

7th Sept, 2014 Module

VISION IAS™

www.visionias.in
www.visionias.wordpress.com



GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 420)

7th Sept Module

Name of Candidate: **ARVIND SINGH** Registration No.: **2856**

Schedule: **10:30 - 1:30** Module: **175**

Place: **ORN** Time: Date: **11/11/2014**

Classroom: Distance Learning: Classroom & Distance Learning:

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	10	
12	10	
13	10	
14	10	
15	10	
16	10	
17	10	
18	10	
19	10	
20	10	
21	10	
22	10	
23	10	
24	10	
25	10	

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code).
उत्तर-पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं ध्यान अवश्यकर 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 उभे 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 (OCA) 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 आपकी प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अंकित विरहित स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
- 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 उसकी अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

103, 1st Floor B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-09

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi - 110060

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 ।

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

5

- It is based on Vishnavite sect.
- Theme of Radha-Krishna is prominent.
- It is accompanied by dance.
- It is influenced by Bhakti.
- It is an indigenous dance-song of Manipur.

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

5

भारत में कठपुतली रंगमंचों के विविध प्रकारों की व्याख्या कीजिये।

Various Forms!

(i) String puppetry

- Through a rod, the puppetry are controlled as they are attached to the rod through ^{many} strings. Eg. it is used in Rajasthan

(ii) Shadow puppetry

- an impression is shown of the moving puppets on a screen. The impression is generated through use of light.

(iii) Hand puppetry

- The artist puts his middle finger inside the head of the puppet. While thumb and small finger are put inside the two hands of the puppet.

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 architecture developed in the region of present Karnataka.
- Many of the Hoysala architecture are in the UNESCO's world heritage list.
- Important places are Bidlar, Halebid.

- The temple has huge gopuram
- The courtyard is used for public occasion.
- There is circumambulatory path.
- The top of the temple (Kalash) is multistoried.

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 ?

stupa :

- are dome shaped architecture
- the mortal remains of Buddha were preserved at many places. stupas were built upon it.
- Sanchi is one of the most famous stupas.

Development :

- initially there were 7 stupas of dome shaped
- later Ashoka built many more stupas around the world
- in later period circumambulatory path was added

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 में भिन्न था और इन परिवर्तनों को सामान्य भारतीयों ने समझने में कठिन पाया। चर्चा कीजिये।

During Mughal Rule:

- Qazi is used to delivery justice
- it was mostly based on the Islamic jurisprudence
- King was the highest judge
- A was not codified
- there was no hierarchy of courts in a formal way.
- not based on rule of law.
- the court language was Persian
- gram panchayat had a major role in settling disputes.

During British Period:

- Under the Regulating Act of 1773 a Supreme Court at Calcutta was established.
- Lord Cornwallis separated the administration of justice from revenue.
- Initially Sadar-Divani and Sadar-Nizamat courts were established to separate civil cases from criminal cases.
- In 1833 Charter Act, a Law Member was added to the Executive Council.
- The British system was based on Rule of Law. While for personal matters, the customs of different religions were taken into account but for other civil and criminal cases, rule of law was followed.
- Lord Macaulay codified the

Indian laws. Thus Indian Penal Code 1860, Civil Procedure Code 1859 and Criminal Procedure Code 1861 was formed.

- However, initially only a European judge was allowed to try a European.

Challenges for the ordinary Indian

- Since the language was changed to English from Persian, so it became difficult to.
- The language of law was highly technical.
- It became more costly and time taking to get justice.

The system of justice in India even after Independence continues to be on the lines of British 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 जातियों 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।

After the revolt of 1857, the British govt. was extremely cautious about the possibility of consolidation of different sections of India. Thus the principle of Divide and Rule was adopted to prevent the threat to British govt. from consolidation.

To implement this policy, they used several internal differences within the Indians. Eg:

(i) The social stratification

- based on caste was used
- intermingling of several castes, both upper and lower castes ensured that homogenization became almost impossible

(ii) Heterogeneity of Regions

- people from different regions were recruited into the same regiment.

(iii) Division based on superficial notion of Marital and Non-Marital Race

- e.g. the prominent participants in the revolt were the peasants of Awadh. They were discredited and disbandled as non-marital race.

- people from Benjale who were less enthusiastic in the revolt were encouraged to join the army and were termed as Marital Race

- this was done to create feud among the people within the army

(iv) Differentiation based on Religion

- Muslims were marginalised for being active in the revolt.

Thus the liberal policy of the company which started from 1813 charter Act ~~was~~ soon gave way to parochial policy of creating internal divisions among Indians in the army. The idea was to prevent any further revolt.

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 started in response to the announcement of the partition of Bengal (1905).

Forms of struggle:

- (i) It was the first mass movement.
- (ii) Boycott of foreign goods.
- (iii) Focus on National Education - many national schools were opened during this time.

- (iv) set up of Indigenous entrepreneurship
 (v) Creative use of festivals like Ganapati festival
 to include the masses.

After its great success in Bengal,
 the Extremists wanted to extend
 it to whole of India. But moderates
 were against its extension.

It involved participation of different
 sections of society: students,
 women, peasants etc.

Thus it was the first mass movement.
 British Govt. was later forced
 to annul the partition in 1911.

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 |

Grandhi ji himself told the masses in Bombay just prior to his arrest, that people should be their own leader and guide if the other top leaders are arrested. The charter of the QIM was read out. He gave the slogan of 'Do or Die'.

Thus all the future scenarios were fully thought of. Although QIM was violent, but it was not impulsive. In fact, QIM showed that all sections of society were by then ~~fully~~ were made politically conscious. Thus it ensured large mobilization.

- Leadership was merely underground and Not Absent :

Usha Mehta had established

an underground radio, to disseminate the strategy of the top leaders who were in jail.

Had it been an unplanned affair, it may have been crushed like the revolt of 1857. But it shooked the foundation of the British Empire. Ultimately they had to leave in 1947.

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

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

After independence, as part of Land Reforms, govt wanted to remove intermediaries between the state and the ryots (peasants). However, the Abolition of Zamindari Act was full of loopholes that was exploited fully by the dominant landed class in the rural India.

Weakness in the Act:

- The Act gave too many options for exemptions

(i) Eg. Cooperative societies were exempt from it.
so in Maharashtra many sugar cooperatives came

(ii) It allowed possession of land for self cultivation
- thus many zamindars showed themselves as cultivators

(iii) Benami Transaction was not prohibited
- so they transferred land in the name of their family members.

Weakness in the Process:

- There was no political will in most of the states

- nexus among zamindars - local bureaucracy and political class
- undue delay in implementation of the Act allowed the zamindars to quickly do Benami transfer.

Evaluation:

The abolition of zamindari has benefitted the occupancy tenants.

In the late 1970s, they emerged as a powerful political force. The consolidation of OBCs and the rise of regional parties is in part an outcome of this abolition. Jats, Yadavs, Kurmi etc. are now politically empowered.

However, it did nothing for raising the condition of the

- tenants
- landless labourers.

Thus, it is only a partial success. The upper caste zamindars were replaced by intermediate ~~class~~ caste landed farmers.

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।

After the great depression of 1929 in US, the policy of state intervention became very popular.

~~The~~ The dominant economic model of the 1940s was centralised planning with major role of state. To an extent it was an obvious choice. The reasons were:

- (i) The grand success of USSR after the October Revolution of 1917
- USSR quickly transformed itself into an industrialised nation from being a poor agrarian society.

(ii) Free market and capitalism was equated with colonialism and imperialism

- the newly independent countries were very careful to not give a chance for colonialism

(iii) Policy of Free Market (Laissez Faire) was disgraced after the great depression of 1929.

- Keynesian theory suggested state intervention
- only USSR was not affected by great depression.

(iv) Poverty, backwardness and lack of capital did not suit the policy of free market or capitalism

- developing countries were facing this.

Thus socialism, on the pattern of soviet style centralized planning was adopted. From 2nd FYP, heavy industrialization was encouraged.

Critiques:

- Gandhian philosophy was based on limits to needs, cottage industry and sustainability.
- The Bombay Plan by indigenous industrialists did not want too much of centralized planning.

However, by 1991, India was forced to change its policy. liberalization was introduced.

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 and Indira Gandhi although anti-thetical to each other, were in reality the two sides of the same coin. They both did not show enough faith in the institutions of democracy to resolve the conflicts.

Indira Gandhi's Approach:

- After defeating the Congress Syndicate, Indira Gandhi became too powerful.
- Slogans like 'Indira is India' and 'India is Indira' was encouraged.
- After grand victory of 1972 war, she became a one man show in the whole cabinet. Thus parliamentary system of representativeness was subverted. She tried to become a super PM.
- She did not arrest the allegations or charges of nepotism.
- First she resorted to extreme populism. But after many internal and external challenges (like oil shock of 1974) she became 'reactionary'. Ultimately without consulting her cabinet, she imposed emergency.

J.P.'s Approach:

- His movement became very radical. Started first in Bihar and later in Gujarat, ~~she~~ he made personal

attacks on Indira Gandhi.

- He did not condemn violence. Thus in some ways he abetted assau and anarchy.
- He even asked Police and Army to defect and to ~~be~~ rise against the government.
- His call for 'Total Revolution' was merely reactionary with no progressive alternate idea.

Thus authoritarianism was met with anarchy. They both thus weakened the institutions of democracy.

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?

Major Reasons:

- (i) Huge demographic change in Assam due to immigration from Bangladesh
 - this had the potential to make the assamese as minority in their own land.
- (ii) Dominance of Bengalis in different organs of the society and the state.
- (iii) Influx of people from other regions of India, who controlled the trade and commerce.
 - most of the tea plantations, transport system, trade etc were controlled by the outsiders.

All this led to the feeling of

alienation in the youth. Add to this:

(iv) Creation of several states out of Assam, has decreased the size and political significance of Assam.

Thus violence started in Assam. Young students formed the All Assam Students Union (AASU). Praful Mahanta was one of the top leaders.

It was in 1986 that Rajeev Gandhi signed Assam Accord with the AASU and the violence was abated. However, many issues were complicated

e.g. the deadline when the immigration from Bangladesh should be treated as illegal.

But provisions like setting up a new IT at Guwahati was implemented.

Other demands were:

- increased employment opportunity for the youth.
- better educational and health facility.

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।

For Nehru NAM was not a passive neutrality. It was strategic autonomy of the developing poor countries in deciding each issue on the basis of its merit.

For Nehru, cold war was yet another form of neo-colonialism. The recently independent developing countries cannot ~~be~~ afford to get

Involved into it. For them the most immediate priority was poverty alleviation, development of the masses etc.

Thus he emphasized on the need for solidarity among the 3rd world countries. Other major leaders were Nasser, Tito, Suharto.

Asian Relations Conference:

It was held in New Delhi in 1947, prior to India's Independence. Nehru stressed on the importance of Asian to the world. The aim was to develop solidarity among the recently independent nations and yet-to-be independent nations for shared progress.

Bandung Conference:

It was held in 1955 in Indonesia. It was an Afro-Asian solidarity forum. Nehru stressed on the need to develop the unique capability of the developing countries without being dependent on the developed countries. He believed that unless the 3rd world countries do not have the common voice, the US and USSR will again make them their colonies.

However, it is alleged that Nehru's foreign policy was not equally distant from both US and USSR. During the Poland crisis, Nehru failed to criticize USSR.

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।

The excesses of the state towards its citizens, along with the massive propoganda of the west against communism led to the rapid downfall of communism in the Eastern Europe from 1988 to 1991.

After the initial success of communism in the first half of 20th century, many shortcomings became apparent. Some of them were:

- authoritarian nature of the state
- lack of liberty and freedom of speech.
- huge corruption in the state machinery
- backwardness.

However, it was the mutual comparison between the development of west Europe vs-a-vs Eastern Europe that developed huge excitement among the people.

• Thus states like Poland, Czechoslovakia etc other threw their communist regime.

• The stark difference the human development index between west Berlin and East Berlin led to the fall of Berlin wall in 1989.

• In the late 1980, USSR's President Gorbachev was influenced by the 'limited state' philosophy of Margaret Thatcher and the president of USA. He started the policy of Perestroika and Glasnost. But people wanted more development and liberty. Too much spending

military built up even at the cost of basic necessities like bread led to the fall of the regime in USSR.

Thus ^{by} 1991, Communism had received a death blow. Only North Korea and Cuba are Communist ^{now} in the, pure sense.

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।

The Treaty of 1919 at Paris, after the WW-I was seen as an insult to the honour of Italy. People in Italy felt that they were badly treated and that the Allies did not give them appropriate spoils of the war.

Later on the Republican Democrat government that was formed in Italy did not match to the huge expectations of the people. It was not easy to build the war-raged Italy. Also without adequate compensation from the treaty of 1919, it was facing huge resource crunch. Inflation was high and poverty was increasing.

At this juncture, the Communists were raising their head. They were gaining popularity. The business class in Italy thus supported the Fascist Party of Mussolini to prevent them from the communists.

Mussolini thus offered:

- nationalism and feeling of pride in the people
- he evoked peace with cowardice and war as the national duty
- In 1935, he attacked Abyssinia and captured it. This raised the profile of Italy as a serious player.

- with his iron hand, he initially improved the economy.
- he crushed the communists, thus garnering the support of the capitalist class.

However, in all this he was unintentionally strengthened by the policy of Appeasement by Britain and France.

It is this policy along with Fascism and Nazism which became responsible for the 2nd world war.

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।

ww-I :

The highly aggressive foreign policy of Kaiser William was responsible for the arms race in Europe and later for ww-I.

Kaiser William of Germany wanted that nothing in the world should happen without the knowledge of Germany.

For this he started massive upgradation of his Navy to compete with Britain. He had high ~~imp~~ ambition of Imperialism. ~~This~~ This threatened Britain, which till then had the policy of ~~majority~~ extended isolation.

Other countries too started building up their military power. Many made conscription in army as compulsory.

Thus had it not been for the Arms Race, the triggers of assassination of Audubert Ferdinand ~~to~~ may not have precipitated into a world war.

World War-II :

In WW-II, the policy of Appeasement by Britain and France meant that they did not take any proactive action when the deadly hyper-nationalistic regimes of Mussolini and Hitler were building up arms.

E.g.

- Hitler had increased the strength of his army and increased its presence in Ruhr region. This was against the treaty of Versailles of 1919.
- He reneged his promise and ~~captured~~ annexed whole of ~~the~~ Czechoslovakia. But Britain

and France did nothing.

In fact, Britain and France were trying to ~~ad~~ avoid the repetition of the conditions of WW-I (i.e. arms race and proactive action). But unfortunately it led to WW-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 भी स्पष्ट कीजिये।

The Economic factors were merely the triggering point and the main reasons.

- Triggering Point!
 - The meeting of Estate General after about 2 centuries to discuss ways to generate resources.
- Main Reason! Economic
 - Louis XIV had very weak financial resources.
 - The 7 year war (1756-1763) and

- the American war of Independence was a huge loss of Exchequer
- the extravagant life style of the rulers
 - almost nil tax collection from the Clergy and Nobility.
 - huge population growth in France after 1740 and famine before 1789

However, there were several other factors which helped in the build up to the revolution of 1789.

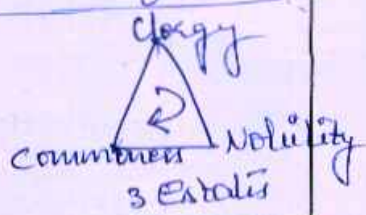
They were:

(i) Regressive social stratification

- The three estates has regressive taxation

The commoners who were more than 97% were burdened with almost all the taxes.

- The nobility who had almost no responsibilities were burdened with almost zero tax.



- with clergy, the upper clergy were leading an extravagant life style.

(ii) Role of the Enlightenment Philosophers

Voltaire, Rousseau etc had created a progressive ideology which propelled the masses to claim for liberty, equality and fraternity.

(iii) Role of the Frenchmen who participated in the American War of Independence

- they brought independence to an alien land
- they had seen the advantages of republicanism and liberty
- thus they were eager to do the same in their homeland.

Thus multiple factors played a role.

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। अलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिये।

Globalisation is the increased interaction ^{and integration} among the business, people, government. Although it is not a new phenomenon, but in the latter half of the 20th c, the pace of globalisation has increased immensely.

Negative consequences:

- Globalisation is equated by the critics as equivalent of Americanisation. Some say that it is McDonaldisation of the world.
- Thus the dominant culture eliminates other traditional cultures, mostly of the east.
- In this way, it does not respect pluralism and thus is a threat to

cultural diversity

- even if compromises with the political sovereignty of a country. Supra-national states like WTO, IMF etc dictate how people in different countries should be governed.

- In the field of economy it promotes a certain particular version of free market capitalism, which may be alien to the traditional economic system of an indigenous people.

Positive Consequences:

- Globalisation has provided a platform for exchange of ideas.
- many modern liberal values like Equality, Democracy, Freedom, Humanism etc are thus percolated around the world.
- issues of environmentalism are taking center stage due to the forces of globalisation.

Thus, if Valentine Day is celebrated in India, then even Diwali is now celebrated in White House (US). Idolly and Samosa are favourites in New York.

Thus impact of globalisation is dynamic.

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 :

(i) Poverty

- most of the juvenile delinquents hail from poor backgrounds and slums.

(ii) Illiteracy of the parents

- thus they are not aware of law and rules.

(iii) Discrimination based on caste/tribe identities like Caste, Religion etc.

- this creates a sense of alienation.
- an alienated youth is more prone to violate law.

(iv) Role of Reform Homes and Correctional Homes

- if they are not working as per the spirits of the law then he will become more hardened criminal.

(v) Role of Society in integration and rehabilitation of addictions.

Factors responsible in Indian social structure:

- (i) caste based discrimination
- (ii) poverty and illiteracy
- (iii) Insensitive administration and non-functional reformation homes.

Steps taken by Govt:

- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000 is the major law to ensure justice and reformation of the child in conflict with law.
- For a child, special child court is constituted. The idea is to reform him and not retribution.
- Reformation Homes have been set up for reform and education.
- The Right to Education Act imposes compulsion on the parents to send their child to school (age group 6-14 yrs).

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।

Traditionally Absolute Poverty was treated merely in materialistic & economic terms. It believed that a certain basic needs like food (calorie) etc can uplift a poor person from poverty. The Tendulkar Committee report is based on Multiple Household Consumption Index.

However, modern understanding of poverty is much more wide. It is seen now only in material terms but in a host of other variables. Poverty has strong linkages with social Exclusion. Thus UN has recently come up with a 8 parameters and 10 Index Multiple Poverty Index (MPI). Few of its variables are

- mean year of schooling
- women empowerment
- gender parity in school enrollment and in non-agriculture workforce.
- Infant mortality rate
- Maternal mortality rate
- per capita income

In the Indian context; ~~to~~

- discrimination based on caste
~~to~~ is also a major factor. Most of the poor belongs to the SC, ST & OBC.

- problem of malnutrition, sanitation etc.
- empowerment of the panchayati raj institution.

Thus poverty is linked with multiple factors. Most of them requires:

- behavioural changes - eg. increase of sanitation.

- Skill building and awareness about political rights. eg. Panchayati raj
- empowerment of women

Thus it requires social and political awareness and empowerment of the masses.

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 संदर्भ 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।

Due to ethnic dissimilarities, the Indian's from NE are facing problems of

- racism
- alienation
- threat and violence
- discrimination in society and employment

In many parts of India

The recent case of Nido Tanija who was violently attacked and murdered in Delhi shows that

- due to unawareness, people in mainland India, think that people of NE are from China or Tibet.
- cultural dissimilarities are creating feeling of distrust.

It is this feeling of distrust which is exploited by terrorists as in the case of Mass Exodus of people from NE from Bangalore

Steps taken by Govt:

- 1) Govt. had set up a Committee to recommend measures for safety of people from NE in metropolitan cities.

- 2) A special Help-Line has been initiated
- 3) Delhi HC has asked the Delhi Police to recruit people from NE in their force.

Way forward:

- Much sensitization need to be done.
- Include the courses on the culture and contribution of NE in school curriculum.
- Develop employment opportunities in NE so that distress migration is checked.
- enact an Anti-racism law
- effectively implement law & order.

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।

Origin's

Planetary winds generates due to difference of pressure gradient and temperature gradient on the global scale i.e. inter-latitude. Coriolis Force helps in their movement.

eg. Trade winds → Originate at sub-tropical high and flows towards equator
Westerlies → Originate at sub-tropical high and flows towards sub-polar low pressure belt.

Local winds: Originate due to change in local or regional pressure or temperature. Eg. Loo is a local north Indian phenomenon in summer.
Harmattan blows from North Africa

to south Europe.

Influence:

Planetary winds

— Influences Heat Budget
— Influences Ocean currents.

Local winds

— Local weather only
— e.g. chinook & snow eater.

Scale of operation:

Planetary winds

— Across the globe
— All through the year.

Local winds

— Only local operation
— e.g. Kalliaishahi in west Bengal
— Only during certain periods of the year
— e.g. Mango shower in Karnataka is a pre-monsoon shower.

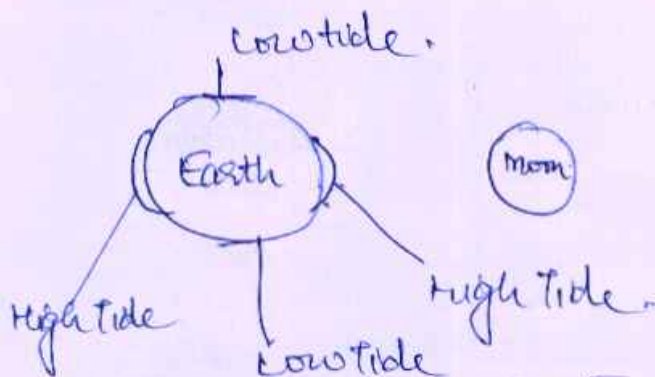
Impact of local wind:

— chinook is a snow eater, so it warms the freezing condition in France.

- Hemattan brings relief from humidity in the coastal seaboard.

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" को सूची दीजिये। ज्वार पर चंद्रमा की विभिन्न स्थितियों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?



Effect of Position of Moon

Tides!

tides are upsurge and downsurge of sea water due to the

gravitational influence of
Moon, Sun and other celestial
bodies. However, impact
of Moon is most pronounced.

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?

Plate Tectonics theory says that

- there are 7 major plates
- they lie on top of Asthenosphere
- Asthenosphere floats upon the upper mantle.
- they are continuously in motion due to tectonic forces.

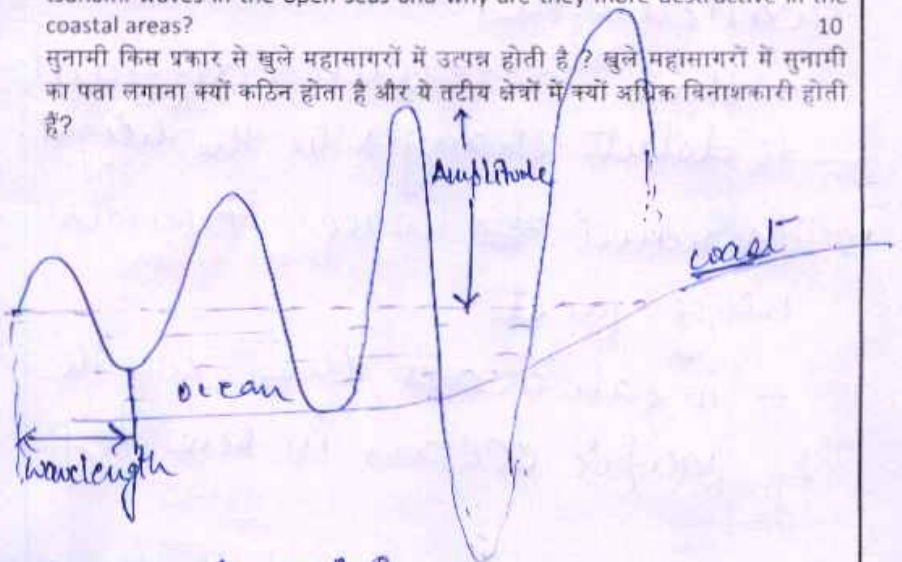
The continental drift theory of Wassener believed that there was one big continent which broke into two parts. And subsequently they drifted apart.

Plate tectonics provides scientific reasoning of the movement of plates to support it.

eg. the Indian plate was earlier part of the Australian plate.
It is continuously moving into the Eurasian plate.

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?



Cause of origin

Major:

— Earthquake or tectonic activity,
which displaces huge amount

of water from the ocean surface.

Minor cause:

- Volcanic activity
- Other ~~causes~~ tectonic activity

Difficulty in detection:

- In deep ocean tsunami have very low waveheight i.e. amplitude but very high wavelength.
 - Thus it becomes difficult to detect changes in the height.
- Tsunami ~~to~~ waves travels very fast.
 - It can cross the whole of Pacific ocean in one day.

More Destructive in Coastal Areas

Wave-height of tsunami $\propto \sqrt{\frac{1}{\text{Depth of ocean}}}$

Thus at coast, where depth of ocean is very less, the amplitude becomes very high. So huge destructive energy is accumulated.

India's Measures:

India has installed the Indian Ocean Early warning tsunami system.

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।

Causative factors:

- 1) Earthquake
- 2) Volcanic Eruption
- 3) Explosion or blast
- 4) Other tectonic activity like plate convergence and divergence.

Movement:

$$\text{Amplitude} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{depth of sea}}}$$

The wave ~~to~~ gains in amplitude and loses its wavelength as it moves from open sea to the coast.

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 micro-animals
- they are made up of calcium carbonate
- it is a symbiotic relation between polyps and algae

Reefs :

- it is a relief feature made up of rocks, corals etc near the coast.

Ideal condition for Coral Reefs:

- warm water
(eg. tropical ocean waters)
- ~~Fresh~~ Clean water
 - muddy water blocks sunlight leading to bleaching
- Depth should not be very high in the sea
as they need sunlight
- Fresh water should be prevented
 - as they need minerals.

Distribution of Coral Reefs:

- ~~Lakshadweep~~ Lakshadweep is the biggest coral atoll of India.
- Gulf of Mannar is also a fringing reef
- Gulf of Cambray

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 |

Distribution :

- 1) North west Atlantic ocean
 - Newfoundland
 - mixing of warm Gulf stream and cold Labrador current.
- 2) NE Atlantic ocean
 - near Norway
- 3) NW Pacific ocean
 - from the Philippines till the west coast of Japan
 - ~~warm~~ ~~Kuro~~ Oyashio mixes with Kuroshio.
- 4) NE Pacific ocean
 - near the coast of California.

Reasons for depletion

- Over use of mechanised tools
- over-exploitation
- climate change

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:

- linkage with coal
- linkage with water
- either consumption market should be near or it should be connected with grid.

India:

In India many large thermal power plants are located in East Central India where there is sufficient coal and water.

eg: the thermal plants in Rihand (Orissa, Singrauli)

The new UMPP at Tirayya (Cherthala).

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

River Kosi is the 'Sorrow
of Bihar'

Reasons:

- Being a Himalayan river, it is prone to meandering. Thus it changes its course.
- It carries lot of Sediments with it. Thus river bed becomes shallow.
- Many hydro power dams are located in its upper reaches. It diverts its flow.

Suggestion:

- strict implementation of flood zone regulation

→ no construction should be allowed in flood plains.

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।

Petroleum reserves is unevenly distributed. They are mostly in Middle East.
So:

- (i) Lot of export is required. For this sea-based transport is the cheapest method.
- (ii) For cooling and other purpose, water is required.

Even in India, the biggest refinery Tam Nagar is located near the Gujarat coast. Its production is mostly meant for export.