

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 7 3

FIAS - MGP 2021 (C-5) - GS Test #17

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

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Roll No.

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Date:

10 Dec 21

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTION

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
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- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

Total Marks:

Remarks:

For Student Only

Start Time | 9:30 pm

End Time | 12:30 pm

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

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ECN CODE:

EG:

Evaluation Date:

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

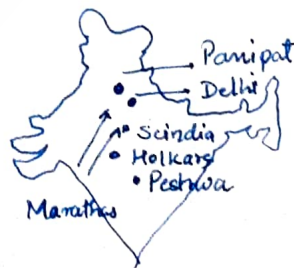
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Q.1)

Third battle of Panipat (1761) was held between Ahmad Shah Abdali (an appointee of Nadir Shah) and Mughals (emperor Shah Alam II). Marathas army was led by Sadashivrao Bhau.

A decisive battle

- ↳ Maratha army lost suzerainty over Punjab
- ↳ Mughal decline was fastened along with Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764) with British
- ↳ Some regional powers like Rohillas, Bundelas also adversely affected.
- ↳ Afghans were here to loot not to rule India giving space to other powers.



□ Battle of Panipat

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Who would rule India?

- (i) Maratha empire under Bajirao I expanded upto North India, challenged mughals
- (ii) It could led national unification dream of chhatrapati Shivaji under Maratha rule.
- (iii) However, the defeat in Panipat devastated mughal empire.
- (iv) British took benefit of disunity and a weak mughal empire to expand from Bengal and small factories towards territorial expansion in India
- (v) With superior navy, modern arms, excellent commanders, disciplined army and sound economy, they ousted French (Battle of Wandiwash 1760) and Marathas in 3 anglo Marathas wars. It was decided that British were next to rule India.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

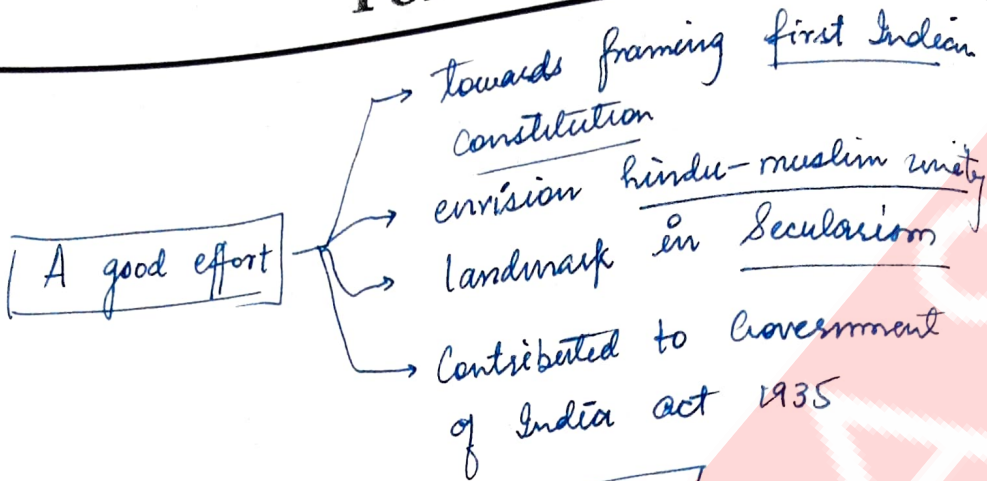
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.2)

Nehru report was response to the challenge of Secretary of State Bismarck to frame a constitution for India. It was prepared by All parties conference chaired by Motilal Nehru. It was signed by T. B Sapsu, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Subash chandra Bose etc.

Provisions :

- (i) 9 Fundamental rights including civil rights
- (ii) No state religion
- (iii) demand of dominion status
- (iv) a federal set-up for government with residuary power at centre
- (v) Joint electorate for muslims and hindus



a bunch of uneasy compromises :

- (i) opposed by both Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League on communal position
- (ii) Dominion Status was very less to demand in first constitution rather than Complete Independence
- (iii) Joint electorates with reservation of muslims where in minority as concession to Hindu communalists
- (iv) Political structure broadly unitary (demand by Hindu Mahasabha)
- (v) Sindh to be detached (demanded by Muslim League) only after dominion status given

The modifications estranged Muslim League and young socialists. Pirnah presented his 14 points for Constitution while Bose, J.L. Nehru formed Independent for India League

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.3)

India is called a 'melting pot' of different cultures which culminated or exist together with Indian culture.

Influence of foreign culture on India

Art :

- (i) Hindustani music influenced by Persian culture
- (ii) Classical dance [eg] Kathak influenced by Persian
- (iii) Sculpture arts during Kanishka influenced by Greeks, Bactrians, Parthians [eg] Gandhara art
- (iv) Paintings during Mughals included court scenes during British Bazaar scenes
- (v) Modern cultures like dresses, foods [eg] McDonalds, Jeans, English language influenced from popular American and European culture
- (vi) Globalisation influenced Indian culture in terms of Societal values, individualism, consumerism [eg] nuclear families

Indian culture influence in foreign countries

- (i) Since ancient times : Indus valley civilization exchanged goods & culture with contemporary civilizations in Mesopotamia
 - (ii) Cholas : influence cultures in South east Asia eg Angkor Wat temple, Indonesian currency
 - (iii) Buddhism : Spread in China, Japan, Central Asia
 - (iv) Modern festivals : Sawali celebration in USA due to presence of Indians
 - (v) During COVID-19, 'Namaste' became popular due to no-contact norms.
- All the cultures when meet make a rich global culture to cherish with and keeps the world connected.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.4)

Nation-states are the territorial states, with definite population having a common sense of belongingness in them.

Nation-states as reality of 21st century

1. Definite territories: almost all nations now are sovereign and have boundaries
2. Retreating globalisation: Nationalism has become important [eg] 'America first' campaign
3. Pandemics: loss of connectivity has stalled movements making strict borders through travel regulations.

Nation states as aid to fundamentalism
and religious fanaticism

1. Countries like Iran, Iraq, Israel are facing fundamentalism because they could

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not fulfil the demands of Kurds,
and Arabs for separate nation state.

2. Afghanistan Crisis: Taliban considers it's religion to govern Afghanistan rather than democracy.

3. ISIS: western influenced education is banned and they promote religious teachings

4. Xinjiang China: Muslim Uighurs demand separate nation.

This demands can be accommodated as nation-states for them like Kurdistan, Palestine. However not a guarantee to eradicate fundamentalism.

1. Ideological wars: other religions considered inferior.

2. Missionary zeal: to conversions

3. Ethnic strifes: Shia-Sunni, Nagorno-Karabakh

fundamentalism need to be curbed through laws, less financing and development of brotherhood with fulfilling legitimate demands.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.5)

Child labour is defined as work by children as labour, due to poverty, child trafficking, sexual rackets or pornography. ILO convention

182 and 138 demands eradication of child labour in all forms.

[a consequence of economic compulsion]:

1. Poverty: to meet their ends, two-time meal
2. Unorganised sector: 83% Indian workforce is unorganised, child labour is cheaper to employ.
3. Delicate works: like bangle-making in firozabad employ children.
4. Beggary Begging: rackets use children for begging.

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Consequence of social condition

1. **Big family**: too many siblings who can not be supported with parent's earning
2. **Schools**: lack of school in rural areas leave them doing menial jobs.
3. **Casteism**: lower castes not given access to school.
4. **Abandoned children**: have no option rather than work.
5. **Child marriages**: lead to trafficking, in sex works & pornography.

Access to schools → **way ahead** → law enforcement
 Behavioural change in parents for health & education → Boycott of Child labour at Personal level as domestic worker
 Child Labour Act 2016

they will ensure demographic dividend. Children are future of nation skilled & educated India as

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)		
Structure		Content
Question Interpretation		
		Total :

Q.6)

Article 44 of Indian constitution states that

Uniform civil code should be implemented.

UCC is defined as a single legislation for all civil matters related to marriage, divorce, inheritance etc.

Desirability of UCC

Arguments in favour

- (i) ensures uniformity of laws easy for judges and lawyers to understand
- (ii) a national unity
- (iii) protection of human rights eg Triple Talaaq, Halala are derogatory to women
- (iv) Conform to United Nations Bills of rights

Arguments against UCC

- (i) does not respect diversity of Indian society.
- (ii) may lead to protests and alienations
- (iii) Sectional and minority interests are respected
- (iv) homogeneity is not good for Indian diversity

- However, Supreme Court in many judgements supported VEC because personal laws are sometimes oppressive against women and children.

- Law Commission has maintained that at this point of time VEC is not desirable. Reforms in those laws can be done which are in violation of fundamental rights. For which law commission has recommended 'Piecemeal approach' and a larger consensus to respect sentiments of citizens.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Recent Periodic Labour Force Survey data states that labour force participate rate of women in rural areas has been up by 5.5% and more than in urban areas.

Reasons for relatively active rural women

less educated rural women

(i) Supports family as men members migrate for earning

(ii) employed in agriculture or self-help groups

(iii) Rely on small jobs because of less education.

Middle or high educated urban women

(i) with increase in husband's earning they refrain going to job

(ii) refrains from taking low qualification jobs rather prefer Kitty groups

(iii) Voluntary unemployed because of exam preparations and abroad studies

④ No social barriers
in community jobs
eg] MGNREGA

④ Social barriers against
in the name of 'Status'

⑤ Poverty: to educate
feed and run
family

⑤ Affluence: due to
City high paying jobs
of husband

- Urbanisation, marriage, status of family and patriarchal attitude all shape women participation in economy.
- Women in urban areas can be more productive due to nuclear families and availability of opportunities to become financially independent.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.8)

Heat waves are defined as hot stream of winds generated when the temperature is up by 6° for continuous five days.

Impact of heat waves:

- (i) Health effects: cause strokes, nausea
- (ii) Melting of ice: due to heating effect
- (iii) Urban heat island effect: temperature of concentrated urban areas and buildings more than surroundings.
- (iv) Low pressure: as hot winds flow upwards may create duststorms
- (v) Cyclones: an increase due to rising global temperature

ways to deal with them :

- (i) Climate change mitigation : through Paris agreement, decarbonization, public transport use, renewable energy sources
- (ii) Afforestation : through planned urbanisation, Agro forestry, social forestry
- (iii) Early warning systems and announcements about the heat wave impacts and duration
- (iv) Green buildings : with vertical gardens to keep temperature down.

Heatwaves are on increase due to global warming. Climate change action is the need of the hour

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.9)

Submarine canyons are the depression on the continental shelf due to pressure created rivers while draining into ocean.

While ocean trenches are found at convergent boundaries when one ocean plate submerge below another ocean plate.

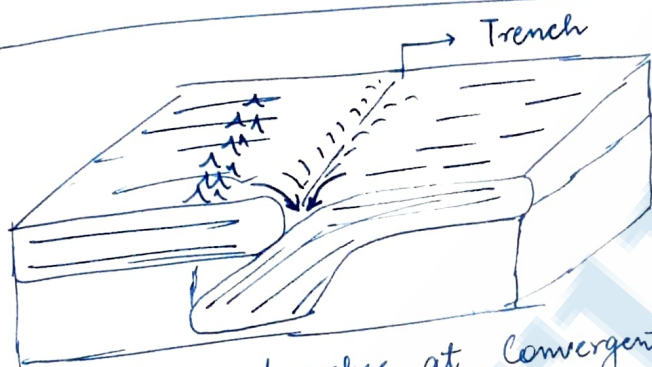


Fig. Ocean trenches at convergent boundaries

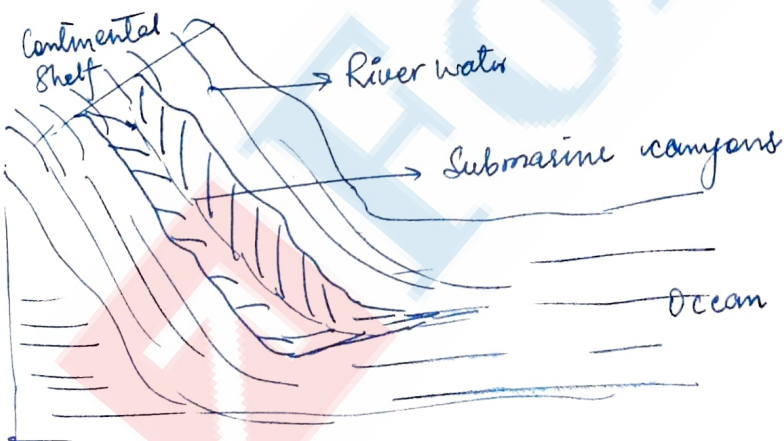


Fig - Submarine canyons

Process of formation of submarine canyons

- (i) Erosion by rivers - vertically & laterally
- (ii) Mudslides : due to landslides
- (iii) Tidal erosion : repeated strike by tides
- (iv) Tectonic reasons : Earthquakes, volcanoes may lead to ground sinking

They are important geologically and give diversity to ocean relief. Erosion must be protected to prevent coastal submergence.

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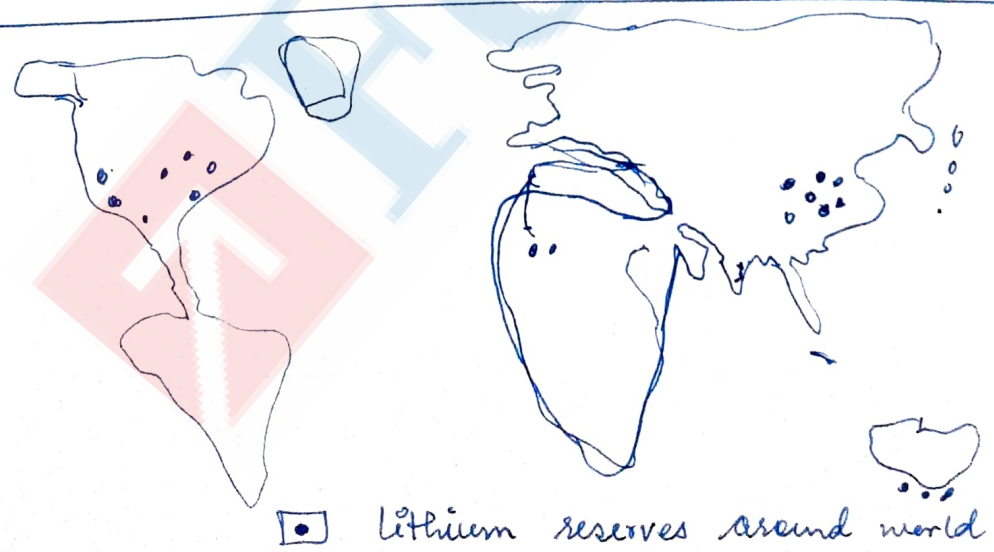
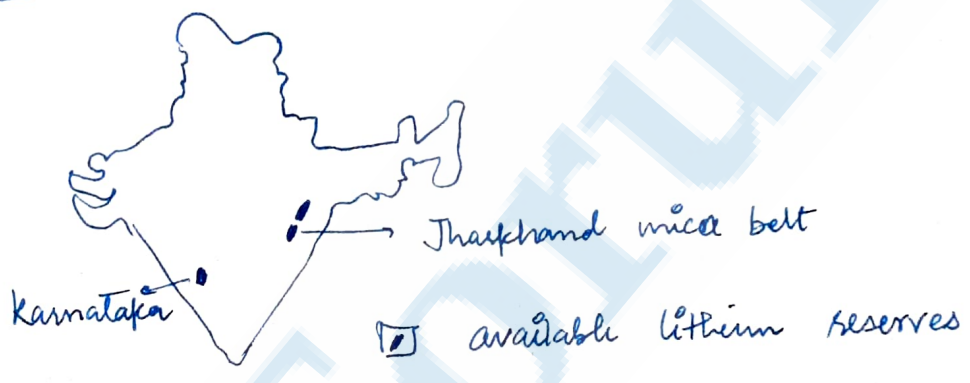
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Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.10)

Lithium is the basic material used in the lithium-ion batteries which are used in electric vehicles.

Across world it is found in China, USA, parts of Australia and Africa.

In India, its presence has been confirmed in Jharkhand and Karnataka. However,



- in India reserves are very less.
- Mainly imported from China
 - availability bottlenecks has affected India's electric vehicle industry badly.

Other challenges

1. Charging infrastructure - scarcely available even in cities
2. Costly : compared to petrol & diesel vehicles
3. Research : to make it affordable

Government initiatives

1. Reduction in GST :: to 5% on electric vehicles
2. FAME : in association with Netherlands to promote EVs
3. INDC_s : 40% electrical vehicles by 2030.

Electric vehicles and research in lithium-ion batteries along with lithium exploration need to be done on war footing.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.11)

Khilafat

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Q.11)

Khilafat and non-cooperation movement of 1919-20 was result of hardships faced during world war I by Indians, and it contributed long way to Indian national struggle.

Conditions for alliance:

- ① Mistreatment to Turkey during treaty of Paris — Caliphate was removed which hurt muslim sentiments in India
- ② Annulment of partition of Bengal in 1911 left no cause for muslim sympathy to British
- ③ Denial for Aligarh muslim University
- ④ Lucknow Pact 1916 — Congress and muslim league presented joint demands
- ⑤ Rowlatt Act & Jalianwala Bagh Massacre
1919

⑥ Inufficient Hunter Enquiry into the massacre disillusioned Indians

⑦ Montague chemsford reforms -

Criticised as 'disappointing' and 'unsatisfactory' by congress; was no where near the responsible government promised in August declaration of 1917

⑧ Separate electorates: Expanded to Anglo-Indians, Sikh, etc made a national struggle indispensable for unity.

Course of movement

① Nationwide hartal by Gandhi decided at All India khilafat conference 1919 with fastings and prayers

② Extra constitutional methods of passive resistance used with 'Satyagraha'

[a long-lasting impact] :

- ① [Awaken masses from slumbers] : movement was joined by women, child, peasants, workers which later contributed to freedom struggle.
- ② Britishers [resisted suppression] as it was non-violent movement
- ③ Congress could [connect to the masses] after constitutional reforms by Gandhi during Nagpur session 1920
- ④ No turning back from the demand of dominion status and later [complete independence]

The emergence of Gandhi at
stage of Indian national movement and his
 connect to the masses made Indian
 movement the largest and most successful
 which started with non-cooperation to Quit India
stagnant.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12)

Cold war era was characterised by a "Ideological warfare" between USA and USSR to spread capitalism and communism in other nations to gain the status of superpower.

Comparative analysis in Vietnam & Afghanistan

Vietnam

- (i) a French colony divided into North Vietnam (Communist) and South Vietnam (Capitalism)
- (ii) Ho Chi Minh ruled North Vietnam, powerful enough and captured South Vietnam
- (iii) USA to protect its interest of trade in

Afghanistan

- (i) A buffer of British against French invasion in India in 19th Century.
- (ii) governed by local tribal groups, expert in guerilla warfare, driven by fundamentalism
- (iii) USSR wanted to turn it Communist during 1980s.

in Indo-pacific wanted
Capitalist Vietnam.

(iv) USA under Secretary
John Dallas attacked
Vietnam to prevent
Domino effect i.e.
Korea turned Communist
in 1950s, China 1949

(v) Under Nixon, good
Vietnamese provided with
arms, they turned to be
militant

(vi) Myxin Massacre by US
Army instigated Vietnamese
who attacked USA army
base

(vii) USA retreated under
International (US) and
domestic pressure

(iv) local tribals resisted

(v) USSR could not
rule them as
extension of the East
European countries.

(vi) USA provided
arms to local tribals
against USSR.

(vii) later provided
with training by
Pakistan, they
turned in mujahideens
and Taliban.

(viii) Taliban ruled between
1996-2000 with
severe fundamentalism

(ix) USA later installed
its puppet democratic
government till
2020.

(x) again captured by
Taliban.

Present Afghan crisis as outcome of Cold war

1. USA supplied arms to the locals who turned into militants later formed Taliban
2. Northern Alliance in Afghanistan do not favour Taliban rule
3. Denial of fundamental rights, human rights violations, women issues, poverty resulted into a failed state due to civil war
4. This civil war between Taliban and ~~ghana~~ Afghanistan elected government is result of US intervention to install puppet government in Afghanistan.

International organisations must arrest this crisis because even the peace conferences by USA and Russia are for their interest not rescue of the crisis.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.13)

The 1962 India - China war was result of various ongoing events between Asian powers driven by zeal of expansion and misunderstanding between them.

Ongoing events during 1950s-60s:

1. Nehru's Panchsheel → for neighbourhood relations driven by non-interference & mutual existence; was too ideal for Chinese ambitions

2. With China →

↳ They do not agree the border settlement of 1918. Johnson line and MacMahon line led to unsettled line of Actual Control

↳ China annexed Tibet in 1960 whose head Dalai lama fled to India and accepted by Nehru as his guest.

③ China and India

- China not happy with Dalai lama staying in India
- China claimed the Indian territories in Arunachal Pradesh (then NEFA) and Ladakh
- Agreements and meetings yield no results in 1960

④ Between China and USSR

- Both were communist nations
- However, they had border disputes
- Involvement of USA in Chinese and Pakistan politics influenced the relation
- India's closeness with USSR

⑤ China and Pakistan :

- taking advantage of India - Pakistan rivalry

It is assumed that China instigated Pakistan for 1965 attack.

All this politics led to India China war in 1962, where Indian army was killed in Ladakh however it occupied Tawang region in NEFA.

Impacts of war :

- ① 3rd Five year plan failed
- ② Nehru faced first no-confidence motion
- ③ Despite many international appeals by Indonesia, UAR, China did not respond. It hurt Self-respect of India.
- ④ a blow to non-aligned movement. It was a lesson for India to shed idealism, build on military power and furthered closeness with USSR.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.14)

Socio-religious movements were based on the principles of Rationalism, Universalism and humanism to eradicate various social evils present in Indian society.

Influences on the movement

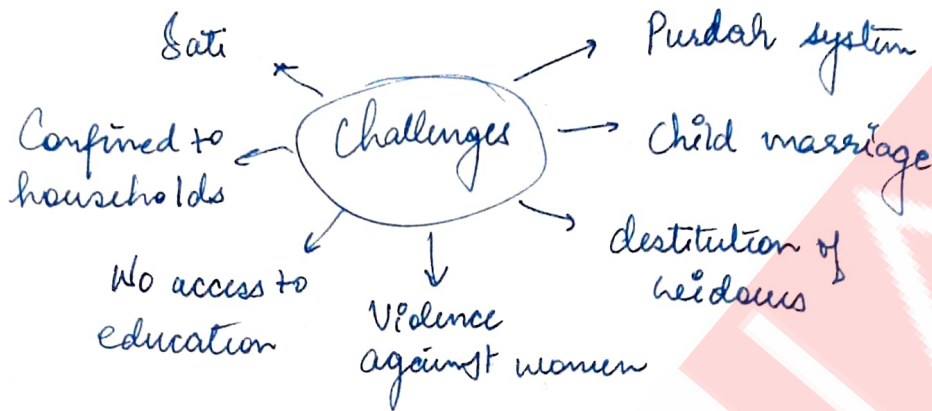
1. Western education : of nationalist and reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy
2. Miserable conditions of women : faced child marriages, devoid of education
3. Humanism : human considered as the central and human dignity of everyone to be respected.
4. Rationalism : Science, renaissance in Europe impacted orthodox thinking
5. Universalism : 'God is one' [eg] Roy ~~defied~~ cherished monotheism for unity

a) Creation of National Consciousness:

Reformers like Swami Vivekanand, Dayanand Saraswati, Rajan Ram Mohan Roy emphasized for national unity through:

1. Rediscovery of past: a glorious past with India as 'Golden Sparrow', "Jagat Guru" ~~was~~ Dayanand called for "going back to Vedas".
2. Caste Consciousness among people caused disunity so self-respect movement, SNDP movement brought temple entry and access to public spaces for lower castes.
3. Education: was the powerful weapon. Science brought rationalism and consciousness.
4. Superstitions were opposed by reformers [e.g] idol worship, witch hunting etc.
5. Spiritualism: Aurobindo's work, Tagore's Shanti Niketan played immense role in bringing consciousness.

b) Emancipation of women



- (i) Leaders like Vidyasagar, Roy opened schools and colleges for women [eg] Hindu College
- (ii) Jyotiba phule and Savitribai phule taught lower caste girls [eg] Serasadan
- (iii) Demanded raising age of ~~child~~ marriage - got through Age of Consent bill to 12 years for girls
- (iv) Various women organisation sprang up - All India women Conference etc. for women
- (v) With Grandhi, these emancipated women who left purdah participated in freedom struggle
- (vi) Abolition of Sati in 1829.

changed the Indian Socio-religious movements cultural landscape in many ways.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.15)
 "Unity in diversity" phrase popularised by
 Jawahar Lal Nehru symbolises the national
 unity of India despite presence of large
 cultural, lingual, geographical diversities present
 in India. [e.g] North-East India and
 South India has completely different landscape
 language, living and climate.

Essence of unity in diversity

unity without uniformity

① the tribal cultures are
 accommodated [eg]
Schedule V and VI areas

② Personal laws are
 respected [eg] Muslim
personal laws

Diversity without
fragmentation

① Linguistic states
 were recognised
 by State Reorganisation
Committee 1956

② Nehru's panchsheel
policy for tribes

(iii) Constitution contains
Various languages
under Schedule VIII

(iv) fairs and festivals
celebrated together

[eg] Makar Sankranti
in North India, Makar
Vilakku in South

(v) Sports and Cinema

Dangal of North India
Bahubali of South India
watched across India

maintained their
autonomy [eg] Nagas

(iv) Constitutional rights
to move and reside
anywhere in India
freely

(v) federal states
maintain their culture
and traditions

[eg] Jallikattu in
Tamilnadu

(v) Religious diversity
maintained through
freedom of conscience
belief and worship

(vi) Tolerance for other's
opinions come through
culture of acceptance
and brotherhood.

Diversity as an asset for India

- ① Diversity leads to richness of cultures through amalgamation
- ② Promotes individual rights and uphold their dignity
- ③ India an example to world for coexistence and social harmony
- ④ Economic boost through cultural and historical tourism.

However some challenges like regionalism, communalism keep emerging which are dent on Indian unity. They can be well accomodated by promotion of respect and understanding of each other's culture

eg) Dekho apna desh, Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat

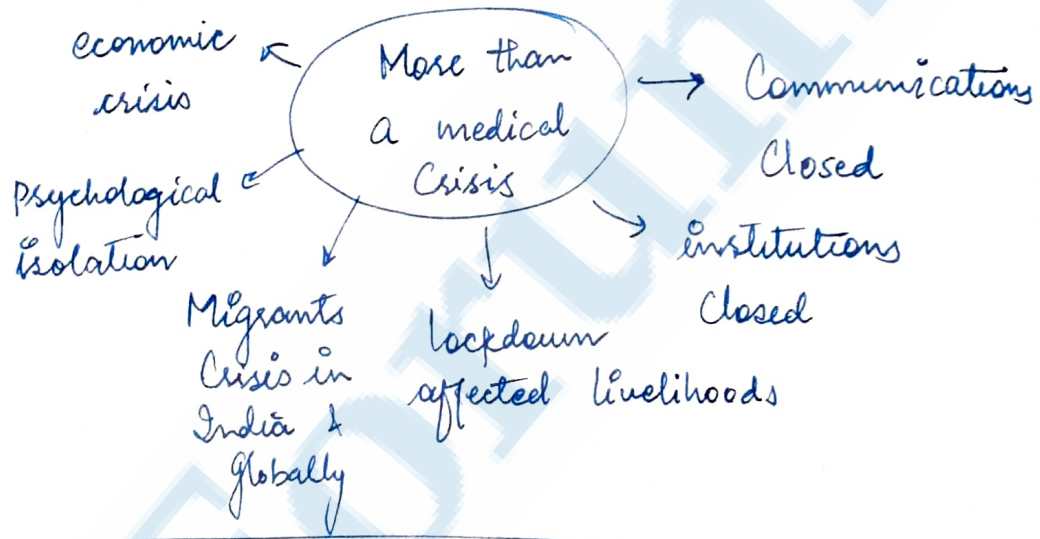
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Question Interpretation		Total :	

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Q.16)

COVID-19 was a black swan event,
 recognised as once in a century crisis
 by economic survey 20-21. It not just
 affected health but the complete structure
 of Indian society multi-dimensionally.



Exacerbation of structural inequalities :

- ① "New poors" have been created due to loss of livelihoods.
- ② Research by Azim Premji foundation

claimed that thousands have been moved to extreme poverty having difficulty even to meet both ends.

(iii) E-commerce was boomed hence employees were safe while MSMEs closed which increased wage inequalities, income disparities and wealth disparities.

(iv) Digital divide: Seen between rural and urban students, masses lacked connectivity

(v) Basic needs: migrants could not access food, transport

Increased vulnerabilities of marginalised sections

(i) Women - faced domestic violence, lost jobs in laying off, feminisation of agriculture & poverty; reproductive health rights affected

(ii) Old age: pensions and social security cover affected, isolation, violence, health affected

(iii) Children: education, health affected

Social life affected. child labours increased

- (iv) Transgenders : lost livelihoods during lockdown
- (v) Migrants : livelihood and health affected due to lack of support from government

Strained Social Institutions

- (i) Devoid of donations
- (ii) field work affected due to lockdown
- (iii) lack of support from state & Centre led closures

COVID-19 highlighted the fault lines in institutions and state capabilities to welfare of citizens. Better data collection, work on strengthening institutions and enhancing infrastructure both social & physical has become indispensable.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.17) Cities are the "growth engines" of a nation.

Urbanisation has led to development of cities steadily however it has compromised on the ecological health too.

Cities as power house:

- (i) Economic hubs: Bangalore as IT hub, Mumbai as Bollywood hub, Delhi for industries and Kolkata as export hub.
- (ii) Infrastructure: cities have better connectivity logistics and interconnected to drive the industries [eg] raw material or Market
- (iii) Market availability: from luxurious goods to basic needs we have market in cities. [eg] Mercedes showroom as well as general stores.
- (iv) Major Industrial regions eg Mumbai, Navi Mumbai

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Cities as ecological blackholes:

- ① Encroachment of wetlands: Bangalore was called as 'Cities of lakes', they disappeared with urbanisation.
- ② Polluted rivers: lack of sewage treatment in industries and domestic waste directly into river [eg] Yamuna river in Delhi
- ③ Deforestation: Real Estates have cut trees for expansion [eg] Mumbai Metro Project
- ④ Air Pollution: increasing vehicular emissions industries without electrostatic precipitators [eg] Delhi's Air Quality Index mostly remain in 'severe' category
- ⑤ Also India has 22 cities out of 30 in Global most polluted cities including Ghazabad, Kanpur

So, Urbanisation has created a mix response of both positive and negative with industrial development, ecological balance has been compromised

Government's response:

- (i) River cleaning campaigns [eg] Ganga project
- (ii) Air quality management through NACP
- (iii) CAMPA for afforestation in deforestation
- (iv) Wetland rules 2016 (v) Smart cities

Way ahead - To fulfil SDG 11 for

Sustainable cities :

- (i) Promotion of Green economy eg. Green bonds
- (ii) Sustainability in resource use through Circular economy
- (iii) Green buildings
- (iv) Conservation efforts by civil society
- (v) Planned urbanisation

Cities will become overburdened without equitable regional development programmes hence villages must be also focussed.

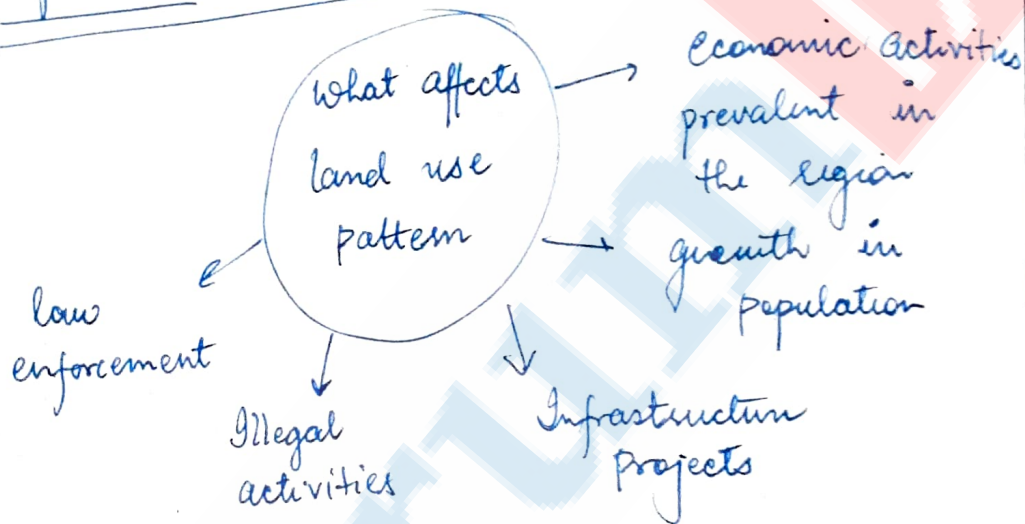
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.18)

Land use pattern is defined as use of land in a region for different economic activities like agriculture, industry development, infrastructure etc



Change in land use pattern since independence

- ① Agriculture the land under agriculture has been on decline due to non-commercial activities.
- ② Ecologically sensitive areas with lot of biodiversity in flora and fauna have been

encroached for industries. [eg] Western Ghats

(iii) Development of cities: [eg] Pune in Sahyadri leading deforestation

(iv) Infrastructure development: Dams in eco-sensitive zones, tunnels in Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir.

(v) Desertification: due to water logging, salinization, excessive fertilizer use

The UNFCCC has recognised that land degradation and desertification has increased in last few years which is impacting as well as impacted by climate change.

(1) Global warming: with growth in industries but less of green cover, global temperature increased.

- (ii) Agricultural contribute to largest amount of green house gases like methane and CO₂.
- (iii) IPCC assessment report highlighted the connect between land use, degradation and desertification with climate change.
- (iv) Illegal mining - Sand mining in coastal areas and Coal mining in Meghalaya, Assam exacerbate climate change.
- (v) Plantation Agriculture: Palm oil cultivation lead heavy deforestation.
- Sustainable land use conforming to SDG 15 and SDG 13 to better the life on land and climate action is required. It can be achieved through land use planning, sustainable agri practices and sustainable growth goals.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

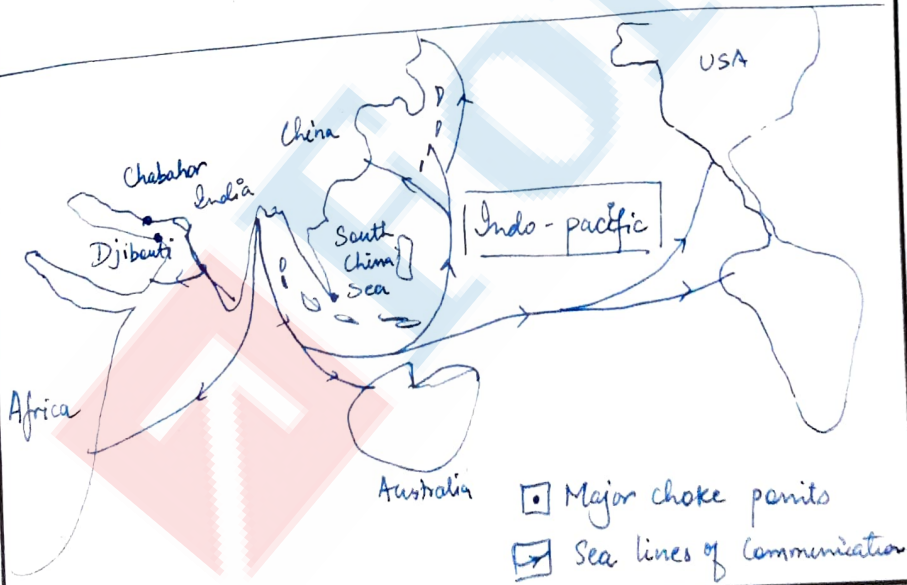
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.19)

Indo-pacific region is the region through which major world trade, choke points and sea lines of communication pass. It has a strategic presence, full of resources however various contradictions too.

Present Context of Geopolitical Significance

① Declining USA hegemony and Rise of China has resulted into Sino-US rivalry



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- (ii) China's assertiveness in South China Sea over Taiwan and Islands of other nations [eg] Spratley & Paracel Islands
- (iii) Voluminous trade: 64% of oil trade, major sea lanes, strait of malacca
- (iv) Rule-based order: against Chinese authoritarianism.
- (v) Shared resources in high seas: for global use not one country.
- (vi) Blue economy: fishing resources needs cooperation among nations
- (vii) Asiam Century: Shift of Centre of gravity of international politics in Indo-pacific
- (viii) Connectivity: [eg] Chennai Vladivostok Corridor

(ix) Chinese entanglement: through maritime silk route and string of pearls through ports & naval bases like Djibouti, Guadalupe, Cook Islands

Rise of QUAD, AUKUS, malabar exercise, RIMPAC, signify its geo-political significance.

If not handled ~~care~~ strategically unanimity in defining Indo-pacific with Asean Centrality not done, it may emerge as new balance of power region and lead to war despite complex interdependence of trade.

Rule-based order and Dialogue is the best way out to dampen rivalries.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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Q.20)

6th IPCC assessment report reported the increase of global temperature by 1.07°C .

At COP 26 in Glasgow Prime minister announced Panchamrita and net-zero emission by 2070.

Accepting Net-zero emission

Favours

Against

(i) Visible effects of climate change in forms of melting ice-caps, rising sea levels, increasing cyclones

(ii) They can take back India's development back by years without climate action

(i) Economic growth gets compromised

(ii) Coal fuelled economy roads, railways, vehicles industries, electricity

(iii) Responsibility of historical emitters

developed nations

- USA, UK

11) Sustainable Development
101227_41073_1910079319 (2021-12-11 21:05:43)

goals 13, 16, 17

need urgent decrease
in emissions.

12) Small Island nations
in Indian oceans
may lose territories or
submerge. [eg] Fiji
Maldives

13) effect on socially
marginalised people
like women, coastal
areas, climate
refugees due to
internal displacements

14) Climate finance

Could not be agreed
upon for assistance
to developing nations

15) Poverty elimination
through development

16) Social development
through infrastructure
building

- Accepting net zero emissions is indispensable
- ensure 'climate justice' by developed countries through financial and technological assistance.
- Global partnerships on climate action through coalition of disaster resilient infrastructure
- Support Small Islands

Climate change is visible reality which need proper strategy decarbonisation, Green economy, renewables driven economy for sustainability.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 Writing too much content is difficult with time
- 2 management. How to manage?
- 3 difficulty in tackling unknown questions. How to
- 4 do that [eg] Indo-china war question china-USSR aspect
- 5 Process of formation of submarine canyons.

Test Goal

- 1 Address the demand of questions
- 2 Write within time limit
- 3 Improved content over previous test

Outcomes

- Difficulty in recalling points as well as normal words ...

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5	< 4.0
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.