

Test Code: 11033

FIAS – 2018 – GS PAPER 1

# ForumIAS

ACADEMY

## GENERAL STUDIES

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|                   |                            |          |            |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------|------------|
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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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| 20                  |            |                |   |
| <b>Total Marks:</b> |            |                |   |
| <b>Remarks:</b>     |            |                | <b>Start Time</b>   9:15 AM   |
|                     |            |                | <b>End Time</b>   12:15 PM  |
|                     |            |                | <b>Mode Of Examination :</b> Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  |
|                     |            |                | <b>ECN CODE:</b>  |
|                     |            |                | <b>Evaluation Date:</b>   |

| <b>Parameters</b> | <b>Excellent</b> | <b>Very Good</b> | <b>Good</b> | <b>Average</b> | <b>Poor</b> | <b>Very Poor</b> |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| Language          |                  |                  |             |                |             |                  |
| Content           |                  |                  |             |                |             |                  |
| Presentation      |                  |                  |             |                |             |                  |
| Innovation        |                  |                  |             |                |             |                  |
| Handwriting       |                  |                  |             |                |             |                  |
| Content           |                  |                  |             |                |             |                  |
| Attempt           |                  |                  |             |                |             |                  |

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) The social conditions in European towns post-Industrial Revolution resemble those existing in Indian cities post liberalization. Critically examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

In the recently released index of Liveable cities, none of the Indian cities feature in the top 100. Conditions created post liberalization ~~are~~ have a role here, and thus draws comparisons with European towns post industrial revolution.

## # Similarities between Indian cities and post IR Europe

- ① Slums: industrial workers and rural migrants reside in slums
- ② Lack of basic amenities, poor sanitation and hygiene leading to diseases, e.g. Plague in Europe
- ③ Low wages, leading to increasing income inequalities
- ④ Hotbeds of social tensions, e.g. communal riots
- ⑤ ~~Only~~ Most of the population in cities lives in unplanned areas

## # Differences

- (1) Government of India follows a welfare model focussing on upliftment of the countryside while Europe was laissez faire state at that time
- (2) Indian industries have not expanded that much as in Europe, and dependence on agriculture is high
- (3) Indian cities present a continuity with community based living while post renaissance Europe favoured individualism.

Now, we can say that though some resemblances are there between post-18 Europe and post liberalization, but differences are also sharp. Which are rooted in the different socio-cultural context.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.2) Literary accounts of foreign travellers are useful in arriving at an understanding of the socio-cultural life of Indian History. Elucidate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Throughout Indian history, various travellers have recorded the socio-cultural life of India:

- ① Megasthenes, the Greek ambassador has described the Mauryan times
- ② <sup>Fa Hsin</sup> ~~Hsuan~~ Tsang, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim visited the Gupta empire and described its efficient administration and peace and prosperity
- ③ Hsuan Tsang visited Harsha's empire. He mentions decreasing law & order and the poor condition of Chandals
- ④ It-sing was another Chinese Buddhist pilgrim who studied at Nalanda university
- ⑤ Ibn Batutah was a Moroccan traveller who in his book Rihla describes Delhi as the most magnificent city in the world.

(6) Nikitin was a Russian trader who visited the Leccan region

(7) Other travellers include Belaimar, Hiunoz, etc who have given a rich account of Indian life of the medieval times.

(8) Thus, foreign travellers accounts have acted the first deal in reconstructing the history of the ancient and the medieval period.

Feedback ( For Office use only )

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Q.3) The diffusion of Marxism in India has been significant, but often in synthesis with progressive indigenous philosophies. Comment.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Marxism as an ideology aims at  
the following

- ① egalitarian, stateless, communist society
- ② abolition of private property
- ③ redistribution of wealth
- ④ abolition of capitalistic mode of production.

The ~~is~~ state which came nearest to Marxist ideas was USSR.

## # Diffusion of Marxism in India

① During independence struggle, Communist Parties were formed and led by leaders like MN Roy.

↳ They included the Indian problems in Marxism which otherwise relates only to industrial societies.

(2) Nehruji incorporated the socialist strands to introduce state led development in post-independence India.

(3) Leaders like J.P. Narayan, Minoo Masani had formed socialist party in 1934 & a pressure group within Congress

↳ this signified attempt at reconciliation between Marxist & Congress agenda.

(4) Independent India has had communist parties in WB, Kerala & Tripura with their headquarters and tribal areas as their base.

However, some negative influence has also been witnessed in the form of Naxal movement which is inspired from the Marxist interpretation of Marxism.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.4) Today, when the country seems to be in the grip of various socio-religious forces that aim to divide the society, it is pertinent that we recall the philosophies of Basavanna and his sharana movement. Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Unity in diversity has become a part of India's identity, however, at present the country seems to be in the grip of forces aiming to divide the society, evident in the following incidents:

- ① Lynching by mobs, as in Tripura
- ② attack on minority communities, e.g. Pehlukhan
- ③ Cow vigilantism
- ④ attacks on Dalits, e.g. Una
- ⑤ communal politics

# Basavanna and his sharana movement

Basavanna was a Bhakti saint in medieval Karnataka. His Sharana movement gave the following messages:

- ① abolition of distinction based on castes

- (2) Equality between all men & women
- (3) No need of rituals to connect with God, (against the Brahmanic practices)
- (4) Focus on 'Bhakti'

## # Utility of Basavanna's ideas today

- (1) They teach egalitarianism and respect for all humans
- (2) Women empowerment is inherent in his ideas
- (3) Caste eradication is necessary today
- (4) With godmen like Aitharam & Ramdahan, focus on 'Bhakti' seems more useful.

(Now, Basavanna & other Bhakti saints like Kabir, Nanak, perhaps hold the key to many problems of contemporary India.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

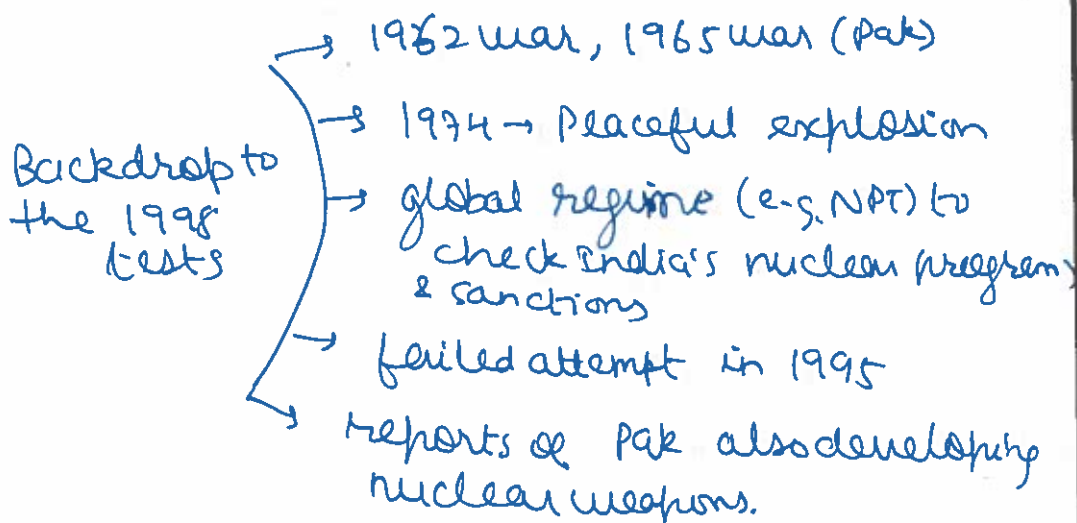
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Q.5) Explain giving suitable arguments, why the Pokhran nuclear tests of 1998 were considered to be a paradigm shift in India's post-independence history.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Nuclear test of 1998 were a result of a long process which began after the vulnerabilities of India were exposed in the 1962 war with China.



# Why 1998 tests mark a paradigm shift?

① Message of self-reliance: post collapse of USSR, India developed its own capacity amidst hostile neighbours (Pakistan & China)

② Indian government successfully defended its nuclear weapons in the world community resulting into

NSG waiver 2013 Agreement with US  
through

(3) Immediately after the tests, India  
adopted a No first use policy, signifying  
India as a responsible power.

(4) Except Kargil in 1999, there has been  
no major attack on India, marking the  
success of the nuclear program.

Thus, the nuclear test showcased  
a bold & confident India which was  
capable of defending itself. This spirit  
was also reflected in the recent movie  
Purana as a tribute to the tests.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.6) Discuss the role and contribution of the North-East region in India's struggle for Independence. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Along with the mainland India, North East region also played a key role in the National movement.

# Freedom fighters from the North East

① Rani Gaidinliu: She became a symbol of struggle against the British as well as a socio-religious reform.

② Roop Konwar: She was also a prominent freedom fighter in Assam.

③ Assam's first Chief Minister had played a key role in the movement earlier.

# Role played by these

① They helped in creating a nationalist consciousness in remote regions.

② They helped in evolving an identity of a unified Indian nation.

↳ they complemented the role of Congress

Thus, the National movement was having deep imprints in the remotest regions of the country, as evident in the contribution of the freedom fighters from the North East.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

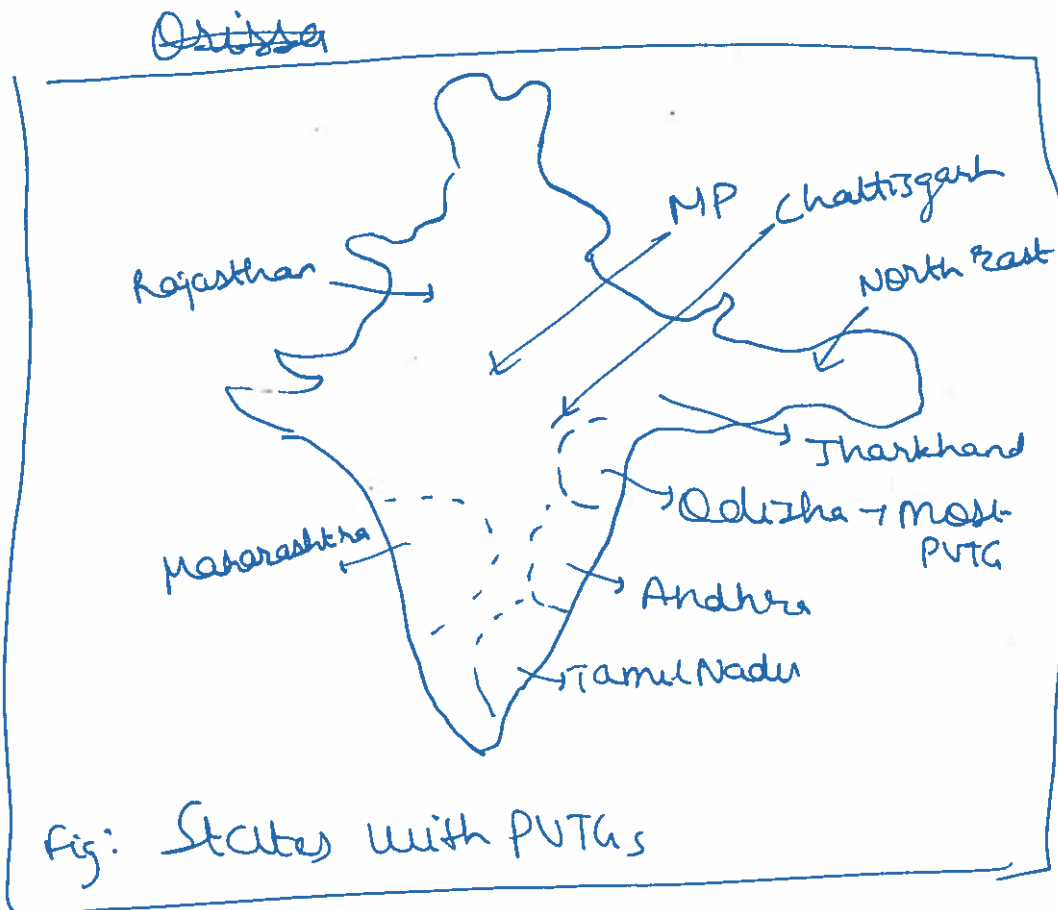
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Q.7) Giving an account of PVTGs in India, explain how are they different from other tribals of India? Indicate the major efforts taken for their upliftment.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal groups (PVTGs) are those tribal groups which are at most risk of extinction due to ~~the~~ factors like habitat loss, diseases, etc.



## # Differences from other tribals

- (1) Less in number, dwindling population
- (2) ~~Less~~ more primitive, e.g. Jarawa & Andaman
- (3) affected more by ~~the~~ outside diseases

## # Steps taken

- (1) Tribal Panchayat: to preserve their cultural wealth
- (2) Increased investment in building their habitat.

PVTGs form the one of the most vulnerable groups in India. More steps are needed to address their problems.

( feedback for OFFICE use only )

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Q.8) How does the NASA's Parker Solar Probe help to understand aspects of the Sun-Earth system that directly affect life and society?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

NASA recently launched the Parker Solar Probe which would aid in understanding the sun better.

# Features of Parker solar probe

- ① first to go closest to the sun
- ② will investigate higher temperatures in corona
- ③ will also study solar flares and solar storms.
- ④ has an innovative shield which will keep the components cool and protect from excessive heating

# How these aspects life & society on Earth?

- ① Solar storms directly affect various phenomenon like aurora,
- ② Solar flares can give more information

about Earth's magnetism

(3) #Mysteries of corona can aid in predicting heat patterns from sun and can help in fight against climate change.

Parker Solar Probe marks a new leap for mankind in unravelling the mysterious ~~and~~ mysteries of the universe, in general and the sun in particular. India is also set to launch its own Aditya mission to probe the sun further.

Feedback [ For OFFICE use only ]

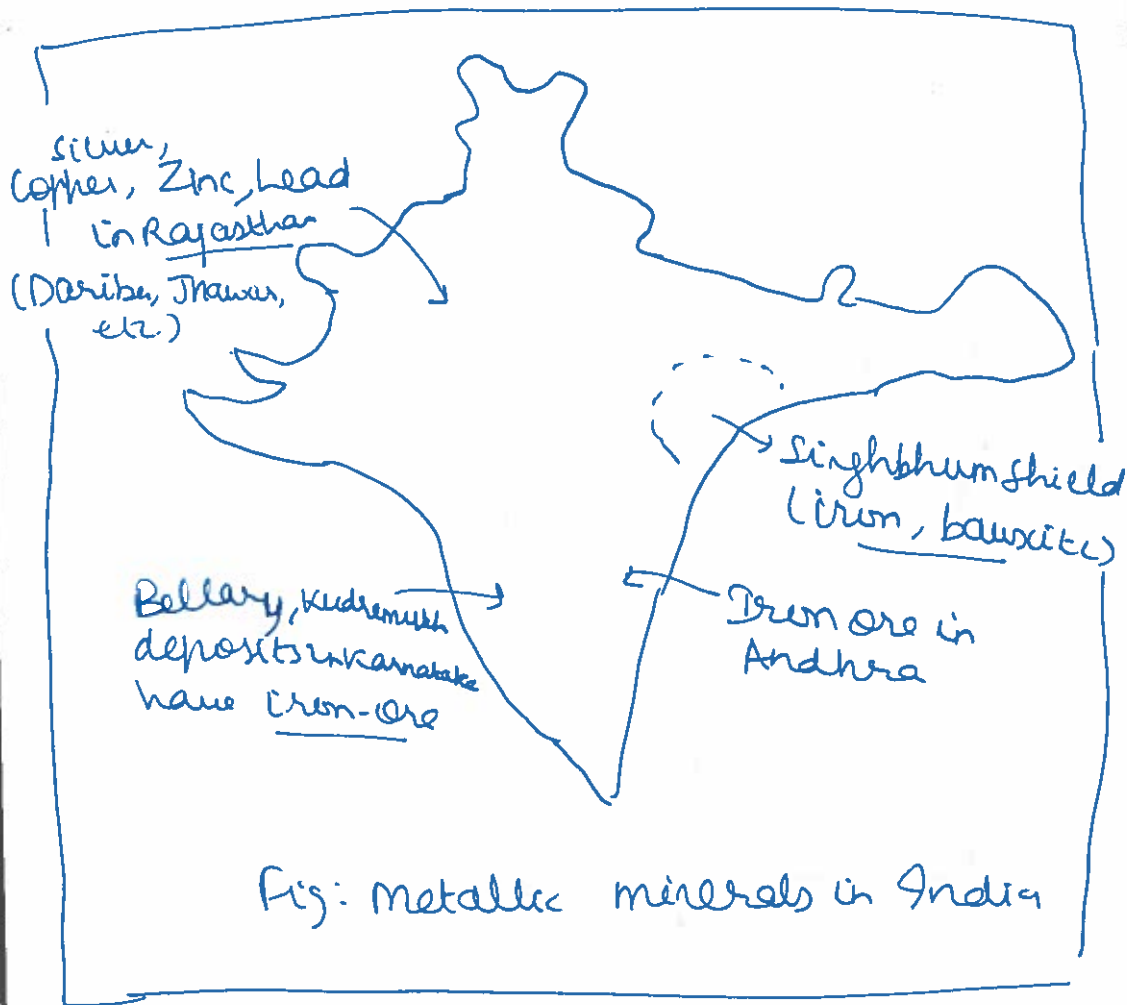
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Q.9) Present an account of major metallic mineral deposits in India. Why the vast tracts of alluvial plains of India are devoid of minerals of economic use? Give reasons.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India has some good deposits of metallic minerals ranging from iron to silver.



# Why alluvial plains are devoid of minerals of economic use?

① Foredeep has been filled by sediments brought by Himalayan rivers

which are not rich in minerals

- (2) The shield below the sediments is rich in minerals, but remains buried (kilometers below the surface)
- (3) Relatively recent origin of the plains also mean less time for formation of minerals like coal & iron bauxite
- (4) Continuous agriculture practices anyway disallow the exploration of the ~~the~~ limited mineral wealth.

Thus, the areas of peninsular plateau, particularly the Deccan & Singhbhum shields have become the chief sources of minerals in India.

Feedback (For Office use only)

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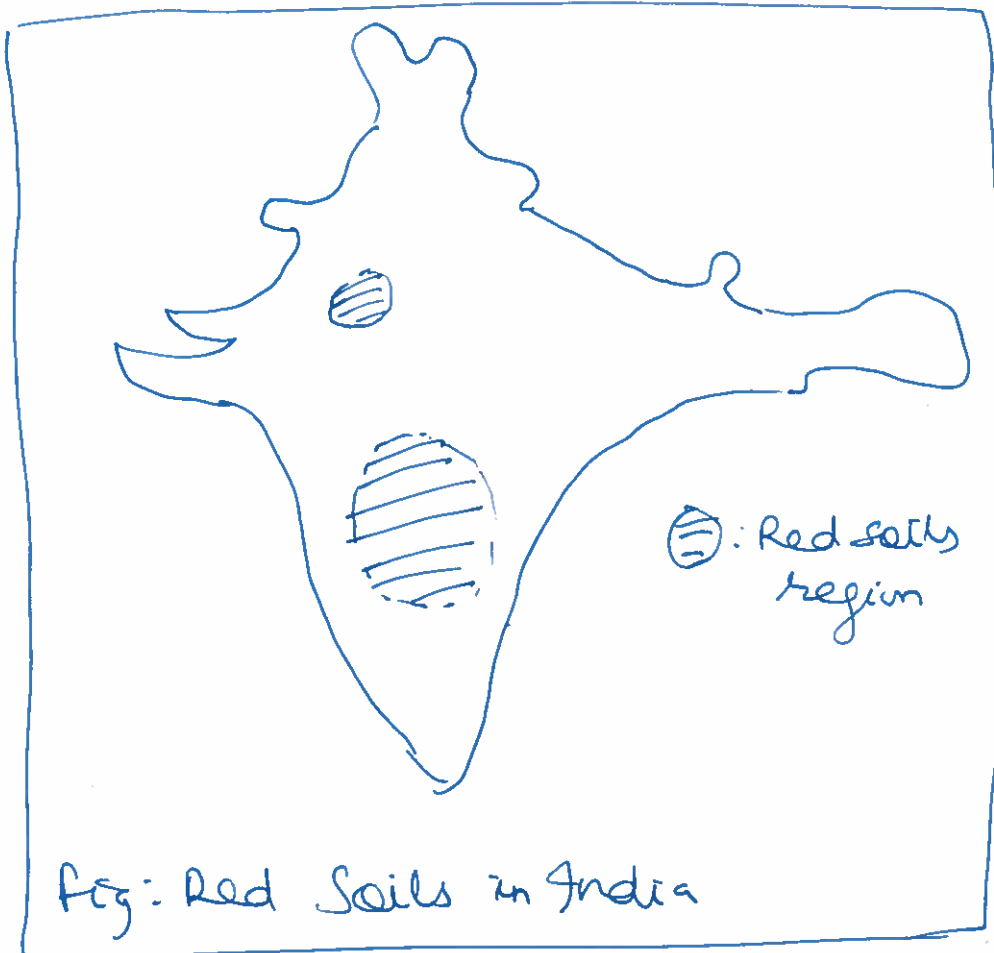


Q.10) Bring out the distribution of red-soils in India and their specific use in agriculture.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Red soils ~~are formed~~ get their red colour from the diffused Iron Oxide. They become yellow & sticky when hydrated.

# Distribution of red soil in India



- most prominent in Peninsular plateau
- Also found in Rajasthan along with Black soil.

## # Use in agriculture

(1) Good for growing crops which do not require much moisture  
E.g. groundnut.

(2) are fairly fertile, and with chemical inputs, can even support commercial crops.

However, the sticky nature of red soil upon hydration makes farming a bit difficult.

Feedback [ For OFFICE use only ]

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Q.11) The most important challenge to the decaying Mughal power came from the Maratha Kingdom, however, Marathas not only failed to build up an empire but also became incapable of defending themselves. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The death of Aurangzeb in 1707 marked the beginning of the decline of the mighty Mughal empire.



# How Marathas presented the most important challenge to the Mughals

① After the death of Shivaji, Marathas emerged as a powerful confederacy of 5 groups: Peshwa (Pune), Scindia (Gwalior), Molkar (Indore), Gayakwad (Baroda)

② Peshwa emerged as the most powerful of the 5 groups and the Maratha

Empire expanded under Bajirao,  
Balaji, & Balaji Bajirao.

(3) The Marathas imposed taxes like  
Chauth & Sardeshmukhi in Mughal areas  
in lieu of not raiding, and thus highlighting  
the weakness of Mughals.

(4) Maratha Empire expanded till the  
Haryana (Panipat) region in North.

11 How the Marathas failed to build an  
empire & ~~become~~ ~~area~~

(1) They made all other powers like  
Jats, etc. hostile due to their non-  
cooperative attitude.

(2) No other power came to support  
the Marathas in Battle of Panipat  
against Ibrahim Lodi.

(3) Internal divisions & excessive power  
struggles proved detrimental.



# How Marathas became incapable of defending themselves?

- ① They failed to forge alliances with other powers.
- ② Internal rivalry led to division of resources
- ③ British were able to divide them after promises of power, e-g, Treaty of Salbai
- ④ They did not invest much in modernization & science.

Thus, the defeat of Marathas in Battle of Panipat paved the way for the rise of the British.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.12) "A national movement cannot sustain itself if there is no medium to connect people". In the light of this statement examine the role played by the press in the Indian national movement.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

A national movement is based on an alternative vision for society and is based on some foundational values and methodologies. These need to be communicated to the masses in order to garner support.

Foundations  
of Indian  
National  
Movement

- End of colonial exploitation
- Peace & non-violence during Gandhian phase
- Forging a common 'Indian' identity
- Vision for a welfare state post independence
- Women empowerment.

Mediums used  
to connect  
people

- Press
- Radio
- Telegram
- New letters
- Railways

## # Role of Press in the National Movement

- ① The Portuguese introduced the press in Goa
- ② James Augustus Hickey published the first Indian newspaper: Bengal Gazette
- ③ Indian intellectuals, promptly ~~in~~ adopted the press as a medium of propagation of their ideas.
- ④ Shishu K. Ghosh & Motilal Ghosh published Arand Bazar Patrika while Raja Ram Mohan Roy published Samvad Kaumudi and Mirat-ul Akbar.
- ⑤ Slowly as nationalist consciousness grew, ~~the~~ moderate leaders published economic critique, e.g.,
  - DN Aroji: Poverty & Un-British rule
  - Ranade: Economic essays.
- ⑥ Extremists used pamphlets & articles to propagate their ideas.

- ⑦ Press also reported global events like World War, Russian Revolution and this shaped the ideas of masses.
- ⑧ Gandhiji also used press & journals like Young India to make people aware about ideas like peace non violence & truth.
- ⑨ Reporting during INA trials raised Nationalist consciousness to next level.

Though, the government attacked the press with  Vernacular Press Act, Rowlatt Act, etc., the nationalist always found creative ways to use the press for their desired ends.

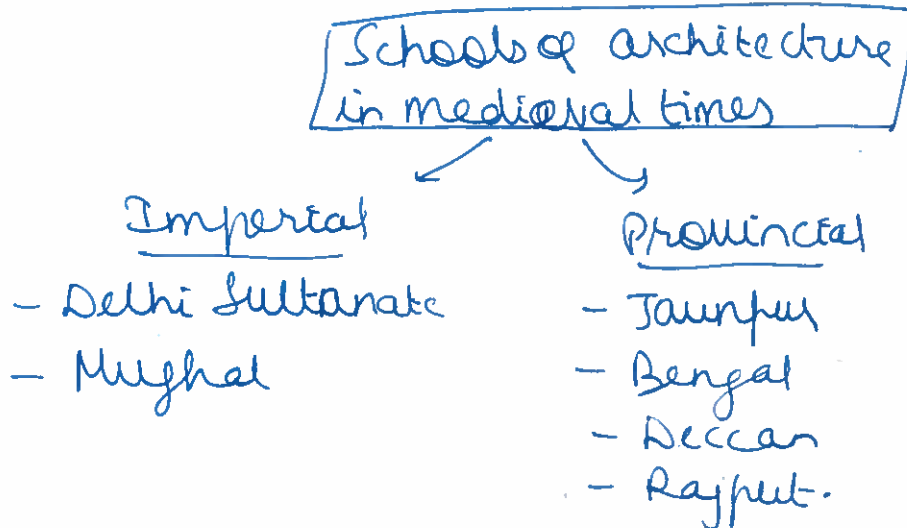
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**Q.13)** Highlight the forms of secular architecture that evolved during medieval times? Discuss the significance of these buildings in the socio-cultural lives of people today? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

During the medieval times, architecture evolved under the following schools.



## # Forms of secular architecture

① Rajputs built forts at Chittorgarh, Jodhpur, Jaipur, etc.

② Tughlaqs & other Delhi sultans expanded the Delhi city, e.g. Feroze Shah Kotla

③ Mughals built new cities like Agra

④ Structures like Hawa Mahal were also built during this period.

⑤ Jai Singh of Rajput built scientific observatories Jantar Mantar at five places including Uchhi & Rajpur

# Significance on Socio-cultural lives  
of people today

- ① Rich heritage & sites for tourism provide source of livelihood
- ② Motivate the society to aim at excelling in all fields of life
- ③ Increase soft power of India at the global level.
- ④ Rajput forts have become synonymous with valour & courage

Thus, the rich heritage of medieval architecture, both secular and religious has greatly impacted the socio-cultural lives of people today. The government

has also launched schemes like Hamari  
Dharohar, Adopt a Heritage, Incredible  
India, etc. to preserve the rich cultural  
heritage.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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**Q.14)** Institution of family has remained central to Indian society since ancient times. Trace the changes that happened in structure and status of family over a period of time. Also, discuss the effects of globalization on it.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Family is the core group of members by blood relations. In the Indian context, joint families with extended relations has been an important part of the society.

Family has been central to Indian society since ancient times is evident in:

- (1) Rituals: i. welcoming & taking blessings of elders
- (2) Panchayats in villages for dispute resolution
- (3) Vedas highlight the role of mother, father & teachers in one's life

# Changes in structure & status of family

- (1) Right from the ancient times till the advent of the British, Indian society was primarily rural and had joint families



- ② Advent of British led to introduction of new technologies like railways, telegram, etc.
- ③ These led to ~~the~~ development of urban centres based on values of modern Europe, e.g. individualism, secularism, etc.
- ④ However, the effect was <sup>very</sup> limited, and the family structure remained more or less the same.
- ⑤ Industrialization in independent India led to migrations & urbanization leading to nuclear families.

## # Effects of globalization

- ① Nuclearization of families has accelerated
- ② Values like individualism are slowly displacing the family based communitarian living
- ③ advent of technology like smartphones is leading to decreased interaction of younger generation with the family

(4) Although technology has also enabled migrants to stay in touch with their parents in villages.

(5) With globalization, revenue & capacity of state has increased and the state is now blowing assuming the welfare role earlier played by family, e.g. social security post retirement,

Thus, we are witnessing a situation of flux wherein all institutions, including the family are undergoing significant transformations.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.15) Transit Oriented Development is an exciting fast growing idea of creating vibrant, liveable and sustainable cities. Examine its pros and cons in India's context.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Transit Oriented Development is an approach of planning & city development where the focus is on moving people and not on moving vehicles.

Features of TOD

- ~~housing~~ efficient public transportation
- housing clusters near public transportation hubs
- connecting linkages and seamless movement.

## # Pros of Transit Oriented Development

① Vibrant cities: Reduced travelling times increase efficiency as well as leisure

② Leisure: ~~less use~~

② Liveable: less use of personal vehicles means less pollution, particularly useful in areas like NCR.

(3) Sustainable: Public transportation is more efficient, it can utilize solar power as well.

(4) Best to economy: because of reduced traffic congestions

(5) It can also check the haphazard urban growth & urban sprawl.

#

#1 Cons of Transport Oriented Development

(1) Retrfitting the existing cities is very difficult as entire city cannot be rebuilt

(2) Behavioral problems which links personal vehicles with social status is not addressed with this approach

(3) Public transportation, with exceptions like Bhel Metro, has not provided

a convenient user experience and timely service.

④ It is a long term idea and does not address the immediate problems of congestion & pollution.

The government has released Transit Oriented Development Policy. It needs to be supplemented with short term solutions for pollution and congestion and should also be supported by campaigns for behavioral change.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.16) India has made considerable progress in empowering women educationally, economically and politically. But our record on ensuring women's health and survival remains dismal. Substantiate giving examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Post independence India has witnessed great progress in women empowerment which becomes significant in the backdrop of the patriarchal & conservative Indian society.

## # Women Empowerment

### \* Education

- (1) Gross enrolment ratio in primary education exceeds 15%.
- (2) IITs have providing separate quotas for girls
- (3) Schemes launched: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Betwara, Kisan, etc.

### \* Economic

- (1) Formal sector employment has increased in absolute terms
- (2) Schemes like Lijjat Papad have empowered rural women

(3) 70% loans of MUDRA Yojana have been awarded by women

(4) Other schemes: TREAD, Udyam Sakhi, etc.

## \* Political

(1) 33% reservation in Panchayat

(2) Equal political rights, immediately after independence

(3) 16<sup>th</sup> LS has the highest no. of women MPs.

## # Areas of concern

### \* Health & ~~status~~

(1) Maternal Mortality is very high: 167

(2) Institutional deliveries are very less

(3) Women suffer from malnutrition and anaemia

(4) Tubectomy account for 95% sterilisation procedures.

\* Survival

(1) Sex ratio has increased to 946 but

Child sex ratio has declined to 919 in 2011

(2) Female feticide & infanticide is rampant

(3) Economic Survey has highlighted son-preference resulting into 21 million unwanted girls.

Thus, we can see that though some strides have been made, the condition of women still remains poor, which is also evident in India's 108 rank in Gender Gap Index. Need of the hour is holistic cooperation between government & civil society to address the problems.

Feedback [ For OFFICE use only ]

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Q.17) Indo-pacific region has assumed great geopolitical significance in the present context. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indo-Pacific is the combined region of Indian Ocean & the Pacific Ocean which is being touted as the next 'centre of gravity' of international politics.

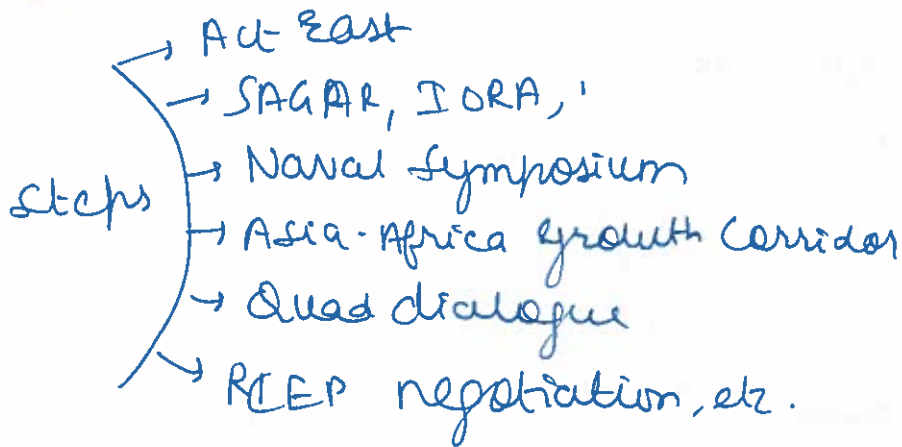
Indo-Pacific's growing importance is evident in:

- ① US has renamed ~~Indo-Pac~~ Asia-Pacific as 'Indo-Pacific'
- ② US has renamed its Pacific Command as Indo-Pacific Command
- ③ Declarations of countries like Japan, Australia, ASEAN, South Korea now use Indo Pacific
- ④ Indian PM highlighted India's vision for the region in Shangri-La dialogue.

#1 Reasons for growing importance of the region

- (1) Growing stature of India
- (2) Challenges posed by an assertive China
- (3) This region accounts for more than half of world GDP & bulk of global trade.
- (4) Its littorals include resource rich African countries, as well as developed economies like Japan, USA, Australia
- (5) USA's 'Pivot to Asia' to contain China has key role for the littorals of the region including India
- (6) The region is resource rich and important for Blue Economy.

## # Steps taken by India to shape the geopolitics of the region



## # Challenges for India

- ① India has to secure its own interests amid the growing US-China rivalry.
- ② ~~US~~ India should not allow itself to be used by other countries for their interests.
- ③ Domestic challenges like lack of ease of doing business need to be addressed.

India should develop internal capabilities and engage with all powers to make India fact-

a zone of prosperity.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure               |  |
| Question Interpretation |  |
| Content                 |  |
| Total                   |  |



Q.18) How far do you agree that behavior of the Indian monsoon has been changing due to climate change? Give reasons.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian Monsoon can be described as the season of rains & dry period, followed alternately.

Features of Indian monsoon

- 180° reversal of winds
- burst
- spatial & temporal variation
- breaks
- concentration of rain in 4 months.

Climate change is the slow & gradual increase of global temperatures due to global warming. IPCC 5<sup>th</sup> Assessment report states that if the temperature rises above 2°C (compared to pre-Industrial Revolution), it would have catastrophic consequences on the lives on earth.

## # Impact of Climate Change on Monsoons

- ① Increased instances of El Niño: which are leading to frequent droughts.
- ② Temperature rise is leading to melting of Tibetan ice disturbing the formation of Easterly Jet stream which is crucial for monsoons
- ③ More instances of floods & cloud bursts
- ④ Some studies indicate that the total duration of monsoon is reducing due to climate change.

However, since monsoon in itself is a very complicated phenomenon, not itself properly understood, it is very difficult to ascribe the changes solely to climate change. But still we cannot deny the overall harmful impact of climate change, and thus effective implementation

of Paris Climate deal, International  
Solar Alliance, etc. become the need  
of the hour.

feedback For OFFICE use only

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| <b>Total</b>            |  |



Q.19) Groundwater shortages have long been predicted but what is concerning is the rapid contamination of groundwater especially with elements such as uranium and nitrate. Analyse the issue while suggesting potential solutions.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

In absence of proper supply networks in Indian towns and cities, groundwater has become a prominent source of water.

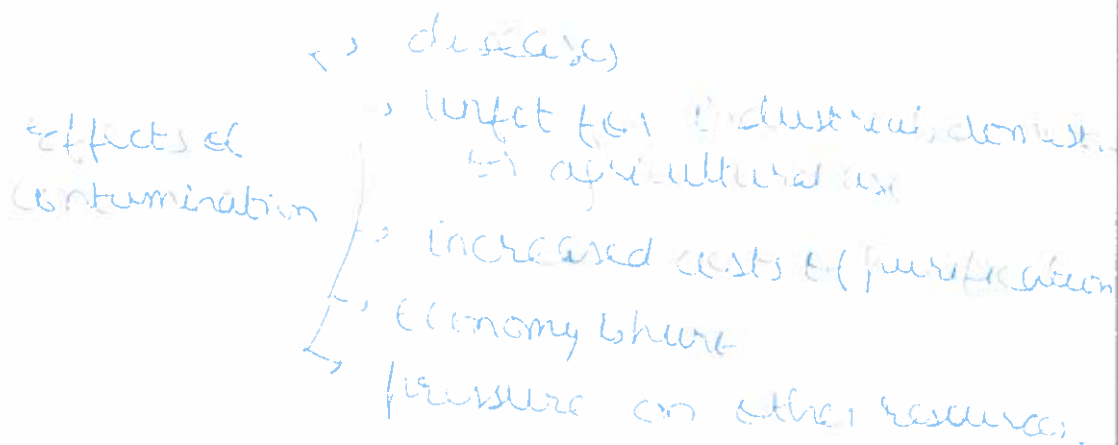
## # Indications for groundwater shortage

- ① Reducing groundwater table and increasing depth of borewells
- ② Rampant use in industries & domestically
- ③ Even free electricity in agriculture has led to excessive use of wastage of groundwater.

Thus, it has long been predicted that such excessive use will lead to groundwater shortages. However, the problem gets compounded further because of contamination.

## # Contamination of groundwater

- ① Instances of cancer have been detected in Punjab due to polluted groundwater
- ② Arsenic has also been found in Bengal region
- ③ Depleting water table leads to contact with uranium & nitrates found in lower layers.



## # Potential Solutions

### ① For Shortage

(1) Rainwater harvesting

(2) National Water Accord as suggested by Minis Shah Committee

(3) Stringent regulation along with fines for violators.



\* For contamination

- ① Bio-remediation techniques
- ② Allowing some time for the water to cleanse naturally
- ③ Treatment plants.

\* Common measures for both

- ① Behaviour change to reduce excessive use
- ② Rationalizing electricity subsidy in agriculture.
- ③ Developing other sources of water as well like check dams.

NITI Aayog report has highlighted that water demand will exceed supply by 2030 if urgent corrective steps are not taken. Thus, a coordinated response becomes imperative, more so for groundwater.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure               |  |
| Question Interpretation |  |
| Content                 |  |
| Total                   |  |



Q.20) Explain how changes in land-use planning can promote socio-economic development at different levels in the country.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Land-use planning refers to planned use of the available land for different purposes like housing, infrastructure, agriculture, industries, etc.

# Features of current land-use planning  
& its shortcomings

- (1) It is mostly ad-hoc and is based on contingencies at the time
- (2) Agriculture land is diverted sometimes for infrastructure
- (3) Expansion of facilities takes place at the expense of forests.

# How changes in land-use planning  
can promote socio-economic development

- (1) Stopping diversion of fertile land for industries:
  - industries can operate from infertile land as well

- farmers & will benefit if land is not diverted because compensation is often inadequate

② Increasing floor-to-area ratio and focussing on vertical expansion of cities and not horizontal

↳ this will ensure forest survival

↳ tribals' habitat will also remain intact

③ More investment in agriculture productivity, e.g. reclaiming infertile land, checking desertification, etc. can aid in addressing rural distress

④ Social forestry can generate additional revenue for marginal farmers

⑤ Adequate tree plantation in urban areas can check urban heat island effect.

Thus, slight changes in land-use planning by different policy as well as regulatory interventions can lead in the socio-economic development at different levels in the country, including villages & the cities. RURBAN, Smart City mission, etc. also have the aim as better land-use planning.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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| Structure               |  |
| Question Interpretation |  |
| Content                 |  |
| <b>Total</b>            |  |

## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

## Test Goal

- 1 .....  
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- 2 .....  
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- 3 .....  
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## Outcomes

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