

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

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Sharda Gajanan Madyasuar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910102906	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	2/09/2023

\*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	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		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
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।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### 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.
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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 promoted religious teachings and propagated culture of Indians followed till then.

Universal values promoted by scriptures

① Value of truth & justice

↳ victory of good over evil to establish justice

eg. Ramayana, Mahabharata

② Importance to women

↳ eg. women philosophers like Maitreyi, Gargi during Vedic times

③ Universal brotherhood

↳ eg. Upanishads professing "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" for collective survival

## 4) religious tolerance

↳ Bhakti movement from  
 (eg.) Bhagvatism promoted religious tolerance

↳ Idea of personal devotion to God based on knowledge, for salvation

(eg.) Bhagvatism, Jainism, Buddhism professed personal devotion

## 5) uprightness and ethical conduct

↳ (eg.) Samkhya philosophy & Vedanta

Thus ancient Indian scriptures paved way for universal brotherhood & other nations to imitate universalism from Indian culture, current G20 under India manifests it.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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.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)

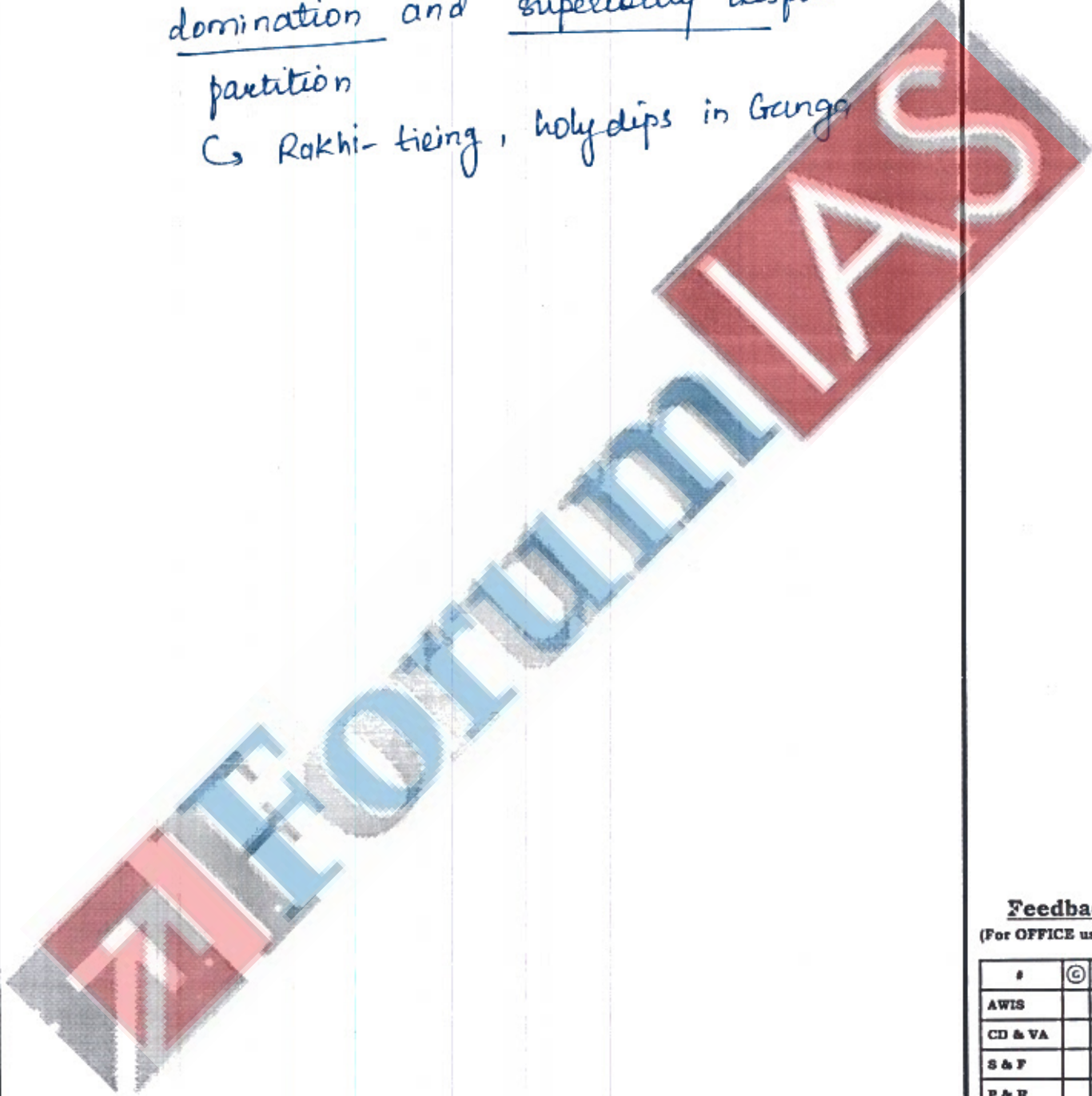
आप यह कैसे समझाएंगे कि बंगाल के विभाजन पर राष्ट्रवादी प्रतिक्रिया ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की दिशा को मौलिक रूप से बदल दिया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bengal <sup>was</sup> partitioned in 1905 with the motive of divide and rule under the viceroy Lord Curzon.

Nationalistic response to it altered course of India's freedom struggle:

- ① Moderates (Congress) exposed British's idea to exploit communal, social vulnerabilities of Indians
- ② Extremists stood for swadeshi's expansion out of Bengal with aim of swaraj (self rule)
- ③ Events like singing "Amar Sonar Bangla" (R. Tagore), Swadeshi Greeting (S. S. Bharti) aroused nationalistic sentiments

4. It encouraged people to fight British domination and superiority despite partition  
 ↳ Rakhi-tying, holy dips in Ganga



**Feedback**

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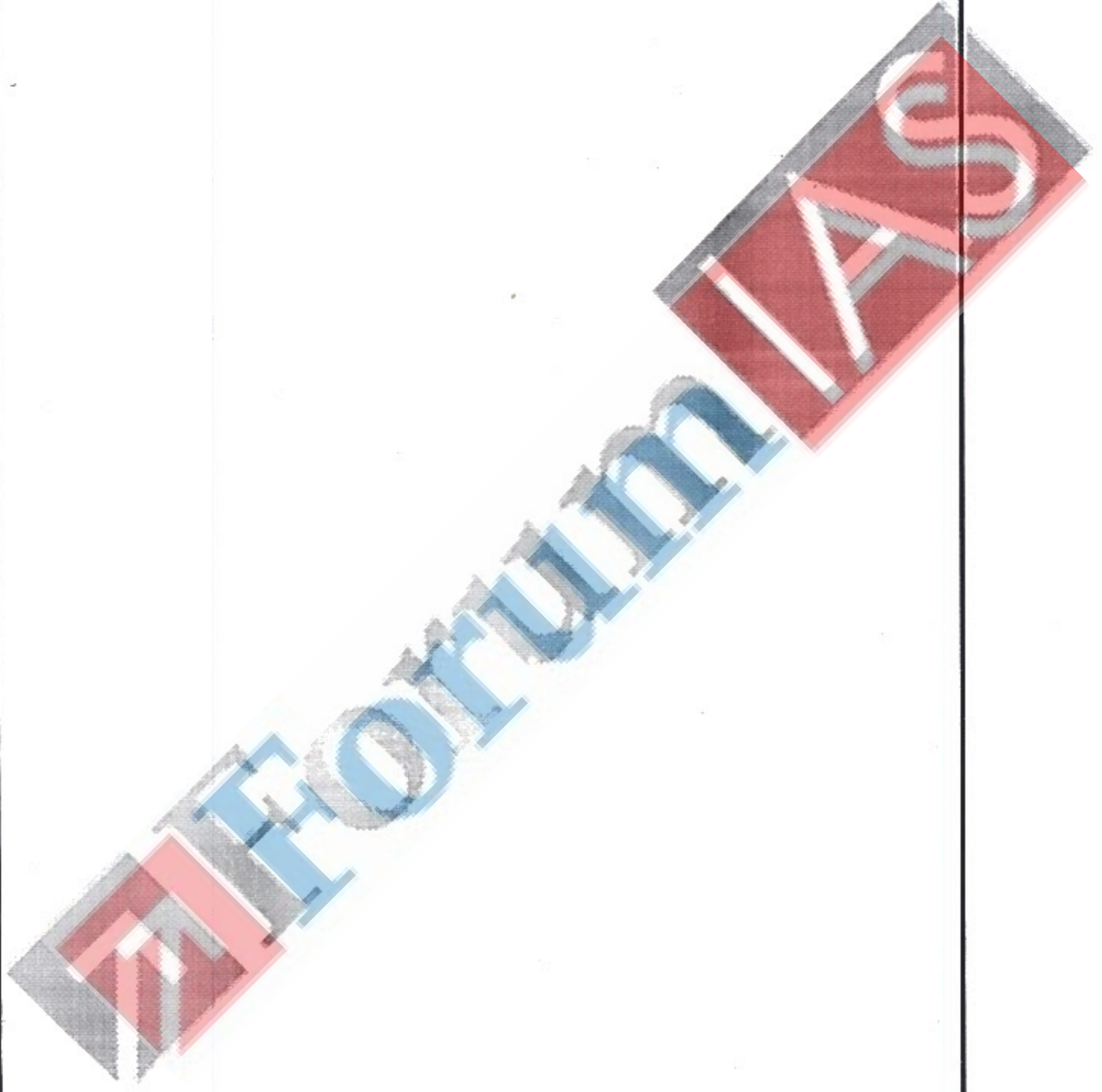


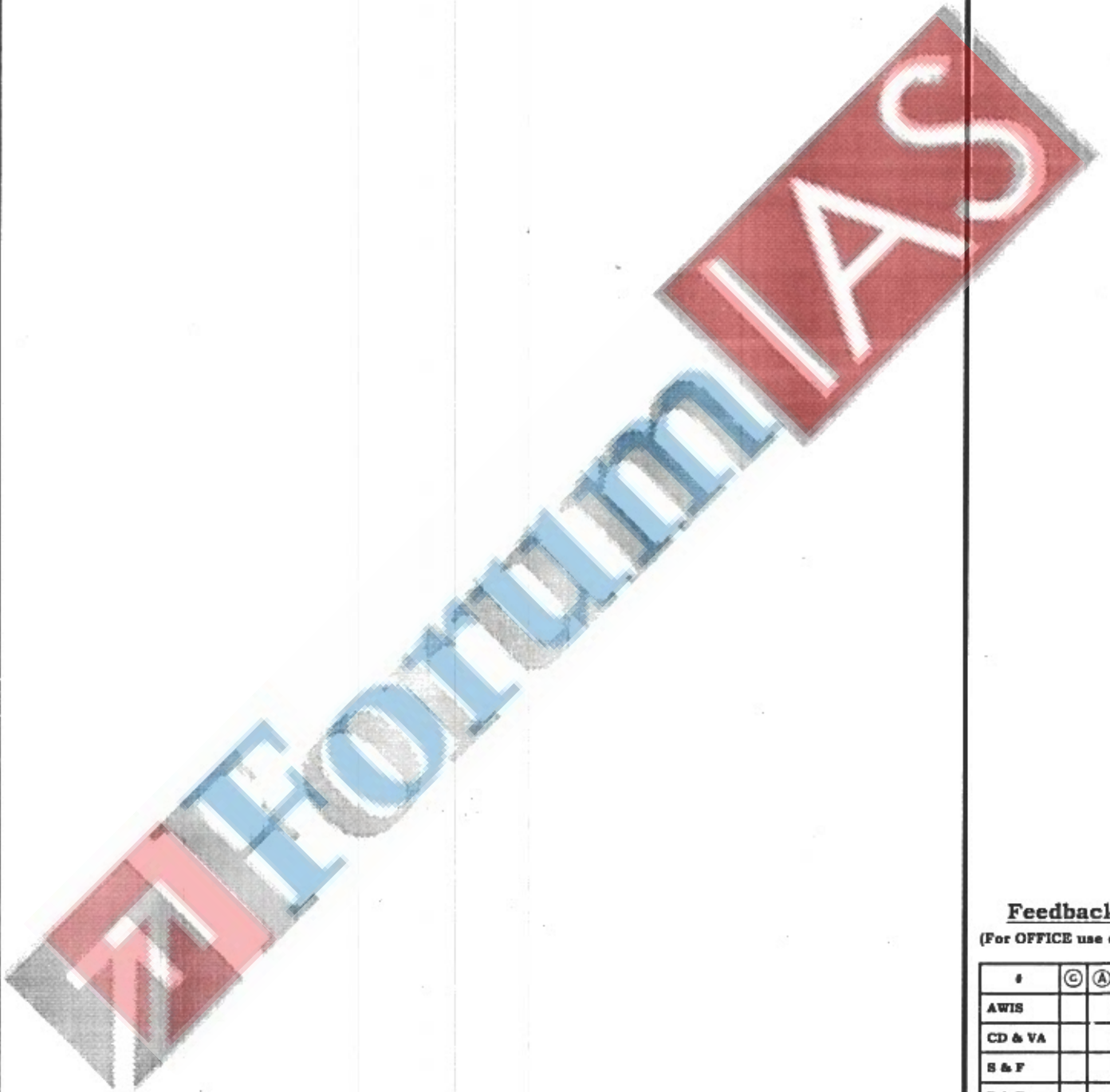
**Q.3) Enumerate the contribution of Adi Shankaracharya in forging Indian Cultural Nationalism.**

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)





**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS



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)

Nations in Asia & Africa renounced  
colonization status and advanced  
towards independence - following de-coloniza-  
-tion process.

Independence as a consequence of British  
demise as world power:

① No colonial master to govern the  
colonies left

↳ Since end of Pax Britannica

② establishment of United Nations  
and acceptance of Right of self-  
declaration (for colonies)

③ Wave of anti-colonial struggles  
in colonies

Independence as a result of national freedom struggle:

① visionary leaders

↳ K. N. Krumah (Ghana), Gandhi (India) to guide national struggle

② Exploitative nature of British rule was exposed post world war II

↳ colonies used as source of labour, raw materials only

③ sense of nationalism due to same level of inferiority imposed & domination

↳ ignited glorious past & need to gain freedom back

thus nationalism & independence in Asia & Africa was the cummulative result of both the above mentioned factors.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS



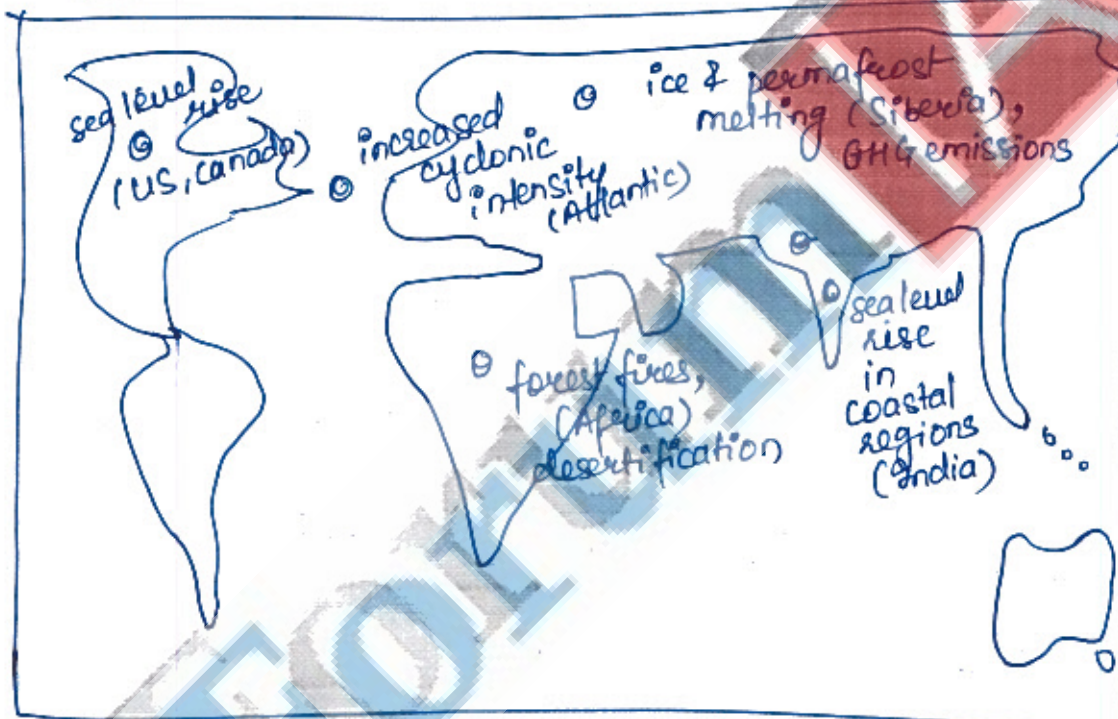
Q.5) Examine the implications of Arctic amplification on global and local climate.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Arctic melting is aggravating the global impacts all across and giving positive feedback to global warming.



• Impacts of Arctic amplification

① On global climate

a) Increasing intensity, frequency of frontal cyclones

b) Disturbance in oceanic circulations hence AMOC disturbed

c) causes Increased precipitation and also heatwaves

d) rise in carbon emissions, hitherto captured in arctic ice

2) On local climate :

a) sea level rise - submergence of islands

b) Increased cold waves near Peru - Peruvian currents

c) disturbance in Gulf stream - impact on moderating effect on/near Northwestern Europe

d) lack lake-snow effect on the shores of Great lakes (USA)

e) emergence of

Thus arctic amplification poses several hazards but it also opens new sea-route for commercial utilization.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

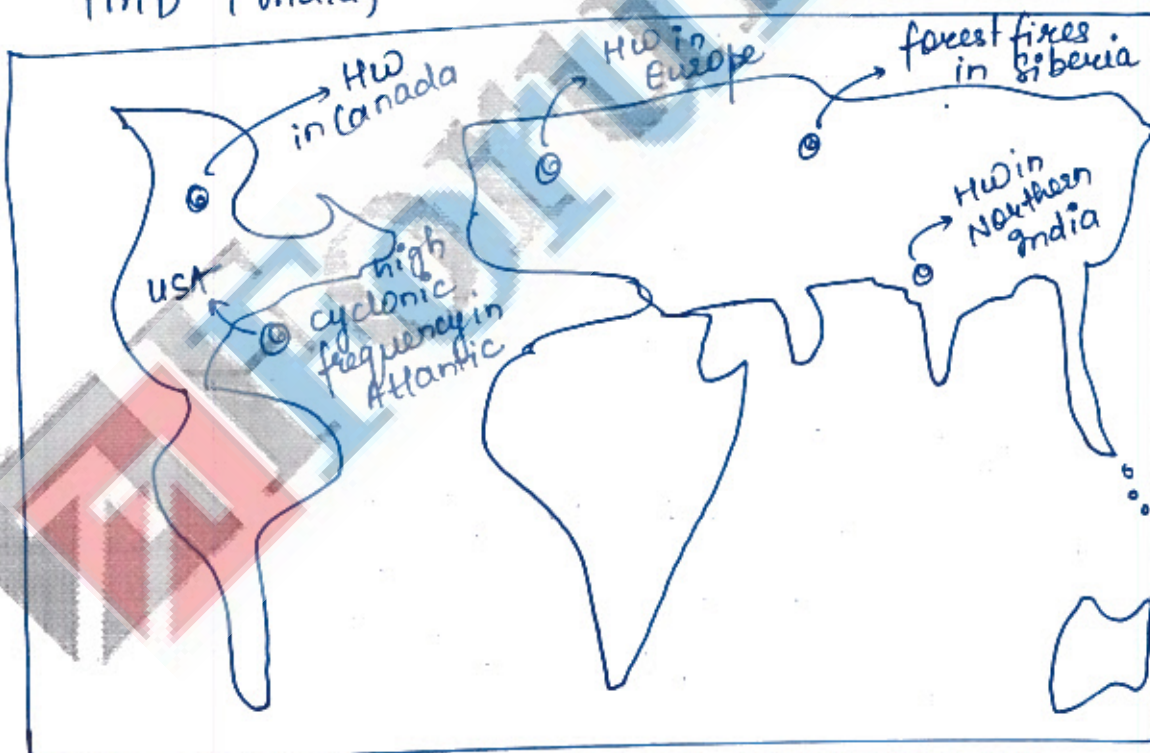


Q.6) The increasing incidents of heat waves in the Northern Hemisphere can be attributed to multiple man made and natural factors. Discuss.  
(10 marks, 150 words)

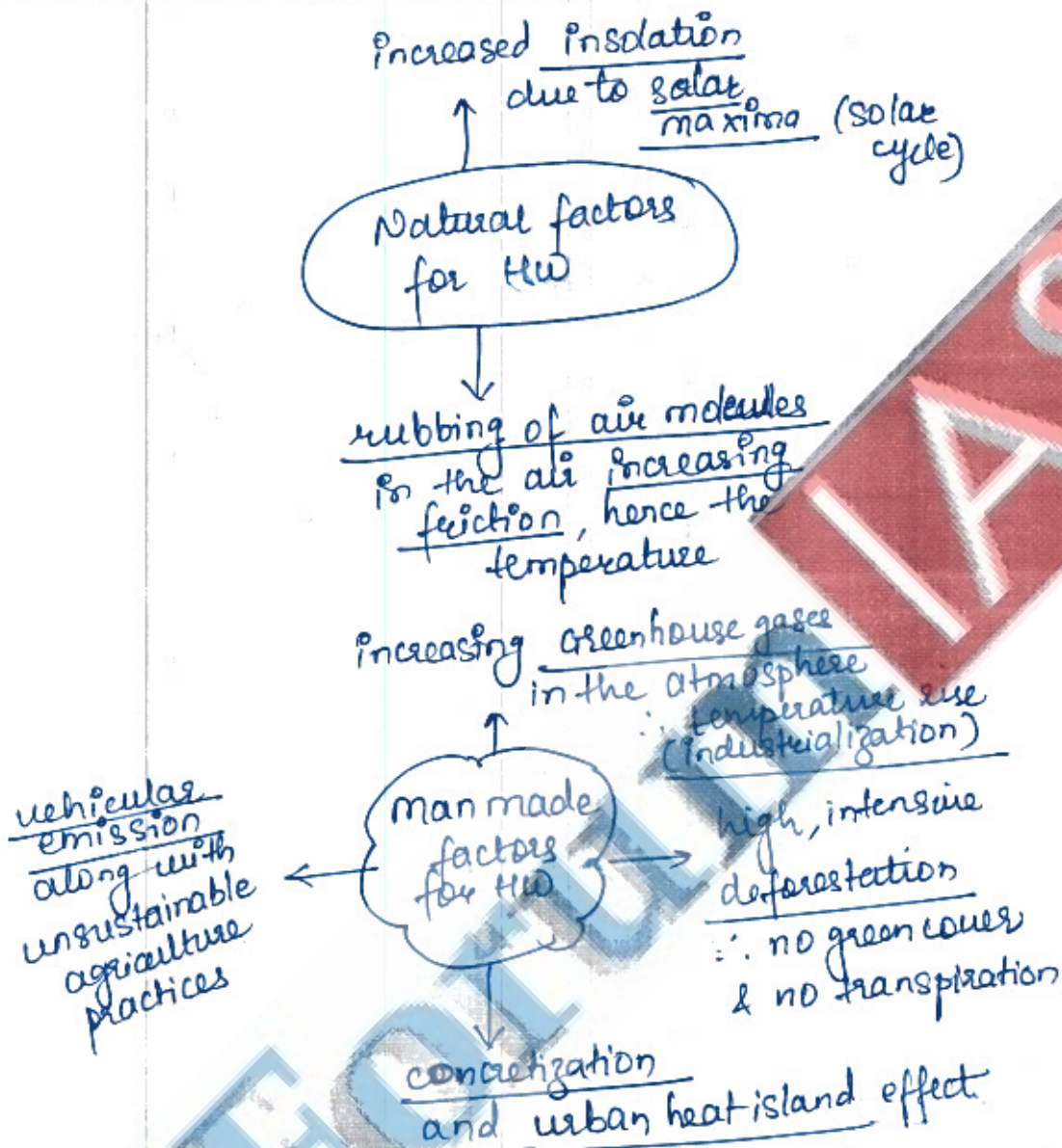
उत्तरी गोलार्ध में हीट वेव की बढ़ती घटनाओं के लिए कई मानव निर्मित और प्राकृतिक कारक जिम्मेदार हो सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Heat waves <sup>(HW)</sup> occur when the temperature exceeds from the normal average temperature of the region, like :

- 1)  $> 37^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the coastal region
- 2)  $> 40^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the plains
- 3)  $> 30^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the hilly regions; as per IMD (India) .



• Incidences of heatwaves (2022-23)



thus HW can be curtailed by

- ① Dos' & Dont's and SOPs to deal it
- ② creating cool-green roofs - spaces
- ③ improving roofing materials
- ④ intensive afforestation

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 and Eastern Coasts of India provides  $\approx$  7100 km of coastal boundaries on mainland. It provides lots of potential for blue-economy as well as highly vulnerable to natural disasters.

Western  
Geophysical characteristics of:

Western Coast

vs

Eastern Coast

① product of subsidence of the land  
 $\therefore$  coast of submergence

② provides natural dockyard for ships, with deep draft level capacity

① product of emerging land  
 $\therefore$  called coast of emergence

② not a natural docking facility  
since emergence of coast reduces draft level available

## Western Coast

vs.

## Eastern Coast

③ narrow continental shelves available  
↳ constrains access to natural marine resources

④ Narrow at the middle and broad at the ends

⑤ vulnerable to cyclones emerging in Arabian Sea

⑥ Rich source of oil & gas refineries

(eg) Mumbai High (Maharashtra)  
Ankleshwar (Gujarat)

③ Wider continental shelves expands availability of marine resources (minerals, food, medicines etc)

④ Broad in the middle and narrower ends of the coast

⑤ vulnerable to Bay of Bengal cyclones

⑥ Rich source of marine products

Thus coasts of India provides wider economic opportunities for India with its due position in the Indian Ocean

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS



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)

(L.S)  
Land subsidence is the phenomenon of subsiding land due to natural factors like soil fluctuation or creep movement and manmade factors like unsustainable development etc.

Standalone occurrences for L.S :

- ① High population density on the land  
 ↳ Increases pressure and causes competition for natural resources → exploitation
- ② Increased natural disasters like cloudbursts, soil erosion due to weathering

Larger systemic failures :

- ① lack of vigilance on hazard zoning and vulnerability assessment  
 ↳ wisely stationing population in the areas

- ② Inadequate building codes and FSI norms
- ③ unplanned rapid infrastructure development viz. road expansions, tunneling etc.
- ④ Mining via blastings and tunneling via vertical clipping
- ⑤ Inadequate measure for reforestation & afforestation
- ⑥ ~~lack of rehabilitation of~~
- ⑥ Lack of community participation & ensuring sustainable agriculture & development
- ⑦ Inadequate measures for response, relief & rehabilitation from government for victims

The current Joshimath subsidence is the case in time to focus on relief measures to prevent hazards due to such events; with → active capacity building → governance reforms.

### 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.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 the phenomenon of mobilization of people based on ascriptive identity of regional culture, language, identity etc.

Evolution of regionalism in India:

① Formation of Pakistan

↳ based on idea of holyland for all the muslims of Indian subcontinent, ruled by shariat law (Dar-ul-Islam)

② Linguistic demand

↳ seperate telugu speaking state as Andhra Pradesh in 1953, leading to creation of 1<sup>st</sup> state on such basis

③ States demanding autonomy based on ethnic diversities

↳ creation of states in North East bases after bifurcating Assam (1970s-80s)

thus in modern times, post independence,

→ Regionalism grew on the basis of Identity of development rather than Identity of culture

- 4) Due to lack of economic development & political neglect  
 (eg.) creation of Jharkhand, Uttarakhand & Chhattisgarh
- 5) For economic prosperity  
 (eg.) Telangana (2014)
- 6) For strategic concerns  
 (eg.) Bifurcation of J&K (2019)

Thus regionalism is to be seen as "crisis of development" rather than crisis of nation building. 2nd ARC suggests increased 'democratic decentralization' to prevent such tendencies & further cooperative federalism.

### 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			



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)  
Artificial intelligence is the mechanism to imitate human intelligence by the machines which are programmed accordingly.

Implications of AI on society & family:-

① Positive impacts

a) AI helps in consolidation of work for the society

eg) manual labour can be outsourced to AI based bots

b) Society gets technically sound due to AI assisted decisions

eg) ensuring safety of women at workplace

c) AI helps in modern infrastructure at homes

eg) IOT - AI managed ACs, television, geyzers, refrigerators - working as per the family needs

- 4) AI helps in improving productivity of family members  
 (eg) assistance in teaching kids, taking care of elderly

## Negative impacts

→ makes human-intelligence secondary to machine intelligence  
 ↳ loss of jobs in the society

→ security concerns as AI bots can be used for targeting individual's privacy  
 (eg) AI managed CCTV, mobile etc.

→ reduced familial interactions leading to isolation

(eg) job of people done by AI machines not people

thus AI is "good as a servant but bad as a master". Hence ethical use of AI needs to be promoted along with sufficient security infrastructure.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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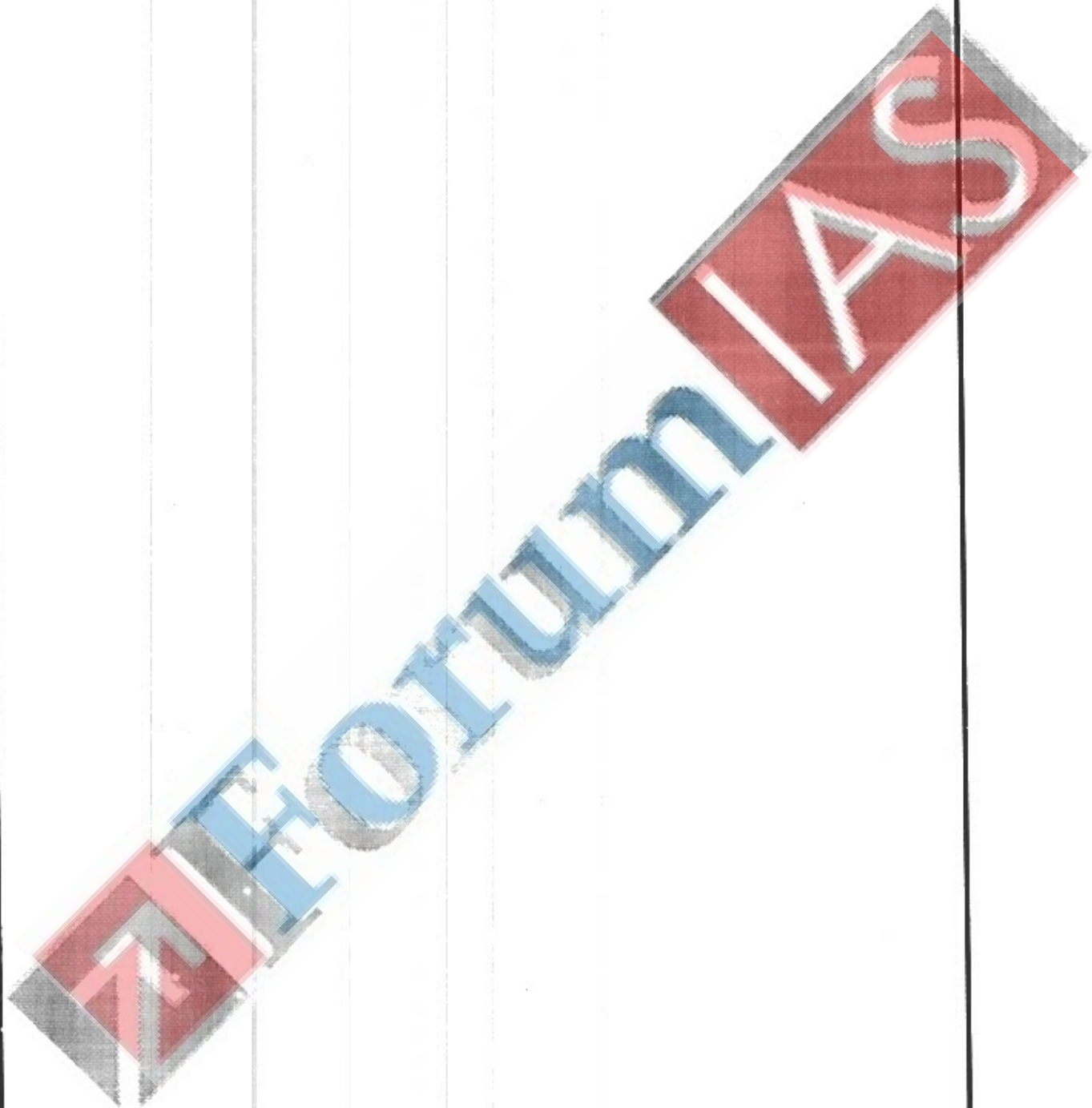
TOTAL MARKS



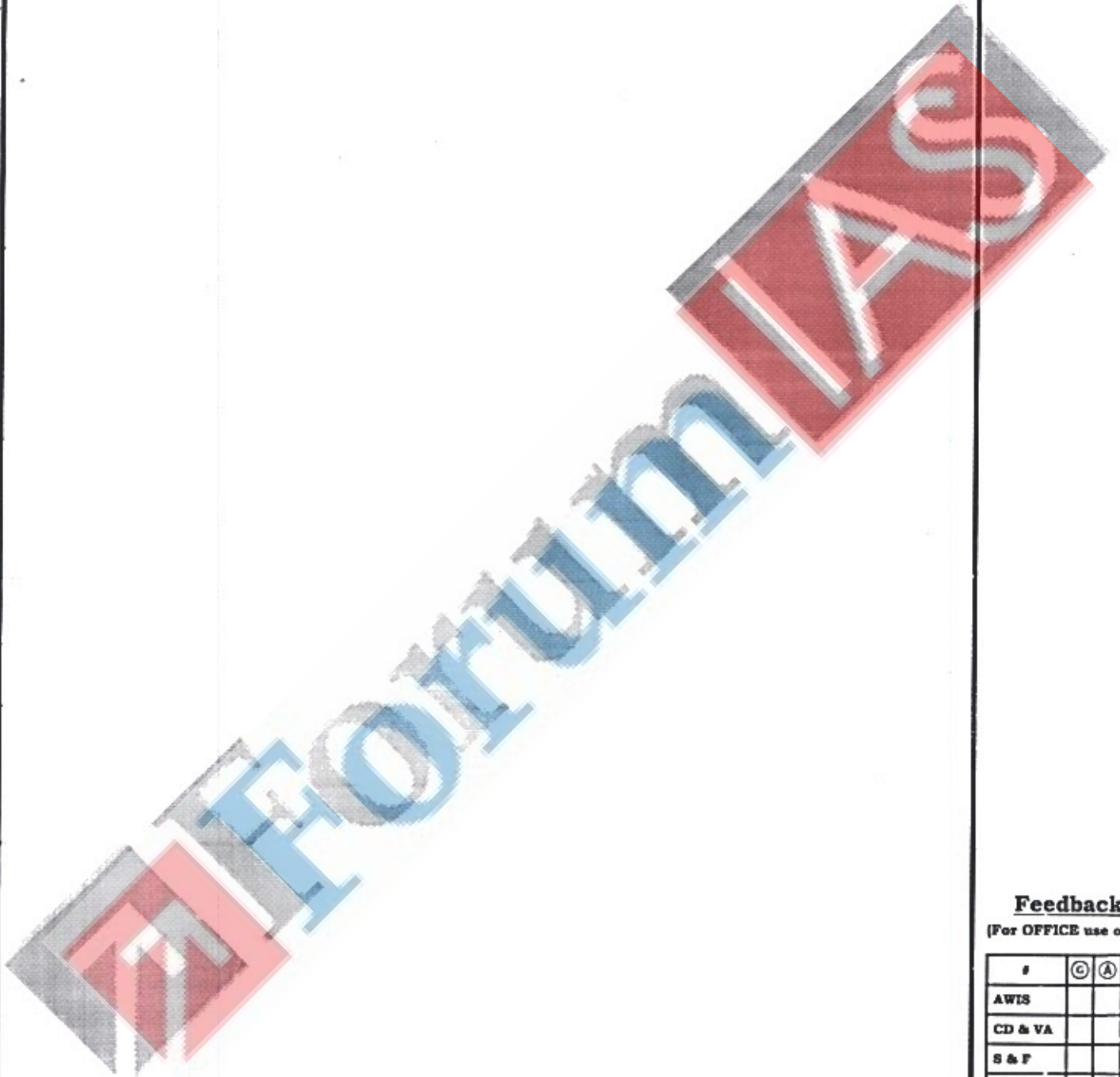
**Q.11)** Write a note on the evolution and significance of the slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan, Jai Anusandhan.'  
(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)







**Feedback**

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<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>	
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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)

Britishers came to India in 1600s as a trading company (East India Company - EIC) with a royal monarchy's permission. Over the time it emerged as an administrative power ruling India for  $\approx$  200 years, till 1947.

Reasons for the success of British vs other European powers:

① Naval supremacy

- British naval superiority surpassed French & Danish navy with armed gunboats & technologically sound ones

② Army commanders with great intellect

- British army commanders were intellectually & military tactic sound like Eric Coote
- Even though French commanders too were superior but failed due to French administrative policies



## ③ Support of British monarch

- British monarchy ensured rule of law & stability in the nation (England), it thus encouraged capitalist class to take up colonial exploration

## ④ Political isolation of Britain

- Britain was geographically isolated from mainland Europe's war, hence could focus on political superiority by establishing colonies

## ⑤ Independence & wealth of EIC

- EIC was private owned & financially settled which provided zeal for search of colonies & trade

## ⑥ Others focussed on missionary activities not Britishers

- Britishers refused to engage in missionary acts & ensured no religious interference in colony up-a-vig ~~Danish~~ Dutch missionaries

⑦ no political interference in Indian rulers

- EIC engaged only in trade and setting up factories unlike engaging in political rivalries of Indian subcontinent unlike French

Thus British over time defeated French in Ang Carnatic wars, Dutch in Battle of Chinsua and Spanish too.

constraining them to Latin American colonies. Thus British could eventually with administrative might establish constitutional government in Indian subcontinent.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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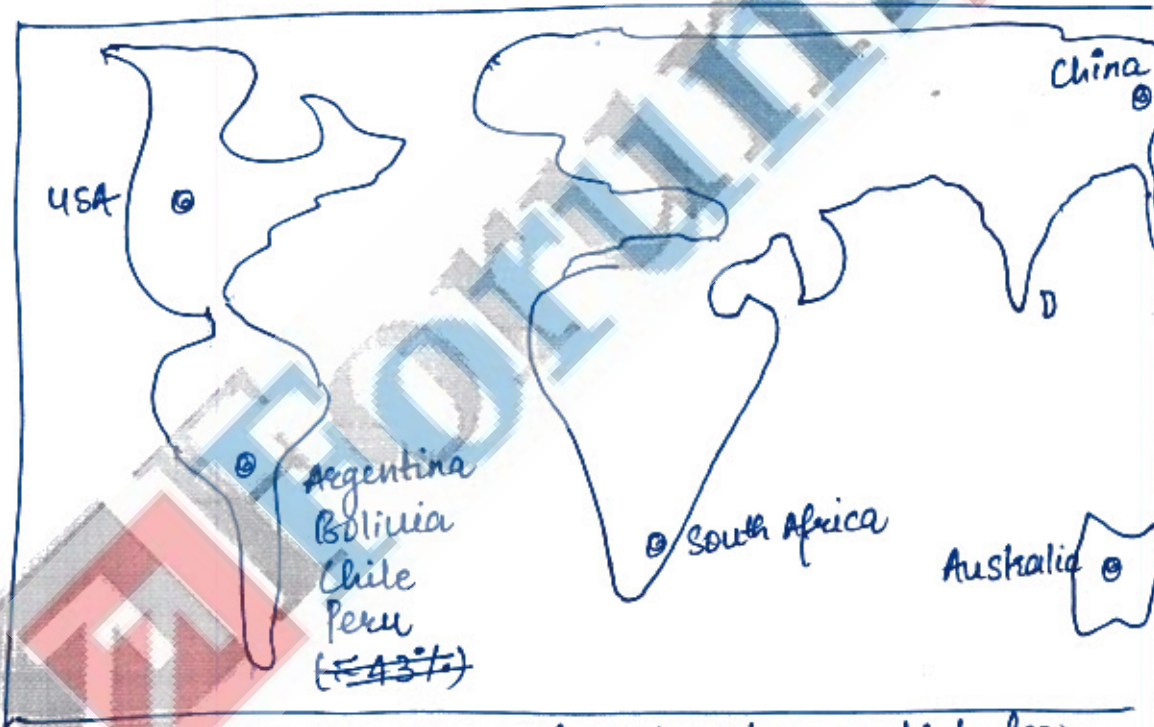
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.13) How far is location of semiconductor manufacturing facilities guided by its mining locations? Highlighting the reasons behind recent semiconductor chip shortfall, explain the challenges in domestic chip manufacturing. Also, bring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

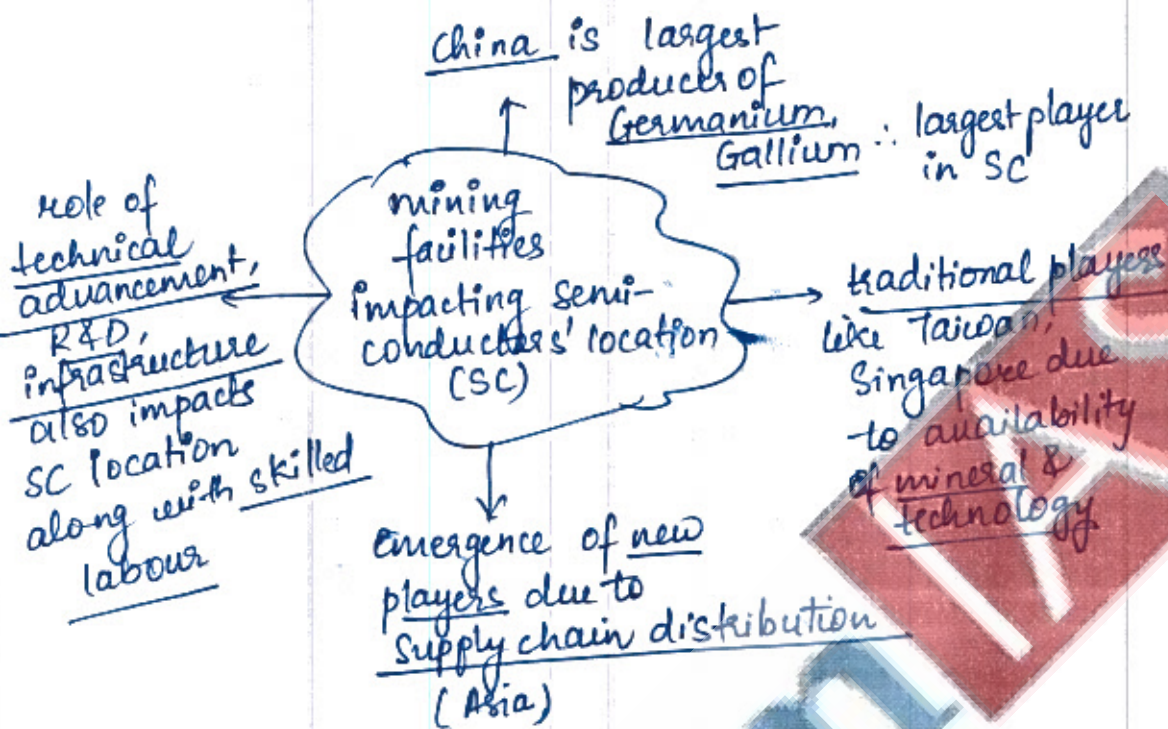
सेमीकंडक्टर विनिर्माण संयंत्रों की अयस्थापना उसके खनन स्थानों द्वारा कैसे निर्देशित होता है? हाल ही में सेमीकंडक्टर चिप की कमी के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, घरेलू चिप निर्माण में चुनौतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, सेमीकंडक्टर विनिर्माण में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों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

Semiconductors manufacturing is the essential industry given rise in knowledge economy guided by Industrial Revolution 4.0 (AI, machine learning, Big data).



Distribution of minerals essential for semiconductor manufacturing





## Reasons behind SC chip shortfall:

- ① Supply chain disruption due to COVID-19  
∴ large concentration in China
- ② near monopoly of few nations in minerals supply (USA, China, Australia)
- ③ US-China trade war along with Ukraine crisis, constraining trade & economic relations across the globe

## Challenges in domestic SC chip manufacturing

- ① Lack of infrastructure  
↳ requires initial investment of ₹1-3cr to setup the unit



- ② absence of R&D  
↳ to develop local excellence
- ③ meagre incentives from government for private players
- ④ dependence on imports for SC chip making  
(≈ 90% imports from China)
- ⑤ skilled labour force inadequate to suit the needs

## Steps by government to boost SC independence

- ① National Semiconductors Mission  
↳ to nurture technological advancements in SC
- ② PLI scheme for SC making in India
- ③ KABIL (government PSU) to invest in mineral mines abroad (for SC chip making)

Thus SC is the 'oil of new I.R.A.O' and independence is needed (for India) gives strategic issues from China (piracy) & national security.

### 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)

IPCC-6AR has identified increase in the intensity and frequency of weather extremes all across the globe, including extreme precipitation.

Reasons for increasing cases of extreme precipitation

- ① Extensive global evaporation  
→ increasing condensation & hence precipitation
- ② pollution provides hygroscopic nuclei to intensify condensation and pouring in the form of rain

Reasons for urban floods:

Urban flood is the phenomenon of flooding of urban centres which hitherto was untouched by extreme precipitation



① Extreme precipitation due to regular  
connection cycle

② Manmade causes

a) unplanned Infrastructure development

↳ reclaiming wetlands, floodplains

eg) Mumbai floods - seen 70% wetlands  
disappeared since 1970s

b) problem of inadequate drainage, sewer  
checking, failure of reservoirs

↳ no way for splash rains to flow out

eg) Delhi floods (2023)

c) clearing forests, reduction in green-blue  
spaces

↳ helpful for preventing soil erosion &  
hence no silting

eg)

d) huge population density increases the  
vulnerability to urban floods

eg) Indonesian floods (2023)

e) increased industrialization and urbanisation leading to high congestion

↳ eg. London floods

f) rise in sea level increasing urban flooding phenomenon

↳ eg. Vienna floods

Thus recommendations of:

① Madhukar Gupta Committee, desilting

the dams, reservoirs timely

② floor spacing norms with strict

building codes are to be implemented, to

reduce urban flooding in time to come.

### 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) explains the geographic formations onto Earth surface based on endogenic changes.

CDT

vs.

PTT

① Only the continental plate floats and moves across the globe

② SIAL floats on SIMA due to external forces

③ tidal force, pole-fleeing force is responsible for the movement

④ occurrences of jig-saw fit can explain jointness

① The lithospheric slab (oceanic or continental) floats ~~altogether~~ all-together

② lithosphere floats above asthenosphere which is a semi-molten layer of mantle

③ Radiation heat, inner convective currents and gravitational force causes the movements

④ Can successfully explain the formation



CDT

vs.

PTT

landmass called pangea in older times (initially).  
But cannot explain the continental floors (shelves)

of oceans with the help from sea-floor spread theory, along with continents (two-spheres), mountain-ranges etc

PTT explaining orogenesis & volcanism

① Orogenesis

- Continent-Continent convergence (C-C) of plates leads to uplifting of the accreted materials along the destructive plate boundary, forming fold mountains, example C-C convergence of Indian-Eurasian plate: Himalayas formed

- Similarly continent-oceanic convergence (C-O) leads to subduction of heavier oceanic plate & rising in the forms of magma forming volcanic islands - mountain chains  
(eg.) Mountains along ring of fire



② Volcanism is the phenomenon of

a) C-O convergence example ring of fire at

b) O-O convergence divergence leading to the sea floor spread and magma coming out of the fissures (from deep oceanic trenches)

example Midoceanic ridges in Atlantic Ocean

Thus PTT successfully explains all orogenic & epirogenic as well as volcanic phenomena.

Other than this even exogenic forces like weathering, erosion adds upto formation of geographical features on Earth.

### Feedback

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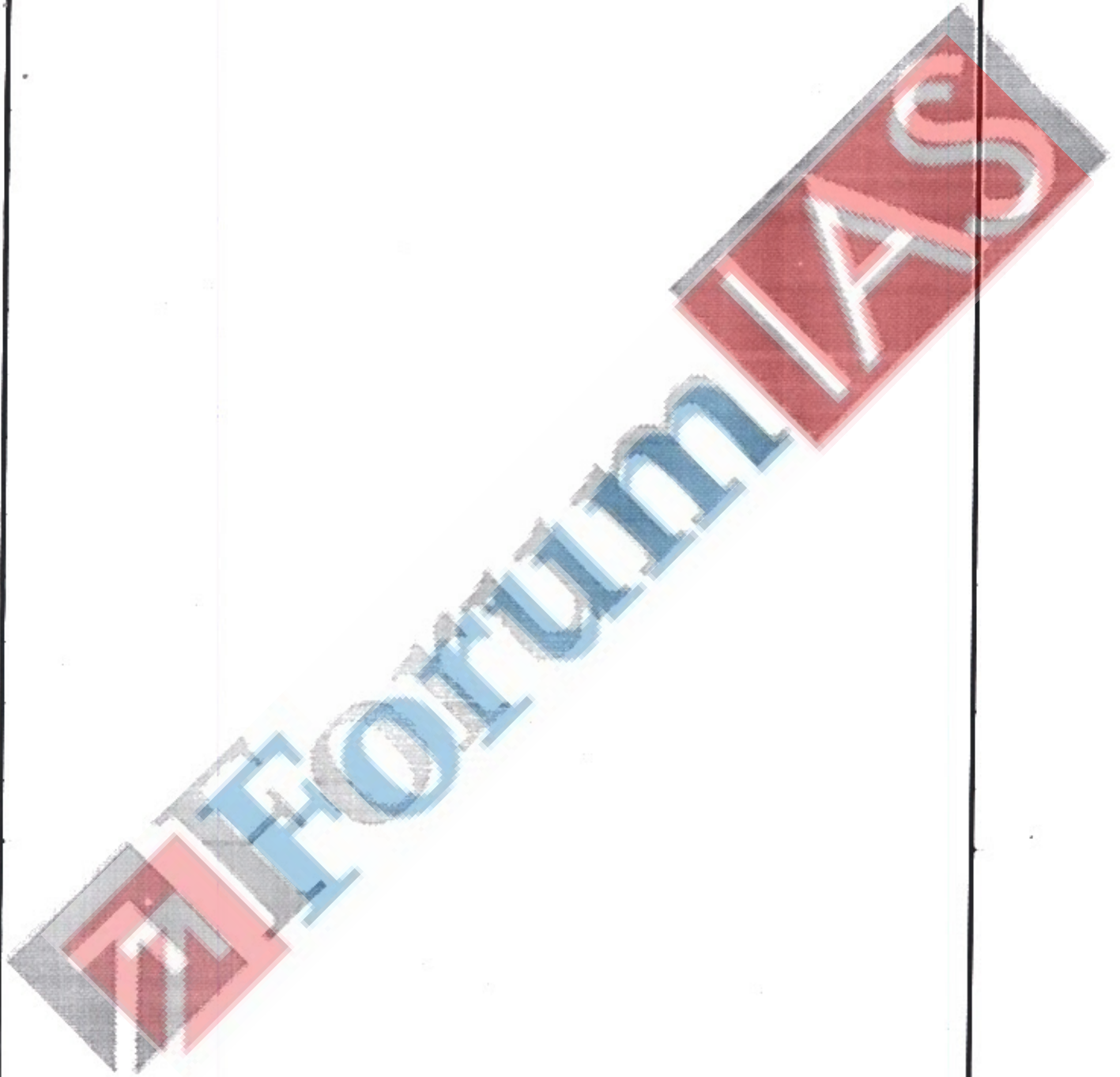
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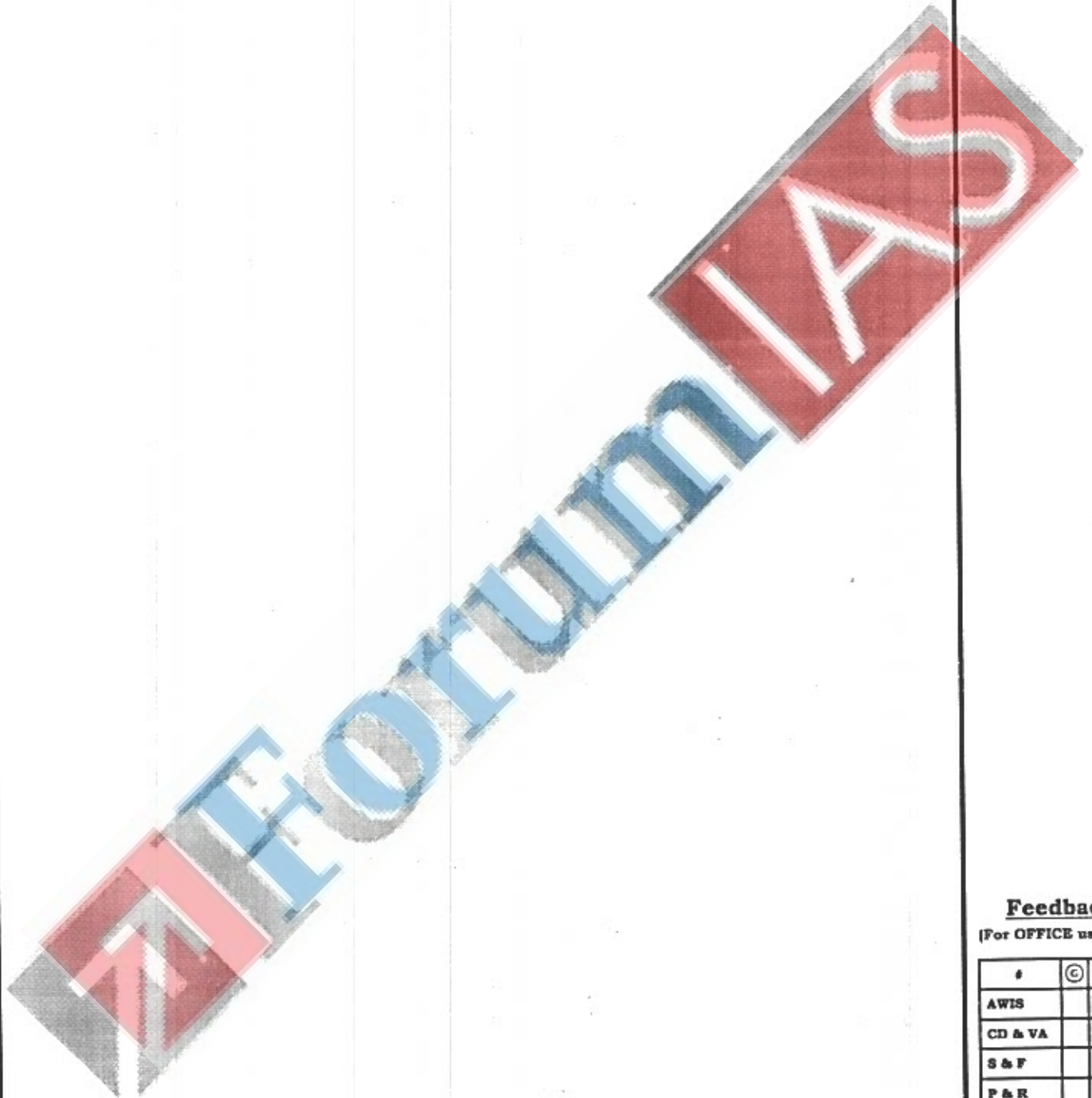
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) The measure of a society's progress is how it treats its children, more so in a democracy, as children cannot speak for themselves, and nor do they form a political constituency. Discuss various legal-constitutional steps taken since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







**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)

Secularism in India is a positive secularism  
 allowing state to interfere in religion to  
 make constructive changes upholding constitutional  
morality of equality, freedom etc. Secularism  
 in West is a negative one with strict  
separation between religion & state.

Special quintessential solutions offered by Indian model of Secularism:

① To fight religious promoting cultural-religious tolerance

- Art 25: gives freedom to practise & profess, propagate religion of ones own choice

↳ respects religious diversity

- Art 29, 30: allows minority communities with separate script, language, culture to preserve it  
 ↳ gives culture multiculturalism

## 2) Fighting communalism

- Art 32 provides constitutional remedies for violation of Right to religion (Art 25) or cultural rights (Art 29, 30)

- This ensures religious harmony & tolerance is ensured and prevents the tendencies of religious fundamentalism

## 3) Fighting hate crimes against religion

- Supreme Court acts as protector of Fundamental rights of people and guardian of Constitution values

↳ Art 153A (IPC) : erupting enmity amongst religious crime is a punishable offence

- cases of cow vigilantism, mob lynching is tried & punished in court

⊙ cow vigilant case in death of A. Ansari in U.P



Also Secularism in India provides way for changes in religious practices derogatory to women (Sabrimala case - way for equality),

outraging triple talaq, prohibiting genital mutilation etc. via state's interference.

thus we can learn from Indian Secularism for promoting multicultural & diverse society upholding "unity without homogenisation & diversity without differentiation".

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

As per reports, inter-state migration in India accounts for  $\approx 30$  mn whereas inter-district migration stands at 70-80 mn (2011). Migration is thus the driving force in economic-growth, demographic change and political processes in India.

Drivers of internal migration:

① Search for employment opportunities  
 $\approx 38\%$  men relocate in India for occupational mobility viz-a-viz 3% women

② Educational avenues  
 access to educational institutions for technical courses forces migration out of towns



### ③ Marriage related migration

↳ ~40-45% women relocate due to marriage related necessities with patrilocal residence culture in India

### ④ natural disasters like floods, drought etc.

↳ leads to forced migration - push factor

### ⑤ pull-factors like migrating to cities for better standard of living, opportunities etc.

Changes in migration pattern due to COVID and work from home models: (WFH)

① COVID has led to reverse migration from urban to rural and people taking up disguised employment in agriculture

② COVID has pushed people into informal employment and lower wages jobs

↳ especially for low skilled workers

- ③ WFH has prevented push-migration due to flexibility in working conditions
- ④ WFH has enhanced newer opportunities for women to balance dual role and prevent migrating to homes
- ⑤ WFH and COVID simultaneously led to growth of Gig economy  $\approx$  77 lakh employees with new job opportunities & flexibility

Thus to <sup>some</sup> ~~the~~ extent internal migration was controlled with WFH culture but only useful for skilled & formal workforce. COVID has indeed made people migrate (informal workers) eg. manufacturing, construction to source cities/towns due to lockdown & slow economic revival.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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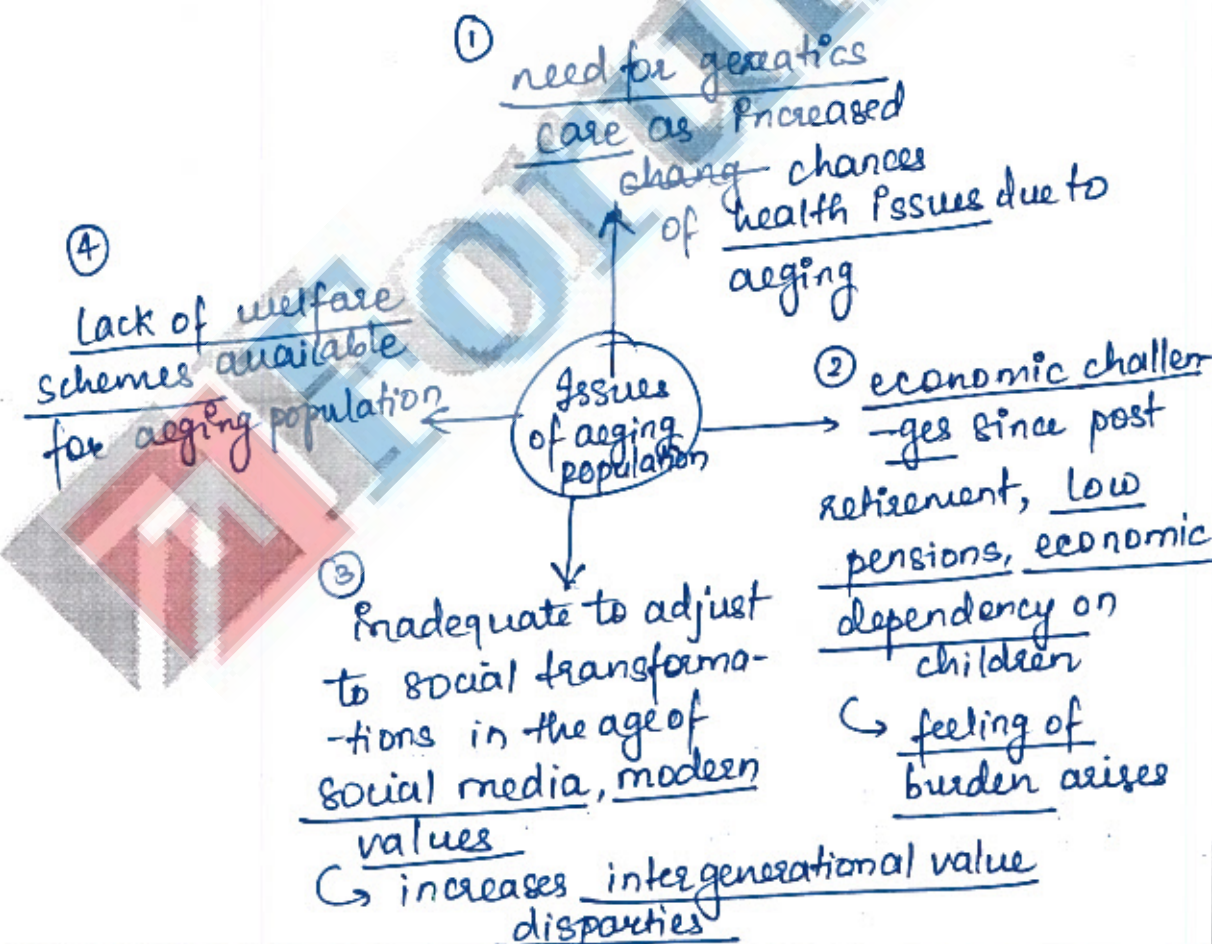
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Q.19) A natural succession to the demographic dividend is the burden of an ageing population. What are the issues with an ageing population in your opinion? Discuss the several steps taken by the government in this regard, with suitable suggestions.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

जनसांख्यिकीय लाभान्श 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)

Demographic changes in India reflect the ageing population rise from 8% (2011 census) to 16% (2041<sup>by</sup>) as estimated. This demographic change necessitates infrastructural and administrative readiness of government to deal it in future.



⑤ Also issue of loss of sense of identity

- retirement age (60 years) and causes sudden loss of recognition from the colleagues

⑥ Domestic violence faced by elderly women (especially widows) and complete physical dependence on others (post-80 years)

## Steps taken by government for elderly

① PM Vayoshree Vandan Yojana

↳ for giving life of dignity to elderly with economic help for welfare

② Government is extending benefits under Income Tax Act for pensioners post retirement

③ Encouraging startups in the fields of elderly care under Startup India programme



## Recommendations

- ① Boost silver economy with
  - productive retirement  
↳ extending it 62 years
  - engaging retired people as consultants in the offices, companies, as teachers
- ② Establish separate Geriatrics Department in every hospital for ease of healthcare
- ③ Encouraging Integration of old age homes and orphanages  
↳ feeling of separation, loneliness can be curtailed
- ④ Crimes or atrocities against elderly to be made a strict punishable offence

Thus ageing population can be made an asset for India's growth story with vision of Amit kaal in 2047

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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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 based discrimination perpetuates the concept of hierarchy in social fabric.  
It renders the traditional Indian society marred with challenges of inequality & hence lack of progress.

old forms of discrimination as well as newer ones viz-a-viz caste, in India

① Old forms of discrimination

a) caste based occupations

↳ lower caste (STs) engaged in informal & menial jobs, also as manual scavengers

b) caste based social segregation

↳ communities live separately with no intermingling with each other.



↳ no intercaste marriages are entertained

2) Newer forms of discrimination

a) caste based recruitment

↳ (eg.) In Mumbai textile mills, caste based unions & recruitment takes place

b) caste based mobilisation

↳ caste groups like Jat, Maratha Mahasabhas discriminate themselves from other backward castes

c) Inadequate social mobility

↳ rehabilitation of manual scavengers is rendered useless due to lack of social acceptance (National Commission of Safai Karmachari reported)

Survival of casteism in modern India:

① caste based affirmative actions

→ Act 15, 16 provides education, jobs with reservation to backward (socially & educationally)

## ② Reservation in legislatures

↳ 15% seats for SCs and 7.5% for STs are reserved in parliament & state legislature

## ③ casteization of politics

↳ caste based pressure groups influencing political decisions of government

↳ especially post Mandal Commission's report

thus focussed approach to eradicate caste is being rendered futile, since caste-based secular benefits are extended by Constitution.

Need of an hour is to promote intermixing of population & growth of scientific temper to refute casteism (Fundamental duty - Art 51A).

### Feedback

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

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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		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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