

TEST CODE 6 1 1 4 0 1

FIAS | MGP 2023 | Open Test – GS Paper #1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे**ForumIAS**Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	APURV ANAND		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910115647	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	02-09-23

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if 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. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			9:30am	12:30pm	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
 2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
 3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
 4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.
-

Q.1) Giving suitable examples, highlight the universal values promoted by ancient Indian scriptures. (10 marks, 150 words)

उपयुक्त उदाहरण देते हुए प्राचीन भारतीय ग्रंथों द्वारा प्रचारित सार्वभौमिक मूल्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ancient Indian scriptures include the four Nedas, 18 Puranas and mythological texts like Ramayana and Mahabharata as well as several Smritis.

Universal values promoted by ancient Indian scriptures

- ① Tolerance - Inclusion of Atharvaveda and Dasyus into the mainstream.
- Jataka tales of Buddhism include animals.
- ② Brotherhood - Unity is valued and kinship is the most important structure in Rigveda.
- ③ Compassion - Rama was compassionate even towards a squirrel, in the Ramayana.
- ④ Justice - Mahabharata teaches that justice prevails in society at all ~~the~~ costs.
- Duryodhana and Kauravas lose the Kurukshetra war.

- ⑤ Courage - Hanuman is praised for his courage to go to Lanka.
- ⑥ Integrity and Revolity - Ramrajya is a society where everyone follows moral and ethical principles.

Thus, through our ancient Indian scriptures we can learn the universal values, which are useful even today.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) How will you explain that the nationalist response to the partition of Bengal fundamentally altered the course of the Indian Freedom Struggle? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप यह कैसे समझाएंगे कि बंगाल के विभाजन पर राष्ट्रवादी प्रतिक्रिया ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की दिशा को मौलिक रूप से बदल दिया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Partition of Bengal was announced on 20th July 1905, which separated the Hindu majority West Bengal from the Muslim Majority East Bengal.

Nationalist response to the partition of Bengal altered the Indian Freedom Struggle



- ① Mass movements for the first time
- Earlier Moderates did not substantially involved masses.
- ② Swadeshi and Boycott movement became a tool for economic upliftment, continued later in Gandhian struggles.
- ③ Participation of students and women on a large scale, in bonfires of foreign clothes.

④ Rise of extremist forces

which also continued in various forms like NSRA, Chittagong armoury raids etc.

~~④~~

But several elements could not be done like

① Hindu-Muslim Unity was not seen in later movements, and there was rise of communalism after 1920s.

② Peasants were not mobilized in the Partition Movement.

Then, only after Mahatma Gandhi's Champaran Movement that peasants cause was taken and this substantially altered the course of the Freedom struggle.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Enumerate the contribution of Adi Shankaracharya in forging Indian Cultural Nationalism.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद के निर्माण में आदि शंकराचार्य के योगदान की गणना कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Adi Shankaracharya was an Indian ~~and~~ saint of the 8th century, who was a ~~a~~ promoter of Advaita Vedant.

Contribution of Adi Shankaracharya in forging Indian Cultural Nationalism

① Math tradition -

• He set up 4 mathas in 4 directions

- Joshimath, Dwarka, Puri and Rameshwaram

→ This united the North-South and East-West cultures.

② Smart tradition

which means following a guru and his teachings. His followers propagated his ideas and promoted cultural unity.

③ Revival of Vedant philosophy

Numerous saints after him subscribed to different versions of the Vedant.

④ Wrote numerous books in Indian philosophy

— which are read even today in all parts of India.

This way Adi Shankaracharya forged a cultural & Nationalism, which paved the way for the Bhakti movement in India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.4) How far do you agree that the independence granted to countries of the third world in Asia and Africa were not so much a consequence of their national freedom struggle as it was a consequence of the demise of Britain as a reigning world power in the aftermath of the Second World War?
(10 marks, 150 words)

आप इस बात से कहां तक सहमत हैं कि एशिया और अफ्रीका में तीसरी दुनिया के देशों को दी गई स्वतंत्रता उनके राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का इतना परिणाम नहीं थी जितनी यह द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद एक विश्व शक्ति के रूप में ब्रिटेन के पतन का परिणाम थी?
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The third world countries were colonized by the British, France, Russia, United States etc and gained freedom around and after the second World war only.

Independence as a consequence of national freedom struggle

① Freedom struggle which had begun earlier reached its zenith ~~during~~ around WWII.

① India - Result of 1857 → Moderates
→ Gandhian phase.

② Socialism and freedom by USSR provided larger spirit of colonial struggles.

③ Numerous small uprisings were a continuous feature of national freedom struggle

① Myanmar struggle through Guerilla tactics.

Independence as a consequence of demise of Britain after the WWII.

- ① Britain was at the height of imperial power after WWII, thus even when there was national struggle for freedom, it was not quick.
- ② Atlantic Charter - US and UK agreed to decolonise after the WWII.
- ③ Britain's power declined considerably after WWII due to war expenses, it could no longer fight victorious wars in colonies.
- ④ ~~Britain~~ WWII exposed the weaknesses of Britain to colonies, who then gained higher morale to struggle.

Thus, the independence of colonies is a consequence of both the processes.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) Examine the implications of Arctic amplification on global and local climate.

(10 marks, 150 words)

वैश्विक और स्थानीय जलवायु पर आर्कटिक प्रवर्धन के निहितार्थों की परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Arctic amplification means that the ~~sea surface~~ impact of global warming is much higher in the arctic than the rest of the world.

Implications of Arctic Amplification on global climate

① Ice - Albedo effect

Since ice has higher albedo, melting of Arctic ice further leads to global warming.
→ called positive feedback loop.

② Global sea-level rise

due to melting of glaciers.

→ IPCC 6th Assessment Report -

sea level rise at 3.2mm/year.

③

Change in ocean properties like salinity, ocean currents, tides etc. due to infusion of melted water.

Implications of Arctic amplification on local climate

- ① Less of sea-ice leads to habital loss of polar bears, seals etc.
- ② There could be ~~higher~~ change in ocean currents like labrador current, North Atlantic Drift etc.
- ③ Higher melting of ice would change the precipitation received in the region, which could further affect ice formation.

Arctic implication can have serious consequences for the global climate. The need is to reduce GHG emission to curb global warming.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) The increasing incidents of heat waves in the Northern Hemisphere can be attributed to multiple man made and natural factors. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

उत्तरी गोलार्ध में हीट वेव की बढ़ती घटनाओं के लिए कई मानव निर्मित और प्राकृतिक कारक जिम्मेदार हो सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Heat wave is defined as an unusually high temperature in a location compared to the average. For instance - a rise of 10°C in temperature on a day compared to average.

Role of manmade factors in heat waves in the Northern hemisphere

- ① Global warming - due to GHG emissions, is the major cause for higher frequency of climatic disasters like heat waves.
- ② Deforestation leads to higher heat waves - Trees bring clouds and also ~~bring~~ decrease the air temperature through transpiration.

Role of Natural factors in heat waves in Northern hemisphere

- ① Higher land area in northern hemisphere prevents the moderating effect of the sea - through land and sea breezes.
- ② Shifting of Pressure belts with the change in seasons, - Heat domes and heat waves can be higher in summer in the northern hemisphere.

Mitigation of heat waves

- ① Reduce GHG emissions
 Net zero by 2050 - India
- ② Afforestation

Adaptation to heat waves

- ① Reduce outside activities during heat waves
- ② Bring water bottles for outside.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.7) Describe how the geophysical characteristic of the Western Coast differs from the Eastern Coast. (10 marks, 150 words)

वर्णन कीजिए कि पश्चिमी तट की भूभौतिकीय विशेषता पूर्वी तट से किस प्रकार भिन्न है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has a long coastline of 7500km. The Western and Eastern coastal plains are quite different in their geological formation, geography and thereby in economic and social factors.

Western Coast	Eastern Coast
<p>① <u>Formation</u> When <u>Indian plate</u> passed over the <u>Reunion hotspot</u> which led to upliftment of Western side.</p>	<p>① Formed earlier and not much affected by the Reunion hotspot.</p>
<p>② Submerged coast</p>	<p>② Visible coast</p>
<p>③ <u>Narrow continental shelf.</u></p>	<p>③ Large area of <u>Continental shelf.</u></p>
<p>④ Narrow coastal area</p>	<p>④ large coastal area</p>
<p>⑤ No delta, but <u>estuaries</u> and <u>backwaters</u></p>	<p>⑤ Deltas formed by rivers</p>

- ⑥ Laterite soil
- ⑦ Suitable for cultivation of coffee, tea etc.
- ⑧ Less prone to cyclones

- ⑥ Alluvial soil
- ⑦ Suitable for paddy cultivation
- ⑧ More prone to cyclones

Thus, the geophysical characteristics are quite different. This changes even the socio-economic life of the people in the two coasts.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) Far from being standalone occurrences, incidents of land subsidence are a result of larger systemic failure. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

अलग-अलग घटनाएं होने से कहीं ज्यादा, भूमि धंसने की घटनाएं बड़ी प्रणालीगत विफलता का परिणाम हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Land subsidence is a form of mass movement of sinking of land at a place.

Land subsidence can be understood as standalone occurrences because

① Different underlying rock topography can be reason for subsidence at different places.

Ex Sedimentary rocks of Himalayas are less stable and prone to subsidence.

② Difference in soil type

Ex Higher moisture makes soil prone to subsidence.

③ Caused by earthquakes are local only.

Land subsidence can be understood as result of larger systemic failure as

① Repeated occurrence in India

Ex Joshimath (2023), Chamoli (2021), even in Western Ghats, landslides are common.

② Accelerated rate due to infrastructure development

(ex) Tourism, roads in Himalayas
Windmills in Western Ghats.

③ Deforestation

due to overgrazing, land clearing for agriculture, settlement etc.

(ex) Shifting cultivation.

Way forward

① Environmental Impact Assessment of Infrastructure Projects

② Social Impact Assessment

③ Planned afforestation drives

④ Resilient infrastructure like slope walls etc.

Land subsidence as a systemic failure is mainly due to anthropogenic causes.

Thus, there is need to mitigate these.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.9) Trace the evolution of regionalism in India. How does it manifest in modern times?

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में क्षेत्रवाद के विकास का पता लगाएं। यह आधुनिक समय में कैसे प्रकट होता है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Regionalism is a feeling of affection towards one's region (mainly state). But it takes negative form in the form of excess devotion harming others' interests.

Evolution of Regionalism in India

- ① earlier ^{in medieval India,} regional tendencies were mainly due to different dynasties.
 (ex) Marathas, Rajputs etc.
- ② In modern India, princely states were isolated by British, which furthered these cultural differences.
- ③ During the freedom movement, there was larger feelings of national unity than regionalism.
- ④ In independent India, the demand of linguistic states (ex- Potti sriramulu) led of higher regionalism.

Manifestation of Regionalism in modern times

① Inter state river water disputes, boundary issues.

Ex) Cauvery river water issue, Belagavi territorial dispute.

② son of the soil doctrine and job reservation

Ex) Haryana reservation in private job

③ Rise of regional parties

Ex) DMK in Tamil Nadu

④ Migrants issues like violent clashes, racial slurs etc.

Regionalism is now a threat to the national unity of India. We need to adopt constitutional values of fraternity and integrity to safeguard ^{the} nation against this menace.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.10) Explore and evaluate the implications of Artificial Intelligence on society and family.

(10 marks, 150 words)

समाज और परिवार पर आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के प्रभावों का खोज और मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the ability of computers to emulate intelligence of humans in critical tasks like decision making.

Implications of AI on society

- ① Rise in economic inequality - negative impact
AI is a beneficial tool but the access of poor is limited due to digital divide.
- ② Rise in gender inequality - negative impact
• Due to AI Bias - which is due to bias in feder data.
(Ex) Apple card loan controversy 2019.
- ③ Promotion of equality and curbing discrimination due to caste, creed, religion etc.
→ AI based decisions do not consider these attributes. → positive impact.
- ④ Better access to health and education ↑
(Ex) AI based learning for students.

Implications of AI on family

- ① Rise in social exclusion leads to lower empathy
→ negative impact
 - Ex) higher screen time lowers social interaction
- ② Ease work for family members
→ more leisure time → positive impact
 - Ex) AI teaches kids → parents less burden
- ③ Challenges of elderly in adopting AI tools
→ leads to their further neglect in family.
→ negative impact.

AI has ~~both~~ both positive and negative social impact. But, some of the impact can be made more positive by improving either the algorithm or the usage.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.11) Write a note on the evolution and significance of the slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan, Jai Anusandhan.'

(15 marks, 250 words)

'जय जवान, जय किसान, जय विज्ञान, जय अनुसंधान' नारे के उद्दिकास और महत्व पर एक नोट लिखिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan, Jai Anusandhan' is a slogan ^{given} by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi to promote science and innovation in India.

Evolution of ~~the~~ the slogan and significance.

① Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan

given by Jai Bahadur Shastri after the Indo-China War of 1962, to increase the defence expenditure and food security. India had suffered reverses in the war due to lack of defence equipments and despite the bravery shown by Indian soldiers. Thus, Jai Jawan was both a praise of the soldiers as well as a call for better defence infrastructure and equipments.

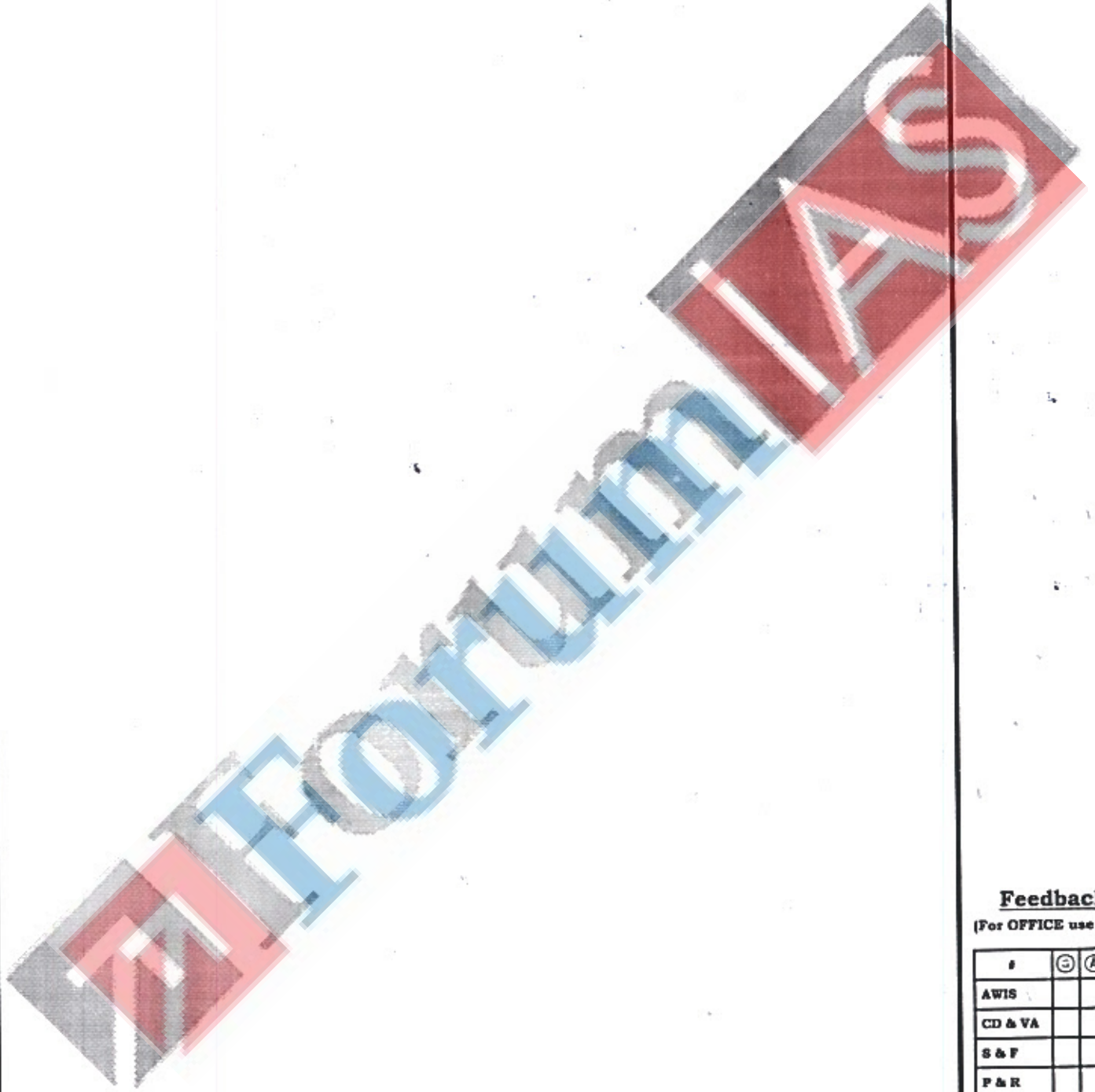
About this time, India suffered a famine and issues of food security. It had to borrow wheat from USA under PL 480 scheme. Considering the importance of food security, the PM

urged the country to improve land reforms and investment in agriculture. After this the Green Revolution was adopted.

② Jai Vigyan Jai Anusandhan

was added later to recognise the importance of technology in the progress of a country.

Economic progress like financial market, semiconductor, electric vehicles, green hydrogen etc are dependent on technology. Thus to reach the aim of \$ 5 trillion economy, the slogan was adopted.



Feedback

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Q.12) What explains the success of the British in comparison to the various other European powers that came to India when it comes to colonization of the Indian sub-continent?

(15 marks, 250 words)

जब भारतीय उपमहादीप के उपनिवेशीकरण की बात आती है तो भारत में आई विभिन्न अन्य यूरोपीय शक्तियों की तुलना में अंग्रेजों की सफलता क्या व्यक्त करता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Various European powers like the Dutch, Portuguese, French and English came to India. But only the English were successful in setting up an empire in India.

Reasons for success of British in comparison to European powers

① Naval supremacy of the British

enabled it to defeat other European powers and safeguard the route to India from Europe.

② Portuguese and Spain were supreme in navy in 15th century, but British dominated in 16th century, which shows why Portuguese had to give up their territories on the Western Coast.

③ Privately owned ~~the~~ British East India Company promoted efficiency and was given considerable freedom by the British crown.

On the other hand, French EIC was prone to corruption and lacked initiative of entrepreneurship.

③ British gains in other colonies provided better means for struggle in India.

↳ Britain had 13 colonies of America and conducted trans-Atlantic triangle trade which brought in great revenues.

④ Superior in tactics

Throughout the struggle for dominance, British showed considerable skill in military and strategic planning.

↳ Robert Clive's tactics to defeat France in the Battle of Wandiwash (1760).

⑤ Bengal and its revenues.

British occupation of Bengal (after the Battle of Plassey 1757) brought in huge revenues for it provided resources for struggle elsewhere.

→ Moreover, the fortifications provided a safe haven of Calcutta in tough times.

ⓑ Never diplomacy

Britain knew when to engage in struggle and when to sign truce, which saved wastage of resources.

☐ Box Dutch treaty - Dutch got Indonesia but recalled from India.

Thus, through a mixture of tactical and natural advantages, British was able to setup its colony in ^{the} Indian sub-continent.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.13) How far is location of semiconductor manufacturing facilities guided by its mining locations? Highlighting the reasons behind recent semiconductor chip shortfall, explain the challenges in domestic chip manufacturing. Also, bring out the steps taken by the government in achieving semiconductor independence. (15 marks, 250 words)

सेमीकंडक्टर विनिर्माण संयंत्रों की अवस्थापना उसके खनन स्थानों द्वारा कैसे निर्देशित होता है? हाल ही में सेमीकंडक्टर चिप की कमी के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, घरेलू चिप निर्माण में चुनौतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, सेमीकंडक्टर विनिर्माण में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The location of an industry is dependent on numerous factors like availability of raw materials, labour, proximity to markets, ports, cost of transportation as well as governance measures.

Location of semiconductor manufacturing depends on

- ① Raw material availability - silicon and rare earth metals.
- ② Labour skills - because highly technical process of manufacturing
- ③ Governance - infrastructure like water, electricity required.

The location is mainly affected by labour and governance. This is because silicon is abundantly available. And, rare earth can be imported. But this also affects the cost of

production as well as security. Thus, currently ~~60%~~ 60% of chip manufacturing is done in Taiwan and 30% in US.

Reasons behind chip shortfall

- ① Pandemic low production (due to lower expected demand)
- ② But demand remained afloat due to higher use in electric vehicles, other cars, electronics.
- ③ Supply chain disruption due to lockdowns.

Challenges in domestic chip manufacturing

- ① Availability of rare earth minerals
 - ☞ → India dependent on import from China mainly.
- ② High skill requirement in nascent industry
 - India does not have trained workforce.
- ③ Infrastructure deficiencies like water scarcity
 - One chip manufacturing plant consumes water of equivalent of a city.

Government steps for semiconductor independence

- ① Partnership with US for technology transfer
- ② Production linked Incentive scheme in semiconductor
- ③ Subsidy on new plant setup

Semiconductor is the future of economic growth due to its importance in latest technology. Thus, India places a crucial importance on Atmanirbharta in semiconductor.

Feedback

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.14) Highlight the reasons behind increasing cases of extreme precipitation. What factors apart from the above, are responsible for increasing urban floods? Give suitable examples from across the world to substantiate your answer. (15 marks, 250 words)

अत्यधिक वर्षा के बढ़ते मामलों के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। शहरी बाढ़ में वृद्धि के लिए उपरोक्त के अलावा कौन से कारक जिम्मेदार हैं? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि के लिए विश्व भर से उपयुक्त उदाहरण दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Urban flood is the inundation of urban areas like roads, buildings, garages etc. mainly due to heavy rains in a short duration.

Reasons behind increasing cases of extreme precipitation

① Climate change

According to IPCC 6th Assessment Report, the frequency of adverse climatic disaster is twice from the previous 2 decades.

② Urban heat island effect

due to absorption of ~~the~~ insolation ^{by} buildings and concrete floors.

③ Cloudbursts

are becoming more frequent due to climate change.

Other factors for increasing urban floods

① Insufficient storm drainage infrastructure due to blockages, poor solid waste management

Ex) Delhi - storm and sewage drains are merged in few places.

② Encroachment on wetlands

Wetlands are the sponges which can absorb excess rainwater.

Ex) Chennai floods 2015 due to encroachment on Pallikarnai wetland.

③ Blocking natural drainages like rivers, canals etc.

Ex) Mithi river, Mumbai

④ Urban sprawl

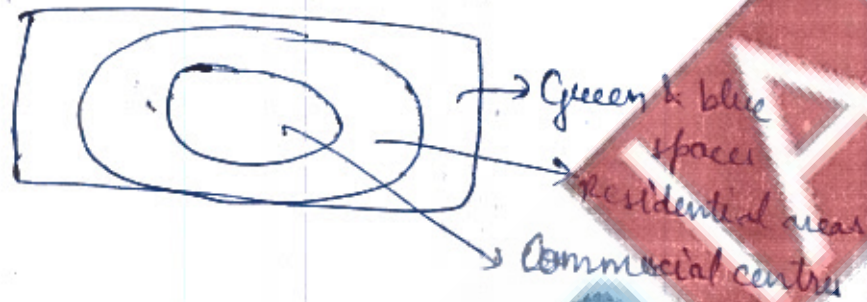
increases pressure on the drainage.

Ex) ~~Mumbai~~ High population of New Delhi (2 crore) Mumbai (2 crore)

⑤ Concretization due to unplanned development.

Mitigation of urban floods

- ① Urban planning of cityscapes with adequate green and blue infrastructure.



- ② Implementation of rules to prevent encroachment
 - ③ Citizen participation in cleaning ponds, lakes in cities
- ☑ California.

Urban flood is a recurrent disaster threatening not only the security but also the economic growth of Indian cities.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.15) Compare the Continental Drift Theory and Plate Tectonic Theory. How does Plate Tectonic Theory explain orogenesis and volcanism? (15 marks, 250 words)

महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन सिद्धांत और प्लेट टेक्टोनिक सिद्धांत की तुलना कीजिए। प्लेट टेक्टोनिक सिद्धांत पर्वत निर्माण और ज्वालामुखी की व्याख्या कैसे करता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Continental Drift Theory (CDT) and Plate Tectonic Theory (PTT) are theories of the evolution of the earth's surface layer to the present form.

Comparison of CDT and PTT

CDT	PTT
<p>① Earlier theory, given by the Alfred Wegner</p> <p>② considers <u>continents</u> as basic mobile units</p> <p>③ force of behind motion is <u>polar fleeing force</u> and <u>tidal forces</u>.</p>	<p>① Latest theory given by Hess et al in 1973</p> <p>② considers <u>lithospheric plates</u> as mobile units</p> <p>③ force is due to <u>convection and currents</u> in the <u>Asthenosphere</u>.</p>
	

④ Evidences like jigsaw fit of Africa and Americas, fossils of Lemuria, Sillite and placer deposits are used.

⑤ Now, not accepted widely.

④ Evidences of volcanism - Pacific ring of fire, earthquakes, Mid oceanic ridges etc are used.

⑤ Widely accepted currently.

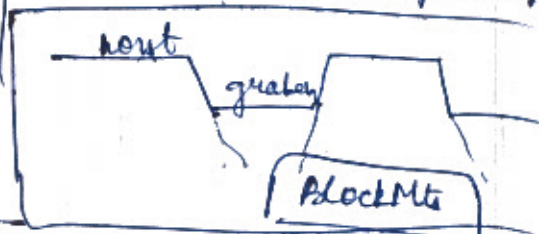
PTT explains orogenesis as

① Fold mountains

are formed due to horizontal force which leads to ~~the~~ folding of tectonic plates.

It can also occur due to convergent plate boundary.

Ex) Himalayas - due to Eurasian and Indo Australian plate.



② Block mountains

are formed due to vertical force which leads to faulting and then formation of horst and graben.

PTT explains volcanism as

- ① Due to convection current ~~also~~ formed by differential heating of ~~a~~ magma by radioactivity and residual heat.
- ② At a fault, the molten magma (lava) may come up to the earth's surface.
- ③ The higher chance of this is about a plate boundary. This explains the location of volcanic zones - Pacific ring of fire, Mediterranean zone, Mid Atlantic Ridge etc.

By understanding these theories, humans are better able to manage ~~the~~ natural resources. They are also able to predict and mitigate natural disasters.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) The measure of a society's progress is how it treats its children, more so in a democracy, as children cannot speak for themselves, and nor do they form a political constituency. Discuss various legal-constitutional steps taken since independence in this regard. (15 marks, 250 words)

किसी समाज की प्रगति का पैमाना यह है कि वह अपने बच्चों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करता है, विशेषकर लोकतंत्र में, क्योंकि बच्चे अपने लिए नहीं बोल सकते हैं, और न ही वे कोई राजनीतिक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बनाते हैं। इस संबंध में आजादी के बाद से उठाए गए विभिन्न कानूनी-संवैधानिक कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Children are a vulnerable population of the country. India (and several developing countries) having demographic dividend have a higher proportion of children in the population.

Role of children in society's progress

Children are the future of the nation and society. A generation of children with good value system can promote the progress of a country. For instance - Japanese children are taught social values and Japan's ^{positive} work culture is a manifestation of it.

On the other hand, if children ~~are not~~ lack in health, education etc, they cannot contribute to human resource development.

Since children don't participate in voting, their interests needs to be promoted by

the adults only.

Legal-constitutional steps for safeguarding children

- ① Fundamental Right against exploitation (Article 24) prohibits the employment of children in hazardous industries.
- ② Prohibition of Child Labour Act (2006) placed further restrictions as children working in restaurants, domestic help etc.
- ③ Directive Principle and fundamental duty to promote children primary education and health.
- ④ Right to Education Act (2005) - free and compulsory primary education to all
- ⑤ Lowering of voting age from 21 to 18 years (1989) to include more young people in political democracy
- ⑥ Ban on child marriage to safeguard children right to choose spouse and also better health.
- ⑦ Ban on female foeticide (Pre Natal Determination of Sex Prohibition, 1996).

Further steps to be taken

① Increase children enrolment

☑️ Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

② Better learning outcomes

☑️ NIPUN Bharat under National Education Policy.

③ Health initiatives

→ Poor performance pointed in Global Hunger Index 2022 (107/126)

Need to improve children immunization, nutrition through ^{Mission} Indradhanush, ICDS schemes.

Feedback

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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Q.17) The Indian model of Secularism offers a quintessential solution to fighting religious hate crimes, communalism and promoting cultural-religious tolerance that can be a model for the West. Justify. (15 marks, 250 words)

धर्मनिरपेक्षता का भारतीय मॉडल धार्मिक द्वेष अपराधों, सांप्रदायिकता से लड़ने और सांस्कृतिक-धार्मिक सहिष्णुता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक सर्वोत्कृष्ट समाधान प्रदान करता है जो पश्चिम के लिए एक मॉडल हो सकता है। औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India follows a positive model of secularism where the religion does not dictate the affairs of the state, but the state can interfere in religious matters to protect the rights of the people.

Indian secularism provides a model of solution as

① fighting religious hate crimes

(a) because every person has freedom of personal as well as public practice of one's religion, there is no religious oppression and hate.

(b) the state can regulate hate mongering speeches as reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech and expression (Art. 19).

② Fighting communalism

(a) because the states prohibit discrimination

on ground of religion. (Art. 15, 16)

(b) There is no need of struggle for separate electorate
etc as in colonial India.

② Promoting cultural-religious tolerance

(a) Promoting minority educational institutions

(b) Freedom to manage religious affairs

(c) Greater interaction of religious groups in
state institutions as everyone is equally given
opportunity and status.

Western ~~countries~~ ^{countries} can adopt Indian model as

① Granting more religious freedom like wearing
saree in school to promote cultural
tolerance

② Promoting tolerance through discourse,

(a) changing perception of West about terror
activities by a particular religious group.

→ This will prevent hate crimes

However, in the recent years, even the Indian model is undergoing a test to promoting peace and tolerance. The incidences of majoritarianism, hate speeches, cow vigilantism etc constitute a threat to the spirit of Indian secularism.

Thus, besides adoption by the West, Indian secularism needs further evolution to address internal issues as well.

Feedback

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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Q.18) What are the drivers of internal migration in the country? Do you agree that the Covid pandemic and Work from Home models of industrial engagements have checked this phenomenon? Give reasons to justify your answer. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में आंतरिक प्रवास के चालक क्या हैं? क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि कोविड महामारी और औद्योगिक व्यस्तताओं के वर्क फ्रॉम होम मॉडल ने इस घटना को रोक दिया है? अपने जवाब को सही ठहराने के लिए कारण बताएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Internal migration means inter-state or inter-district migrations, generally from rural to urban areas in the country.

Drivers of internal migration

① Economic disparity

(a) Inter-regional

[ex] Some states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh are least developed.

(b) Rural-urban

Rural areas lack development and infrastructure like electricity, roads etc.

② Lack of employment in industries

(a) Agricultural employment is less remunerative.

World Bank Report - Agri labour earn 1/6th of average.

③ Search of better education facilities
Higher educational institutes are irregularly located.

☞ Only one-two IIT, IIMs in 7 Northeastern states.

COVID pandemic and Work from Home (WFH) have checked internal migration as

① Reverse migration during covid
→ lack of urban jobs
→ subsistence agriculture in villages.

② WFH has led to proliferation of tier 2 and tier 3 cities
→ decreased migration to metropolitans.

③ WFH has created more demand for other supporting industries.

☞ IT employees in cities demand laptop shop and service centres.

But, this check was more of a short-term phenomenon because

① Various companies have reverted WFH and promoting back to office

→ WFH has lower employee productivity

② Reverse migration of labours has stopped and most have gone back to their previous odd jobs.

②

Feedback

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.19) A natural succession to the demographic dividend is the burden of an ageing population. What are the issues with an ageing population in your opinion? Discuss the several steps taken by the government in this regard, with suitable suggestions. (15 marks, 250 words)

जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का स्वाभाविक उत्तराधिकार बढ़ती उम्र की आबादी का बोझ है। आपकी राय में बढ़ती उम्र वाली आबादी के साथ क्या समस्याएं हैं? इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कई कदमों पर उचित सुझावों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The persons above the age of 60 years are considered the ageing population. ^{Mostly} they are not actively engaged in income generating activities and constitute dependent population.

~~India and other coun~~

After the succession of demographic dividend, there is a surge in the ageing population as seen in Japan, UK etc.

Issues of ageing population

① Need of care in health

① geriatric care.

② Need of emotional support from family and friends.

② elderly face greater mental health issues due to isolation and boredom.

③ Lifestyle diseases are increasing in India.

④ ^{Financial} Dependence on family

④ ~~Less~~ lack of pension culture in India.

⑤ Lack of insurance culture.

Steps taken by government

① Geriatric care as part of ~~Atal Pension~~ primary care as per National Health Policy 2017

② Atal Pension Yojana for promoting small savings by unorganised workers.

③ PM Nyaay Vandana Yojana for income support to one elderly.

④ State governments like Bihar etc have Nidha Pension schemes.

⑤ Old age homes and other facilities

⑥ Promoting health and social interaction of elderly through yoga

Further suggestions

- ① Elderly club in each locality for better social and emotional support
 [Cod] DM Jamtara - Elderly club.
- ② Geriatric care should be given more focus especially in rural areas
 [Cod] Scheme similar to ASHA for elderly.
- ③ Promoting saving habit through schemes as well as behavioural change.
- ④ Targeted health insurance for elderly with lower premium.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.20) Caste based discrimination continues in Indian Society acquiring new forms, while retaining the old forms. Discuss. Also explain why casteism has survived in modern India despite a focused approach for its eradication. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय समाज में जाति आधारित भेदभाव पुराने रूपों को बरकरार रखते हुए नए रूप धारण करता जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही यह स्पष्ट कीजिए कि आधुनिक भारत में इसके उन्मूलन के लिए केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के बावजूद जातिवाद क्यों जीवित है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Caste system is a unique system of social stratification based on the hierarchy of purity and pollution. However, it is a thoroughly unjust system as it is discriminatory and exclusionary.

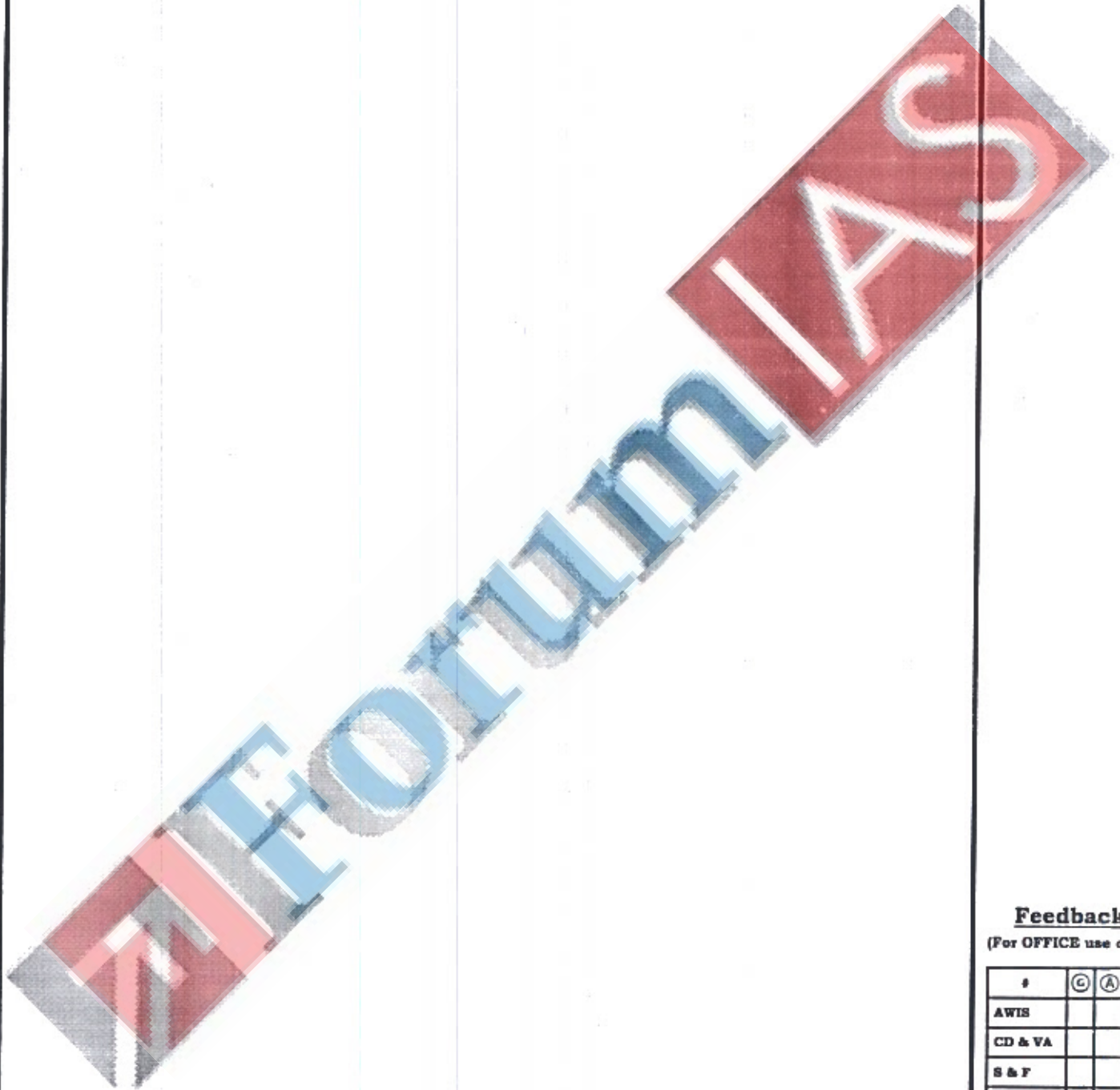
New forms of caste system retaining old forms

- ① Upper caste do not acknowledge the role of caste in their economic upliftment.
- ② Lower caste fall back to their shared identity of caste.
- ③ Higher inter-caste marriages leads to diffusion of caste identity
- ④ Lower caste barriers in urban areas, but not so in rural areas.

Reason why casteism has survived in modern India despite focused approach for eradication

- ① Lack of behavioural change
Upper caste still discriminate against Dalits
- ② Lack of inter caste marriages
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar - suggested this for annihilation of caste.
- ③ Role of caste in economy
Contractor hires labourers based on caste.

To create a truly casteless society, the efforts of state should be reinforced by equal efforts from the society as well.



Feedback

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- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

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