

GS Test-29A/19B/10C/1E

FIAS – 2018 – GS29A/19B/10C/1E

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GENERAL STUDIES

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Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 	End Time
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Innovation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) Highlight the contribution of Jainism and Buddhism towards the development of regional languages in India.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.2) "Revolt of 1857 was a wholly unpatriotic and selfish Sepoy Mutiny with no native leadership and no-popular support." Critically evaluate the statement, putting special emphasis on the reasons of failure of the revolt. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The revolt of 1857 was first planned struggle against the British rule. It has been called as the first war for Independence by V.D. Savarkar, however the revolt was unsuccessful due to a variety of reasons:

- (i) No plan for the future, the leaders did not have any blueprint of what was to follow the British rule, they merely wanted a return of the old order.
- (ii) They united due to personal grievances such as loss of Zamindaris, kingdom, patronage etc not by love for motherland.
- (iii) The movement may have had a symbolic face under Bahadur Shah Zafar but he was nothing more than a figurehead, further the regional leaders fought isolated battles with no coordination or strategy.
- (iv) The leaders were mutually suspicious of each other, some of them even tried to leverage the threat of revolt to bargain for concessions from the British.

(v) The Sepoys that formed the bulk of the fighters were motivated by a combination of religious, professional and economic grievances rather than the inherent nature of foreign rule.

However it would be incorrect to paint the revolt as unpatriotic and selfish in absolute terms. Cases of supreme sacrifice and valour from Rani Lakshmi Bai, Tantia Tope and Sepoy leaders like General Bakht Khan and Mangal Pandey show motivations greater than personal ambitions. The revolt may have failed but it inspired the next generation of nationalists who finally uprooted the British rule from India.

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Q.3) "Without the contribution of extremists, Indian freedom struggle would have taken an altogether different path." Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

- Rise of 'Extremists' in the Indian National Congress began in the late 18th Century and reached its zenith during the Swadeshi and Anti Partition movement. Extremist leaders such as Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh brought about a paradigm change.
- (i) Placed greater trust in the power and capacity of the masses, they were the pioneers of mass movements that reached their full potential during the Gandhian phase.
- (ii) Introduced new techniques such as Passive resistance, non cooperation, civil disobedience, cult of Swadeshi and Boycott. These movements marked a departure from moderate techniques of petitions, prayers and propaganda that had yielded limited results. Gandhiji followed the extremist tradition of non constitutional struggle to great effect.
- (iii) They brought about a politicisation of the rural masses through vernacular

news papers, pamphlets, books and propoganda, They merged political debates with religious events eg: Shivaji and Ganpati festivals by Tilak.

(iv) The extremists were successful in dismantling the invincible image of British rule, by the end of Swadeshi movement the fear of British rule had been removed from the people's minds.

(v) Their influence paved way for grassroots mobilisations such as student organisations, reading libraries, prabhat pheris, bhajan mandhis etc.

Therefore without the influence of extremists the nature of the Indian national movement would have been qualitatively different under the influence of moderates.

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Q.4) Explain the causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917. Why was the second revolution more significant than the first revolution in more than one way? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Russian Revolution of 1917 happened in two phases. The first led to formation of constitutional monarchy and the 2nd or October revolution led to the creation of world's 1st socialist state by the Bolsheviks who uprooted the Tsar regime.

Some causes of Russian revolution

- ① Agrarian distress
- ② War expenses and effect on economy
- ③ Despotie rule of the Czar and Romanov dynasty
- ④ Lack of industrial development.
- ⑤ High prices and economic hardships faced by people
- ⑥ High casualties and losses in world war I.

Significance of 2nd Revolution

- ① Lenin founded the first socialist state
- ② Removal of monarchy
- ③ Initiated period of reforms, agricultural and industrial development.

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Q5) Sardar Patel and Pandit Nehru had their disagreements, yet what united them was more significant and of abiding value than what divided them." Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Sardar Patel and J.L. Nehru were two titans of the Indian National Movement who guided independent India on the path of development. Both of them had ideological differences and difference of opinion on various issues but still managed to put up a united front on several issues.

- ① The primary disagreement between the two was over the Kashmir issue, where Patel did not approve of Nehru's decision to approach the United Nations.
- ② Patel wanted to modernise and strengthen the army which was not favoured by Nehru.
- ③ Patel was apprehensive of aggressive China especially when Nehru recognised Chinese control over the Tibet region.
- ④ Sardar Patel wanted to keep constitutional safeguards for civil servants contrary to public opinion of secrecy, corruption and inefficiency that marred the Bureaucracy.

(P.T.O)

However inspite of differences both of them were of the same opinion in relation to democratic, secular and pluralistic values. They agreed on separation of Party and govt as at that time the Congress heavily dominated the government.

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Q.6) It is often argued that although globalisation has been an effective instrument in India's growth trajectory, it has engendered selective growth with restricted impact on Socio-economic fabric of India'. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The LPG reforms of 1991 were a watershed event in the history of India, it led to integration of Indian economy with world economy and initiated a phase of accelerated economic growth. However the growth achieved has not been inclusive and all encompassing ;

(i) Globalisation has created a situation of imbalanced growth where Services / Tertiary Sector contributes a bulk of the GDP, however a similar shift in employment has not been seen. Agriculture still employs about 50% of the population with only about 20% of GDP contribution leading to underemployment or disguised unemployment.

(ii) Widened the socio-economic disparity, the Oxfam report highlights that India has huge income inequality where 1% of the population controls more than 60% of wealth.

(iii) Asymmetric regional development, States with good infrastructure and Human Capital have reaped the benefits of globalisation. Maharashtra, Gujarat,

Karnataka, Kerala etc have developed by leaps and bounds leaving behind UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and North Eastern states.

(iv) Technological / digital divide, Services in less developed states create a barrier where they are hampered by decreased access to services.

(v) Migration from villages to towns changing the demography in rural areas which have seen feminisation of agriculture, increased percentage of elders & children.

(vi) Services sector needs specialised skillset and are not labour intensive as manufacturing, hence it does not utilise India's demographic dividend.

Thus globalisation has created islands of prosperity in an ocean of underdevelopment.

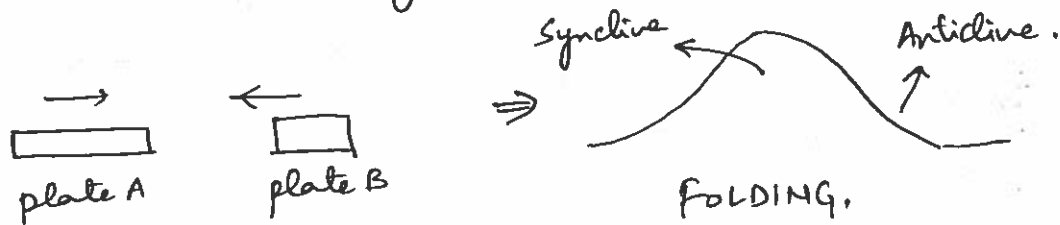
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Q.7) "Out of Geosyncline have come the mountains." Elaborate the statement with reference to fold mountains of the world. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Geosynclines are uplifted land masses that have been created by convergent boundary movement. The folding phenomena creates an uplifting that form the basis for mountain systems of the world.



The Himalayas are an example of fold mountains formed out of convergent plates. They were created when the Indian plate rammed into the Eurasian plate creating steep synclines. The Indian plate is still moving into the Eurasian plate making the Himalayas increase in height.

Sometimes Geosynclines formed due to convergent subduction process also give mountain ranges. The Andes in South America and Rockies in North

America are examples of subduction process. Here one plate sinks below the other and makes it rise giving mountain systems. The subduction of Pacific ocean plates under North and South American plates has caused this.

These geosynclines are however eroded by exogenetic processes such as wind, rain, chemical weathering etc over a period of time reducing their height and slope.
 eg:- Asavalli mountain range in India.

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Q.8) "Location of industries are not determined by static factors, rather they are also controlled by dynamic factors." Substantiate the statement with reference to the location of Iron and Steel Industries. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Location of iron and steel industry depends not only on static factors such as availability of raw materials [ores and coal] and electricity, vicinity to ports for export, import etc but also by dynamic factors such as:-

- ① Closeness to emerging markets
- ② Better means of transport.
- ③ Govt incentives
- ④ Availability of scrap metals that are reformed
- ⑤ Environmental concerns
- ⑥ Local socio economic conditions such as tribal unrest, Naxalism etc
- ⑦ Emerging infra projects, upcoming cities and townships

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Q.9) Which jet streams are associated with Indian Monsoon? Explain their role with respect to the Monsoons. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Indian monsoon is associated with 2 jet streams → ① The Subtropical Westerlies blowing from the west. It plays an important role in containing the monsoon winds over the Indian subcontinent. It also effects the variation in intensity and periodic breaks seen in the monsoon. They also cause western disturbances

② Seasonal / temporary Easterly jetstream.
It helps in turning of the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon over the North eastern India.

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Q.10) It has been observed convergent boundaries experience earthquake and volcanic activity simultaneously. In Spite of convergent boundaries along Himalayas, why is volcanic activity absent? Also explain the recent volcanic activity over the island territory of India?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Convergent boundary interactions are of ~~two~~ 3 types: -

① Continental - Continental

② Continental - oceanic

③ Oceanic - Oceanic

The continental oceanic convergent boundary interaction leads to subduction of one plate leading to both earthquakes and volcanism.

However the Himalayas have been formed by continental continental convergence between Indian plate and Eurasian plate causing only folding.

In subduction process the oceanic plate is destroyed and provides the magma for volcanic activity. This process is not seen in continental continental convergence.

Recently the only active volcano in India located in Barren island of Andaman and Nicobar islands has erupted

The Andaman and Nicobar islands are extensions of the Arakan Yoma mountain range that were

formed due to subduction hence ~~to be~~
accompanied by volcanic activity.

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Q.11) Elaborate the importance of temples in the history of India as a means to demonstrate the powers, wealth and devotion of the patrons. Also, highlight how temples regulated the economic and social life of the common man. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

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Q.12) "The process of social and religious reform did not always follow the intended line and gave rise to some undesirable by-products as well, which have become as much a part of daily existence in the whole of the Indian subcontinent as have the fruits of these reform movements." In light of the above statement, critically evaluate the roles of various revivalist movements in shaping India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Social and religious reforms began in the 19th century as a reaction to colonial domination, intensive activities of Christian missionaries and desire to glorify Indian tradition and culture. They were of two types

(a) Reformist :- eg:- ~~Brahm~~ Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Young Bengal Movement, Satya Shodhak Samaj etc

(b) Revivalist :- Arya Samaj, Deoband movement, Wahabis, Hindu Mahasabha etc.

Differences in ideology :-

- (i) Both of them wanted change in status quo, however they ^{were} different in approach. Reformist wanted radical changes based on modern ideas. They wanted to humanise and liberalise the system by appealing to the conscience of people, giving medical

- and religious proofs.
- (ii) The Revivalists on the other hand wanted to go back to ancient settings. They justified it by citing an egalitarian order during early vedic period. The Arya Samajist believed in the doctrine of "Go back to the vedas" as they did not prescribe discrimination of Backward castes and women.

Impact of Revivalist movements:-

- ① The revivalist movements widened the gulf between Hindus and Muslims. The Revivalists wanted a return to the old order. They described the middle ages as despotic and bad which was characterised by Muslim rule.
eg:- The Revivalists celebrated Shivaji's killing of Afzal Khan as patriotic act.
- ② The Revivalist movements instigated violence between religious communities. The Arya Samajists were very active in organising Shuddhi movements and cow protection groups which were militant in nature.

③ They even spilled the flavour of communalism in the political sphere. The Responsivist wing of Swarajists and Muslim League's demand for separate electorates conveyed the message that the interests of Hindus and Muslims are mutually incompatible.

All the above aspects ultimately resulted in the great partition of the country based on religious lines. Hence it would not be wrong to state that revivalist movements sparked the creation of Two nation theory shaping the current geopolitical map of the Indian subcontinent.

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Q.13) "Despite revolutionary changes in the international situation, the broad principles which evolved during the freedom struggle eventually shaped the Indian foreign policy". Analyze. Also, explain why an independent voice for India was not a choice, but an imperative.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Indian national movement was both a mass and ideological struggle as it strived to maintain a broad consensus amongst different perspectives and schools of thought. The leaders of the movement had broad ideas of what the policy of free India would appear.

① The ideals of secularism, democracy and anti colonialism that were instrumental in inspiring our ~~was~~ movement reflected in India's foreign policy.

India's support to newly liberated colonies and decolonising Africa are a testament to the fact. Further India voted against the partition of Israel [2 nation theory] on religious lines. It advocated a federal structure accommodating all stakeholders.

② Spirit of Tolerance, inclusivity and friendly relations were seen in India's dealing with China.

The philosophy of Panchsheel based on mutual respect for each other's territorial and political sovereignty was hallmark of Indo China relations.

③ Desire to achieve self reliance, develop indigenous capital and industry made it necessary to adopt the doctrine of Non Alignment, the

Non Alignment movement [NAM] was imperative considering the situation of the times. The cold war was followed by division of the world into 2 blocs of US and USSR. Despite its ideological leanings towards USSR in the form of Planning, Command economy, Public sector and welfare state India chose principled distance from both sides.

It would have been detrimental for the newly liberated nation to align with one of the Superpowers and in the process lose control over its sovereign power. in the form of Neo colonialism.

④ The principles of Indian national movement still guide our actions despite radical changes such as collapse of USSR and emergence of unipolar world, rise of aggressive China, Threat of terrorism etc. India's attempt to strive for multipolarity, neighbourhood first approach, goodwill garnering through non reciprocity of Goyal Doctrine are evidences.

Hence the ideals of the movement are very much alive and manifested in different forms.

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Q.14) Analyse the circumstances for the national movement in Vietnam. How did the issue of Vietnam become an important issue of cold war after World War 2?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

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Q.15) Water crisis was experienced by urban areas until the last few decades, but recently even high rainfall areas have faced water crisis, What are the reason for such crisis? Also, suggest measures to mitigate the same. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India faces a paradoxical problem with respect to water, a problem of both excess and deficit. Due to its vast geographical expanse and varied climatic conditions we witness acute cases of drought [deficit] and floods [excess] simultaneously.

High rainfalls often lead to urban flooding, destruction of crops and property, epidemics, water borne disease and loss of human life.

Some reasons for water crisis due to high rain fall.

① Most of the water received is lost via run off into drains, rivers and streams. Lack of effective water harvesting and storing techniques result in this wastage.

② Concrete jungles in cities often prevent the percolation of water through the soil recharging the ground water Table

③ Poor sanitation and drinking water supply infrastructure pollutes the

water received making it unfit for consumption.

④ Destruction of wetlands and deforestation reduce the moisture holding capacity of the soil and also accelerate soil erosion.

⑤ Poor maintenance of storm water drains, desilting of embankments and reservoirs lead to less storage capacity, high leakages and losses.

Some measures to mitigate the same:-

① Afforestation and restoration of wetlands

② Adopting rain water harvesting techniques such as percolation pits, breakwaters to break the flow of water downstream

③ Effective irrigation systems such as drip and sprinkler irrigation to reduce the losses associated with canal irrigation

④ Regular dredging and desilting of embankments, reservoirs and storm water drains to increase storage capacity.

⑤ Rejuvenating traditional water harvesting systems such as Tankas [roof water collections], Johads, Baolis etc.

- ⑥ Creating green belts in urban areas to reduce the concrete expanse.
- ⑦ Better sanitation and piped drinking water coverage, reducing instances of eutrophication caused by runoff from agricultural fields. They result in degrading the quality of lakes and ponds.

The problem of water crisis needs to be dealt with proactively due to climate change, increasing population and urbanisation growth.

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Q.16) What is terrestrial radiation? How does terrestrial radiation vary across the earth's surface? In what way does terrestrial radiation maintain the heat balance of the earth?

Terrestrial radiation is the radiation ^(15 Marks, 250 Words) emitted by the ground / Earth - It is outward towards the atmosphere.

The Earth absorbs energy from the Sun in the form of incoming solar radiation in short wave. Then it is emitted out in the form of terrestrial radiation creating a net balance in the heat budget. Terrestrial radiation is very important and facilitates the survival of life on Earth.

Terrestrial radiation varies depending upon the properties of the surface. Different properties such as colour, size, albedo, relative density etc create variations in terrestrial radiation. The radiation from white clouds or ice caps/snow is ~~very low~~ different from that of black road tops.

The terrestrial radiation emitted out is trapped by the atmosphere. The greenhouse gases such as CO_2 and Methane absorb the long wave radiation as it exits maintaining sufficient heat to support life.

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Q.17) 'India has sung the tales of its pluralistic ethos ever since the advent of civilisation'. In light of the statement, examine the reasons that have led to widespread intolerance and its consequences on Indian society which hitherto has boasted of its unity in diversity.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

India was the home for pluralism, tolerance and brotherhood since time immemorial. Since the ancient times we have witnessed the influx of different races, cultures, ideologies and people such as Aryans, Greeks, Persians, Afghans, Turks, Europeans etc which have created a syncretic culture influenced by all.

However in the past few decades especially after the 1930's - the unity and peace of the country has been tested by communalism, regionalism, racism, sexism, casteism etc. They often create a toxic and intolerant atmosphere where some sections try to crush and dominate the others.

Some reasons :-

- ① Economic disparity :- The most important reason that breeds hate towards other communities. The marginalised and backward sections come together to assert themselves, campaigns for reservations, political concessions and

incentives are very common. The lack of economic development also sparks contemporary movements such as Naxalism, Sons of the soil movement, demand for statehood etc.

② Rapid Social change :- Rapid changes in social, political and economic conditions result in reactionary elements coming to the fore. They try to go back to the old order eg:- Tribal movements in colonial India and Tribal results in North East demanding statehood and cultural autonomy.

③ Political Socialisation :- Political empowerment and assertion by backward communities often result in a backlash from the dominant classes. eg:- Caste based violence, discrimination against SC/ST/OBC by dominant Caste is a manifestation of backlash.

④ Technological developments :- Hard to adjust to and create avenues of misuse. eg:- Use of social media to incite mob violence,

Fake news etc.

⑤ Religious, cultural, ideological Chauvinism:-

often create a tricky situation where violence, riots, secessionist movements and revolts are seen.

eg:- Cow protection groups, Love Jihad parties, Honour killing, demand for separate states, vandalism by followers of Dera Sachcha Sauda of Gurm Ranj Rahim are some examples.

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Q.18) Tracing, the tribal integration efforts of India since independence, critically analyse the effectiveness of such attempts on tribal society and people. Is there a need for a revisit and a subsequent re-orient the tribal integration approach followed so far? Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The integration of Tribal communities was one of the foremost challenges for newly independent India. The Tribals were characterised by relative isolation, primitive subsistence economy and indigenous culture and traditions. Tribals in the North East were even more isolated than Tribals of other regions.

In such a situation 3 viewpoints emerged.

- ① Leave them in isolation, let them survive as they were.
- ② Assimilation into the larger economy. This meant radical changes and evolution in the tribal way of life.
- ③ Integration into the nation but at the same time maintaining their distinctiveness and culture.

The Indian policy followed the integrative nature guided by Mehraonian and Verrier Elwin's ideology. India adopted a middle path which was reflected in its policy of 'Tribal panchsheel'.

It was decided that limited changes would be brought into tribal areas which would be 'Tribal led' and 'Tribal owned'. Also they would be assimilated in the administration creating a pool of leaders in the process.

However this policy has given mixed results

- ① The tribal areas still continue to be backward and underdeveloped.
- ② The legislations such as Forest Rights Act and PESA are not effectively implemented, the gram sabha is not adequately empowered or trained to govern.
- ③ Administration of Tribal areas is guided by political state level requirements rather than local grass root problems.
- ④ Decreasing control over forest due to deforestation and migration due to mines and construction of Dams.
- ⑤ Appropriation of benefits by some well off sections in Tribal communities.
- ⑥ Inadequate integration and technological, economic and social backwardness makes the tribals vulnerable to exploitation and discrimination.

India needs to revisit its tribal policy in the wake of requirements of 21st Century, administrative efficiency, legislative reform and Tribal led development are still to be achieved.

Instead of tackling the tribal development problem in isolation, a holistic picture needs to be created for grass root level transformation.

Our policy still guided by a colonial bias needs recalibration to prevent alienation amongst the tribals and make them citizens of India in both letter and spirit.

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Q.19) 'According to the UN, India needs to start addressing issues concerning its growing elderly population'. What are these issues in your opinion? Also, discuss how one of youngest country of the world should gear itself to deal with the approaching spectre of ageing.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Some issues related to ageing population:-

- ① Increasing dependency ratio. The no. of dependents will increase with respect to the productive population putting a drag on economic development.
- ② Increased burden of pensions and insurance disbursements.
- ③ Medical facilities need to be revamped especially the ones related to old age such as arthritis and cataracts.
- ④ Inadequate medical insurance coverage, old age homes and social security nets.
- ⑤ Mental health facilities for ~~age~~ dementia, alzheimers etc.
- ⑥ Other associated problems such as digital literacy, empowerment, domestic violence etc.

Remedies:-

- ① Increase public expenditure on health and related services.
- ② Safeguards and guidelines for mental health.

- ③ Expanding coverage of social security nets such as health and life insurance.
- ④ Employment opportunities post retirement, half way homes to keep the elderly socially engaged.
- ⑤ Laws preventing exploitation of elderly, stringent implementation of maintenance requirements.

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Q.20) Water is no more a freely available natural resource to all countries, rather it has gained economic and strategic attentions. Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Water is one of the most vital requirements for survival of life. Water in the early days was an abundant resource which was freely available, used extensively without consequence and available to all.

However with rapid changes such as globalisation, global warming and climate change, water pollution, etc the nature of importance of water has changed. It has gained geostrategic and economic importance.

① Indus water treaty between India and Pakistan has always been a bone of contention. Both countries have dragged each other to international forums to resolve issues.

② China's plans to divert the waters in Tibet is seen as a potential strike against India.

③ Teesta water sharing agreement has been road blocked by the govt of West Bengal for political reasons.

④ Numerous interstate water disputes reflect the economic & strategic importance of rivers.

The Cauvery river dispute, ~~the~~ Sharing of
Beas river between Punjab and Haryana
④ Water ^{deficit} hampers agriculture, affects the
incomes of farmers and influences public
sentiment.

⑤ Water is now available only to the
economically well off sections who use
technologies such as bore wells, pumps etc
whereas the majority live in perpetual
scarcity.

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