured global admiration.

S_6 : This demonstrates the unyielding spirit of a nation under siege.

P : Communities have rebuilt schools and hospitals despite ongoing conflict.

Q : International aid has played a crucial role in recovery efforts.

R : Artists and writers have documented the struggles through creative expression.

S : Citizens have shown extraordinary courage, continuing with daily life amid hardships.

(a) P Q S R
(b) S R Q P
(c) P S Q R
(d) S Q P R

11.

S_1 : Democracies around the world are grappling with rising populism.

S_6 : A balanced approach is essential to preserve democratic values.

P : Many leaders exploit economic grievances to consolidate power.

Q : This often leads to weakened institutions and polarized societies.

R : Populism thrives on narratives that pit "elites" against the "common people."

S : Experts emphasize strengthening checks and balances to counter this trend.

(a) R P Q S   (b) P Q S R   (c) Q R P S   (d) R Q S P

12.

S_1 : India's urban planning has struggled to accommodate rapid population growth.

S_6 : Integrated urban policies are needed to address this challenge effectively.

P : Congestion and lack of affordable housing remain persistent issues.

Q : Mega-cities like Delhi and Mumbai are particularly affected.

R : Critics argue that short-term fixes have worsened long-term problems.

S : Comprehensive urban renewal programs have rarely been implemented.

(a) Q P S R   (b) P Q R S   (c) Q S P R   (d) S R Q P

13.

S_1 : The global energy crisis has underscored the need for renewable alternatives.

S_6 : Transitioning to green energy is a key solution for a sustainable future.

P : Fossil fuel dependency has made economies vulnerable to price shocks.

Q : Governments are exploring wind, solar, and hydroelectric power.

R : Climate change impacts further emphasize the urgency for action.

S : However, political and economic barriers slow the adoption of renewables.

(a) P R S Q   (b) Q S P R   (c) R Q S P   (d) P Q S R

14.

S_1: Education reforms in India have focused on inclusivity and skill development.

S_6: The success of these initiatives depends on robust implementation.

P: Digital tools have expanded access to quality education in remote areas.

Q: Yet, disparities in infrastructure remain a challenge.

R: New curricula emphasize critical thinking and vocational training.

S: Experts argue that teacher training is critical to achieving reform goals.

(a) P R S Q   (b) R P Q S   (c) P Q R S   (d) Q S R P

15.

S_1 : Water scarcity is emerging as a significant global challenge.

S_6 : Effective water management is crucial to address future crises.

P: Agricultural overuse depletes groundwater reserves in many regions.

Q: Urban areas face supply shortages due to inefficient distribution systems.

R: Climate change exacerbates the situation with erratic rainfall patterns.

S: Policymakers must prioritize conservation and sustainable usage.

(a) P Q R S   (b) R P Q S   (c) P R Q S   (d) Q P S R

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1. **Answer**: **(b) Q P R S**
   Explanation: The sequence establishes the drug's importance (Q), health concerns (P), challenges of an immediate ban (R), and the suggested solution (S).

2. **Answer**: **(b) Q P R S**
   Explanation: The sequence establishes the drug's importance (Q), health concerns (P), challenges of an immediate ban (R), and the suggested solution (S).

3. **Answer**: **(c) P R S Q**
   Explanation: The sequence outlines the issue's scope (P), specific challenges (R), ongoing obstacles (S), and potential solutions (Q).

4. **Answer: (a)** Q P R S
   Explanation: The sequence explains the issue's exclusivity (Q),
                    potential risks (P), consequences (R), and the proposed
                    solution (S).

5. **Answer: (a)** Q S P R
   Explanation: The sequence follows the Constitution's principles (Q), its
                    design (S), challenges (P), and critiques (R).

6. **Answer: (b)** R P Q S
   Explanation: The sequence addresses rising concerns (R),
                    accountability issues (P), framework limitations (Q), and
                    the proposed solution (S).

7. **Answer: (c)** P Q R S

Explanation: The sequence examines wealth disparity (P), urban-rural divides (Q), sector-specific challenges (R), and solutions (S).

8. **Answer: (a)** Q S P R

Explanation: The sequence begins with medical advancements (Q), then moves to systemic gaps (S), patient challenges (P), and awareness issues (R).

9. **Answer: (d)** R S P Q

Explanation: The sequence begins with the impact (R), then details measures (S, P), and concludes with challenges (Q).

10. **Answer**: **(d)** S Q P R

Explanation: The sequence highlights the resilience of citizens (S), aid efforts (Q), community rebuilding (P), and cultural documentation (R).

11. **Answer**: **(a)** R P Q S

Explanation: The sequence logically discusses the rise of populism (R), its strategies (P), consequences (Q), and solutions (S).

12. **Answer**: **(b)** P Q R S

Explanation: The sequence outlines urban challenges (P, Q), critiques (R), and the absence of long-term solutions (S).

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13. **Answer**: **(a) P R S Q**
Explanation: The sequence discusses dependency (P), urgency (R), challenges (S), and potential solutions (Q).

14. **Answer**: **(b) R P Q S**
Explanation: The sequence introduces reforms (R), their tools (P), challenges (Q), and the path forward (S).

15. **Answer**: **(c) P R Q S**
Explanation: The sequence outlines water scarcity's causes (P, R, Q) and solutions (S).