

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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SLT+ ☒

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023 (SECTIONAL TEST-2)

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :



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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



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Sankhya → Kapila
Yoga → Patanjali
Vaishnavism → Ramanuja
Nyaya → Jai Valmiki
Jedanta

NEXT IAS

Pg 1

Q.1

भारतीय दार्शनिक चिंतन का ताना-बाना उत्तरी भारत का उतना ही ऋणी है जितना दक्षिण भारत का। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The fabric of Indian philosophical thought owes as much to Northern India as to Southern India. Elucidate.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India, also known as the 'land of philosophies' has witnessed the rise & fall and acceptance & disapproval of many philosophies across world.

Contribution of northern India to philosophies:

(1) Adivaitvad

Shankaracharya promoted adwaitvad and also established a math at Kedarnath.

(2) Vedanta

Many philosophers like Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Vallabhacharya, Nabhavacharya gave philosophies related to Brahma, and soul.

(3) Yoga: Patanjali said that salvation ~~can~~ could be attained through

However, various philosophies emerged in southern India also like:

(1) Bhakti movement :- Bhakti movement started in southern India (Tamil Nadu) —
i) Sagun Bhakti ii) Nirgun Bhakti

(2) Naishaisika :- It was given by kannada which says atom is the essence of reality.

(3) Philosopher Basavanna :- He belonged to Lingayat sect and his philosophy advocated equality.

Thus when the ideas, thoughts, beliefs and values are taken together from northern and southern India, then it becomes a unique Indian philosophical thought

Northern + southern = Indian
philosophies = philosophical
thought

Q.2

भारत को विदेशों से जोड़ने वाले प्राचीन व्यापारिक मार्गों ने संस्कृति के आदान-प्रदान और प्रसार में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How did the ancient trade routes connecting India to foreign countries contribute to the exchange and dissemination of culture?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

India, from the very beginning has been a focal point of cultural origination and its dissemination. Some ancient trade routes are as follows:



Fig 1

1) Ancient routes connected India to various parts of world like South East Asia, Middle East, and Central

② through silk route, traders brought the cultural practices of China to India.

Ex: ① silk making culture

② Ladakh has similar culture as of China.

③ Routes connecting to Saudi Arabia brought elements of Islam in Indian culture.

Ex: Nirgun Bhakti

④ Hingana Buddhism reached Tibet from India through land contact. and it also reached South East Asia.

⑤ Some Hindu temples and Buddhist monasteries are found in Malaysia and Vietnam

Thus trade routes played

a role of cultural carrier and diffuses and helped India to emerge as a multicultural society.

Q.3

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन वर्ग विभाजन से परे एक जन आंदोलन था, लेकिन यह महिला नेतृत्व ही था जिसने स्पष्ट छाप छोड़ी।
विरलेषण कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The Quit India movement was a people's movement cutting across the class divides but it was the women's leadership that left a clear mark. Analyse.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

8 August, 1942 is a watershed movement in India's struggle for freedom as it called for 'action towards freedom' with 'do or die' motive.

Quit India movement was primarily a people's movement because,

(1) Students, women, peasants etc were its participants.

(2) It touched hitherto unaffected areas of Indian society.

(3) Both industrialists and workers were participating and zamindars (some) and peasants together were opposing Britishers.

Baliga sarkar
Tahiga sarkar
Rahis sarkar

Quit India movement was a new chapter of women's leadership as follows:

(1) [Usha Mehta]:- She operated an underground All India radio.

(2) Women refused to do purdah and came on roads to demand freedom from British rule.

(3) Pratibha Wadkar, Arundhati Alli, Lakshmi Swaminathan played leadership role in the movement.

Thus, August revolution providing a new height to Indian National movement also proved as a 'liberator of Indian women' which shaped

Indian women's fate in opening future.

~ ~ ~

Q.4

सामाजिक परिवर्तन और सुधार के लिए भारतीय समाज का आवेग औपनिवेशिक शासन के प्रति इसके विरोध की एक प्रतिक्रिया थी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The Indian society's impulse for social change and reform was a response to its opposition to colonial rule. Examine.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Indian society, during colonial times was driven by its traditional values, ideas and belief system at the grassroots level.



Q.5

जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण की गति भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न है, जिससे जनसंख्या वृद्धि दोधारी तलवार बन जाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The pace of demographic transition varies across different states of India making population growth a double-edged sword. Comment.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Demographic transition meaning changes in the demographic structure of a country which is different across time and space

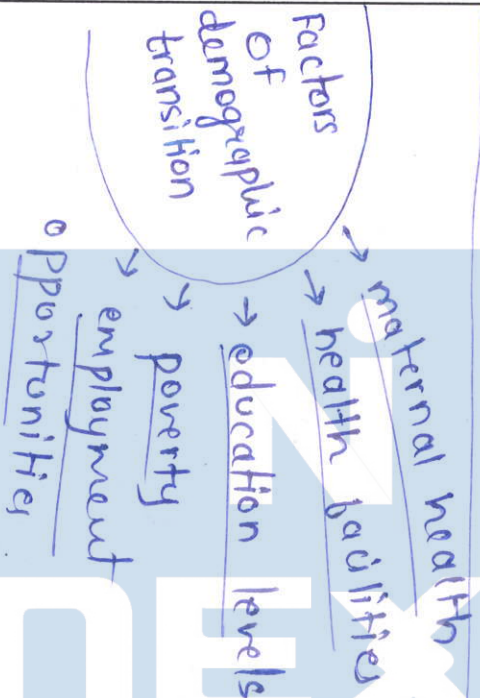


Fig 1

In India, demographic transition differs from state to state as follows:

① In states like UP, Bihar,

West Bengal, the growth of population is fast

② In states like Kerala → has attained a stable population

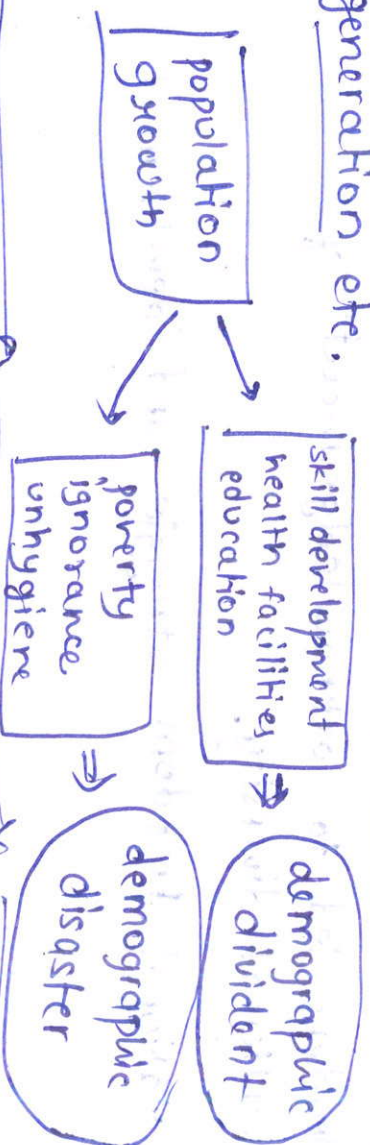
This variations makes population growth a double-edged sword with as ahead:-

Favourable outcomes

- (1) More population means more workforce increasing GDP.
- (2) It will increase the resource pool for innovations and R&D.
- (3) Catalyst to growth and development
(Ex: China is 2nd populous country but and example setter for development)
- Unfavourable outcomes
 - (1) More health problems due to poverty
 - (2) More unemployment due to scarce resources
 - (3) Fall in HDI scores of India.
 - (4) Informalization of economy.

In order to make demographic

transition a demographic dividend India must invest in R&D, skill development (PMKVY), employment generation etc.



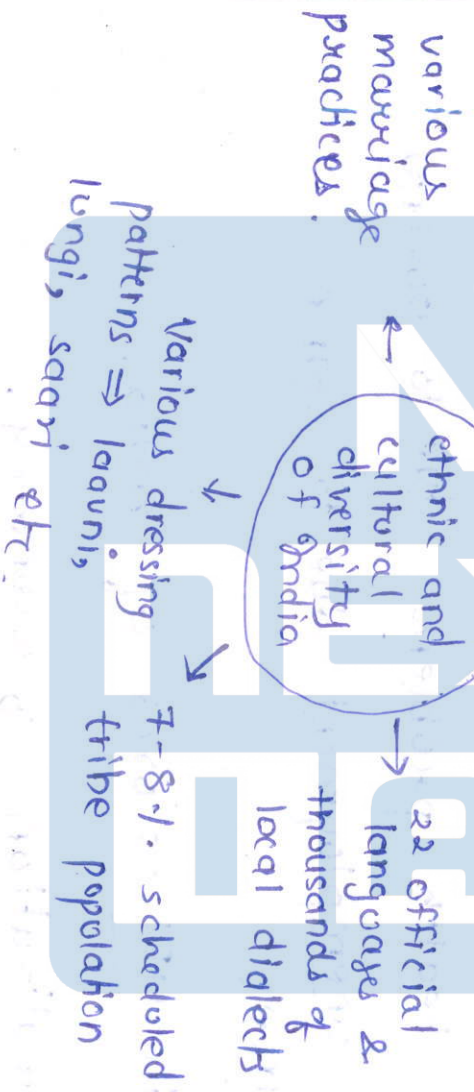
Q.6

भारत में नृजातीय और सांस्कृतिक विविधता हमेशा से एकता के सूत्र में बँधी रही है। भारत की सांस्कृतिक एकता में योगदान करने वाले प्रमुख कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The ethnic and cultural diversity in India has always been bound by the thread of unity. Discuss the major factors that have contributed to the cultural unity of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India has inherited cultural and ethnic diversity from its ancient past and has sustained it very successfully till date.



factors contributing to cultural unity of India:

(1) Historical factors:

(a) Cultural diffusion by traders and religious leaders led to acknowledgement of cultural diversity.

of railways brought all cultures together.

② Economic factors :-

(a) Integration of economy of all the regions led to cultural contacts

(Ex): Rubber collected by tribal people is used in cities.

(b) cultural tourism fosters respect for different cultural and ethnicity.

③ Social factors :

(a) 'Spirit of ~~tolerance~~ tolerance' imbibed in Indian value system

(b) 'collectivism' propounded by Indian ethos.

④ Democratic factors :-

(a) Unity without uniformity, equality before law, provisions for ethnic & cultural minorities etc.

Various cultures and ethnicities are the beautiful pearls which together makes the Indian garland → garland of peace, unity, tolerance and harmony.

~ ~ ~

Q.7

भारतीय समाज में विद्यमान सार्वजनिक और निजी जीवन में द्विभाजन जाति व्यवस्था के उन्मूलन के लिए एक प्रमुख बाधा के रूप में कार्य करता है। औचित्यपूर्ण उत्तर लिखिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The dichotomy in public and private life in Indian society acts as a major barrier to the annihilation of caste. Justify.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks





is exclusive to south India

(5) Temple architecture like Pallava, Hosayya, Dravida have very distinct features

(Ex): Ramnath swamy temple

Despite cultural distinctness today we notice cultural mixture because:

(1) Migration from north India to south India leads to cultural diffusion

(2) Govt. programmes like 'EK Bharat shresta Bharat' are the catalyst for cultural mixing.

(Ex): Jamill Sangam.

Thus southern India despite having distinct and exclusive cultural identity is mixed in Indian union with harmony due to democratic and societal efforts.

Q.9

गरीबी और जनसंख्या वृद्धि एक दुष्चक्र में फँसी है, जहाँ गरीबी व्यक्तियों की इस चक्र से मुक्त होने की क्षमता को सीमित करती है, जबकि जनसंख्या वृद्धि संसाधनों पर दबाव डालती है। विवेचन कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

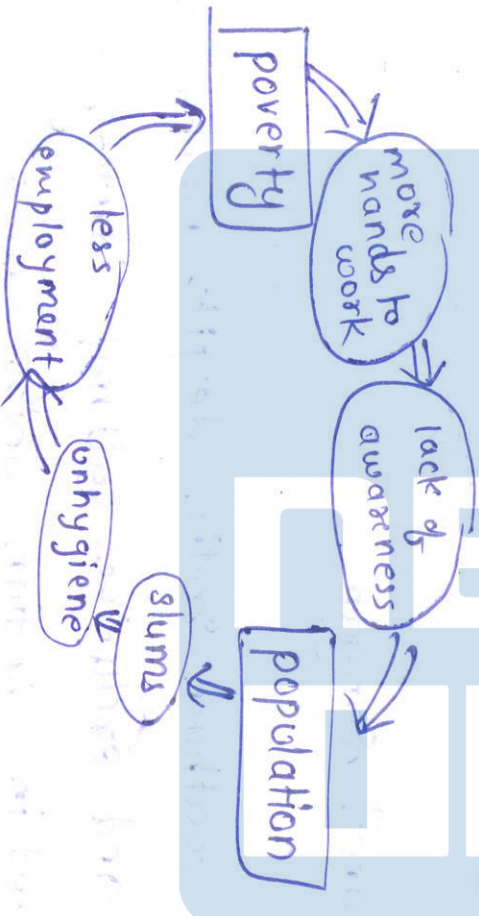
Poverty and population growth are locked in a vicious cycle, where poverty restricts individuals' ability to break free from the cycle, while population growth strains resources. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Recently, as per estimates, India

has become the most populous country of the world with one of the highest levels of poverty. (140 crore approx)
(28 crore) hanging

Both poverty and population enhances each other and by positive feedback



Poverty restricts the ability to break the cycle.

(1) Out of pocket health expenditure again makes a person poor.

(2) Lack of education and sexual awareness

leads to population growth and low quality employment

(3) 'More hands to eat' is one of the cherished principle of Indian poverty.

Population strain resources as follows:-

(1) Finite availability of land & slums with unhygienic conditions increase poverty levels.

(2) Finite skilled employment opportunities:

It creates competition and many people end up working informal works

(3) Manual scavenging,

Poverty and population are the reality of Indian society which needs policy shift in form of PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna,

Jal Jeevan mission, DBT, Garib Kalyan Yojna, doubling farmer's income, etc public release of poverty data etc to take

India out of these twin evils - poverty & population

Q.10

शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण में भारत के पास एक समृद्ध विरासत है। इस संदर्भ में शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण पर हाल ही में दिया जा रहा बल समाज को कैसे प्रभावित करेगा और सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान को कैसे बढ़ावा देगा?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

India has a rich heritage in the internationalization of education. In this context how will the recent push for the 'internationalization of education' impact society and foster cultural exchange?

Ans - ve

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

'Internationalization of education' means

when the educational institutions ^{of a country} are credible and accessible by the students of other countries.

India's heritage in internationalization of education

① Many scholars like Huan Tsang & Fa Xian came to India to study Buddhist literature.

② "0" (zero) → base of education is internationalized

③ Heliocentrism propounded by Aryabhatta,

④ Right angled triangle relation by Bohayan.

Impacts of education internationalization on society,

Positive impacts.

① Sharing of technology for human welfare.

Ex: Covid vaccines, renewable energy

- (2) increasing education levels in the society.
- (3) thrust to innovation.
- (4) industry-academia collaboration → employment generation

Negative impacts.

- (1) Radicalization of Indian students by foreign foreign students.
- (2) Drug addiction, alcoholism as they are common in foreign culture.
- (3) Foreign students grabbing employment options of Indian students → increasing poverty.

Cultural Exchange and education internationalization

- (1) Close cultural contact.
(eg):- yoga celebrations in America,
- (2) Diffusion of local cuisines, dress, bollywood etc.

Thus internationalization of education is a good step to increase social, political and cultural connect but it should be mutually beneficial and assessed on merits and national interest.

Q.11

संस्कृत साहित्य सामान्यतया भी एवं विशेषतः गुप्त काल में प्राचीन भारत के साहित्यिक इतिहास के लिए एक उच्च मानक स्थापित करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Sanskrit literature in general and particularly in the Gupta age set a high watermark for the literary history of ancient India. Discuss.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks







Q.12

‘यद्यपि गांधार और मथुरा कला के बीच कई अंतर थे, तथापि इन दोनों ने अमरावती कला शैली (अमरावती स्कूल ऑफ आर्ट) को पर्याप्त रूप से प्रभावित किया।’ खविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

‘Although there were many differences between the Gandhara and Mathura art, they considerably influenced the Amravati school of art.’ Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks







Q.13

उन्नीसवीं सदी में विभिन्न धार्मिक तत्त्वों और औपनिवेशिक संस्कृति के आधिपत्य के खिलाफ सामाजिक सुधार और वैचारिक संघर्ष ने एक विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक पहचान और राष्ट्रीय चेतना के उद्भव को कैसे प्रभावित किया?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How did the social reform and ideological struggle against the backward traditional elements and hegemony of colonial culture in the nineteenth century influence the emergence of a distinct cultural identity and national consciousness?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks







बंगाल के समेकन की प्रक्रिया, जो प्लासी के युद्ध के बाद शुरू हुई तथा बक्सर के युद्ध में समाप्त हुई। क्या आपको लगता है कि अंग्रेजों के लिए प्लासी की तुलना में बक्सर का युद्ध अधिक महत्वपूर्ण था? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The process of consolidation of Bengal, which started after the Battle of Plassey culminated in the Battle of Buxar. Do you think the Battle of Buxar was more important for the British than Plassey?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle

of Buxar (1764) were two watershed
events which wrote India's colonial
book for next 200 years.

Consolidation process after battle
of Plassey:-

- 1) Mir Qasim was told to reduce the strength of army.
- 2) Periodic interference in Bengal's administration.
- 3) King Maker: changing of rulers as per EIC's convenience,

Mir Jaffar → Mir Qasim → Mir Jaffar

culmination after Battle of Buxar:-

1) Diwani rights :- EIC got the right to collect revenue.

(2) Dual govt of Bengal :- "Power without responsibility" i.e., EIC was not responsible for security of Bengal.

(3) Allahabad Treaty :- Reduce the strength of army and appointment of commander with EIC's permission

These two battles proved to be decisive.

Importance of Battle of Buxar:-

1) First victory of EIC against Mughal Emperor making EIC to be a contender of power in the north.

(2) Mughal Emperor became a rubber stamp

(3) Monetary and land gains helped the EIC to further deepen its roots in India,

However, Battle of Plassey has its own importance as follows:

↳ EIC learnt how to conspire and enter into and divide the king's loyal people

↳ It put the immense resources of Bengal at Britishers' disposal.

↳ Stronghold over Bengal facilitated Britishers to control whole India.

These two battles — Plassey and Buxar, said to be won even before fighting changed the politico-administrative scenario of India completely which was to be followed by disintegration of British policies

—————

Q.15

हमारे समाज में परंपराएँ परिवर्तन को क्यों बाधित करती हैं? प्राचीन रीति-रिवाजों पर आधारित मूल्य-मान्यताओं के विकट सामाजिक विधान किस सीमा तक सहायक हो सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Why do traditions in our society impede change? To what extent can social legislation be instrumental against old customary practices? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks







मलिन बरिदायें ऐसी समस्याएँ नहीं हैं जिनका 'समाधान' किया जाना है— बल्कि यास्तव में, ये बुनियादी ज़ाँचे के प्रावधान और सामाजिक—आर्थिक मुद्दों को शामिल करने वाली असंतुलित और स्वार्थपूर्वक नगरीय नीतियों का एक परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

(250 शाब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks





Q.17

साम्प्रदायिकता आर्थिक अभाव से बल प्राप्त करती है, और सामाजिक बहिष्कार के वातावरण में फलती-फूलती है, जिससे अंतर्गोष्ठ और विभाजन के लिए उर्वर भूमि तैयार होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation, and thrives in environments of social exclusion, creating fertile ground for discontent and division. Comment.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks







Q.18

समकालीन महिला आंदोलन ने पारंपरिक पद्धतियों से परे विविध दृष्टिकोणों को कैसे सम्मिलित किया है? साध दी, समकालीन महिला आंदोलन के अनूठे योगदान और चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the contemporary women's movement encompassed diverse approaches beyond traditional methods? Also, highlight the unique contribution and challenges of the contemporary women's movement.

18

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

with the advancement of the society and modern thought along with scientific and technological innovations the characteristics of women's movement have changed.

[Traditional]

[Contemporary]



Diverse approaches in contemporary movements:-

- 1) Very high use of electronic media like television, news papers etc.
- 2) #Me too movement.

(2) Advocacy for sexual rights, marital rights and dignity - dignity.

(Ex): Marital Rape

(3) No need for actual gathering to attract masses and wider support.

(4) Very organised and institutional set up.

(Ex): (a) National commission for women.

(b) Mahila Shakti Morcha.

(5) Generally, contemporary women's movements are led by woman only.

(6) movements are held after informing state authorities to demand protection.

These contemporary movement impact the society in following ways:

(1) Contribution:

(a) women empowerment: women get to know about their rights in rural and uncared areas also.

b) Gender sensitization: Most of the males also have become respectful towards women and understand their problems

Challenges:

a) As it is virtual in nature, so it is not taken seriously.

b) It is volatile and temporal.

c) Full time participation of women with familial and work responsibilities.

Women → who are 50% (approx)

of Indian population needs to get aware and empowered to assert for their rights to bring an era of human empowerment.

✶

✶

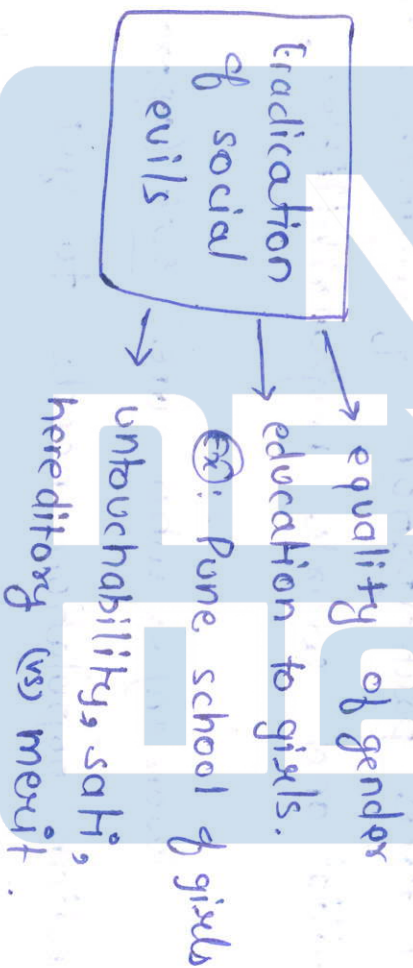
Learning
Pluralism - soft
collaboration - widow reform
wider: age of modernisation
comprehension
dissemination
for education
Laxmi

Q.19

क्या आपको लगता है कि आधुनिकीकरण की ताकतें, जिन्होंने भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक बुराइयों के उन्मूलन को उत्प्रेरित किया, ने हमारे सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों और लोकाचार को भी खतरे में डाल दिया है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Do you think that the forces of modernization that catalyzed the eradication of social evils in Indian society have also threatened our cultural values and ethos? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Forces of modernization started to impact India with the advent of European forces, especially East India company and the dilution of western intellectual thoughts.



Entry of modernizing forces threatened cultural values and ethos as follows:

(a) India is characterised by religious pluralism and idol worship of multiple deities but Raja Ram Mohan Roy advocated monism (from Christianity)

(2) 'collectivism' of ^{Indian} culture was replaced by 'individualism' of modernity.

(3) Nuclear family structure in modern world

(3) Disregard towards oriental cultures and languages or westernization

of Indian languages (started by Lord Macaulay)

(4) Commodification of women.

But these modern intellectual discourse have benefitted India in following ways:

Political :- Change from hereditary monarch to democratic values and secular values

Education :- Promotion of girls education and accessibility of education to all

(3) Charter Act 1833 fixed 1 lakh rupees for education

(2) RTE

Social :-

- (1) Banning of sati
 - (2) Widow remarriage
 - (3) Marriagesable Age
- } Basic human rights

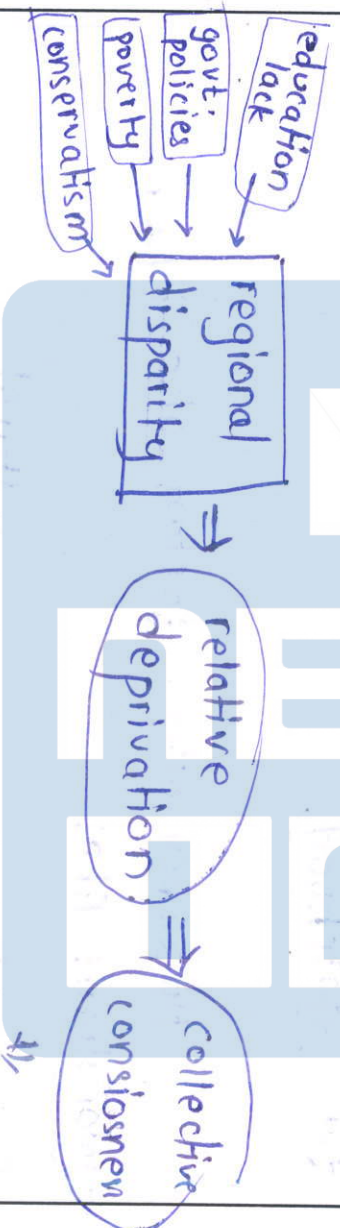
Modernity when diffused to India had both negative as well as positive impacts but at present we should accept western values only after passi viewing them from our cultural lens.

भारत में राज्यों के संदर्भ में क्षेत्रीय विषमता और क्षेत्रीयता की भावनाओं के बीच संबंधों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रवाद के विचार का विरोधी है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

In the context of states in India evaluate the relationship between regional disparity and sentiments of regionalism. Is regionalism antagonistic to the idea of nationalism? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks.

After independence, India as a nation witnessed many incidents which gave rise to regionalism / regional assertiveness to raise the voice for regional specific necessities

Relationship between regional disparity and regionalism.



(+) States like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar are relatively deprived and poor due to resource exploitation.

Ex:- Jharkhand Mukti Morcha

② Regional Disparities betⁿ northern India and southern India related to language, cultural etc. led to emergence of regionalism.

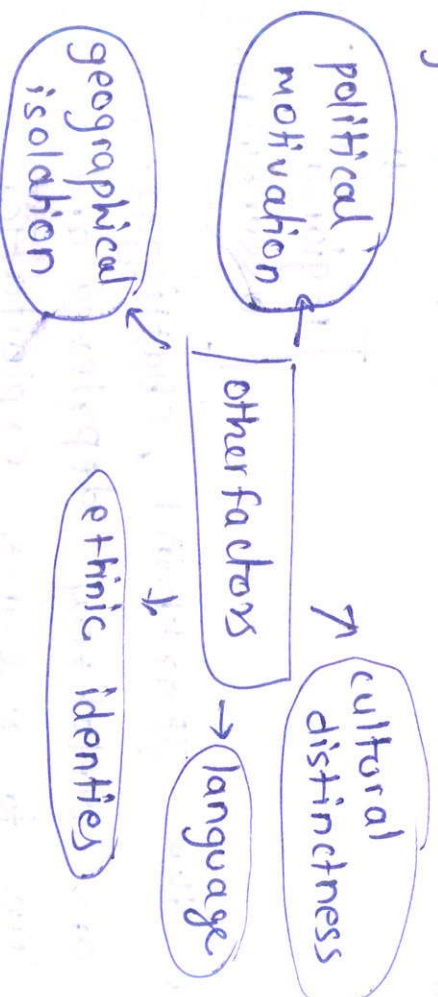
③ Telugu Desam Party (TDP)

② Movements for Telugu speaking state i.e., Andhra Pradesh.

⑤ North-eastern India also sees the upheavals of regionalism embodied in cultural and ethnic identities.

④ Recent example of Ladakh asserting for statehood.

However other factors also influence regionalism like:



Indian nation stands on bedrock of unity of states. So relevance of nationalism:-

Antagonistic relation :-

1) Regionalism is concerned only about local issues and overshadows national issues.

Ex: Ladakh's stakehold (vs) security concerns demand

(2) It can lead to violence and protests. and disturb public order.

Ex: Death of P. S. Ramam.

Complementary relation :-

(1) Multiparty system :- Regionalism, with birth of regional parties strengthened democracy Ex: DMK.

(2) It promotes grass root level participation and exposes regional needs.

Thus, regionalism should act as a complementary tool to nationalism in order to secure harmony, stability and order in the society

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin



8 = 12
80
+ 80
160