

NEXT IAS

NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060

Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011

Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | E-mail: mts@nextias.com | Web: www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Code : TC001

Name of Candidate : Anshul

Roll No. :

Registration Number : MT23FLT8N004 Date of Examination :

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar

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Online

MTS - Full Length Test-1 : 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. :

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the manifest

(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			
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20	48			
Grand Total				

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MACRO COMMENTS

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Trade has been an important medium of exchange of culture as seen in writings of Pliny and Strabo.

Ancient Trade Routes and Culture

Trade Relations of Nauyappa - with
Guy countries like Bahrain and
Mesopotamia (Mehua and Mayan)
→ dissemination of culture, pottery and
seals. of Hajia Bird mention

The Ancient Silk Route - A part of it
connected India. Exchange of cultural
ideas with ancient Chinese and
Central Asian Highlands. of spread
of Buddhism, Tibetan culture and
Tantricism of Kashmir

Trade Relations with Romans - found
of gold Roman coins and
pottery (with Roman wine)

Spread of scientific ideas and cultural ideas and religious ideas.

Trade Relations with Arabians

→ Spread of Indian numerals

* Trade relations with SEA and Col Linn

Trade Relations with Arabian Peninsula

through Malabar Coast -

Thriving muslim community and Syriac christian population in ancient Kerala.

Thus, trade relations helped in intermixing of cultural, religious and scientific ideas.

Indian government today is using the policy of MAUSAM to revitalise these trade relations and reconnect with the countries to increase soft power.

Ans 2 Although women have played an important role in all the independence movements. Their

The Quit India movement was the final nail in the coffin of the British Empire.

Although, people like B.R. Ambedkar, Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League opposed it, it saw huge participation cutting across party lines and social divisions:

- Students: left colleges and joined protests
- Professionals like lawyers, doctors ^{officials} etc. left their govt. institutions and resigned en masse.
- Social classes - people from all social classes and caste supported the movement.

- Peasants and labourers - also took to strikes, refused to pay taxes.
- Parallel government like in Tamrass and Balia got established.

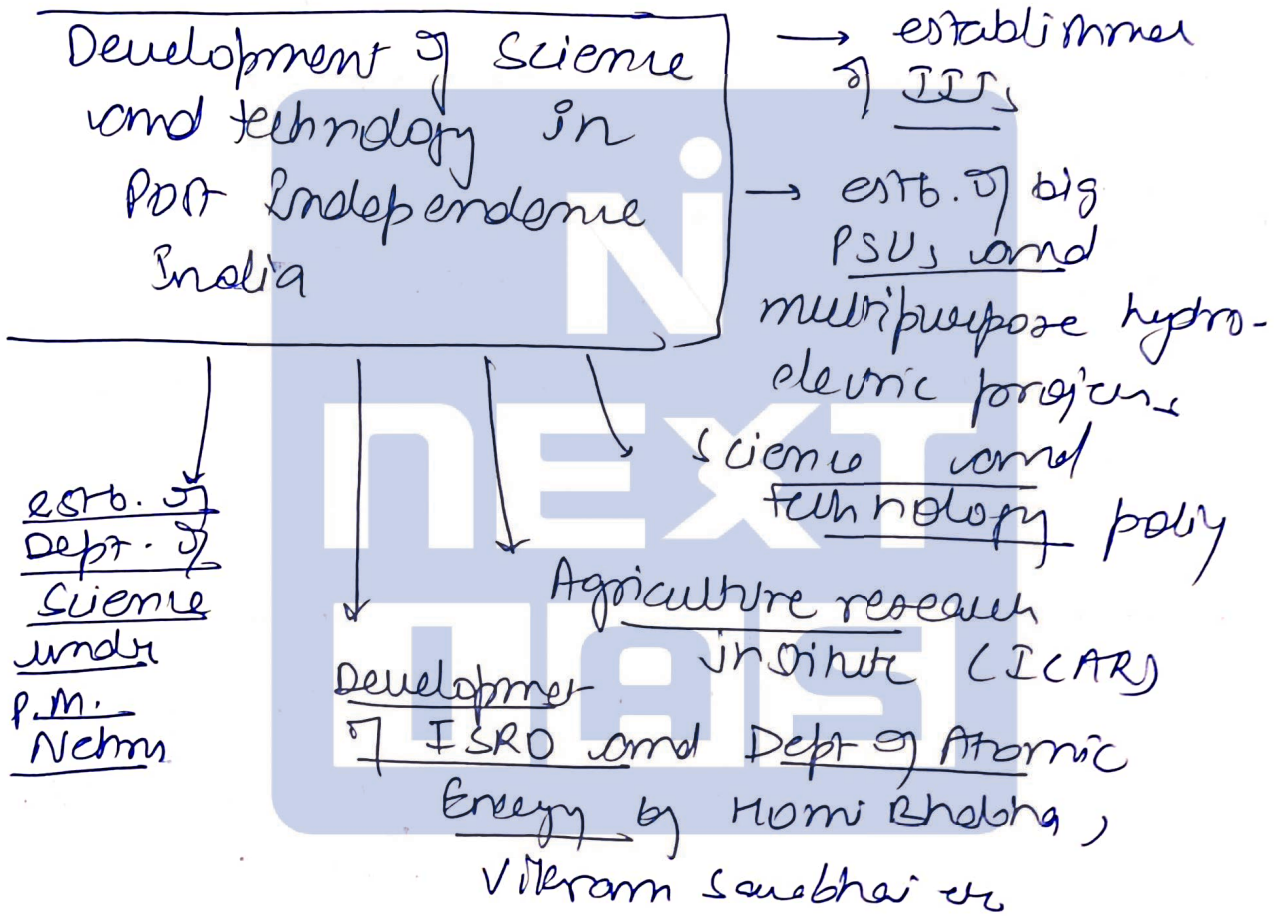
Women's participation was most noteworthy

- Came out of houses in protest in huge number.
- Took to picketing and stopping gherasing.
- Took out flag marches. By Randhata Bauna and 'Budhi Gandhi' Matangya even ~~too~~ laid down their lives.
- Took part in underground movement by Sucha ta Kripalani and Aruna Asaf Ali's role in Free India Radio.

QIM was a high watermark and even influenced the later RIN and Airforce mutinies.

Ans 3

According to Great scientist C.V. Raman 'creation of social and scientific knowledge' is the way forward towards development of a nation



The current development of today was not possible without the solid foundation of the preceding period (mentioned above)

Space missions like Mars Orbital and Chandrayaan was made possible by works of INCOSPAR and Vikram Sarabhai.

The development of Nuclear weapons - outcome of Homi Bhabha's efforts in post Independence India.

Development of ICBMs like Agni and other missiles like Akash, Nag, etc was also due to efforts in research in post Independence India.

Technological revolution like Digital Public Infrastructure, UPI etc and development of corona vaccine wouldn't have been possible without sufficient development in that period.

Today India's spending on R&D is mere 0.65% of GDP (lowest in OECD) (Israel has 6-7%). Establishment of DRF is a step in good direction.

Ans 4

Brahma Chellany in his book 'Water
Asia's' New Battleground' posits that
by 2050 water will emerge as a strategic
resource like oil.

In addition to it, shortage of water (day
zero like situation in 25 cities - NITI)
along with floods in some parts has
led to the idea of interlinking of
river



linking Himalayan and Deccan composite step taken - Ken Betwa
link project

proposed → Krishna Godavari,
Koyna, Krishna etc

Feasibility of interlinking rivers

- Although a good step but has some drawbacks
- Huge infrastructure cost, digging canals
- Geographical hurdles like mountains, plateaus etc.
- Requirement of energy to pump water across slopes.
- Environmental destruction - Ryken-Betwa project led to submergence of Panna T.R.
- Destruction of peculiar habitats in Chambal habitat.
- Changes in basin due to increased or reduced outflow of water.

Therefore, other methods like integrated watershed management, basin approach of water conservation, spongy cities, rainwater harvesting etc. should be used. Riverlinking should be the last step undertaken in a planned approach.

Ans 5 India in COP25 has vowed to increase energy generation by Renewable resources to 500GW by 2030.

This has led to structural shift from coal based power plants to renewable plants impacting human development

- Reduced migration and reduced economic potential in coal bearing areas leading to decrease in wages. eg Appalachian region of America
- Less Decrease in environmental destruction leading to lower negative externalities leading to upturn in quality of living
- Need for reskilling to shift towards other green energy based companies.

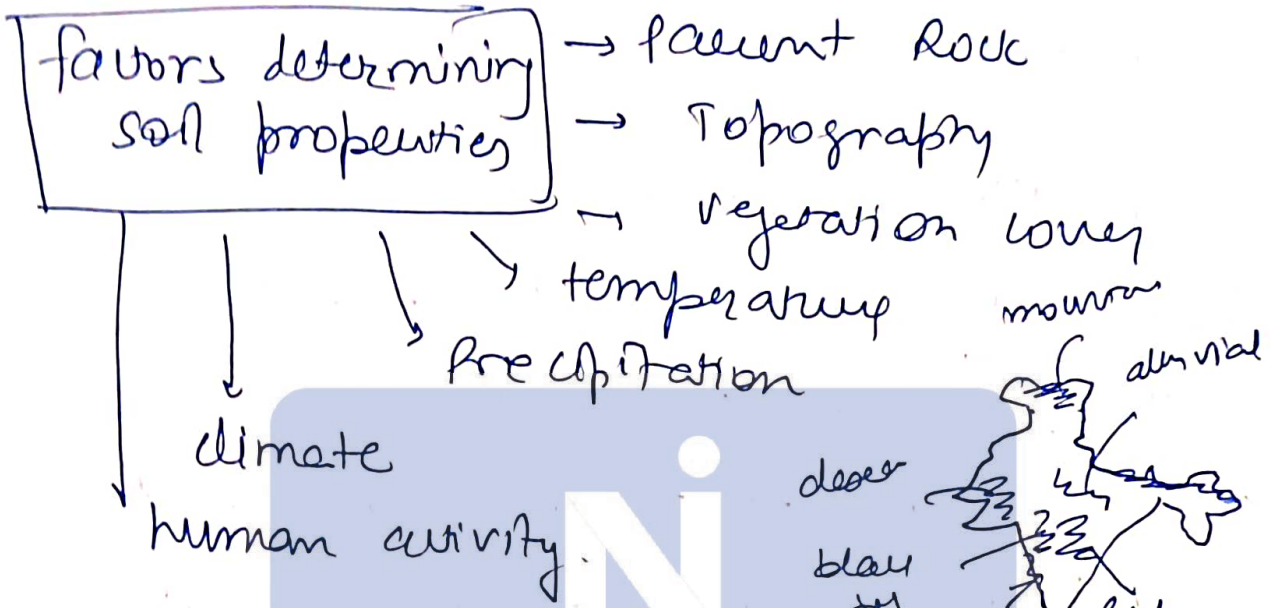
These states will face negative impact but they also have an opportunity to reorient activities towards green jobs so they can exploit the full potential in terms of economy and jobs generated by green energy.

Investment in green hydrogen, reskilling people, creation of green infrastructure, investment in factory consisting of manufacturing raw materials for solar plants etc.

India is still dependent on coal to a great extent. Although the use of green energy is expected to rise, coal will not stop anytime soon. India has ample time to transition, must take steps while there is time.

Ans 6

Soil forms the foundation of all life on Earth.



Temperature is a factor

Soil map of India

Temperature influence soil property such as formation of humus, bacterial activity and mineral composition availability of water.

- high temperature leads to high microbial activity.
- very high temperature bad for humus, as it gets decomposed quickly by Amazon forest
- very low temperature make soil

unuseful \rightarrow soil in Siberia - permafrost

\rightarrow Affects water availability - very less water in hot region like Thar deserts

Precipitation as a factor

Too much or too little is both harmful. Too much can lead to soil erosion \rightarrow ravines in Chambal. too low \rightarrow desert soil in Ladakh and Thar.

Also affects mineral composition

\hookrightarrow increased precipitation \rightarrow leaching of minerals.

\rightarrow laterite soil in Western Ghats and North East

Therefore, ~~also~~ precipitation and temp. play huge role. ~~But~~ According to IITD, the soil is degrading to alarming levels threatening human survival. Steps must be taken to alleviate this situation.

As

7

According to a report published in journal Nature, the number of cyclones has increased 1.5 times in Arabian sea. The number of days a cyclone persists has also increased to 80% more.

The recent cyclone Biprejay was the longest running cyclone in Arabian sea.

Arabian sea has seen cyclones in recent years like Vayu, Nisarga, Tauke. Before it was limited to Gujarat but now they are affecting Kerala, Karnataka, Goa etc.

Reason for intensification

→ Increase in temperature of Arabian sea - due to Indian Ocean Dipole.

* Change in Atmospheric Circulation leading upper divergence and lower convergence.

* Pollution leading to aerosol creation leading to change in weather conditions.

Affect of global warming → change in global climate, change in influx of freshwater due to melting of himalayan glaciers affecting temperature, density and salinity.

IPCC AR6 Report has said that extreme climate events will increase in the Indian subcontinent.

We must invest in disaster resilient and sustainable infrastructure along with vulnerability mapping at hyper granular level.

Ans 5

Shashi Tharoor has described Indian diversity as different bowls in a thali that make up a sumptuous meal.

In the context of cultural diversity we can consider Southem states as distinct cultural units

- Ethnicity - The ethnicity is Dravidian in North India - mostly Aryan
- Language - Most Southem Indian language are Dravidian language distinct from North Indian language.

Literature is also distinct by Sangama literature.

- Different cultural tradition and Local gods - like Murugan and Ayappa.
- marriage between castes is allowed.

→ Music and dance - Distinct Carnatic music all over south India.

Dances are also distinct from North Indian Kathak.

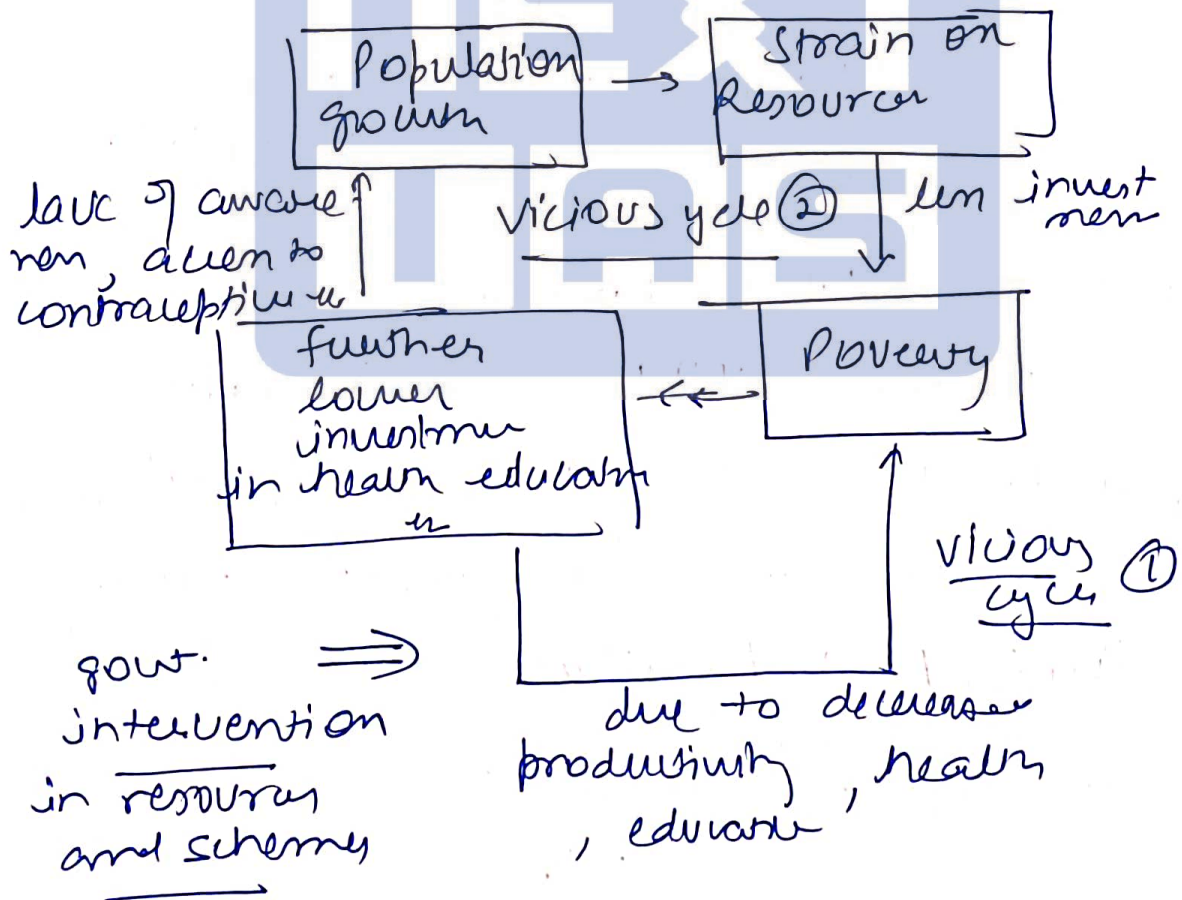
But there is wide disparity within southern states as well in terms of language, culture, dance etc.

In spite of all differences, many ~~trad~~ traditions like Pilgrimages (South Tamil to Kashi, K~~an~~ Char dham), Religion, festivals and fairs (Kumbh mela) etc. and values of love, peace harmony has given cultural continuity to North and South India

Today, North and South India culture and diversity is underpinned by strong thread of constitutional values leading to EK Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat (one India, greatest India).

9 David E. Bloom in his work 'Demographic transition in East Asia' has shown the positive relation between development and population.

But, population growth may also turn demographic dividend into demographic disaster by locking in a vicious cycle with poverty.



To turn this vicious cycle into a virtuous cycle of growth, savings and investment. Government must focus on :

Health → reduce OOPEx, increase productivity and efficiency (PM-JAY)

Education → prepares for future, wages ↑, better job opportunity (Saurashtra)

Skill → less than 1% is skilled in India; skilling helps in getting ready for economic opportunities (Skill India Mission)

As India overtakes China in terms of population (UNPF), it is high priority that we invest in population to harness the demographic ~~dividend~~ dividend and attain the goal of becoming a developed nation by 2047.

10

India has a rich culture in internationalisation of education. India was the Knowledge Capital Land and Vishwa Gurus. Scholars used to come from far off places to study in Nalanda, Taxila, Vikramaditya, Odantipura universities.

But in recent years, we are seeing downturn in higher education quality (QS World Ranking) and brain drain.

To avert this UGC has allowed 'internationalisation of education' allowing universities to set up campus in India.

Impact on society and fostering cultural exchange

→ Allowing new ideas and pedagogy from foreign universities.

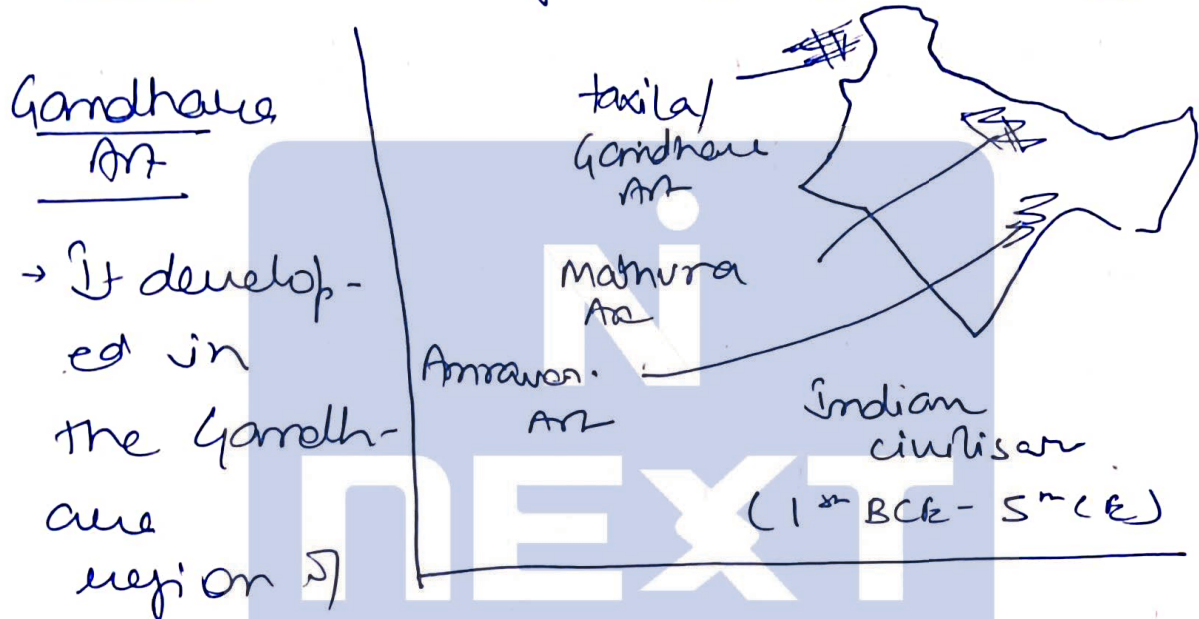
- ~~Be~~ would lead to downstream in migration for higher education.
- would increase foreign students in India.
- would lead to diffusion of ideas.
 - ↳ might lead to social conflict between tradition and modernity
 - ↳ LGBTQIA+ issues, live in relationships etc.
- foreign universities would also get impacted by Indian ideas and brilliance.
- would help in skilling according to international standards and make Indian society ready for global opportunities.

It must be made sure that all procedural safeguards are followed and students get same quality education they would get in a foreign campus at affordable price.

This step will go a long way in internationalizing ed. and fostering cross culture dialogue.

Ans 11

According to Stella Kishner, there is huge diversity in Indian art but they are all underpinned by lined realities and influence each other



→ It developed in the Gandhara region

India.

→ It was influenced by the Greek-Roman elements as visible in the dressing style, facial features and hair style. (Toga dress, Roman face and curly hair) -

→ It used grey sandstone / light colour and was the Caesary was

light and slim.

Mathura Art

- It developed in the region around Uttar Pradesh.
- It used the local red sandstone from Chunar mines.
- The facial features and deers are more Indianised.
- The body is fleshy and there is more focus on internal beauty.

Amravati School of Art

- Here more focus was on grand narratives.
- Sculptures were made on large medallions which depicted the scenes from Buddha's life.
- Jataka stories like Vesatantara

Jetataka, Ruru Jataka and Maranga Jataka was incubated.

→ It decorated lavishly the domes of the stupas with sculpture.

Although Mathura and Amravati schools of art were more indigenous, they were nevertheless inspired and influenced by each other as well as the Gandhara school by means of contact through trade, pilgrimage and scholars.

Ans 12 Industrial Revolution was the transformational and paradigm shift in production of goods marked by modern factories, production line, specialization and new and improved machines in late 18th century.

Transformation of economic landscape

- Improved machines like Handframe's spinning jenny, water frame, water mule meant production was possible at large scale.
- It led to cheap goods at large scale which flooded the market.
- Rise in income of capitalist class.

Labourers also saw more economic opportunity and increased wages.

→ England could export goods overseas which increased its national income.

Social and cultural impact

→ Large scale migration of peasants from villages to cities.

→ Increased homelessness and development of urban slums due to unavailability of housing.

→ Very toxic and bad work environment with extended work hours, up to 12 hours and no holidays or breaks.

→ Child labour was prevalent.

↳ Chimney boys - small boys

who would get inside chimneys to clean it.

- Change in status of women as they became self sufficient economically.
- Women and children were underpaid.
- Diffusion of modern ideas due to migration of people.
- Industrial Revolution also fuelled former colonialisation for raw material and markets.
- Establishment of laissez faire model of economy.
- Export of modern ideas to other colonies.
- Industrial Revolution was indeed a watershed movement in 18th century that had far reaching social and cultural impacts.

Ans 13 Britishers had used the theory of 'white man's burden' to justify their conquest of India. According to them Indians were a 'backward race' and had to be ruled under 'despotic benevolence'

Thus, a response emerged against this and people started social reform and ideological struggle against the backward traditional elements and hegemony of colonial culture

Social Reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar

started organisations like Brahmo Samaj. and fought against evils of child marriage, sati and advocated for widow remarriage

Others like Mahadev Govind Ranade,
etc. also helped in social reform
against traditional backward elements

Against Hegemony of colonial culture

People like Dayanand Saraswati established
Arya Samaj that called for going
back to the vedas.

→ Translations were made and ancient
Indian heritage was rediscovered.

→ ~~Henry~~ Dadabhai Naoroji in his book

'UnBritish Rule' showed the true face
of white man's burden

→ Swami Vivekananda gave a fillip to
the ancient Indian culture and
~~gave~~ gave concept of neo-vedanta.

It led to emergence of a distinct
cultural identity and national

consciousness which was marked
by acceptance of modern and
western ideas like liberty, equality
and fraternity which stood on the
solid ground of ancient Indian values
of peace, harmony and brotherhood.

It influenced the future leaders of
India like M.K. Gandhi, Aurobindo
Ghosh and moderates like Gopal
Krishna Gokhale.

~~These~~ This identity continues to inspire
us even in the post-independence
era.

Ans 4:

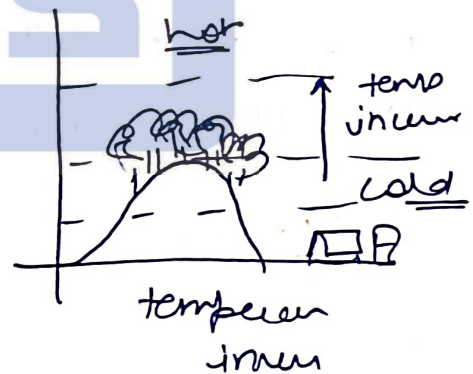
"Does flapping of wings of a butterfly in Brazil affects the storm in Texas"
- Lorenzo.

All the geographical phenomena are intricately related and influence each other in myriad ways.

Temperature inversion is a condition when temperature rises with increase in altitude. This is opposite to the normal condition when temperature decrease with increase in altitude.

Effect on atmospheric condition

Temperature inversion causes a stable atmospheric condition.



It favours formation of anti-cyclonic condition.

- It stops or disfavours formation of strong wind patterns.

Implication for local ^{weather} ~~wind~~ patterns

- It makes the local wind pattern very stable.
- It causes formation of intense fog and mist when humidity is higher.
- In hills, it leads to air drainage with higher concentration of water vapour in the valley, preventing frosts from frost.
- It makes valley colder than hill sides. People prefer to live on hills rather than valley.

Effect on Pollution level

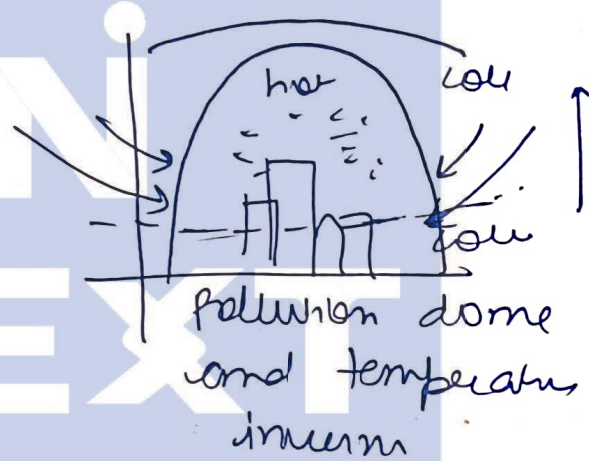
It leads to trapping of air pollution as the atmosphere gets stable and there is no wind to dissipate it.

→ It thus leads to formation of pollution dome over city.

eg Delhi in winter

→ It also leads to formation of smog. As it

influences both formation of fog and air pollution



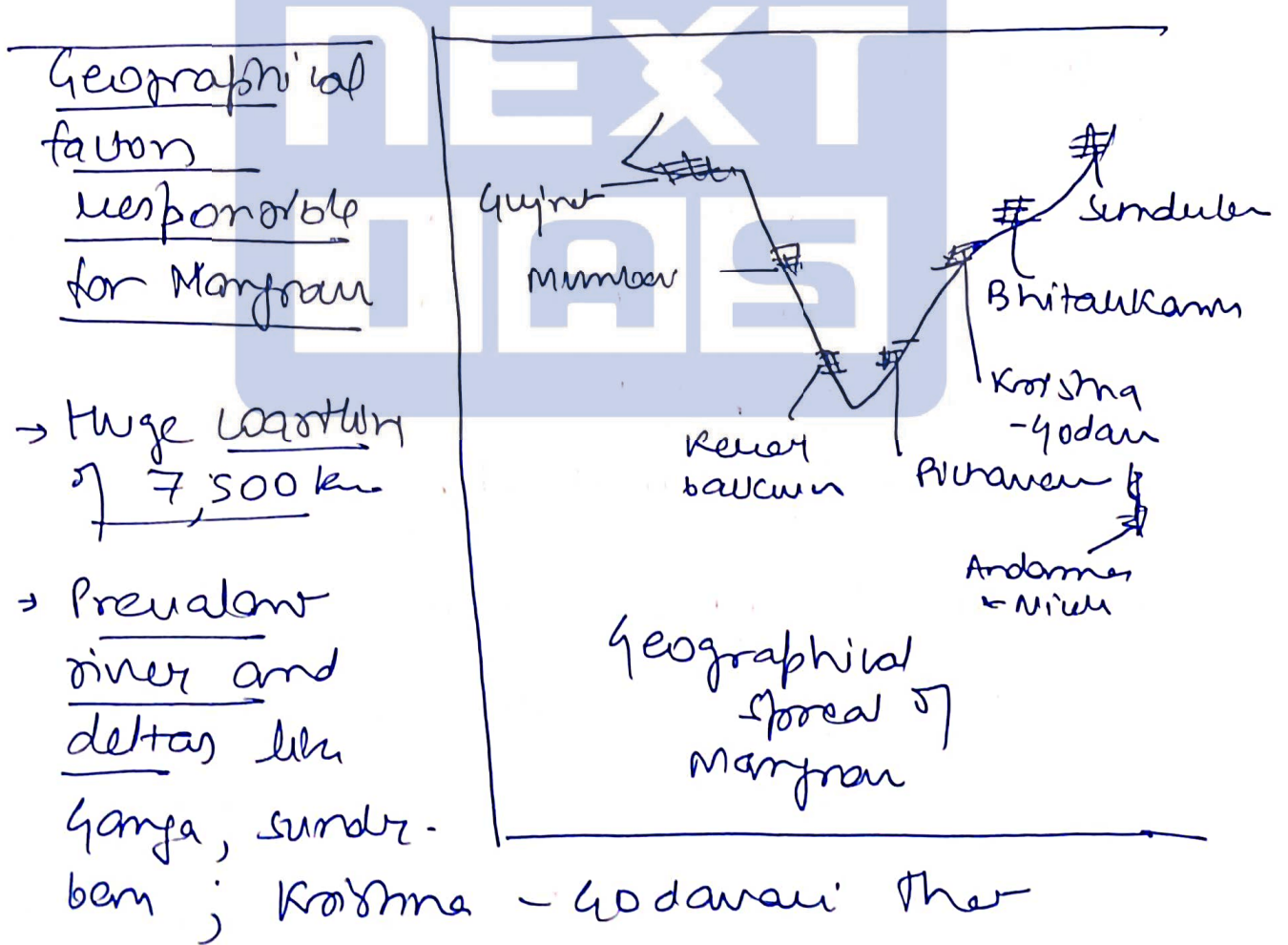
→ with sunlight, the smog may get converted into photochemical smog

According to IPCC AR6, we will see more extreme weather conditions due to climate change. Therefore need of the hour is to foster cooperation against it by multinational & global means.

Ans 15

Mangroves consists of 0.15% cover of India. According to ISFR, their area has increased but their density has decreased.

Mangroves are halophilic trees that grow in coastal areas and provide various ecosystem, regulatory and cultural services.



provide ideal condition for formation of Mangroves.

→ suitable tropical and subtropical climate.

→ Suitable soil conditions.

→ Non prevalence of invasive species like Jussiaea etc.

→ historical presence.

Climate change and Mangroves

Mangroves protect coastal communities from tsunamis, high tides, provide fuel fodder etc. But they are being affected by climate change.

→ Melting of glacier leading to more discharge of freshwater which is leading to change in salinity affecting mangroves.

- Climate change resulting in more extreme events like cyclones - leading to destruction of mangroves of Balrajay.
- changing suitable climate for growth of mangroves.
- Climate change leading to pressure on local communities which are increasing pressure on mangroves
- Destructive feedback loop



Steps taken → SAIME
→ MISHT
→ ICZD
→ Mangrove Alliance for Climate Coastal Regulation zones.

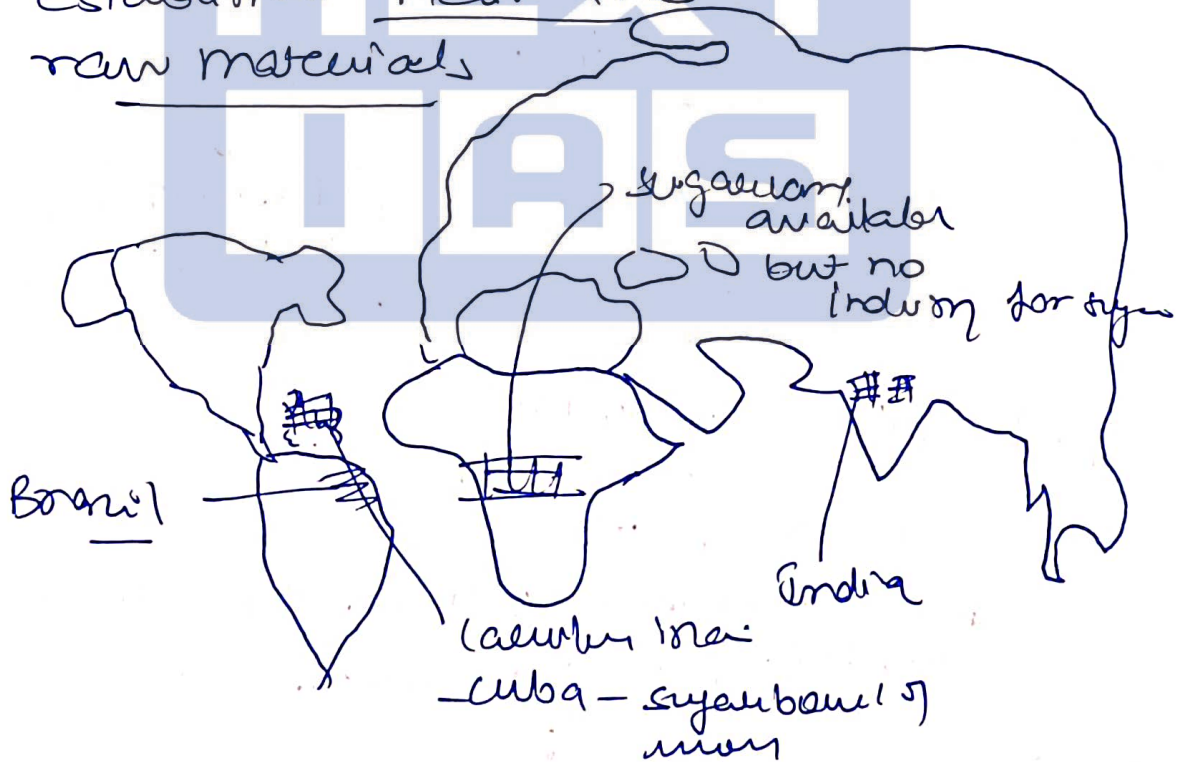
Saving Mangroves ^{is} the need of
The hour.

Ans 6

India has recently become the leading producer of sugar in the world.

Geographical and Economic factors that influence the location of sugar industry

Raw material: It needs sugarcane - which is a tropical crop. It is a weight losing material therefore industries need to be established near the raw materials



Major producers of sugar

→ Labour: It is a labour intensive industry. Therefore it is concentrated in North & West India - availability of cheap labour.

Concentration in Latin American countries

↳ migration of indentured and slave labour

→ Capital: Capital is required to process refined sugar from brown and dirty sugar. African countries don't have it thus, sugar is less in Africa.

→ Availability of Mawar and ports for export. Maharashtra and countries like Cuba, Caribbean countries have nearby ports from where they can export it.

- Government policy - Supportive export policy and policies like State Administered prices, fair and equine relative price etc. lead to growth of sugarcane and sugar industry.
- Cooperative culture - work of cooperatives has led to shifting of sugar industry from North India to Western India.
- favourable climatic conditions and long cushing period has led to concentration of sugar industries in India and Latin American countries.

Ans 17

Dryland farming refers to production
of crops in areas deficient in
water.

Key strategies used in Dryland farming

- Growth of drought resistant crops like millets and coarse cereals.
- Integration of other systems like animal husbandry and other economic activities
- Rainwater conservation and harvesting
- Agonomic and engineering solutions
→ better seed yields
- Work of self-help groups in collectivising meat and increasing yield



Government intervention in terms of
insurance and price support mechanism

Need to promote dry land farming in India

→ 55% of Agriculture land is dependent on rainfall, which is becoming erratic and extreme.

→ India has become net exporter of water; which is a precious commodity.

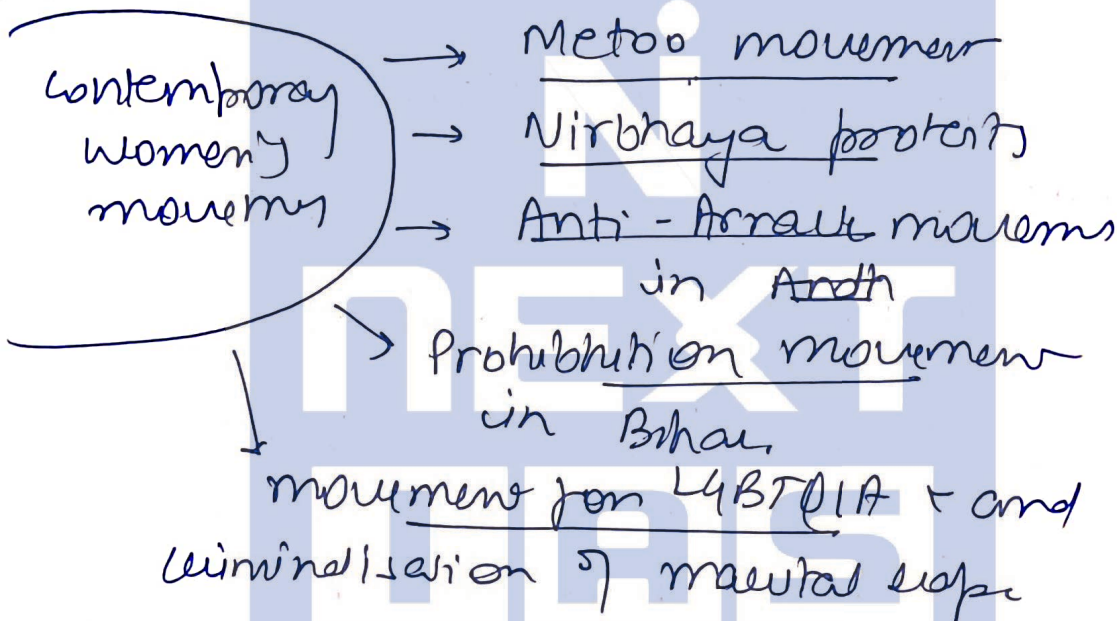
→ CGWBS → 65% of India's ground water is polluted and declining

- Climate change will lead to melting of glaciers, increasing the water security in long term.
- Day zero like condition in 25 Indian cities (NITP).
- Green Revolution has led to distortion of cropping patterns skewed towards water intensive crops, leading to environmental destruction.
- Dryland farming has potential to cut down input cost (water cost 50-70% of input cost in some place) and increase real income

Dryland farming must be seen as an integration of physical, economic and social systems. Special focus should be laid on combining modern technology with traditional knowledge

Ans 18

Women's movement - can be described as a collective endeavour towards women's emancipation in terms of access to resources, autonomy of decision making, and increase of self worth.



Contemporary ~~the~~ women's movement and diverse approaches

→ Use of technology for information dissemination, awareness and mobilisation. #MeToo, #BetiBachao Beti Padhao, #Selfie with daughter

- New method of mobilisation and use of courts to further their goals eg Present case of marital rape.
- Inclusion of diverse voices - like dalit women, of LGBTQIA + issues
- Moving beyond traditional economic and political issues - focus on cultural rights and like self expression etc
- Intersectionality with issues like tribal issues, environment movement eg emergence of eco-feminism, Sisters for Earth group

Challenges of the movement

- Push back against by traditional elements

- like in UCC, some sex massacre case!
- Leadership is still concentrated with elite class.
 - Political backlash and revival of far right parties as seen in Europe
 - Might be used for vested interest
 - Digital disconnect and digital divide has not allowed everyone to join
 - Focus on cultural issues has led to foregoing of economic and political issues.

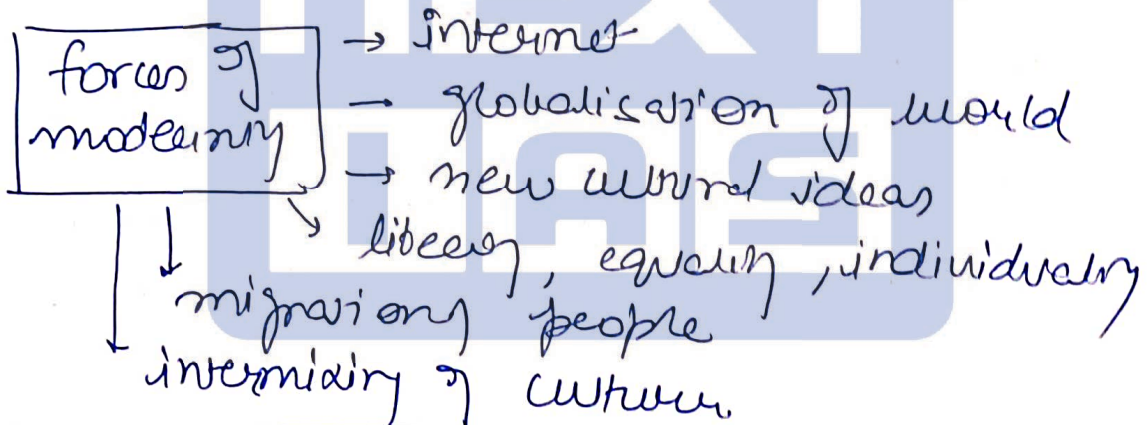
Contemporary women movement has made immense contribution in terms of increasing access to education, women-led developments, women as agent of social change, self confidence, women emerging as leaders

“A country's development can be gauged by the empowerment of its women folk.”

Ans 1

Anthony Giddens in his book 'The Coming Modernity' has described modernisation as the compression of space and time. It is the change

in societies towards modern ideas of Nationalism, scientific enquiry, specialisation and urbanisation and secularisation.



Catalysed eradication of social evil

- questioned relevance of caste system and untouchability
- Broke the caste domination of occupation.

- Urbanisation led to dismantling of caste structures
- Emanicipation of women due to economic independence → economic opportunities through globalisation, work from home etc.
- Ideas of equality, liberty and individuality changed perception towards women and LYBTQIA+.
- ~~Internet~~ Internet game platform to raise voice and freely to all.
- Greater individualism is making individuality self-reliant and more self-confident

Threatened our cultural values and ethos

- Rising individualism as a threat to joint family system
- Rising consumerism and materialism and hedonism leading to social

evils like rape, adultery.

→ Live in relationships leading to fall in moral standards (highly debated)

→ Declining significance of old people

India has moulded the forces of modernity according to its unique social condition

and use of ingenious practices

like video-conferencing old parents.

Export of Indian culture like Yoga

, spirituality, games like Kabaddi

and indigenous medicine and arts

and craft.

Modernity is a fact and cannot be

reversed. We must be smart

enough to mould it according to

our interests.

Ans 20

Regionalism is the manifestation of sub-national identities underpinned by language, culture, ethnic, & historical etc loyalties leading to regional consciousness

Regional Disparity and Regionalism

→ One of the first Acte regional movement of North East in Mizoram was started

by regional disparity
→ no help during peace

→ Regional movements in North east like

for Assam, Manipur etc ~~etc~~
one cause was regional disparity

Other forces
→ vested interest
→ insurgency formed by enemy state
→ culture of affluence
→ historical grievances
→ ethnic nationalism

'out of sight, out of mind policy.'

- Regional movements for Uttarakhand, Jharkhand - disparity in development
- Movements for Telangana - disparity with Coastal Andhra Pradesh
- Present movements in Maharashtra, Vidarbha, West Bengal, Ladakh and Puducherry have its own regional disparity.

Regionalism and Nationalism

Regionalism and Nationalism need not be antagonistic to each other. Rather they can reinforce each other and increase national solidarity as seen in creation

of linguistic states in 1956.

Constitutional provisions like
244(1), 244(2), 370-A to J;
Schedule V, VI has led to
greater devolution of power and
dissipation of regionalist tendencies

Reports like ARC II, have also suggested
deliberative approach for dealing
with regionalism

Examples like Lal Dharma who
~~was~~ former CM, Muzoram who
was once a militant is a case
study to be emulated

Accommodating Regionalism Strengthens
the national unity leading towards
'Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat'