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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : 4909922

Registration Number : PTPP220372 **Date of Examination** 06/09/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☒

Test - 5

Code : TC075

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :



(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



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Specimen Booklet

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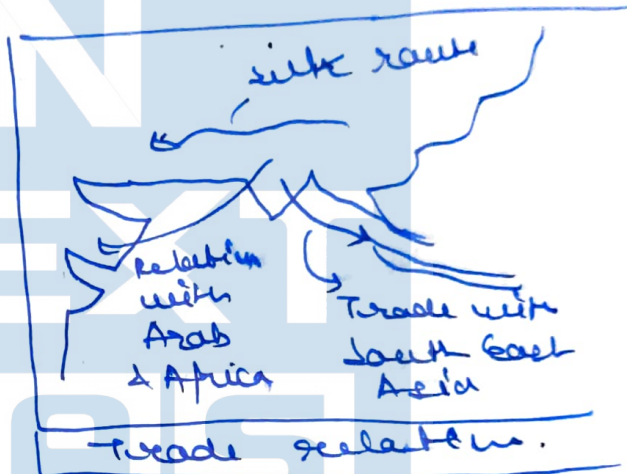
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Q.1

India has had a rich history
of cultural exchange ~~facilitated~~
facilitated by trade relations

Contribution to
cultural
exchange :-



1. Trade of Silk

brought India in touch with
China, Tibet, Central Asia etc.

→ India exported - Buddhism,
literature / philosophy etc.

→ India imported - faience,
Mahayana Buddhism etc.

2. Greek world - Trade of spices
facilitated
→ Development of Gandhara

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Sulphure style.

→ Numismatic art (Indo Greek coins)

3. Persia & Arab world

→ Kharoshthi script developed

→ Islam came to India etc

[This was made possible because]

1. Trade involved considerable period of stay in source & destination countries - facilitating exchange
2. Trade of slaves - contributed to exchange of ideas.
3. Patronage by kings (eg) Budhisa called for Roman philosophers to his court.

India seeks to revisit these ties through [Project Mausam] today.

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0.2

fed up of British Repudicity
on ending constitutional impasse,
Congress launched Quit India movement
on August 8th, 1942.

People's movement - across class divides

```

    graph TD
      A[People's movement - across class divides] --> B[wide participation]
      B --> C[peasants]
      B --> D[workers]
      B --> E[capitalistic class's support]
      B --> F[students]
      B --> G[employers]
  
```

Women leadership :-

① Top leadership was immediately
arrested creating leadership
vacuum - filled by female leaders

② Underground activities ensured
continuity of struggle

eg Aruna Asaf Ali led HCL

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③ Continuity of communication -
Ensured by leaders like Usha Mehta.

④ Spreading the political struggle
to Hinterland - by Sucheta
Kripalani etc.

⑤ Sarojini Naidu → led the
front in southern India.

This movement was unique as :-

1. first time leadership role
taken by women

2. Violent struggle parallelly
ran with constitutional
non-violent protest

3. Spontaneous leadership -
Important role in political
awakening of women.

Thus Quit India was a watershed
movement for India.

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Q.3

After independence, India embarked upon the path of scientific development which recently culminated into soft landing of Chandrayaan 3 project on the moon..

Remarkable strides : putting India on path of modernity

① Medical - Research by Hargobind Khorana (Genome editing) → paved way for CRISPR → mRNA vaccines etc.

② - India now "pharmacy of world"

③ Agriculture - successful efforts like Green and food revolutions
↳ India recently crossed 50 Bn agri export & food security

④ Space tech - A leader in space research, satellite launching etc.

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eg Chandrayaan 2, Mangalyaan etc.

① IT/ITES - Global leader today
in digital payment infrastructure
(UPI) - India's stock etc.
↳ Backoffice of the world

However India still lags behind as:

1. Low public expense on scientific research (India - 0.75% of GDP
USA - 2.75% of GDP)
2. Low private sector contribution
(eg only 30% R&D)
3. Societal attitudes - drenched in
superstitions and myths
(eg Using Thad Phook instead of medicine)

To instill scientific temper
is a fundamental duty (A.51A).
for this an all out effort on
part of private, ~~the~~ sector, public &
govt. is needed.

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Q.4

Recently, Ken-Betwa inter river linking project got a go ahead by the govt.

Role in resolving water stress



1. Surplus water in perennial rivers - diverted to ephemeral rivers (eg) Hirakud & Deccan rivers.
2. Extending ~~as~~ irrigation to dry-land (eg) Bundelkhand 1.04 mn hectare benefited by K-B project
3. Reduced dependency on ground water
4. Other benefits
 - increased agriculture productivity
 - Reduced desertification.

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However, possibility, questionable as

1. High cost involved - could alternatively be used for dryland irrigation @ Drip ch.
2. Network of canals built - low water efficiency ($<40-50\%$)
3. Affects local Biodiversity (Huge chunk of Panna TR sub merged)
4. Variability of water flow in Himalayan rivers due to climate change.

Step needed

1. Proper EIA study - to assess cost & benefit..
2. Demand side solutions @ climate appropriate agriculture.
3. Localized solutions - watershed managements ch.
focus must shift to water productivity

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Q.5

India under 'Panchsrot Pledge'
has targets to achieve 50% of
energy generation from non coal
sources by 2030.

This structural
shift is
essential for

- Arresting climate change
- curbing pollution
- Energy transition.

Impact on Human development

① Reduce employment

- ↳ job loss in
mines
- ↳ job loss in
washing etc.



② Agg Ancillary
industries affected (eg) Transportation
etc.

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③ With closure of companies -
reduction in state revenue
(Royalty) - public services
affected ↙ school
hospitals etc.

④ Urban decay - (eg) Town like
Janshikhar, Karber, ~~Bhubi~~ etc.
heavily dependent on coal income

Have positive impacts

- Pollution reduced
- Congestion reduced (Traffic)

To ensure minimal loss

1. Alternate employment for people be explored.
2. Skilling of people
3. New industries be brought to these areas.

These problems must be considered in creating plans for energy transition.

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Q.6

Soil refers to the upper
most layer of the land
surface, which sustains growth
of vegetation.

Factors determining property

①

Temperature — affects the
texture and content of soil

eg With high temperature
rapid decomposition of
organic material → soil free
of humus eg in tropical areas

② Precipitation — provides moisture
to soil

- if too low — soil becomes deserti-
fied eg in sahara area

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- if too high - soil erosion occurs,

These are
'important
as'

→ affect content &
composition of soil
→ fertility of soil
affected by them.

However ^{other} (equally) important factors
are:

- ① Parent Rock → decides the content
of soil, colour, texture etc.
(eg) Black soil of Deccan. Basalt
- ② Time - with time the properties
of soil change
(eg) Red soil change to laterite soil
- ③ Location - (eg) Coastal soil - saline
intrusion - eg in Kutch.

Thus the soil properties are
~~into~~ affected by ~~var~~ variety of
interconnected factors.

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Q-7

Cyclone refers to closed circulation of air surrounding an intense low pressure areas. Past few years have seen increased cyclones in Arabian sea.

Reasons

1. Climate change induced rising sea water temperature
↳ ~~incre~~ creates low pressure zone on Arabian sea
2. Increased frequency of cyclones on Bay of Bengal
↳ residual cyclones flow to Arabian sea under influence of TEJ

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3. Rising Glacial melt ^{sheds} a fresh water influx → in Arabian sea → reduce mixing of ocean water & keeps ^{surface} temperature higher.

4. El Nino Modoki phenomenon - increases cyclones in Arabian sea.

Example
Effects (eg) ① cyclone Biparjoy - hit Gujarat recently

② cyclone Yaas (2020) - affected western coast

③ cyclone Ambab etc.

Thus the focus must be laid on adaptation and mitigation of such natural disasters.

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Q.8

India is a land of diversity
and this diversity manifests itself
in many ways between North & South
India

Southern states as distinct cultural
units

1. languages - Draavidian family of
languages (eg) Tamil - compared to
Aryan group of north (eg) Hindi
2. Geography - Southern India - plateaus
(Deccan and hills) predominantly
↳ north → vast gangetic plains
3. food habits → Rice dominated diet
↳ south (eg) Sabi, Dosa etc.
North - Wheat dominated diet
4. Festivals - Distinct festivals from

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North (eg) Pongal, Onam etc.

Still both north & south are not
so distinct as:-

1. Religious diversity - similar in both regions (Hindus, Muslims, Christians etc.)
2. Constitutional identity of single citizenship and Indianness unite both.
3. Common festivals - (eg) Diwali, Hindu New Year, Id etc. celebrated in both regions.
4. Pilgrimage culture (eg)

Muttu		Badrinath	
Sabarwal		Dwarka	Puri
Ratra etc.		Srinagar	

Thus despite cultural distinctions, both north & southern states similarities uniting both.

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Q9

According to UN India recently surpassed China as most populous country. As per MPI, 23 crore of Indians face poverty. This worksheet analysis of the issue.

Vicious cycle

Poverty → Population

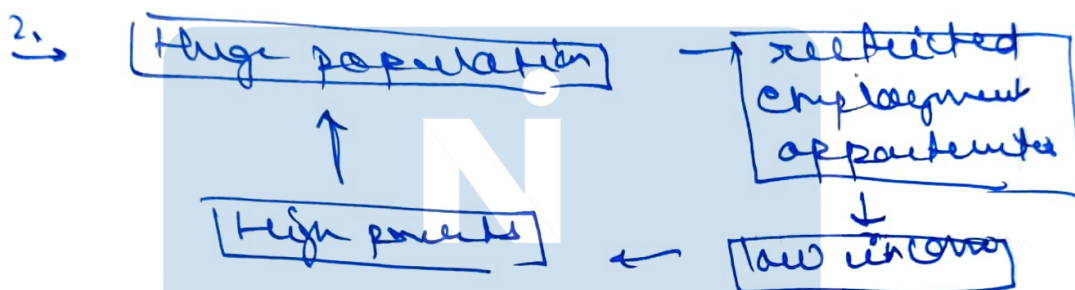
1. Poverty restricts access to contraceptives - increasing population
2. With extreme poverty - people see bearing more children as a way out (more hands debate)
3. Poverty → cognitive tax → reduced rational decision making → population growth

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Population → Poverty

1. Strain on limited state resources
↳ ~~deplete~~ Developmental expenses
restricted for basic necessities



3. Quality of Human capital affected
(Only 2% of Indian population is skilled)
↳ causing poverty.

To break this : Multi pronged approach needed

1. Increasing public expenditure on capacity building (e.g. NEP 3% GDP for education)
2. Focus on capabilities Approach (A. Sen)
3. Awareness dissemination
↳ for family planning.

India has already reached a TFR of 2.1. To ensure stable demographic dividend, poverty must be targeted.

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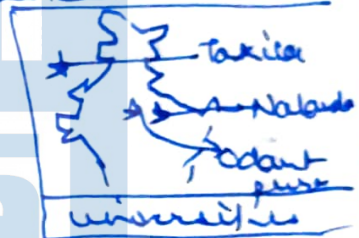
Q.10

Recently, the government proposed
entry to foreign universities to
set up campuses in India.

Rich heritage of internationalization
of education

1. Hub of education since
ancient times - eg →

2. Attracted scholars
across the world



eg) Hsien Tsang - Hareha period
for Hsien - Chandra Gupta II etc.

Recent push & Impact :-

Positive

1. Increase accessibility of
Quality education

2. Increase awareness for social
mobility

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3. ~~Social~~ Social capital enhanced
with cultural exchange with
other countries.
4. Cultural endowments - with
student exchange.
5. Building India's soft power

Concerns

1. Create unhealthy competition
with local universities for
faculties, funds etc.
2. might not attract best
universities - but only fly
by right one
3. main attraction of abroad life-
style best - campuses opened
in India.

To address these issues, the
regulatory regime must be made
equally friendly to Indian
countries universities.

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0.11

Grandhara & Mathura school
of art developed under the
reign of Kushana king Kanishka.

Differences between:

	Grandhara	Mathura
1. Region	North western India	North, and Eastern India
2. External influence	Influenced by Greeco Roman and Bactrian elements.	Indigenous.
3. Religion it pertained to	Buddhism exclusively	Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism
4. Stone used	Granite	Sand stone and marble

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nat
features

- a. wavy hair of Buddha
- b. Muscular body
- c. scabard
- d. facial hair

- a. Blueish face
- b. less focus on external beauty

These stylized styles influenced
Amravati school as-

→ Subject matter
of art is Buddha

and his life

↳ Depicted as

Jataka Kathas

↳ Influenced by ~~Gandhara~~ Gandhara
art.

→ Intricate carving on Buddha's

Amravati
school

- Indigenous
- Deccan India
- ~~Satavahana~~

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cloth - similar of Gandhara sculptures -

- facial features - smiling Buddha.
- ↳ reminds me of Mathura style.

This exchange was facilitated by

- Trade relations between dynasties
- cultural exchange through scholars and artists.
- Quest of promoting art by the kings like Krishna I, Gautami Putra Sahakarnika.

It is our duty under Article 49 and 51A to preserve these artifacts as a part of our heritage.

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Q.12

Industrial revolution refers to the use of steam engine and machine to replace manual labour for mass production.

Transformed economic landscape of England:-

1. Mass production reduced cost of goods - thereby increasing profits.
2. Inequality of income arose
3. Agricultural labour moved from fields to factories
↳ due to high demand of labour
4. Bond markets, share market etc. developed - facilitate financial exchange.

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5. Developed a new economic class
of rich merchants.

Social-cultural impacts

1. Worsened condition of women
↳ Dual burden of work at home + factories
↳ low wages & discrimination
2. Child exploitation rose - due to child labour on inhumane terms
3. Living condition of cities deteri-
orated → wide spread pollution
and diseases.
4. Economic disparities - ^{translated} ~~affected~~
into social inequalities.
↳ labour class - exploited by
new capitalists.

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5. Conflicts like strikes, Riots etc. increased - to secure rights of workers.
 6. Poetry and literature showing the exploitation of working class was created.
 7. Surplus generated was used to develop victorian art, Gothic Architecture etc.
8. The industrial revolution thus brought a ~~to~~ mix bag of prosperity for a few and misery for the others.

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Q.13

Nineteenth century Indian society
was marred by religious
superstitions, social inequalities
and widespread social evils.
These were in turn used by
British as an excuse to show
backward nature of Indian society.

To counter this ^{here} emerged :-

(a) social reform movements targeting

- Sati - Raja Ram Mohan Ray
- child marriage - Arya Samaj
- Denial of female education
IC. Vidyasagar
- widow remarriage - DK Karve
- Caste discrimination - J. Phule et al.

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Challenge to colonial hegemony by:

- Suarni vivekanda → highlighted glorious past
- Aareya samaj → call to understand vedic rationality etc.
 - ↳ Challenging imposition of Victorian Morality.

Influence on distinct cultural identity and National consciousness

1. → Removal of social discrimination facilitated fraternity between people → e.g. seen during Swadeshi later
2. → English Racial supremacy - Challenged by referring to vedic literature (e.g. Arsha barkhato vedas)
3. → Continuity of civilizational state

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of India - highlighted by Vireka-
kanda → later used to consolidate
freedom struggle.

4. Opening up of public sphere
for women → facilitated entry
into struggle during satyagraha
phase.

However, these movements had limitations

1. Indirectly, aided communal -
consciousness (eg) Shuddhi,
Tanjim etc
2. Didn't overhaul status of Dalits
& women
3. Promoted mysticism - hampered
scientific temper etc.

Despite limitations, these
movements played cardinal role
in "Reshaping of India"

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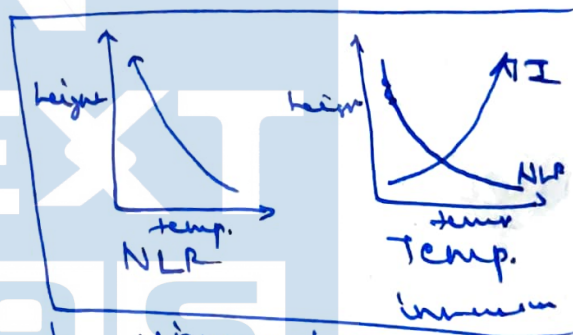
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Q.14

Temperature inversion refers to a situation where temperature rises with vertical ascent, going against the Normal lapse rate (NLR)

Affect on
Atmosphere:-



① With rise in altitude → temperature increases

② Generally observed during
→ long clear winter nights
↳ degradation by earth
→ mountain valley → sinking
of cold air masses etc.

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Implications :-

1. Local weather pattern :-

- Creates fog and smog
↳ as prevents mixing of air
- Dew created on surface
- Heat dome effect - during high pressure situation.

2. Pollution

- Particulate matters - accumulate on the ground level air → difficulty in breathing

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→ facilitates creation of Oceans
but Ozone

→ ~~the~~ Pollution concentration

increases as mixing of
air restricted by windless
atmosphere.

[To reverse this inversion]

→ Wind blowers are used

→ Artificial air filters
are used @ in Delhi
during winters.

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0.15

Mangrove refers to salt tolerant vegetation growing in ecotones of marine coast/estuaries.

Geographical factors Responsible

1. Deltas - of Brahmaputra, Ganga, Mahanadi etc - on western



Coast - support extensive mangroves (eg) sunderban

2. Estuaries of Narmada, Tapi etc. support fragmented mangroves.

3. Tropical location - ensures adequate sunlight and temperature for mangroves.

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4. Oceanic presence - around India

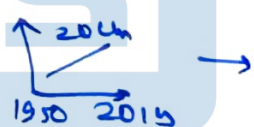
↳ provides saline water -
necessary for mangroves

(eg) Arabian sea - Ashtamudi
ganges

5. Alluvial deposits of rivers

↳ provide substrate soil for
mangrove growth.

Climate change: Threat

1. Rising sea level 

causes submergence of mangroves

(eg) New Moore Islands in
Bay of Bengal

2. Rising frequency of climate
disasters - ~~de~~ uproot mangroves

(eg) Cyclone Phyllis in Odisha

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3. Alteration of salinity due to
Glacial melt - affect growth.

4. Temperature rise - causing
mangroves to die out



IPCC 06

5. Other threats

- Diseases increasing
- Human exploitation for timber, aquaculture etc.

Steps needed

1. Checking climate change by
reducing fossil fuel use
2. Prohibiting deforestation and
overexploitation
3. Formulating Appurtenances of
mangroves.
4. Global cooperation (eg) COP-27
programmes to restore mangroves.

Steps like "MISHTI scheme" are
in the right direction.

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Q.16

India is the largest producer
and second largest exporter of
sugar in the world.

factors influencing
location :

① Geographic

1. → Sugarcane is

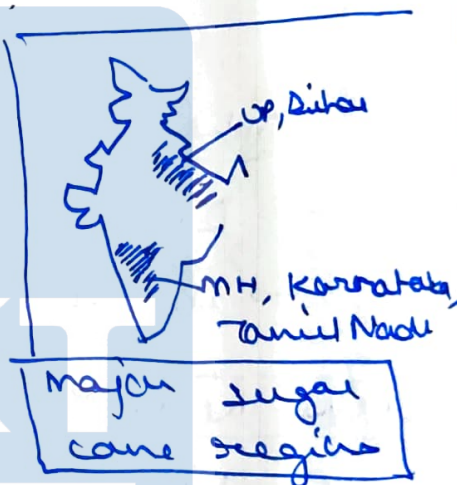
a tropical crop

↳ grown in areas with
tropical climate & high
temperature (eg) southern
India

2. → Require moderate to high rainfall

↳ ∴ grown in UP and Bihar

2. weight-
water losing and perishable



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sugar cane juice $\therefore$ processing units located near growing areas

B) Economic factors

1. Labour intensive production
 $\hookrightarrow$ Cheap labour availability affects location (eg) Bihar
2. Govt. policies $\rightarrow$ assured market through FAP $\rightarrow$ promote cultivation in even unsuitable area (eg) Moradabad.

Contribution to Growth

In India

- $\rightarrow$ Presence of vast tropical plain tract
 $\hookrightarrow$ facilitates growth of sugarcane
- favourable Govt. policy
 (eg) Recent push towards ethanol $\rightarrow$ promote it
- monsoon rain
 $\hookrightarrow$ sufficient in some parts (eg) UP

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World → Tropical climate
 eg) Brazil
 → High Rainfall (eg) Guatemala
 → Cheap labour (eg) Cuba

Perverse economic incentive
created by govt. policies → make
sugar cultivation production
unsustainable in some parts as:-

1. → water scarcity accentuated
in Maharashtra by beausal
water extraction for sugarcane
2. → cutting up of rain forests
in Brazil for sugarcane
plantation (govt. policy of exports)

Thus, emphasising upon Sustain
ability (SDG #2), climate smart
sugarcane cultivation must be promoted.

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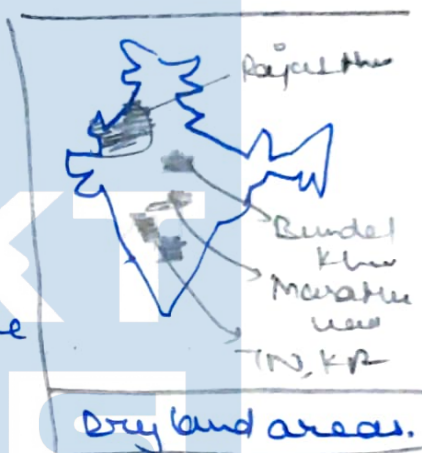
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Q.17

Dryland farming refers to agricultural practices undertaken in water scarce regions.

Strategies used:

1. Zero tillage culti
vation - to reduce
loss of soil
moisture
2. Mulching through crop residue
or plastic sheets
↳ prevent evaporation.
3. Deep irrigation - water supply
to the roots
 ↗ increase
absorption
↘ reduce loss
4. Growing crops like - Sorghum,



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Bajra, Ragi etc - require
10% of water compared to paddy.

5. Watershed management - efficient
use of water from streams
in integrated manner.

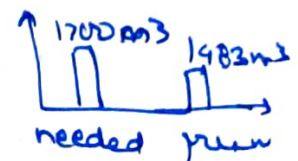
6. Bunds & check dams - to restrict
water runoff.

7. Participatory irrigation -
through ^{pani}~~pani~~ panchayats - brings
accountability in water use.

8. Water harvesting - through
traditional means like Johad,
Ahar, percol etc.

Need to promote dryland farming

1. Rising water scarcity -
→ calls for water use
efficiency.



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2. Rising population - rising food grain demand $\therefore$ focusing on productivity - (ensured by efficient water use)

3. Climate change adaptation - ~~pro~~
C₂ will ensure continuity of agriculture

4. Reducing water table - (eg Punjab, Haryana - $\therefore$ Deyand punning needed in future)

5. Checking desertification and soil degradation

Challenges

Step needed.

1. Reluctance of farmers to switch

1. Strategic collaboration - with countries like Israel.

2. Subsidy on electricity - promote less extraction

2. Schemes like - Neeam Chal yojana

3. Poor awareness

3. Greater R&D

4. Lack of R&D

4. Promoting millets

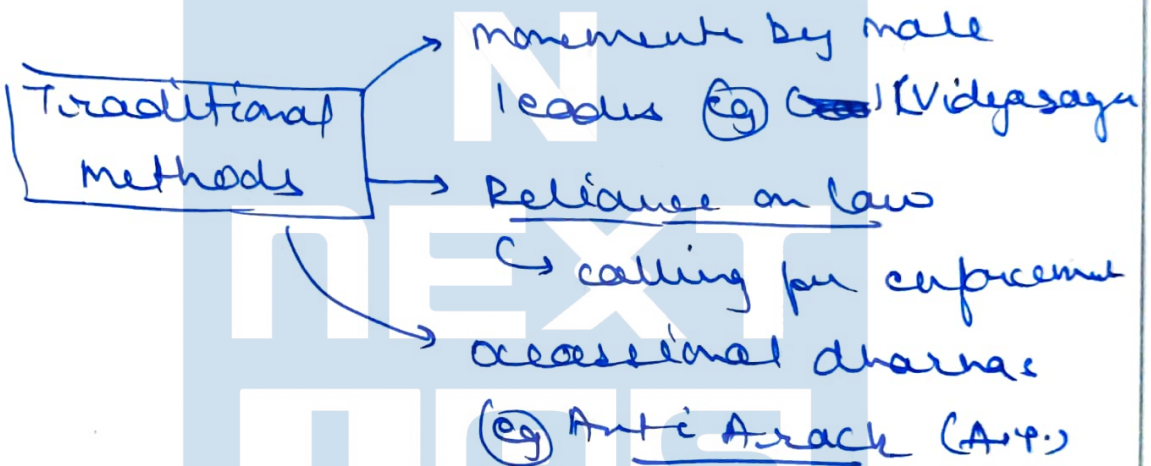
Thus to ensure agricultural productivity, water productivity must be ensured

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Q.18

Women movements are organised
actions undertaken for emancipation
of women.



Contemporary movements :- Approaches

① Social media campaigns :-

to highlight issues & ensure justice

(eg) #MeToo movement - against sexual harassment

② Through civil societies -

to present concerns of

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women to public

(eg) ~~MARD~~ - SHF collective

(3) Raping in males -
to spread awareness

(eg) MARD - men against rape and
discrimination

(4) Creating alliances based on
common cause

(eg) Ecology + Feminism
= EcoFeminism.

(5) calls for Affirmative action

(eg) Recent demand for reservation
in parliament.

Unique contribution

(1) Framing up of new laws

(eg) POSH Act, maternity
benefits act.

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② Reduced stigma around female issues (eg). sexual rights, menstruation etc.

③ Corporate feminism - affirmative action by companies

(eg) Ensuring gender diversity - Zanako

Challenges

1. Inability to connect with rural masses → (70% of population)
2. Restricted to metros, Tier II cities.
3. Inspiration from west → not highlighting cultural icons of India (eg) Gargi, Rani Thandika
4. Social media campaign - no real change on ground.

To address these challenges, women movements should broaden out to hinterland and focus on grass root mobilization.

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Q.19

Modernization refers to adap-
tation of progressive values of
rationality, democracy etc. and
bringing requisite changes to socio-
cultural norms.

Modernization : catalyzed social evil
(eradication)

1. Gender equality - reservation
of seats in panchayat to women.
2. Socio economic equality - affirmative
for Dalits, STs.
3. progressive laws (eg) PO SH Act,
Domestic violence act etc.
4. modern education - ending perso-
nial outlook towards untouch-
ability etc.

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Threat to culture :-

1. Suppression of cultural identities
↳ in pursuit of common ~~indian~~ identity (eg) Homogenization
↳ modernization
2. Threaten cultural tenets
(eg) Jallikattu - Banned for animal rights.
3. Judicialization - Judiciary deciding essential features of a religion
(eg) Sautaha was banned by a HC
4. Imposition of modern values
↳ threatening unique culture
(eg) Ekamra model schools
↳ Tribal knowledge replaced
5. Top down approach of enforcement
↳ threaten identity of people
(eg) Sabarwal case.

इस हाशिप
में केवल
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।

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Specimen Booklet

For Practice Purpose Only

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However, this is not entirely
true as:-

1. Cultural-religious sentiment
of people respected → Right
to religion - Article 25, 26, 27, 28
2. Asymmetric federalism -
customs of tribal protected
(eg) Sch V & Sch VI areas -
3. Judicial restraint - in excessive
interference (eg) Patel Grandhiya
4. Modernization - facilitates
preservation of culture
(eg) TKDL - tribal knowledge IP
Yoga - revival

Thus the pace of modernization
if used in a restraint manner
and not hastily, ~~and~~ promotes
and strengthens the diversity of
India

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0.20

Regionalism refers to the feeling of connectedness and loyalty to one's regional identity.

Relationship with Regional disparity

- ① Political disparity - feeling of skewed political power in favor of one region - fuels regionalism (eg) Vidarbha
- ② Economic disparity - causing developmental deficit feeling regional demand (eg) Telangana - separation from Andhra.
- ③ Socio cultural disparity
 - Linguistic - feeling of threat to a linguistic group (eg) Dravid race

इस हानि में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।

Specimen Booklet

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Boda Tribal Council.

- Seeks to promote regional growth & development
- Transcend intra regional conflicts (eg) Joint stand by Karnataka & Kerala.
- To check regionalism is not antagonistic to rationalism
- All sound inclusive growth should be checked
- Cooperative federalism be promoted
- Top down approach should be avoided.
- Decentralization of power

Lessons from Pakistan & Sri Lanka

slow, the rational identity must not be imposed unilaterally but allowed to grow organically on top of regional identity