

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 | PRAKHAR KUMAR | | |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक | 1910038049 | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र | 1901 | Date/दिनांक | 02/09/2023 |

*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 | |
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| 19 | | | |
| 20 | | | |
| Total/कुल अंक | 250 | | |

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।

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।

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।

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।

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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| Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक : | Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : | End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : |
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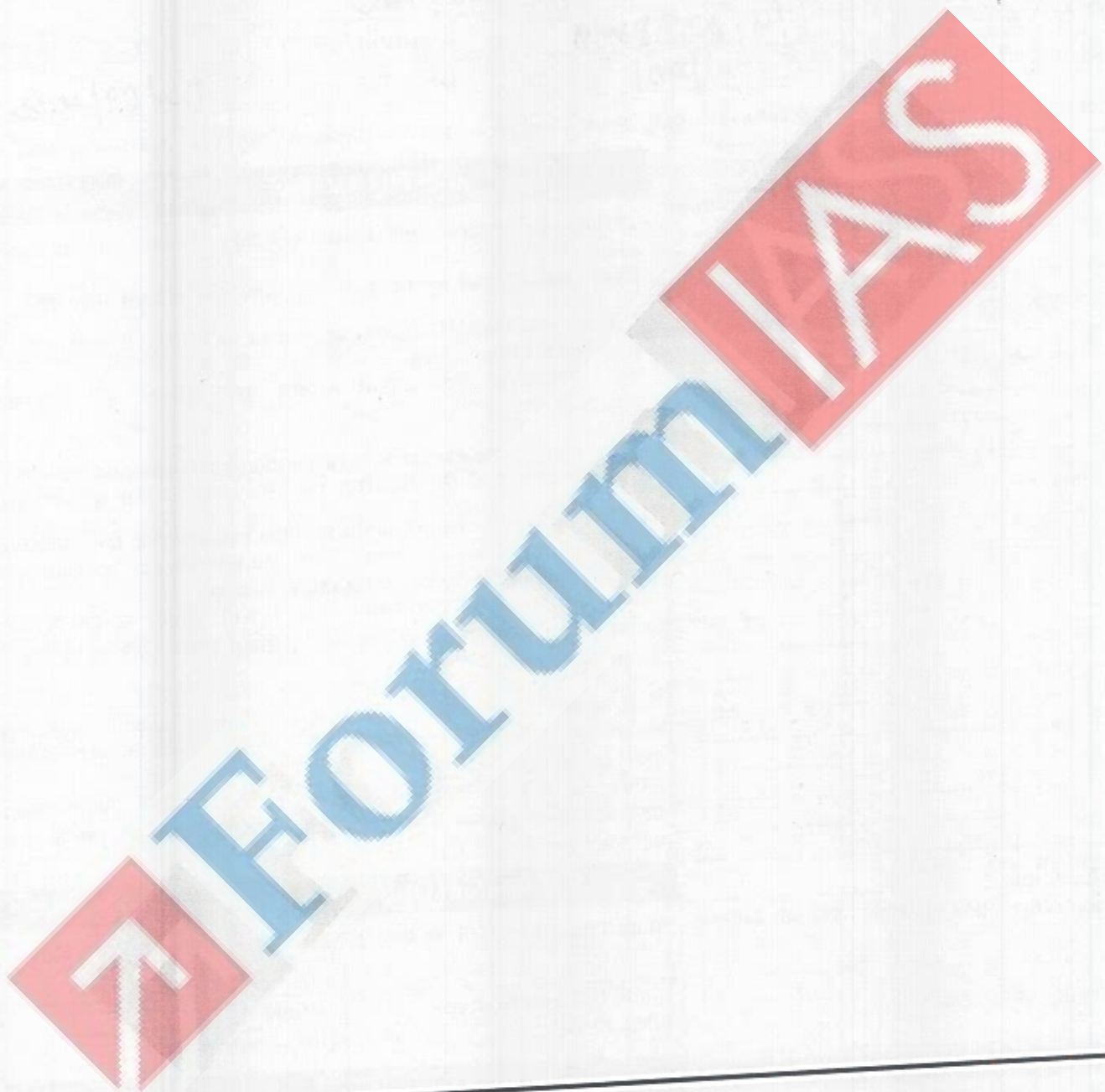
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| Total Marks/कुल अंक : | Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : | Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at 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, acts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. | ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड : | EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ | Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : |
| मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के प्रयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय पर, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं। | | | |

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 includes the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas, Mahabharata, Ramayana, Jataka tales etc.

UNIVERSAL VALUES PROMOTED BY ANCIENT INDIAN SCRIPTURES

- ① HUMANISM: Ramayana advocates the values to be practised for healthy survival of society.
- ② TOLERANCE: Jataka tales explore life of Buddha and promote universal peace.
- ③ JUSTICE: Mahabharata showcase standing against injustice and upholding "Dharma".

- 4) NISHKAMA KARMA: Gita advocates hard work without thinking about outcomes
- 5) RESPECT and LOVE for FAMILY and Society
 Upanishads act as guide to social living and promotes limits to needs and greed.

Thus Indian ancient scriptures find relevance in contemporary times. The education system needs to incubate it as part of curriculum to enhance our human capital.

Feedback

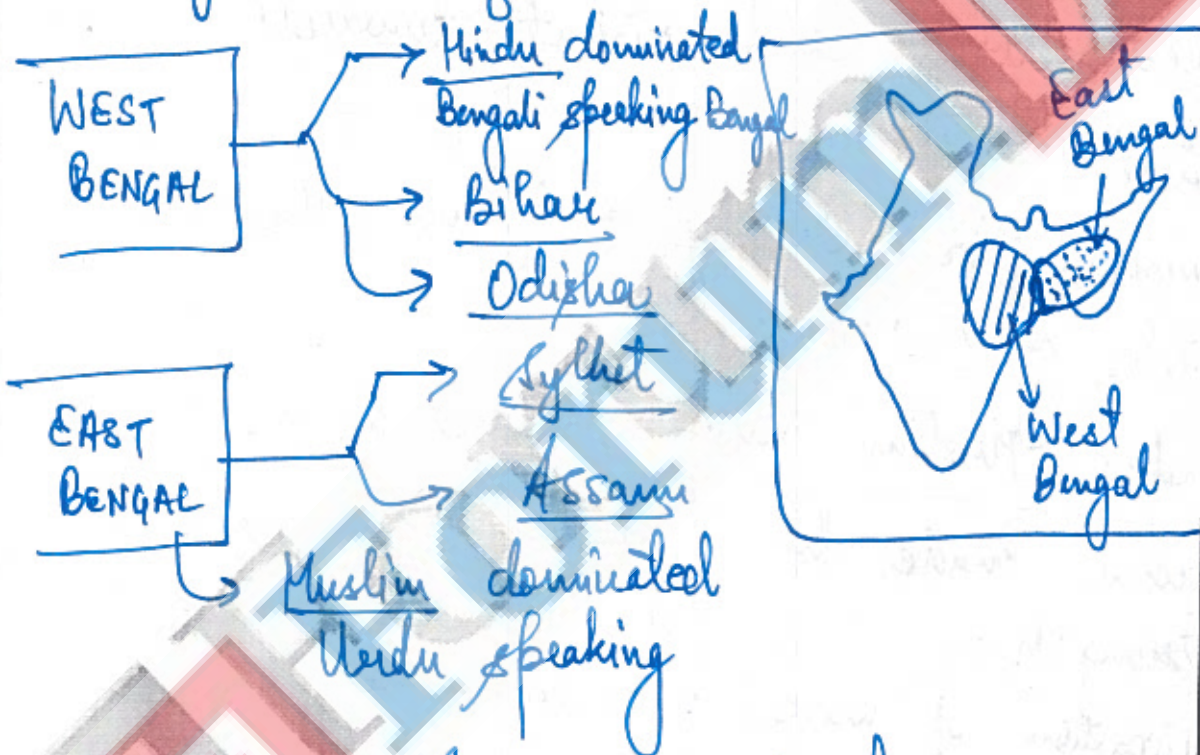
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| Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. | | | |
| TOTAL MARKS | | | |

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)

Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal into East and West Bengal in 1905 on grounds of administrative benefits.



NATIONALIST RESPONSE TO THE PARTITION
altering the course of freedom struggle

① Swadeshi Movement: promoted indigenous manufacturing and education ⇒ boycott of

- British goods and impacted economy.
- ② Belief in "Atma shakti" generated self confidence among masses.
 - ③ Rise of extremist faction within Congress \Rightarrow moving away from 3rd phase, petition and protest towards direct action.
 - ④ Demand for Swami: became the motive of INC.
 - ⑤ Hindu-Muslim unity: forged as an outcome made the freedom movement stronger.
 - ⑥ Participation of masses: making the struggle inclusive and large scale.
- Partition of Bengal proved to be a watershed moment in national freedom movement.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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।

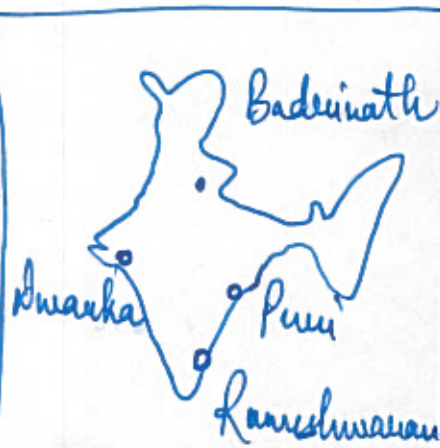
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Adi Shankaracharya was a saint in 7-8th Century. He focussed on revival of Hinduism and purifying it of the ills that have crept into the religion.

CONTRIBUTION in forging INDIAN CULTURAL NATIONALISM

① Cleaned Hinduism of rigid Brahmanical practices that led to its declining popularity.

② Set up the 4 MATHS throughout India to promote liberal Hindu practices.



- ③ Increased the acceptance of Hindu as a religion of masses.
- ④ Helped in overcoming threat from other religious forces like Islam, Buddhism, Jainism etc.
- ⑤ The maths created a sense of national unity in diversity.

Thus Adi Shankaracharya helped to establish the Hinduism we see today in modern times as a way of life.

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)

Decolonisation process gained pace during the post World War II era with many colonies like India, Pakistan, Indonesia, South Africa etc. gained independence.

INDEPENDENCE as a consequence of demise of Britain as a reigning world power

- ① World War-II put strain on Britain's financial and military resources.
- ② Domestic politics in Britain was in favour of decolonisation.
- ③ Britain's global power image was challenged by USA and USSR.

- ④ The psychological superiority to rule was weakening.
- ⑤ The external powers also put pressure on Britain to grant concessions for greater military support in the war.

But Independence also a consequence of national freedom for struggle :-

- ① The nationalist struggle challenged the governance and capacity to rule.
- ② Put pressure on British colonialists to grant concessions for war support.
- ③ Generated mass support against British rule and made it almost impossible to continue.

Thus a combination of factors led to the decolonisation and independence to Asian and African nations.

Feedback

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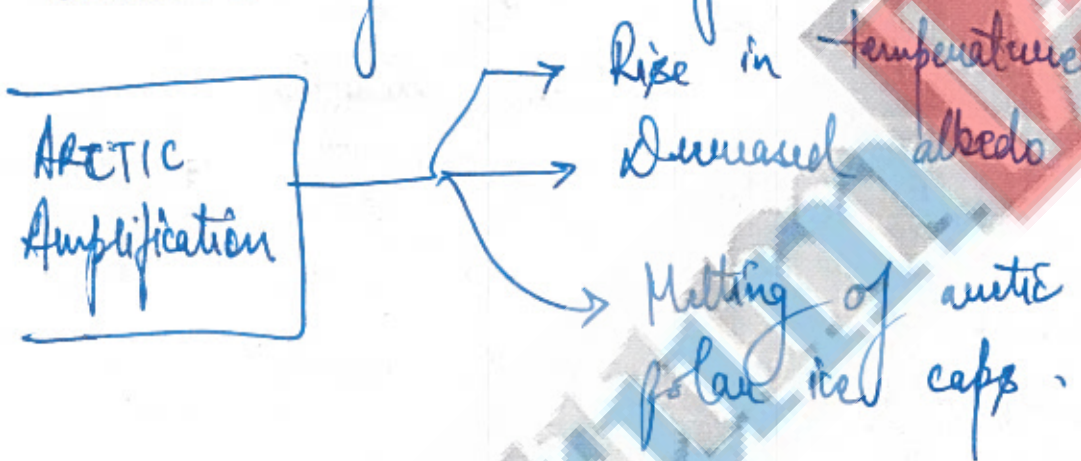
Q.5) Examine the implications of Arctic amplification on global and local climate.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

ARCTIC AMPLIFICATION refers to the change in weather and climatic conditions of Arctic region.



IMPLICATIONS

a) ON GLOBAL CLIMATE

- ↳ rise in global sea level
- ↳ increase in extreme weather events like polar vortex
- ↳ decreased albedo increase the earth's average temperature

↳ impact the global ocean current cycle and subsequent heat distribution

b.7
ON LOCAL CLIMATE

- ↳ submergence of coastal lands.
- ↳ exposure of carbon sink
- ↳ impacts local weather conditions and wind system
- ↳ impacts the ocean salinity and marine biodiversity in the region.

Thus arctic amplification acts as threat to earth's climatic circulation and heat balance. Global efforts are needed to avert such changes.

Feedback

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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 refers to the phenomenon of sudden rise in average temperature of a region causing harm to humans and wild wildlife.

India and Africa have recently witnessed rising incidents of heatwaves.

NATURAL FACTORS

- ① Natural global warming of earth as part of Earth's geological cycle.
- ② Desertification of land due to natural factors like winds.
- ③ Sub tropical Jet streams creating a drying effect over the region.

MAN MADE FACTORS

- ① Loss of green cover due to deforestation
↳ natural cooling effect lost.
- ② Concentration of urban areas
↳ greater heat absorption and release.
- ③ Anthropogenic climate change ⇒ shift in rainfall patterns.

IND issues warning of heat waves from time to time. Natural coolers like tree cover, water conservation and watershed management along with planned urbanisation is needed to tackle the problem of frequent heat waves.

Feedback

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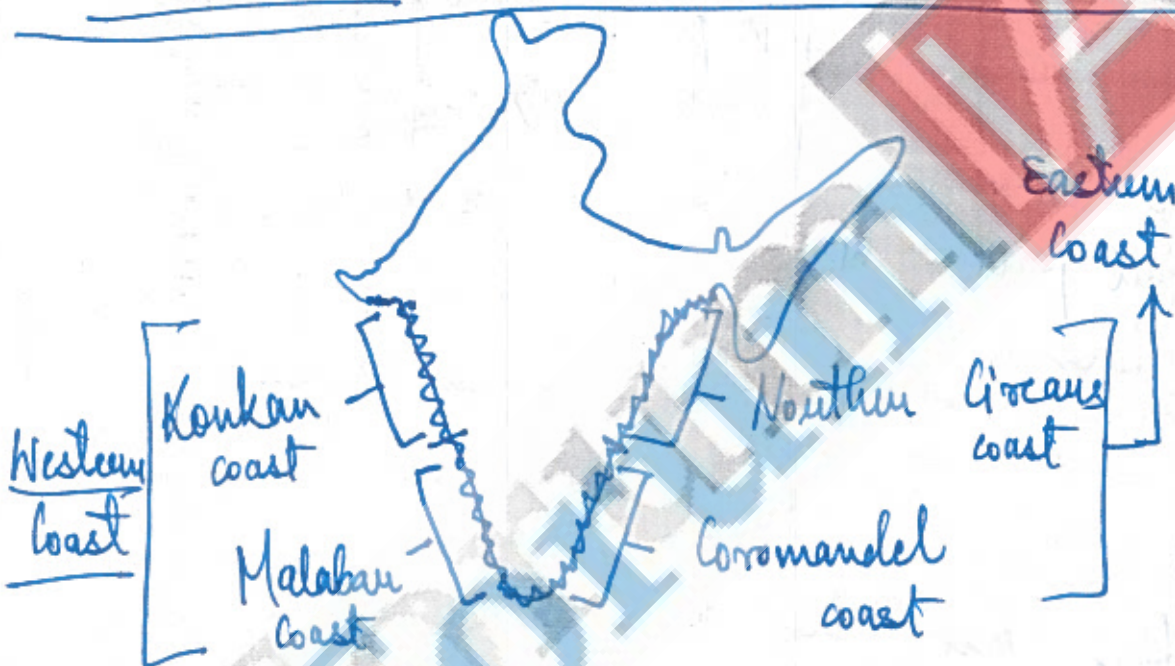
TOTAL MARKS

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 7500 km divided into two major parts: the Western Coast and Eastern coast.



| WESTERN COAST | EASTERN COAST |
|---|--|
| ① <u>Submerged coast</u> | <u>emergent coast</u> |
| ② <u>Narrow continental shelf of 40-60 km</u> | <u>Wider continental shelf upto 200 km</u> |
| ③ <u>less number of rivers flowing.</u> | <u>Majority of peninsular rivers drain here.</u> |

- ④ Rivers form estuaries.
- ⑤ Contiguous and less siltation ⇒ suited for deep sea ports
- ⑥ receive monsoonal rainfall from Arabian sea branch

Rivers form expansive deltas.

less contiguous and deltaic siltation ⇒ frequent dredging needed for ports.

receive less monsoonal rainfall as Bay of Bengal branch is parallel to coast

This has led to greater economic advancement of Western coast compared to Eastern coast. East - Both the coasts offer huge potential for Blue economy and achieve SDG-14.

Feedback

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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 घंसने की घटनाएं बड़ी प्रणालीगत विफलता का परिणाम हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Land subsidence refers to the land falling under the base due to shift in movement of underground water table.

eg: recent Joshimath incident

LAND SUBSIDENCE as STANDALONE Occurrences

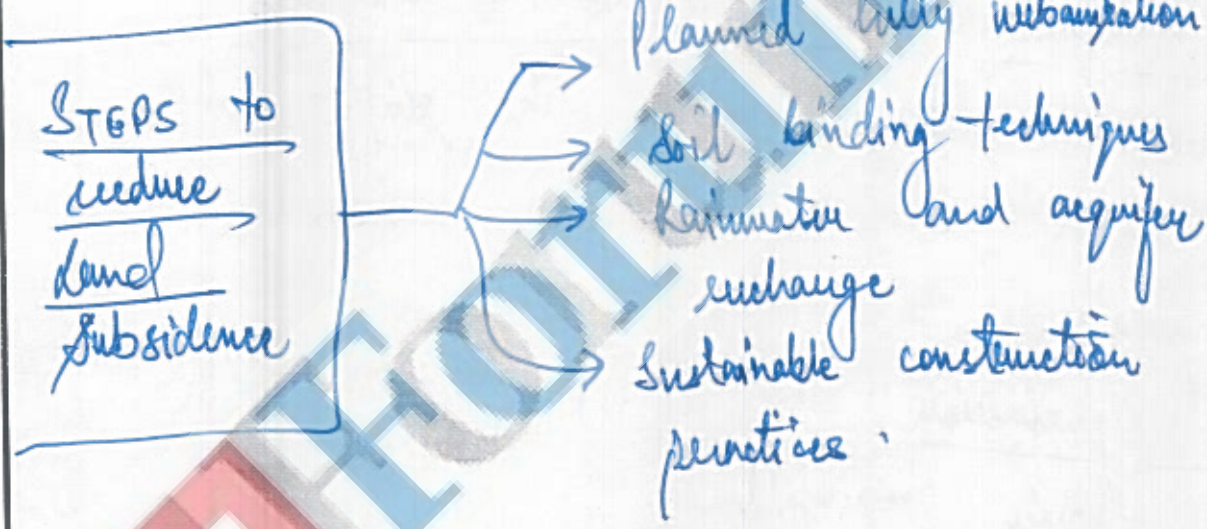
① Due to natural factors like shift in river and underground course channels.

② Soil liquefaction due to earthquake on heavy rainfall.

LAND Subsidence result of larger systemic failure

a) Unplanned and over urbanisation
↳ stretching the carrying capacity of land.

- b] Over exploitation of groundwater table
↳ shifting of channels cause land to subside.
- c.] Unsustainable tourism practices causing soil movements
- d.] Construction process like blasting of rocks weakens soils.



Thus land subsidence is a potential hazard and can turn into a disaster if timely steps are not taken.

Feedback

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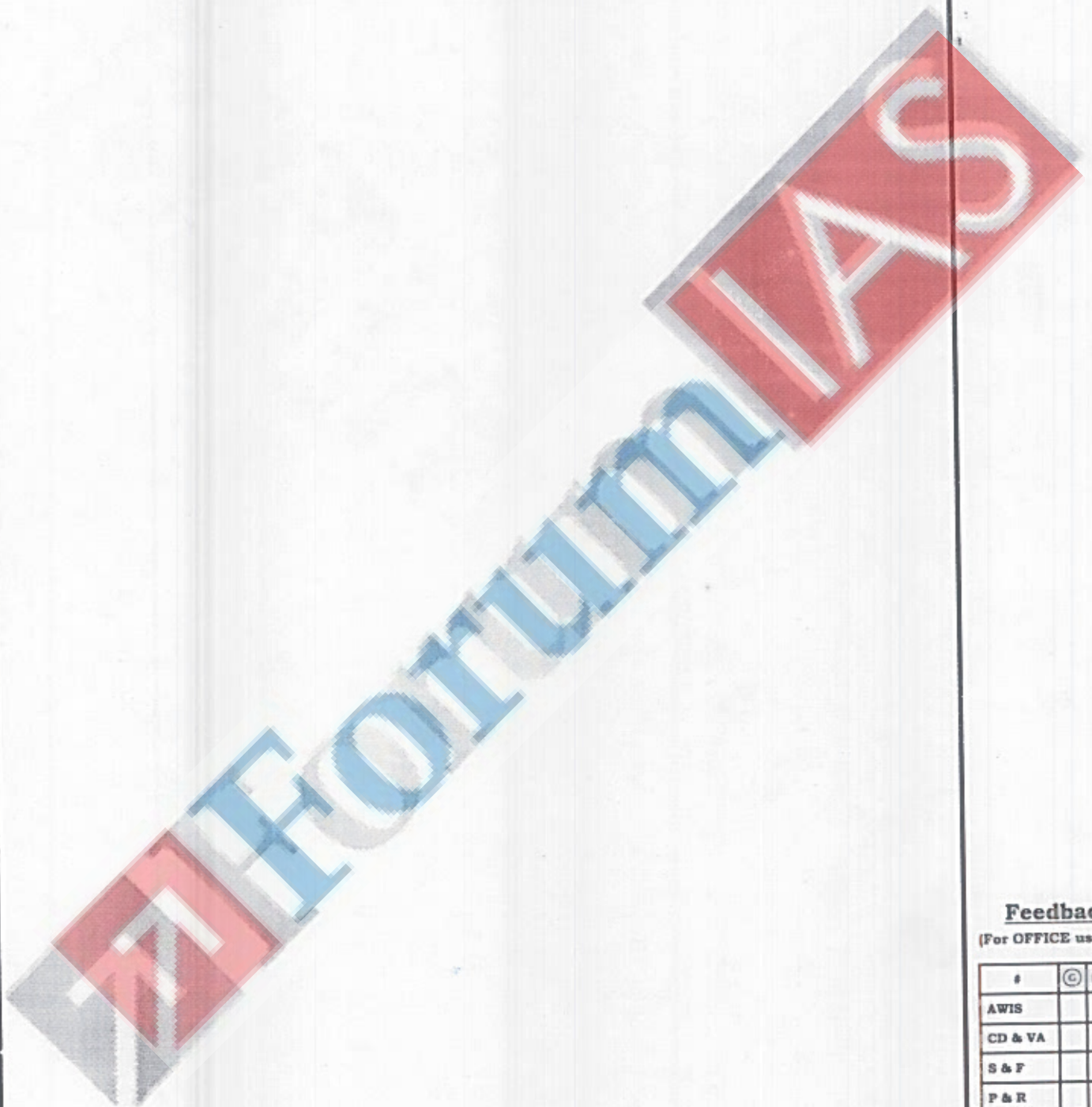
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| TOTAL MARKS | | | |

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)



Feedback

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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।

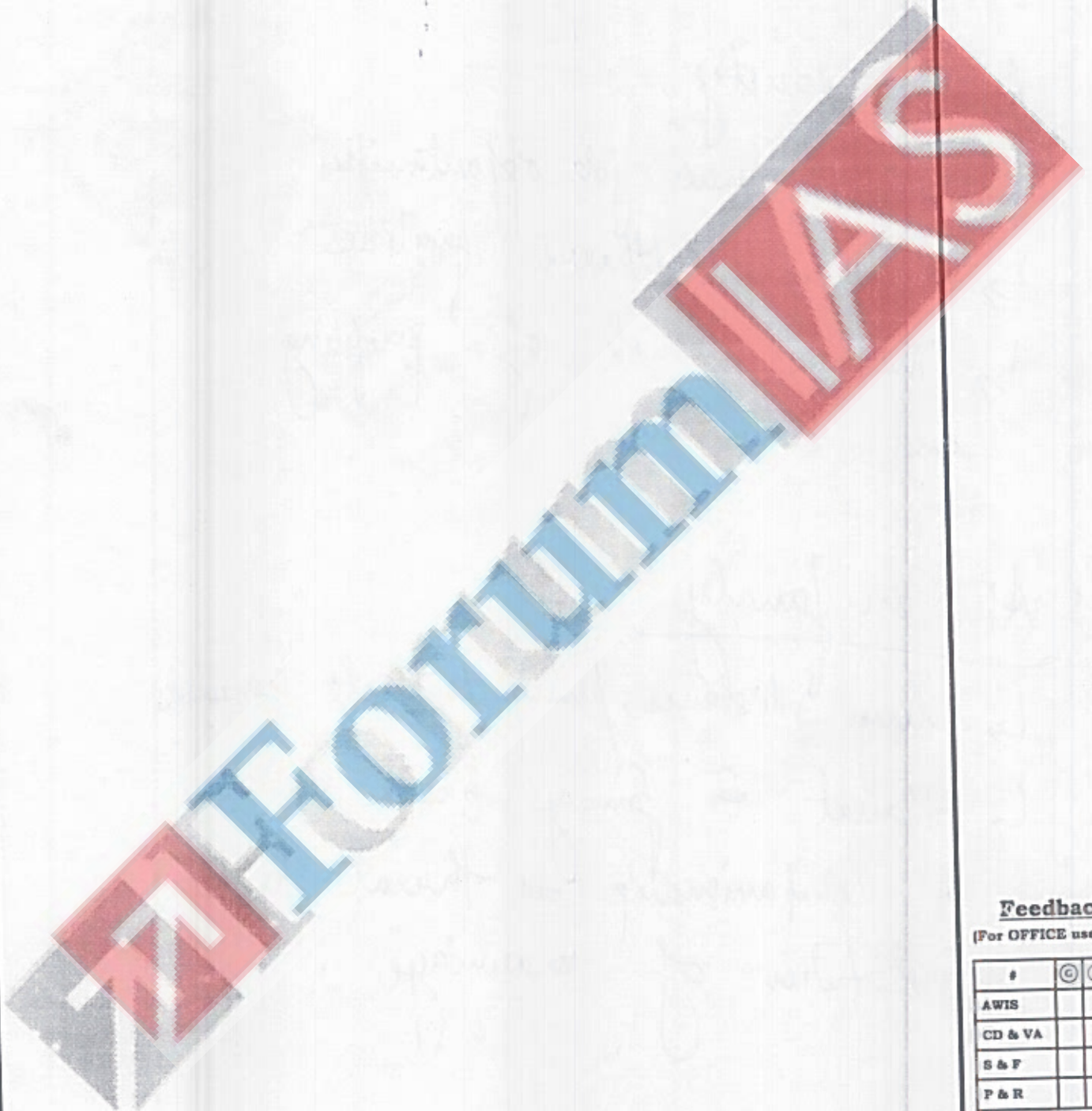
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

AI on society

- ↳ creates new job opportunities
- ↳ improves healthcare facilities
- ↳ increased risk of profiling and surveillance

AI on family

- ↳ long distance family contacts narrowed
- ↳ threat to family based on AI companionship ⇒ threat to institution of marriage.



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)
 Lal Bahadur Shastri, former Prime Minister of India, gave the slogan of "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" during the India-China Pakistan war of 1965.

JAI JAWAN, JAI KISAN

- ① Generated a zeal and confidence among the two most important classes of farmers and soldiers.
- ② India was facing food shortages and had to depend on "ship to mouth" imports.
- ③ Green Revolution was introduced to expand food production and ensure self sufficiency.

④ Hailing the farmer as "Jai Kisan" recognised their contribution of Indian economy and security.

This slogan was expanded by eminent Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi to "Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan, Jai Amsandhan".

- gave the slogan during National Science Congress
- lays emphasis on role of science (Vigyan) and research ("amsandhan") in India's growth story -
- India spends only 0.6-0.7% of GDP on research while China spends close to 4%.
- It promotes youth to opt for science

and careers in STEM.

→ Research in agriculture sector is also need of the hour to reduce input cost and promote climate resilient farming.

→ Research and innovation in defence and armed forces can help to achieve indigenization, reduce import dependence and achieve strategic autonomy.

Thus India has to advance in the field of science and research with greater women participation to become a "Vishwasguru" and developed nation by 2047 in this Amrit Kaal.

Feedback

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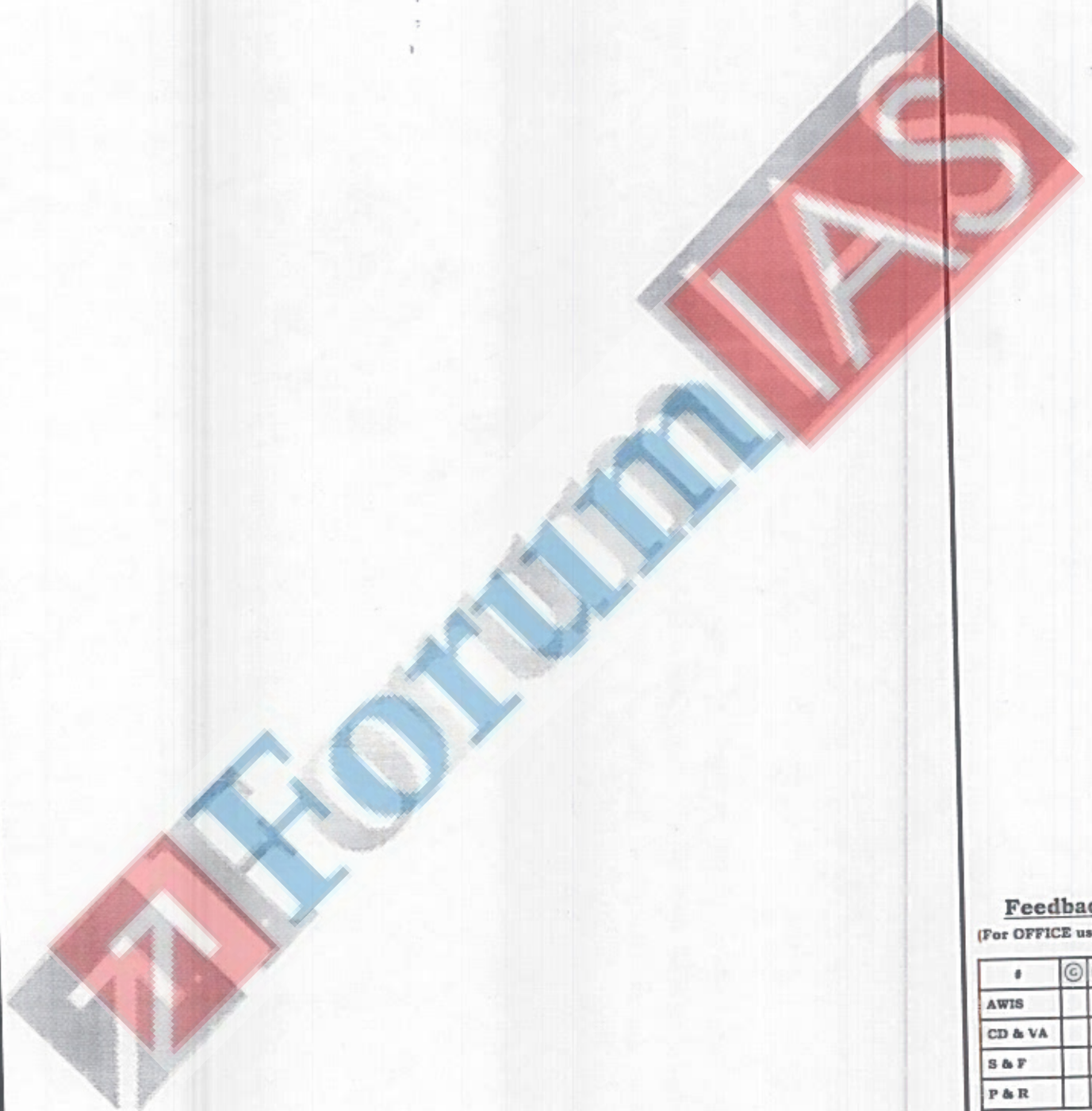
Q.12) What explains the success of the British in comparison to the various other European powers that came to India when it comes to colonization of the Indian sub-continent?

(15 marks, 250 words)

जब भारतीय 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)





Feedback

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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 electronic devices made of silicon wafers used in digital products for processing and communication.

Semiconductor manufacturing depends on design and fabrication setup and is research intensive sector.

LOCATION of Semiconductor Manufacturing

a) GUIDED by Mining locations

↳ CHINA has supply of rare earth metals like germanium, palladium, cobalt and is one of the biggest manufacturers

↳ USA has research facilities and imports metals from nearby South America for manufacturing.

b.] Not guided by MINING LOCATIONS

- ↳ Major mining happens in Africa but very limited manufacturing facilities.
- ↳ It depends on assembly line setup which is highly capital intensive.
- ↳ Japan is a pioneer along with South Korea, Taiwan ⇒ all have limited mines for semiconductors

REASONS behind recent chip shortfall

- a.] Sudden rise in demand post-COVID recovery
- b.] Increased demand for work from home devices and setup.
- c.] Automobile and car demands increased
- d.] Supply chain disruption due to COVID lockdown.
- e.] Russia-Ukraine war ⇒ both being major suppliers of rare earth metals.

ⓐ CHALLENGES in DOMESTIC CHIP MANUFACTURING

- ① Capital intensive sector \Rightarrow need policy certainty and state support.
- ② Research intensive \Rightarrow need to set up R&D centers in India.
- ③ Requires highly skilled workforce for design and fabrication.
- ④ Labour unions and protests threaten foreign investment eg: Wipro in Bangalore.
- ⑤ Land acquisition challenges and tie-ups with foreign investor eg: Vedanta - Foxconn fallout.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO ACHIEVE SEMICONDUCTOR INDEPENDENCE:

- ① National Semiconductor Manufacturing Policy.
 - ② Attracting foreign investment eg: Micron (USA)
 - ③ SEMICON Conference to bring leaders on a single platform
 - ④ Promoting semiconductor design and fabrication.
- Thus semiconductor manufacturing will promote Atmanirbhar Bharat

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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 refers to the above average rainfall spread over time and space.

REASONS behind increasing cases of extreme precipitation :-

① NATURAL CAUSES

↳ delay in shifting of weak low pressure zone

↳ Tibetan low pressure trough delay

leads to intense heating of monsoon winds and gathering moisture before entering land.

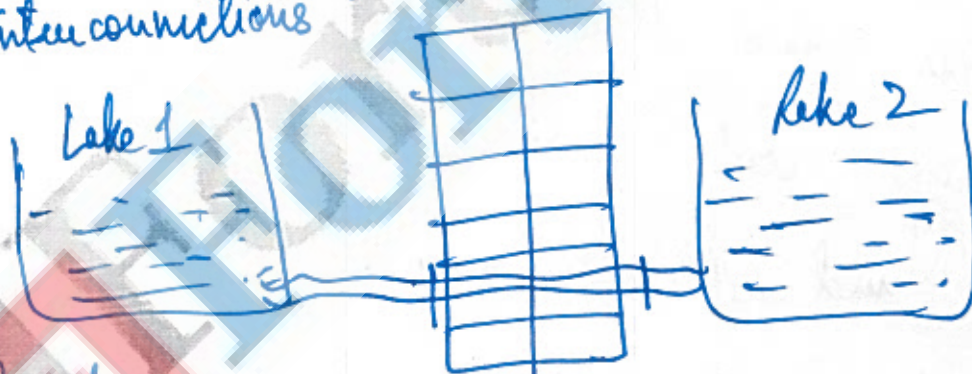
② ANTHROPOGENIC CAUSES

↳ Urban heat islands leading to excess evaporation and subsequent precipitation

\$ \hookrightarrow \$ Concentration of rainfall in few months \Rightarrow greater rainfall variability causes extreme precipitation.
 \hookrightarrow Climate change is impacting global precipitation patterns.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE for URBAN FLOODS

- ① Concentration of urban levels.
- ② Encroachment of natural lakes and water resources \Rightarrow hindering the natural interconnections.

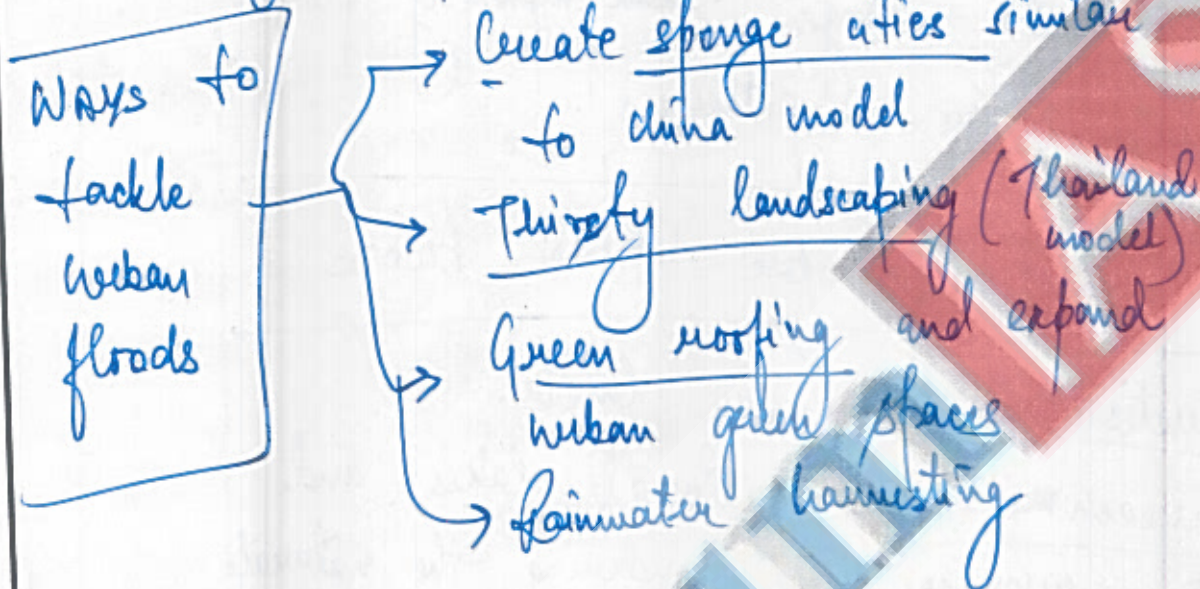


eg: Bengaluru floods.

Building blocks natural connection

- ③ Storm water drainage blocked due to untreated sewage. eg: Recent Delhi floods

① Deforestation reduces the natural absorbing capacity of lands.



Thus urban floods need combined efforts of state, local government, citizens and private players to achieve sustainable long term solutions.

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)

Continental Drift Theory and Plate Tectonic Theory worked to explain the present day distribution of continents, oceans and the existing geophysical phenomena inside earth.

CONTINENTAL DRIFT

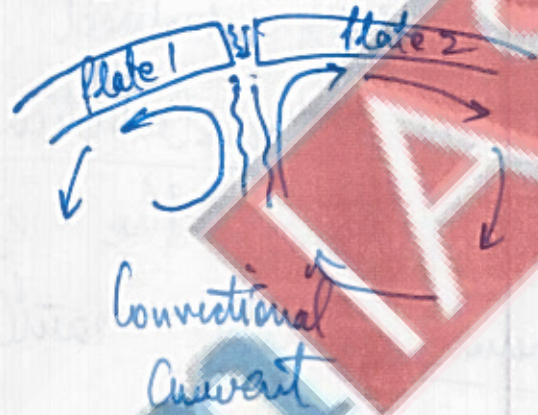
PLATE TECTONIC

- ① Given by Alfred Wegener.
- ② Based on concept that entire earth was one landmass Pangea and broke up with Laurasia and Gondwana land. They further disintegrated and drifted to form modern continents.

Given by multiple geographers of the time.
Based on concept of earth being made up of plates (crust and upper mantle) floating on asthenosphere. The interaction among plates cause formation of geophysical forms.

- ③ Driving force
↳ Tidal force
↳ Solar heating force

Plates move under the influence of convectonal currents inside earth.



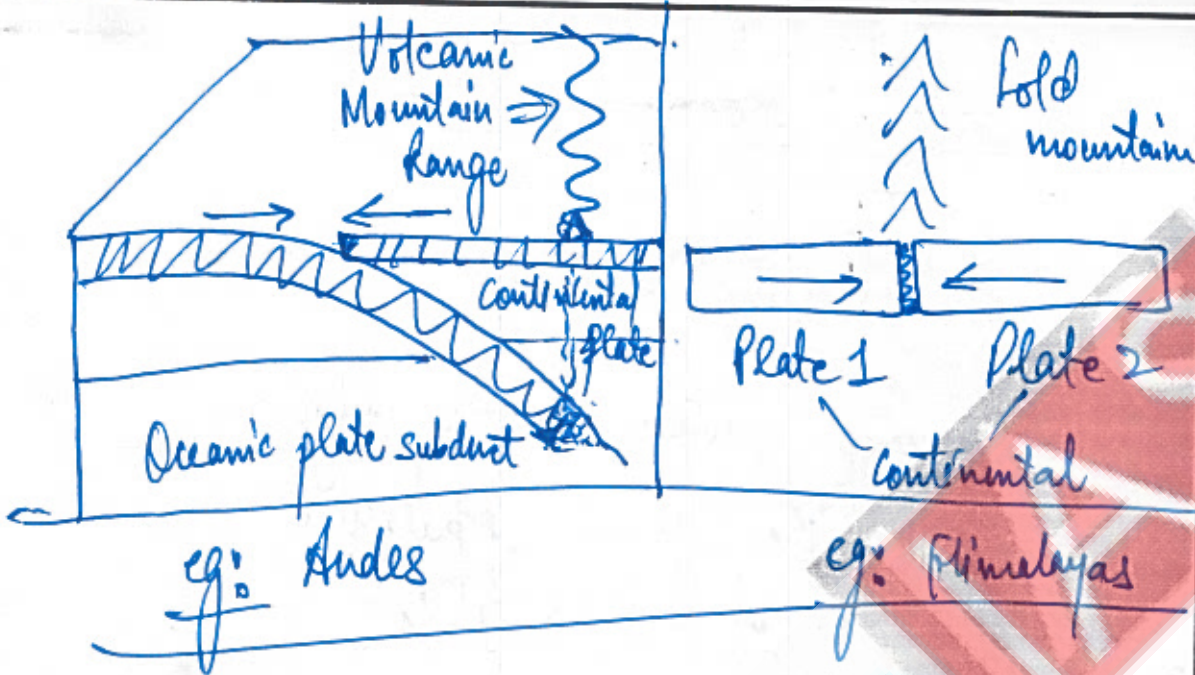
- ④ Could not explain volcanism and seismicity

Explains volcanism and seismicity at meeting of plates.

PLATE TECTONIC THEORY : 3 types of plate

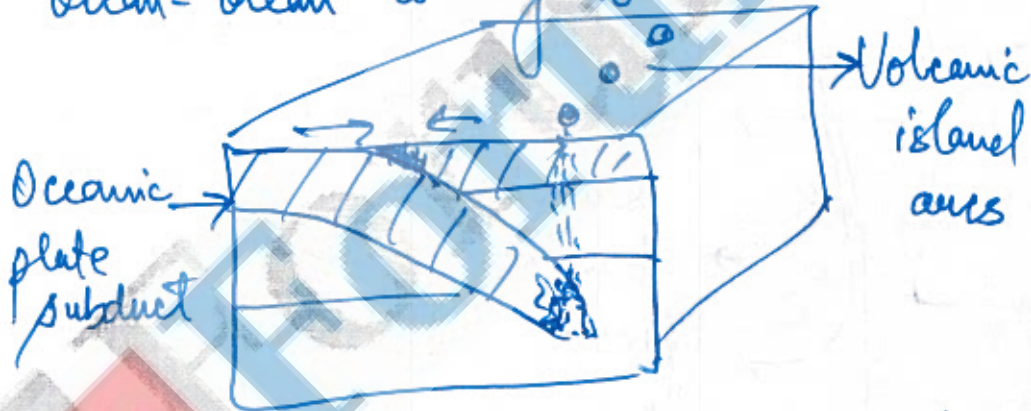
- convergence
- ↳ Ocean-ocean (O-O)
 - ↳ Ocean-continental (O-C)
 - ↳ Continental-Continental (C-C)

OROGENESIS : refers to mountain formation.
↳ O-C and C-C convergence leads to orogenesis.



VOLCANISM :

① Ocean-ocean convergence



② O-c convergence shown above in Andes formation

③ Divergent plate boundaries \Rightarrow Mid oceanic ridge



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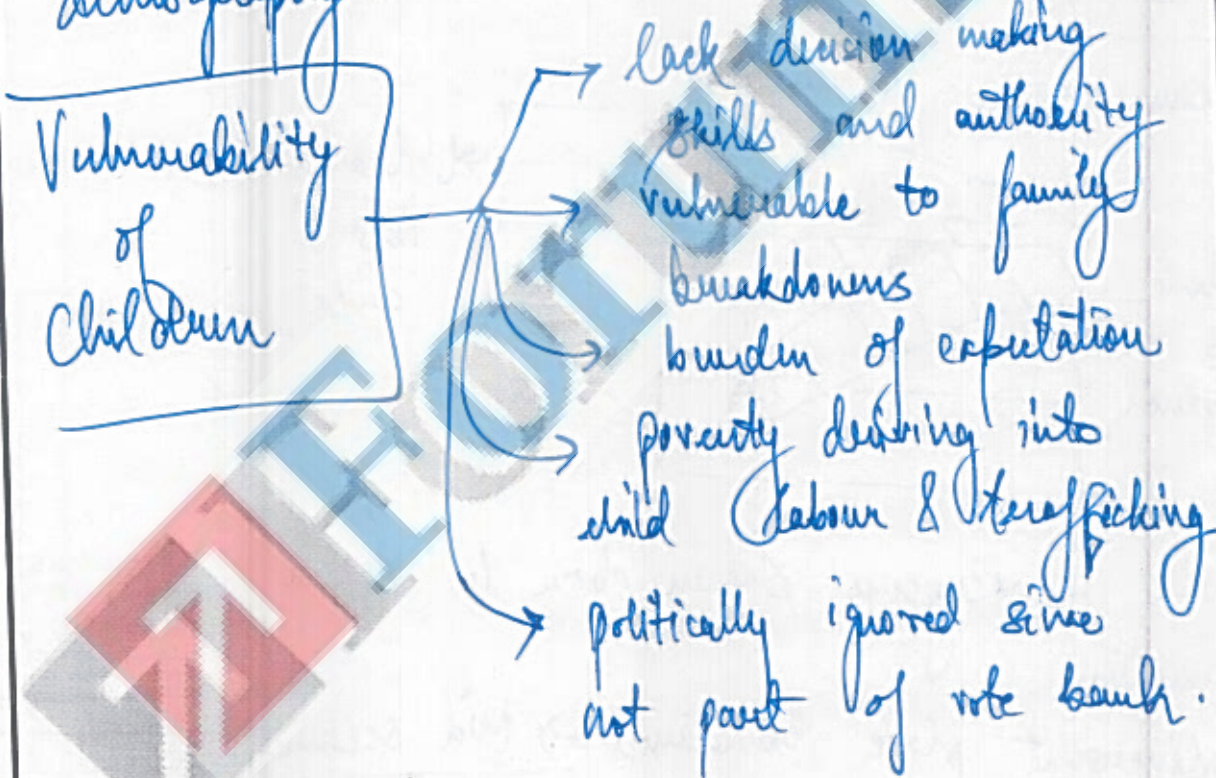
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Q.16) The measure of a society's progress is how it treats its children, more so in a democracy, as children cannot speak for themselves, and nor do they form a political constituency. Discuss various legal-constitutional steps taken since independence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

India is a young nation with high fertility rate. The young population comprise nearly 30% of India's demography.



To overcome the challenges and preserve, protect and enhance future human

capital, Indian state has taken various legal constitutional steps since independence.

LEGAL - CONSTITUTIONAL STEPS

- ① Prohibition of child labour
 - ↳ part of fundamental right
 - ↳ promote participation in education and development of cognitive skills.
- ② Prohibition of child Marriage
 - ↳ protection of girl child's future
 - ↳ scheme like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao; Kanyashree scheme (WB)
- ③ Right to Education Act
 - ↳ to give fundamental right to education from 6-14 years age group.
- ④ Social security including food security

- ↳ Mid day meal
- ↳ Rashtriya Abhiyaan

⑤ Juvenile Justice Act 2016

- ↳ legal proceedings against child committing offence → more reformative and humane orientation
- ↳ severe punishment for sexual harassment

Limitation in present efforts

- varying definition of children based on age
- prevalence of child marriage as societal acceptance
- stress of education leading to increase in suicide incidents
eg: Kota suicides

Thus greater effort of civil society, family and state is needed to give voice to the voiceless children.

Feedback

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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 approach.

Secularism conventionally means separation of state from religion and absence of any inter-religious or inter-religious domination.

WESTERN MODEL

→ strict compartmentalized separation between state and religion
 → state has no power to interfere in religious matters
 → religion restricted to private space ⇒ no public showcase allowed

eg: Buge, abaya ban in France

INDIAN MODEL of SECULARISM

- ↳ state promotes equal treatment of all religions
- ↳ state can interfere in religious affairs to uphold justice and constitutional principles
- ↳ religion part of identity and hence allowed in public and private sphere.
- ↳ special rights for protection of minorities.

INDIAN MODEL SOLUTION to:-

a] Fighting religious hate crimes

- ↳ promotes oneness and unity in diversity
- ↳ inter religious exchange develops tolerance
- ↳ religious fundamentalism kept in check

b.] Fighting Communalism

- ↳ no relative deprivation feeling among minority community.

- ↳ no threat of loss of identity as one can profess religion freely
- c.) promoting cultural-religious tolerance
 - ↳ state promoting all religions equally
 - ↳ no dominant religion and threat of majoritarianism.

Thus Indian secularism is built on the principle of "Sama Dharma Sambhava" which can act as inspiration for the Western society.

Feedback

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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 व्यवस्थाओं के वर्क फ्रॉम होम मॉडल ने इस घटना को रोक दिया है? अपने जवाब को सही उठराने के लिए कारण बताएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Migration refers to the movement of population from one place to another in search of better quality of life.

Internal migration in the country can be rural to urban, urban to rural or urban to urban.

DRIVERS of INTERNAL MIGRATION

① PUSH FACTORS

i) Marriage: female migration from rural to rural dominates internal migration.

ii) Socio-cultural factors

↳ caste based discrimination pushes lower caste to search for opportunity outside their village

↳ riots and violence ⇒ fear of persecution leads to migration

eg: Kuki's migration from Mizoram

- iii) Lack of opportunities and facilities in villages
- ↳ Agriculture non-remunerative
 - ↳ low education and employment opportunities

② PULL FACTORS

- i) Urban quality of life and greater opportunities
- ii) Asymmetry for socially ostracised caste groups
- iii) Education and employment mobility

IMPACT of COVID pandemic and Work from Home models

- A] Checked migration
- ↳ people staying at home to work from their native places

↳ the social security of families more valued post pandemic.
 ↳ reverse migration to villages observed during COVID

B-7] Limited impact on migration

↳ COVID impact was transient ⇒ industry still operate from their regions and labour migrate for employment.
 ↳ Companies opting for hybrid work model need employees to attend office for few days

Thus migration is a phenomenon which can only be checked by reducing regional disparities and achieving "PURA" model of Dr. Kalam.

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)

According to Census 2011, India's elderly population stood at 8.6% which is expected to reach 20% by 2050.

The present young demography is expected to flatten by ~~2047~~²⁰⁴² and Indian population will start ageing thereafter.

ISSUES WITH AGEING POPULATION

① ECONOMIC

- ↳ loss of productivity after retirement
- ↳ burden of social security
- ↳ limited contribution to economy.

② HEALTH

- ↳ geriatric care challenges
- ↳ burden on health infrastructure

↳ greater OOP expenditure on health.

③ Social

- ↳ feminization of old age
- ↳ alienation of elderly
- ↳ sexualisation of old age
- ↳ sexual violence and exploitation of elderly woman

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

- ① Promote the concept of active ageing
- ② Enhancing social security schemes
 - ↳ Vaya Vandana Yojana
 - ↳ Vayoshree Yojana
- ③ Ayushman Bharat for healthcare coverage.
- ④ Physical security and safety through police sensitisation and vigilance.

SUGGESTIONS

- ↳ explore the concept of silver economy
- ↳ enhance the living standards in old age homes.
- ↳ utilize the knowledge and experience in longevity dividend
- ↳ Active ageing as part of lifestyle.

Thus elderly are our guide, friend and philosopher who need equal attention in public policy making.

Feedback

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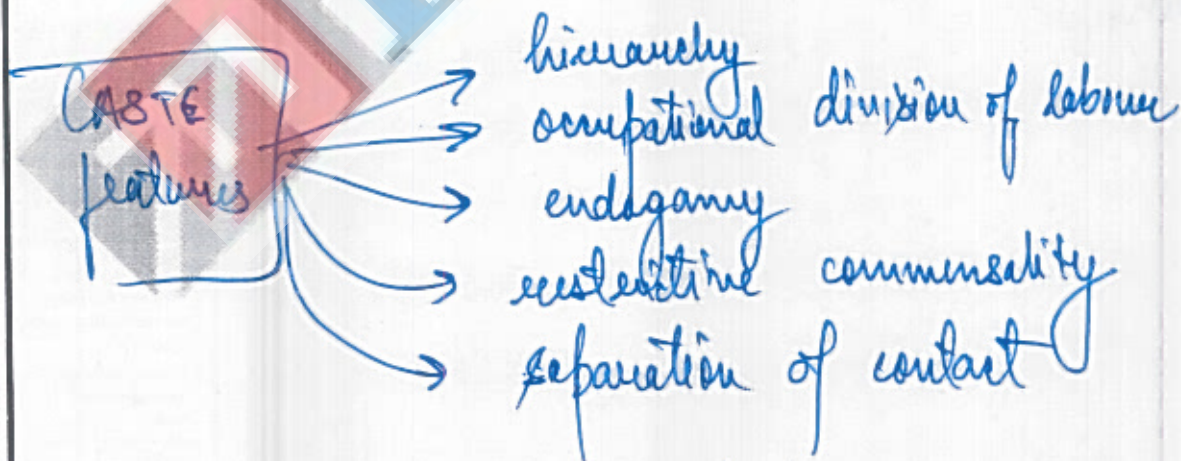
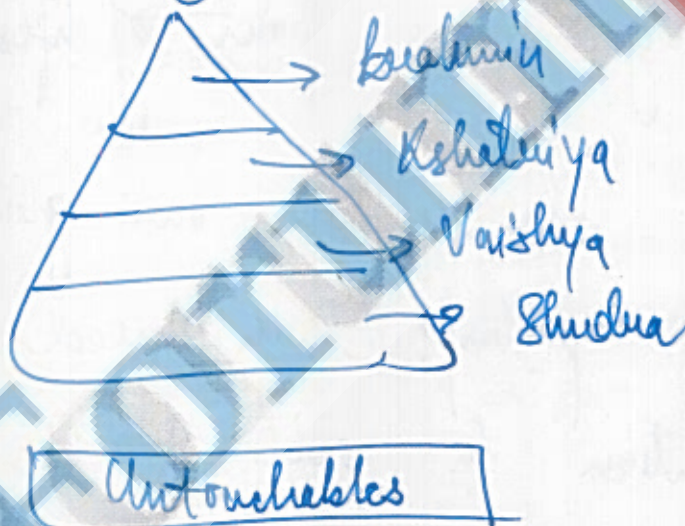
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Q.20) Caste based discrimination continues in Indian Society acquiring new forms, while retaining the old forms. Discuss. Also explain why casteism has survived in modern India despite a focused approach for its eradication. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय समाज में जाति आधारित भेदभाव पुराने रूपों को बरकरार रखते हुए नए रूप धारण करता जा रहा है। यहाँ 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 is an ascriptive hierarchical system of stratification based on the concept of purity and pollution.



Caste discrimination acquiring new forms

- ① Caste based recruitment in private sector.
- ② Caste acting as social capital.
- ③ Caste based associations strengthen caste feelings
- ④ High representation of upper caste in modern education and bureaucracy
- ⑤ Caste based ghettoization of communities
eg: Dalits living in slums
- ⑥ Caste groups concentrated in menial jobs like manual scavenging.
eg: SC majority working as manual scavengers and low wage labour.

Caste old forms retain

- ① Caste based endogamy persist
- ② Dalits subjected to upper caste oppression

WHY Caste survives ?

- ① Caste acts as identity
- ② Caste forms social capital in unknown places.
- ③ Casteisation of politics and politicisation of caste.
- ④ Caste groups act as vote bank.
- ⑤ Rigid caste based endogamy performed.

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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Outcomes

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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 | | |

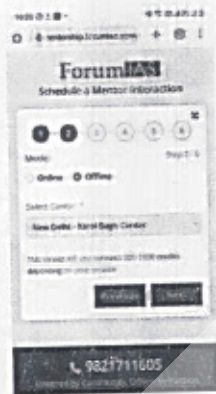
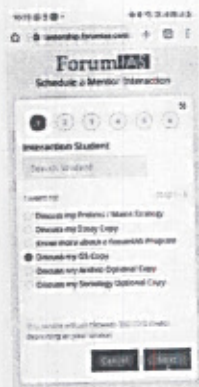
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