



GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 420)

Name of Candidate	<input type="text" value="Ajay Dwivedi"/>	Registration No.	<input type="text" value="1761"/>
Schedule	<input type="text"/>	Module	<input type="text"/>
Place	<input type="text" value="New Delhi"/>	Time	<input type="text"/>
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Classroom	<input type="text"/>	Distance Learning	<input type="text"/>
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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 अंग्रेज़ी 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।

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।

Sanskrit is one of the oldest language of our country. This became prominent in Vedic period.

All the Vedic literature has been written in Sanskrit. Four Vedas along with smritis, Puranas, Aranyakas and subsequent commentaries have been written in Sanskrit.

Literature of music, dance and dramas have been written in Sanskrit. Kalidasa, Bhavabhuti, Bharata etc. have been great poet and dramatists.

Thus poetry, dramas, story writing, lyrics, hymns and religious scriptures were all developed in Sanskrit.

Most of the modern day

language derive their vocabulary and grammar to some extent from Sanskrit. However it declined during medieval age, when Persian language started dominating the literary world.

Persian literature became the language of literary writing during medieval period giving rise to ghazals, Dawalis, shayalies etc.

many Persian words were incorporated in Indian language.

most significant development was genesis of "Urdu" language, a synthesis of Persian and Hindi language and a testimony of our composite culture.

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

5

Manipuri Sankirtans are the songs sung in praise of Lord Krishna. It's an influence of Vaishnavism during medieval period.

These sankirtans played an important role in Bhakti movement and became repertoire of Manipuri Dance.

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

5

भारत में कठपुतली रंगमंचों के विविध प्रकारों की व्याख्या कीजिये।

Forms of puppet theatres in India

- (1) string Puppet
- (2) Rod puppet
- (3) shadow puppet
- (4) Globes puppet
- (5) skin and hide puppet.

string puppet is most popular
is known by different names
such as malasubari (Maharashtra);
Bommalattam (Tamil Nadu); Kathputali
(North India); Putla nach (Assam) etc.

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 architecture developed in Karnataka around Bellary.

These are a hybrid of Nagara style and Dravida style. Thus Hoysalas developed "Besara" style of temple architecture.

Features of nagara style such as 'shikhara' and of Dravida

style such as "gopuram" can be
seen side by side.

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, initially, were simply earthen burial mounds. Ashoka, however, enshrined Buddha's body relics in stupa and since then, stupas became an object of cult worship.

Stupa architecture ^{originated} ~~developed~~ under Ashoka and his successor Mauryan rulers.

Railings, ~~circumambulatory~~ and crown were added by Guptas, Huns and Kushans.

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 |

Lord Cornwallis organised the judicial administration along European lines in late 18th century.

He did away with Mughal system of 'Qazis' and introduced following changes.

- (1) civil and criminal courts were separated.

- (2) Indian Penal Code was developed which treated all people alike, thus a semblance of rule of law was established.
- (3) created system of appeals and various hierarchies of civil and criminal courts

Difficulties.

- Ordinary Indian didn't understand the judicial jargon
- they had to hire a lawyer
- system of evidence was different.
- could not understand bureaucratic procedures.

Conclusion

Despite all these weakness, rule of law was established in India for the first time. Rich and poor were alike. Any body could now move the machinery of justice. this system became

a stepping stone for modern day
judicial system.

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 |

Hindu-Muslim unity was the most outstanding feature of revolt in 1857.

Thus Britishers wanted to weaken the unity among Indian people. This was the part of their policy of divide and rule.

Objective was to divide army along communal lines. Efforts were taken to promote communal feeling. Regiments were to be made along caste and communal lines so that they could be used against each other, in case of a revolt.

separate regiments of Gorkhas, Sikhs, Madrasis, ~~etc~~ etc. was to be made so that they don't have a feeling of affection towards each other. They could fire into each other if the need be.

Conclusion

By doing so, Britishers largely succeeded in keeping army away from unity, however they sowed a seed of communalism which ultimately resulted in partition.

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 ?

Swadeshi movement emerged in early 20th century in response to Partition of Bengal. It adopted following methods

- (i) passive resistance :- disobedience of colonial laws and rules
- (ii) boycott of government's institutions such as police, courts, schools and colleges.

- (iv) boycott of foreign goods
- (v) adoption of swadeshi goods.

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।

It was not just an impulsive response of masses but a result of long term frustration of people with lack of constitutional reforms, economic exploitation and waging of war on pretext of ^{independence} democracy without giving the same to India.

QIM was launched only after all the negotiations with British for constitutional reforms and independence failed.

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।

Abolition of Zamindari, was the most revolutionary step in creating a just social and economic order, however it could not succeed owing to following reasons.

(1) several loopholes in Zamindari Abolition Act. Landlords continued to practice it in informal form.

- (2) Land ceiling was an integral part of abolition of Zamindari system however, land ceiling has been a failure.
- (3) Tenancy reforms also failed which was the main ~~pro~~ issue of abolition of Zamindari system. Informal tenancy still continues.
- (4) Lack of political will in state governments.

Outcomes

In some of the states such as West Bengal, Kerala and J&K, where the Act was implemented properly, large tracts of land were distributed to tenants and landless labourers.

Tenancy was also reformed, leading to prevention of exploitation of tenants.

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।

The Nehru-Mahalanobis model of economic development focussed on mixed economy with greater role for state and promotion of heavy industry

The idea was that state should play a leading role with public sector units achieving commanding heights in economy.

Development of heavy industry was considered essential for development of infrastructure and other industries. other schools of thought were weak.

Free market critique :- with the strong position of socialists in congress

and state sponsored economic growth being successful in Russia, there was an ~~an~~ overwhelming support for state led development and free market advocates were few and weak.

Human Development : It was thought that economic development based on heavy industry would usher in human development.

However substantial efforts were made to promote education, health and community empowerment.

Ecological critique : ecological issues were not significant there.

Conclusion

In the recent times, however, ecology, human development and free-market votaries have acquired dominance and present economic model is influenced by these critiques.

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।

JP, as well as Indira, are responsible for emergency.

JP's fault

- JP insisted on removal of a democratically elected government and thus undermining democracy.
- JP's slogan of 'Total Revolution'

was ambiguous and obliquely pointed towards armed insurrection.

- JP advocated extra-constitutional means to topple government. Gherrao of Indira's residence was one such act.

Indira's fault

when JP's movement was reaching crescendo, general elections were just four months away. she could have dissolved assembly and announced fresh election.

Then, once the JP's movement was suppressed, there was no need to continue emergency.

Extreme measures of gagging, press and putting polite opposing politicians behind bars were all undemocratic.

Conclusion

Emergency could have been avoided if both had respected constitutional and democratic limitations. This, however, holds a lesson for us for future.

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 nationalist movement started growing immediately after independence.

Following were the major reasons.

- (1) Large scale influx of Bengalis from India and Bangladesh had resulted in outsiders outnumbering locals at times.
- (2) outsiders, being more educated, ~~at~~ acquired government jobs and business in Assam. this created a sense of insecurity
- (3) labourers from neighbouring states came in and competed with local labours
- (4) state government's decision to ~~impose~~ ^{Bengali} as well as Assamese language as official language.

Demands of movement

- Assamese be made official language
- outsiders should not be allowed to acquire property and take up jobs
- economic development of Assam.

Conclusion

Most of the demands were ~~fill~~ fulfilled by Nehru government and the issue was resolved peacefully.

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 |

When Americans criticised Non-Alignment movement (NAM) as immoral and evasion, Nehru replied that NAM has a positive charge and morality.

NAM doesn't mean taking a stand on an issue. It means taking a stand on the basis of merit of issue and not being influenced by any power bloc.

Thus NAM meant playing an active role in world affairs without being influenced by any power bloc. i.e. independence in decision making.

NAM members called Asian Relation Conference, wherein they opposed Dutch efforts to recolonise Indonesia and vowed to boycott Dutch ~~economic~~ economically and politically. This played an important role in preventing recolonisation of Indonesia.

Bandung Conference took a stand against colonialism and imperialism.

Conclusion

This was not an evasion but a positive contribution to world peace. It opposed colonialism, imperialism, racialism, apartheid and promoted disarmament and peace.

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 बह गया था। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों के साथ इस कथन की विस्तार से व्याख्या कीजिये।

Events resulting in fall of communism
in Eastern Europe

- (1) Fall of Berlin wall and reunion of capitalist west Germany and communist East Germany
- (2) Disintegration of USSR
- (3) Disintegration of Yugoslavia.

causes responsible for fall of communism

- (i) Lack of democracy ~~and~~, freedom of expression and liberty in communist countries
- (ii) communist rule turned into dictatorship causing resentment among people.
- (iii) low economic growth and resulting low standards of living.

(iv) communist governments ~~to~~ faced constant opposition from capitalist countries.

Conclusion

Communism as an ideology still continues in many countries including Russia, however its structure has been reformed.

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।

Mussolini was fascist in orientation and wanted to bring back glory of Roman Empire. In pursuance of this belief he adopted following policies

- He praised war and described it a virtue in human civilisation
- suppressed democratic elements and established absolute rule.

- made conscription compulsory
- built up of armed forces.
- he allied with Germany in World War-II
- supported General Franco of Spain to suppress civil uprising.
- ~~he~~ aspired to colonise Africa and Middle East.

However, these evil tendencies of-
Mussolini, eventually led to world
war and cause huge destruction.

Conclusion

Fascist ideology rises time and
again in various parts of the world.
History tells us that it should be
suppressed with all might.

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।

Before world war I, there was a mutual suspicion among great powers. They were having quarrels within Europe and rivalry over colonies outside Europe.

Thus all of them kept on building and expanding armies which ultimately culminated in war.

In the World War I, Germany was defeated and Treaty of Versailles was enforced on Germany. The treaty had following provision for disarmament of Germany

- Germany's Army's strength was restricted to one lac.
- was not allowed to build navy.
- was not allowed to make aircrafts, tanks, submarines and other

sophisticated weapons

- Rhine valley was demilitarised.

This prohibition on Germany inflamed nationalistic passions and Hitler tapped on these sentiments to emerge as a dictator and ultimately precipitated world war II.

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।

Apart from economic factors, social and political factors were also responsible for French Revolution.

~~There~~
social factors: society was divided in three classes, wherein nobles and clergymen enjoyed privileges whereas commoners had to pay all the taxes.

condition of peasant was worse. They were poorest and had to pay largest amount of tax.

Political factors: American Revolution inspired French revolution.

Intellectual Factors: French intellectuals had popularised the ideas of democracy, liberty and freedom which inspired people.

French soldiers

they participated in American revolution and thought to do the same in France.

Conclusion

French Revolution was caused not just because of economic difficulties

but also because of class divide,
unequal privileges, social inequity,
ideological developments and
American revolution.

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 |

Though globalisation brings about homogenisation in various cultural spheres but it ~~don't~~ doesn't threaten the distinct cultural identities of various communities.

Homogenisation due to globalisation

- (i) similar food and clothing
- (ii) globalisation of music
- (iii) global festivals such as friendship day, valentine day, earth hour etc.

Factors

- (i) • rapidly spreading means of communication such as TV, internet and radio
- (ii) social networking sites
- (iii) movement of people.

Limitations

Communities still maintains their distinct cultural identities. This is evident from the facts that cultural conflicts occur in almost all parts of the world.

Conclusion

Process of globalisation and localisation are going on simultaneously resulting into 'glocalisation.'

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।

Factors responsible for juvenile delinquency :-

- (i) *poverty : children from poor family are lured into crime for money*
- (ii) *Lack of access to education :- children outside educational net are most vulnerable to delinquency*

- (iii) child labour
- (iv) inadequate parental guidance.
- (v) violence against children
- (vi) sexual abuse.

many of these factors can be traced to Indian social structure. Our patriarchal system, use of violence to set children right and ~~and~~ inadequate emphasis on education are all parts of our societal psyche.

steps taken by government.

- (1) ~~the~~ Juvenile Justice Act. Recently this has been amended.
- (2) Right to education has been made a fundamental right
- (3) child labour has been banned.

Conclusion.

Since this is more of a social problem, we need to change our mindset of society towards a child-centric approach.

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 is multidimensional. It not only has economic dimension but social and political as well.

Removal of social poverty

- eliminating caste and untouchability
- removing bias against women i.e. ensuring gender parity.
- communal harmony.
- education, health and sanitation facility

Removal of political poverty

- ensuring participation of people in decision making
- grass root democratic institution should be strengthened.
- bottom up approach in policy making

- transparency and accountability
in administration.

Conclusion.

Though removal of economic poverty is
~~is~~ necessary but is not ~~sucess~~ suffi-
cient. Comprehensive elimination
of poverty requires social and
political upliftment as well.

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।

People from North-East, despite being Indian citizens face discrimination and a sense of alienation in country because of their distinct ethnic identity. They face several problems as follows

- alienation by local community.

- racial bias which takes the form of racially motivated remarks and even physical assault.
- difficult to get accommodation and employment
- recently there have been attacks in delhi resulting in death

steps taken by government

- (i) A special unit of police has been setup for helping them
- (ii) Ministry of DONER has also been sensitised.

Way Ahead

People should be made aware of North-Eastern ethnicity via education, television and internet.

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anything this
margin
(इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें)

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 have following differences:

(1) Origin

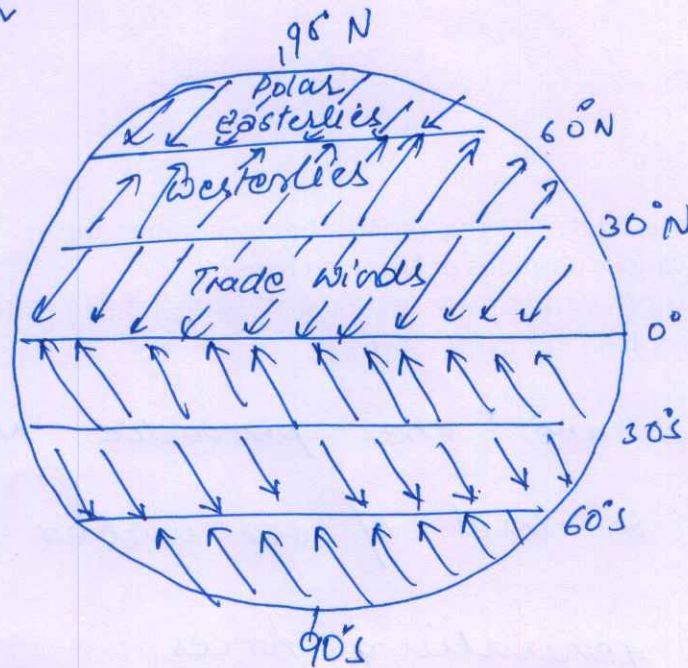
Planetary winds owe their origin to pressure belts and rotation of earth whereas local winds originate due local features such as difference in altitude or differential heating of land and water

(2) Influence:-

While local winds influence a smaller area, planetary winds affect the entire planet, for instance trade winds influence the entire world.

(3) scale of operation

Local winds operate in a local region such as coastal areas or mountain and valley whereas Planetary ~~Trade~~ winds operate over great-latitudinal extent as show below in diagram



Impact of local winds

- (i) moderate climate along coastal areas
- (ii) cause frost and inversion in valleys
- (iii) chinook melts the snow along eastern slopes of Rockies.

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 the periodic rise and fall in level of sea water.

Tide generating forces

- (i) Gravitational pull by moon
- (ii) Gravitational pull by sun
- (iii) centrifugal force due to rotation of earth

Effects of various positions of
moon on tide

- (i) Syzygy position causes high
- tide
- (ii) Quadrature position causes low
- tide

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?

continuous
continental drift refers to a movement
of continents.

Theory of plate tectonics
consider earth crust to be
made up of several plates (lithospheric
slabs) which are moving w.r.t. each
other.

Thus theory of plate tectonics
proves that continents (situated on
plates) have been moving.

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

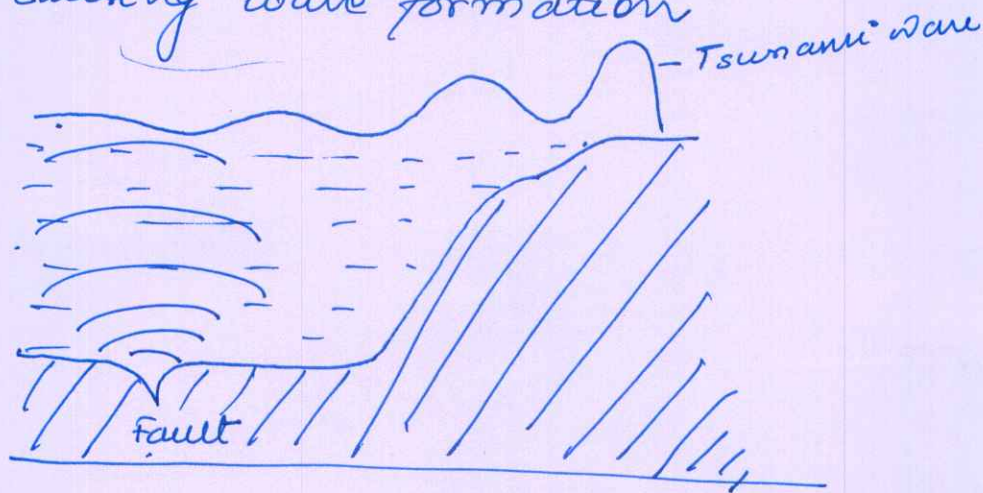
सुनामी किस प्रकार से खुले महासागरों में उत्पन्न होती है ? खुले महासागरों में सुनामी का पता लगाना क्यों कठिन होता है और ये तटीय क्षेत्रों में क्यों अधिक विनाशकारी होती हैं?

Tsunamis are large amplitude sea waves.

Origin

These are formed by an undersea earthquake or volcano. This is caused due to a fault in oceanic crust which results in

vertical displacement of water
causing wave formation



Tsunami wave can't be detected in
open ocean because of its small
amplitude (as shown in above figure)

As it progresses towards coastal
areas its wavelength decreases and
amplitude increases. By the time
it reaches coast the amplitude
becomes extremely large creating
a water wall which causes
heavy destruction.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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

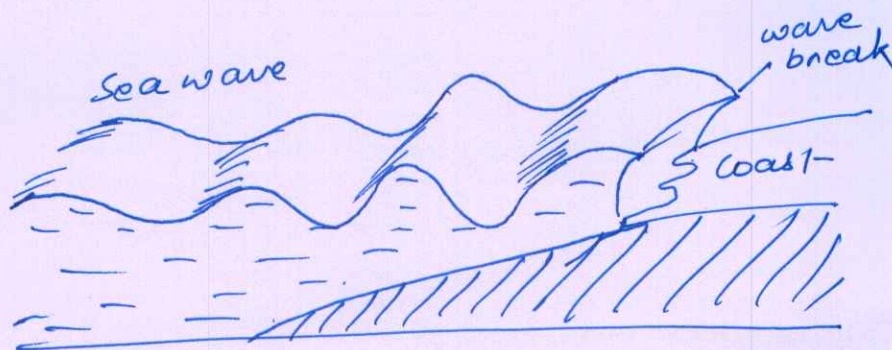
लहरों को उत्पन्न करने वाले प्रेरक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिये और खुले समुद्र से लेकर किनारे पर इसके टूटने तक की गति की चर्चा कीजिये।

Wave Generating factors

- (1) Planetary (atmospheric winds)
- (2) Rotation of earth
- (3) vertical displacement of sea water due to tectonic movements.

Movement

As waves approach coast their wavelength shortens and amplitude increases continuously, till they break at shore.



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
प्रवालों 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 tiny sea anemone that live in a calcareous shell.

Reefs are formed by accretion of these calcareous coral shells

Ideal conditions for coral formation

- (i) temperature more than 20°C
- (ii) salinity ~~is~~ about 27-30‰.
- (iii) absence of sediments.

(iv) availability of nutrients

Distribution of coral reefs in India

Coral ~~reefs~~ ^{atolls} are found in Lakshadweep.

Ring reefs are found in A&N Islands also.

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।

Major fishing ground of the world

- (i) NE coast of N. America (Grand Bank)
- (ii) NE ~~Pacific~~ Atlantic Ocean (North-Sea)
- (iii) coast of Peru
- (iv) North-west Pacific
- (v) South-west Pacific

Reason for depletion

- (i) pollution due to oil spill, ship accidents
- (ii) overfishing
- (iii) warming of sea
- (iv) destruction of coral reefs
- (v) mineral mining in oceans

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।

Factors affecting location of thermal power plant.

(i) coal reserves.

(ii) water

(iii) good transportation

(iv) demand for electricity

Number of thermal power plants are there in Chhota Nagpur Plateau

region (Bokaro, Dhanbad, Korba etc).
as here we have coal reserves,
water from Damodar river and
Iron and steel Industry acts as a
market.

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 ।

Reasons

- (1) heavy rainfall in catchment area
- (2) alluvial channel is vulnerable to diversion of course
- (3) silting of channel due to soil erosion
- (4) breach of embankments
- (5) settlement of population in the river channel.

strategy

- (i) creation of dam in Nepal
- (ii) adequate monitoring & forecasting
- (iii) no settlement in flood prone zone.
- (iv) afforestation to reduce siltation.

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 |

Reasons .

(i) most oil refineries are located along coast. This helps in import of machinery through ports and export of various petrochemical products via ports .

(ii) oil refineries located along inland waterways also enjoy this advantage .

1. 155
2. 75
3. 95
4. 130
5. 130
6. ~~100~~
7. 150
8. 125
9. 160
10. 130
11. 110
12. 140

$$110 = 1350$$

~~13. 140~~

$$140 = 1435$$

14. 90

15. 110

16. 115

17. 115

18. 100

19. 120

20. 90

21. 100

22. 120

23. 95

24. 85 + dig

25. 100 + dig + dig

110

85

2800