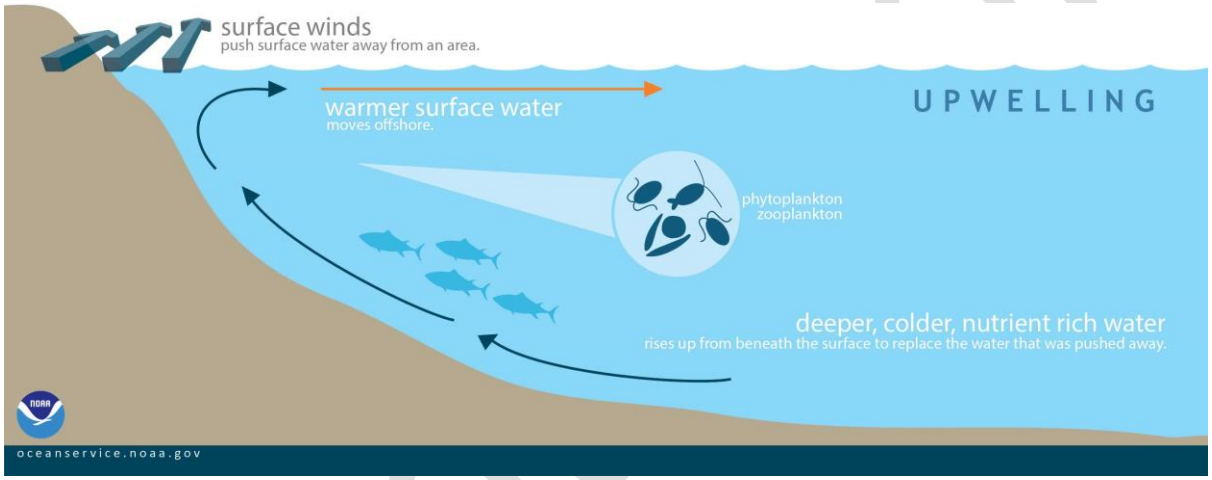
Q1. What is upwelling? Explain with an example. (GEOGRAPHY)

Ans: Winds blowing across the ocean surface push water away. Water then rises up from beneath the surface to replace the water that was pushed away. This process is known as "upwelling."

Upwelling occurs in the open ocean and along coastlines. The reverse process, called "downwelling," also occurs when wind causes surface water to build up along a coastline and the surface water eventually sinks toward the bottom.

Water that rises to the surface as a result of upwelling is typically colder and is rich in nutrients. These nutrients "fertilize" surface waters, meaning that these surface waters often have high biological productivity. Therefore, good fishing grounds typically are found where upwelling is common.



There are a number of smaller upwelling regions around the world, but the main coastal upwelling systems are found on the eastern side of the ocean basins, next to the subtropical gyres of the Atlantic and Pacific, and associated with the cold eastern boundary current:

The Canary Current upwelling system

The Benguela Current upwelling system

The California Current upwelling system

The Peru Current upwelling system

Q1. What is Preventive detention? Do you think preventive detention is in sink with the democratic principles? (POLITY)

Ans:

The imprisonment of a person with the aim of preventing them from committing further offences or of maintaining public order.

The grounds for Preventive detention are:

* Security of state.
* Maintenance of public order.
* Maintenance of supplies and essential services and defence.
* Foreign affairs or security of India.

Preventive detention is not in sink with the democratic principles as:

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a) It is often misused by the executives. The grounds mentioned above are too subjective and that increases the chances of the law being misused.
b) It is a colonial hangover that needs to be done away with.
c) There are other laws available to deal with the grounds mentioned for invocation of preventive detention.
d) It has become the tool to curb the dissenting voice without analysing the content of the dissent. This is not good for a vibrant democracy like India.
e) This provision is against the fundamentals and ideology of Fundamental rights. It is against the art 14, 15, 21 and 22 of the constitution.
f) Preventive detention cannot be a part of independent democratic and a republic country.

Q1. Write a note on Stockholm conference.(ENVT)

Ans: The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (also known as the Stockholm Conference) was an international conference convened under United Nations auspices held in Stockholm, Sweden from June 5-16, 1972. It was the UN's first major conference on international environmental issues, and marked a turning point in the development of international environmental politics.

It modified the classical approach from being just informative to guiding and motivating the global community in being responsible towards the environment. It resulted into two things:

26 Principles- It gave 26 principles concerning the environment and development. These included human rights, natural resources, wildlife and environment education to name a few.It resulted in the rise of regional environmental clubs like Club of Rome which gave the concept of "Limit to Growth" and Sierra Club which gave the concept of "Blind Pace of Development".The Stockholm Declaration also resulted in two global initiatives- Belgrade Charter(1975); Tbilisi declaration (1977)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)- It is an international programme of the UN that-coordinates United Nations' environmental activities, monitors world environment (Earthwatch) ,publishes periodic reports (GEO)assists developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices.It is Headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya.

Q1. PM KISAN (sCHEME)

Ans: To provide an assured income support to the small and marginal farmers, Government is launching a historic programme namely "Pradhan Mantri KisanSamman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)". Under this programme, vulnerable landholding farmer families, having cultivable land upto 2 hectares, will be provided direct income support at the rate of Rs 6,000 per year. This income support will be transferred directly into the bank accounts of beneficiary farmers, in three equal installments of Rs

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2,000 each. This programme will be funded by Government of India. Around 12 crore small and marginal farmer families are expected to benefit from this. The programme would be made effective from 1st December 2018 and the first installment for the period upto 31st March 2019 would be paid during this year itself. This programme will entail an annual expenditure of Rs 75,000 crore

Q1. Do you think PM KISAN scheme is going to alleviate the widespread rural distress in the country. (ECONOMY)

Ans:

Brief Intro- of Scheme

Points against:

a) The Programme is targeted cash transfer and hence high chances of exclusion errors.
b) The landless tenant are out of the beneficiary list.
c) Will lead to fragmentation of the land. Beneficiary will fragment the land to avail the benefit of the scheme. In long run it is not good for agricultural productivity.
d) Amount given is petty in nature and is not going to address long term problem as inflation and cost of living is increasing at a sustained rate.
e) Scheme is not a structural solution to the problem rather than NREGA shall be empowered as it can bring structural change at the grass root level.
f) Competitive populism in the long run will put a burden on the fiscal deficit and hence government borrowings will increase affecting the balance sheet of the state exchequer.

Q1. Write a short note on UNEP.

Ans: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is an agency of United Nations and coordinates its environmental activities, assisting developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices.

It was founded by Maurice Strong, its first director, as a result of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Conference) in June 1972 and has overall responsibility for environmental problems among United Nations agencies but international talks on specialized issues, such as addressing climate change or combating desertification, are overseen by other UN organizations, like the Bonn-based Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. UN Environment activities cover a wide range of issues regarding the atmosphere, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, environmental governance and green economy.

It has played a significant role in developing international environmental conventions, promoting environmental science and information and illustrating the way those can be implemented in conjunction with policy, working on the development and implementation of policy with national governments, regional institutions in conjunction with environmental non-

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governmental organizations (NGOs). UN Environment has also been active in funding and implementing environment related development projects.

Q2. What are pressure belts? Explain with diagram

Ans: The distribution of atmospheric pressure across the latitudes is termed global horizontal distribution of pressure. Its main feature is its zonal character known as pressure belts.

On the earth's surface, there are seven pressure belts. They are the Equatorial Low, the two Subtropical highs, the two Subpolar lows, and the two Polar highs. Except the Equatorial low. the others form matching pairs in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. There is a pattern of alternate high and low pressure belts over the earth. This is due to the spherical shape of the earth—different parts of the earth are heated unequally. The Equatorial region receives great amount of heat throughout the year. Warm air being light, the air at the Equator rises, creating a low pressure. At the poles the cold heavy air causes high pressure to be created/formed. It is also due to the rotation of the earth. In the Subpolar region around latitudes 60° to 65° North and South of the Equator, the rotation of the earth pushes up the bulk of the air towards the Equator, creating a low pressure belt in this region.

(i) Equatorial Low Pressure Belts

This low pressure belt extends from 0 to 5° North and South of Equator. Due to the vertical rays of the sun here, there is intense heating. The air therefore, expands and rises as convection current causing a low pressure to develop here. This low pressure belt is also called as doldrums, because it is a zone of total calm without any breeze.

(ii) Subtropical High Pressure Belts

At about 30°North and South of Equator lies the area where the ascending equatorial air currents descend. This area is thus an area of high pressure. It is also called as the Horse latitude. Winds always blow from high pressure to low pressure. So the winds from subtropical region blow towards Equator as Trade winds and another wind blows towards Sub-Polar Low-Pressure as Westerlies.

(iii) Circum-Polar Low Pressure Belts

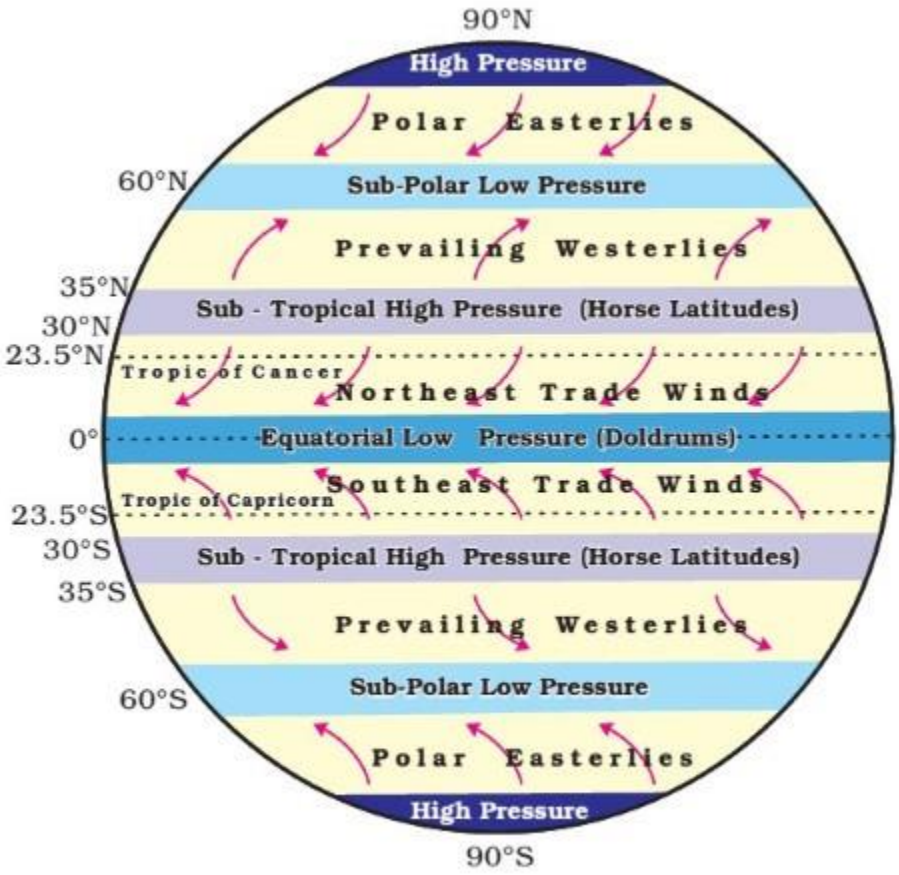
These belts located between 60° and 70° in each hemisphere are known as Circum-Polar Low Pressure Belts. In the Subtropical region the descending air gets divided into two parts. One part blows towards the Equatorial Low Pressure Belt. The other part blows towards the Circum- Polar Low Pressure Belt. This zone is marked by ascent of warm Subtropical air over cold polar air blowing from poles. Due to earth's rotation, the winds surrounding the Polar region blow towards the Equator. Centrifugal forces operating in this region create the low pressure belt appropriately called Circumpolar Low Pressure Belt. This region is marked by violent storms in winter.

(iv) Polar High Pressure Areas

At the North and South Poles, between 70° to 90° North and South, the temperatures are always extremely low. The cold descending air gives rise to high pressures over the Poles. These areas of

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Polar high pressure are known as the Polar Highs. These regions are characterised by permanent Ice Caps.



Major Pressure Belts and Wind System

Q1. Importance of Western Ghats is immense. Comment.

Ans: The Western Ghats are the mountain groups running parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula. The Ghats is well known for its biodiversity, where we can find a variety of flora and fauna. Mountain range starts around the border of Gujarat and Maharashtra, to the south of river Tapti. Runs through the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Ends at Kanyakumari, the southern tip of India. It covers approximately 1600km.The Western Ghats blocks southwestern monsoon winds reaching the Deccan plateau. The features of Western Ghats is as follows:

- The Western Ghats are home to thousands of species, including globally threatened species.
- These species include mammals like lion-tailed macaque, Indian elephants [endangered species].
- Reptile includes various snake population and vulnerable Mugger crocodiles.
- Amphibians of the Ghats are diverse and unique that includes endangered species of purple frog. Moreover, it is home to many caecilian species.

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