

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

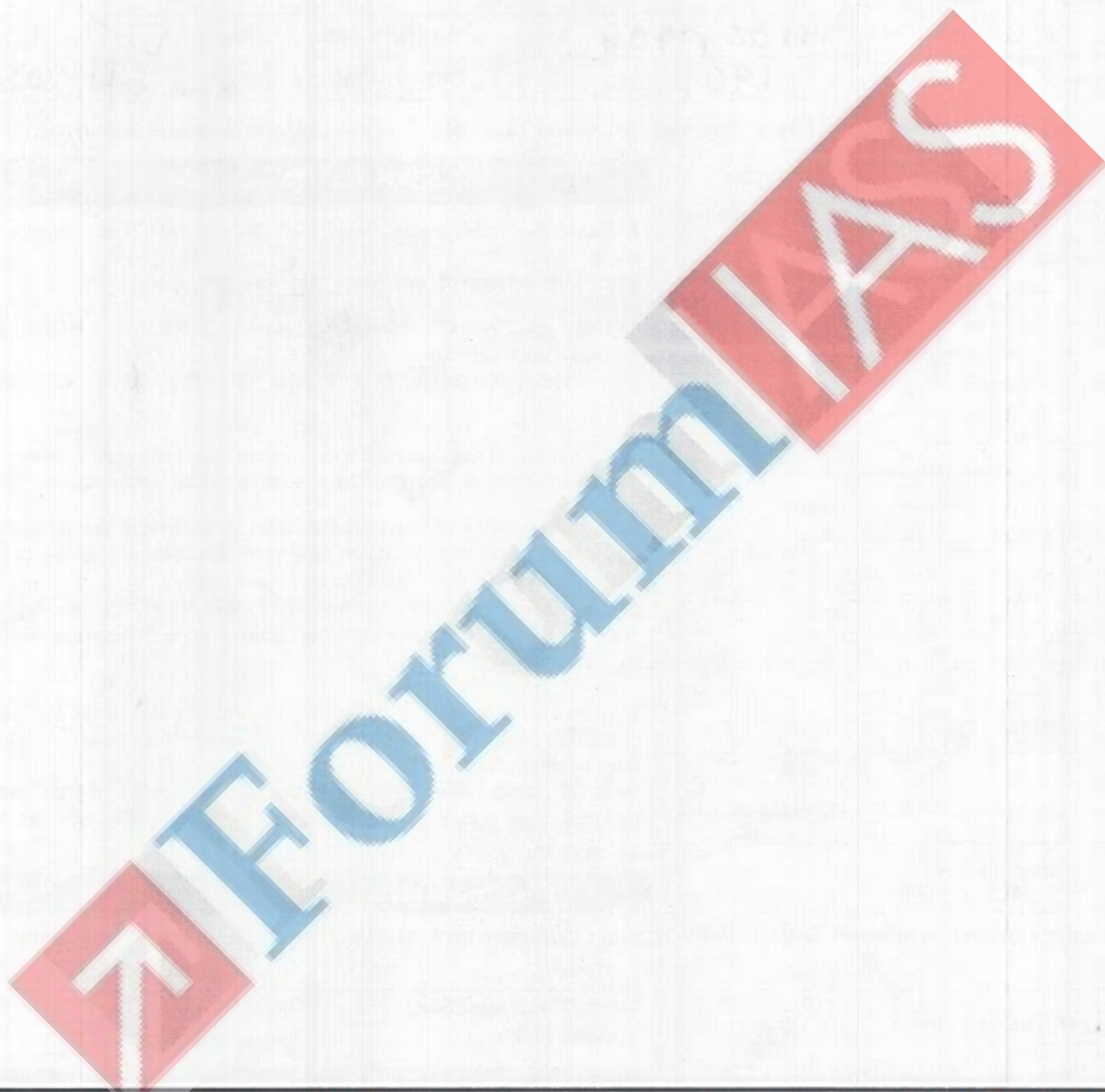
Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	DIYA DASGUPTA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910048904	Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	2nd Sept, 2023

*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 :
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input 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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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 like Vedas, Upanishads promote universal values, which form crucial component of Oriental & Indian Culture.

(Values Promoted)

① Varudhava kutumbakam -

promoting "One Village, One World, One Family" → from Upanishads.

② Integrity of Family → by Vedas -

③ Rule of Law's Observance → by Manusmriti.

④ Universal Brotherhood or Fraternity promoted by Indian Bhakti & Sufi cults.

⑤ Respecting Elders → Vedas

⑥ Sustainable use of forest resources laid down in Aranyakas.

⑦ Yoga - in Yogasutra.

Yet some negative elements like

- Caste discrimination
- Female Oppression
- Hierarchy in Society

But today, we stand for a reformed cultural heritage, where Indian Renaissance has driven away clutches of past & embraced other universal values.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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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 nationalist response to Bengal Partition of 1905 revealed the tyranny of British & exposed the Benevolent Despotism of Britishers.

Altered course of Indian Freedom Struggle:

- ① Participation of locals in political cause.
- ② Backed by INC → when Gokhale whetized it ⇒ INC endorsement ⇒ popularized the movement.

- ③ Demands for Swadeshi
- ④ Picketing & Boycotting of foreign goods, liquor etc.

⑤ Establishment of National Schools & Colleges led by Indians

→ Sanskrit College
 → Aurkiinds led National College

- ⑥ Revealed Tyranny of Britishers
- ⑦ Led to reversal of Partition in 1911

In this way, Bengal Partition was a watershed moment in Indian Freedom Struggle.

Feedback

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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's philosophy helped to free India from the dogmas of Shad Shastras like Mimamsa philosophy.

(Contributions)

① Advaita Philosophy - where Atman & Brahman deemed to be one & same.

② Rejection of Caste hierarchy.

③ Promotion of One-God concept.

④ Dismantling untouchability.

⑤ Helped in resurgence of Ashwinism.

⑥ Promoted concept of achieving moksha via education.

⑦ Wrote commentaries to promote works far & wide.

In this way Adi Shankaracharya's works led to development of post Vedic philosophies like Vishishtadvaita, Pashti Marga philosophy etc.

Feedback

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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)

Decolonization of Third World Nations can be attributed to several factors:

- ① World War II & consequences
- ② Rise of Japanese Imperialism
- ③ Fall of hegemony of Britishers
- ④ Rise of previously colonized nations like India

- 5 Industrial Revolution
- 6 Renaissance in different nations
- 7 Waves of Globalization
- 8 Overall development

These were major factors in rise of modernized States.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 परिक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Arctic Amplification is the
unfounding rise of Arctic temperatures
compared to global temperatures.

Global Climate Impact

- ① melting of glaciers
- ② Rise in sea level
- ③ weather patterns
- ④ global biodiversity hampered
- ⑤ Weakening of Ocean Currents

Impact Local Climate :

- ① Arctic Ice - melting at faster pace .
- ② Harm to Polar bears
- ③ Harm to Arctic fishing grounds .
- ④ Forest fires in Europe .

In this way Arctic amplification is harmful for world at large .

Feedback

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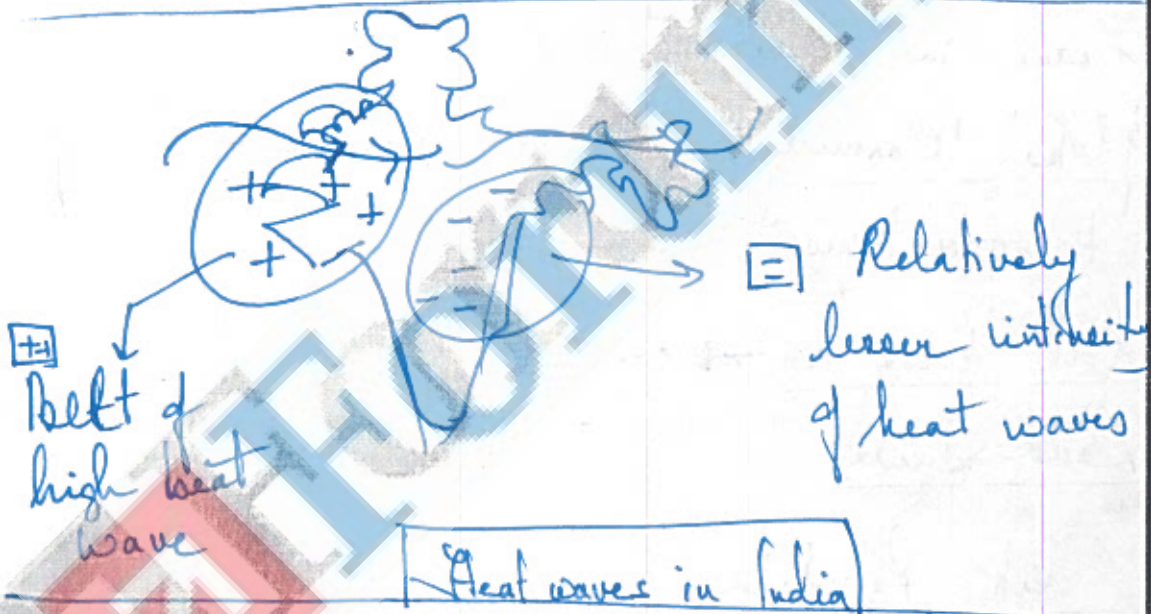
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) The increasing incidents of heat waves in the Northern Hemisphere can be attributed to multiple man made and natural factors. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 Waves have been described by IMD as unusual and prolonged periods of higher temperatures in an area (at times above 40°C in plains).



Factors causing Heat Waves :

(A) Man-Made Factors :

(i) Deforestation → decreasing carbon stock of plants in atmosphere.

② Concretization → leading to creation of heat domes.

③ Absence of Plants in Urban areas leading to 'heat island effect'

④ Enhanced GHG emissions, leading to global Warming.

(Natural Factors) → ① Vulcanism - leading to increase in temperatures.

② Global Warming due to increasing avg. temperatures.

③ Soil Erosion → leading to loss of carbon stock held by soil.

④ Land Slides

⑤ Excessive Rainfall

⑥ Forest Fires

⑦ Weakening of Polar Vortex & meandering of Jet streams

Hence, as solution, rampant afforestation, realization of Panch Anmit Goals & faster transition into Carbon Neutral is imperative.

Feedback

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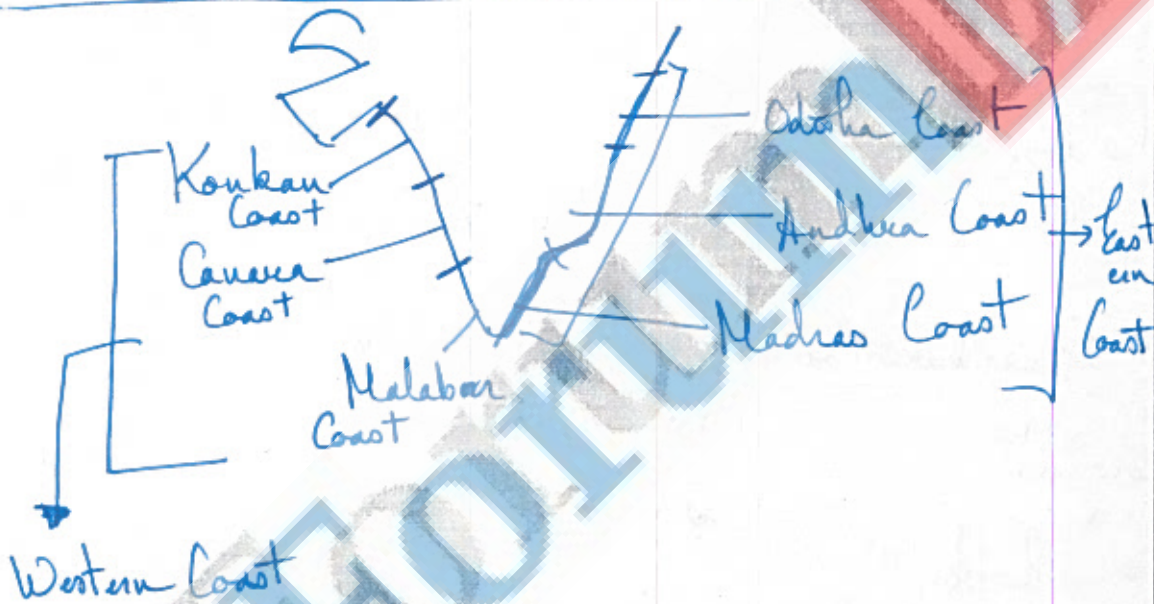
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) Describe how the geophysical characteristic of the Western Coast differs from the Eastern Coast. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Western coast & Eastern coast are submergent and emergent coasts respectively. Their differences are as follows:



Western Coast

(Eastern coasts)

① Submergent coasts

① Emergent coast

② Narrow Continental Shelf

② Wide Continental Shelf.

(Western Coast)

(Eastern Coast)

- ③ No Presence of deltas.
- ④ Has presence of backwaters.
eg Kerala backwaters
- ⑤ No lagoons
- ⑥ Only Malabar Coast is emergent
- ⑦ More Rocky
- ⑧ More no. of natural harbours.
eg Mumbai port
- ⑨ Sharp escarpment
- ⑩ lie in windward side of Western Ghats.

- ③ Has presence of deltas.
eg Godavari delta
- ④ No backwaters
- ⑤ Has lagoons like Chilika Lake.
- ⑥ Entire coastline is emergent
- ⑦ Less Rocky
- ⑧ Less no. of natural ports
- ⑨ Gentle escarpment
- ⑩ in leeward side of Eastern Ghats

These are the different coastal features of the western & eastern coastal plains.

Feedback

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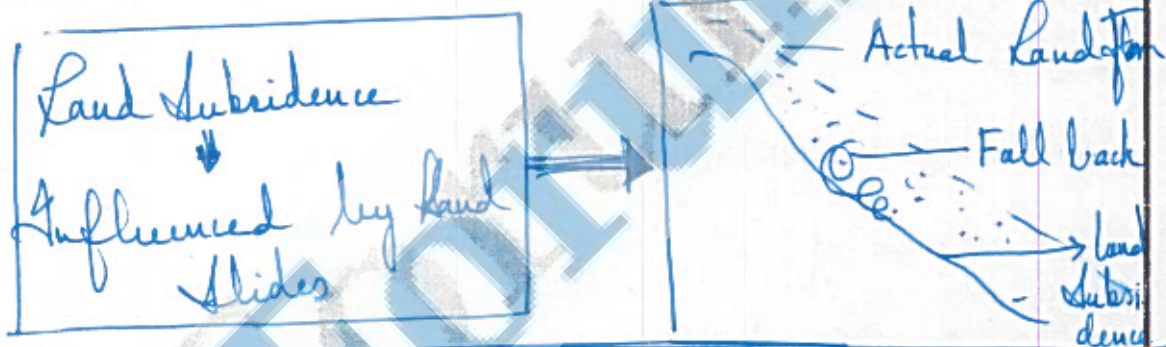
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) Far from being standalone occurrences, incidents of land subsidence are a result of larger systemic failure. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 refers to sudden depression of land forms, with or without influence of water, causing damage to life & property.

Ex: ToshiMoth Land Subsidence



[Land Subsidence Phenomenon]

Land Subsidence: Result of larger systematic Failure

(A) (Natural Causes):

- (i) ~~Compaction~~ ~~landslides~~ - heavy soil loose
- (ii) erratic rainfall → increasing

prospects of landslide: [Eg] in Maharashtra

- (iii) Nature of Constituent → most Himalayan mountains are formed of unconsolidated sedimentary rocks → greater chance of subsidence
- (iv) Earthquakes & geo-physical tremors
- (v) glacial lake outbursts

(B) Anthropological Causes:

- (i) Rampant deforestation
- (ii) Global Warming induced by man-made exploitations
- (iii) Constructions of hydro-power projects leading to hydro-seismicity
- (iv) Illegal Mining in hilly areas → [Eg] Meghalaya
- (v) Afforestation measures → not upto the mark
- (vi) Unplanned construction activities, destabilizing structures [Eg] Char Dhara construction.

Thus, measures → avoid large hydro-power construction
 → crack down on illegal mining
 → nidescale & systematic afforestation.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 may be described as affinity / loyalty to one's region or place of birth due to caste, creed, religion, cultural and ethnicity based affiliations.

(Evolution of Regionalism in India):

① In South India — Based on affinity for language, as led by Potti Sreeramulu
 [Pg]: creation of Andhra via Vishal Andhra Movement

② Dravida Based Justice for Peace Movement → to reduce poverty & other disparity.

③ In the North-East → due to British policies of 'Disconnect' leading to separatist

demand . eg Bodoland, Gorkhaland & Nagalim issue .

④ In the North-West → fuelled by militancy & insurgencies . eg → Khatistan issue
→ creation of Pakistan .

Manifestation in Modern Times :

- ① Loss of Aih Theory & Practice in Assam
- ② Demand for Reservation - by Taluk of Haryana
- ③ Unequal Development - in Vidharba and Saurashtra areas
- ④ Over development creating social fabrication in Tulu land, Karnataka .
- ⑤ Hostility towards migrants .
eg seen in Marathwada issue .
- ⑥ Threats of secession → by Khatistani sect
by Nagas of (NSCN-IM)

Solutions → ① Boost employment prospects
② Boost Infrastructural Outreach eg PM-DEVINE Scheme

In this way, via overall development, can India holistically ensure Unity in Diversity

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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 can be described as computer systems acquiring autonomous thinking and intelligence capacities, based on IoT, Machine Learning, Big Data etc. It has myriad impacts on Society & Family.

Impact on Society:

(A) Positives: ① Enhanced sources of income via new avenues like AI engineering.

② Data/Intelligence Based - policy formulation due to Big Data.

③ Precision → medicine Eg AI based surgeries
→ agriculture Eg Smart Irrigation

(B) Negatives → ① Job losses due to AI.
② Deep Fake News - causing social

disharmony.

③ Rise of Cyber crimes - like Deep Fake Porn.

④ Volatility of income sources → due to fluctuations in Cryptocurrency based on AI infrastructure

(Impact ON Families):

① Change in inter-personal relations

[Ex] husband-wife ties

② Changes in relations between children and parents. [Ex] AI affords greater connectivity

③ Cheaper vacations → via AR/VR simulations based on AI.

④ Income Insecurity due to loss of mechanical jobs of head of family.

⑤ Enhanced rates of depression due to Cyber crimes / Immersion in technology

Hence, as AI has both positive & negative impacts, NITI Aayog's report on Sustainable AI for All is the ideal way forward

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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 उद्दिकार और महत्व पर एक नोट लिखिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Post Independent India was left impoverished by the 200 years of Colonial rule, which led our 1st Prime Minister Raj Bahadur Shastri Ji give slogan call of "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan".

(Evolution & Significance) :

(A) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan :

- ① Part of 5 year Plans
- ② Focus on import substitution
- ③ Attempts at reduction of food grain import.

4) Global stimuli - like India chastising US attack on Vietnam & US cutting off India's PL-480 food program.

5) Need to become food sufficient

6) Impetus on Aquarian Revolution, ushered in by Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan Movement.

7) Focus on Green - Revolution to:

- increase food security
- increase income of farmers

8) Accordingly Youth Skills were promoted.

(B) (Jai Vigyan, Jai Anusandhan):

① Root → Constitution → to boost

scientific temper of people.

② Establishment of National Statistical Institute by R.C. Mahalanobis

③ Establishment of ISRO, IISc, IIT-Kharagpur (on Higly) detention camp.

④ Gradual development in Science & Technology by creation of Ministry of Science & Technology.

Since, today, we have become 24th Nation to achieve Lunar Soft Landing, we are filling over 60000 patents yearly, we are good from secure and we helping other nations like Arab Nations, Sri Lanka in the same.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 उपमहाद्वीप 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)

The Britishers outperformed the Portuguese, Dutch, Danes and French in perpetuating its 200 year old colonial legacy in India.

Factors promoting success of Britishers:

① Over Portuguese:

a) Stronger naval force
 b) Better Leaders & Generals rather than Almedida.

c) Outperformed the Cantage &

Blue Water Policy of Portuguese.

② Outbid the Danes : by entering
into agreements with them to
ensure British retains Indian control
whereas Danes received trade rights
in South-east Asia.

③ Over Dutch

- a) Stronger military
- b) Strategic hold over areas
of Bengal which were Dutch
strongholds
- c) Stronger naval force.

4) Over French:

a) English formed alliances to outdo French, with Nawab of Hyderabad

b) European colonial race

c) Stronger military

d) Strategic policies during

Anglo French war.

Hence, gradually, via Battle of Wandiwash, the Britishers drove away all the European powers from Indian Subcontinent.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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)

Semiconductors are a crucial component in electronics manufacturing and is based on elements like germanium, silicon, ~~etc~~ lithium etc.

Semiconductor Manufacturing Facilities: Location

① Weight losing Material → raw materials are weight losing, hence industries ^{are} located close to River.

② Proximity to Markets like chips

③ Influenced by Availability of Skilled Manforce.

④ Favourable Governmental Policies

like tax rebates.

⑤ Based on ease of Doing Business -
Ex Export-Import Policies.

⑥ Availability of Land - to set up industries. Ex in hinterland of Gujarat.

⑦ MOUs with partner-nations to develop industries. Ex India-US agreement to set up semiconductor plants.

Reasons behind short-fall (Challenges):

① Absence of critical raw materials in abundant quantities in India. Ex viable Lithium discovered only recently in J&K, Rajasthan.

② Lack of access to adequate technology.

③ Lack of skilled man-power.
Ex Only 6% of skilled manpower in India, compared to 96% in South Korea.

④ Rise in demand of semiconductor chips in Solar Panels etc, in India.

- ③ Aggressive policies of China, attempting to exert hegemony in chip manufacturing
- ④ Obstruction in supply chain resilience, due to Chinese policies.

Hence, Steps by India: boost semiconductor independence:

- ① MoU with US to set up ^{semiconductor} plant in Gujarat.
- ② Production linked Incentive Scheme
- ③ Make in India scheme.
- ④ Attempts of FTA with Central Asian countries & Australia to source cheaper raw materials.
- ⑤ Technology transfer to skill Indian labour force.
- ⑥ National Mission on Semi-Conductor & Design.

Thus to seek autonomy in manufacturing, all these myriad steps need fulfillment.

Feedback

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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)

Extreme Precipitation has been identified by World Meteorological Organization as heavy, unprecedented and erratic patterns of rainfall, causing damage to life, land, property.

Reasons: Extreme Precipitation:

① Global Warming - causing heightened rates of ~~evap~~ trans evaporation.

② Disruption to hydrological cycles.

③ Higher sea-surface temperatures
[Eg]: that of Bay of Bengal.

④ Disruption in atmospheric-oceanic phenomenon like → El Niño
→ Triple dip La Niña.

⑤ ~~Weakening~~ ^{Strengthening} / Disruption of Indian Ocean Dipole, disruption South-West Monsoons.

⑥ Melting of Polar Ice Caps - leading to higher sea-level \Rightarrow higher ^{evaporation} \Rightarrow higher rainfall.

Factors responsible for Urban Floods:

In addition to above mentioned reasons, which have accelerated urban floods, the following are other reasons:

Natural Causes:

① Alterations in strength of jet-streams and Polar Vortices.

② Increased precipitation due to climate change induced disasters like

Cloud bursts - eg Chamoli disaster.

③ Glacial Lake Outbursts witnessed in Himachal Pradesh, Alaska.

④ Arctic Amplification → causing excessive rains in Northern Europe.

Anthropogenic Factors :

① Unplanned Urbanization - as seen in Delhi NCR region

② Deforestation, specially along mountain slopes. eg : villages in Mumbai, close to Western Ghats.

③ Hot Hole Mining leading to landslide amplified urban floods. eg Meghalaya

④ Drainage of Wetlands → eg : in New York, USA area.

⑤ Creation of heat domes, eg → In China,

Solutions → ① Recharge Wetlands & Aquifers ② Sponge Cities
eg Chennai

③ Roof top Rain-water harvesting eg - Tamil Nadu

Feedback

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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)

Both Continental Drift Theory and Plate Tectonics Theory attempt at understanding shifts in lithospheric plates, leading to formation of Oceans & Continents.

Continental Drift Theory → drifting of continents based on convictional flow of magma underneath:



(i) → evidenced by "Jig-saw" fitting shapes of continents like South America & Africa.

(ii) → Age of rock formations are

same on either-side of Mid Atlantic Ridge and increase progressively.

↳ (iii) Similar deposits of Placer Gold found on ~~at~~ different parts of continents
 [eg] in Brazil & India's Karnataka river

Plate Tectonics → on the other hand show movement of lithospheric plates & creation of landforms via convergence, divergence and transform movements of oceanic and continental plates.

Role of Plate Tectonics in Explaining Orogenesis and Volcanism:

(A) Orogenesis → Convergent plate Movements
 → Divergent plate Movements
 (B) ~~Can be~~

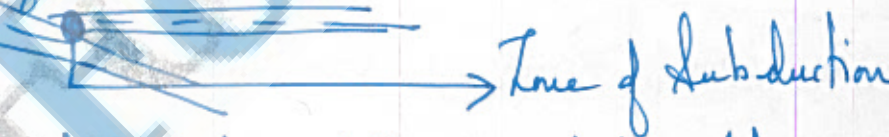
① Convergent plate movement → when a heavier ^{oceanic} continental plate subducts below lighter plate.

Key: formation of Andies, Rockies due to Ocean-Continent convergence; Himalayas due to Continent-Continent convergence

② Divergent Plate → Mid oceanic ridge in Atlantic Ocean.

③ Vulcanism: due to outflow of magma as a result of subduction.

Lithosphere → Volcanic Arcs & Islands



Key: Mt. Helens, Mt. Stromboli, Etua.

However, vulcanism isn't seen in Transform Plates, which only result in earth quakes.

Feedback

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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 have been described as the greatest treasure of a nation, by Nelson Mandela. The 0-18 years demographic comprises roughly 18% of India's population, making them a crucial focus in Indian policies.

Measure of Society's Progress: How it treats its children

- Future Asset
- Latent Vote
- Dependent demography
- Architects of Economic Progress
- Future Leaders.

Steps taken For children :

- ① Legal Steps & ② National Policy

for children, revised at different stages like in 1970s, 80s and 2000s

② Eradication of Child Labour →
 via signing ILO Treaties [eg] Convention 198
 → Art 23 and 24 of the
Indian Constitution.

③ Right to Education → ^(3.1) essentially
 it was a DPSP, then transformed
 into Fundamental Right under Art 21-A
 (eg) → via Unnikrishnan Judgement

④ Early Childhood Care & Development - for (0-6 years) children:
 → Art 45 ensures it
 → ICDS Scheme → for health & nutrition. & Anganwadi System

- 5) Protection of children from sexual Assaults - via POCSO Act
- 6) Fast Track Courts for expeditious hearings in cases of violence against children.
- 7) Adoption measures → under ARA
- 8) Children of Prostitutes given Right to Education (Mahini Jain Case)
- 9) Juvenile Justice Act to help adolescents b/w 16-18 years who are in conflict with law.
- 10) Skill Development via Vocational Measures / Studies.
- 11) STEM Programs / Scholarships
- 12) Eklavya Model Schools - to make education accessible for all.

Feedback

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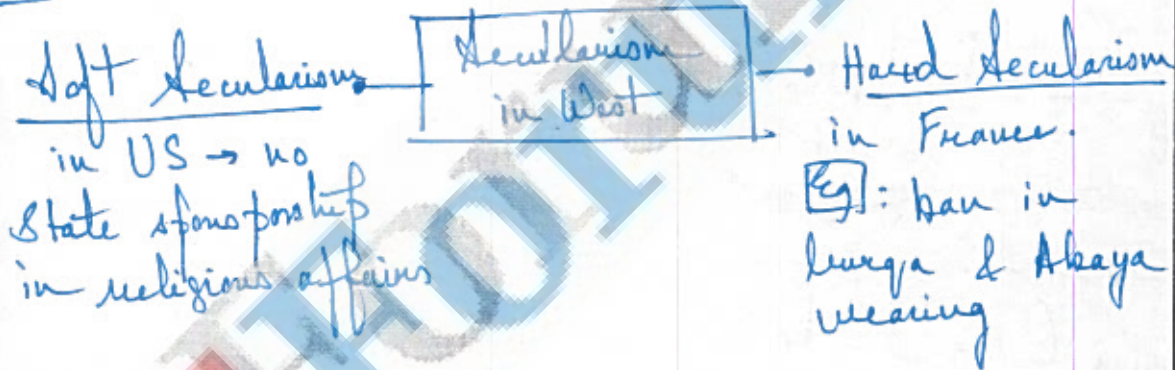
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.17) The Indian model of Secularism offers a quintessential solution to fighting religious hate crimes, communalism and promoting cultural-religious tolerance that can be a model for the West. Justify. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Indian Model of Secularism

is based on the "Principled Distance" formula, following a form of Active Secularism, within the society. (Rajiv Bhargava)



As opposed to such western model, Indian Secularism provides Quintessential Solutions.

- ① To Fight Religious Hate Crimes:
 - Ⓐ By Permitting State Intervention
Eg) police action via Sec 128 CrPc

① Positive Interference - by State by providing lectures of communal harmony.
Eg Gandhi Ji during Noakhali issue.

② Solution for Communalism:

(a) Preventing growth of communal tendencies.
Eg via offering minority based schemes like Tis Pooi

(b) Forming Committees to understand cause of underdevelopment in minority communities.
Eg Sachchar Committee Report.

③ Promoting Cultural - Religious Tolerance:

(a) Providing Haj Subsidies.

(b) Providing Kailash Mansarovar pilgrimage subsidies.

(c) Projects like Char Dham.

(d) Promoting public celebration of all festivals like Durga Puja, Ganesh Chaturthi, Id

and Navroz.

- (e) Introducing "Restricted Holiday" format
 [Eg] in Government Institutions upto 2 days a year \Rightarrow allowed.

Yet, Challenges exist in Indian Model

- (a) Rising Communal riots. [Eg] Muh, Haryana
- (b) Honor Killing case. [Eg] threats in Haryana case.
- (c) Underdevelopment amongst minority communities. [Eg] highest unemployment \rightarrow amongst Muslim communities.

Thus, Solutions which will help India to strengthen its Model Framework:

- (a) Enforce welfare schemes on a priority basis. [Eg] on skill development
- (b) Use Schools to spread anti-communal message. [Eg]: RRU Model in Hong Kong
- (c) Best practice of Malaysia using HERSA model can be used.

Hence, in these ways, India can lead the world in secular practices.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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 refers to movements within of labour and human capital within the domestic bounds of the nation.

(Internal Migration in India)

- 30% - Inter-District Migration
- 70% → Intra-District Migration
- 30% → Inter-State Migration
- 70% → Intra-State Migration
- 70% women migrate due to marriage

(Drivers of Internal Migration):

(A) Pull Factors:

- (i) Lucrative job opportunities
[Eg] in UP, Bangalore, Hyderabad

(ii) Good / Fair Weather Conditions - as prevalent in Bengaluru.

(iii) Industrial base creating labour demand

(iv) Favourable Social Welfare Schemes - as prevalent in Kerala.

(v) Better Housing Prospects - due to faster implementation of PM-Awas Yojana.

(B) Push Factors:

(i) States opposed to Rapid Industrialization

eg West Bengal in "Singer" Tote factory case.

(ii) Ideological Violence & instability → eg Manipur

(iii) Disaster inflicted areas. eg Himachal & Uttarakhand

(iv) Extreme Weather Conditions

eg floods, heat etc in North-East.

In this context, (post pandemic), situations have improved, but not a lot:

(A) Improvements noticed: (i) Work from

home - allows flexibility in work-space
[Eg]: allowed by google (in Hybrid mode)

(b) Priorities of individuals have become 'health' and family oriented
[Eg] Staying close to family.

(c) Hybrid Working Systems have facilitated greater 'family' & social cohesion.

(d) Yet, internal migrations haven't reduced significantly:

(a) Migrations due to climate change
[Eg] from Shimla

(b) Increasing growth of slums noticed, showing unplanned urbanization. [Eg] Dhawan's expansion

Hence solutions

→ (a) Balanced development

→ (b) Focus on urban mass

transport (Rakesh Sharma Committee)

→ (c) Promote Gig economy

→ (d) Boost to Tier 2 & 3 Cities - via AMRUT Scheme

Hence, holistic development is the need of the hour to check unplanned migrations

Feedback

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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)

India's ageing population stands at around 13 cr and is expected to hit 17.3 cr by 2026, as per Helpage India. This indicates concern regarding a rapidly ageing population in India.

Ageing Population: Natural Succession to Demographic Dividend

- mean age of India = 28 years
- around 60% population in 15-54 yrs age
- Age group of 55 & beyond - 25%

(As per Projected Population as of 2023)

Issues: with Ageing Population.

① Social Issues : ① Due to rise in

nuclear families, alienation of psychiatric population takes place.

(b) Increased frequency of beggary amongst elderly.

(c) Increased no. of suicide attempts as per NIMHANS, Bangalore.

(2) Economic Impact:

(a) Higher burden - on government exchequer, due to social welfare schemes.

(b) Low tax returns - to the government.

(c) Higher tax incidence - on working population, to cater to needs of ageing population.

Several Steps by Government:

(1) Social Welfare Schemes:

(a) Continuation of Old Pension Scheme for current age bracket of 60-85 years.

① Revamp into new pension scheme, for current generation

[eg]: Govt. & Private sector can join

② PM Vaya Vandana Yojana .

③ Accolades & Prizes: like PM Vayashree Purushkar .

④ Recognition → via various Padma Awards .

(Suggestions): ① Increase age of retirement .

② Involve elderly in consultancy services

[eg] Ratan Tata - Chairman Emeritus of TATA Group .

③ Special Skills in computers could be taught to elderly .

④ Best practice of Japan & South Korea could be adopted .

Advantage of demographic dividend has to be harvested along with preparation to take care of rapidly ageing population

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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 based discrimination refers to segregation in perspective towards masses based on concepts of purity and pollution premised upon the caste one is born into.

Caste based discrimination in Indian Society:

(A) Acquiring new forms:

1) Affirmative Action ensuring reservation in the society.

Ex: Reservation in Govt. jobs.

2) Reservation in political posts based on castes.

Ex SC-ST reservation in Panchayati Raj

3) Caste based Professions due to enhanced reservations in Govt. services

4) Sansekritization has been observed
 [eg] M. Srinivasan's observation

B) While Retaining Old Forms:

1) Based on purity-fallution concept

2) Prevalence of untouchability is high.

3) Caste-based violence → continues

4) Caste-based lowly profession skill perpetuates. [eg] Manual scavenging

5) Endogamy — marriage within castes still the norm. [eg] P&W survey

However, Casteism: survived in Modern India

① Society's resistance towards change

[eg] Rural India → embraces caste rigidly.

- ② Casteization of politics → political mobilization / party formation based on caste
 [Eg] RJD Party (Bihar) / Lingayats in Karnataka about fertility
- ③ Lack of awareness of caste discrimination
- ④ Political benefits out of caste ⇒ perpetuates its continuity. [Eg] caste based reservations

This continues despite a focused approach in eradication

- ① SECC census for welfare schemes
- ② Economic empowerment via schemes like Start Up / Stand Up India

③ Reservation in PRTs & ULB to promote upliftment

But unless a bottom up drive of social awareness is ensured, India can never be a caste dynamics.

Feedback
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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 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		

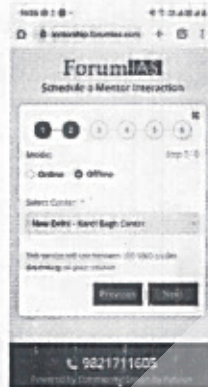
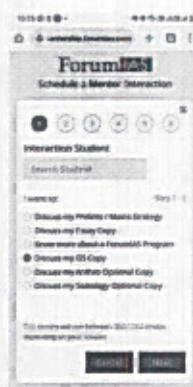
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