

GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 420)

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Classroom & Distance Learning			

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code).
उत्तर-पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक नम्बर आदि।
- There are TWENTY-FIVE questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.
इसमें पच्चीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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 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 उस 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 लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर-पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 420)

Overall Macro comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

All The Best

All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks. Answer the questions in NOT MORE than 200 words each. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

1. Examine the role of Sanskrit in development of Indian literature. Also illustrate the influence of Persian language on medieval literature. 10
भारतीय साहित्य के विकास में संस्कृत भाषा की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिये। इसके साथ ही मध्यकालीन साहित्य पर फारसी भाषा के प्रभाव को भी उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिये।

The Sanskrit language
is Indo-Aryan language and
one of the most oldest
languages.

It plays a very critical role in
development of other Indian
languages as well.

Its contribution to Indian literature
is diverse and multifold. Starting
from the Vedas.

The Vedas are written in Sanskrit
around 3rd century BC. The
Panini's Asthadyayi is another
seminal work.

The subras, smriti's,
epics are also written in
Sanskrit.

Many non-fiction work like
Kalidasa's Shakuntalam or
works on political economy
like Artha shashtra are also
in Sanskrit.

Sanskrit is also used as a
language by buddhist in early AD.

However the medieval period saw
influence of Persian language
on the literature. It was
clearly seen in the rise of
Urdu language. The Urdu

language was a result of Persian
influence. Since there is the entire
Sultanate and Mughal period Persian
influence is vibrant. It can be
seen in works of Amir Khusro

or even books like
Akbarnama etc. All major
works in literature, poetry,
poem were composed in it.

2. (a) Give an account of Manipuri Sankirtana.
मणिपुरी संकीर्तन का वर्णन कीजिये।

5

Manipuri Sankirtana is
a form of dance, drama
and music. It is a fusion
of all the three. It developed
during the bhakti movement
initiated by the vaishnavite
followers. Its songs are
devotional and mostly dedicated

to Lord Krishna. They are
sung in his praise.

There are mostly performed in
a group where the whole
group sings, dances and
uses musical instruments like Flute.
The special bargeets are also
composed and used.

Recently it was selected
in World heritage list for
Intangible art.

2. (b) Describe various forms of Puppet theatre in India.

5

भारत में कठपुतली रंगमंचों के विविध प्रकारों की व्याख्या कीजिये।

Puppet is a special form of a drama which uses the inanimate objects to tell a story or perform.

It is very famous in Gujarat, Bihar, Rajasthan and Karnataka.

Puppet theatre can be further divided into many parts.

① String based → The puppets are tied with ~~are~~ strings and strings are pulled for hand and leg movements.

② Glove puppetry → The upper part of the puppet is developed, while its leg have a long

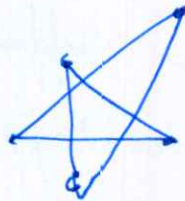
- large to control.
- ③ stick puppets - puppets made of wood and stick used to movements.
- ④ shadow puppets - puppets are placed between a ~~film~~ and a translucent film and light. This art is dying from many areas now.

3. (a) Describe the distinguishing characteristics of Hoysala style of temple architecture.

5

मंदिर वास्तुकला की होयसल शैली के विशिष्ट लक्षणों की व्याख्या कीजिये।

Hoysala style of temple is highly distinct and different from other form of temple architecture. Its style is also called a starlike plan



It is made in a star pattern
with multiple shrines. The
centre is enlarged and
pillared. The whole
structure is raised on a
platform called Tajati. The
stone used is very soft.
It is developed in south
India -

3. (b) What was the significance of stupa and how did stupa architecture develop? 5

स्तूपों का क्या महत्व था और स्तूप वास्तुकला किस प्रकार विकसित हुई?

Stupas are the worship place for the buddhist. They are developed on the relics of buddhist monks. Earlier only 1 stupa existed, containing the relics of buddha and 9th for the containers in which relics were placed.

The Ashokan period saw rise of the stupa architecture where he built more than 84000 stupas.

The stupa architecture consisted of large doors torana which large sculptures on its walls. The 3 chhatras expressed the principle

of buddhism.

further with coming of foreigners like Kushans dynasty who took to buddhist. These styles developed further.

Even the Gupta kings who were hindus later promoted their development.

4. "In British India, the judicial administration looked significantly different from what it was under the Mughal rule and these changes the ordinary Indians found hard to comprehend". Discuss. 10

ब्रिटिश भारत में न्यायिक प्रशासन मुगल शासन के अधीन न्यायिक प्रशासन से भिन्न था और इन परिवर्तनों को सामान्य भारतीयों ने समझने में कठिन पाया। चर्चा कीजिये।

The mughal rule had a judiciary system which was simple for people to comprehend because it was largely based on the religious, custom and traditional principles. The justice was quick and amicable.

It was irrational, unjust and unequal for poor, lower caste and women.

British layed down an elaborate system of justice. firstly they codified the laws and brought about rule of law. It treated every one as equal irrespective of social, economic or cultural differences. Though distinctions between white and Indians remained.

They further created two different types of court, civil and criminal and created a hierarchy of courts. The individual had to hire a lawyer to represent his case and get justice. Secondly since the laws framed by the British were not in correlation to the punishments proscribed by the religion, customs and traditions.

it further made difficult for people
to comprehend.

Overall though a rational and progressive
move it was not suitable for
a highly illiterate and traditional
India making justice out of reach
for majority and only safeguarding
british interest.

5. Peel Commission appointed to look into military affairs of India after the revolt of 1857 recommended that - "The native army should be composed of different nationalities and castes, and as a general rule, mixed promiscuously through each regiment". Give possible reasons for this recommendation. 10

1857 के विद्रोह के पश्चात भारत के सैन्य मामलों पर नियुक्त पील आयोग ने अनुशंसा की कि "देशी सेना में विभिन्न संप्रदाय और जातियाँ शामिल होनी चाहिए और एक समान्य नियम के रूप में हर रेजिमेंट में उनमें एकरस मिश्रण होना चाहिए"। इस अनुशंसा के लिए संभावित कारणों को बताइए।

The revolt of 1857 was a setback for the British who had a view that a highly segregated and fragmented India is incapable of revolution, thereby a thousand year rule is possible without any threat.

The 1857 revolt was majorly a sepoy mutiny that created a threat in the minds of the British. The Britishers decided to bring change in the structure, functioning of the army to ensure no such event take place in future.

The peal commission recommended
army to be composed on different
nationalities and castes a mix
of different communities because
the revolt was majority
carried out by 4th and 19th
cavalry who were having
ethnic similarities which made
it easier for them to influence
the whole group and do a mutiny.
It was identified that certain
particular groups like Sikhs,
Gurkhas were involved -
So the plan was to divide and
dissect them in different groups.
A soldier from Punjab and soldier from
Madras has ethnic, linguistic differences,
so they can never revolt against the
rules.

further the ratio of soldiers
was to be changed i.e. 1:2 Indian
and British soldier in Bengal and
2:5 in Bombay and Madras.
Also the supply of newspapers / publicaly
to be restricted.

6. (a) What were the new forms of struggle espoused by the Swadeshi movement in Bengal? 5

बंगाल में स्वदेशी आन्दोलन के द्वारा अनुमोदित संघर्ष के नए प्रकार/रूप क्या थे ?

The early nationalist movement
was led by moderates who
used petitions, prayers, memoirs as
their chief weapons for the protest.
The issue was they were
restricted to intellectuals and
middle class and could not
involve masses. Further they failed
to influence the British.

Swadeshi movement created
a new era in national movement.
It led to mass participation
by everyone - women, students,
poor people, lower caste.

Swadeshi gave a call to stop
using foreign goods and use
Indian goods - soap, clothes, matchsticks.

Thus it started an era of
mass protest, boycott, public
gathering, i.e. a form of passive
resistance which laid ground for
Gandhian movement.

6. (b) Quit India Movement was not just an impulsive response of the masses. Elaborate.

5

भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन जनता की केवल एक आवेगी प्रतिक्रिया नहीं थी। विस्तार से बताइए।

Quit India movement was launched by the nationalist leaders with a call to free India from British and protect it from Japanese invasion. Because the entire leadership was arrested in one go, so people were left on their own to lead the movement.

Though movement witnessed some form of violence, anarchy and mismanagement but it was not an impulsive movement. ~~It was because~~ The Congress was preparing the masses for the Quit India movement from long before, the Individual Satyagraha was initiated to involve and prepare the people for a

future movement. Plus the
Gandhi's weapons of non-violence,
Satyagraha, passive resistance
were highly visible during
the entire movement.

7. Give an account of the weaknesses in the process of abolition of Zamindari system. Also evaluate the outcome of the abolition of the Zamindari system.

10

ज़मींदारी प्रथा के उन्मूलन की प्रक्रिया की कमजोरियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिये। ज़मींदारी प्रथा के उन्मूलन के परिणामों की भी व्याख्या कीजिये।

Zamindars were the intermediaries
created by the British Raj in India.
They were given the responsibility to
collect rent and revenue and
look after the minute administrative
matters. It also empowered Zamindars
as owners of the land and the
common man was reduced to be a
tenant who could anytime be removed.

After Independence government of India decided to revoke the indiscriminate practice.

The Zamindari abolition bill was passed by the governments of most of the states to remove the intermediaries and make sharecroppers, peasants as real owners.

Weaknesses in the process

- ① The zamindars were politically very strong group, no political will was missing
- ② Administrative apathy → The bureaucrats took the side of zamindars, thereby on ~~group~~ ground hardly and difference was made
- ③ Delay → Since right to property was a constitutional right, the law was challenged in the court.
- ④ Zamindars were given a right to keep a ~~piece~~ ^{piece} of land for themselves

which they misused -

Positive outcome

- Abolition of Zamindari made ^{tenants} ~~share occupants~~ as owners of the land, no rent to be payed to Zaminder.
- It also improved productivity of the land as peasants and occupants tried to ensure high productivity
- ~~more than~~ It paved way for further reforms in form of land ceiling and land ceiling act
- On the other hand only the ~~occupants~~, tenants got the ownership rights. The poor, small & marginal farmers and lower caste were still deprived.

8. "At that time, the free market critique, the human development and the ecological critique, all were scattered and politically weak. There was an overwhelming consensus in favour of a heavy industry oriented, state supported model of development". Elaborate with respect to the economic model adopted in India during the Nehruvian era. 10

उस समय, मुक्त बाजार के आलोचक, मानव विकास और पारिस्थितिकीय आलोचक, सभी बिखरे हुए और राजनीतिक रूप से कमजोर थे। भारी उद्योगोन्मुख, राज्य समर्थित विकास के प्रतिरूप के पक्ष में भारी सहमति थी। नेहरूवादी युग के दौरान भारत में अपनाये गए आर्थिक मॉडल के संदर्भ में विस्तृत व्याख्या कीजिये।

When India got Independent in 1947, the major challenge was how to ensure growth and development. The choice was between agriculture and industry, and what mode of industrialisation to be adopted.

Jawahar Lal Nehru was mesmerised by the growth of soviet republic, how its five year plan, growth model could deliver the kind of growth and development in two decades which was done by the west in 100 years.

~~Also~~
He preferred to go with
the heavy industry oriented
model for India that was
state dominated. state dominance
became of two reasons. One
India was a growing country with
a weak market lacking technology
and investment, so it was imperative
for state to take the lead. The
other reason was state driven
growth will also promote equity and
social justice.

Nehru-Mahalanobis model focused on
heavy industries because production
of capital goods will ensure generation
of consumer goods, machinery for
agriculture, defence equipment development
and most importantly self-reliance for
India. Thereby he promoted iron and
steel plants, chemical factories, power-generation,
development of IITs. However the issue was the
dependence for finances on foreign countries

and failure of trickle down effect.

9. "The emergency was a script jointly authored by JP (Jayprakash Narayan) and Indira Gandhi. Both had shown too little faith in representative institutions". Discuss. 10

आपातकाल की पटकथा संयुक्त रूप से जयप्रकाश नारायण और इन्दिरा गाँधी द्वारा लिखी गयी थी। दोनों ने ही ने प्रतिनिधिक संस्थाओं में बहुत कम विश्वास दिखाया था। चर्चा कीजिये।

Democracy in India is its most vital component for promotion and protection of pluralism. A country like India could ensure that it remains democratic for the first initial 3 decades, however in 1970 it succumbed to the personality cult and unethical and

undemocratic moves of the
two leaders i.e. Indira Gandhi
& J P Narayan.

The country was facing severe
crises in early 1970s. The
most important being price rise,
labour strikes, Railway strike and
Gujarat movement. To add fuel to
fire were two other important
incidents. The Allahabad HC decision
that declared Indira Gandhi
election as unconstitutional thereby
she no longer competent to be PM.
Other one was rise of Bihar movement.

In such a scenario the leader like
Indira Gandhi was supposed to act
on legal and ethical lines, however
she was more interested in ensuring
protection of her position and possibly
exit.

On the other ~~hand~~ hand JP became leader of Gher movement and gave a call for total revolution. His total revolution unlike Gandhian principle was unconstitutional and unethical in democratic India, where he gave a call for soldiers and police to stop following orders and join the revolution.

In such a scenario Indira Gandhi took the most controversial step of declaring ~~emergency~~ emergency. The SC orders that came 1 day before giving her interim relief was the other reason.

Thereby the suppression of democracy was only due to the personality clash and vested interest of two leaders.

10. Give a brief account of the major reasons responsible for the growth of Assam Nationalist movement. What were the major demands of the movement? 10

असम के राष्ट्रवादी आन्दोलन के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारणों का संक्षिप्त रूप से सूचीबद्ध कीजिये। आन्दोलन की प्रमुख मांगें क्या थीं?

Assam national movement was organised mainly by the students and youth who were protesting against the bengali speaking muslims infiltration in the assam. Assam being in close proximity to bangladesh and A Bengal saw a no refugees and illegal immigrants coming in their land in many ways. The outcome of it was that the locals were losing their jobs and land to these migrants. These migrants further enjoyed the patronage of the political

leadership who for their
vested interests were giving
them ~~voting~~ voter id cards and
taking no action.

Thus the poor socio-economic
development, loss of livelihoods
and land, fear of demographic
inversions, impact on
cultural and ethnic homogeneity
became the strong driving force
for a mass nationalist movement
launched.

They wanted protection of their
land and livelihoods, ~~control~~ stop
over ~~illegal~~ ~~massive~~ ~~bergali~~
speaking migrants in their lands,
socio-economic development and
protection and promotion of their
culture, customs.

All this was possible from political and administrative empowerment.

11. "Nehru said non-alignment was not a mere evasion; it had a positive charge to it." Discuss with special reference to the Asian Relations Conference and Bandung Conference held immediately after independence. 10

"नेहरू ने कहा गुटनिरपेक्षता मात्र पलायनवादी नीति नहीं थी, इसका एक सकारात्मक प्रभाव भी था"। स्वतंत्रता के तुरंत पश्चात आयोजित एशियाई संबंध सम्मेलन और बांडुंग सम्मेलन के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिये।

The end of world war two created two polar fronts. The newly independent countries were facing the dilemma as well as pressure on whether to side with Russia or USA or at best remain independent.

Asian relations conference and Bandung conference were organised

to discuss major issues and problems faced by the 3rd world countries. These conferences not only discussed about socio-economic issues but also focused on international diplomacy. How can these nations exercise an independent foreign policy that can promote peace and stability and bring an end to internal aggression and colonialism.

It was here the principles of NAM propagated by Nehru. It had ~~two~~ two important significant features -

Firstly it helps in ensuring that ~~with~~ ~~the~~ the countries can follow their independent foreign policy without any external interference of the two Pds.

Secondly it promotes the ideal principles to create a model of peaceful and prosperous world which these young asian countries were looking forward to. They wanted mutual cooperation, non-aggression, equal-treatment, respect for sovereignty all of which were enshrined in NAM.

Thus NAM was not a shakey merely to evade the ire of one of the groups ~~rather~~ but a more strategic approach to ensure peaceful growth and development which the Asian countries were looking forward to. NAM was widely accepted and today more than 120 countries are its members.

12. In a short period from August 1988 to December 1991, communism in Eastern Europe was swept away. Elaborate the statement along with causes responsible for the same. 10

एक छोटी अवधि अगस्त 1988 से दिसम्बर 1991 तक, पूर्वी यूरोप से साम्यवाद दूर ब्रह गया था। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों के साथ इस कथन की विस्तार से व्याख्या कीजिये।

Communism and Capitalism were two different ideologies and economic models that divided the post World War-II into two fronts. One led by USA and other by USSR. USSR was a group of 15 countries including Russia and east European countries which formed a common union and a common government.

Late 1980's saw the disintegration of USSR and end of communist ideology. Though it appears that everything happened in a short period of 3 years. The cause or strain took 30 years to develop, while

3 years was the action line.

The major critical issues that led to end of communism in East Europe were :-

- ① The ~~is~~ socialist model of development was no more fruitful, yet soviet was implementing it without any change. It led to public outcry, ~~less~~ also a call from different european nations to bring change and adopt market socialism.
- ② Rise of nationalism in east european countries. Georgia was among the first few countries who declared themselves to be independent and no more inclined to communism.
- ③ ~~Failed leadership~~ Glasnost and perestroika were progressive move for liberalism but they came late, also they increased enthusiasm for disintegration.

- ④ Failed leadership and internal bickering in the party. The coup plan for Gorbachev finally made him quit on his own and declare end of ~~com~~ USSR and with that communism ideology ~~was then~~ ended in east europe ~~and~~ creating a uni polar world.

13. "Mussolini aimed to make Italy great, respected and feared." Examine the policies adopted by him in this respect. 10

मुसोलिनी का उद्देश्य इटली को महान, सम्मानित और भयभीत करने वाली शक्ति बनाना था। इस सन्दर्भ में उसके द्वारा अपनाई गयी नीतियों का परीक्षण कीजिये।

Post world war saw ~~the~~ countries which were even ~~of~~ on the victorious side facing strong economic - political and social shifts. It created a perfect ground for rise of dictators as witnessed in Italy and Germany.

Mussolini had an ambition to make Italy great, respected and feared. He worked to reinvigorate the idea of growth and glory.

~~for~~ To ensure this ~~of~~ Mussolini adopted a fascist ideology shifting from his earliest trend of socialism. He organised his government on a totalitarian regime, where individual freedom was sacrificed for national gains. The political protestors were killed and other parties banned. Thereby a single party with dictatorial leader promoting extreme nationalism.

He promoted industrialisation and militarisation thereby to financially and militarily equip Italy. He made military training and working in military ~~for 2 years as much as~~ compulsory. He forged

new strategic alliance with
countries like Germany and Japan
And finally followed the expansionist
policy by attacking Ethiopia,
Abyssinia etc

14. "World War I broke out largely because of an arms race, and World War II because of the lack of an arms race." Elaborate. 10

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध का कारण हथियारों की दौड़ थी जबकि द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का कारण हथियारों की दौड़ का अभाव था। विस्तृत व्याख्या कीजिये।

World war 1 was the result of the neo-imperialism and growing tensions between the already industrialised countries — and new industrialised country one who would dominate the colonies, economy. The Eastern question further added fuel to the fire. Out of mutual suspicion and growing antagonism countries formed alliances and started militarising themselves. Germany adopted Welt-politik policy that not only promoted imperialism but militarisation and naval supremacy.

USA owned over a ~~hundred~~ thousand
of fighter planes. Russia developed
strong military strength.
So finally it was the tussle
for power, the military might
that culminated to an arm conflict
between the countries.

On the other hand the world war
2 was not a result of arms
race, in fact it was lack of
arms and preparedness that
forced Britain and France to
follow the policy of appeasement
against Germany, Japan and
Italy where appetite for extreme
nationalism and expansionism
was never ending.

The ~~consumption~~ of
Austria, Czechoslovakia, Abyssinia,
Manchuria.

were the initial victims.

finally Poland attack and
Germany - Russia peace agreement,
created a ground where war became
inevitable. It was not fought out
of an arms ~~race~~ race but a
compulsion to safeguard themselves from
extreme nationalism of fascist.

15. The inevitability of the French Revolution was not rooted merely in economic factors but went much beyond it. Elucidate. 10

फ्रांसीसी क्रांति की अनिवार्यता केवल आर्थिक कारकों में निहित नहीं थी बल्कि इससे
इतर थी। स्पष्ट कीजिये।

French revolution marked a
new era in the social - economic
and political history. It was
not just a revolution carried
out by the common people
due to economic exploitation.
It that had been the case then
such revolutions would have
occurred in many countries and many

times prior to it.

Economic differences and exploitation provided a spark to an ideology and philosophy that was deeply enshrined in the France. France had witnessed the rise of political philosophers and thinkers like Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot etc. while Voltaire talked about freedom of speech and expression, Rousseau promoted social-contract between state and people. Diderot promoted idea of right to choose. Together they gave new enlightened ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity which challenged the church, feudal lords and monarchy.

It was the poor economic policies of the kings of France, participation in 7 years war and American revolution, experience gained

by soldiers who participated in
war and failure of estate-general
that created a grand ground.

Finally the new intellectual ideas
along with economic exploitation
created a mass mobilization that
led to creation of National assembly
and national guards who removed
monarchy and created a new
independent constitution.

16. Globalisation poses a threat to cultural diversity because it is the cause of widespread cultural homogenisation. Critically evaluate. 10

वैश्वीकरण सांस्कृतिक विविधता के लिए खतरा बन गया है क्योंकि यह व्यापक सांस्कृतिक सजातीयकरण का कारण है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिये।

Globalisation refers to
social, economic and political
integration of the countries.
It is mainly an economic integration
but influence other aspects, culture
being one of them.

Globalisation is feared to threaten
the cultural diversity because
globalisation is considered a new
form of imperialism where western
countries are transforming the
consumption pattern, lifestyle, dressing
sense, family relationships, gender roles
etc. The outcome is the rich
fundamental values, individual
identities, culture, customs and
traditions are losing their identity
making communities lack

morality and values-

On the other hand this process of acculturation is seen with a positive view ~~than~~, where globalisation is not eliminating the cultural diversity, but only rationalising them and removing superstition and obscurantist traditions. Globalisation has not impacted traditional family values, customs but has caused that practice of social inequality i.e. caste discrimination, untouchability and gender discrimination ~~are~~ eliminated keeping the cultural values intact. That is the reason that even today when somebody might change his eating habits but does not forget to pray to God before consuming food.

This Globalisation promote humanism and equality without ~~disturbing~~ the disturbing the core of culture.

17. Give an account of the factors responsible for juvenile delinquency in India. Which of these can be traced to the Indian social structure? Enumerate the steps taken by the government to address juvenile delinquency. 10

भारत में बाल अपराध के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिये। इनमें से कौन भारतीय सामाजिक संरचना में देखे जा सकते हैं? बाल अपराध से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिये।

Children are considered to the image of God - True and pure souls. However recently it is seen that childrens are involved in committing various forms of crimes and their delinquency rate is sporadically rising.

There are multiple reasons behind it. s

- Childrens who witness violence at home are more inclined to do same. They on themselves exploited or see exploitation of their mother & sister and imbibe it as natural. so patriarchy promotes delinquency
- Poverty and lack of opportunities like education further makes them commit crimes.
- Lack of proper education, Imbibing values.
- Children involved in child labour and more prone to be violent.

In order to address the issue of juvenile delinquency government has taken certain progressive steps:

④ Rehabilitation

① The juvenile justice act gives high priority to rehabilitation and reformation

- of juveniles government has identified who are orphans and has created strong mechanism for their welfare.
- Rehabilitation homes are created for delinquent.
- Government promoting ~~education and~~ schemes like RTE & Mid day meal scheme.
- Gender mainstreaming is the new idea.
- The strengthening of juvenile laws to treat 16-18 as adults.

18. Elimination of poverty is not merely a question of economic upliftment but is also related to socio-political awareness of people. Comment. 10

गरीबी उन्मूलन केवल आर्थिक उत्थान का प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि लोगों की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जागरूकता से भी संबंधित है। टिप्पणी कीजिये।

Poverty refers to the state of deprivation, this deprivation does not refer to only deprivation of food and clothing but deprivation from the normal standard life style, deprivation from social, cultural and political involvement of the poor and vulnerable groups.

The reason behind the failure of poverty elimination programs in spite of over 65 years of Independence in India is their narrow outlook to view it as a economic issue, ~~thereby~~ thereby providing housing, food

or job. Merely economic upliftment will never resolve or provide a permanent solution to the problem.

Poverty can be eliminated when people are socially and politically empowered. When they are informed of their rights, their roles and opportunities existing for them only then they can overcome it.

The blacks in America were majorly poor, the black civil right movement created social-political awareness, thereby ensuring that the entire community uplifts themselves.

The social awareness can ensure that poor people use their rights, they become educated and literate and rather than depending on state, self empower themselves.

political empowerment and
awareness will ensure ~~equity and~~
political equality where their
issues are deliberated upon and
society needs political avenues for
their empowerment eg BSP led to
rise of Dalits from poverty. They can
also form pressure groups.

19. Ethnic similarities are as important as territorial boundaries in promoting the feeling of common brotherhood among the citizens of a country. In context of the above statement, examine the problems faced by people from North-East in other parts of India. Also analyse the steps taken by the government in this regard.

10

देश के नागरिकों के मध्य भाईचारे की आम भावना को बढ़ावा देने में नृजातीय समानताएं भी उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं जितनी क्षेत्रीय सीमायें। उपर्युक्त कथन के सन्दर्भ में पूर्वोत्तर के लोगों के समक्ष देश के अन्य भागों में आ रही समस्याओं का परीक्षण कीजिये। इसके अलावा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिये।

The historical boundaries in North-east
do not match with the ethnic -
boundaries theory North east
faces a serious ethno-linguistic
etc clash between the seven-sisters.

The reorganisation of states on linguistic lines in 1956 had shown how linguistic homogeneity can ensure ~~homage~~ stability and good governance.

Unluckily northeast ~~was~~ states were majorty carved out of Assam in an unsystematic manner as an emergency solution to pacify insurgent groups. e.g. → Dimas was given to Nagaland inspite being a strong ethnic ~~gr~~ place of Assamese.

The outcome is widespread clash between the states over border issues. Nagaland calling for greater Nagalim, Assam and Arunachal clash. It only provoke rise of insurgency and underdevelopment of the area.

The government has taken it
as a serious issue. It
is using moral councils,
political diplomacy, development
plans, granting more autonomy
as mechanism to facify. However
a more strategic and comprehensive
step is long overdue.

20. Differentiate between planetary winds and local winds in terms of their origin, influence and scales of operation. Also illustrate the impact of local winds in influencing the climate of any area. 10

उत्पत्ति, प्रभाव और प्रवाह के विस्तार के सन्दर्भ में ग्रहीय और स्थानीय पवनों में अन्तर बताइए। इसके साथ ही किसी भी क्षेत्र की जलवायु को प्रभावित करने में स्थानीय पवनों के प्रभाव का भी वर्णन कीजिये।

Planetary winds and local winds are two common air pressure systems that help in circulation of wind thereby carrying heat and moisture.

Planetary winds are the prevailing winds that are uniform and continuous all across the globe with slight variation ~~due~~ with movement of the sun. They are trade winds, westerlies and polar winds. They help in circulation of heat and moisture. They play a vital role in determining the overall vegetation, climate and

physical features of the area.

eg → cause of deserts on western side in tropical areas
ch. They are created due to differential

heating of
the planet and
coriolis force
creating pressure
belts.

local winds on the other
hand are local in origin

they can be classified as
land breeze, sea breeze,

cyclones, storms or even
monsoon winds. They are

created due to localised
pressure differences or other factors.

They impact the local weather
in many fold ways.

eg → cyclones can help in bringing
rain and destruction. Land
and sea breeze is bringing cool
winds or rain fall.

In fact maintenance of dry climate condition or abnormal change in weather can also occur due to it.

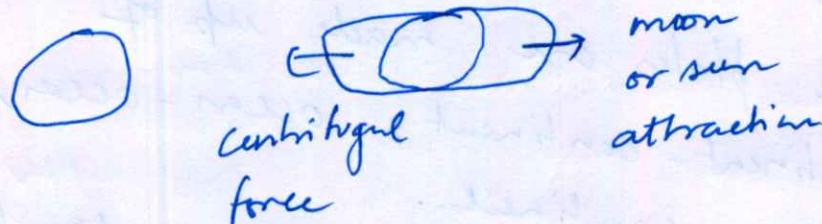
21. (a) What are tides? List the various 'tide generating forces'. What are the effects of various positions of Moon on tides? 5

ज्वार क्या होते हैं? विभिन्न "ज्वार उत्पादक बलों" की सूची दीजिये। ज्वार पर चंद्रमा की विभिन्न स्थितियों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?

Tides are vertical waves that are produced in large water bodies like an open sea or even a river.

The tides are generated due to the gravitational pull of the heavenly bodies. Moon and sun on the

two main cause behind generating tides, when they create a gravitational pull ~~to~~ high tides are produced. ~~on the other side~~
~~due to the~~ ~~centrifugal~~
~~force~~ Also tides are produced due to pseudo ~~centrifugal~~ forces.



~~Explain~~

The change in position of the moon greatly impacts the formation of the tides and number of tides that can be produced. When the ^{moon} ~~sea~~ is vertical high tides are produced, when its opposite low tides.

21. (b) How does the theory of Plate Tectonics help in explaining the theory of continental drift? 5

प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत किस प्रकार से महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन सिद्धांत की व्याख्या करने में सहायता करता है?

The theory of plate tectonics says that the crust of earth is made up of different plates that are floating over a semi-solid layer called asthenosphere. The plates are made up of continent-continent, ocean-ocean, ocean-continent.

The asthenosphere has radioactive material which releases energy and also generates slow convectional currents which make the plates move slowly towards or away from each other.

It is this movement that creates or destroys earth crust.

and create new one.
Plate tectonics also explained
sea-floor spreading and
mid ocean ridges. At this
explanation of movement and
creation of crust explains
continental drift theory.

22. How do tsunamis originate in the open oceans? Why is it difficult to detect tsunami waves in the open seas and why are they more destructive in the coastal areas? 10

सुनामी किस प्रकार से खुले महासागरों में उत्पन्न होती है ? खुले महासागरों में सुनामी का पता लगाना क्यों कठिन होता है और ये तटीय क्षेत्रों में क्यों अधिक विनाशकारी होती हैं?

Tsunami are created when
a vast mass of sea
water gets displaced. Thus
the origin can be due to
an earth quake, meteoric
fall, nuclear underground
nuclear explosion etc

All this leads to creation of a seismic wave called a Tsunami which travels like a ~~normal~~ wave in the ocean towards the shore line. The reason it is difficult to detect is because the size of the wave is only 6 metres making it appear as a normal wave.

These waves are ~~1000 km~~ moving with enormous speed and wavelength 200 km/hr and 700 km wavelength. This when the reach near the coast, the water starts becoming shallower and the Tsunami takes a violent form, the waves rise upto 30 metres bringing large havoc in the area.

The whole mass of sea
at once floods the entire
coastal area, devastating
the life, ~~the~~ infrastructure
and ~~the entire~~ entire
ecosystem.

The 2006 Tsunami disaster
claimed almost 2 lac lives
~~in~~ in coastal areas.

Beyond the coast its effect
is minimal since the waves ~~are~~
are restricted mainly to the
coastal areas. The destruction is
majorly caused by waves not
flood water.

23. (a) Describe the causative factors which generate waves and also discuss its movement from the open seas till it 'breaks' at the shore. 5

लहरों को उत्पन्न करने वाले प्रेरक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिये और खुले समुद्र से लेकर किनारे पर इसके टूटने तक की गति की चर्चा कीजिये।

~~Waves are horizontal~~
~~movement of~~



Waves in water are like a ~~long~~ transverse movement where the medium particles vibrate up and down while the energy is carried to the shoreline.

The major source of creation of waves on the planetary winds that flow over it, create a force on water and generate the waves. Even the local winds like cyclones, land and sea breeze can intensify or reduce intensity.

When these waves reaches the shore, because the water becomes shallower, the height of these waves becomes larger and larger, finally they hit the shore like spreading water.

23. (b) Define corals and reefs. Describe the ideal conditions for coral reef formation? Also give an account of distribution of coral reefs in India. 5
प्रवाल और भित्तियों को परिभाषित कीजिये। प्रवाल-भित्तियों के निर्माण की आदर्श दशाओं की व्याख्या कीजिये। भारत में प्रवाल-भित्तियों के वितरण का विवरण दीजिये।

Corals are animals that share a symbiotic relationship with algae - Zooxanthellae. On dying they accumulate and form coral reefs which are like a marine equatorial forest and a source of life for more than 25 percent

of marine life
~~corals~~ Corals grow in a
warm temperatures, clear water
and areas where sunlight
is directly available.

Coral reefs in India are found
in Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Lakshadweep Islands, Sunderbans
and Gulf of Khambhat. There are
many other smaller areas where
coral reefs can be found.

24. (a) Give an account of distribution of fisheries in the world. List the major reasons for depletion of fishing resources throughout the world. 5
 विश्व में मत्स्य पालन के वितरण का विवरण दीजिये | विश्व भर में मत्स्य संसाधनों के ह्रास के प्रमुख कारणों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिये |

fisheries are formed:

① Meeting of cold and warm current

eg → Cold Labrador and
warm Gulf stream

② upwelling

② When water from the bottom of
ocean rises upward. eg - Peru
when Peru current flows upwelling
or near equator where counter
equatorial current diverge.

③ Basically
Near coastline in continental shelf →
Area where large number of organic
resources are available.

- ~~The~~ The depletion of sources is because
- ⊖ Exploitative fishing → over exploitation
 - ⊖ Oil spills - kill fishes
 - ⊖ Pollution, temperature rise, loss of coral reefs and habitat are other reasons
 - ⊖ Poisonous material going in seas and rivers

24. (b) What are the factors, which affect the location of thermal power plants? Substantiate with examples from India. 5

कौन से कारक ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करते हैं? भारत के उदाहरणों के माध्यम से पुष्टिकरण कीजिये।

Thermal power plants are plants that use heat energy to convert to steam thereby to rotate a turbine to generate electricity.

They need raw material like coal, natural gas or petroleum. Majorly coal so their location is impacted by the availability

of raw material.

eg → Coal plants in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand

- ② It is the market that also impacts the location. ~~Extensive~~ ^{q₂} Economy of distribution and transportation is must. The raw material can be cheaply transported by train.

eg → NTPC plants in UP are example.

- ③ other than that availability of water, infrastructure and transport facilities also impact the location.

25. (a) What are the reasons behind River Kosi being a flood prone river? Suggest some strategies to overcome the problems created by it. 5

क्या कारण हैं कि कोसी नदी एक बाढ़ प्रवण नदी है? इसके द्वारा निर्मित समस्याओं को दूर करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिये।

River kosi is called the
sorrow of bihar, a major
flood prone river. The
reasons are:

① Since it carry a lot of silt
and water deposits, its own
river channel gets sedimented with
them making it overflow.

② The flood plains are occupied and
settlements are made over them,
when river change its course, its
flood plains are affected.

Some ways to tackle it include

① upstream diversion of water

② developing multi purpose project like
Damodar valley Corporation

- ③ Building embankments
④ Early warning systems, clearing
flood plains, no encroachment of
river bed and river channels etc.

25. (b) Oil refineries are generally located in areas where water transport is available. Give reasons. 5

तेल परिशोधनशालाएं सामान्यतः उन क्षेत्रों में अवस्थित होती हैं जहाँ जल परिवहन की उपलब्धता होती है। कारण दीजिये।

Oil as a resource is not
everywhere available. It is a
monopoly of countries like Russia,
West Asia - mainly. Other countries
import crude oil and then refine
it to produce different petroleum
products.

Thus it makes it inevitable for
the oil refineries to be mainly

be located near the coast to ensure economic viability of transportation ~~was~~ cost.

India has its refineries near the coast like in Vishakhapatnam or Mumbai ~~are~~ etc. Though it is not always the case. Mathura oil refinery is far away in the interior.

But best practice is to transport the crude oil, set up a refinery near coast, refine oil and then transport to hinterland.