FLT-7(GS-1)

Indian & World History, Geography and Indian Society

भारत एवं विश्व का इतिहास, भूगोल तथा भारतीय समाज

INDEX TABLE		
Q.No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	
Total Marks Obtained		
Evaluator Code		
Reviewer Code		
Total Attempted Questions		

INSTRUCTIONS / निर्देश

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions

कृपया प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

1. There are **20** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
2. **All** questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
3. The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
4. 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. No marks will be given for answers written in the medium other than the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
5. Word limit in question, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहां विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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	REVIEW PARAMETERS	SCALE			
		Good	Above Average	Average	Below Average
1.	**DOES THE ANSWER ADDRESS THE DEMAND OF THE QUESTION?**				
a.	**Answer Relevancy**				
b.	**Answer Enrichment** points like use of: • **Key Terms**/ Subject Vocab • Use of Commission/ report/ government publication/ judgements, etc. • **Association with the Current Affairs** and **use of examples** to explain the concept and idea				
2.	**HOW WELL IS THE ANSWER PRESENTED?**				
a.	**Structure** - Intro, Body, Conclusion				
b.	**Presentation** – Using Subheadings/ points/ highlighting/ flowcharts/ diagrams/ maps				
c.	**Language & Grammar**				
d.	**Word limit**				

Detailed Comments/Feedback/Suggestions for Improvement:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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QIP-MTS-21/FLT-7(GS-1)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घण्टे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

सामान्य अध्ययन
GENERAL STUDIES

भारत एवं विश्व का इतिहास, भूगोल तथा भारतीय समाज
INDIAN & WORLD HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND INDIAN SOCIETY

Questions-Cum-Answer (QCA)
प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (QCA) पुस्तिका
Multiple-Themes Test No. QIP-MTS-21/FLT-7(GS-1)

Test Date	05/12/2021
Student Name	SHUBHANKAR PATHAK
Email ID	
Mobile No.	
UPSC Roll No.	0839316
Course	☑ MTS & QIP Comprehensive (32 Tests)
	☐ MTS & QIP Focused (15 Tests)
	☑ MTS & QIP Ranker's (15 Tests)
Centre	Online ☑ Delhi ☐ Jaipur ☐ Bengaluru ☐

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें। (Do not write anything in this part)

1. Instead of small personal sized objects of the earlier period, art was created to project the messages and grandeur of the rulers during and after the Mauryan period. Explain. **(150 words)** 10

मौर्य काल के दौरान और उसके पश्चात पहले के समय की छोटी व्यक्तिगत आकार की वस्तुओं की बजाय कला का सृजन शासकों के संदेशों तथा भव्यताओं को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए किया गया था। व्याख्या कीजिए। **(150 शब्द)**

India has had a rich cultural heritage of art and architecture, of which Mauryan & post-Mauryan era hold special significance.

Small sized objects of Earlier Period

1) Seals, potteries for personal consumption

2) Small-sized sculpture
   ex: Bronze Statue of Dancing Girl
   Priest King sculpture

Mauryan Period

1) Ashokan pillars
   → monolithic large pillars to project King's message
   ex: Sarnath Pillar

2) large Yaksha & Yakshini sculptures
   ex: Parkham Yaksha (Bihar)

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3) Stupa's for Buddhist followers
ex: Sanchi Stupa

Post-Mauryan Period

1) Development of architectural schools
ex: Gandhara, Mathura, Amravati schools of sculpture
→ large sculptures created

2) Development of Temple Architecture
ex: Large Gopurams of Dravida School
multiple shikaras in Nagara School

Hence, there was a shift from small sized objects to large structures which projected dominance and authority of the patrons who sanctioned them.

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(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

2. Trace the turn of events that culminated in partition and communal violence on the eve of India's independence. **(150 words)** 10

भारत की स्वतंत्रता की पूर्व संध्या पर विभाजन और सांप्रदायिक हिंसा में परिणत होने वाली घटनाओं के घटनाक्रम का पता लगाएँ। **(150 शब्द)**

India won its hard-earned Independence on 15th August 1947, but celebrations were muted due to unfortunate partition.

Events that led to Partition :

1) Jinnah's 14 point demands in response to Nehru Report 1928

2) Rise of right-wing Hindu organisations → led to bitterness between Hindu and Muslims → exploited by narrow minded leaders

3) Deliverance Day by Muslim league in 1939

4) Direct Action call by Jinnah to win Pakistan

5) failure of CR formula, Desai Liqat Pact and British efforts such as Wavell Plan

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Events that led to communal violence

1) Direct Action call by Jinnah led to instenteneous responce in Bengal & North-West India

2) Deep distrust created by narrow minded leaders

3) Radcliffe Report released after Partition was announced
   - people at border areas were unaware about their nationality on eve of Independence

4) Kashmir issue

Gandhiji went on fast in Kolkataand Delhi to ease communal tensions.

The bad blood of Partition & communal violence haunts India-Pakistan bilateral relations till date.

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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3. Highlight the contribution made by the local freedom fighters in India's struggle for independence. **(150 words)** 10

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में स्थानीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के द्वारा दिए गए योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए। **(150 शब्द)**

India's struggle for independence was a unique culmination of contribution from all sections of society, leading to development of national identity.

Contribution of local freedom Fighters

1) Tribal Revolts
   - → Santhal Rebellion, Kol Rebellion
   - → Ulgulan Movement by Birsa Munda
   - → against intrusion of outsiders and British policies

2) Peasant Movements
   - → against oppressive British policies & revenue system
   - → Bardoli Satyagraha led by Sardar Patel (1926)

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→ Champaran Satyagraha (1917)

→ Tebhaga Movement (West Bengal)

3) Revolt and movements against Rowlatt Act

→ Satyapal & Kitchlew in Punjab

4) Mopillah Rebellion 1921

→ against British domination in agricultural revenue

5) Revolutionary activities

→ Bhagat Singh, Chandrasekhar Azad, B.C Vohra etc.

1) South East
→ Rani Gaidinliu
→ Kanaklata Barua
2) Tirath Singh

6) Individual Satyagrahi's (ex: Vinoba Bhave)

Any mention of India's freedom movement without highlighting important role played by local freedom fighters would be hollow & incomplete. Raising awareness about them is need of the hour.

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4. Highlight the key factors that provide an ideal condition for the creation of the best fishing grounds of the world. **(150 words)** 10

उन प्रमुख कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए जो विश्व के सर्वोत्तम मत्स्यन स्थलों के निर्माण के लिए एक आदर्श स्थिति प्रदान करते हैं। **(150 शब्द)**

Important fishing grounds have been in observed in Newfoundland (USA), Japanese coast, ~~etc.~~ Peru coast etc.

Key factors

1) Convergence of ~~not~~ worm & cold ocean currents.

ex: Kuroshio current (warm) & Oyashio current (cold)

⇒ proliferation of phytoplankton's → primary source of food for fish ⇒ ↑ fishing ground

2) Increases oxygen supply at core of convergence

⇒ growth of phytoplanktons & fishes

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1) Provides ideal temperature for growth of fishes & reproduction at convergence zones

2) Increases biodiversity of areas of convergence

⇒ ↑ opportunity for fishing

Ocean currents thus play a key role in development of fishing industry (ex: Japan, Peru).

Challenges due to climate change and global warming are a grave threat to such fishing zones.

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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(इस भाग को न लिखें। (Do not write anything in this part)

5. What is Western Disturbance? How is it significant to the Indian subcontinent? **(150 words)** 10

पश्चिमी विक्षोभ क्या है? यह भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के लिए कैसे महत्वपूर्ण है? **(150 शब्द)**

Western Disturbance is temperate cyclone which reaches North-West India due to western sub-tropical 'jetstream.

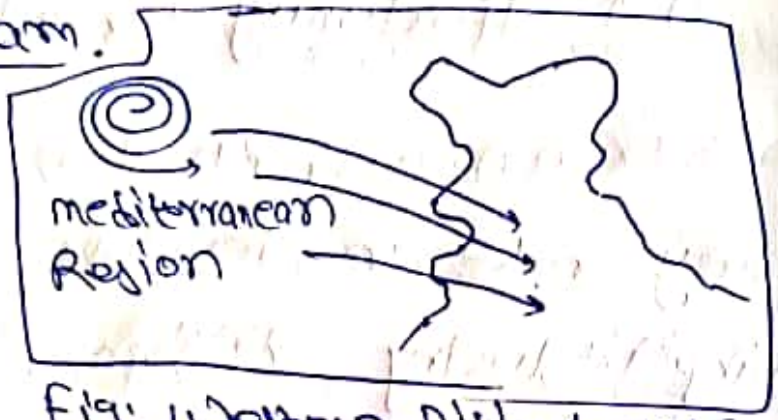


Fig: Western Disturbance

Significance to Indian Subcontinent

1) Brings non-monsoonal rainfall during winter season
   → helpful for rabi crops in growing season (ex: wheat)
   → although excess rain may bring devastation to crops

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2) Brings cold waves from high pressure Central Asia
→ increases intensity of winters across North India
→ aids snow formation in upper reaches of Himalayas

3) Brings dust & pollution from various sources into Indian subcontinent
→ adds to already poor air quality due to stable atmospheric conditions

4) Withdrawal of western disturbance/ westerly jet stream indicates arrival of monsoon.

Monitoring western disturbances through cooperation with regional countries can help in dealing with effects in a timely manner.

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(इस भाग में न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

6. Extreme and erratic weather conditions have become the new normal. Discuss the factors responsible for vagaries in India's monsoon season with suitable examples. **(150 words)** 10

चरम और अनिश्चित मौसम की स्थिति 'नया सामान्य' (New Normal) बन गया है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ भारत के मानसून के मौसम में अनियमितताओं के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। **(150 शब्द)**

Recent monsoon season witnessed shortfall in July 2021 and excess rain in september & October 2021.

Hence, there has been increase in erratic weather conditions.

Monsoon: Factors for Erratic nature

1) Highly complex phenomenon, not understood well
ex: interplay of ElNino, Indian ocean dipole, madden-Julian Oscillation, Koteswaram cell etc.

2) Climate change & Global warming induced by anthropogenic factors

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→ IPCC VIth Assessment Report mentions reduced rainfall period but of high intensity

5) disasters such as flash floods, cloudbursts etc.

3) completion of convectional cycles over land leading to local-level high intensity rainfall

4) Increased cyclone intensity across Bay of Bengal & Arabian Sea bringing rain

5) Increased incidence of Western Disturbances

→ late withdrawal, early arrival Monsoon is extremely important for Indian agriculture & economy. Developments in its accurate prediction will go a long way in solving many problems.

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस [illegible] न लिखें। (Do not [illegible] anyth[illegible] part)

7. What are the key characteristic features that differentiate the Himalayan rivers from the Peninsular rivers? **(150 words)**

हिमालय की नदियों को प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों से भिन्न करने वाली प्रमुख विशेषताएँ क्या हैं? **(150 शब्द)**

Himalayan & Peninsular river system are divided by watershed formed due to Aravalli, Satpura etc. ranges.

While Himalayan system fulfills needs of North India (plains), Peninsular system caters to Deccan region & South India.

Difference between the River Systems

Himalayan	Peninsular
→ fed by glaciers of Himalaya & monsoon rainfall	→ dependent on monsoon
⇒ perennial nature	⇒ seasonal in nature
→ Rivers in youthful stage	→ Rivers in mature stage
⇒ carve deep gorges, canyons etc.	

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Young river system	Old river system
→ long route & high amount of siltation	→ relatively shorter route & low siltation
→ form delta's ex: Gangetic Delta	→ form either delta or estuaries ex: Krishna bird foot delta, Subarnarekha estuary

Hence, the two river systems have different characteristic features. Therefore, different strategies must be adopted to harness their potential & conserve their ecosystems.

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर बनती में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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(इस भाग में न लिखें। (Do not write anything in this part)

8. What is Glocalisation? Present its key features and benefits in the Indian context. **(150 words)** 10

'ग्लोकलाइज़ेशन' (Glocalisation) क्या है? भारतीय संदर्भ में इसकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं एवं लाभों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए। **(150 शब्द)**

Glocalisation is the influence of local culture on globalised forces and products.

ex: McAloo Tikki burger

Glocalisation: Features

1) Syncretism between global & local cultures

2) Preserves local culture in a global world

→ adoption of global practices based on local needs & demands

ex: wearing shirt-pant in office but traditional outfit at home

Glocalisation: Benefits

1) Unique cultural identity to Indian customs

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ex: Indi-Pop Music

2) Greater global awareness about local traditions

ex: Yoga Day celebrated by UNGA
⇒ Yoga-Gym culture in West

3) Improves tourism prospects for India ⇒ ↑ GDP growth

4) Access to foreign markets for local artisans

ex: selling handicrafts across e-commerce platforms like Amazon

5) Strengthens concept of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakum (world is one family)

Glocalisation must be embraced and furthered to improve Indian knowledge such as Ayurveda at global level.

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1953 ६

प्रश्न संख्या
Question No.

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बनाने में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

9. India's diversity is its strategic asset. Elucidate. **(150 words)**

भारत की विविधता इसकी सामरिक संपत्ति है। स्पष्ट करें। **(150 शब्द)**

India is called "nation of nations", signifying its high geographical, cultural diversity.

Diversity as Strategic Asset

1) Geographical Diversity

→ Himalayas prevent military advances from North

→ Deserts across Rajasthan border prevents miscreant activities from Pakistan

→ 7517 km coastline helps India in its strategic marine connectivity gaining access to important sea-lanes of communications

→ diversity of cultivation ex: horticulture, cotton in deccan, tea coffee in western ghats, cereals in

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plains

2) Cultural Diversity

→ improves India's tourism potential

→ Important role played by Indian Diaspora

ex: good relations with Middle East despite diverging tendencies

→ soft power such as export of cultural services & labour

ex: highest foreign doctors in UK are from India

→ "Unity in Diversity" of India makes us unique and is our biggest asset. Strengthening this factor will help India achieve its goals in Asian Century.

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Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

10. Growing suburbanization in India is posing economic, ecological and institutional challenges. Discuss. **(150 words)**

भारत में बढ़ता उपनगरीकरण आर्थिक, पारिस्थितिक और संस्थागत चुनौतियों की स्थिति खड़ी कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। **(150 शब्द)**

Suburbanisation is process of proliferation of satellite cities, peri-urban area around urban areas.

ex: NCR around Delhi

Economic Challenges

1) Low access to resources & their inequitable distribution

ex: employment opportunities

2) Increased pressure on urban economy to support suburban areas

3) Lack of fund allocation to suburban areas due to haphazard growth

Ecological Challenges

1) Pollution of air, water

2) Deforestation and increased pressure on land

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→ land use changes leading to land degradation

3) Inadequate waste disposal system

4) Increased man-wildlife conflicts
ex: leopard attacks in outskirts of Mumbai

Institutional challenges

1) municipal control does not extend to sub-urban areas

2) Lack of effective regulation on suburban activities
→ haphazard growth & expansion, absence of master plans

3) Increased opportunities of crimes

Recent NITI Aayog Report on Urbanisation has highlighted lacunae in urban governance. With urbanisation set to increase from 32% (Census 2011) to 42% (UN) by 2030, it is important to pay equal attention to sub-urban areas to fulfill SDG 11 (sustainable cities)

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर बनाने में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

11. Mahatma Gandhi was not only a national leader, but also emerged as a global leader, who showed the righteous path to gain independence. Substantiate. **(250 words)** 15

महात्मा गांधी न मात्र एक राष्ट्रीय नेता थे, बल्कि एक वैश्विक नेता के रूप में भी उभरे, जिन्होंने स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने हेतु न्याय परायण मार्ग दिखाया। पुष्टि कीजिए। **(250 शब्द)**

Mahatma Gandhi introduced novel path of Satyagraha - truth and non-violence to achieve independence.

In a world fighting global-scale-wars, Gandhiji emerged as new ray of light.

Mahatma Gandhi - National Leader

1) Champaran (1917), Ahmedabad (1917), Kheda (1918) - truly established Gandhiji among masses

2) led Rowlatt Satyagraha, Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement

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3) Involved masses into national struggle
ex: women, students, socialists, labour movement etc.

Gandhiji – Global Leader

1) Inspired Nelson Mandela in South Africa's independence movement
2) fought for Indian community and against racism during his time in South Africa
3) Dandi March was widely covered in international press
→ captured imagination of the world
4) His method of non-violence was adopted by African & South East Asian nations post world war II decolonisation

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Hence, Gandhiji was not only a national leader, but true global leader.

His ideas continue to influence scores of youth & mass leaders who adopt non-violent, sit-in protests to raise their demands.

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(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

12. State and evaluate the 1921 New Economic Policy of Lenin. Discuss the impact it has had on the Indian policy making post-independence. **(250 words)** 15

लेनिन की 1921 की नई आर्थिक नीति का वर्णन तथा मूल्यांकन कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात भारतीय नीति निर्माण पर इसके प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। **(250 शब्द)**

Lenin played a world's first Communist Government in USSR post October Bolshevik Revolution 1917.

New Economic Policy 1921

1) Five Year Plans envisaged
   → success of 2nd five year plan compared to Great Depression 1929 of capitalist economies

2) Government dominance of industries & agriculture
   → reduced exploitation of peasants compared to Tsarist rule

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

Impact on Indian Policy making

1) Adoption of five year plans

2) Socialist nature of Indian economy
   - word Socialist added to Preamble (42nd Amendment 1976)

3) Government led economy
   - → PSU's formed
   - → nationalisation of banks, several sectors such as space, defence

Indian economy was largely influenced by Lenin's & USSR growth However it was tuned to suit India's interests & needs.

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर बनाने में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

13. Discuss how economic and political instability during the first half of the 20th century led to the outbreak of the Second World War. **(250 words)**

चर्चा कीजिए कि 20वीं सदी के पूर्वार्द्ध के दौरान किस प्रकार आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के कारण द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध छिड़ गया था। **(250 शब्द)**

Second ~~First~~ World War was fought between ~~1914-1918~~ 1939-1945 between Axis Powers led by Germany & Allied powers led by US & UK.

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संख्या tion No.	प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.	(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें) (Do not write anything in this part)
14.	Describe the Madden-Julian Oscillation and discuss the factors that make it is different from other similar atmospheric oscillations. **(250 words)** 'मैडेन-जूलियन ऑस्किलेशन' (The Madden-Julian Oscillation) का वर्णन कीजिए और उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसे अन्य समान वायुमंडलीय दोलनों से भिन्न बनाते हैं। **(250 शब्द)**	15

Madden-Julian Oscillation is an eastern moving equatorial atmospheric circulation.

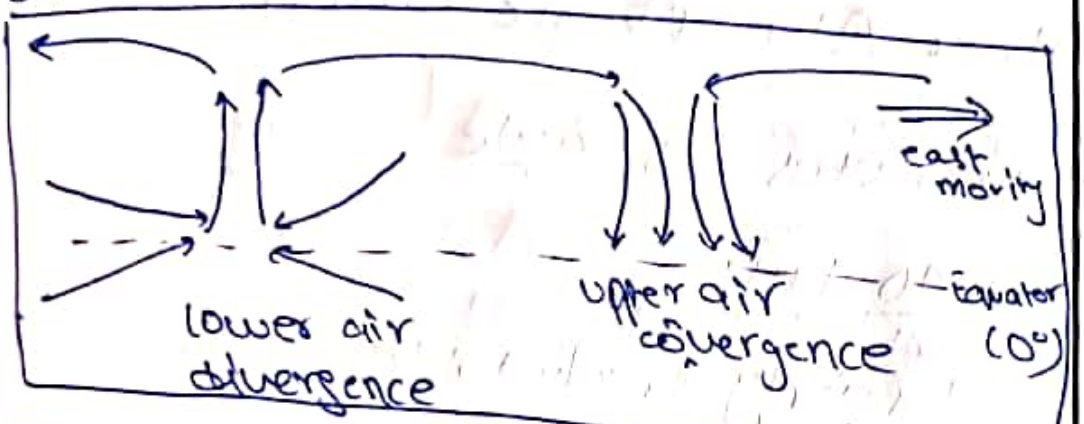


Fig: Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO)

MJO Phases

1) Lower Air Divergence
   - → completion of convection cycles over the region
     - ⇒ enhanced rainfall

2) Upper Air Convergence
   - → winds move towards surface
     - ⇒ heating of wind, hence

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increasing its water/moisture holding capacity

=) suppressed rainfall over the region

Factors that differentiate from other Atmospheric Circulations

1) Completes its cycle every 30-40 days

=) fairly predictable unlike others such as Southern Oscillation

2) Happens across equator along Pacific, Atlantic, Indian Oceans

=) well distributed and not localised phenomenon

3) Doesnot lead to reversal of atmospheric winds and

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Pressure zones

MJO along with El-Nino, La-Nina, Southern Oscillation etc. has a significant impact on Indian monsoon.

More research & better prediction models are required to completely understand these complex phenomenon & their interactions with each other.

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर बनाने में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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15. How are tides formed? Discuss the essential roles that the tides play in the coastal and marine environment. **(250 words)**

ज्वार-भाटा कैसे बनते हैं? तटीय तथा समुद्री पर्यावरण में ज्वार-भाटा के द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली आवश्यक भूमिकाओं की चर्चा कीजिए। **(250 शब्द)**

Tides are periodic rise and drop of water level. They may occur once or twice a day.

formation of Tides

1) Tides are formed due to gravitational pull of sun & moon on the earth

2) It depends on relative position of sun, moon, earth with respect to each other

3) Majorly influenced by moon's gravitational force



Fig: Spring Tide

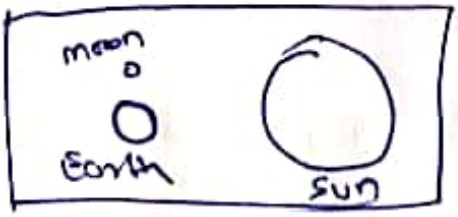


Fig: Neap Tide

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Role of Tide in Coastal & Marine environment

1) High tide brings resources such as fish, minerals to the coast

2) High tides provide for good port facilities and vessel movement

3) Low tides help fishermen to travel into deeper fishing zones

4) Tide's help in desiltation of coasts

5) Since tides can be predicted well in advance, they help in electricity generation

→ renewable & clean source of energy

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

Hence, tides are important geographical phenomenon. Their presence or absence has a direct influence on coastal environment and economy.

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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(Do not write anything in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या Question No. 16.

What are the different types of plate boundaries and what landforms do they cause? Give suitable examples. **(250 words)** 15

विभिन्न प्रकार की प्लेट सीमाएँ क्या हैं और वे किन भू-आकृतियों का कारण बनती हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरण दीजिए। **(250 शब्द)**

Plate tectonic theory describes plate as lithosphere or uppermost rigid part of Earth (comprising crust & upper mantle).

Plate boundaries are margins of plate.

Types of Plate Boundaries

1) Convergent Plate Boundary

Forms when two plates are moving towards each other

a) Subduction:

convergence of → 2 ocean plates
→ b ocean & continental plate

- Slab pull & slab suction forces leads to subduction of heavier plate under

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Lighter plate

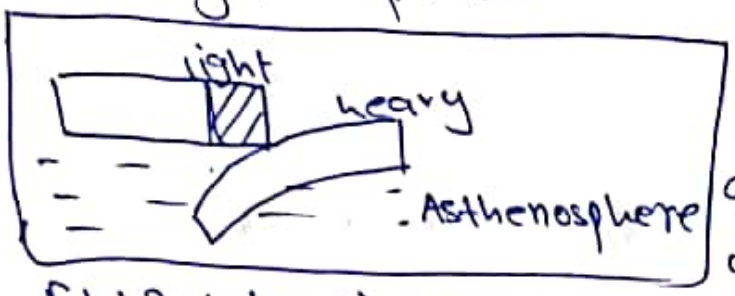


Fig: Subduction

→ volcanism along at a little distance from submergence

ex: Volcanic Islands in Pacific Ring of Fire

b) Abduction:

- Convergence of 2 continental plates
- leads to formation of fold mountains at plate boundary

ex: Himalayas at convergence of Indian & Eurasian Plate

2) Divergent Plate Boundary

- Two plates move away from each other
- leads to silent volcanoes & formation of basaltic landforms

ex: East African Rift Valley
Mid oceanic Ridge

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर बनाने में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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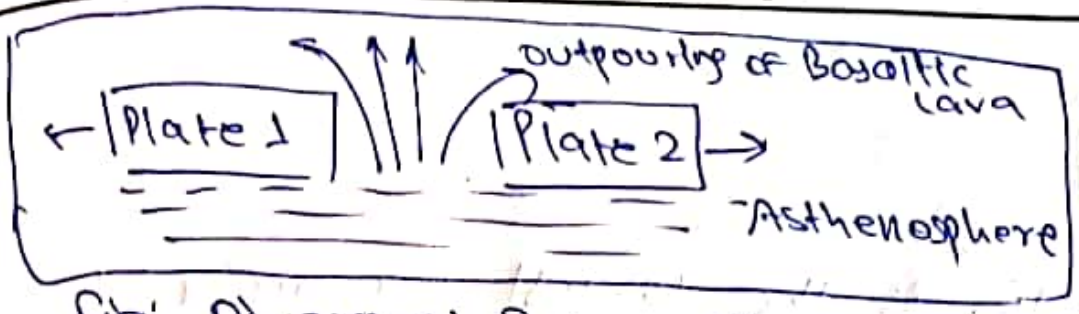


fig: Diversent Boundary

3) Transform Plate Boundary:

→ When 2 plates slide past each other

→ no as such landform formation

→ earthquakes are observed

ex: North American & Pacific Plate (California Region of USA)

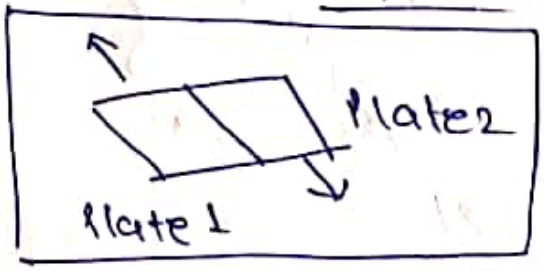


fig: Transform Plate Boundary

Plate boundaries have helped explain formation of fold mountains, volcanoes, island arcs etc., bringing a revolution in humankind's understanding of physical geography.

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(इस भाग में न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

17. Groundwater depletion and contamination in India poses a double whammy. In the light of the above, analyze the probable causes and impacts of such a scenario. **(250 words)** 15

भारत में भूजल का रिक्तिकरण और प्रदूषण दोहरी मार की स्थिति खड़ी कर रहा है। उपर्युक्त के आलोक में, ऐसे परिदृश्य के संभावित कारणों एवं प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। **(250 शब्द)**

India is the largest consumer of groundwater (~65%) in the world, leading to depletion in water table's and its contamination.

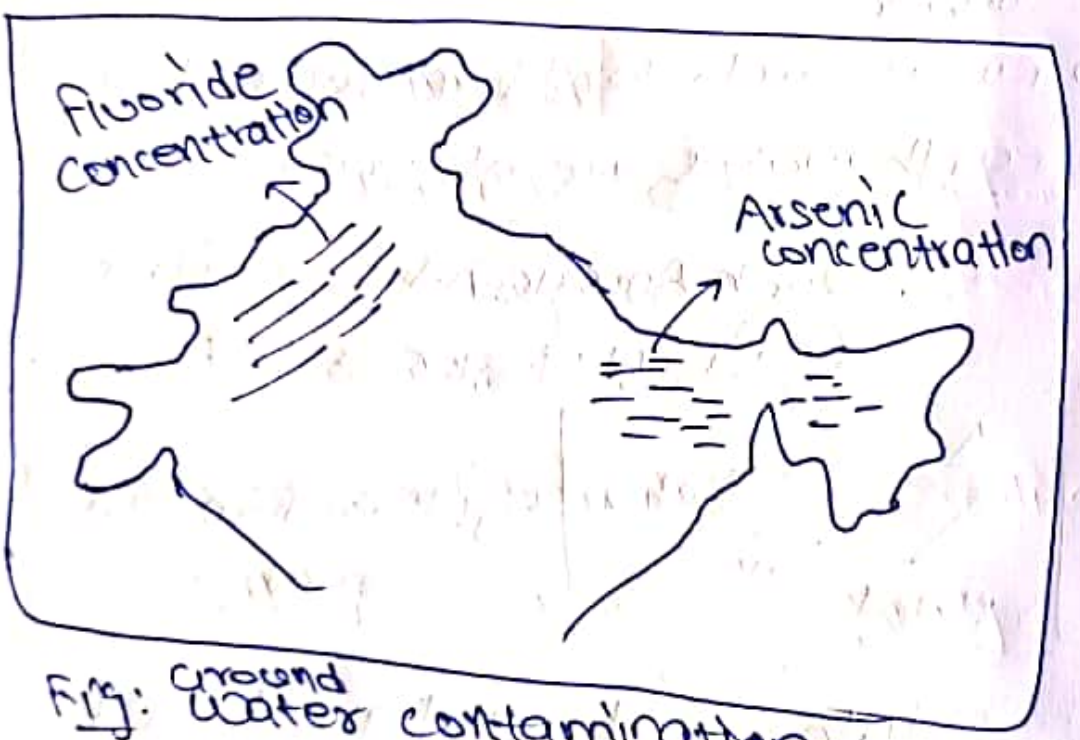


Fig: Ground water contamination

Causes of Ground water Contamination

1) Excessive use of fertilisers, pesticides etc.
   → N:P:K ratio is 7:3:1 against

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ideal 4:2:1

3) Irrigation & cultivation purposes
→ depletion of groundwater
→ ↑ concentration of toxic metals from base rock

3) large scale pollution of water resources
→ industrial discharge
→ elimination of wetlands

4) Variability of monsoon
→ spatial & temporal
→ South East Monsoon has decreased in last 30 years (IPCC 5th Assessment Report)

Impacts of Groundwater Depletion & Contamination

1) Increase in water stress conditions (since reduced availability & access)

2) Degraded quality of water

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3) Increases population's exposure to diseases
→ ↑ cancer rates in Punjab & Haryana

4) Impacts food security of country
→ reduce productivity of cultivation

Measures Required

1) Reduced dependence on groundwater
→ improve irrigation infrastructure
→ rainwater harvesting

2) Awareness & information dissemination

3) Removal of subsidy on electricity for farmers
Government has taken steps such as PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana to address depleting quantity & quality of groundwater resources.

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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Question No. 15.

Despite women being the agents of change at the grassroots, discuss why their transformative contributions at the PRIs have remained side-lined. **(250 words)**

महिलाओं के ज़मीनी स्तर पर परिवर्तन की एजेंट (प्रतिनिधि) होने के बावजूद, चर्चा कीजिए कि पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में उनके परिवर्तनकारी योगदानों को दरकिनार क्यों किया गया है। **(250 शब्द)**

15

73rd & 74th Amendments introduced 33% reservation in local government institutions for women to empower their voices and provide them leadership opportunities.

Women - Agents of Change at Grassroots

1) Improved access to education, health services & employment opportunities
   ex: PM Matru Vandana Yojana
   MNREGA

2) Formation of SHG groups, Joint Liability Groups etc.
   ex: Lijjat Papad Case Study
   Kudumbashree - Kerala

3) Employed as ASHA workers
   → greater awareness about their

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर बनाने में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।
Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

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rights and government initiatives

Contributions to PRI remained sidelined

1) Women are used as proxy seats by women
   → emergence of "Sarpanch Pati"
   → real power is exerted by men

2) Patriarchal Attitude of society
   → women contributions are not given due importance
   → lack of respect for "mother service"

3) Women themselves tend to underestimate their capacity
   → especially in rural areas

4) Limited access to capital & finance

5) Not involved in decision-making capacity at family & society level

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Measures to Improve situation

1) Social sensitisation & mass awareness programme's

2) Develop entreprenural abilities of women
   → ↑ decision taking capacity
   ex: Stand Up India

3) Proper monitoring of PRI institutions
   → check male-domination tendencies
   → make women aware about their rights & responsibilities

Covid 19 crisis has further challenged headways made in women empowerment at grassroots level. Access to education & resources will improve society's outlook towards contribution of women.

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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(इस भाग में न लिखें)
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19. India has been experiencing steady decline in its Total Fertility Rate (TFR) levels for a few decades, but this demographic transition has not been uniformed across the states. In this context, explain the policy implications for the government. **(250 words)** 15

भारत कुछ दशकों से अपनी कुल प्रजनन दर (Total Fertility Rate-TFR) के स्तर में लगातार गिरावट का अनुभव कर रहा है, लेकिन यह जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण राज्यों में एक समान नहीं हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में सरकार के लिए नीतिगत निहितार्थों की व्याख्या कीजिए। **(250 शब्द)**

Recent NFHS 5.0 Report has revealed that India's TFR reduced to 2.0 (below replacement rate of 2.1).

However this has not been uniformly distributed across all states.

Demographic Transition - State Wise

1) Effective population policy measures have led to reduced population growth in southern states
   ex: Kerala, Tamil Nadu TFR is below 2.0

2) Large northern states continue to be major population states
   ex: Bihar TFR = 3.0, UP has dipped

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below 3.0 first time

Policy for High TFR states

1) Improve access to contraceptives and information dissemination

2) Education & literacy of women must be targeted
   => ↑ age of marriage & lower children born

3) Provide incentive for low population growth to states
   ex: Demographic factor taken into account by XV Finance Commission for vertical distribution

4) Improve employment opportunities for large population

Policy for Low TFR states

1) Encourage states for policy on Old Age persons to cater to future needs

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2) Improve migration policies to cater to labour needs of state economy

3) Challenge to accomodate aspirations in delimitation post 2026

4) Encourage couples to have 2 children to maintain replacement rate

Reduction in TFR below replacement rate marks success of India's Population policy. This will lead to better utilisation of limited resources across population.

However, appropriate measures need to be taken to not let our demographic dividend turn into demographic burden.

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प्रश्न संख्या Question No.	प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.	(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें) (Do not write anything in this part)
20.	Cities and their compulsions loosen the hold of caste through a variety of contributory factors. Examine. **(250 words)** शहर और उनकी बाध्यताऐं कई प्रकार के योगदान कारकों के माध्यम से जाति की पकड़ को ढीला करती हैं। जाँच कीजिए। **(250 शब्द)**	15

Caste system is vertical stratification of Indian society based on concept of "purity & pollution", social privileges & exclusion.

Caste system has diluted in urban areas due to forces of modernisation & globalisation.

Urbanisation: Loosening Hold of caste

1) Better access to education, health & employment opportunities for lower caste persons
   - ⇒ occupational & social mobility
   - → reduces caste-based division of work
2) Sharing of limited resources

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→ travel in public transport
ex: bus, metro

→ eating in common places
ex: restaurants, community kitchens etc.

→ ↓ caste-hold on eating separately & using separate utensils

3) Increased inter-caste marriages
→ due to better education of youth.
→ reduces endogamy among castes

4) Globalisation & its impact
→ job-givers concerned only with skill of employee, not caste
→ global market see's every person as consumer irrespective of social background

5) "Sanskritisation of Caste" (M.N. Srinivas)
→ affluent lower castes ~~tr~~ replicating life manners of upper castes

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However certain Issues exist

1) Caste-based discrimination in employment

ex: manual scavenging, rag picker etc.

2) Caste-based violence

ex: honour-killings

3) Caste-based stratification of living spaces

ex: slums and squatters

With changing demand & needs of time, caste-hold has diluted in Indian society.

mass awareness, social sensitisation, effective implementation of laws is need of the hour to web menace of caste-based discriminations, and achieve constitutional goal of equality.

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