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(To be filled by candidate)

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Test - 1

Code : TC071

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	PgNo.	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



1.

Ans. According to Max Weber, 'Nowhere in world questions of life have been addressed in as depth as in Indian philosophies, highlighting their importance

Contribution to Indian Philosophies:

I. Northern India

- ① The 'Shod-Darsanas' including Mimamsa, Sankhya, Vedanta, Yoga, etc.
- ② The Buddhist & Jainism philosophies emerged in north India
- ③ The Vedas & Upanishads
- ④ The modern philosophies like Neo-Vedantism (Vivekananda), Humanism (Tagore), Nationalism (Aurobindo)

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emerged in Northern Part.

II. [Southern India]

- ① Strong contribution to Shanite & Vaishnavism philosophies (Hansa & Nayanars)
- ② Ramanujacharya's Vishishta Advaita philosophy was most prominent in evolution of Shakti movement

Thus both South & North India evolved the Indian philosophical thought traditions.

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2.

Ans. India period of Renaissance beginning from early 19th century saw society's impulse for social change & reform.

Reason for social change demand was opposition to colonial Rule because:

- ① To ensure unity among society for a united front against British
- ② To prevent internal divisions like caste & gender harming national movement
- ③ Gandhi during constructive phase of national movement advocated abolition of untouchability.
- ④ To bring Indians on par with

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Britishers to counter their hegemony
↳ Thus education reforms were pushed
by leaders.

However, there were other reasons as well:

- ① The ideas of equality, liberty made
intelligentsia question evil customs
& practices. ↳ Sati Prohibition 1929
- ② Rise of backward class intellectuals
challenging status quo
↳ Ambedkar, Pemiyar

Thus Indian society's
impulse was guided by zeal of
internal & as well as external
(~~the~~ colonial rule) freedom.

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11.2.

Ans. The February Russian revolution of 1917 led to foundation of a USSR which remain a global major power till 1990s

Causes of Russian Revolution

↓
Hatred
against
Queen
for her apathy

↓
Hardships
brought
by World
War I

↓
No food,
availability,
no jobs made
workers unite

↓
Strong leadership
and mobilisation by Bolsheviks

Consequence of Russian Revolution

① Power went in hands of
Communist party of Lenin

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- ② Russia emerged as centre of Communism
- ③ West saw Russia as biggest threat against Capitalism
- ④ USSR-Germany pact against West leading to World War II

Russian revolution impact on Indian National movement

- ① Socialistic ideas gained prominence among new age leaders (Neahru, Bose)
- ② Communism promoted by leaders like MN Roy
- ③ ~~For~~ Russia's success against west gave Indians confidence against Britishers.

Thus Russian Revolution was a watershed movement deciding course of 20th century history.

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Ans. Temperature variations on Earth
surface varies with ~~Exotic~~ Deserts
 facing 50°C on average to Poles facing
 -50°C .

Factors causing uneven temperature distribution across Earth surface

- ① Rotation and revolution of Earth around ^{sun}
 - ↳ Thus either South or Northern hemisphere experience summer at a time
 - ↳ The area above $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in both hemisphere face either sun or no sun for 24 hours leading to extreme cold or heat

② Ocean related factors

2.1 The ocean currents distribution

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bute temperature

→ Cold Oceanic Current

③ The presence of Air Mass defines the temperature in region

④ distance from Equator defines the degree of coldness

⑤ Physical features:

5.1 Mountains have cold temperature

5.2 Deserts have hot temperature

5.3 Forests generally humid temper-
two

⑥ Trade winds also decide rainfall pattern & thus uneven temperature distribution.

Thus various factors work in combo to decide temperature of a place.

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Q.

Ans. As per IPCC AR6 report the rate of melting of glaciers is at all time high & Arctic may melt by 2100.

Impact of melting glacier on environment

- ① Rise in sea water level leading to flooding, coastal erosion.
- ② Rise in temperature as less albedo effect due to melting of ice
- ③ Death of biodiversity living in these regions
e.g. Penguins, Polar Bear
- ④ Permafrost thawing leading to release of harmful gases like Methane

⑤ Reduction in carbon sequestrations

Measures to address melting of glaciers

- ① All countries implementing NDGs under Parris agreement
- ② Prevent global warming due to anthropogenic causes
 - 2.1 Switch to green energy
 - 2.2 Shift to e-vehicles
- ③ Increasing forest cover to reduce temperature via carbon sequestration
- ④ Awareness among people on melting of glacier

Thus involving all stakeholders will ensure achieving

[PAG # 14]:

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6.

Ans. White Revolution refers to the boost in production of milk brought by India, which made it largest producer in world.

Reasons for its success in Western India

- ① Culture of cooperatives developed leading to good results
- ② Success of Amul starting from Gujarat spread in western part
- ③ Cattle availability is more in western parts than eastern they produce at large scale
- ④ Western part less industrialised

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thus milk production seen as way to boost income

⑤ Success of Green revolution most concentrated in North (Gangetic belt),

thus white revolution for promoting western agriculture community.

⑥ Government's step to create infrastructure for connectivity, marketing, easy loans helped west to become supplier for whole India.

Thus when western

India became capable of supplying everyone, not much efforts were put into spreading it in other parts

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7.

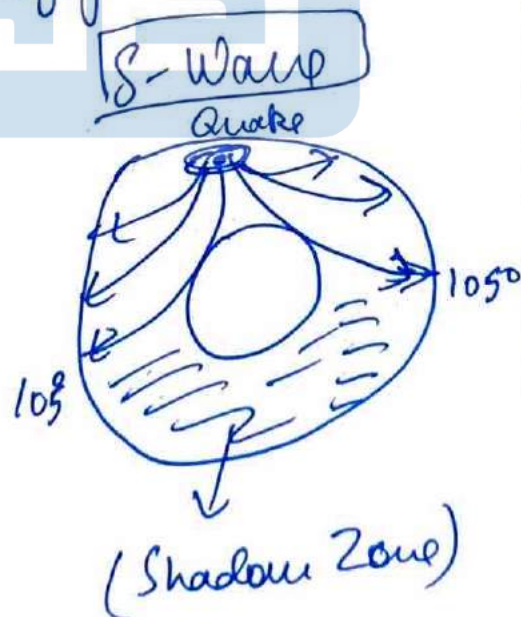
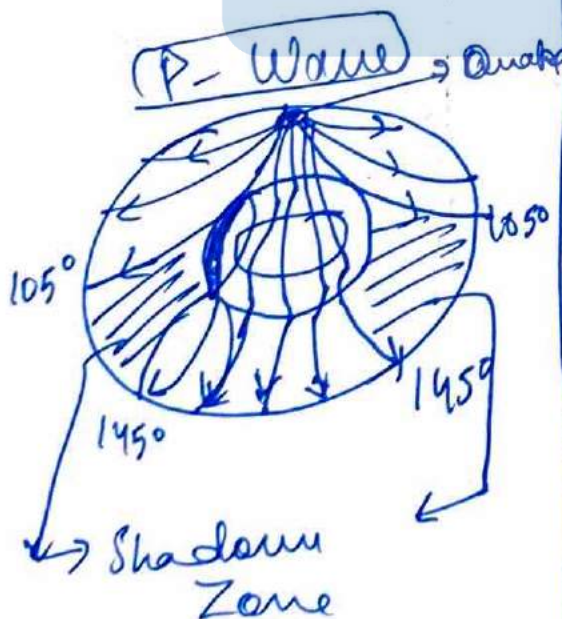
Ans. The properties of seismic waves become significant in understanding Earth's interior structure.

2 prominent seismic waves:

① P-Waves : Can travel in solid, liquid, gas

② S-Wave : Can travel only in solid.

Thus when both waves were mapped these figures emerged



Significance of these mapping :

- ① Inner Core is liquid as S-waves didn't enter core
- ② Mantle is formed of solid matter as both P & S waves passed through it
- ③ Inside core P-waves didn't behave similarly showing solid inner core & ~~solid~~ liquid outer core as waves in centre area refracted.

Thus seismic waves study gave clarity on how interior of earth exists.

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8.11

Ans. As per NFHS 5.0, TFR=2.0 showing India reaching replacement rate.
However it varies regionally as northern states like UP, Bihar still have above 2.0 showing demographic variation.

Population growth impact due to regional variations

I. Positive impact:

① The young states can provide working force to aging states

eg) Kerala maximum migrants from UP, Bihar

② Low & high skilled manufacturing can be distributed as per demography across state

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↳ solution for India getting stuck
in middle income trap

II. Negative impact

- ① Political issue as finance commission giving greater resource based on population to poor states from rich states.
 - ② Scarcity of resource in states with high population
 - ③ Lack of availability of jobs leading to crisis → thus regional tensions in states where migration occurs
- eg) 'Son of Soil' (Maharashtra)

Thus skilling of workforce, promoting manufacturing sector is need of the hour.

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9.

Ans. Indian Civilisation is considered as melting pot of culture & ethnicity due to its rich diversity and long history of accomodating divergences.

~~Factors~~ Factors for cultural unity of India

- ① The values of 'Tolerance' or Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam has led to viewing each different culture with openness.
- ② The role of rulers throughout history has been crucial in accomodating diversity. (eg) Ashoka's Dhamma
- ③ The similar geographical & monsoon climate has strengthened bond

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- ④ The same value system across subcontinent has led to 'Indian way of life' promoting cultural unity.
- ⑤ The Bhakti & Sufi movements in Medieval India played major role in promoting 'unity in diversity' by accommodating regional cultures.
- ⑥ Post Independence, the role of leaders; most importantly Constitution of India giving fundamental rights to linguistic & religious minorities has been crucial.

Thus Indian cultural unity has stood test of time & sailed through ethnicity based regionalism, communalism

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10.

Ans. 'Annihilation of Caste' refers to striking down the hierarchical caste structure of Indian Society & promoted by Dr B.R. Ambedkar to make India a egalitarian society.

Dichotomy in ~~public~~ daily life leading to barriers in annihilation of caste

I. Public life dichotomy

① Leaders talking about equality & uplifting all shill

↳ 'Vote bank politics' based on caste

eg. 'M-Y Coalition' by RJD

② Political parties dominated by dominant caste

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③ Difference in aggression over crime against Dalit Vs Upper Caste

④ Even after becoming governor or president, people discriminated

~~President~~

II. Private life dichotomy

① Still maids are treated as untouchables.

② Use of casteist slurs (e.g. 'Bhangi') to demean a person

③ Lack of inter caste marriage

④ Close community related celebrations

Thus greater public awareness, strong law implementation, economic development is required to ensure annihilation of caste.

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11.
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Ans. The decolonisation process of South Asia was such that newly formed independent nation were to war due to several faultlines between them, the major war being Indo-Pak & Indo-China

I. Indo-Pak Wars

① 1948 War just after independence

Causes: → India's promise to Kashmir's King on his signing of instrument of accession

② 1965 War

Causes: India's loss to China was seen by Pakistan as chance to consolidate Kashmir into its fold.

U.P.S.C.③ 1971 War: Bangladesh war of Independence

Causes: India's interference in East Pakistan via Shakhi Valsoni & mass refugee influx forced India to intervene & leading to war

④ Kargil War: post India's Nuclear strength

* Impact on Indo-Pak relations:

- ① Permanent enmity continued
- ② Deep communal faultline
- ③ Military and proxy wars continued by Pakistan.
- ④ Trade relations remained stagnant
- ⑤ Both countries became nuclear powers leading to a 'cold peace'

II. [Indo-China War]

* Only 1 War: 1962 War

Causes: ① China's attempt at sharing

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itself as hegemon of Asia.

- ② To show USSR, it is most powerful Communist country
- ③ Internal reason to give public confidence
- ④ Impact on Indo-China relations:
 - ① Post 1962 period & 'Cold Peace' prevailed
 - ② Nehru's vision of 'Asian Century' was derailed & pragmatism prevailed among policy makers
 - ③ Both countries consider each other as enemy.
 - ④ India realised hegemonic ambitions of China.

Thus due to Indo-Pak & Indo-China rivalry, South Asia is considered 2nd least integrated region after Middle East.

12.

Ans. The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 while Buxar Battle in 1764. Both ~~were~~ laid foundation of British Raj in India.

The process of consolidation of India started with Battle of Plassey.

Significance of Battle of Plassey

- ① British gained territory for 1st time
- ② ~~Through~~ By gaining revenue rights it added to companies's treasury a lot
- ③ Economically and agriculturally wealthy area.
- ④ British tested the strength of its force

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However, Battle of Buxar is considered more important because:

- ① British defeated Mughals, Nawab of Awadh & Shuja-ud-daula's combined force
- ② After fall of Marathas, this made them biggest power on continent
- ③ Extended revenue rights over most productive & wealthy region of nation.
- ④ Established paramountcy of British forces
- ⑤ Mughals were symbol of strength & had legitimacy in eyes of people
↳ their defeat signaled fall of an empire

Still Battle of Plassey is equally relevant as:

- ① Defeat in Plassey would have ~~not~~ led to end of imperialistic ambitions of East India Company
- ② After 'Black Hole Tragedy', with such small force, a defeat in Plassey would ~~not~~ have made revival impossible
- ③ The confidence gained in Plassey was important.

Thus while Battle of Plassey gave key to Indian Empire, it was Buxar which opened the lock & made EIC the ruler of India.

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18.
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Ans. Sanskrit literature was developed in India from vedic age in form of Vedas & Upanishads.

Evolution of Sanskrit literature & its significance:

- ① Being the most ancient language, Vedas & Upanishads were written & described in Sanskrit
- ② Panini's Ashtadhyayi in 400BC began the evolution of grammar of Sanskrit
- ③ Sanskrit literature can also

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be found on pillar inscriptions like at Jamnagar of Rudradaman

④ Gupta period as golden age of Sanskrit

4.1 Here compilations of epics like Ramayana took place

4.2 Evolution of Plays by 'Kalidasa'

eg Abhijnan Shaktunthalam,
Malvikagagnimitra

4.3 Poetry in Sanskrit

eg Raghuvamsha by Kalidasa

4.4 Promoted extensively by various kings; thus considered highest point in evolution of language

4.5. Medical texts were written

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- ⑤ Other epic texts include 'Asthashastra' by Chanakya which describes who to run politics, administration, guide to good governance.
- ⑥ Aryabhatta's book on geometry & maths is also in sanskrit.
- ⑦ Charak Samhita on medical knowledge.

Thus Sanskrit literature over the ancient Indian period remained the highest literature evolution.

14.

Ans. Due to various geological processes, Ocean floor forms the ~~one~~ of various features which helps in understanding physical features of earth.

Major features of ocean floor & significance in oceanography

① Mid Oceanic Ridges

1.1. Explain presence of diverging tectonic plates leading to eruption of basaltic volcano from beneath.

1.2. The floor area on both of its side can be studied to know the age of rocks.

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② Trenches

2.1 The deepest point on earth highlight presence of converging tectonic plates which lead to subduction of heavier plate forming deep trenches.
eg) Mariana trench

③ Continental shelf

↳ These are the shallow region of ocean floor and contains various minerals & prominent point for fishing.

④ Continental slope

↳ It is sudden decline in ocean bed and links shelf with ocean basin.

⑤ Deep sea plain

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↳ After continental slope it forms the bed of ocean floor

⑥ Volcanic Islands

↳ Volcanic activities inside ocean floor leads to formation of mountains on ocean floor. These pile up & gradually become islands.

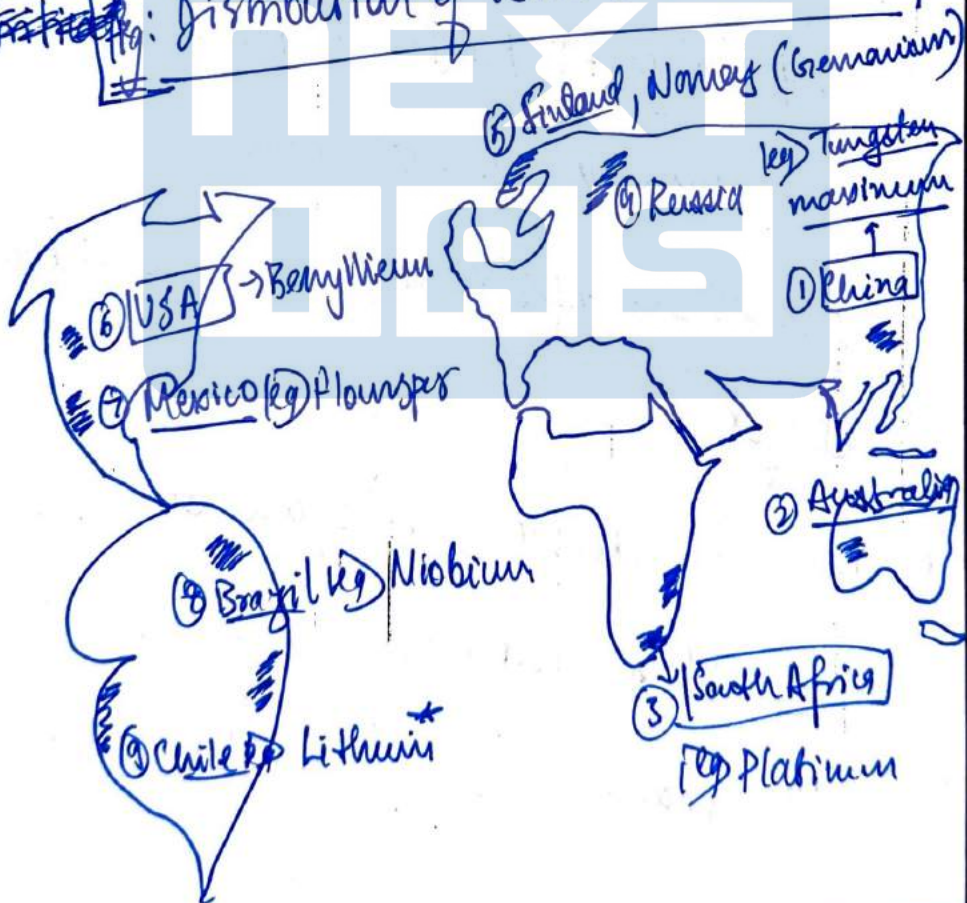
Thus various ocean floor features highlights the development of oceanography.

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15.

Ans. In today's world of 4th Industrial revolution, rare earth minerals have become the 'new oil' running the engines of global economy.

Fig. 1: Distribution of Rare Earth Minerals



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Uses of Rare Earth Minerals

- ① Silicon chips manufacturing, the engines of technological revolutions.
- ② Important to make semiconductors, chips used in various machines.
- ③ Important in Renewable Energy transition
eg Solar PV Modules based on rare earth minerals
- ④ Electrical Appliances need semiconductors chips
- ⑤ Nuclear weapons, space launch vehicles, ballistic missiles, etc all require equipments made of rare earth minerals
↳ strategic importance

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Environmental Impact of Extraction

① Damage to hill geography

1.1. landslides due to cutting of trees

1.2. subsidence due to blasting of hills. eg Chile ~~mines~~ collapsed due to lithium extraction

② Pollution of water nearby as harmful chemicals released eg Arsenic contamination

③ Soil & Land degradation

Thus sustainable extraction & equitable distribution via global supply chain will ensure proper usage of rare earth minerals.

U.P.S.C.16.
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Ans. The recent floods in Himachal (Kullu), Joshimath land subsidence points to harmful effect on ecological carrying capacity of hilly states. The rising tourism is considered the core cause.

Factors contributing to rising tourism

- ① Rise in middle class families, thus more disposable income, hence more trips
- ② The social media culture of reels, movies, etc. promoting hill tourism thus people inclined to go there

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- ③ Good ^{road} infrastructure making it smooth & easier to go
- ④ State governments promoting hill tourism

Potential environmental impacts of Tourism

- ① Pollution by tourist leads to clogging of drains, dirty rivers, etc.
- ② Deforestation of hills to accommodate rising pressure makes the soil weak
- ③ Increasing urban buildings has increased pressure on soil leading to land subsidence
- ④ Decline of natural resources in terms of forests, fruits, fresh water as diverted for personal use more than regenerating capacity of mother nature

U.P.S.C.Measures for sustainable Tourism in hills

- ① Limiting the tourist count and online conveying of maximum capacity
- ② New construction only after proper Environmental Impact Assessment
- ③ Promoting public vehicles to reduce jams in such areas
- ④ Hazard mapping & low tourism in landslide prone zones
- ⑤ awareness campaign by government, celebrities.

Further adopting Mc Mishra committee report, Kashmir angam Report, etc. is required for sustainable tourism

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17.

Ans. The Indian Monsoon which starts from June and continues till September and (retreating monsoon till November) affects India's economy, society, culture, etc. showing its importance.

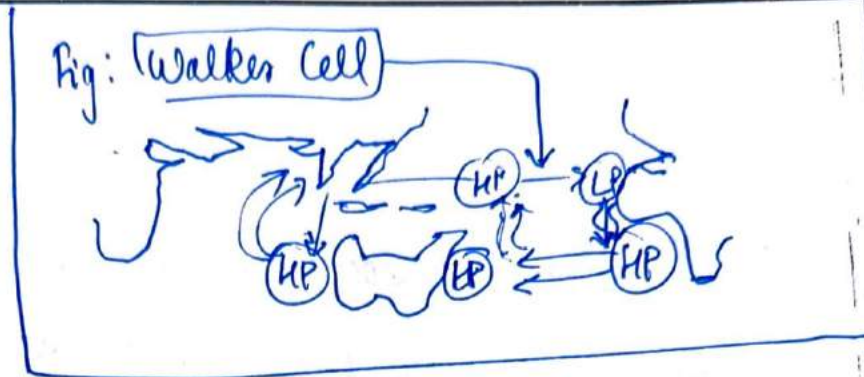
Factors determining monsoon rainfall

1. Oceanic factors

① The presence of warm waters with increasing sea surface temperature due to global warming increases intensity of rainfall

② The existence of El-Nino or La-Nino phenomenon

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walker cell decides whether La-Nina or El-Nino conditions will prevail

If El Nino: bad monsoon

La-Nina: strong monsoon

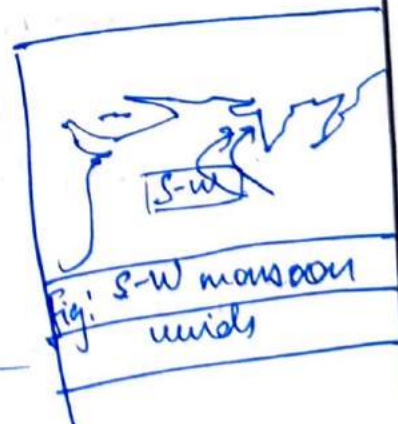
③ Indian Ocean Dipole

↳ if positive then it increases low pressure in Indian ocean leading to greater monsoon else vice versa

II. Atmospheric Factors

① Trade Winds

↳ with shifting of ITCZ the trade winds in north hemisphere



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moves northward & if strong increases intensity.

↳ Thus first distribution is on Kerala or South India → then moves upwards

② Retreating monsoon is defined by the trade winds as while going back it becomes North-East monsoon & gives rainfall on Eastern side of India

③ The jet streams further decides the intensity & distribution of rainfall

Thus various atmospheric oceanic factors combine to decide the complex monsoon phenomenon.

18.

Ans. Traditions are the social customs or practices passed on from generations to generation & form part of our identity. eg ~~Taking~~ Touching feet of elders for blessings

Reasons why traditions impede change

- ① Part of identity & thus any effort at change is seen as violation of individual's personality
- ② Man being communitarian, if attempt to change the fear of being removed from community or society change
- ③ It is seen as attempt at domination by others on a society's uniqueness

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④ Carried on for thousands of years, they became rigid and permanent
eg 'Ganghat' traditions on Rajput women

⑤ Have social backing, thus legitimate; hence state afraid to alter status quo.

However rigid & exploitative customary practices should be removed & social legislation thus since before independence have been instrumental in this effect.

eg Sati Prohibition 1829 Act

Extent of success of Social Legislation

① Raise consciousness of people thus reduce the evil

eg Child Marriage brought down by PCMA

② Make people aware of harmful effect

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③ The deterrence effect acts as instrumental to reduce such social practice

eg Dowry prohibition Act reduced dowry instance due to fear of punishment (new)

④ Makes women powerful & raise bargain power eg Property rights

⑤ Breaks caste barriers & egalitarian society emerge eg SC-ST Prevention of Atrocities Act.

However Social Legislation needs to maintain balance & should not impede upon basic tenets of a culture of custom.

Hence, Supreme Court's 'Doctrine of Essentiality test' has been crucial for social legislation and maintained balance as seen in Supreme Court upholding 'Suttee practice' (Rakesh Saxena Case).

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19.

Ans. Slums in India have been rising with rapid pace of Urbanisation [40% in urban areas by 2030 (NITI Aayog)]

eg Dharavi Slum.



Houses 'slums' themselves are not a problem that can be solved on its own as various factors contribute to it like :

① Urban Policies regarding infrastructure:

i.e. High land & flat rent prices

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forcing to live on outskirts

1.2. Surplus land diverted to profitable business, thus less land available for settlement

1.3. ② Social ~~Issues~~ - Economic Issues

2.1 Very less high paying jobs leading to rise in poverty.

2.2 Low literary levels making non migrants unaware of social schemes.

2.3. Schemes like PM-Awas Yojna have exclusion issues, thus people forced to live in slums

2.4. High cost of health expenses further perpetuates vicious cycle of poverty.

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⑦ Other issues of policy:

3.1 Very low urban development budget

3.2 High corruption leading to misuse of allotted funds for resettlement

3.3. Political motives & making shams 'vote-bank' & illegal rehabilitation

Way forward

① Development of Tier-2 cities

② Timely implementation of ~~housing~~ housing schemes like PM Awas Yojna

③ Health facilities (eg) Mohalla Clinics need to be provided

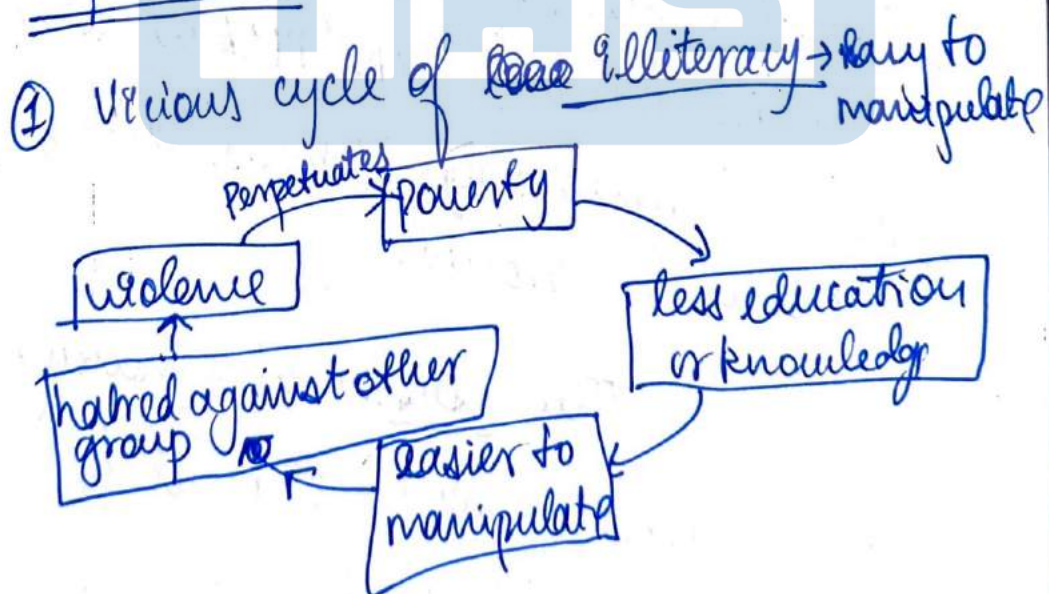
Thus sustainable housing & shams redevelopment should be focused by government as higher priority.

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20.

Ans. Communalism is the phenomenon where religious identity is used as a means for creating hatred against another religion for political ~~gains~~ economic gains.

Communalism gaining strength from economic deprivation



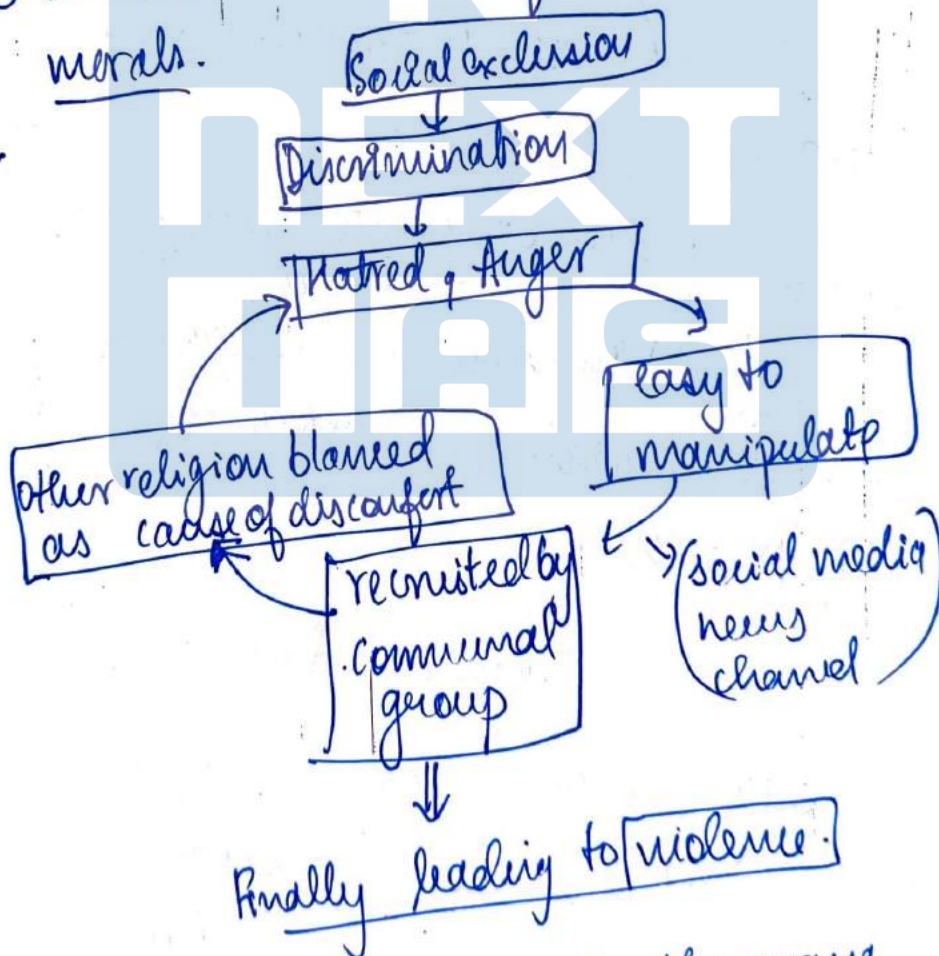
② Britishers post 1857 started policy of Divide & Rule & began communalism

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- ② Political motives (vote bank politics) makes economic exclusion as emotional appeal & blaming it on other religion becomes easy.

Communalism thriving on Social Exclusion

- ① Leads to alienation from society & morals.



- eg) Recent Nuh Violence in Haryana & the people arrested are from socially marginalised sections

U.P.S.C.* Other factors promoting communalism

- ① Global trend of using religion as means by political agents
- ② Rise of ISIS, Al Qaeda like Terrorist groups
- ③ Decline of developmental polity & rise of ethnic identity based politics

Solutions → curbing hate news, false news
 ↓ → improving intelligence network
Decriminalisation of politics.

Thus as Sankaria

Commission has recommended greater decentralisation will ensure regional development & reduction in social & economic exclusion.