

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 1

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 1_FLT #1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

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Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

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Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

07/09/2023

*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			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			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			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			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 (क्यूआर) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
5			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/पारम्भ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			9:00	10:15	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" 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 response. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, पैराग्राफ, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कोपी में पसंद आती 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 :	E/ई/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

- 1. AWAIS - 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) It was neither her Coal and Iron reserves nor the inventions of steam engine and cotton mills, but her democracy and rule of law that made Britain the epicentre of Industrial Revolution. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

यह न तो उसके कोयला और लोहे के भंडार थे, न ही भाप इंजन और कपास मिलों के आविष्कार, बल्कि उसके लोकतंत्र और कानून के शासन ने ब्रिटेन को औद्योगिक क्रांति का केंद्र बना दिया। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Industrial revolution first began in Britain in mid 18th century. There were many factors to this but role of democracy & rule of law is prominent.

Role of democracy and rule of law

1- Post war of roses, 2. English Absolutism revolution in 1600s there was lasting peace + rule of law

2- It created bidding private sector, competitive market that aimed for global dominance
↳ lead to innovation like steam engine, blast furnace
↳ to superior efficiency & compete

3- Democracy & rule of law implied

Common man can have social mobility & called for genius of masses.

Other supporting features

- 1- Geography → isolated from rest of Europe → gave place Island nation
↳ system of canals → good logistic system.
- 2- Scientific discoveries → like steam engine, printing press, etc.
- 3- Strong navy → ensured peace for naval adventures.
- 4- Good no. of colonies → for raw material & destination for finished products.

These extra factors act as enablers but the love of rule of law & democracy was essential to usher Industrial revolution and hold true even today for growth of new India.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	(C)	(A)	(P)
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
(C) = Good (A) = Average (P) = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.2) Compare and contrast the character of peasant movements in India during the 19th and 20th century.
(10 marks, 150 words)

19वीं और 20वीं शताब्दी के दौरान भारत में किसान आंदोलनों के चरित्र की समझा एवं विषमता की तुलना कीजिए।

Peasant movement in 19th & 20th Century
have both similar & unique character.
It involves common man, artisans,
agriculturist, woman etc.

Differing features of peasant movement

19 th Century	20 th Century
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement were primarily aimed against <u>repressive agricultural policies</u>. • <u>Protest against Zamindari, Ryotwari system</u> • No such influence led for by <u>regional leaders</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement also aimed for <u>independence</u> • <u>Had impact of socialist & communist ideology</u> • <u>Had IUTC formation</u> • <u>Shahjahanand Saraswati's Nehru influence</u>

less mass participation
less organised

Mass works
participation
more organised
(ex) Kautilya

less use of Constitutional agitation & political work

Had influence of Gandhi, so employed constitutional agitation

Techniques were
boycott & protest
request, delegation to British in England

Techniques
Non-cooperation
Civil disobedience
(ex) Champaran struggle under Gandhi

Common thread between both

both were primarily against High rent
(ex) Indigo revolt

Represented governments like
tax during drought
(ex) Kheda Satyagraha

Slowly the peasant got integrated into National movement, Congress Session 1925 banner zamindari was landmark event

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	(A)	(B)	(C)
ANSWER			
CG & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
(A) = Good (B) = Average (C) = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) In its extent, reach and revolutionary zeal, Civil Disobedience Movement has a unique place in India's freedom struggle. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन अपने विस्तार, पहुंच और क्रांतिकारी उत्साह, की दृष्टि से भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil disobedience (CDM) movement began with Dandi March under Mahatma Gandhi, when he picked salt from coast to signify Indian right to manufacture it without salt tax.

Unique place of CDM

(A) Extent - People from all over India participated

• (ex) K. Kelappan led from Kerala.

• Abdul Gaffar Khan from NWFP

• Sarojini Naidu Marched at Dhansu Salt works

(B) Reach → participation of various sections

(a) Peasants, farmers participated in large no.

(b) Unique for high participation

of woman unlike earlier Non-cooperation movement (ex) Sarojini Naidu

(c) Student left school, colleges to participate (Mr Lunnigham visited Assam, show its impact)

(d) Capitalist class supported

(e) labour union, trade body participate

Revolutionary zeal

↳ Young leaders like Kamakhya Barua at 17yr led movement

↳ Use of press, newspapers to fan a revolutionary emotion

↳ Sustenance of movement for 4 years (1931-1934)

GUD was landmark movement in sense, it brought Raj to its knees - they realised ruling India without their consent is not possible - Round table conference were aimed to get Indians to cooperate

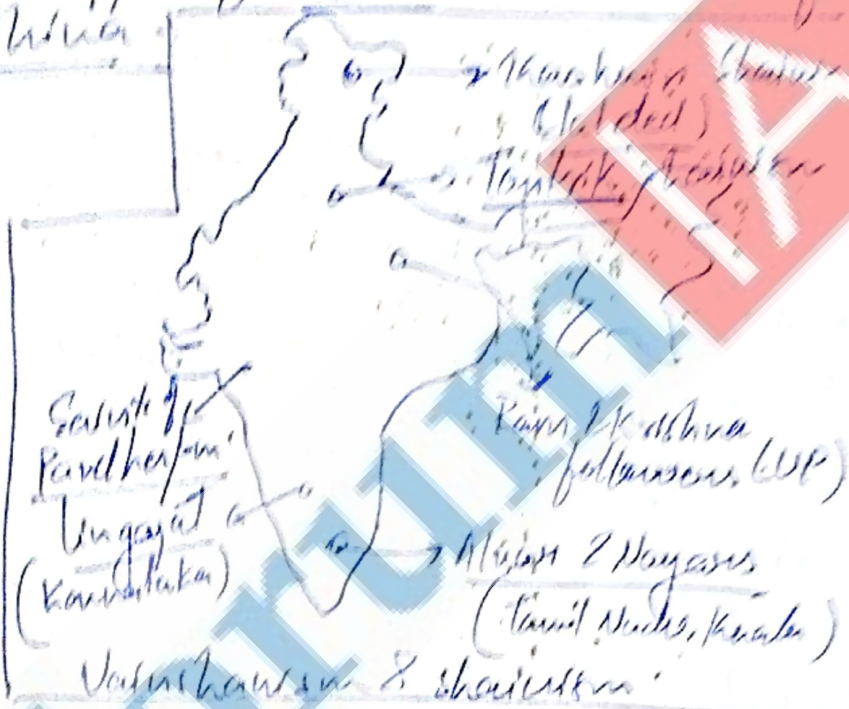
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	⊖	⊕	⊙
ANS			
CD & YA			
S & P			
P & R			
⊕ = Good ⊕ = Average ⊙ = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q4) How will you explain that Vaishnavism and Shaivism as followers in different Indian regions both local traditions and universal beliefs?

आप कैसे समझाएंगे कि वैष्णववाद और शैववाद भारतीय क्षेत्रीय और सार्वभौमिक मान्यताओं के प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं?

While Vaishnavism refers to followers & worshippers of Vishnu, Shaivism refers for Shiva.



Representation of both local traditions & universal beliefs.

Local tradition

- ↳ Lingayat use of Kannad language, etc.
- ↳ Alvars, Nayanars preaching in

Varna Vihar Language

(ex) Thevaran. Divya prabha adan
contain local custom; local language.

- Ramleela, Rasleela → shows
theater, dance, music of North India
ex use of Qawwali; Bhurrvi

Universal ideals

- They all fight for human dignity
equality; compassion

(ex) Vingayat: rejected caste discrim
- instead, open to reformer reform

- called for peace, harmony
(ex) Blinds - Murder unity
"Sarva dharma Sambhava" concept

- Fought against discrimination
(ex) Lat-Ded from Kashmir

Their spirit of reform was re-ignited
by social reformers in 19th century
and its still bearing as we fight patrie
& discrimination

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

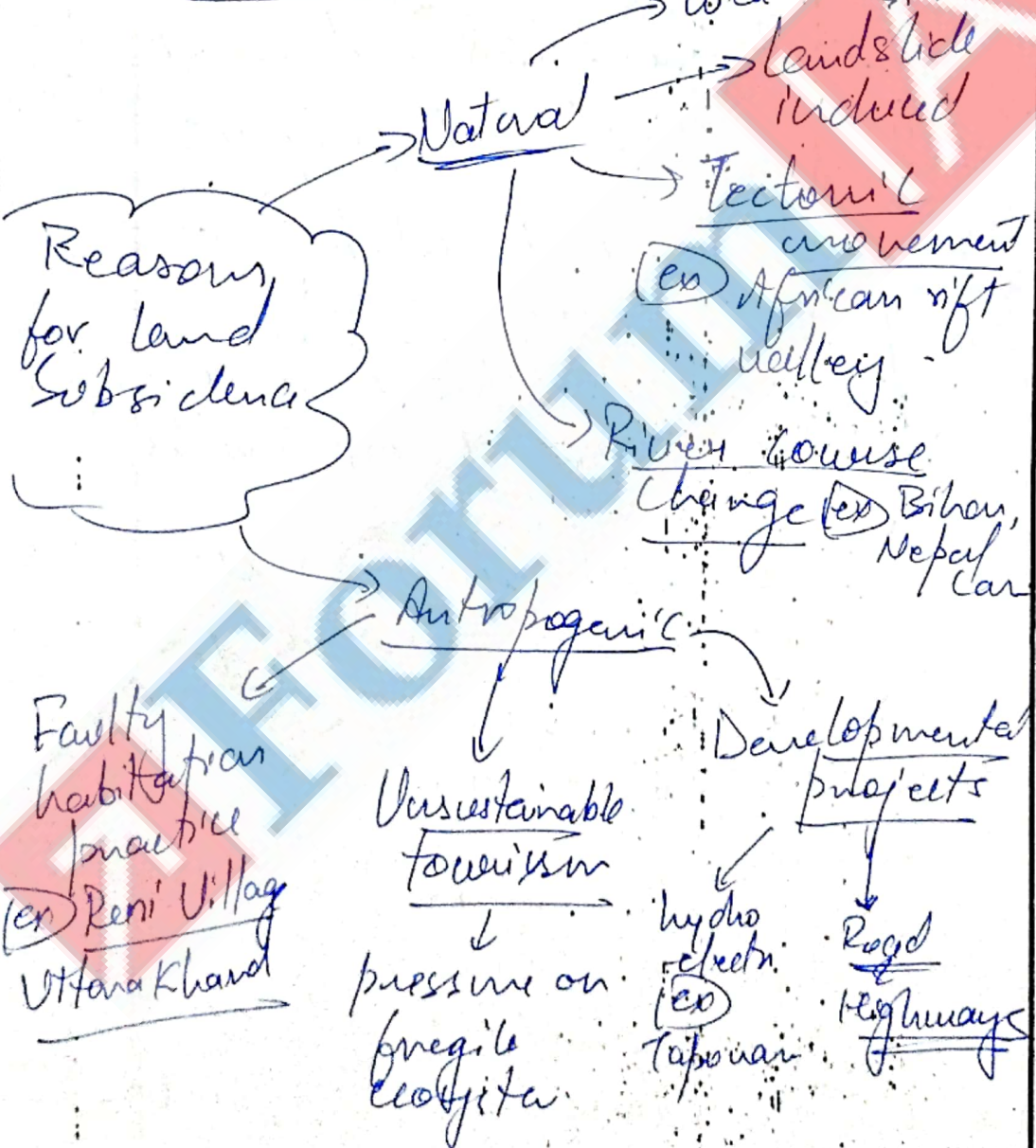
CRITERIA	C	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & P			
P & R			
C = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) What do you understand from land subsidence? Explaining various reasons behind land subsidence, recommend measures to arrest the calamity. (10 marks, 150 words)

भू-स्खलन से आप क्या समझते हैं? भू-स्खलन के पीछे के विभिन्न कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा को रोकने के उपाय सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Land subsidence refers to gradual sinking of land in a under area

(ex) Sachinathu Subsidence → Weak sub soil strata



Measures to stop

Short term → Control tourism

→ New building in vulnerable areas

→ New drainage system to prevent soil movement

→ EIA of development projects

Long term → Control habitation in tectonically active

& landslide prone area

(ex) Lashimath on landslide residue.

→ In depth study of rock strata & soil porosity before project.

→ Multi stakeholder assessment & feedback.

→ Traditional techniques of builders (ex) Urook of JK.

Mahesh chandra committee & Dinesh Chopra committee are recommended can be followed

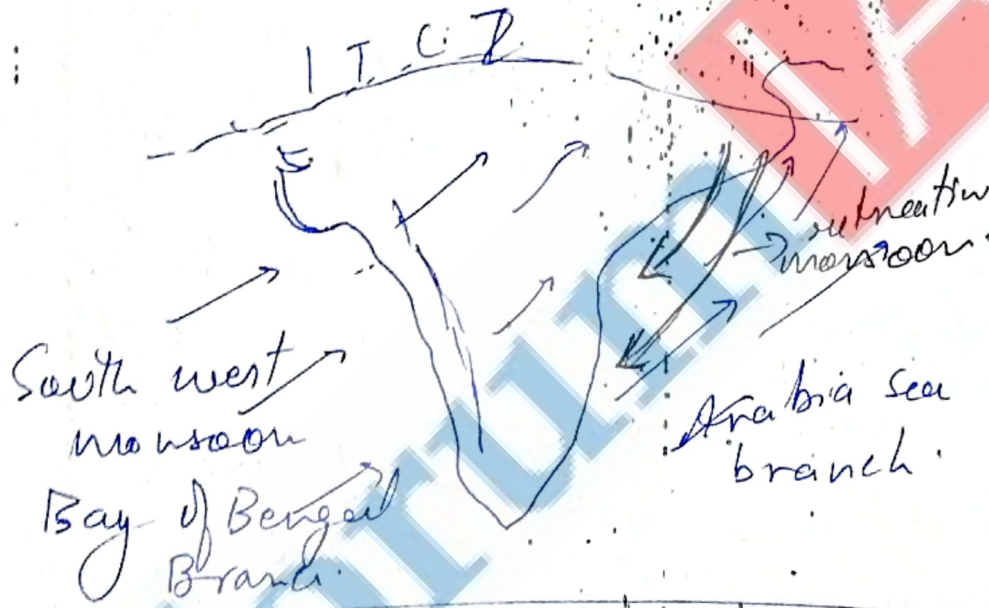
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
AVIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) Examining the reasons behind erratic Monsoon, highlight the possible outcomes of the same.
(10 marks, 150 words)

अनिश्चित मानसून के कारणों की जांच करते हुए इसके समाहित परिणामों पर प्रयोग्य इंगितिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India receive 75% of annual rain
with 4 months, which is seeing
even more unpredictability



Reasons for erratic nature

- ① Climate change
- ① ITCZ movement becoming more unpredictable
- ② ENSO - El-Niño causes less rainfall, while good

rainfall during La-Nina.

(3) Cyclone → create low pressure condition, delaying & diverting monsoon wind

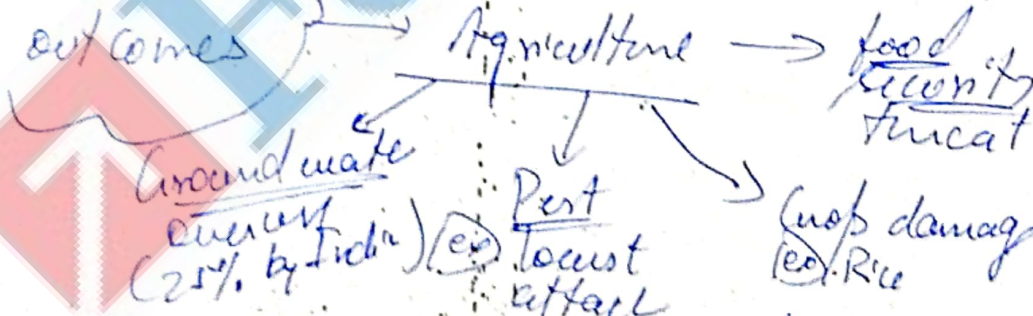
(ex) Biparjaj cyclone

(4) Indian Ocean dipole Madden Julian oscillation affect rainfall via monsoon

(5) Heat waves → change air temperature & humidity content affect rainfall

→ Drought & flood due to reduced rainfall.
(ex) Bihar flooded while Assam had drought

Possible outcomes



Need is to move toward climate resilient practices in agriculture & mitigate impact for SDG 13, 14, 15

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	C	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
C = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) Explore and evaluate the impact of new technologies on Indian society. (40 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय समाज पर नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रभाव का अन्वेषण और मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

New technologies changes the interaction pattern, visibility, perceived distance and affect society

New technology

Impact

- AI, ML
 (ex) ChatGPT
 BARD etc
 ↑
 ◦ Generative AI

→ enhance capability of woman & underprivileged
 (ex) Understand new things, education become easy

- AI, ML to create better summary for understanding

→ Changes education pattern
 (ex) ChatGPT doing homework

- Personalised content creation using AI

→ Threat of mis use
 (ex) Voyeurism, generative AI to create pornographic content

→ Bias in data make AI, ML have discriminable output

SG, 6th & Internet penetration

- Bridging digital divide
- More internet connected
- New Job opportunities
- (ex) Work from Home

→ New Threats

Commodification of women

Male speech coach

→ redressal via social media (ex) ISIS call

(ex) Dharmendra Kavich

→ Better governance redressal (ex) Twitter use

Drones

→ Used for drug delivery in hilly areas → improve health outcome

→ threat of misuse for narcotic trafficking

Need is to regulate technology "lightly but tightly" to promote innovation (ex) IPI to achieve Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	C	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
C = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) Why did Hinduism—which amalgamated and absorbed almost every diverse faith, tradition, belief and practice that arose from within or outside, within its fold, failed to assimilate Islamic cultural beliefs and practices? Give reasons.

(10 marks, 150 words)

हिंदुत्व—जो लगभग हर विविध मत, परंपरा, विश्वास और अभ्यास को समामेलित और आत्मसात कर लेता था, जो उसके भीतर या बाहर से उत्पन्न हुआ था—इस्लामी सांस्कृतिक मान्यताओं और प्रथाओं को आत्मसात करने, में विफल रहा? कारण दीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Hinduism is known for its vast diversity in faith (Shaivism, Shakti, Vaishnavism), tradition (Widya, Brahma) etc, belief (Advaitvad, Dvaitvad, Visistadvait, Buddhism, Jainism etc).

Cause for failure to assimilate Islamic cultural belief.

① Role of History

o verde level of communal conflict by kings & emperor to persuade their interest in name of religion

(ex) looting of Somnath Temple by Ghazni, Nadw Shah. looting of Delhi

↳ Created factious, and conflicts

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस क्षेत्र में कुछ न लिखें)

→ led to Us-us them sentiment

- Role of narrow minded king

(ex) Amangzeb Contrast to Akbar
on religious tolerance:

- Difference in fundamental teachings

(ex) Monotheism vs. Polytheism

- Role of foreign actors

(ex) British divide & rule to break Hindu Muslim unity seen in 1857 rev.

However both faith have influence each other to large extent

(ex) Bhakti & Sufi movement

↳ saints interacted & learned from each other

(ex) Baba Farid teaching, Kabir

Mujamud-din, Tulsi Das teachings are all on similar lines and

have to be incorporated - "Sarna dhara
Sambhar" to promote peace.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

- G = Good
- A = Average
- P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

Q.9) Elucidate the differences between Western and Indian model of secularism. To what extent do you agree with the criticism that Indian model of secularism is susceptible to promoting minority appeasement? (10 marks, 150 words)

धर्मनिरपेक्षता के पश्चिमी और भारतीय मॉडल के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। आप इस आलोचना से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि धर्मनिरपेक्षता का भारतीय मॉडल अल्पसंख्यक तुष्टीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अतिसंवेदनशील है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Secularism refers to equal treatment of all religions, and non existence of state religion.

Differences

Indian model

① State can intervene to change religious practices

(ex) Sabarwal temple entry case.

• Santhan ban & removal of ban.

② Can practice, propagate & display religious symbol in public place (article 25, 26.)

Western model

① State keeps away from religious

(ex) France

② Hard secularism in western state prohibit any religious symbol in public place

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस पर कुछ न लिखें)

One very porous layer of

State autonomy but religion cannot in State

Take care of interest of all religion (Article 27)

er Support for Hajj

o Karipar allowed in metro for Sikhs

Hard non porous boundary between State & religion.

Does not concern with religion angle in social welfare

Role in minority appearance

do not much

→ minority need reservation which is globally recognized

→ Equal rights to all faith

→ Prevent majority domination

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	C	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
C = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) With special reference to India, elucidate how globalisation—a multifaceted phenomenon—has had positive socio-economic outcomes on one hand and widened the gaps between the haves and have-nots on the other? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में, यह स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे वैश्वीकरण - एक बहुआयामी घटना - के एक पक्ष के कारगर सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिणाम हुए हैं और दूसरे पक्ष के अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई को चौड़ा किया है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation is increasing interconnectedness of society, growing & positively with technological advancement.

Globalisation leading to positive economic & social outcomes

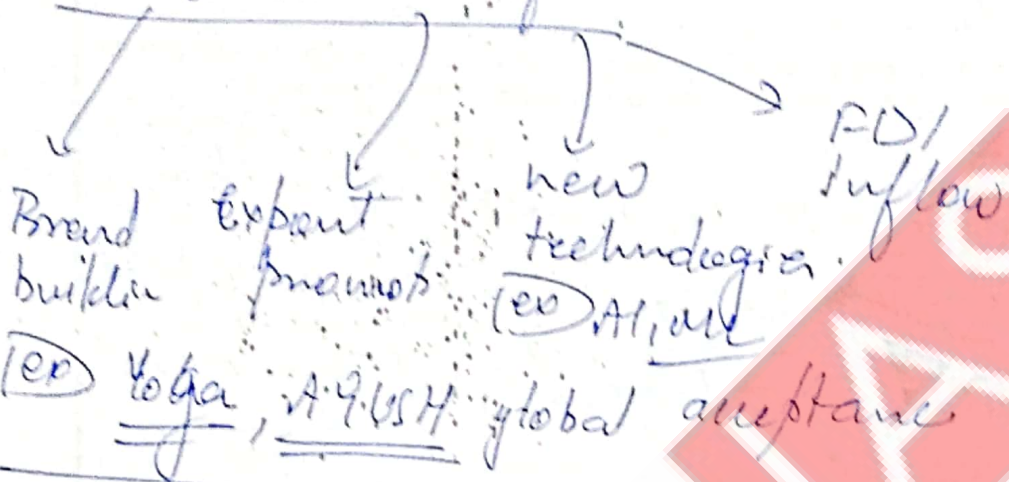
1) New value system → working women
WLFPR rising

Equality is widely accepted in decision making

Low caste discrimination in cities → Low marriage

2) New opportunities → Education by all
Prerequisite: national → Memorisation
Sabli → skill-based employment

2) Economic benefits



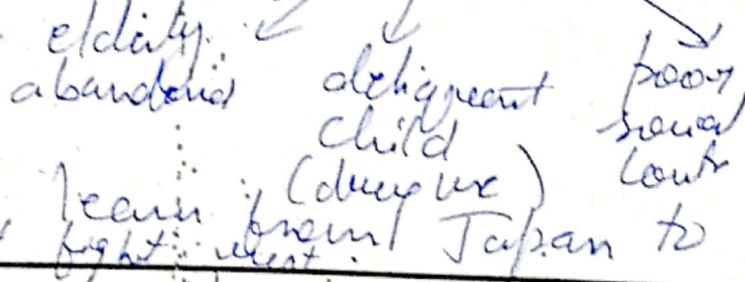
Craps wide need

1) digital divide → learning what extreme behind.

2) Learning of opportunities by well off

(ex) Rise of demand for reservation.

3) Breakdown of family system



Need is to keep best fight.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.11) Dravidian temple architecture that came of age during the rule of the Pallavas, could reach its zenith only at the time of the imperial Cholas. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

पल्लवों के शासन के दौरान द्रविड मंदिर वास्तुकला, शाही चोलों के समय ही अपने चरम पर पहुंच सकती थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)