

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	Shubhna Panda		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191 01 24571	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	2-Sep-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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			9:30	12:30	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS



CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

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

Ans) Ancient Indian scriptures such as Vedas, Ashtasāstra, 'Manusmriti', Pitarka of Buddhists etc. has propounded various values.

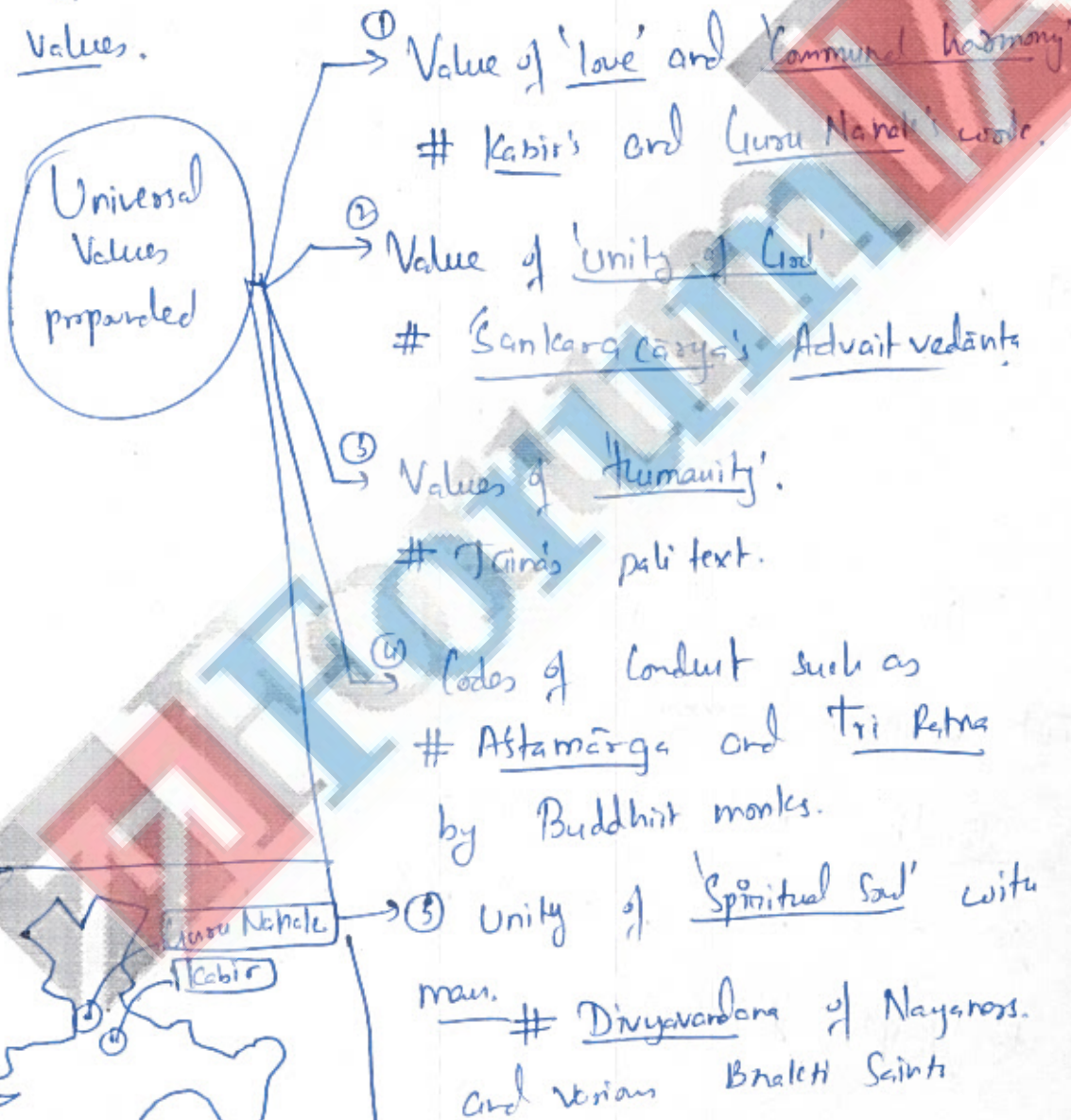


Fig: representing scriptures in various parts of India

Impact of Universal values

- ① A culture of 'Salad bowl' developed, and the rich cultural heritage of India formed.
- ② 'Sarvodaya Sambhava' as propounded by various text — India's basis for secularism.
- ③ Wave of 'humanitarianism' and Paternalism which later influenced Socio religious reforms in India.

The universal values propounded by ancient scriptures remain relevant today as the guiding light for humanity. They inspired generations during freedom struggle, and continues to inspire further.

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.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)

Ans The announcement of 'Partition of Bengal' in 1905 triggered a wave of disaffection and a changed trend of 'Congress politics' for handling Colonial decisions.

How did Partition of Bengal altered the course

- ① Emergence of non-constitutional mass struggle explored.
- ② The earlier approach of 3P $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Prayer} \\ \text{Petition} \\ \text{Protest} \end{array} \right.$ became less significant.
- ③ A new form of leadership : 'Extremists' developed in the course of time.
- ④ Masses held centre stage when rebelling against the decisions # Picketing # X liquor.

⑤ It fuelled self confidence in Indians and a wave of nationalism spread.

- # Abanindranath's Bharat Mata
- # Rabindranath Tagore composed 'Amar Sonar Bangla'.

Impact of Swadeshi Movement on future freedom struggle

- ① Masses became indispensable for new struggle.
- ② Non-Violence was accepted as a creed.
- ③ It prepared the masses for Gandhian style of politics.
- ④ It instilled the importance of 'economic question' thus led to the period of National Capitalist growth & during the period of import substitution.

The nationalist response in Swadeshi Movement was a breakthrough for future National Movements.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Ans) Adi Shankaracharya was an Advait philosopher who renewed the strength of Hinduism, specially Vedic studies in backdrop of the growth of Bhakti Movement, Buddhists and Jainas.

Contribution of Adi Shankaracharya

① Focus on Jñān-marga (i.e. path of knowledge)

↳ # Hinduism was struggling from the materialistic dominance.

② Emphasis on unity of truth or Brahman.

↳ # Thus saved from worshipping idolatry and sacrificial practices.

③ Renewed focus on 'Patanjali' as the source of truth.

④ The robust arguments propounded because

the focus for debate on w.r.t Buddhist and Jaina arguments
Māyāvāda, # Brahman

- ⑤ It arrested the growth of materialism
↳ by holding Tajak as Mithya'
- ⑥ It ~~was used~~ paved a way for religious inclusivism by upholding an indeterminate God, as opposed to determinate Gods of various religions (# Mahayana Buddhism)
- ⑦ By establishing peeths in various locations, it stimulated the vedic discussion.

Adi Shankarācārya's contribution in the field of religious awakening and secular morality is immense.

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)

Ans) The end of WWII in 1944 gave the necessary impetus to the ongoing national freedom struggle in the third world countries.

How
↑ The WWII as a main contributor of independence

- ① The WWII gave rise to two new superpowers on world stage → USA & Russia
- ② 'Britain', the genesis of Industrial Revolution faded into background. — Thus it faced paucity of resources to subjugate the colonies
- ③ The war torn soldiers were in no mood for renewing conflicts in the colonies
- ④ Wave of decolonisation spread post WWII with the establishment of UN organisation.
- ⑤ The allied forces's persuasion for decolonisation

The role of Nationalist Forces

① The nationalists in various parts had assumed mass movements, leading to widespread

② There was a growing disaffection and consciousness among colonies regarding their unfair treatment. This resulted in popular movements.

Quit India movement in India

③ The most important pillar of colonialism — 'the military might' also seemed to fall weak —

RIN Revolt on the Andamans in the Coffin of Britishness

④ The nationalist forces had by now developed concrete ideas of 'Nationalism', 'Sovereignty', and were in no mood to live as colonies.

← The Nationalist Movements received an impetus by WWII's result. Thus the letter reinforced and itself is not the sole criteria for freedom of 3rd world countries.

Feedback

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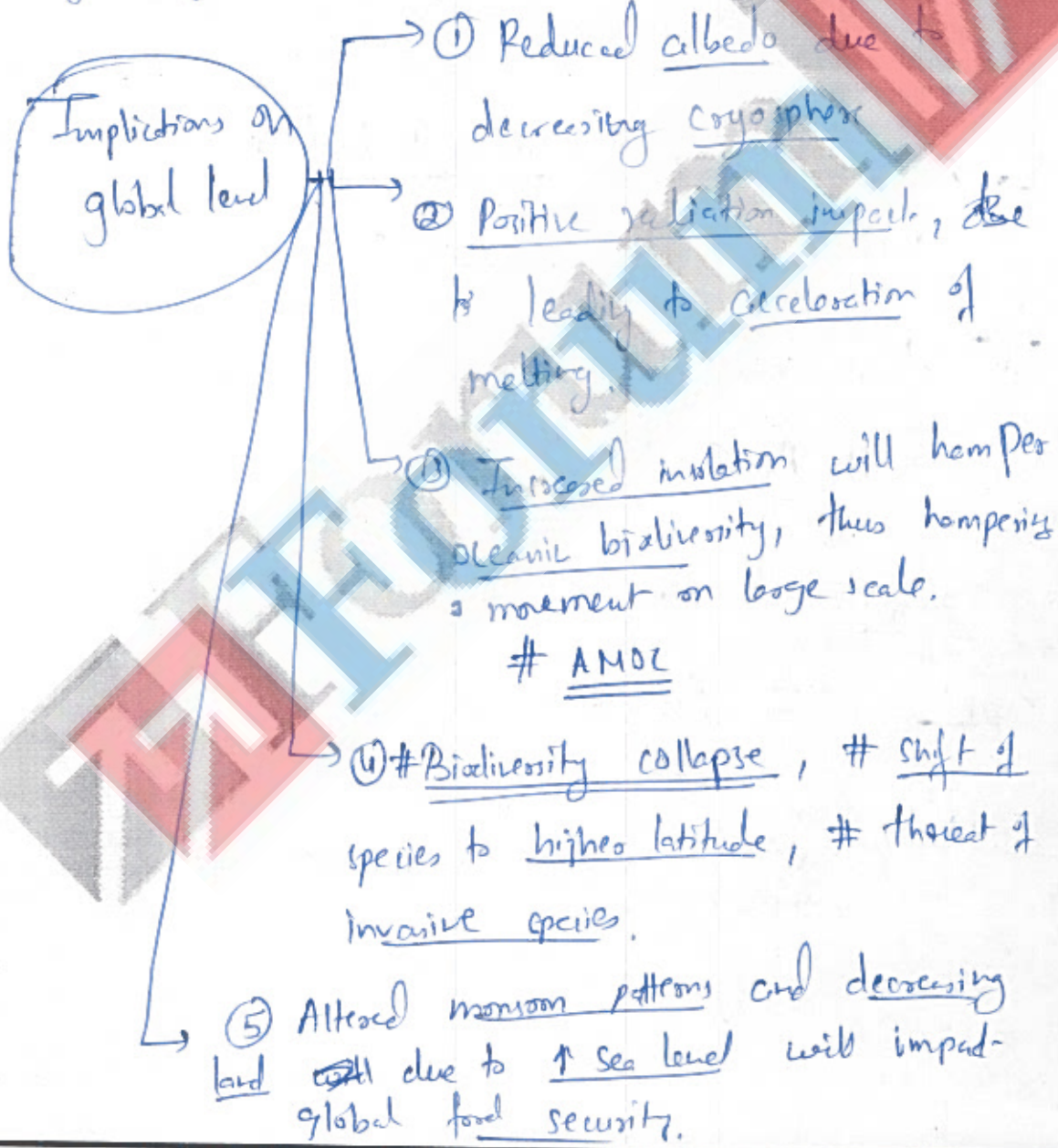
Q.5) Examine the implications of Arctic amplification on global and local climate.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) ~~Arctic~~ Arctic amplification implies the ongoing trend of melting of arctic ice at a faster pace. This has created issues both on ~~at~~ global and local levels.



- Implications on local level
- ① Increasing erraticity of # Precipitation
Urban floods.
 - ② Increasing Cyclone formation instances
Arabian Sea.
 - ③ 'Small Island Countries' and Coastal areas facing extinction.
 - ④ Changes in productivity of land and increasing instances of droughts.
 - ⑤ Heat waves amplification.
AR6 IPCC Report.

Arctic amplification is one among the nine tipping points of global parameter.
Global efforts are required to salvage situation.
 India's focus on 'Panchamrit' and 'LIFE' are in right direction.

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)

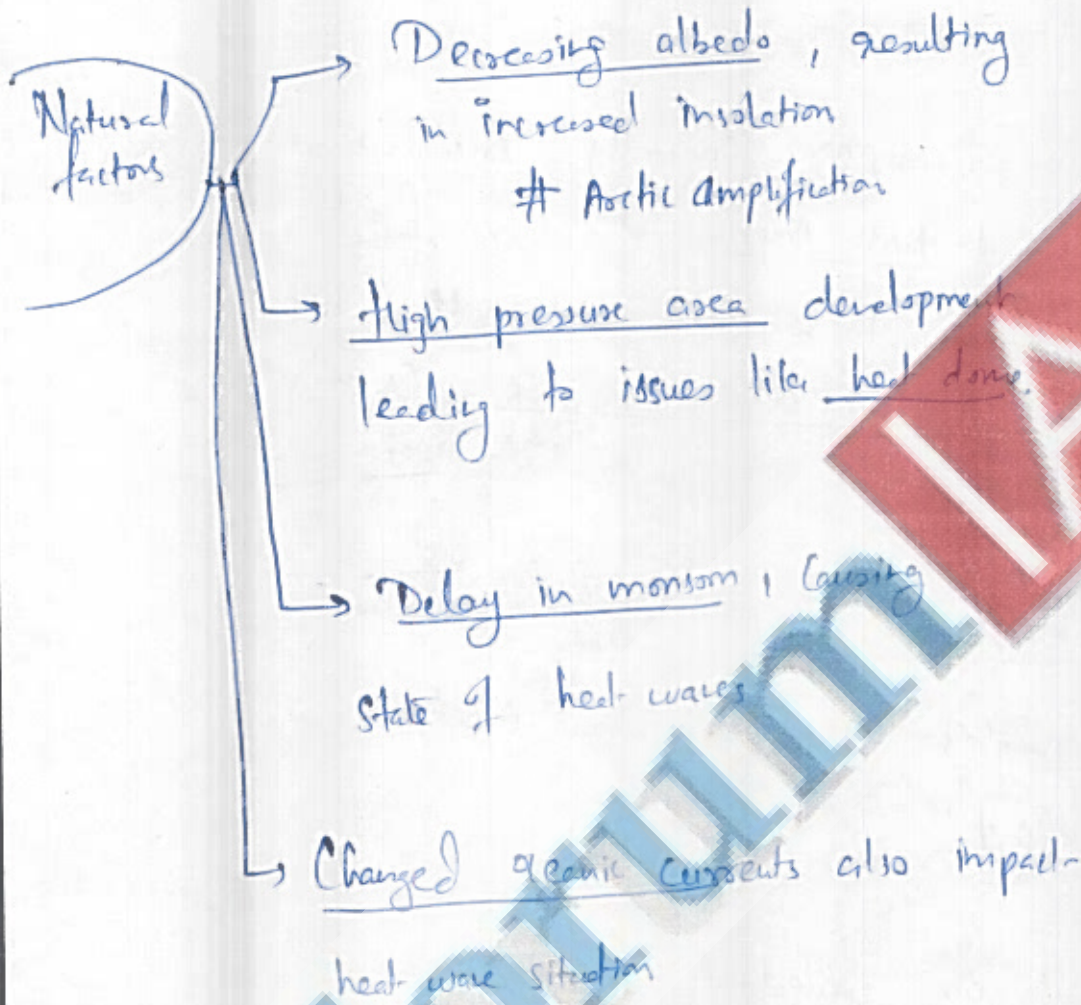
उत्तरी गोलार्ध में हीट वेव की बढ़ती घटनाओं के लिए कई मानव निर्मित और प्राकृतिक कारक जिम्मेदार हो सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans! Northern Hemisphere specially, North western India, States of North America etc. are facing heat waves. These heat waves refer to the abnormal increase in average temperature (>5°C) of the area.

Man made factors responsible for heatwave

- ① Concrete jungles of urbanisation create 'heat dome effect'.
- ② Encroachment on wetlands reduces the capability of lowering temperatures.
- ③ Increasing CO₂ emission has contributed to the warming of temperature.
- ④ Decreased forest covers and monoculture shrubs areas of cooling.
- ⑤ High use of cooling equipments indirectly increases

heat wave effect.



Heatwaves are not only a natural problem. They exacerbates issues by causing declined economic productivity, and increasing mental stress. To adapt the impact — Green cities must be developed. And for long term solution — renewed focus on NDCs and "Global Net-Zero".

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)

Ans) Indian Coasts - 'Western' and 'Eastern' differ giving rise to varied economic activities and other geophysical phenomenon.

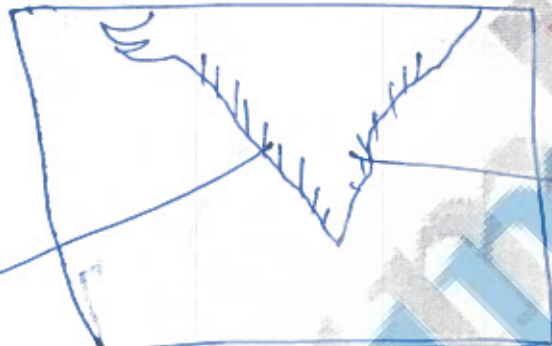


Fig: Representing Coasts

Western Coast

- ① Submergent in nature
- ② Process from estuaries at mouth # Tapi
- ③ ~~Depth~~ Height increases from North to South.
- ④ The rivers flow through faults.

Eastern Coast

- ① Emergent in nature
- ② Predominance of deltas # Krishna # Sunderbans
- ③ Their height is lower than western coasts.
- ④ Orientation of most peninsular rivers because of tilt to Eastern edge

Impact of Geophysical Characteristics

- ① ~~Some~~ Submergent Coasts of Western Ghats allow establishment of ports
JLN port.
- ② The backwaters (kayals) offer good source of marine biodiversity.
- ③ The rough nature of Coasts allow mineral exploration # monazite sand
- ④ It supports Coastal Community and the mainland Community through resources

The Coasts of India are facing a changes of submergence due to rising temp. There is immediate need of prudent steps to arrest the global warming.

Feedback

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

Ans Land Subsidence refers to the vertical the thrust of land influenced by gravity. Recent case of Toshimetsu and Uttarakhand has brought it into focus.

How land subsidence are result of Systemic failure

- ① The areas prone to subside when inhabited by population, faces the consequence
Toshimetsu area.
- ② Large dam building and street structures accelerate the process.
- ③ Poor role of ULBs in correcting urban sprawl
- ④ The unscientific construction thus exacerbates the issue of land subsidence.
- ⑤ Large scale deforestation aids the subsidence.

Way forward

② Dec. Mishra Committee in Jashwantra Case highlighted some measures —

- ① Habitat on hard surfaces.
- ② Mapping and zoning of areas.
- ③ Resistance from building large scale structures in landslide prone areas.
- ④ Community engagement in evaluation and developmental process.
- ⑤ Civil Society as partners and not stakeholders.

Land Subsidence has emerged as a persistent issue in developmental planning. Urgent steps must be taken to save human lives, and biodiversity and economy.

Feedback

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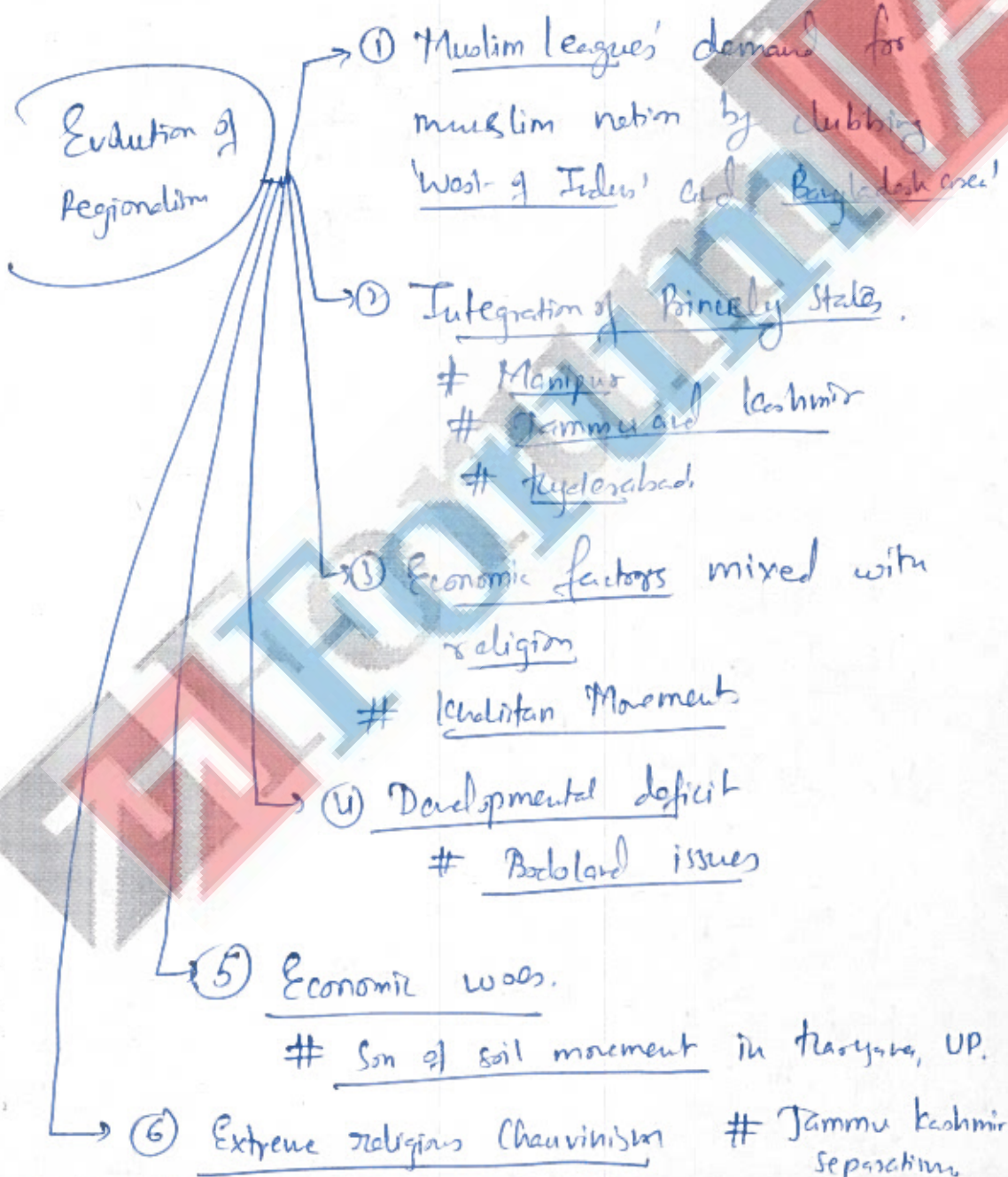
Q.9) Trace the evolution of regionalism in India. How does it manifest in modern times?

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans Regionalisation refers to the 'extreme identification of self' with the geographical region. In its chauvinistic form, it fuels secession.



Impact of Regionalism

- ① It hampers and impinges on 'Integrity' and unity of India.
- ② It fuels violent activities # Maoism, # Naxalism
- ③ It creates communal disharmony
- ④ Economic development becomes difficult due to isolationist tendencies.

Way forward

- ① Giving due respect and promotion to religious-cultural aspects.
- ② Bridging the development deficit.
- ③ Increasing employment opportunities.

'Regionalism' is a double edged sword, if used prudently, then will develop region; but negatively — will create secession.

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)

Ans Artificial Intelligence has become the front runner of the fourth Industrial Revolution. It has impacted not only digital world, but also the society on large scale.

Scope of Artificial Intelligence on Society

- ① It can help in targetted policy making
~~Big~~ Big data, AI, ML.
- ② It will enhance Impact assessment of policy formulation.
- ③ It can help in 'virtual training' and 'policy models' for later implementation.
Virtual Reality for surgeon training.
- ④ The data backed societal decisions thus can enhance service delivery.
- ⑤ It can thus assess internal migration.

Implications of AI

- ① It will enhance governance
- ② By correcting internal migration, 'family' will be strengthened.
- ③ Better social outcomes
↓ IMR, HMR.
- ④ It can also spread disinformation by use of 'deep fakes' and false news for fear mongering
- ⑤ Because of its wide reach it is a powerful tool for social development.

Artificial Intelligence is sine qua non for modern society and familial structure.

Feedback

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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)

Ans The slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' was given by honorable PM Lal Bahadur Shastri to give impetus for 'Food security in nation'. Present context of enhanced focus over technological revolution (#4th Industrial Revolution) give significance to the addition of 'Jai Vigyan' and 'Jai Anusandhan'.

Evolution of the Phrase

- ① The post independent India faced several security issues. Prime among them was 'Food security'.
- ② India faced some serious famines in 1960s, and was dependent upon food aid of # 'PL 4 80' of America.

③ Given the issues of geopolitical strategy and our guiding light of NAM, food security was essential.

④ Thus under Norman Borlaug, 'Green Revolution' gained impetus.



⑤ PM Shastri thus evolved this 'Slogan' for efforts in direction of food security.

⑥ 2nd Century is driven by technology. And India is hugely dependent on imports for its electronic equipment. (# Trade deficit with China)

⑦ Given the importance of 'data security', and increasingly 'critical digital infrastructure', India has found it important to gain self reliance in industry.

Thus # 'Make in India' and # Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiatives come into being.

Significance of the phrase

- ① By attaining food security, India is now capable of following independent foreign and domestic policy.
- ② India has emerged as the first responder of crisis. # Sri Lanka food aid. # Champion of Global south.
- ③ In technological realm, India has emerged as the 2nd most country with 4G mobile units.
- ④ Investments in manufacturing sector is instrumental to plug the gap of capex and services lag.
- ⑤ It is also aiding the unemployment issue (# 49% for PLFS) and fueling automation.

Tai Tawa Tai kisan Tai Anusudhan
is the talisman for a more prosperous, self
reliant and resilient India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	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

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)

Ans) Britishers arrived in India in late 15th Century as traders. And by mid 18th Century, they had become de facto ruler of the country. The success of Britain against other powers, can be attributed to their 'ideology' and 'modern weaponry'.

Reasons for success of British

① They never left the sight of economic agenda when dealing with India.

↳ Portuguese remained more focused on establishing territorial claims.

② They were funded by private banks thus didn't depend on state support.

↳ France heavily relied on state funding.

③ Britishers were very autonomous when came to

decision making.

↳ Portuguese and France had to abide by governmental decisions.

④ Britishers had fine diplomats and military generals
Clive for instance

↳ France only had one - Dupleix, but he was also called back after the Battle of Wandiwash. 2nd Britain - France War

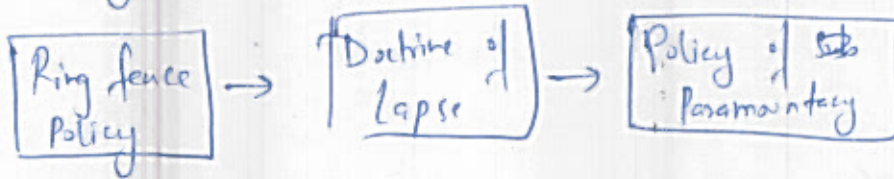
⑤ They had modern weaponry and highly mechanised fleet.

↳ Other European powers seemed weak in comparison to their military strength.

⑥ Britishers were a master statescraft, with their entry, they began setting up factories at place to place and established military.

↳ France remained limited to Pondicherry and Portuguese to Goa.

⑦ They had proper policy for Indian Subjugation



↳ other European powers didnot exhibit such planned manuevers.

⑧ By expanding Industrial Revolution, they managed India more effectively by one way trade.

Dadabhai Naoroji's work on

↳ Other European countries directed their attention to 'East Indies' after its discovery.

British success as compared to other Europeans can be attributed to their smart manuevering of 'local powers', accumulation of wealth and colonizing a vast country full of treasure and a market for British goods.

Feedback

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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 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)

Ans Semiconductor manufacturing industry is highly dependent on 'Rare Earth Metals' as its raw material. However, its location is not guided by the 'mining areas'. This is the reason that semiconductor industries can be found anywhere in the world (# Footloose industry).

Reasons behind recent shortfall

- ① India is import dependent for Rare Earth Metal Supply (# Australia, # China).
- ② The recent Pandemic, started in China, hampered global supply chains.
- ③ China is the biggest player in refining of Rare Earth Metals (# ~ 65%).

- ④ With paucity of raw materials, the manufacturing industry lagged to produce final chips.
 # Thus problems in automobile industry

Challenges in domestic Chip Manufacturing

- ① Paucity of raw materials, thus high import dependence on China.
- ② High upfront cost in setting semiconductor chip industry.
- ③ Low industry-academia linkage.
 (# Only 50% of graduates possess marketable skills)
- ④ Technology transfer remains a persistent issue.
- ⑤ Lack of IPR Security regime and still no consensus on 'data security' bill.
- ⑥ Low R&D (# 0.7% of GDP)

Steps taken by GoI

- ① 'National Semiconductor Mission' to facilitate manufacturing, giving impetus to R+D and promoting commercialisation of IPA related to semiconductors.
- ② Various FTAs with countries, and steps towards entry into newly forged "Minerals Partnership" proposed in backdrop of supply chain crisis.
- ③ Inferred sources of "lithium" in terrestrial areas.
- ④ Promotion of ties with BRIC Countries to exploit their 'large gas' and ocean beds.

Semiconductor industries form the Base industry for fourth Industrial Revolution. Given the focus on 'Renewable Energy' & in 'energy generation', 'transportation' etc, self reliance in semiconductors is sine qua non.

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)

Ans) The global climate change is fueling erratic patterns of precipitation. AR6 Report of IPCC points to increasing probability if due diligence is not taken in curbing CLM.

Reasons behind extreme precipitation

- ① Increased insolation due to decreasing albedo effect # Arctic ice melting.
- ② Due to misusing of water resources areas, such as the green and blue water penetration has decreased.
- ③ Large scale deforestation inhibits water percolation and water cycle.
- ④ Global warming has induced changes in oceanic currents (# AMOC), leading to altered patterns of

rainfall.

- ⑤ Post industrialisation, aerosol formation has impacted cloud formation; and insolation.

Other factors for urban floods

- ① Heat island effect has caused increased precipitation.
- ② Concrete islands deter water absorption, increasing surface runoff.
- ③ Curbing of water-lands and poor-drainage system hampers rainwater drainage.
- ④ Poor land use affect water sequestration.
- ⑤ Crowding of cities hampers increase the vulnerability of the population.
- ⑥ Recent instances of urban flooding in cities of #China, #USA, #Japan has highlighted the issue of

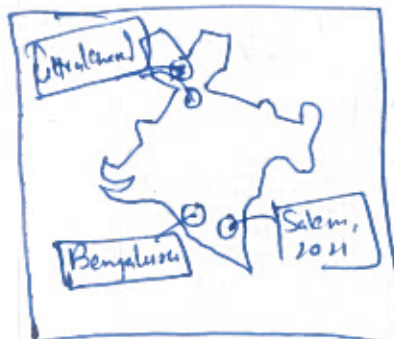


Fig. 2 : Areas showing recent-urban floods

Urban flooding

Way forward

- ① The concept of "Sponge Cities" — i.e. making green spaces for water absorption.
- ② Increasing urban forests # Miyawaki Method
- ③ Using porous - permeable substances for road construction.
- ④ # Shimla has made surface pipes for transfer of excess water to prevent flooding instances.
- ⑤ Restoring sewerage system.

Urban flooding is not only a natural but also economic disaster, given the economic importance of cities (# NITI Aayog — Purchase of nation # 65% of GDP contribution).
 Effective steps must be taken to curb the menace.

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)

Ans Plate tectonic Theory is given by Arthur Holmes was build upon the 'Continental Drift Theory' to explain genesis of various landforms and the jigsaw pattern observed in continents.

Continental Theory Vs Plate Tectonic Theory

① Continental Theory was inspired by the studying of climatic conditions and its impact on landform.

↳ Plate tectonic Theory gives reasoning behind why the continents drifted,

② Continental Theory judged the paleo-climatic conditions, presence of similarly placed fossils on the edge of continents to establish this hypothesis

↳ 'Plate tectonics' explained the

drifting on account of endogenous forces.

③ The Continental Theory is only a hypothesis to study the Variation of landforms.

↳ Plate tectonics give concrete examples of different boundaries to explain how the landforms such as 'mountain', 'tranches' etc. came into being.

How plate tectonic Theory explains orogenesis and volcanism

~~① The movement in plates~~

① The theory divides continents into "Major Plates" (# Pacific Plate for eg.) and "Minor Plates" # Nazca, Cocos etc.

② The internal forces of radioactivity are responsible for movement of plates

③ This cause the plate to float upon asthenosphere.

④ The pattern of floating and its 'convergence' or 'divergence' give rise to landforms.



Fig: Convergent boundary

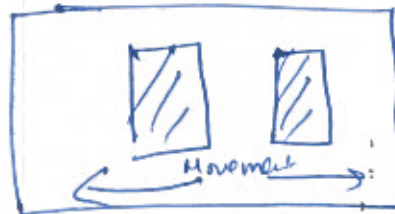


Fig: Divergent boundary

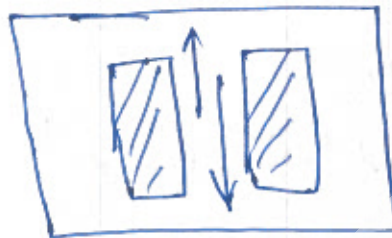


Fig: Transform boundary

⑤ Convergent boundaries lead to formation of mountains, whereas 'land form' is tall. eg - Himalayan Mountains
Orogenesis

⑥ Divergent boundaries
Vulcanism ⇒ when the plate converge below another plate; due to high temp and pressure, it liquifies and through an opening it spews lava.
Pacific ring of fire.

⑦ Earthquakes ⇒ It happens when the two plates press each other. # Arabian fault in Turkey.

Plate tectonic Theory gives fundamental insight into orogenesis and vulcanism.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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)

Ans) Children and Women's health are the barometer for measuring a society's progress. Democracy by definition is mandated to fulfill 'popular will'. But since Children's voice cannot be for voting, their treatment becomes important parameter for judgement of Society.

How Children's treatment can be seen

- ① The rate of IMR and Neo natal Mortality rate indicates the welfare of infant.
- ② Hidden hunger or micronutrient deficiency leads to low immunity → susceptible to # NCDs.
- ③ 'Wasting' and 'Stunting' indicates the growth of child. # Global hunger Index places India at 107th Rank with high 'Stunting proportion'.

④ Mental Stress also indicates the social well-being
of children.

Recent Cases of Suicides in Kota.

⑤ Prevalence of Child Labour, Education level
are important parameters.

Legal Constitutional Steps taken in India

① Fundamental Right ⇒ Article 21 A mandates
'Right to Education' for children 6-14 years of age

↳ Article 24 prohibits child labour
(# below 14 years + none in hazardous
industry).

↳ Article 23 punishes for human trafficking

② DPSP ⇒ Introduced in 44th Constitutional Amendment,
it has mandated the early education for
children by parents.

③ Legal Provisioning ⇒ # Anganwadis for formative
care of young ones and teaching.

④ Mid day Meal → For boosting school attendance and addressing nutrient deficiency.

⑤ NEP → New pedagogy for an all round development of child — equipped with skills and a ~~part~~ embracing Indian tradition of logic.

⑥ Various tele initiative for mental health —
tele manas, # Manodarpan

⑦ Focus on Pregnant and lactating mothers for early childhood care.
PM Matru Vandana Yojana

⑧ Provision of Maternity leave has been increased.

Children are the future of the nation. India is currently witnessing a demographic era (# till 2050), it becomes pertinent for the country to invest heavily in children to reap the demographic dividend thrash.

- Skilled workforce
- Enhanced savings for investment

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Ans Indian model of secularism as a political ideology varies significantly from Western Model which accepts complete separation between Church and State. India follows the model of 'Sarva Dharma Sambhava' i.e. harmony among all religions, which with State's role as positive intercommunalist.

How Indian models combats religious hate crimes

- ① Indian Secularism accorded Constitutional rights to both "individual" and "Community" to protect and promote their faith (# Article 25-28)
- ② It punishes events of hate crime by specific sections in #IPC and #RPA.
- ③ It mandates on citizens as #duties to maintain communal harmony.

How it combats Communalism

① It has put restrictions within the Fundamental rights to ~~prevent~~ prevent Chauvinism.
Public Morality, Law and order

② Preamble professes the unity and integrity of state as summum bonum.

③ It combats feeling of communalism by making equal space for all religion → # No taxation, # equal promotion of all religion

How Indian Secularism promotes cultural-religious tolerance

① India being a very diverse country; tolerance become 'Sine qua non'. However, instead of tolerance, India propounds "Harmony".

② Equal respect for cultural practices # Tribal Panchshil, # acceptance of religious schools

- ⑤ Accorded important status to all 'Linguistic', 'religion', and promotion of culture through festivals, and events.
- ④ Government time-to-time intervene for positive role of religion.
- # ban on untouchability
 - # Shirur case
 - # Talati-in-biddat ban

How can it be a model for west

- ① Rising intolerance among societies
- # Burqa ban by Paris
 - # Christ church attacks
- ② West can learn to cohabit and respect mutually respect cultures and shun white supremacy.
- ③ By creating positive level playing field for all religion and culture, west can add flavour to its melting pot.
- Post decolonisation and liberalisation, Multiculturalism has become a norm. West must learn for Indian Practices to achieve a more peaceful society.

Feedback

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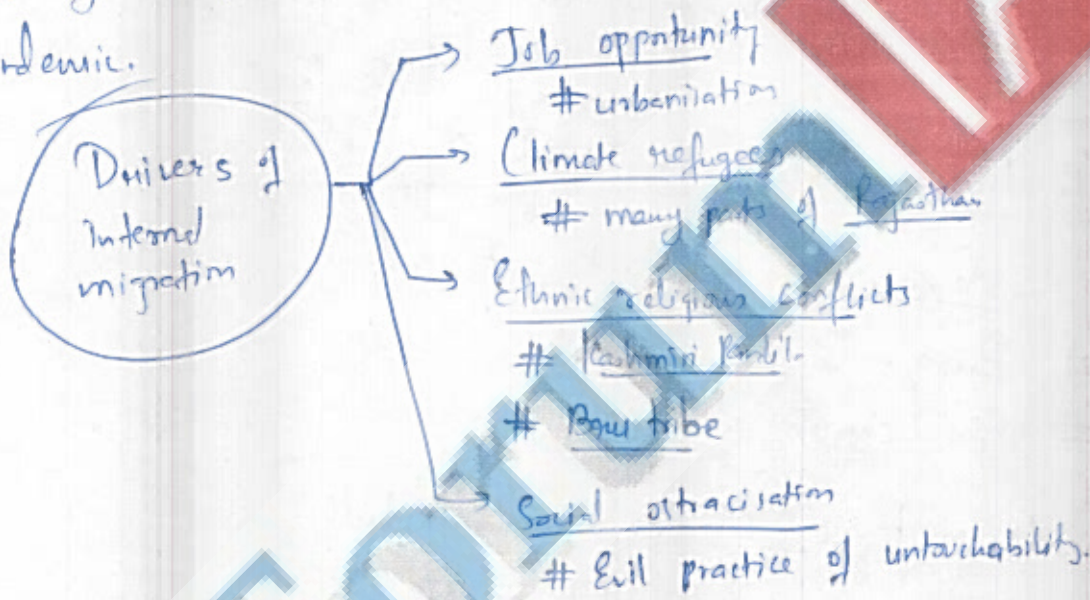
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.18) What are the drivers of internal migration in the country? Do you agree that the Covid pandemic and Work from Home models of industrial engagements have checked this phenomenon? Give reasons to justify your answer. (15 marks, 250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

Ans Internal Migration refers to the movement of population within their country. This phenomenon has gained pace at a fast rate particularly after pandemic.



How Covid-19 and "work from home" has checked the phenomenon

① Many IT industries have asked their employees to work from home. This has increased 'talent-pool' and dettressed migration.

② The 'job related migration' and 'studies' migration

created largely created due to digital revolution

Unacademy platform for studying.

Cloud computing for ~~and~~ building applications.

③ The focus on 'gig economy' after pandemic has boosted local employment opportunities (# World Bank report. = 56% new jobs generated by them).

How Covid Pandemic failed to check this phenomenon

① Lockdown induced unemployment. let many migrant workers back to villages.

increasing qualification.

② The 'contact intensive sectors', specially 'pink collared jobs' saw large scale unemployment. The labour force declined.

③ The trend of 'work from home' saw 'K Shaped Recovery', where few sectors adapted the model, while others remained the same.

Analysis

- ① 'Pandemic' and its consequent model for some instance worked as 'blessing in disguise'.
- ② Large scale digitalisation and its adoption by Common masses led basis for 4th Industrial Revolution.
- ③ However, the pandemic exacerbated inequalities (# Oxfam Report → 1% ~~wealth~~ people with 40% wealth), and brought out structural deficiencies.
- ④ Thus even though it did arrest some form of internal migration, it also exacerbated other ways.

Way forward

- ① Government renewed & push for 'Digitalisation' and 'Amanishkar Bharat' are in right direction.
- ② More focus has to be laid on skilling formal skilling (# only 50% population formally skilled) and promotion of traditional crafts.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Ans) As per Census 2011, the population of 'Ageing & grand' was 8.9%, which is expected to increase and reach 20% by 2050 (#UNFPA)

Issues related to ageing population

- ① Large scale financial dependence of the population on their child children.
Informal nature of job → ↓ Social security
- ② Ruralisation trend of poor → 70% aged population live in rural areas.
- ③ Paucity of health security and insurance, thus increased out-of-pocket expenditure.
- ④ Increasing crime against old aged people as mentioned by # NCRB report.

⑤ Emotionally disconnected with family due to changing structures (# globalisation) and unemployment.
urbanisation.

⑥ High dependence on savings and no source of new income.

⑦ Poor state of Palliative Care.

Steps taken by Govt.

① By Govt's efforts, the decade '2020-30' has been declared as UN decade for healthy ageing.

② Sacred Portal → For employment opportunities
Promoting Silver Economy.

③ Targetted PDS and income security.
National Social Security Assistance Program.

④ Impetus in formalizing the economy and increase insurance penetration for old age dividend.

⑤ Increasing scope of community health services and palliative care under Ayushman Bharat Yojana and various state initiatives.
Amritya karam of leader.

⑥ Investment in private sector to bring innovation in silver economy.

↳ With decreasing fertility rates (#2.1) the share of old age population is bound to increase. India must take prudent steps to reap the benefit of Second Demographic Dividend.
By investing in health, Social Security and innovation, India can achieve healthy ageing and fulfill SDGs. The 'burden' thus can transform into 'benefit' by will of the government and community approach.

Feedback

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

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

Ans) Caste based discrimination is the result of pervasiveness of Vasudevan's horizontal hierarchy into "Vertical hierarchy".

How the discrimination persists in new forms

- ① Formation of "Slums" in urbanised area marked by concentration of lower castes.
- ② Predominance of lower caste in some forms of employment. [# NSIC → 97% of sweepers hail from lower castes]
- ③ Lower bargaining capacity in menial jobs marked and informalisation of the lower section of class.
- ④ Instead of outward forms of 'untouchability', social distancing prevails → as shown by

instances of 'honour killing'; Students' ostracism in campus because of their caste.

⑤ 'Caste' has transformed into an identity for reservation politics.

Why Casteism Survived in modern India?

- ① Legacy of post-vedic period has influenced its peristence.
- ② Colonial actions of Caste based Separate electorates, & later # Poona Pact strengthened the notion of 'different'.
- ③ It became a tool for 'reservation' in jobs and educational post.
- ④ 'Caste based' politics due to 'FPTP' nature of our Indian Parliamentary system.

Analysis

① Indian society very much has preserved the old forms of discrimination, mainly visible in urban areas.

separate area of dwelling

② The forces of assimilation through employment, universal suffrage, Right to education has led to new forms of caste based discrimination.

Ambedkar focused on doing away with the caste discrimination by removing or

Reforming Vernacular as a whole. However,

the evil practices still persist. A whole of community consensus is required to combat the evil of Caste discrimination.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

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- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

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		

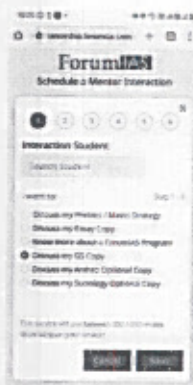
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