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Name of Candidate : Jigyasu Agrawal

NEXT IAS Roll No.: MT23FLTRA004 **Date of Examination :** 31/07/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test Code : TC005 **Program :** FLT ☑ FLT+ ☐

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
(FULL LENGTH TEST-5)

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

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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			
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15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

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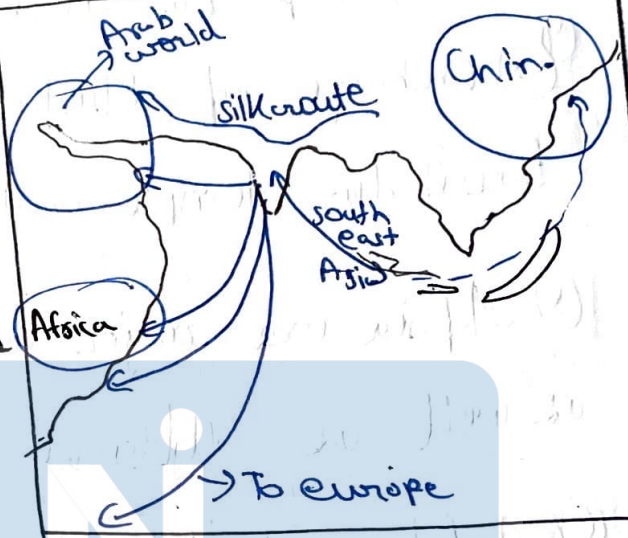
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1

India has been a major centre for destination as well as passage for various ancient trade routes.



Major ancient trade routes.

Contribution to exchange and dissemination of culture

① Travellers : Various travellers from different parts ~~bro~~ contributed to cultural exchang

②(ex) Fa Hien, Huen Tsang used silk route and exchanged Buddhist ideas.

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③ Chola empire outreached and expanded to south east Asia.

(ex) Exchange of Hinduism ideas such as Borubdur temple and Angkorwat temple

⑤ Africa was major destination of exports as well as cultural exchange.

(6)(ex) African tribal culture exchanged with Gujarat.

⑦ Arab world as well as central Asia and Greek empires exchanged our culture

(ex)(8) Gandhara school of Art

(ex)(9) Arab decimal system, our zero reached there

Thus strategic location needs to be utilised for our soft power through Project Mausam.

2. Quit India movement of 1942, was started with the slogan of 'Do or die', aim to overthrow the British empire.

People's Movement

① All major congress leaders were jailed before launch of movement on 7th August.

② Leadership went to local leaders like Chittu Pandey, Usha Mehta, JP Narayan.

③ Many places, people protested themselves such as blowing train lines, burning British flag.

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Across class divide

① Workers, Peasants, Government officials as well as students participated.

② Capitalists provided covert support in form of funds.

Women's leadership

① Usha Mehta operated underground Radio to disseminate information and motivate people.

② Suchitra Kriplani led movement with her husband being jailed

③ Indira Gandhi organized 'Vanar Sena' for children.

④ Locally women came out in large number to protest.

Although, the movement was supressed brutally, yet it created a fire as well as a fear in British that now masses were truly awakened against foreign rule.

3.

Post Independance India, right from its nascent years put emphasis on scientific research and development which helped India on path of modernity.

Remarkable strides

① Creation of IITs as premier institute of technology and engineering

→ Contributed to various national projects with manpower and R&D support

② ISRO: started in a small room, the organisation has been source of pride, foreign exchange and strategic information to tell with weather, agriculture and many more areas.

③ DRDO: contributed to defence research

ex AGNI missile programme.

④ Institutes like CSIR labs, Hindustan Aeronautical limited, ICAgricultural Research contributed to modernisation in industries, agriculture and aviation {LCA Tejas}.

But despite these, there have been limitations:

① Social backwardness in terms of patriarchal attitude, caste-religion discrimination
→ shows lack of scientific temper.

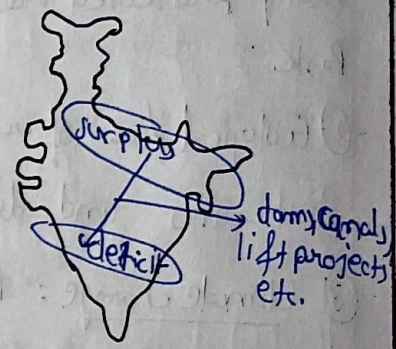
② Research has been lacking and less gains in agriculture, seed research, industrial process. {~69% of GDP only}.

③ Brain drain has led to outflow of human capital.

∴ We have made remarkable feats, but need more steps like NRF to make us 'Vikshit'.

4.

Interlinking of rivers (National Perspective Plan) is the idea of connecting Northern Perennial rivers with Peninsular seasonal ones to relieve water stress.



Interlinking of rivers.

Advantages

① From flood prone to drought prone area → disaster management.

② Efficient utilization of fresh water {source resources}.

③ Agricultural distress reduced → utilization of irrigation potential.

④ Round the year mobility of vessels in southern rivers.

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But issues with its feasibility

① Environmental cost → submergence of many protected areas (Ex) Panna national Park.

② Ecological flow of river will be disturbed (estuaries and delta impacted).

③ Climate change: Northern Rivers water flow set to be reduced.

④ Economic cost: Highly fiscally burdened states and centre

⑤ Social cost of displacement of vulnerable.

Way forward → ① Small scale projects like Ken-Betwa Polavaram

② Water conservation → Jalshakti programme

③ Catch the Rain → Amrit sarovar programme

④ Drip irrigation.

This will help us resolve associated problems.

5.

With India's committment to Net Zero by 2070, Panchamrit goals have envisioned a reeduction in fossil fuel based energy. Since coal contributes more than 50% of our energy, its reduced use in thermal power plants and shift to renewable will impact coal bearing states:

Negative

① Livelihood loses: Coal mining major source of employment for people of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh etc.

② Economic harm to state

lead to → Decrease in social sector spending.

③ Already most of coal bearing states are 'BIMARU' (poor Human capital development).

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④ CSR activities of mining companies reduced
→ Lead to poor health and education indicators

Positives may accure too
① Coal related crimes will be reduced
② Environmental benifits such as less soil pollution, air pollution.

Remedial measures needed

① Alternate employment opportunities such as in renewable maintainance segment.

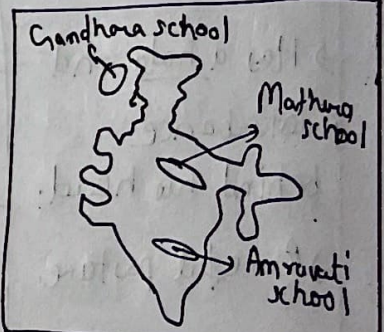
② Human capital development related investment
Health, Education, Skills.

③ Promotion of Agriculture, skill development, MSMEs etc.

④ Utilize civil society, NGOs, CSR of other companies.

11.

Buddhist sculpture art developed in various regions in form of different schools



Different schools

Major Differences between Mathura and Gandhara school

Gandhara	Mathura
① Greeko-Bactrian and Central asian impact on Art.	Indegenous school → Developed in India
② Hellenistic elements can be seen	Hellenistic elements are absent
③ Grey-Blue sandstone stucco material	Red buff sandstone material.

⊙ Buddha is covered in drapery	⊙ Is bare chested and muscular
→ Has curly hair and beard	→ Is clean shaved, tied hair
→ Is in meditative state	→ In smiling state (Padmasana).
→ Has a halo and proturbance behind his head.	→ No halo, but shows Mudras like Abhay Mudra
→ Peaceful posture.	→ Also other religions like Hinduism, Jainism sculptures also.

In flurence of the two on Amravati school

① Buddha in Jataka tales is shown as bare chested at times as well as wearing clothes at times.

② Postures of meditation as well as smiling posture is seen in the narrative art

③ Elements of Gandhara (Hellenistic features) are interminyled with indegeneous features.

(ex) Proturbence on head but without halo

But Many unique features as well

① Used Marble instead of sandstone

② Focussed on narrative art (Jataka tales) instead of individual sculpturing

③ Satvahana influence is prominent and many similarties can be seen with Ajanta as well as Ellora (inspired by Amravati school)

The considerable influence of each other shows cultural exchange between regions. Yet unique elements imply the regional artistic traditions.

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Industrial revolution began with shift from mainly agrarian system towards mass manufacturing using modern resources, technologies in urban centres of England in 17th century.

Transformed economic landscape

① Resulted in mass production which gave rise to mercantilism in England.

② Generation of surplus capital led to reinvestment → further large corporations formed.

③ Rise in wages of workers as well as common people

④ Rise in treasury of the Royal empire.

Had Far reaching social impacts

Positive ① Urbanisation led to growth of modern cities such as London, Leads, Manchester etc.

② Urban amenities improved → roads, sanitation

③ Overall standard of living improved for some.

Negative ① Social ills like child labor, prostitution, alcoholism rose.

② Crime rates rose in London.

③ Inequality led to discontent

④ Exploitation of workers by industrialists

⑤ Poor sanitation led to rise in diseases in urban centres

⑥ Impoverisation of rural areas.

⑦ Colonialism, Imperialism, slavery etc were imposed upon other regions of world.

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Cultural impacts

① Modern values like liberty, freehand property rights, fundamental rights gained prominance.

② ~~But many~~ ne.

② Capitalist class rose and became powerful than royals → decline in royal culture
→ Parliamentary system rose.

③ Communism and socialism began as counter to capitalism.

④ Coining 'White Man's Burden' theory to justify subjugation of colonies.

⑤ Supression of culture of colonies like India → called Barbarians.

Thus the Industrial revolution had far reaching impact not just in England but across the globe

B.

Social reform and ideological movements ~~starts~~ known as 'Indian Renaissance' in the 19th century was instrumental in cultural and National awakening.

Against Backward elements

① Brahmo samaj opposed sati Pratha.

① Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar promoted women education and widow remarriage

③ Constant efforts to ~~@~~ rule ~~of~~ out ills of caste system, ~~@~~ communalism by likes of Swami Vivekananda.

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Against colonial culture

① Resurgence of Ancient Indian history and knowledge by likes of Tilak, Aurbindo ghosh.

② Arya samaj talked about glory of Vedic period.

Influenced emergence of distinct cultural identity and national conciousness

① Removal of social ills proved we are capable of reforming ourselves

② Destroyed the 'White Man's Burden' theory

③ Our ancient past brought out us being much enriched civilisation → Rise of pride in Indianness.

④ Destruction of Barbarian theory, as Indian values of tolerance, modernity, liberalism, collectivism, Dharma were brought to masses.

⑤ A syncretic cultural identity was established which promoted idea of unity in diversity

⑥ This helped counter 'Divide and rule' theory of British.

But these movements had

Certain limitations

① Many revivalists → they opposed modernity
ex Raja Radhakant Dev - Dev Samaj.

② Communal elements found way
ex Ghar Vapsi vs Tahreek and Tanzeem.

③ Sough Patronage by British → used against national elements.

Yet their contribution was significant

Subhash Bose called them 'Father of Indian Nationalism'.

14.

Temperature inversion is the phenomenon when a warm air mass caps over a cold one, thus going against general norm of decreasing temperature with altitude.

Colder	Normal scenario
cold	
warm	
Cold	Against Natural lapse rate. Inversion
warm	
Cold	

Types

- Valley inversion
- Convectional inversion
- Frontal inversion
- Upper atmospheric inversion

Affects atmospheric conditions

① Against Natural Adiabatic lapse rate as warm air caps over cold air.

② Results in creation of fog in local atmosphere.

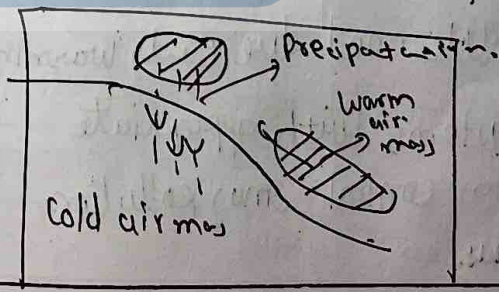
③ Reduces / negatively affects convection thus leading to stagnant air on the surface.

④ Lowers temperature of the surface.

Implication for local weather pattern

① Valleys → the depressions become extra cold at night, while slopes are warmer.

② Frontal inversion lead to rainfall as warm air mass is uplifted



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③ Foggy mist is seen in plain areas with strong dew leading to low visibility in plain areas on clear nights

Implication for air pollution

① Due to reduced convection, polluted air is stagnant at the surface.

② Leads to formation of smog

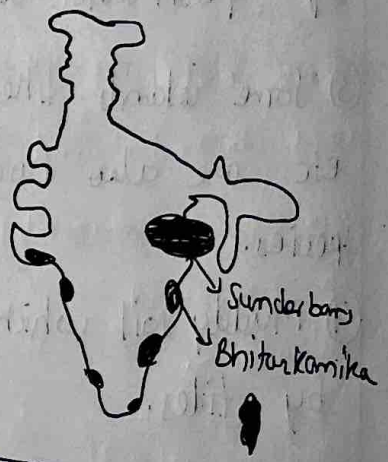
(ex) Delhi smog in winters.

③ Reduces visibility and causes health problems → respiratory as well as eye related issues.

We need due early warning weather systems, with appropriate measures to control smog pollution in such cases.

Mangroves are species which ~~are~~ grows at junctures of fresh and salty water (Brackish waters) and form important habitats for various species.

(ex) Sundari tree.



Location of mangroves in India.

Geographical factors responsible for Mangrove vegetation

① Mainly found in Deltas, there Ganga-Brahmaputra delta (Sundarbans),

Krishna-Godavari Delta etc.

② Found in brackish water i.e confluence of fresh water as well as sea water.

③ Some islands like in Gujarat, Andaman etc are also home to mangrove species.

④ Muddy soil which is ~~constantly~~ alternatively submerged by tides.

⑤ lack of too frequent cyclones which lead to their uprooting.

Threat posed by climate change

① Rising sea levels : risen by 20 cm in Indian subcontinent as per Ministry of earth sciences report
→ coastal erosion

② This reduces their access to oxygen.

③ Greater glacial melting → more fresh water → impacts salinity → leads to loss of species.

④ Rise in extreme events such as cyclones → uprooting of trees.

⑤ Disturbance in tidal waves → impacting their habitat.

Mangroves are important storage of blue carbon, shield against cyclone and house species like Bengal Tigers. Thus they need to be saved

→ ① Mitigation measures like Net zero to reduce CH_4 emissions

→ ② Structural measures to prevent sea level rise and coastal erosion

→ ③ Planting and afforestation drives.

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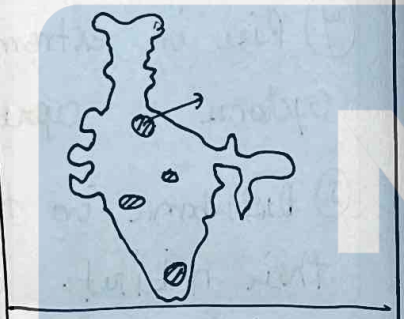
16.

Sugar is derived from mostly sugar cane in India and cane sugar [Shakarkandi] in Cuba, Brazil and caribbian.

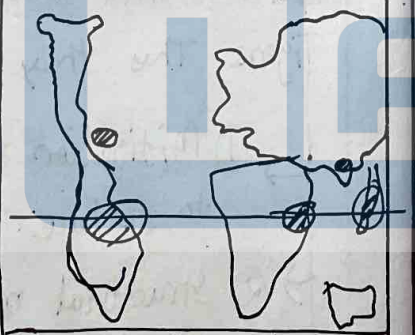
Geographical factors

① Tropical climate
→ warm, humid
→ frost free
→ not too much heat such as Loo

② Availability of water → water intensive crop.



Major sugar industry zones in India.



Cuba, Brazil, southeast Asia, India → major sugar industry of world.

③ Fertile soil → Alluvial, volcanic soil.

Economic factors

① Non weight loosing and Perishable raw material, hence located near sugarcane growing areas.

② Irrigation facilities (ex) In Maharashtra

③ Cooperative management / Professional management (ex) South India.

④ Labour → to harvest as well as process.

⑤ Market
Contribution to growth of Industry.

India

① North India especially western UP is hub of sugar cane, due to historical factors as well as fertile soil, water and labor.

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② South India (Coimbatore, Cauvery Basin) emerging due to better management of factories

③ Utilization of by products : Maharashtra industries utilise for ethanol generation.

World

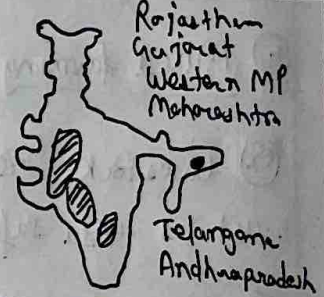
① Cuba and Brazil have high productivity due to favourable climatic conditions.

② Mechanised harvesting and processing led to Cuba emerge as → sugar bowl of world.

With changing dynamics, soil degradation, need is to adopt suitable cropping pattern and also utilizations of by products to enhance commerical value.

n.

Dry land farming refers to agriculture and related activities in areas with low rainfall and irrigation potential



Major areas of dry land farming in India.

Key strategies to overcome water scarcity and maximize productivity

① Crops suitable to agro climatic zones

(ex) Millets are drought resistant crops.

② Water conservation methods

Traditional → Talabs, Kulhs, baolis

Modern → Watershed development

(ex) Ralegaon Siddhi Model

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③ Modern irrigation techniques

(ex) Construction of canals → Indira Gandhi Canal

(ex) Drip irrigation → Per drop more crop.

④ Mixed farming techniques

(ex) Livestock rearing, poultry farming act as ~~extra~~ safety net.

(ex) Agro forestry, medicinal plant forestry

⑤ Novel methods like zero budget natural farming Genetically modified and hybrid crops etc.

Need to promote dryland farming in India

Push factors

① Increasing land degradation as per ISRO land degradation atlas.

② Reducing soil moisture due to climate change and global warming.

③ Reduction in Agricultural productivity, poor soil health, cropping patter distortion are some factors.

Pull factors

① Increasing demand of dryland crops like millets (Sri Anna - Budget 2023), pulses etc.

② Enhancing livelihood of people in these areas.

Challenges

- Lumpy virus disease, bird flu, Poultry bird deaths
- heavy investment needed in irrigation
- fragility of drip irrigation
- Technical know how missing
- MSP regime on limited crops.

Thus there need to enhance extension services, apply Dalwai Panel recommendations, provide Crop Insurance in these areas.

18.

With rising awareness of their rights, a spurt in government measures of women empowerment, contemporary movements have utilized diverse approaches.

Traditional methods

① Protests on roads, political protests using women's organizations

(ex) Arti Price rise movement.

② Civil society organizations, pressure groups dominated women's movement, ~~sometimes~~

③ Mostly led by men rather than women themselves

④ Limited in scope → general issues like price rise
→ law against women specific ills

Contemporary movements

① Creating mass opinion using ICT technology, social media

(ex) #Metoo movement

② Utilizing print, digital and electronic media to put pressure on policy makers

(ex) Nirbhaya Justice movement

(ex) Jessica Lal movement.

③ Led by women from different age groups for various issues

(ex) Greta thunberg environment protest

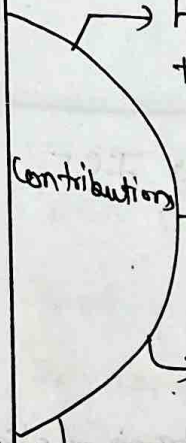
(ex) Iram sharmila Political protest.

④ ~~Lobbying~~ Utilizing diverse avenues and institutions

(ex) Courts {Vishakha judgment}, NGOs {Shakti NGO}, Institutions & Women Comissions } etc.

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→ Highlight women related issues to create awareness
(ex) Manipur violence

→ Advocating enabling measures
(ex) Sexual harassment at workplace Act

→ Creating political responsibility
(ex) Ex EAM state had to resign

→ Bridging Gender gap and breaking Patriarchal notions (ex) He for She movement

Challenges

① Bureaucratic apathy → Manipur FIR was delayed for two months.

② Lack of powers with Women commissions.

③ Mostly urban, rural women still lacking behind

④ FCRA amendments → difficult for women NGOs to get funds

⑤ Hijacking of movements by pressure groups, political parties etc.

Need is to empower women to achieve SDGs.

15.

There is a debate that the modernization drive to eliminate social backwardness has harmed our cultural values and morals.

Forces of modernization

① Education: of secular nature provoking culture of asking question.

② Scientific temper to generate rationality against superstitions.

③ Constitution: Indian model of secularism with State's right to intervene in all religions to reform them.

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④ Fundamental rights : of equality, liberty, freedom and social justic

(Ex) Removal of untouchability

(Ex) Against Patriarchy

⑤ Industrialization → breaking caste based division of labor.

⑥ Urbanization → creating shared spaces, breaking myth of ghettoization of lower castes.

⑦ Technology → modern ideas, social media, market

Notion of threatening cultural values

① Westernization in name of modernization → leading to idea that everything in our culture is backward.

② Promotion of disvalues like drugs, alchoholism through social media in name of freedom of speech.

③ Propogation of objectification of women, pornography etc has harmed respect of women → a traditional value.

④ Urbanization → nuclearization of families leading to reduction in joint family values of collectivism. {52% nuclear families Census 2011}

Verdict

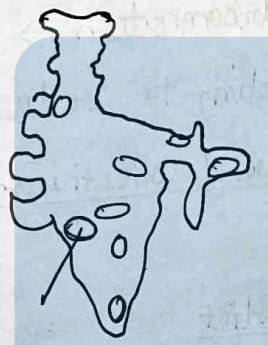
① May have diluted certain values of collectivism, duty oriented society to some extent.

② Promoted some social ills like crime against women.

③ But largely have led to removal of prevalent social ills of patriarchy, caste based discrimination, communalism, superstitions etc.

Further need to get the best of both worlds in terms of modern value and tradition through value education.

Regionalism is the notion of affiliation to one's region, local culture, language etc. It becomes problematic when it becomes exclusivist and surpasses national sentiments.



Pockets with regional tendencies in India.

Relationship between disparity and regionalism

Positive correlation

① Vidarbha region within Maharashtra is drought prone and hence demands separate package (regional tendencies).

② Demand for Gorkhaland: due to economic apathy from distant administration in Kolkata. (Poor tea industry, infrastructure)

③ Demand for Telangana: due to lack of employment opportunities, economic backwardness.

④ Similar demands of Bundelkhand in UP, Mahakaushal in MP due to backwardness

Negative correlation → other reasons important too

① Gorkhaland demand due to imposition of Bengali culture.

② Tamil Nadu → regionalism based on language

③ Punjab → Khalistan secessionist demand due to religious nationalism

Thus while regional disparity is a factor, it fuels other sentiments based on ethnicity, religion, language etc.

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Regionalism is antagonist to nationalism

Favour	Against
① Extreme regionalism surpasses nationalism ② Leads to demands of secession ③ Exclusivist ones with violence against migrants (Ex) Violence against north Indian migrants in south ④ Against National interest (ex) Tamil Nationalism affected foreign policy.	① Positive regionalism helps in demand development in the region. ② Mobilized people → Deepens democracy. ③ Protection of regional culture → unity in Diversity

India is a 'thali of diverse dishes with unique tastes and a combined platter'. Need to promote Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat.

10.

Rich heritage of internationalised education is supported by existence of ancient universities like Nalanda and Taxila.

Recently, UGC provided permission to foreign universities to open their campus in GIFT city Gujarat.

Positive impacts on society, cultural exchange

① Improvement in standard of education

② Culture of competition → race to the top in Indian universities

③ Best practices can be brought into education.

④ Research in solving problems of society
(ex) urban flood research.

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⑤ Hybridization of values of different countries brought by faculties, teaches

⑥ Economic externality for society → employment
→ forex

⑦ Cultural exchange → rise in our soft power.

Some concern too

① Curriculum mismatch → may provide subpar education.

② Education and values unsuitable for Indian society.

③ Violent reactions from Indian conservative elements in some cases (ex) Fatehpur Sikri incident.

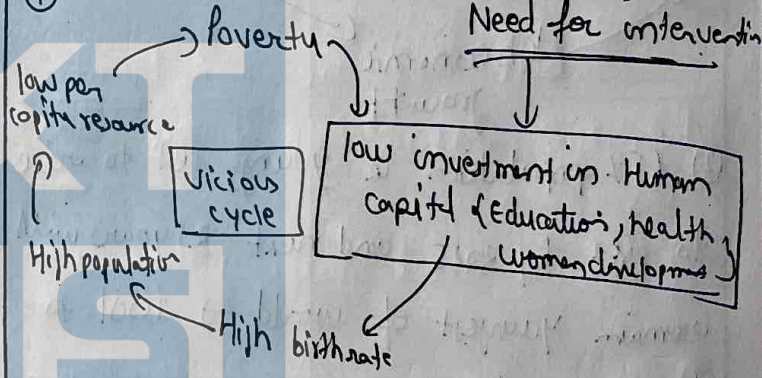
④ Subversive activities like alleged on CSO by IB and CBI.

Its a good step with multiple positives which can make India hub of education — NITI Aayog.

9.

Population growth puts pressure on limited resources leading to debate that high population is a burden which creates vicious cycle of poverty.

①

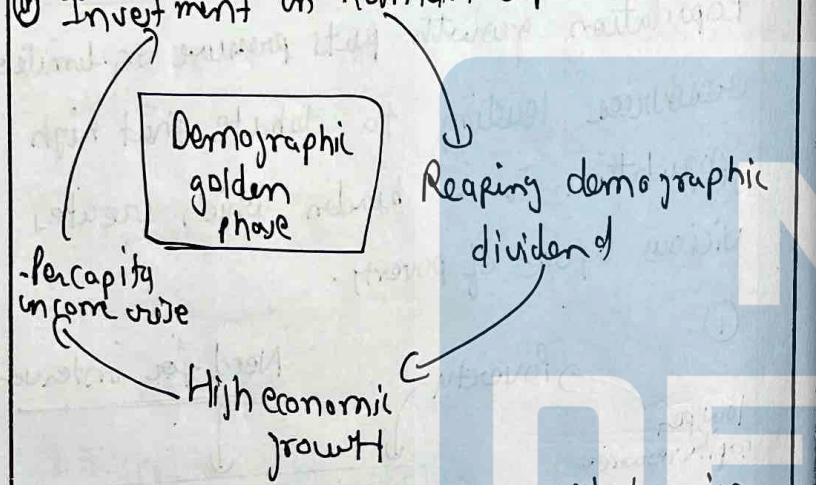


② India set to become highest populated country → concerns of pressure on land, unemployment etc are being raised.

③ Poverty restricts capabilities and freedom of choice — Amartya Sen.

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But population can be tool to break cycle of poverty



② 65% population is young set to rise to 68% by 2025 and next 25 years will remain youngest of world → tool to break poverty

Way forward
① Education enhancement (NEP)
② Skill development (PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana)
③ Health (vaccination, nutrition)
④ Women empowerment (reduced wage gap)
⑤ Social security for elderly.

8.

India is a 'thali' of distinct cultures with huge cultural diversity, each delicate in its own way.

Southern Indian states → Distinct cultural units

① Top languages → Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, ~~etc make the 5 of~~ Konkani make the 6 south Indian states distinct units

② Art and culture: Each state has distinct art forms: Bharatnatyam → Tamil Nadu
Kuchipudi → Andhra & Telangana
Kathakali → Kerala.

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③ Dressing way of life is also distinct in these states

(ex) Andhra → dry land farming

Kerala → water surplus : so rice.

④ Food, cultural practices etc are also unique making each state a distinct cultural unit.

But there are significant diversities within each of these states too

① Distinct tribal groups within each state

② Various religious practices within each state.

③ Food, agriculture, practices varies within states.

Thus, though they may be considered distinct cultural units, ~~yet they~~ in some sense, They have significant diversity within themselves too.

7.

Usually, Bay of Bengal has more cyclones than Arabian sea. But in recent times, the frequency of cyclones in Arabian sea has risen too

(ex) Cyclone Taute

(ex) cyclone Amphan

(ex) Recent cyclone on Gujarat coast.

Reasons for cyclones becoming regular phenomenon in Arabian sea

① Rise in sea surface temperature due to global warming → 90% of the excess heat is absorbed by oceans.

② This leads to rise in convection currents and a intensification of low pressure zones.

③ Changing nature of Indian Monsoon which earlier used to prevent cyclogenesis due to wind shear → now more cyclones, less impact of monsoon.

④ Rise in evaporation → more moisture content in air above Arabian sea.

⑤ Remanant low pressure of Bay of Bengal crossing over to Arabian sea

Thus a combination of factors intensified by climate change and global warming due to GHG emission has led to rise in cyclone.

6.

Soil properties determined by temperature

① Soil moisture → ~~too~~ high Temperature ⇓ low moisture

② Soil texture → More heat → cracks in soil (Black soil)

③ Soil biodiversity → thrives in optimum temperature → too high / low temperature ⇓ loss of soil bacteria

Soil property determined by precipitation

① Leaching of minerals from top soil in case of high rainfall

② Lateritic soils.

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② Soil moisture & precipitation

③ Acid rain → degrades soil.

But there are other factors too

① Parent rock → composition of soil

ex Basalt → black soil

② Vegetation → prevents erosion: texture of soil
→ dead organic matter determines organic content

③ Geomorphic processes & factors

ex Wind, gravity, slope, frost, fluids etc determine other properties

④ Anthropogenic factors like fertilizers, soil use change, overgrazing etc.

Combinations of factors which determine properties of soil.