


SPM IAS ACADEMY
 SHAPING BRILLIANCE

APSC Mains 2023 TS - 8 (GS Paper I)

Duration: 3 hrs

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(Please fill your details correctly)

Medium:

 English ☒

 Assamese ☐

INDEX NUMBER			INSTRUCTIONS
Q.NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained.	Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting the questions: - There are 20 questions and printed in ENGLISH. - All questions are compulsory. - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. - The answers must not exceed 150 words for 10 marks and 250 words for 15 marks. - Content is more important than the number of words. - Answers must be written in the medium authorised in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorised one. - Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. Remarks: Signature of the Student:
1	10		
2	10		
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19	15		
20	15		
TOTAL:	250		


Brief report of Performance Evaluation of student in the paper

	Poor	Average	Good	Very good	Excellent
Understanding the context and demand of the questions					
Relevancy of the content					
Structure and flow of the answer					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Body					
(c) Conclusion					
Subject knowledge					
Language of the answer					
Presentation					
(a) Underline to the keywords					
(b) Use of flowcharts or diagrams					
(c) Paragraph limits and overall					
Understanding of directives					
Factual correctness					
Overall performance					

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COACHING FOR ALL EXAMINATIONS**Detail Feedback**

Q1. Rule of the Kushanas can be considered to be the apex of the second urbanization. Discuss. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans:

The Kushanas ruled the Indian Subcontinent from 2nd C BC — 3rd C A.D. Their rule was characterised as the age of urbanisation through various factors.

The major urban ~~areas~~ ^{centres} during the Kushanas rule were:-

- ↳ Kosambi ↳ Taxilla
- ↳ Hastinapur ↳ Pataliputra
- ↳ Saranwati ↳ Vaishali etc
- ↳ Vaishali

Reasons for the urbanisation during the Kushanas:-

i) Various patron of art:-

Such as Gandhara art, Mathura art. These gave rise to urban

centres in the region.

ii) Patronage of Buddhism:-

As seen Kanishka the Kushana king was the patron of the 3rd Buddhist Council.

iii) Trade and Commerce:-

With Central Asia, Western Asia etc.

Evidence of the urbanisation:-

i) Purity of Gold coins:-

As the Kushana's minted the highest ^{standard} of pure gold coins in Indian history.

ii) largest number of Cu coins:-

As widespread Cu coins used during the Kushana's rule. Suggesting prosperity of their rule.

iii) Most significant art

With Gandhara, Mathura art etc

The Kushana's rule was the rule of prosperity of ancient India. An age of urbanisation and rich heritage.

Q2. The rural-urban continuum has drawn wide attention in recent years. In light of this, discuss the importance of recognizing and addressing the interconnections between rural and urban areas. [10 marks/150 Words]

Ans 1

According to a recent report 60-70% of the world population would live in urban areas by 2050. So, it is imperative to have discuss the interconnections between the rural-urban areas.

Strong rural promote Urbanization:-

i) Supplier of raw materials:-

As rural areas act as supplier to the heavy demand of materials of the industries in the urban areas.

ii) Workforce:-

As, rural areas usually aid the manpower of the urban areas by migration.

iii) Market for Urban areas:-

As, the finished product of the urban

areas are consumed by the rural areas.

iv) Supplier of agricultural commodities:-

As, most of the agricultural product are imported to urban areas from the rural areas.

v) Employment to rural masses:-

As, urban areas provide employment to the rural population.

vi) Better facilities for rural masses:-

Be it medical, education, the rural masses are attracted towards urban areas due to better Infrastructure.

In a country such as India where more than 70% of people reside in rural areas. It is imperative to build Smart Village to build Smart towns. As, the road of India's development passes through the villages.

Q3. Do government's schemes for up-lifting vulnerable and backward communities by protecting required social resources for them, lead to their exclusion in establishing businesses in urban economics? [10 marks/150 words]

Ans

According to the Art 38 i.e. DPSP of Indian constitution it is the duty of the state to protect the socio-economic condition of the citizen.

The government schemes for up-lifting vulnerable and backward communities are steps to eradicate the inconvenience and to provide basic amenities.

Advantages of Welfare schemes:-

- i) Social security to the vulnerable:-
e.g:- Atoshma Bharat yojana,
- ii) Financial inclusion of the marginalised:-
e.g:- Jan Dhan Yojana.
- iii) Nutrition security of the masses:-
e.g:- Public distribution System (PDS)
NFSA 2013.

- iv) Promote business among the poorer section of society:-
 e.g. MUDRA Yojna, Stand-Up India.
- v) Protection of minorities and depressed class:-
 e.g. Seekhar karnao, Nai Udan,
PMGAY.

Disadvantages of the welfare scheme:-

- i) Bent on fiscal deficit.
- ii) Not production basis.
- iii) Promotion of Rework culture:-
 i.e. the freebies.
- iv) Used for delinking accountability
in governance.
- v) Hamper Skill development &
 As doesn't promote self-sufficiency.

The welfare scheme are part of the governance model. If implemented in good spirit with objectivity it would lift the inequality and promote equity in the nation.

Q4. What are the Rare Earth Elements? Discuss the importance of Rare Earth Elements. [10 marks/150 Words]

Ans:

Rare Earth elements are 17 elements of the periodic table i.e. 15 lanthanides ~~and~~ in addition with scandium and yttrium.

Recently, there was discovery of these element in Andhra Pradesh. So, we need to look towards the utility of these elements.

Importance of Rare Earth Element:-

i) Used in electronic devices:-

As metals such as scandium are used in production of various modern electronic device.

ii) Used in nuclear project:-

As, various elements of these kind

are used in the nuclear power project.

iii) Build clean energy:-

Various of rare earth metals are used to produce clean energy.

iv) Indianize defence technology:-

As, the rare earth metals with unique magnetic and electrochemical properties are useful in defence technology.

v) In Health Sector

The rare earth metals are used in modern health technology.

The Rare Earth Elements are the next revolution of metals in the Industrial Revolution 4.0. So, these metals should be extracted and used sustainably for the development of the nation and its citizen.

Q5. Discuss the measures to ensure the full inclusion and participation of transgender persons in society. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans:

Recently, there is an ongoing case of the LGBTQ+ community's parents in the SC for equal rights for their children.

The transgender persons are deprived of equal rights because of their identity.

Measures for inclusive policy for LGBTQ+:

i) Equal opportunities in employment:-

As they should be given their constitution rights under Art 15 of the constitution.

ii) Protection under the law

As, they are the most vulnerable section of the society at the present time.

iii) Legalise their identity

As, their identity should be legalised under the IPC.

iv) Legalise their marriage system:-

These should be done considering their rights to establish family and also the society as a whole.

v) Awareness among public

As, awareness programme can be launched to make the public aware of the community and raise the sensitivity towards them.

The transgender community are equal ~~per~~ citizens in these country. They should be given equal rights and opportunity as per with other section of the society.

Q6. What led to the Partition of Bengal in 1905? What were its consequences?
[10 marks/150 words]

Ans

The Partition of Bengal in 1905 was completed by Lord Curzon to divide Bengal into two parts with Bengal with Calcutta as Capital and East Bengal with Dhaka as Capital.

Reasons of Partition of Bengal:-

* Official reason:-

The British mentioned the administrative inconvenience of the large province of Bengal as reason for the Partition of Bengal.

* Real Reason of Partition of Bengal

i) To weaken the nationalist sentiment in Bengal which was at its peak.

ii) To divide the Hindu-Muslim

unity.

- iii) To separate the Bengali speaking population in language and religion basis. As, Bengal → Bengali speaking minority and East Bengal → Hindus minority.

Consequences of the Bengal Partition:-

- i) Rise of nationalist sentiment:-

As, Swadeshi movement launched in reaction to partition of Bengal.

- ii) Hindu-Muslim Unity &

As, Hindu-Muslim tied Rakhi to each other and Rakshabandhan celebrated.

- iii) First mass movement:-

As, Swadeshi was the first mass movement in Indian ~~that~~ Freedom struggle.

- iv) Development of National education,

- v) Boycott of EU goods.

- vi) Rise of anti-British sentiment.

Q7. Examine the reasons behind rising instances of forest fires in Assam. What measures are needed to mitigate the adverse impacts of forest fires? [10 marks/150 Words]

Ans 1

Recent forest fire in Panikheti, Tunaki Nagar of the Kamrup district raises a serious question on the state of this disaster in Assam.

There are various reasons for the rising instances of forest fire.

Reasons of forest fires in Assam:-

I) Natural:-

i) Rising temperature:-

As, due to the various reasons the temperature is increasing in the world including Assam. So, results in forest fire.

ii) Endangered Wetland inside the forest

iii) ~~As~~ Climate Change As one of the fundamental factors.

II) Anthropological:-

i) Encroachment of forest land.

- ii) Deforestation :-
So, more effect of rise of temperature.
- iii) Thou Cultivation :-
So, people burn the agricultural field for new cultivation.
- iv) Destruction of Biodiversity :-
Endangering the ecosystem resulting in the forest fire.

Measures to be taken to mitigate the impact of forest fire:-

- i) Afforestation :-
As, the loss can only be fulfilled by substituting the losses.
- ii) Strict ban of Thou Cultivation
- iii) Climate resilient policy :-
To mitigate the climate change.
- iv) Move towards Green Technology :-
By Electronic Vehicle, Biofuel etc.

The forest fire should be mitigated to preserve the rich biodiversity of Assam and sustainable development.

Q8. In what ways the Non Cooperation Movement was different from the Civil Disobedience Movement. Discuss. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans:-

The Non Cooperation (NCM) Movement and the Civil Disobedience (CDM) Movement were significant struggle against the British rule in India.

Differences between NCM and CDM:-

i) Time Period:-

NCM → 1919-1922 .

CDM → ~~1930~~ 1930-1936 .

ii) Background of the Movement:-

↳ NCM:-

Reaction to the Rowlatt Act,
Caliphate abolition and Jallianwala
Bagh Massacre

↳ CDM:-

Reaction to discarding of Imple-
-mentation of Nehru Report
and Gandhi's 11 demands

iii) Methods used in the revolt:

- ↳ NCM: Boycott of British goods.
- Picketing Alcohol shops.
 - Non-cooperation in British administration.
 - Return of title etc.

- ↳ CDM: Salt Satyagraha.
- "No rent, No revenue protest"
 - Closedown of Industries by workers
 - "Student protest against Curzon's Circular in Assam" etc.

iv) Intense of Movement and End

- ↳ NCM: For a short period of time ended with Chauri-Chaura incident.

- ↳ GDM: For a longer period and more intense, ended with Gandhi-Irwin pact.

v) Effect:

- ↳ NCM: Not significant as Dominion status as demand.

- ↳ CDM: No coming back as "Purna Swaraj" i.e. complete independence.

Q9. The uneven spatial distribution of population in India suggests its close relationship with physical, social and historical factors. Elaborate. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans.

The distribution of India's population varies from region to region. As, we see much populated North-Central India and scarcely populated hilly and North eastern states.

Distribution of population and Reasons:-

I) Physical

i) Geographical

↳ As, the hilly states are less populated as compared to plain areas.
eg: Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh
U.P, Bihar.

↳ Land fertility

The more fertile land are densely populated, eg: U.P,

II) Social

i) Literacy

The area with literacy rate high controlled with population and those

with low literacy couldn't.
 e.g. Tamil Nadu, Kerala.
 Bihar

ii) Poverty:-

The area with more poverty couldn't control the population and with less poverty could. e.g. Bihar, U.P. [poverty more]
 Karnataka, Tamil Nadu (less poverty)

III) Historical factors?

i) Invasion?

As, the North India was more prone to Invasion. So, populated as compared to North-east and South-India.

ii) Migration?

Migration also caused for the rise in population in various regions.
 e.g. Bengal, Assam due to the Bangladesh liberation war 1971

The uneven spatial distribution of a nation is threat to sustainable development of a nation. Steps should be taken to balance the population distribution.

Q10. What are the differences between Classical Dance and Folk Dance? Throw light on the features of the classical dance form Kathak. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans.

The Classical Dance and Folk Dance are important part of the cultural heritage of the nation. But, they differ in funda-mentals.

Classical Dance	Folk Dance
i) There are 8 classical dance in India.	i) There are approx more than 26 folk dance in India.
ii) They are concerned with Religion.	ii) They are concerned with culture of the people and way of life.
iii) They are serious art form.	iii) They are more of a fun, entertaini- ng art form.

- | | |
|--|---|
| iv) They are performed by professional and trained artist. | iv) They are performed by all masses for entertainment. |
| v) e.g. Kathak, Bharat Natyam, Odissi etc. | v) e.g. Baghruanka, Bihu etc. |

Kathak Dance form

It is one of the 8 classical dance form of India.

↳ Origin: It originated in Banaras, U.P.

↳ Meaning: Kathak means "Katha" i.e. story telling.

↳ Features

i) The artist express their story through their expression through movement of hands and face.

ii) Various story of Lord Krishna is expressed through the Kathak dance form.

The Classical dance form and the folk dance both represent the rich heritage of the people of India.

Q11. The development of hydropower projects in the Himalayas has been controversial. Discuss. Also suggest some alternatives to hydropower which can minimize the potential impact on the environment and local communities.

[15 marks/250 words]

Ans:

Hydropower projects are build to insure energy security through production of electricity through water resources from river etc.

There has been various concern surrounding the hydropower projects in the Himalayan region. The negative impact it has on the population residing there and its environmental impact.

Concern of Hydropower project in Himalayan region:

1) Impact on Human:-

i) Tribal population evicted:-

So, it arises a major hinderance to their traditional forest rights.

ii) Danger to Livelihood:-

As in case of any major accident

major destruction of life and livelihood can be seen.

iii) Traditional rights of tribal violated.

II) Impact to Environment:-

i) loss of Biodiversity

As, the rich biodiversity of himalayan are destroyed.

ii) Harmful to flora and fauna

iii) Concern of imbalance of ecosystem.

iv) Flood prone region

So, there arises even more chances of severe earthquake.

There are also many other substitute to hydropower project. Especially in the sensitive zone as Himalayan region.

Substitute to Hydropower project:-

i) Nuclear power

As, this would also ensure energy

security and also have less impact on the environment..

ii) Wind mill ✓

As, it is more safe way to produce energy.

iii) Solar project ✓

As, if these project would have no ham-
per to the environment and the population.

iv) Bio gas project ✓

from the biofuel to produce electric energy.

The sustainable use of the resources of Himalaya is fundamental for the preservation of sensitive ecosystem in the Himalayan.

Q12. the Smart Cities Mission help in upgradation of existing cities in the country? Critically evaluate it. [15 marks/250 words]

Ans:

The Smart Cities Mission was launched in 2015 for promote cities that provide core infrastructure and clean, sustainable environment to its citizen.

Features of Smart Cities Mission:-

i) Total number of cities covered:-

100

ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme:-

With equal contribution of Rs 100 Cr from both Central and State government.

iii) Aim/Objective of the Mission:-

a) Drive economic growth

b) Improve quality of life

c) Sustainable development.

d) Inclusive development.

Advantages of Smart Cities Mission:-

i) Economic Growth:-

As 65% of India's GDP is contributed through the cities.

ii) Infrastructure development:-

As, the smart cities would have better infrastructure.

iii) Poverty Elimination:-

With smart cities the area surrounding these cities would get the opportunity.

iv) Employment Generation:-

Large number of employment will be generated through the Smart Cities Mission.

Challenges to Smart Cities development:-

i) Lack of Skill

As, according to recent report 50% of India's graduate are unemployable.

iii) Skill development

Especially of the youth through various programs such as Skill India, Trade Apprentice projects.

iv) Sustainable options

As, to follow and practice sustainable and pro development measures.

The Smart City Mission is an right step towards sustainable development. If implemented with proper planning it can do wonders for India.

Q13. Throw light on different types of potteries that came into existence in India during the ancient age. [15 marks/250 words]

Ans:

The potteries of the ancient India originates from the Indus Valley Civilisation to the Post Gupta period.

Potteries during ancient age:-

I) Indus Valley Civilisation:-

↳ Black on Red Ware (BRW):-

These potteries had red colour outside and black colour inside. Mainly made of burned clay and wheel.



II) Rig Vedic Period:-

↳ Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP):-

OCP is a bronze age culture of the Indo-Gangetic plane. It has a red slip and appears ochre in colour when touched. It has black pointed design.

III) Later Vedic Period:-

↳ Painted Grey Ware (PGW):-

It is an Iron age culture. Associated with the Mahajanapadas of the Mauryan period.

IV) Pre-Mauryan Age and Mauryan Period:-

↳ Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW):-

It was an urban Iron Age culture of Indian Subcontinent. They were characterized by the black paint and highly lustrous finish and were generally used as luxury items.

V) Post-Mauryan Age:-

↳ Red ^{Polished} Ware (RPW)

It is found in great quantities in Gujarat, especially in Kathiawar region. It is normally associated with NBPW.

VI Gupta and Kushana's period :-↳ Red polished ware (RPW)

Distinctive red polished
ware with stamped design
signified the RPW pottery.



It is complete red in colour with
variation in the colour of the
design.

The diverse pottery signifies
the diversity of India from ancient
times. These potteries represents the
rich artwork of ancient Indians and
puts forward a rich cultural heritage
of India.

Q14. Discuss the role of such factors that are responsible for varying vertical and latitudinal distribution of temperature of the oceans. [15 marks/250 words]

Ans ↓

The temperature of ocean varies horizontally and vertically. Various factors impact the distribution of temperature in the ocean.

Factors Affecting Temperature Distribution Hori-

zontally:-

i) Latitude:-

The temperature of surface water decreases from equator to polewards. As, the insolation decreases.

ii) Unequal distribution of land and water:-

As, the temperature in the Northern hemisphere is higher as compared to the Southern Hemisphere. This is because

of more contact of land in Northern Hemisphere.

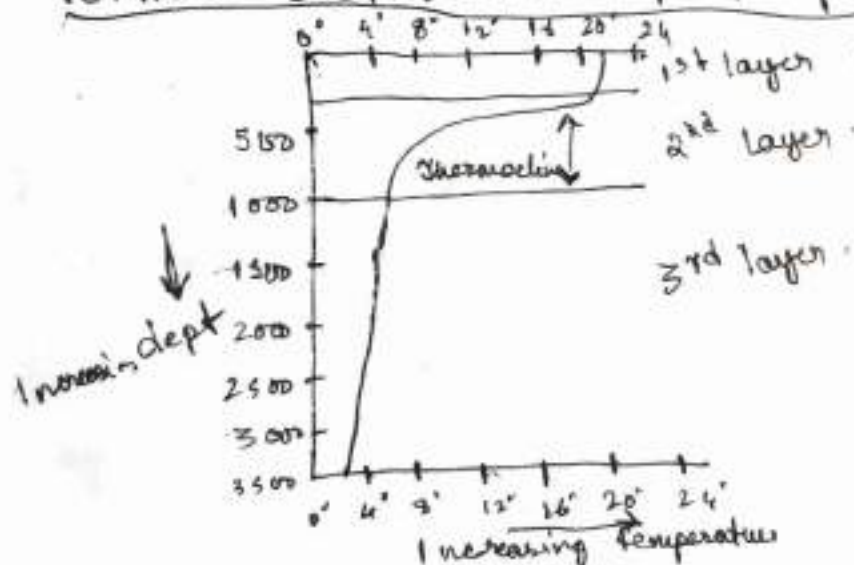
iii) Prevailing Wind:-

As, the winds blowing from the land drive away the warm water and upwell the cold water longitudinally in the ocean.

iv) Ocean Currents:-

Warm Ocean Currents raise the temperature while the cold Ocean current decrease the temperature of the ocean.

Vertical Distribution of Temperature



The above diagram shows how temperature varies in depths in the ocean. The temperature variation can be divided into 3 layers i.e.

1st layer

Here the 1st layer represents the top layer of warm oceanic current and is about 400-500m.

2nd layer

The 2nd layer is the thermocline layer lies below the first layer and is characterised by rapid decrease in temperature, it is about 500-1000m.

3rd layer:-

The 3rd layer is where the temperature decreases significantly.

The distribution of temperature is significant to study the weather pattern of the oceans and our atmosphere.

Q15. Portrayal of stereotypical sensational images of women not only reduces their identity to a mere object of desire but also reinforces the patriarchal structure of the society. Discuss with examples. [15 marks/250 words]

Ans:

Recently Europe have banned the advertisement of cosmetic product claiming to whitening of oneself. This is a positive step towards fighting and objectifying colour and women stereotyping.

Ways of Stereotyping and its Impacts on -women:-

I) Social:-

i) Harassment of women in workplace:-

As, the general stereotyping arouse a sensation on the ignorant male.

ii) Domestic ^{sexual} violence:-

As, objectifying female results in the version of women as sex object among the male.

iii) Ignorant attitude towards Female Skill:-

As, the stereotyping and sensation created take away the credit of women's skill.
 eg:- Women athletic given to wear small shorts.

II) Economic:-

i) Gap in Pay in work:-

As, the objectification of women and stereotyping on this line tends to decrease the position of women. eg:- Bollywood actress paid less as compared to male counter-part.

II) Cyber Crime:-

i) Fake profiling and

eg:- Recent Bully Bai app selling women in auction result of this objectification.

ii) Promote Female trafficking:-

Used in porn, prostitute as a result of objectification.

There arises major concern for the women rights due to this stereotyping and objection.

Ways to overcome:-

i) Values imbibed in education curriculum:-
This would make the future generation aware of the situation.

ii) Regulation of sensation and stereotyping

iii) General awareness campaign about women:- e.g. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

iv) Skill development of women:-

To prove the stereotyping wrong and walk head on head with male counterpart

Women represent the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the nations population. So, the country to reach its full the potential the women have to develop equal to male. Suitable ground should be prepared for that.

Q16. Buddhism is a social movement under the name of religion. Discuss. [15 marks/250 words].

Ans:

The rise of Buddhism as a socio-religious movement in the 5th C. BC in the N-India. It spread from there to various region of India and world.

Features of Buddhism:-

Buddhism became popular as a result of the socio-economic situation prevailing at that time in the Indian subcontinent.

i) Brahmanical Dominance:-

As, the brahmanical dominance was at its peak. Buddhism a reaction against the brahmanical dominance.

ii) Against ritual and sacrifice:-

As, the ritual and sacrifice were in extreme at that time. Buddhism opposed

this practices.

iii) Upliftment of the business class:-

As, the business class was rising under the 6th C BC Urbanization. But they were look down in the Varna system. So, they shifted towards Buddhism.

iv) Use of Common language:-

As, Pali language was used in Buddhism in contrary to sanskrit by brahmanical religion.

v) Against Cow sacrifice:-

This improved the economic situation of the agricultural farmers at that time.

vi) Against caste discrimination:-

As, it discarded the varna system and preached equality for all.

vii) Sanga, and Monk and Chaitya:-

It develops a system of monks living together in the Sanga society.

Thus, we can see that Buddhism was more of a social-economic revolution against the dominating brahmanical religion. It gave people a chance to come out of the exploitive brahmanical system.

Q17. Ageing in India is seen as a concern for the people. Comment. What can be done to provide the elderly with a decent quality of life in the near future.

[15 marks/250 words]

Ans:

Recently there has been widespread protest for the re-introduction of the Old Pension Scheme (OPS). These protest is seen as the fear of social security of the Ageing population of India.

Concerns of the Ageing Population in India:-

i) Lack of Social Security:-

Post-Retirement they are left with very few to no social security. So, a big fear among them.

ii) Rise of Nuclear Families:-

As, a result the children live away from their parents. So, parents left among themselves to take care of at old age.

iii) Minimize health insurance coverage:-

As, only 5% of Indian adult have health insurance coverage.

iv) Rising Inflation:-

The savings post retirement is not enough to lead a minimum standard of life.

v) Rise of Individualism as a philosophy:-

As people are more and more individualistic in nature. So, concern of care off the senior citizen.

Steps to ensure security to the Ageing population:-

i) Universal health coverage:-

As, this would boost the moral of the ageing population with the social security.

ii) Government Intervention and Regulation;

e.g.; PRANAM act of Assam ensuring the job holder takes care of his parents and especially disabled siblings.

iii) Skill development and ^{suitable} job creation.

So, that the ageing population can further earn and live a decent standard of life with suitable work.

iv) Old Age Pension:-

To ensure the monetary security of the ageing population.

v) Perks and benefit to Senior Citizen:-

Concessions on public transport, hospitals, food etc

The ageing population should be ensured social security. As, they are the generation that build India of today. India as a welfare state should provide them with basic standard of living.

Q18. Briefly discuss the Mansabdari system of the Mughals. [15 marks/250 words]

Ans The Mansabdari system was an patrilineal bureaucratic system introduced by Akbar during the Mughal rule in the Indian Subcontinent.

Origin of the Mansabdari System

Chengiz Khan
(Tunian)



Sher Shah's
(Hazara system)



Akbar's

(Mansabdari)

Basic feature of Mansabdari System

i) Combination of Military and administrative system:-

i.e. Both military and administrative function accorded in this system.

ii) Rank and profile:-

Zat → As rank of the personal.

Sawar → Number of cavalymen to be maintained by the Zat.

iii) Variation in Rank:- Mansab

From 10 to 5000.

iv) Branding of Horse:-

Chehra and Dagh system continued.

v) Jagirdari Rights:-

As, only revenue rights accorded
not the land rights.

vi) Merit based system:-

As, all the elements were included
with Ram Singh, Birbal accorded
highest mansab.

vii) Evolutionary system:-

As, it met the changing demand of the military-administrative rule of the Mughals.

viii) Progressive system:-

As, all the sections from the Rajputs, Maratha, Muslim, included in the system.

The Mansabdari system was one of the major factor for the successful expansion of Mughal territory in India. This system helped the mughals to overcome the challenges of military and administration.

Q19. Analyse the factors that affect the distribution of rainfall over the India subcontinent? Examine the impact of climate change on rainfall distribution.
 [15 marks/250 words]

Ans:

Indian subcontinent follows the monsoonal rainfall distribution. As more than 90% of rain is monsoonal rainfall. Various factors play different role in the distribution of rainfall.

Factors affecting distribution of Rainfall in Indian Subcontinent:-

i) Seasons:-

As, Summer have more rainfall as compared to the winter season.



ii) Topography:-

↳ The Western ghats → 250 mm rainfall and east of western ghats less rainfall.
 ↳ Siberian wind halted by the Himalayas and also trap the monsoonal wind

towards the Indian subcontinent.

iii) Coriolis force

Deflects the wind and directs the southwesterly winds towards Indian subcontinent.

iv) ENSO:-

El-Nino → less rainfall.

La-Nina → More rainfall.

v) Indian Ocean Dipole:-

Positive IOD → more rainfall.

Negative IOD → less rainfall.

vi) ITCZ:-

As, during this the Indian monsoon advances or retreats. In July ITCZ

shift northward, and by this time

westerly jetstream withdraws so rainfall

decreases and vice versa in winter

towards southward.

vii) Aerosols:-

This is formed due to pollution. It affects the formation of clouds which results in rainfall.

viii) Tropical Depression

As, low pressure depression more rainfall and vice versa.

There is widespread impact of climate change on the rainfall distribution:-

i) El-Nino and La-Nina

El-Nino causing drought and La-Nina causing severe flood in the region.

ii) Aerosols that are result of climate changing:- Impact in the negative side and disturbing the balance of the ecosystem.

Q20. Examine the major differences between the peasant movements of the 19th and 20th century and their impact on society. [15 marks/250 words]

Ans

The peasant movement contributed
immensely to the national freedom struggle.

The movement evolved gradually from
the 19thC to the 20thC.

General differences of the 19thC and
20thC peasant revolt

i) 19thC → Mostly targeted against landlords
and moneylenders

20thC → Against the British policy
in India.

ii) Form of expression:-

19thC revolt:- Violent in nature, Attack
to moneylenders, outsiders.

20thC revolt:- Fight in court, protest
and satyagraha.

iii) Local Level and Mainstreams:-

19th C & Local level outburst no national or regional repercussions.

20th C & Widespread protest, National leaders joined the protest. eg; U.P kishan Sabha protest.

iv) Organisational system:-

19th C & No proper organisational system followed.

20th C & Protested in organised form.

v) Influence of socialism &

19th C & No such influence.

20th C & Widespread influence of socialism.

vi) Reason for movement &

19th C & Against temporary exploitation.

20th C & Against exploitative character of the British rule in India.

vii) E.g. 19th C → Southal uprising etc

20th C → Ekka movement, U.P Kishan Sabha etc

Impact of peasant movement:-

i) Rise of nationalism:-

As, the nationalism feeling arouse as a result of struggle against British rule.

ii) Anti-British Sentiment

Due to the history of violent suppressions of the peasants movements.

iii) ^(W)Rise of Socialism:-

The socialism as a principle rise due to the struggle of the peasant against the colonialist force.

iv) National Integration

Through various All India peasants organisations. e.g. All India Kishan Sabha (AIKS)

The peasants movement of the 19th and 20th C shape the future struggle of nationalist against the British rule in India.