

Test-02 (HP Allied Mock Test)

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(9K)

Dated: 10 Feb, 2024

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Time: 10-1:00

1

Medieval Paintings are the significant source, which provides insights to life of contemporary India

These Paintings: → Miniature Paintings

[Important school of Paintings]

i) Mughal Paintings: → Court life, hunting, portrait

ii) Rajput " → Combination of regional and Outside Paintings

• E.g. Bani Thani Paint

iii) Late Medieval Paintings: Kangra Paintings: Radha Krishna, Gita Govinda etc.

2

Peasants Revolts before 1857: → 1

Major features: → i) sporadic in nature

ii) Limited in geographical influence

iii) No organized leadership.

iv) Traditional weapons,

E.g. Indigo Revolt (1856)

* Significance: → Depicts the harsh reality of British rule.

ii) Shows zeal for fight against British rule.

President and Governor are endowed with pardoning powers under Article 72 and Article 161 of Indian constitution respectively

President

Can Pardon, commute, reprieve, remit death sentence.

Jurisdiction: union laws

Also have pardoning power for court martial cases as well.

Governor

Only commute, reprieve, remit death sentence.

Jurisdiction state laws

No such authority

4. In 21st century, Indo-Pacific is an important cornerstone of Indian foreign policy.

Strategic importance

→ Important sea lines of communication.

ii) To check the rise of assertive China in Indian subcontinent.

iii) Trade:- Around $1/3^{rd}$ of Indian trade passes through Strait of Malacca.

Thus, engagement in Indo-Pacific represents 'maritime endeavour' of India.

5 Inclusion of Scheduled Tribes in development is an important priority of Indian state.

Various schemes

1. Eklavya Residential Schools: To provide quality education.
2. PM Jan Mahangay Abhyaan - Launched on the 150th anniversary of Birsa Munda.
3. Minimum Forest Prices for forest produce
- 4) Legislations: Forests Rights Act, 2006.
To provide them ownership rights.

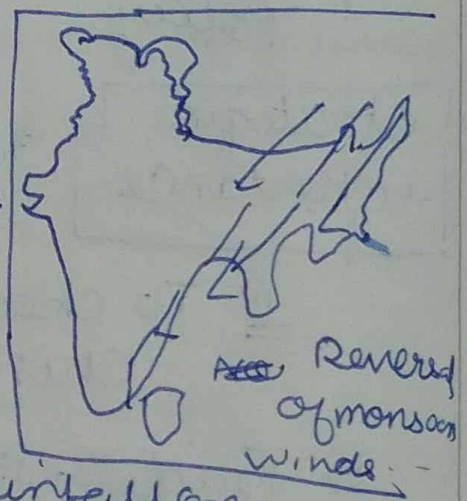
6 Season of Retreating Monsoon began in India - from late September - Mid November

Characteristics: → Initiated with southward movement of ITCZ.

i) Also season of North-East monsoon

ii) Responsible for the rainfall on the Tamilnadu coast.

iv Favourable impact condition for cyclones in the Bay of Bengal region



Doons are the longitudinal valleys, created after the changing course of the river.

i) In Himachal Pradesh doons are mainly in the Shivalik region.

ii) Popular doons in Himachal Pradesh - Nalagarh Dun

iii) Suitable for industrialization, population settlement.

Himachal Pradesh has rich bio-diversity heritage.

Following are the criteria for identification of 'Biodiversity heritage sites

1) Species richness flora, fauna and fungi

2) Sacred groves: community beliefs and engagement.

3) Social and cultural importance

4) Threat of extinction → to local species

Various geographical and strategic factors ~~are~~ ^{were} responsible for British establishing cantonments in Himalal Pradesh

9 i) Geographical → Favourable climate of Himalal Pradesh
→ Relief from scorching heat of plains of India

Strategic Location → Near to the China (Hindustan-Tibet Road)
ii) Buffer location for Russia's invasion

Major-cantonments

Subathu
(Nasiri Battalion)

(First place to receive the news of 1857 revolt)

Jutogh

(Important

role in suppressing Revolt of 1857)

Vangra

Skill Development Policy, 2016

Aims for Imbuing youth with latest skills

ii) It aims for promoting vocational education from school levels.

iii) Formal recognition to prior learning

iv) Reducing gap between industrial demands and latest skills.

v Institutional learning of skills through PM Kaushal Vikas Kendras

Swadeshi Movement was launched in the backdrop of Partition of Bengal in 1905.

Major Proponents of Swadeshi Movement

→ Bal Gangadhar Tilak,
→ Bipin Chandra Pal,
Lala Lajpat Rai

Reasons behind the launch of Swadeshi Movement

→ Dissatisfaction with moderate politics of Pleas, Prayers and Petitions

→ It was the symbol of direct action, Passive resistance against the colonial rule.

→ Method to depict the public anger against exploitative rule.

Methods

→ Mass-Participation
→ Passive Resistance
→ Promotion of Swadeshi goods

Impact of Swadeshi Movement

→ 1) It provided 'mass character' to Indian

national movement which was absent earlier.

2) Sparked the 'spirit' of 'cultural nationalism'.

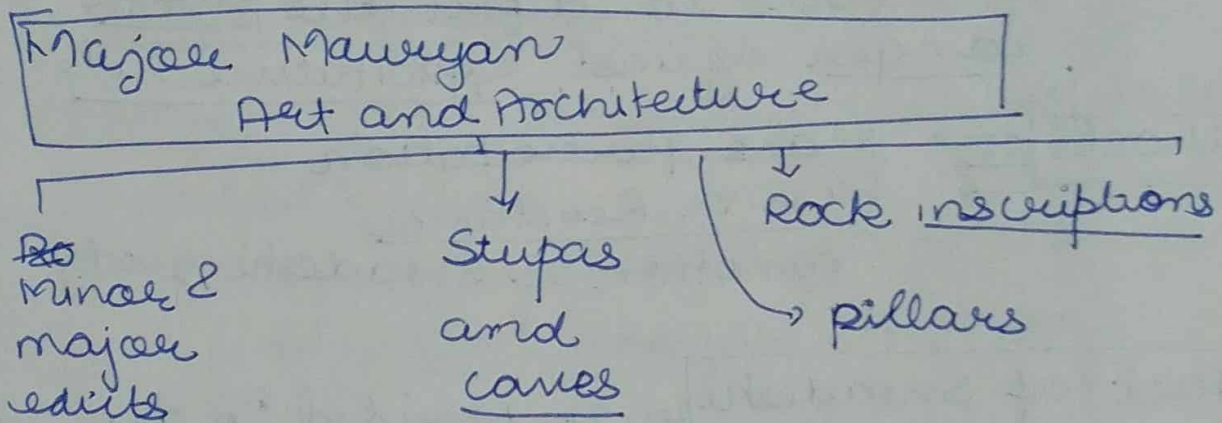
3) Boycott of 'foreign goods', promotion of Khadi → Later provided Big scale by Gandhiji

1) Negative impact :- It led to split of INC between Moderates and Extremists

ii) 'Divide and rule' by Britishers.
Morley Minto Act, 1909 → separate electorate.

However, Swadeshi Movement represents strong cultural and political zeal in fight against British rule.

2) Mauryan art and architecture are seen as ^{the} living ambassadors of propagating Buddhist ideals and beliefs in Indian subcontinent.



Role played by these symbols

1. Pillars :- To provide instructions for adoption of Dhammas.

2. Also act as 'State symbol' to spread the sermons of

Buddha

Free Example $\rightarrow$ Sarnath pillar - varanasi

3 Caves $\rightarrow$ Residing halls of the Buddhist monks

Free Example: Bharabari, Lushkar Caves

Stupas $\rightarrow$ Relics of Buddha kept
emerged as the holy place
for worship.

Free Example: Sanchi Stupa Build by
King Ashoka

5) These important symbols are outside
the present Indian boundary
carrying the 'soft power' of
Indian state

Thus, Mauryan art has played
vital role in carrying India's
Buddhism's message beyond India's
frontiers.

13 BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China,
South Africa) ~~are~~ is the organization
of ~~world's~~ populal aiming for
multipolar world order.

Key facts $\therefore$ Represents 40% of World Population
Represents 25% of World GDP.

Role in multipolar order

- i) Aim free reforms in multilateral institutions $\rightarrow$ such as World Bank, IMF
- ii) sustainable credit facilities through 'New Development Bank'.
- iii) Facilitation of trade in local currencies $\therefore$ step for de-dollarization.
- iv) Represents the interests of developing countries : In trade, environment matters.
- v) Latest summit in Kazan Oct, 2024 also aim free grain bank.

Challenges $\Rightarrow$ Assertive stance of china
"cheque book diplomacy"

- ii) Russia-Ukraine war depicts Russia's fragmented mandate.
- iii) India's $\Rightarrow$ Tightrope diplomacy
Dual engagement in Quad and BRICS
- iv) Geographical disparities : No cohesive structure for inter-state trade.

Thus, expansion of BRICS is the method to keeping BRICS relevant in world politics for long time.

Article 324, of Indian Constitution provides for the Election Commission of India for ensuring free and fair elections in the country.

Measures to ensure independence of Election Commission

- 1) Appointment of Election Commissioners
under Appointment of Election Commissioners Act, 2023 - President of India appoint Election Commissioners on the recommendation of selection committee (PM, Leader of opposition in Lok Sabha, Cabinet Ministers)
- 2) Term of Election Commissioners
65 years or 6 years.
- 3) Removal as like the Supreme court judge.
- 4) No further appointment by re-nomination.

Thus, Election Commission of India has been called

“Bullmark of Indian Constitution”

by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Therefore, independence of Election

commission of India is vital for the democratic nature of Indian state.

15 Nuclear Technology is the 'clean' ^{various} source of energy. However, ^{various} fears are associated with it, which hampers its full scale production.

Challenges Associated

1. Source of Nuclear Energy: ^{Import oriented}
 - a) India's major Nuclear power plants are ⁱⁿ first stage. Thus requirement of uranium fulfilled by import.
 - b) 'Thorium' found in Indian coast not used in nuclear energy production in present times.

- 2) 'Not in my backyard attitude'
 - a) Due to radiation,

fear of disasters (Chernobyl disaster
Ukraine 2013)

iii) Land Acquisition $\rightarrow$ Nuclear Power Plants
required large isolated place
* Difficult $\rightarrow$ India densely populated

iv) India's member in 'Nuclear
suppliers group', checked by china
limit its capacity in nuclear
energy.

v) Nuclear waste disposal major
concern due to environment, human
rights group.

Way Forward $\rightarrow$ Small Scale Nuclear
Power Plants (upto 300MW)
~~can be~~ answer for India's
energy requirements.

2) Focus on co-development of energy
from other sources such as solar,
wind etc.

Cautious and balanced approach
is required for development of nuclear
energy.

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana
was launched in 2014, with
the aim to promote financial
inclusion in India.

Contribution of PM Jan Dhan Yojana

1. World Bank lauded → JAM Trinity 'Jan Dhan, Aadhar. and Mobile' to promote financial inclusion in the country.
2. Optimum usage of financial resources → Prevent financial leakages in distribution of welfare schemes.
3. Good-Governance :- Through Direct Benefit Transfers, ensure transparency in Govt. funds allocation.
4. Penetrate Banking Services digitally with opening of zero-Bank account.
5. Timely distribution of funds fosters for 'economic growth'

This, PM Jan Dhan Yojana has key role in making India's 5th largest world's economy.

17 NFHS-5-2019 highlighted the issue of 'digital divide' and its potential impact on the society

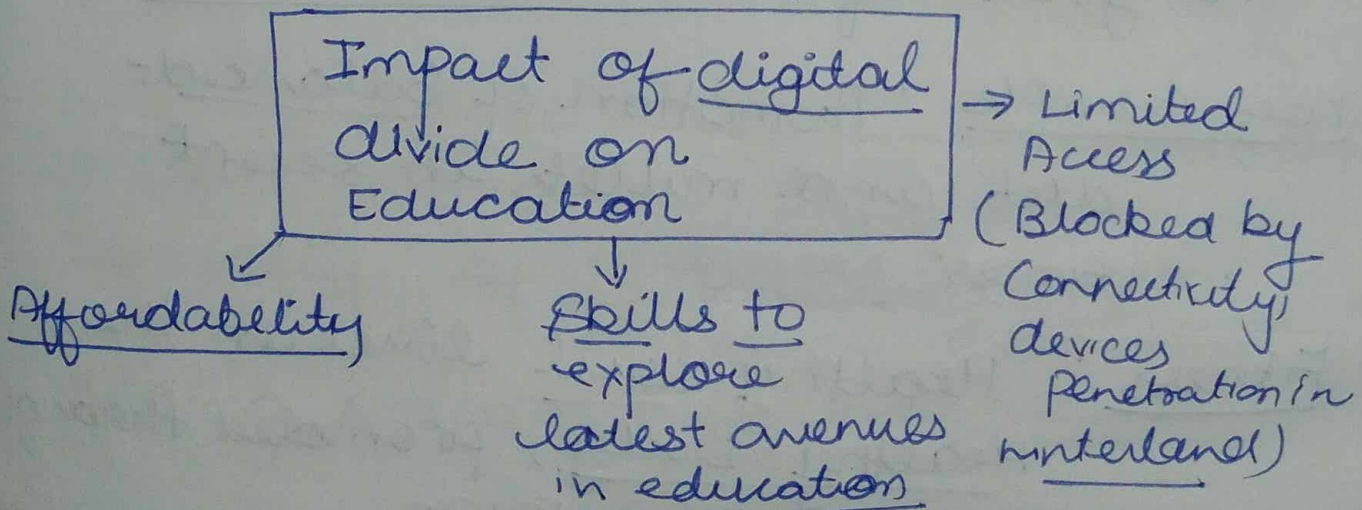
Digital divide; Leads to inequality and disparity

i) Mainly based on Gender roles.

Free Example; $\Rightarrow$ Man in rural areas access to 'digital devices more than woman'

ii) It impacts Access to the digital resources $\rightarrow$ related to health, education and entertainment field

iii) Creates a gap between haves and have nots $\rightarrow$ It also hampers initiative for skill development and financial inclusion



Way Forward $\Rightarrow$ Hybrid model of education

$\rightarrow$ Improving connectivity in the rural areas through PM. Wani Network

$\rightarrow$ Public Private Partnership for providing access to devices ^{for underprivileged children}

Thus, bridging 'digital divide' will be the major step for inclusive and prosperous India

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Ensuring well being of its ~~citizens~~ people is the key commitment behind the 'National Health Policy' 2017.

Health as the 'Pre-requisite' for realizing the benefits of ~~legislature~~ ^{demographic dividend} ~~Assembly~~

1. Focus on Prevention than cure
2. Nutrition as the major determinant for realizing the goals of 'National Health Policy'

For Example "Promotion of Balanced diet and millets in recent times"

3. Fitness : 'Healthy soul lives in the Healthy Body, promoted through Fit India Campaign.

4) mental health $\rightarrow$ Through emotional well-being.

Promotion of practices such, Yoga, meditation at international level as well.

5) Revival of traditional medicines through A-YUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, unani, Siddha, Homeopathy)

6) Access to health services

Through digital India initiatives such as 'Tele-Manas' etc.

Thus, National Health Policy 2017 focus on holistic approach for realizing true potential of India's demographic dividend.

Between 1968 - 1971, Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh played a decisive role in getting statehood for Himachal Pradesh.

Timeline of Himachal Pradesh Statehood

1. After the ~~expans~~ Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966, Legislative Assembly expanded, ~~&~~ strengthening the demand for full statehood as the territory and population increased.
2. Legislative Assembly support the Himachal Pradesh State Act, 1970
3. Himachal Pradesh had the administrative capacity and economic viability to function as a full fledged state.

Thus, Legislative Assembly played a crucial role in ~~pro~~ getting full statehood for Himachal Pradesh.

Himachal Pradesh has a rich and diverse cultural heritage in terms of folk dances and dramas

major folk dances of H.P

1) Natti : → Famous dance of Himachal Pradesh

Performed in Kullu, Kinnaur, Chamba

Various proponents : Regional diversity

2. Garbnd dance (Kamyang) - Kinnaur

3 These dances are performed on the occasion of weddings, harvest festivals, etc.

Thus folk dances of Himachal Pradesh represents social and cultural values.

21

Road infrastructure is the lifeline for India's economic growth. According to official sources Roadways contributes more than 55% in transportation.

Significance of investment in Road infrastructure

1. Infrastructure Creation: $\rightarrow$ Spill over effect on overall economy.
E.g. "Boost in core industries"
"Job-creation"
2. Connectivity: To hinterland such as Chai-Dham Pariyojana.
3. Logistics: $\rightarrow$ Vehicular movement, ~~thru~~ Markets for domestic products, such as agriculture.
4. Defence: Provide all weather connectivity.
Ensures strategic leverage.

Initiatives for Road Infrastructure in India

1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana launched in 2000
To provide all weather road in rural areas.
2. Golden Quadrilateral: 2000- Linking metropolitan cities through network of national highways
3. Bharatmala Pariyojana: To build network of roads.
4. PM Gati Shakti Model: To boost up the pending infrastructure in the country.

Thus, ~~soo~~ investment in road infrastructure will pave way for the infrastructure development in the country.

Non conventional sources of energy are renewable in nature which is sustainable and environment friendly.

Major types of Non-conventional sources of Energy

1. Solar Energy: → clean source
Major elements: Rooftop based,
Photovoltaic cells.
Schemes: → PM KUSUM Yojana.
2. Wind Energy: → Types: → on shore
/ off-shore wind energy
3. Nuclear Energy: → Fission or Fusion
Based Nuclear Reactors.
Sources: Uranium, Plutonium,
Thorium etc.
4. Tidal Energy: Mainly in the
coastal regions
5. Geothermal energy: - ~~Tecto~~ Energy
generated beneath tectonic
plates, due to temperature
difference

Thus, non-conventional sources
of energy need to be promoted
for fulfilling commitment
under Paris Agreement 2015.

UNFCCC ~~stands for~~ United Nations
 Framework ~~Convention~~ Climate Change

It is key convention came into
 light in Earth Summit of 1992 in
 Rio-De-Janeiro.

1) Latest 29th COP of UNFCCC was held
 in Baku Azerbaijan in 2024

Major Outcomes $\Rightarrow$ \$ 350 Billion to
 developing countries by 2035.
 Net Quantified climate goal

Outcomes of COP-28 $\Rightarrow$ It was held
 in Dubai in 2023

1) It led to functioning of
'Loss and Damage Fund'
 envisioned in COP-19 Poland

Thus, UNFCCC with annual
 meeting, tries to keep nations
 responsible for keeping 1.5°C Paris
agreement goal.

24.

In Global Hunger Index India's ranking is 112th out of 126 nations. This poor performance depicts the paradox of hunger amidst plenty.

Reasons behind this dilemma

1. Absence of knowledge about 'Balanced diet and nutrition'
2. Fault in Public Distribution System supply of Rice and wheat along with Pulses under PDS.
3. Emergence of 'Hidden-Hunger':
Deficiency of Important micro-nutrients
4. Change in consumption pattern
Shift towards fast-foods
and emergence of obesity and malnutrition simultaneously.

Measures :- i) Diversifying Indian plate through inclusion of millets, dairy products etc.

ii) Food fortification: For inclusion of key micronutrients.

iii) Awareness campaigns through schemes like POSHAN 2.0, & by SHGs regarding balanced diet.

iv) Inclusion of locally-sourced food grains, ~~seasonally~~ fruits in Midday Meal scheme, ICDS.

v) Promotion of healthy and sustainable diet through mass-media campaigns

Thus, India needs to take comprehensive approach in fight against malnutrition and hunger

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Cyclones are climatological disasters which has disastrous impacts on the coastal areas.

Formation of cyclones

Tropical cyclones $\rightarrow$ 5° - 20° N, S.

ii) Temperature $> 27^{\circ}\text{C}$.

- iii) Low pressure area intensity.
- iv Presence of coriolis force
- v Small variations in upper air divergences.
- vi) Forms on large water-bodies, like sea, oceans

Characteristics : i) Travel from West to East

ii Landfall mark the end of the cyclones.

iii Cyclone ^{eye} calm → high-pressure

iv Known by the various names:

v) Cyclones in Indian Ocean

vi) Hurricanes in Atlantic "

Typhoon in South East

Willy-willy - Australia

Impact : Destruction of coastal infrastructure.

i) uproot of towers etc.

Way Forward : early warning system,
weather forecasting.

Better Preparedness + Plantation
of mangroves on coastal ~~se~~
Shores.

Thus, better institutional, social preparedness will help in mitigating the cyclones impact.

Open Market Operations (OMOs) are the quantitative tools under monetary policy of RBI to manage money supply and interest rates in market.

Definition: Open Market Operations (OMOs) refers to buying and selling of 'Government securities' by RBI in open market.

Impact on money supply

1. Purchasing of ~~at~~ Govt. securities
 - Expansionary monetary policy
 - Increase money supply.
- 2) Selling of Govt. Securities:
 - ⇒ Contractionary monetary policy
 - ⇒ Decrease money supply in the market.

Impact on interest rates ⇒ To

OMOs major role in curbing inflation, or adjustment.

Thus, OMOs is a key tool for balancing inflation, price stability and

development in the country.

2.1

Biodiversity refers to species richness including flora, and fauna and fungi. It is integral to human survival.

Biodiversity role in human survival

1. Important part of food web
↳ Led to energy transfer.

2. Economic benefits Natural resources such as timber, Oxygen, rubber important for industrial development

3. Resource regeneration: Through nutrient and water cycle

4) Leisure and recreation → Through tourism etc.

India's efforts for biodiversity

- 1) Biodiversity Act 2002, under the commitment of Convention on Biological diversity (CBD) responsible and equitable use of bio biodiversity resources
- 2) Biosphere ~~area~~ reserves: 18th UNESCO recognised Bio-sphere reserves
12 World Network of ~~Biodiv~~ Biosphere reserves.
3. Various Central sponsored schemes for conservation of vulnerable species such as Project Tiger, Project Elephant, Project Dolphin
4. ~~Per~~ Periodic census: To ensure accountability for conservation mechanisms
4 year - Tiger census
Thus, conserving biodiversity is the need of the hour in securing human existence on earth

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Zero Budget Natural Farming is nature friendly methods of farming which is based on doing less harm to the natural ecology.

Principles of ~~No~~ Zero Based Farming

Jivameita

Application of cow-dung into the soil.

Bejameita

Treatment of seeds with Concaine, Neem

Mulching

Covering fields with agricultural residue.

~~High~~ Low irrigation efforts

Potential Economic benefits

- 1) Reduce input costs in agriculture such as seeds, pesticides fertilizers.
- 2) Attractive for farmers → Emerging trends for healthy ~~for~~ foods.
- 3) Export oriented: Earning of Forex, if promoted sustainably.

Ecological Benefits

- i) Beneficial for soil health
- ii) Prevent 'eutrophication of lakes' happened due to over of fertilizers.
- iii) Prevents wastage of groundwater

Thus, promotion of R&D is required in ZBNF for its promotion in large scale.

Praja Mandal Movements in Himachal Pradesh played a vital ^{role in} shaping narratives of 'freedom struggle' in the state.

Majore Praja Mandal Movements

- i) Chamba Praja Mandal Movements
- ii) Bilaspur " " "
- iii) Himalayan Board " " "

Role played by Praja Mandal Movements

- i) Political: → Fight against exploitative rule of Princely states
 - ii) Bringing transparency in their working
 - iii) Demand for political rights.
- ii) Economic: → Raise voice against exploitative taxation
 - iii) Forests and land rights
- iii) Social: Demand for the abolition of evil practices such as Begar, Bethu, Reet etc.
 - iv) Women Empowerment

Thus, in the long run Pancha Mandal movements, helped people of Himachal Pradesh to know the true character of princely states and British rule.

30 Himachal Pradesh is known as 'Powerhouse of India' for its hydrological resources.

Prospects of Hydropower resources in H.P.

1) According to Economic Survey of Himachal Pradesh. 2023-24

Total capacity	29,000 MW
Realised "	10,400 MW

2. Himachal Pradesh is the home to 5 Indus-Ganges River system
1. Satluj, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Yamuna.

3. Hydropower: Benefits

i) Job creation → opening of various important employment opportunities.

ii) Promotion of Hydropower as:

clean sources of energy.

iii) Power distribution: To neighbouring states such as Punjab, Haryana, Delhi

iv Important sources free 'revenue'

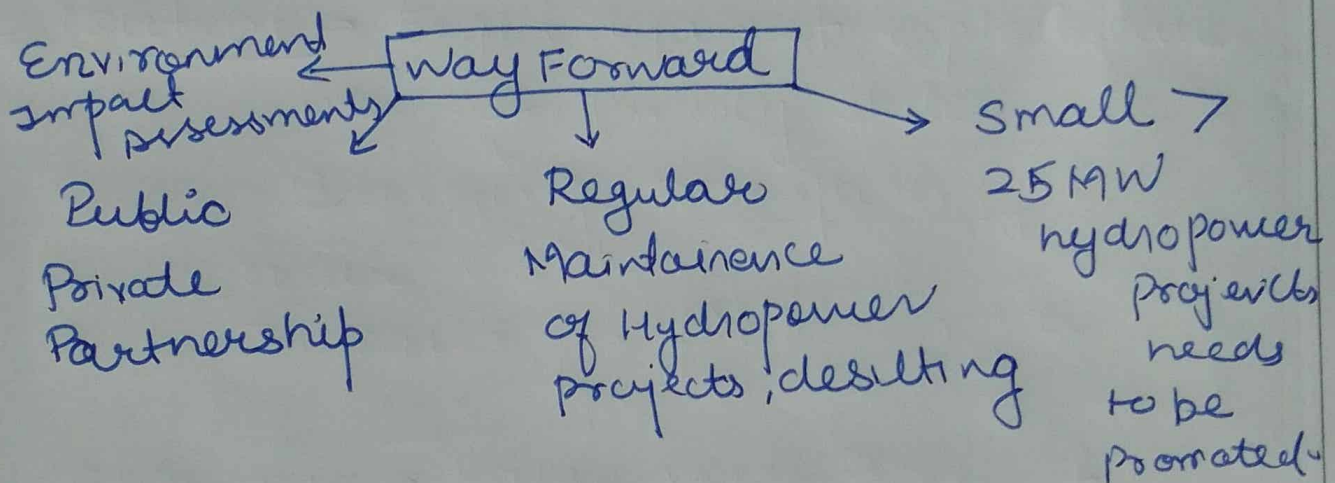
Challenges: → Ecological challenges

i) Climate change: Glacial Lake Outburst floods (GLOFs)

ii) Deforestation, rehabilitation challenges.

iii) Siltation, floods during monsoon

iv High initial investment costs



Thus, Himachal Pradesh needs to tap its hydro-potential for better 'revenue prospects' and its commitment towards green energy state by 2026