

UPSC

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Specimen Booklet

20595_611301_1910122840_(2023-0-2012-23-48)

इस हाशिप में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।

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NAME: TRILOK SINGH

DATE: 20/08/2023

ROLL NO.: 1910122840

TEST CODE: 611301

9:00 — 11:50 AM
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A1)

The Spanish Civil War can be treated
as the Opening Act of World War II
because of ideological factors.

Spanish Civil War

- 1) It led to the rise of Franco as the
dictator of Spain.
- 2) It promoted fascist tendencies of
subjugation of citizens.
- 3) It inspired Hitler to rise up and exp-
loit the deprivation to consolidate power.
- 4) Complimented by rise of Mussolini in
Italy.

Catalyst for World War

- 2) Promoted the unilateral decision making.

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2) Core ideological support to Hitler's agenda.

3) This led to Hitler's self-destructive agenda

of invasion of neighbouring countries thus fuelling the war.

→ Serbians nationalism as the underlying theme.

other reasons → Triple entente and Triple alliance increased the chance of war.

→ German pride restoration and the actions of Hitler.

→ Power-struggle between major countries

The World War I led to severe life loss and reminded us of the importance of democracy in checking conflict.

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A2)

Buddhism and Jainism both enriched the rich culture of India during the early ages.

They both aimed at democratizing the religious activities.

Similarities between the two

- 1) Both believed in non-violence and the ideals of peace.
- 2) Both had inclusive nature as they welcomed disciples from all walks of life.
- 3) More focus on social aspect rather than emphasis on sacrifices and rituals.

Different fate

- 1) Buddhism became a global religion spanning

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The South Asia and even in China.

2) Jainism remained localised in India

Reasons

- 1) Buddhism got patronage from influential rulers like Kanishka; Nashovandhan and Asoka who controlled vast territory.
- 2) Role of scholars like Fa Hien and Hieun Tsang in popularising it.
- 3) Buddhism evolved to add new features like Tantric ways and also idol worship.
- 4) Jainism was supported but didn't get much attention
- 5) Use of Pali language as opposed to Prakrit by Jains.

The message of Buddha has spread across the world through India and enhances our soft power

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A3)

The Non-cooperation movement was a turning point in the freedom struggle for it is Hindu-Muslim unity factor.

democratization of freedom struggle

1) Hindu-Muslim led an united action against the Britishers.

2) Women became a part of the struggle as they participated in picketing and jail filling.

3) Students and lawyers participated in large numbers.

4) The open call to non-cooperate led to mobilization in remote areas.

5) Strong action in Gujarat; Bihar and Bengal.

The Non-cooperation movement had some

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Limitations of it's ours.

- 1) The Extremists were not happy about using religious cause as a mobilization factor.
- 2) The Ali brothers gave violent speeches and used the Army to resign leading to their arrest.
- 3) The non-violent nature of movement was getting compromised as seen in Chauri-Chaura

Despite it's limitations ; it was successful in

some ways :- → led to indigenous institutions
being built like Kashi vidyapeeth

↓
Awakening of the masses and participation of women.

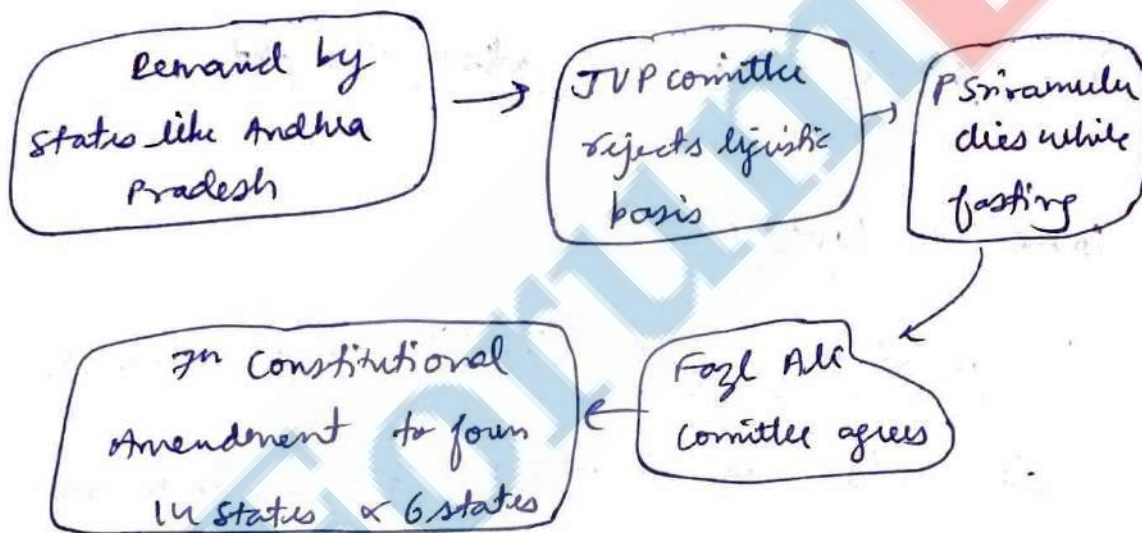
As Bipin chandra has observed ; the movement was a glorious effort whose warmth is still felt today

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A4) The Unity in diversity of India is strengthened by the beautiful accomodation of vaiious interests in India.

Process of linguistic recognition



Efficacy in addressing demands

- 1) Led to better accomodation as grievances were heard.
- 2) Realized the right to autonomy and cultural unity of such states.

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- 3) Uphold "Unity without uniformity" of India.
- 4) Better integration into India and contributions in national development. (4) Southern states have highest social indicators.
- 5) Quelled the separatist thoughts.

Some fallouts

- 1) Domino effect leading to more such demands (3) Creation of Telangana; now borderland demand,
- 2) Promotes regionalism over national interests.

Nevertheless the linguistic reorganization helped India realize the spirit of "Cooperative fed-
-eralism"

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AS)

The plate tectonics has shaped the earth since it's evolution and gave it distinct geophysical features.

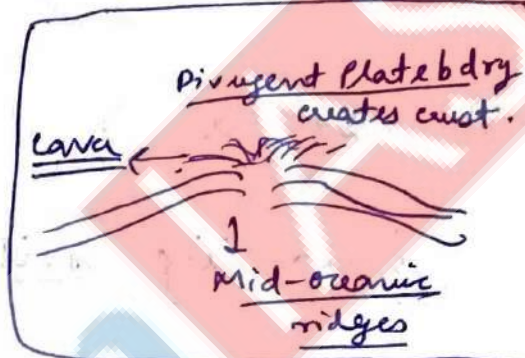


Plate tectonics and volcanoes

1) The volcanoes are situated at plate boundaries.
② Ring of fire.

2) The ocean-^{plate}continent convergence and divergence of plate boundaries leads to volcanoes.

③ Mt. Merapi in Indonesia.

3) The whole circum pacific belt hosts $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of total volcanoes due to the plate tectonics.

Impact of volcanoes

1) It cools down the surrounding region.

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- 2) It destroys the natural habitat and leads to people's displacement.
- 3) It has the potential to make the surrounding soil fertile.
- 4) The area around the volcanoes can be huge mineral resource bed.
- 5) The pyroclasts released leads to Air pollution and low visibility.
- 6) Affects the livelihood of people.

The recent shifting of Indonesian Capital was due to a volcano. There is a need to have a concrete strategy in areas around active volcanoes to prioritise safety.

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A2) The Aspirational district program was
launched in 2015 to develop the 125
most backward areas of India.

Structure

- 1) Corporation at Union-state ; State-
-State and intra state level.
- 2) Focus on enhancing funds and effective
monitoring by NITI Aayog.
- 3) Healthy competition by publishing index.

Success

Enhanced social indicators & reduced
malnutrition in Rampur district UP.

Upgradation of infrastructure in
health and Education.

Women Empowerment and sharing best
practices.

The Aspirational block program was

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announced recently to help decentralize the devel-
-opment process.

→ led to localisation of SDGs
 → Help in targeted intervention at base
level.

Balanced growth → local knowledge and Bottoms-up
approach

→ Integrate with Gram Panchayat Plan to upgrade
infrastructure; women empowerment and job creation

→ Build counter-magnet areas by
 giving adequate opportunities.

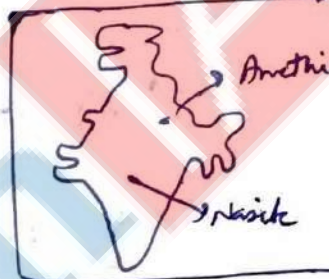
Check Migration → Focus on Agriculture value addition सहकार
से समृद्धि

→ Local resource based industry to provide jobs.

The idea of Antyodaya is one of the Saptaishi
priorities and can be achieved by this program.

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A7) The Defense exports of India have increased substantially in the recent years. The geo-political compulsions forced India to go "Aatmanirbhar"



Critical factors for location

- 1) It is a footloose industry. But still requires high skills.
- 2) located near Cantonment areas to provide safety. Ex: Lucknow & Aethi.
- 3) Preferred in inland areas as security is a critical factor
- 4) located near strategic bases to quickly mobilize support for resources
- 5) Agglomeration factor is also a criteria.

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Challenges

→ lack of technology transfer

→ skill development is an issue.

→ lack of pting focus.

2) Technology transfer happening through
GE engine of USA and Russia giving
AK-56 technology.

→ SRIJAN portal to identify weapons
and parts to be produced.

Measures

→ Defense Expo to invite investors
③ Gandhinagar

→ Skills development through a separate
program.

The defense sector is crucial as India faces
two hostile neighbours. Autonomy here is crucial
to enhance our strength.

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A8)

The census has been an important feature since the Mauryan times. It helps us design policies and identify sectors which are to be prioritized.

SECC for targeted welfare

- 1) The SECC done in 2011 has helped identify various beneficiaries in schemes like PM-Awas Yojana and PDS.
 - 2) It helps include the most marginalised automatically (manual scavengers; bonded labour) etc.
 - 3) Reduce the inclusion-exclusion errors.
 - 4) Identify most deprived within a caste through sub-categorisation Δ Rohini Commission.
- It has also applications in equitable resource

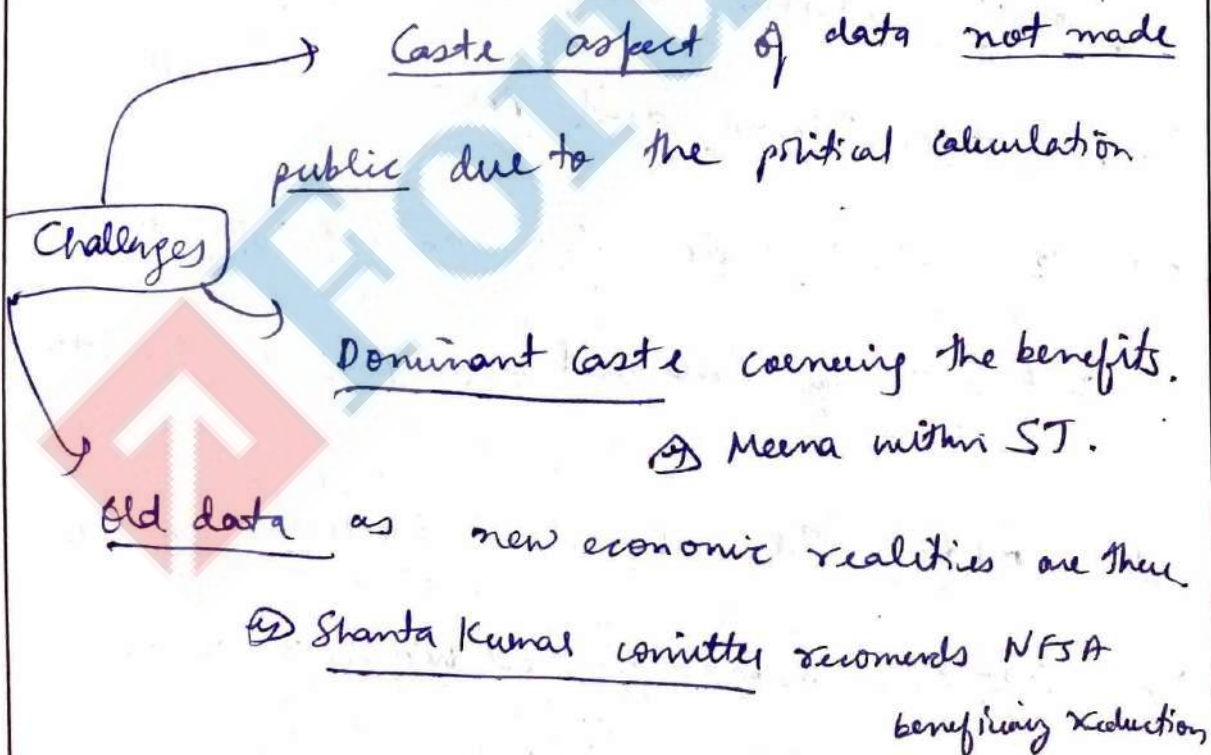
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allozation .

2) Prioritising the beneficiaries according to need. \Rightarrow 5kg to Priority households and 35 kg to Antyodaya

2) would help in social and economic availability.



The SECC needs to be updated to come in tune with the present socio-economic realities.

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For Practice Purpose Only

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Q5)

Indian society is a culturally diverse group which is bound by some common values as well as diverse in its own ways.

Some common values

- 1) Idea of unity and tolerance.
- 2) Harmony between different religion and culture.  Repair of Mosque by Gurdwara.
- 3) values of liberty, fraternity and freedom of speech earned in National movement.
- 4) Secular nature of the Constitution.
- 5) Ahimsa Devo Bhava attitude to embrace all.

Diverse practices promote heterogeneity

- 1) celebration of festivals in different

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ways. 1) New Year as Makar Sankranti and
andhi Padiwa.

2) Different delicious cuisines. 2) Posa and
Parantha

3) Nature of family differs. 3) Matrial
in Gao and Patrilineal in other places

4) Clothing, attire and cultural practices.

5) Different languages in India.

6) Nature worship ; Idol worship and
tentbook worship all exist in India.

The idea of India is strengthened by the
different colours in this united rainbow. The

"Ek Bharath; Shreshtha Bharat" program highlight

this diversity.

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A10)

India has overtaken China to become
the most populous country in the world.

It has huge potential to reap this demograph-
-ic opportunity

Reasons for population growth

- 1) Poority and agricultural nature of society
requires more hands to work.
- 2) The son-meta preference in the society
- 3) Lack of contraception methods used by
people especially in rural areas.
- 4) Joint families promote high total fertility
rate.
- 5) Early marriage of girls increasing the chance
of more children.
- 6) Traditional mindset to build large families.

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Relevance of raising women marriage age

2) It would lead to better education and employment

Opportunity.

2) Reduce the early age pregnancy.

3) Promote the child (newborn) health.

4) Better family planning by educated women.

5) Equality as men also have 21 years.

The NFHS-5 has showed reduction
in child marriage from 26% to 23%. but
still significant.

Need

For better population development and
decisional autonomy of women.

Curb the health menace of malnutrition and anaemia
in women.

The National Population Policy 2000 needs to
be aligned with women's priorities to reap the
demographic dividend

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Ans) The tribal people believe in living in harmony with nature. The man-nature spirit was disturbed by the colonial greed of resources.

Reasons for tribal unrest

2) (Economic)

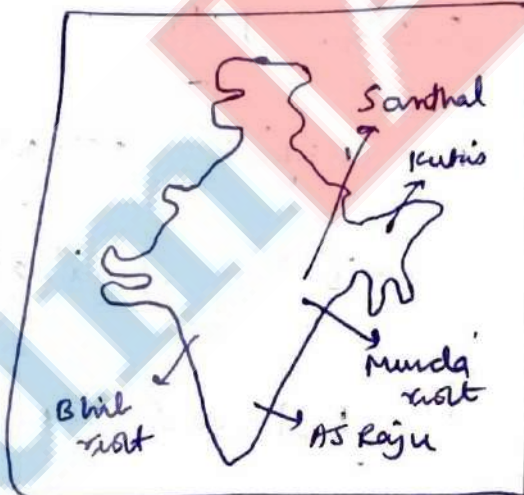
a) The exploitation of forests

by the British led to the displacement of tribals and right to use forest.
Chuar

b) The tribals used forest produce to sustain living that was taken away.

c) Shifting cultivation was prohibited.

d) Exploitation by the moneylenders.



Social

1) The indigenous practices of tribes were

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disturbed by the Britishers.

2) Declared as criminals by Birth under the
Criminal tribes Act 1871

Environmental

2) Rapid degradation of the forest hunt
tribals' spiritual sentiments

2) Destroyed the natural resources.

Mainifestation of tribal unrest

2) The Santhal uprising against the oppres-
sive practices by Sidhu and Kanhu.

2) The Kol mutiny by Buddha Shagat against
the outsiders.

3) Pampa rebellion against the exploitation

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4) Munda Uprising led by Bissa Munda against displacement and activity of moneylenders (pitrus)

Failure in expansion

- 1) The arms and strategy used by the tribals were outdated.
- 2) No National consciousness only fighting for their own cause.
- 3) Lacked concrete strategy and effective leadership.
- 4) Severe repression by the Britishers.
- 5) Couldn't win support of the nationalist movement.

The tribal contributions can't be forgotten and need to be remembered in "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav"

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Q12) The Independence of India was built on the sweat and blood of millions of Indians. The national movement helped direct the energy in the right way.

Out India Movement and Objectives

- 1) The objective was to go all out for India's Independence hence the slogan "Do or die"
- 2) Effective mobilization across the country to force the Britishers to leave.
- 3) Energy on another level to secure freedom.

Domestic political scenario

- 2) The end of World War II and the

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INA prisoners trial was going on in the country.

- 2) The Britishers had asked for India's support in the war against fascism and will give freedom in return.
- 3) The war situation led to inflation and economic hardships which made people angry.
- 4) The position of Indian National Congress to settle for nothing less than independence.

Global circumstances

- 2) The Allies like USA were pressurizing the British to gain India's support and give them what they want.
- 2) The Japanese situation on the Eastern border of India threatened Britishers.

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3) The war had drained the economic and physical energy out of the Britishers leading to Atlee's declaration.

4) The presence of INA prisoners and the mutiny by Royal Indian Navy signalled doom for the British.

Result

2) Cabinet Mission plan was sent to chalk out a future plan.

2) Mountbatten appointed as Governor to since India's Independence.

The Indian Independence thus was a result of domestic pressure and compelling external situation.

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73)

Sufism originated in Persia around the 9th century AD and meant "Purity". It spread to India and established its roots.

Spread of Sufism

Geography → 1) The neighbouring areas were ruled by sultans who followed Sufism hence exchanges were there.

Political → 1) The conquest of Sind by Mahmud established the Muslim presence for first time.

2) Patronage given by rulers like Delhi Sultanate; establishment of Khanqahs led to its spread.

3) Further promoted by the Mughal empire.

4) The local populace also got engaged.

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Culture

- 1) Indian culture of toleration and assimilation allowed different ideologies to prosper.
- 2) The evolution of "Peer" concept where the Sufi saints were worshipped by both Hindus & Muslims.
- 3) Social work done by Sufis encouraged people to follow them.
- 4) Secular message of love; harmony and meditation.
- 5) Use of Qanwalis and Ziyarat led to large following.

Impacts on Indian society

- 2) Tolerance → The ability to accept new ideas and integrate them.

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- 2) Cultural richness → It enhanced the cultural wealth of India. Ex Qawwalis used in the Music field
- 3) Spiritual significance → The popularisation of Dargahs led to secular pilgrimage.
- 4) Idea of love and upholding Ranga-Tamari Tehzeeb
- 5) Proliferation of social work and community kitchens. Ex Ajmer Dargah has huge kitchen
- 6) Harmony and strengthening of secular fabric
- 7) Rich sufi literature inspired many movements.

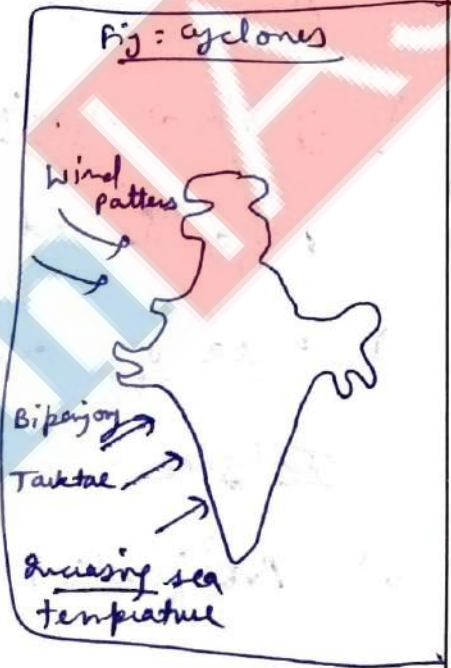
The Sufism became an integral part of our society and showed India's secular nature.

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A14) The ratio of cyclones in Arabian sea to Bay of Bengal has gone up from 1:4 to 2:4 in the recent times. This has led to new challenges.

Reasons for such rise



1) The global warming

effect has increased the sea surface temperature of Arabian sea leading to low pressure.

2) The wind circulation in the Indian Ocean has impacted the rise.

3) Cyclones have turned into super

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cyclones due to climate change impacts.

4) The steering of some tropical depressions
to the Arabian sea side.

The NDMA has prepared detailed guidelines
to check the impact of cyclones.

Pre-cyclone Measures

- 2) Effective advisory can be issued through Sagar Vani App to the coastal people
- 2) Use of Poppler radars and Advanced Dvorak techniques to detect cyclones.
- 3) Proactive administration to relocate the most vulnerable to the shelter house.
- 4) Use of Satellite technology as normal communication gets disrupted.

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- 5) Embankments and regeneration of wetlands ; mangroves to act as first line of defense.
- 6) Community preparedness and regular drills.

During cyclone

- 2) Immediate relief and quick deployment of NDRF forces.
- 2) Life protection as utmost priority and can involve the defense forces in crisis.

Though these measures can minimize the impact of cyclones ; there is a need for effective coordination to build community resilience.

The Odisha Model (IAS Pradeep Jena) can be followed.

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Ans)

The Climate change has exacerbated the harmful impacts. The short but intense burst of rainfall has led to floods in recent times.

Impact of Climate Change on hydrological cycle

- 1) Global warming has led to enhanced evaporation leading to more and intense rain.
- 2) The occurrence of flash floods is a consequence of this.
- 3) The Melting of the glaciers has led to downstream challenges.
- 4) Melting of the permafrost in Arctic has led to coastal submergence.
- 5) Zombie viruses are released in this process.

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6) Enhanced cyclonic activity in regions

earlier not so active. Δ Arabian Sea

7) Phenomena like pineapple express of water

vapour leading to huge rainfall

8) Variation in rainfall leading to meteorology-

ical drought Δ Deccan Area & Africa

Mitigation Strategy

1) Curb emissions by phasing down the fossil fuels.

2) The INDC and Panchajanya target to protect our oceans and glaciers.

3) Limit the global warming to 1.5° C.

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- 4) Decarbonising and adopting e-vehicles and renewable energy. One Sun ; One World ; One Grid

Adaptation strategy

- 2) Coalition for Disaster Resilience Infrastructure to build infrastructure which is immune.
- 2) SIDS (Small Island States) initiative to adapt to submerging land.
- 3) MISNTI initiative to build wetlands and mangroves.
- 4) Embankments to reduce cyclone damage.
- 5) Build resilience of coastal communities.

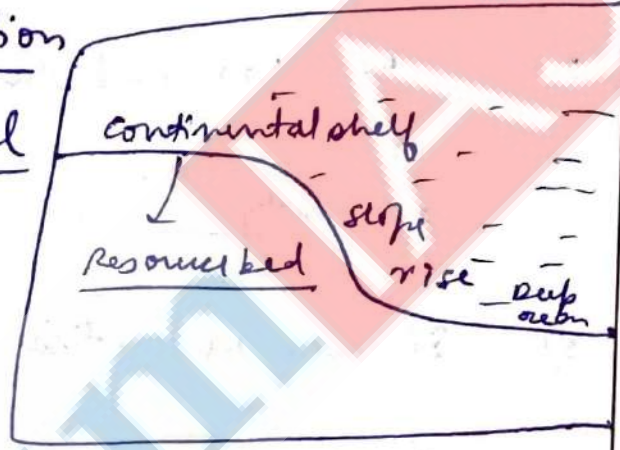
The SDG 13 (Climate action) requires global action and concerted efforts to preserve the ecological sanctity.

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A16) Continental shelf is the piece of crust which slowly descends into the ocean.

It acts as a transition between the continental and ocean ecosystem



Resource potential

- 1) It has the huge resources collection like the polymetallic nodules and sand used in construction.
- 2) It has fishes and other resources utilised by the coastal community.
- 3) The energy potential of the ocean waves can be harnessed.

Ecological significance

2) The continental shelf contains the corals

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which thrive in the shallow water. They are
the tropical forests of ocean.

2) It has important floral and faunal
biodiversity.

3) It can be utilised for conservation of
sea creatures.

Limitations

1) It hinders the development of ports and
harbours. → 500 km continental shelf on
East coast of India.

2) It leads to formation of estuaries and
not deltas.

Threat to Continental shelf

1) Increased construction and reclamation of

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land has led to destruction of its fragile
habitat

2) ignoring the sensitivity of the landscape.

- Steps → The Coastal Zone Regulation has limited the construction in such areas.
- Effective EIA process to not allow any unsustainable construction.
- Community participation to promote awareness.

The continental shelf has ecological, economical and aesthetic value. The SDG 14 (life below water) needs to be prioritised.

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Q7)

The Patriarchy is a system of dominance in social; political and economic sphere. The NCRB data shows that crimes against women have risen.

Gender-based violence → Causes

- 1) The patriarchal nature of the Indian society.
- 2) Gendered roles show women as meeke; submissive and tool of control.
- 3) The role of cinema to objectify and commodify women.
- 4) Shadow Pandemic led to uptick in domestic violence against women.
- 5) Male ego against working women.
- 6) Lack of effective deterrence as there is

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Specimen Booklet

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low conviction rate.

7) Broken Window theory where initial attempts not discouraged leading to violence later

Anti-thetical to growth

- 1) Harms women physically and mentally.
- 2) not able to contribute to national development. (2FPR of women → 33% (PLFS))
- 3) Promotes inequality in society.
- 4) Wrong message to children at young age.
- 5) Perpetuates stereotypes related to women as weak.
- 6) Real burden on women exacerbated by violence.

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For Practice Purpose Only

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7) Lack of education and political opportunities.

Steps and Measures

- 1) Remove the Gender Dichotomy by respecting
Women in public and private sphere.
- 2) Reduce objectification of women.
- 3) Role of family to treat both equally from
young age.
- 4) Self-defense mechanism and community policy
initiative (Gujarat)
- 5) Uphold the fundamental duty.
- 6) One stop Centre and 181 helpline under the
Mission Shakti.
- 7) Handbook on Gender stereotypes by judiciary
to enhance inclusive judgments.

The women are equal partners in development.
As Pigeon can't fly with one wing; India can't
achieve "Amrit Kaal" without women.

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Ans)

Caste is the social stratification based on a hierarchy model which leads to discrimination and impedes social mobility. It is a defining feature of the Indian society.

Caste still exists

Social

- 1) The caste based discrimination is still prevalent in urban & rural areas.
- 2) The acts like manual scavenging reflect that
- 3) only 8% of total marriages are inter-caste.
- 4) Entry barriers in temple and community places
- 5) Separation of contact in slums
 → Lack of alternate livelihood for the lower caste

Economic

→ Division of labour rather than dignity of labour.

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→ Lower caste still engaged in lifting carcasses;
Sanitation and other menial jobs.

Political → Caste as a dominant factor in
voting (lokmiti study)
→ Caste based alliances are formed
(BSP-SP; ATJARR & MAJARR)

→ Political parties purely based on caste
(Om Rajbhar's party)

→ demand for caste census as a political
tool

→ Reservation demand increasing in India.

Though caste is rigid it has undergone
some changes.

1) Dalit Capitalism leading to economic prosp-
-erity.

2) Increased divinification and education
opportunities.

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- 3) Inter-caste marriages and creation of inclusive spaces.
- 4) Increased awareness leading to upward social mobility and rise of dominant caste.
- 5) The globalization process has led to the anonymity and urban culture leading to reduced significance.

The Caste though attempted by the Constitution to be eliminated by Article 14 & 17 has saved its ugly head time and again. It can't be abolished completely as it has religious sanction.

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Q19)

The Composite Water Management index of NITI Aayog shows that 70% of India's water is contaminated and many cities could face the water stress by 2030.

Reasons for water woes

- 1) Groundwater depletion by intensive Agricultural practices in nearby areas.
- 2) Indiscriminate usage of water in cities leading to shortage.
- 3) Lack of effective rain water harvesting infrastructure.
- 4) Traditional methods like Johads; Baolis ignored.
- 5) Climate change has led to short but intense rainfall pattern.

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6) Freshwater salinisation syndrome affecting

The coastal cities.

7) Increased population has increased the

per capita demand of water.

8) Lack of effective conservation of water

bodies like lakes.

9) Improper drainage and sewage system

leading to contamination.

Complexity in implementation

1) Lack of coordination between Union and

state agencies.

2) Agriculture sector is huge vote bank hence

lack of political will.

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- 3) Crippled state of Municipal body both in capacity and financial terms
- 4) Lack of Awareness in general people
- 5) Regional disparity and need of local solutions
A) Deccan and Chennai have different issues

Steps taken to address

- 1) Promote Rainwater harvesting by "Catch the rain" campaign.
- 2) Effective groundwater utilisation by metered supply and conservation. A) Pani Panchayat Odisha.
- 3) Jal Jeevan Mission to provide piped supply.
- 4) AMRUT Mission for sewerage overhaul.
- 5) AMRIT Sarovar scheme for oxygenation of water bodies.
- 6) Innovating initiatives like "Half-glass full" in restaurants.

The increasing population of India and urban shift of population requires effective water planning.

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A20)

India is a cultural mosaic and pockets of mini-India are spread all over the country. The diversity of different regions and multi-religious society has strengthened India's unity.

Group identity

→ Strengthen the tolerance and inclusive nature of Sufi and Bhakti tradition

→ Share rich cultural practices of all regions. e.g. Lungi wearing in North

→ Manifest in common activity e.g. Phoolwalon Ki Sair.

→ Enhance India's soft power globally

→ Common thread of unity. e.g. New Year celebrated in different regions.

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Regions as dividing factor

- 1) Increasing "son of soil" sentiment hurts the unity and economic growth.
- 2) Regional feeling hurts India's national interests.
 (eg) West Bengal in Teesta dispute.
- 3) Chances of violence due to separatist tendencies
 (eg) Naga violence.

Religion

- 1) Extreme communalism, peddled by anti-social elements. (eg) Muh violence.
- 2) Increasing intolerance and religious assertion.
 (eg) Nanay prohibition and Kantajjal murder.
- 3) Upholding religious identity over the national identity hurts prosperity.
- 4) Religion based groups amplify the hate.

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5) Use of social media to target a certain community. (a) Bulli Bai App.

6) Inflammatory and hate speeches leading to eviction. (a) Mahasabha in Uttarakhand.

7) Religion used as motivation to spread hate. (a) Kashmir issue.

Need of the hour

→ Follow the ideals as given by para 200 in "Majma-ul-Bahrain"

→ community interaction and confidence building

→ spread positive news and efforts. (a) Mosque and temple have same gate in Kerala.

India's syncretic culture is its strength. It needs to be preserved to realize the ideal of

"Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"