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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 698)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	5095
Center	Old Rajinder Nagar	Date	17/10/2015

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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21	10	
22	10	
23	10	
24	10	
25	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 150 WORDS each. Contents of the answer are more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

10X25=250

1. "A new style of architecture, entirely different in character from Muslim architecture in other countries, gradually evolved, incorporating the best of both Hindu and Muslim styles". Discuss the above statement in the context of Indo-Islamic style of architecture.
"अन्य देशों के मुस्लिम स्थापत्य से पूरी तरह भिन्न प्रकृति की एक नयी स्थापत्य-धीरे विकसित हुई जिसमें हिन्दू और मुस्लिम-कला धीरे, दोनों शैलियों की सर्वश्रेष्ठ विशेषताएं समाहित थीं"। भारतीयइस्लामिक स्थापत्य कला के सन्दर्भ में उपर्युक्त - कथन पर विचार करें।

While Indo-Islamic architecture had elements of fusion of two cultures, it would be wrong to say that it was completely different from muslim architecture in other countries.

The elements of fusion could be seen when arch-dome structure was combined with the beam lintel method of the pre-existing architecture. The monuments of Hauz Khas by the Tughlaqs are fine

examples of this.

The flower motifs particularly the lotus was also adopted by the Islamic architecture.

But there were many features of Islamic architecture which remained similar to other countries.

(1) The arch dome method and the use of lime mortar.

(2) Arabesque was used for decorating the walls.

(3) Liberal used of Pietra-dura.

(4) Airy structures with large courtyards and gardens were built.

(5) fountain was generally found in

the Islamic architecture.

⑥ The structures were mostly religious or tombs.

Hence, there are some overarching features which unite the Islamic architecture all over the world.

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2. "The Mughal paintings represent an assimilation of Indian, Persian and European elements". Elucidate.
"मुग़ल चित्रकला भारतीय, फारसी और यूरोपीय तत्वों के समावेश को निरूपित करती है"। स्पष्ट करें।

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3. Indian Dancing has changed little with the centuries, and till date the art form is practiced according to the rules of the Bharata Natyasastra. Discuss.
शताब्दियों बाद भी भारतीय नृत्यकला में कदाचित ही कोई परिवर्तन आया है और - आज भी कला के इस रूप का अभ्यास भरत के नाट्यशास्त्र के नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करें।

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4. Business groups in colonial India were guided by a pragmatic approach to issues and this explained why they maintained a policy of equidistance from both the government and the Congress. Discuss.
औपनिवेशिक भारत में व्यावसायिक समूह मुद्दों के प्रति व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण के द्वारा निर्देशित होते थे, जिससे इस बात की व्याख्या होती है कि क्यों उन्होंने सरकार और काँग्रेस दोनों से बराबर दूरी की नीति बनाये रखी थी। चर्चा करें।

Business group in India had interests both in the British as well as the Congress. Hence, they supported both while maintaining distance from the both lest they antagonize the other party.

The main concerns of the business groups in India were:-

(1) They wanted a policy of protection of industries from cheap products of the west. Hence, they supported the demand for customs protection as well as drain theory of Congress.

(2) They wanted that capital for investment should be locally obtained rather than foreign capital. For this, they supported the Congress.

(3) But the industries never supported the communist or socialist views of Bose, Nehru and others. In this, they actively supported the government's views.

(4) They did not want nationalization of the industries.

(5) Bombay plan was one of the documents through which they proclaimed their support for industrialisation of modern India.

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(6) They didnot support the workers and the peasants movements.

Hence, they were guided by their own interests like any other pressure group.

5. The Treaty of Bassein proved to be a watershed event in the history of British supremacy in India. Explain.
बसीन की संधि भारत में ब्रिटिश सर्वोच्चता के इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना सिद्ध हुई। व्याख्या करें।

Treaty of bassein was signed between the British and the Marathas after the first Anglo-Marathe war. It was a treaty of mutual non-confrontation for 20 years. This treaty ~~led to~~ proved a critical event in the expansion of British empire in India.

The Marathas were a formidable power in the country and at that stage British could not defeat them.

Further, there was a combined opposition to the British in 1780s from the Marathas, Mysore and

the Hyderabad.

This treaty bought time to the British when they needed it the most.

In the 20 years, the British concluded subsidiary alliance with the Hyderabad kingdom. They were also successful in defeating Hyder and Tipu of the Mysore kingdom.

In the meantime, the Marathas also weakened due to fratricidal wars and became less of a threat to the British.

At the end, they were easily defeated.

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Hence, treaty of bassein ensured that British Rej would continue in India.

6. "The introduction of printing press in India was an event of revolutionary significance in the life of Indian people." In this context, discuss the contribution of press in the Indian national movement.
"भारत में प्रिंटिंग प्रेस का आना, भारतीयों के जीवन में क्रांतिकारी महत्व की घटना थी।" इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में प्रेस के योगदान पर चर्चा करें।

Printing press in India was introduced by the colonial powers but it was used by the nationalists to further the cause of ~~nati~~ freedom movement.

Numerous newspapers, journals, weeklies, monthlies and dailies started after its introduction. These were used for inculcating the ideas of nationalism into masses.

The policies and laws of the government were also severely criticised. The journals in local languages were also very popular.

Each major mass movement was preceded by vigorous newspaper propaganda.

These became such a potent instruments that British had to pass many laws to curb it. For instance Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Press Act 1878 to control it.

Major newspaper were Kesari, Mahratta by Tilak; Young India, Harijan by Gandhi; Al-Hilal by Maulana Azad; etc.

But the impact of printing press was highly limited due to low literacy, less penetration and high cost of printing.

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Nevertheless, it played an important role in the freedom movement.

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7. The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 not only laid the foundation of Gandhian techniques of protest but also used other innovative methods. Elaborate.
1905 के स्वदेशी आन्दोलन ने न सिर्फ विरोध के गांधीवादी तरीके की नींव रखी बल्कि इसने अन्य नवीन विधियों का भी प्रयोग किया। विस्तार से समझाएं।

Swadeshi Movement carried almost all the methods that Gandhiji was to use in the later mass movements. These were:-

1. Swadeshi goods
2. Boycott of foreign clothes.
3. Boycott of foreign goods.
4. Non-payment of taxes.
5. Resignation from government service.
6. ~~Opening~~ Non-payment of land revenues.
7. Civil disobedience.

But in addition to all these, the movement of 1905 had

many more innovative methods.

The programme of national education was one of those. All over Bengal, national schools and college were opened. Students were encouraged to leave government school and join these schools.

further, the Cadet of Corps was also other innovative method. Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutta was most important

In addition, in cultural sphere like Painting, Poetry, drama also there were changes. Debendranath Tagore, Rabindra nath Tagore ~~brought the~~ brought forward realism in cultural sphere

Besides, in industrial sphere the indigenous industries and capital was encouraged.

Thus, while Swadeshi had a number of Gandhian methods, it had many other methods too. Probably the broadbased leadership, comprising both moderates and extremists was a reason for this.

8. 'Comparisons of the Fascist regime of Italy with the Nationalist Socialist regime of Germany is almost inevitable. The similarities are obvious, but there are differences which are worth mentioning.' Comment.
'इटली की फासीवादी शासन पद्धति की तुलना जर्मनी की राष्ट्रवादी समाजवादी शासन व्यवस्था से किया जाना लगभग अनिवार्य है। दोनों के बीच समानताएं स्पष्ट हैं, किन्तु कुछ उल्लेखनीय असमानताएं भी हैं।' टिप्पणी करें।

fascism and Nazism are two extreme ideologies which are held responsible for the second world war.

There are many similarities between the two:

① Both did not believe in democracy.

② Both were opposed to the idea of communism to the core.

③ Cultural superiority was a feature of both the ideoligies

④ They both believed in violent methods to achieve their ends.

But there are many differences two:

① fascism of Italy was more concentrated on making Italy a developed country while Nazism of Germany wanted to make it the world power.

② Nazism of Germany was expressly against the Jews of the country. fascism was not against any particular community.

③ Nazism of Germany was founded on exponential growth in economic and scientific terms. Fascist Italy did not have such conditions. It was mostly a lowly industrialised country.

But inspite of all these differences both produced remarka

Sly the same results. The extremist idedogy coupled with certain leaders are a reason for this.

9. Continental system of Napoleon was his single biggest blunder, which eventually led to his downfall. Examine.
नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय व्यवस्था उसकी अकेली सबसे बड़ी भूल थी, जो अंततः उसके पतन का कारण बनी। इस कथन की जांच करें।

Continental System was the way Napoleon wanted to defeat Britain but it led to his own downfall.

The system meant that the countries of Europe will not be allowed to trade with Britain. Rather they would export and import the goods of the continental Europe.

But two factors led to failure of this system:-

(1) Europe was predominantly dependent on British goods. The system led to crises in many countries.

(2) British naval superiority meant

that it ~~blocked~~ blocked at the ports. This led to stopping of all the maritime trade. Thus, European ports could not trade in ~~Conti~~ continental goods due to British blocade.

Soon, the countries like Spain, Portugal, Sweden, etc openly started flouting the ~~continen~~ Continental system.

In response, ~~the~~ France invaded these countries. But these countries formed alliance with Britain, Prussia, Austria and Russia to defeat Napoleon.

Hence, this alliance was caused due to the continental system

which led to downfall of Napoleon

10. Many post-communist states took the recourse to 'Shock Therapy' after the collapse of USSR. What do you understand by Shock Therapy? Critically evaluate its impact on these states.
सोवियत संघ के बिखरने के पश्चात बहुत से पूर्व साम्यवादी देशों ने 'शॉक थेरेपी' का सहारा लिया। शॉक थेरेपी से आप क्या समझते हैं? इन देशों पर इसके प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

Shock Therapy is a way of starting economic growth when the country is completely stagnant.

It was administered in many erstwhile communist countries because the economic activities in them was very low.

The state controlled resources and industries were given to the private players often at a throw away prices. This was done in the hope that this will generate private entrepreneurship and the consequent economic growth.

But the shock therapy led to many negative impacts:-

(1) It led to huge inequalities in these countries. In Russia for example, 1% of population holds 70% of wealth.

(2) The economic growth was for a short term only. Soon, it led to economic stagnancy.

(3) This led to complete undervaluation of resources

(4) There were cartel formation, monopolisation, etc.

(5) It led to growth of crime syndicates like drugs syndicates, etc.

(6) The power of state to control these private players became very limited.

Hence, the Shock Therapy has proved to be more harmful than beneficial for these countries

11. "Globalization will end up making all cultures of the world homogeneous". Critically examine the statement taking examples from socio-cultural and economic life of India.
"वैश्वीकरण का परिणाम सभी संस्कृतियों की समरूपता होगी।" भारत के समाजिक-सांस्कृतिक एवं आर्थिक जीवन से उदाहरण देते हुए कथन की आलोचनात्मक रूप से जांच करें।

Globalization is not just an economic process, rather it is a socio-cultural process.

The homogenising tendencies of globalisation can be summed up through 3 Ms:

1. Mcdonalisation (food)
2. MTV (fashion, dress, style)
3. Macintosh. (communication)

The overarching presence of jeans in Indian ~~country~~ can be said to be due to globalisation. Food habits, dress, style, behaviour, festivals, rituals, transport etc all are changing.

world is slowly becoming a single village with a single culture.

Some examples of Indian society:-

① Celebration of days like Mother's day, Valentine's day, etc.

② Movements like homosexuality, etc.

③ Changing food habits particularly in urban areas.

④ Changing values inside the families

⑤ New forms of communication like Social media.

⑥ changing dress habits in line with the world.

But inspite of all these, the traditional values and culture are also present side by side.

The hold of religion has not weat-end much while the values of respect for elders inside the family are still intact.

Hence, there has been coexistence of globalisation and localisation in India.

12. Language was an issue that once threatened to destroy the unity of India. But India dealt with it in an exemplary fashion, which her neighbours could not emulate and consequently suffered. Comment.
एक समय भाषा के मुद्दे के कारण भारत की एकता के नष्ट होने का ख़तरा उत्पन्न हो गया था, किन्तु भारत ने आदर्श रीति से इस मुद्दे को सुलझाया, जिसका अनुसरण इसके पड़ोसी न कर सके और परिणामतः उन्हें इसका नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। टिप्पणी करें।

One of the criticisms during linguistic reorganisation of state was that it may lead to growing nationalistic and separatist tendencies. This was particularly grave in Tamil Nadu.

But over the years, it has been clearly that the way India dealt with the issue led to diffusion of those tendencies. This was in stark opposition to its neighbours like Sri Lanka and Pakistan.

India never imposed a common language upon its citizens. Every

region was allowed to develop its own language. Constitution guaranteed that there could be not discrimination on the basis of language. Language could not lead to barring from state benefits.

At the sametime, all the regions were required to respect the territorial integrity and adhere to the constitution of India. Regular elections, education in local language and liberal attitude of the central government helped in this process.

But in Pakistan and Sri Lanka the majority tried to impose its language on the minority. Urdu was made the sole national language of

erstwhile large Pakistan which led to national movement and subsequent formation of ~~Pakistan~~. Bangladesh.

Similarly Sinhalese was imposed on Tamil which led to violent movements.

Hence, India dealt with the language issue in a much ~~and~~ deliberative manner which granted adequate autonomy along with respect for integrity.

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13. The framing of a uniform civil code is an acid test of India's commitment to secularism and modernisation. Critically analyse the statement in the light of post-independent developments in India.

समान नागरिक संहिता का निर्माण धर्मनिरपेक्षता और आधुनिकीकरण के प्रति भारत की प्रतिबद्धता की अग्निपरीक्षा है। भारत में स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात की - गतिविधियों के आलोक में उक्त कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

Uniform Civil Code is one of the directive principles of state policy of the constitution. It means that all the ~~sego~~ citizens of the country will have same personal laws in terms of:

1. Marriage
2. Divorce
3. Adoption
4. Alimony
5. Succession rights.

Presently, different religions have different personal laws. This has been critiised because it has led

to conditions of women being pathetic particularly in Muslims. While Hindu code of 1956 is somewhat liberal, it also been criticised for being exploitative of women.

A better way would be to make uniform civil laws the events after the Shah Bano Case indicate that it may be a difficult task. But unless the conditions of half of Indian population are secured through proper legal mechanisms it will not lead to any economic, social, moral and spiritual modernisation of the country.

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14. Indian environmentalism is qualitatively different from western environmentalism. Discuss the statement in the context of post-independence environmental movements in India.
भारतीय पर्यावरणवाद पाश्चात्य पर्यावरणवाद से गुणात्मक रूप से भिन्न है। भारत में स्वतन्त्रता पश्चात होने वाले पर्यावरण संबंधी आन्दोलनों के सन्दर्भ में उक्त कथन पर विचार करें।

Indian environmentalism is different from western one in terms of its goals, methods, membership and outcomes.

In terms of goals or motivation behind the movement, Indian environmentalism is primarily existential. The movements like Chipko movement or protest against deep trawler based fishing are for securing livelihood. On the other hand, western countries normally protest for rights of animals or

scenic beauty, etc.

Secondly, these livelihood based movements have more extreme forms of methods. for instance Narmada Bachao Andolan used strikes, fastests, jal satyagraha, etc.

Thirdly, Indian environmentalism is primarily a women, farmer and tribal movement. Silent valley fastest is an example of tribal livelihood based environmental movement.

Fourthly, since these sections of the society are economically weak and ~~culturally~~ politically marginalised, the outcomes have been very less. The people suffer economic, mental and health impacts but

are not able to pressurize the state to concede to their demands.

To sum up, while the west could easily get a deal on ozone depletion, the women of India cannot even get a smokeless chulha. This is the stark difference.

15. Discuss the problems faced by workers in the informal sector in India. What steps have been taken by the government to improve the condition of workers in the informal sector?
भारत में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की चर्चा करें। अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों की स्थितियों में सुधार हेतु सरकार ने कौन-से उपाय किये हैं?

94% of Indian workforce is employed in the informal sector. The problems faced by them are humungous.

Firstly, they donot have economic or job security because the labour laws of the country do not apply to them. Hence, they can be retrenched any time.

Secondly they donot have any social security like pensions after the retirement.

Thirdly, the on the job health and accident ~~and~~ insurance facilities

are not available to them.

Fourthly, they do not have any bargaining power viz-a-vis the employer in respect of salary hike, leave, etc.

Lately, Indian government has taken some steps for their welfare:

(1) The New pension scheme has been extended to them in the form of Swavalamban. They can also become the part of Atal pension Yojana.

(2) Accidental insurance is being offered in Jan Dhan Yojana

(3) New insurance schemes PM Suraksha Bima yojana and PM Jeevan Jyoti Yojana have been started

(4) Health insurance in the form of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana is offered.

But the biggest step would be to formalize them by labour law reforms and plugging the loop hole in labour laws. which allow employers in the formal sector to employ informal labour.

16. What are the factors responsible for high infant mortality rate in India? Discuss its implications for Indian women. Suggest steps that have been taken by the government to address this problem.
भारत में अत्याधिक शिशु मृत्यु दर के लिए जिम्मेदार प्रमुख कारण कौन से हैं? भारतीय महिलाओं पर इनके पड़ने वाले प्रभावों की चर्चा करें। इस समस्या के निदान के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदमों की चर्चा करें।

Infant mortality rate in India is 42 per 1000 live births. It is very high.

The biggest reason for such a high rate is uninstitutional deliveries by untrained midwives using rudimentary instruments. These lead to a number of cases of still birth and birth within hours.

Similarly lack of proper care within days of birth is also one factor. Sometimes due to patriarchy the girl child is not given proper care after birth. This leads

to dealth.

Absence of proper neonatal care, vaccination, etc particularly in rural areas. Early marriage and poor health of the mother are also causes.

The women in India suffer from physiological, emotional and psychological stresses.

Due to high mortality rates, the women is forced to bear more child.

Secondly, the emotional stress of losing a child she has nurtured for 9 months is heart wrecking.

Thirdly she has to face the social trauma and often she is the one blamed for the loss of the child.

The government of India has started few schemes for cash incentivasation of institutional deliveries, like Janani Suraksha Yojana.
Neonatal care is give freely through Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana is for maternity welfare

Ashas and ANMs are posted in every village. Vaccination of women and child is carried out.

But, the implementation of these schemes has been lacklustre and this has defied the purpose.

17. Even though the equatorial regions have great potential in timber resources, the lumbering industry has not developed properly in these regions. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Discuss the suitability of the equatorial regions for plantation agriculture.

यद्यपि विषुवतीय क्षेत्रों में इमारती लकड़ी संसाधनों की वृहत संभावना है, फिर भी इन क्षेत्रों में इमारती लकड़ी संबंधी उद्योग ठीक प्रकार से विकसित नहीं हुए हैं। इसके पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? रोपण कृषि हेतु विषुवतीय क्षेत्रों की उपयुक्तता पर चर्चा करें।

Major regions for lubering industry are not located in the equatorial regions rather in the polar regions. This is because:-

① Equatorial forests are dense which do not ~~loo~~ allow easy access to the timber.

② Unlike other regions, the forests in the equatorial regions are not well graded. They have many species of flora which means the lumber has to search a lot for a particular species.

(3) The woods are dense which limit the transportation avenues. The cost of transportation is sometime prohibitive.

(4) In polar areas, ice allows for easy transportation

(5) A number of wild animals are present, like snakes, etc

(6) Daily rains also limit the transport avenues.

Equatorial regions are also not suitable for plantation agriculture because:-

(1) Hot and humid climate makes people dull and plantation agriculture requires physical efforts.

(2) Daily rains are not suitable for crops like tea, coffee, etc.

(3) Plantation crops require winters and cold conditions

(4) Hill slopes are required and mild rains are required.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. "The potential of Inland Water transport (IWT) to encourage and support increased economic and social development is enormous". Discuss the factors responsible for the slow growth of IWT in India with special emphasis on geographical limitations. Enumerate some steps taken by the government in order to make this form of transportation competitive with respect to rail and road.

"अंतर्देशीय जल परिवहन (आई. डब्ल्यू. टी.) में वर्धित आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित एवं समर्थन प्रदान करने की अत्यधिक संभाव्यता है।" भौगोलिक परिसीमाओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में आई. डब्ल्यू. टी. की धीमी गति से विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा करें। परिवहन के इस रूप को रेल और सड़क यातायात के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धी परिवहन साधन बनाने के क्रम में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख करें।

Some reasons for slow growth of Inland water transportation in India:-

(1) The rivers particularly the Himalayan rivers carry a lot of silt load.

(2) This leads to a lot of deposition

(3) Continous dredging is required.

(4) Rivers change courses very fast

(5) Peninsular rivers are not perennial

and sometimes have very less flow rate.

(6) There is not much incentive from the government to develop them

(7) The Himalayan rivers in the youthful stage have a lot of waterfalls and rapid.

Government steps which are taken:

(1) Government has designated 8 water ways as national inland water ways

(2) Dredging Corporation of India has been set up.

(3) Private sector is being incentivised

But these steps are too late and too little to unlock the vast

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

potential of 1 WT.

19. Jute, "The Golden Fiber" enjoys significant ecological and economic advantages over other fibers yet it has been struggling to survive. In this context, discuss the problems associated with the Jute Industry in India. To what extent can the Jute Technology Mission address the same?

जूट, जिसे "गोल्डन फाइबर" के नाम से जाना जाता है, अन्य तंतुओं से अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण पारिस्थितिकी और आर्थिक लाभ प्राप्त करता है, फिर भी यह अस्तित्व बचाने हेतु संघर्षरत है। इस संदर्भ में भारत में जूट उद्योग से जुड़ी समस्याओं पर चर्चा करें। जूट प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन किस हद तक इन समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकता है?

Jute is struggling because of the competition from the plastic bag industry.

① Jute industry is a labour intensive industry and it is becoming costly

② Jute industry requires a lot of water for processing which is becoming scarce.

③ There is lack of technological innovation

④ Jute is limited to making bags

⑤ Its application to fashion and dress

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has not been explored.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Illustrate the socio-economic significance of local winds across the world with special emphasis on India.
भारत पर विशेष बल देत हुए विश्व भर में स्थानीय पवनों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व की व्याख्या करें।

Local winds sometime carry huge socio economic significance.

① Mistral wind of North America causes melting of ice and this leads to irrigation for winter crops. It also protects the crops from frost biting. Hence, it provide economic benefits for the farmers there

② In India, the land breeze and sea breeze result is moderate climate across the coastal India. This leads to increased urbanization like Mumbai, Chennai, etc.

(2) further, it leads to multiple cropping in the peninsular India.

(4) The local wind 'loo' on the contrary leads to lowering of activities in the Northern plains. School and colleges remain closed and in general there is less economic activity due to loo.

Hence local winds carry enormous socio-economic impacts.

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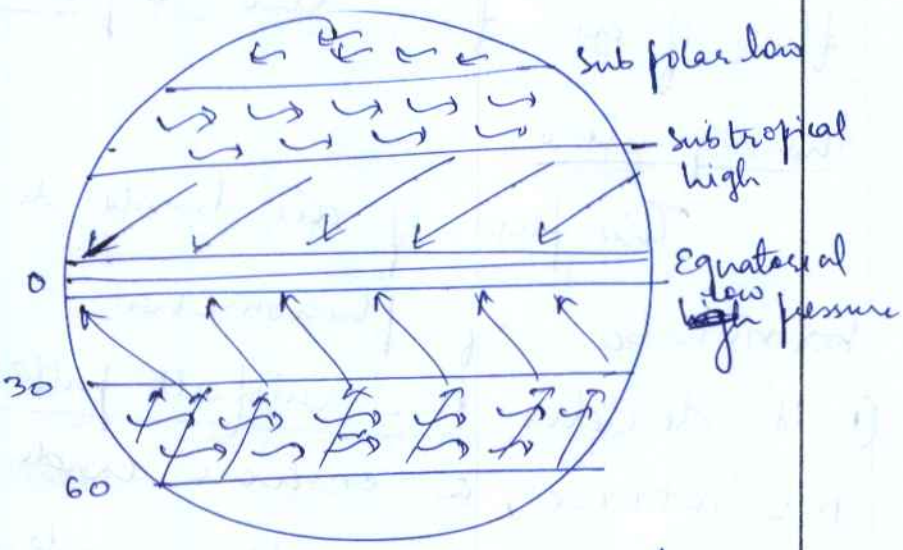
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

21. How do global pressure belts explain the formation of climatic regions across the world?
वैश्विक दाब पेटियाँ किस प्रकार विश्व भर में जलवायु क्षेत्रों के निर्माण की व्याख्या करती हैं?



Above is an illustrative diagram of the pressure belts across the globe.

The pressure belts are formed due to differential heating, convergence and divergence of air from other regions.

Hence, these pressure belts decide the direction of wind flow for

example a low pressure at the equator leads to ~~rising up and~~ flow of air from the tropics towards the equator

This flow of air leads to a number of phenomena:-

① It decides the rainfall patterns for instance, a onshore trade wind will bring rain on the eastern coasts which an offshore trade wind will cause deserts on the western margins.

② These planetary winds decide the direction of the oceanic current.

③ weaking of these winds may cause events like El-Nino.

(4) These planetary winds also lead to either moderate or extreme climate.

Hence, pressure ~~bte~~ belts define the direction of winds which lead to temperature and rainfall differences. This decides the climate of the region.

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22. What are extra tropical cyclones? How are they different from tropical cyclones? Why do the tropical cyclones weaken over the land after landfall?
वहिरूष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात क्या होते हैं? ये उष्ण कटिबन्धीय चकवात से कैसे भिन्न होते हैं? उष्णकटिबन्धीय चक्रवात लैंडफाल के पश्चात् कमजोर क्यों हो जाते हैं?

Extra tropical cyclones are the cyclones which form out of the tropical regions.

They are different from the tropical cyclones in terms of:-

Tropical	Extra tropical
(1) They have origin in low pressure formation.	(1) They have frontal origin. When warm front and cold front meet in temperate regions, extratropical cyclones form.
(2) They move from ~~east~~ east to west	(2) They move from west to east.
(3) They require a supply of warm water	(3) They dont require warm water.

Tropical	Extra tropical
(4) They cause huge rains, floods and loss of life and property	(4) They are milder than tropical cyclones.
(5) They cause damage to crops	(5) They provide water to crops and hence leads to agriculture production

Tropical cyclones weaken over the land because the energy for running of the air is provided by the latent heat of condensation. This latent heat is provided by the warm waters of the ocean. Once the supply of water is cut off, the energy stops and the cyclone

withers away.

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23. The formation and nature of a soil depends on a number of factors other than the parent rock. Explain through examples of Indian soil types.
मृदा का निर्माण और उसकी प्रकृति, मूल चट्टान से भिन्न कई अन्य कारकों पर भी निर्भर करती है। भारतीय मृदा के प्रकारों के उदाहरण के माध्यम से समझाएं।

The formation of soil depend upon:

1. Parent rock
2. Climate
3. Natural vegetation
4. Human activity
5. Time
6. forces of nature

Hence, it can be seen that apart from parent rock, a number of factor influence the soil formation.

The impact of climate can be seen in case of laterite soils of the western Ghats and ~~North~~ Eastern India. Intense rainfall leads to intense

~~leating~~ leaching which leads to leaching.

Natural vegetation leads to humus in the soil. Soils of Terai region and Montane soils are more fertile due to this.

Human activity like ~~dredging~~ excavation, ~~dam building~~ mining, exploration also accelerate the process of soil formation.

Time is an important factor because it decides the maturity of the soil profile. The soils of alluvial are of two types:-

① Bhangar - The old alluvial deposits

② Khadar - The new alluvial deposits

The forces of nature also decide the soil type. Due to intense

volcanic activity. Deccan plateau has black cotton soil while the Northern Plains have alluvial soil due to rivers.

Hence, many factor decide the profile, depth, type and maturity of the soil.

Don' write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

24. Which are the prominent monsoon regions other than the Indian sub-continent? Elucidate the crucial role played by the Tibetan Plateau in regulating monsoons over the sub-continent.
भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप से भिन्न अन्य प्रमुख मानसून क्षेत्र कौन से हैं? उपमहाद्वीप के ऊपर मानसून को विनियमित करने में तिब्बत के पठार द्वारा निभायी जाने वाली महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को स्पष्ट करें।

Tropical monsoon climate is found on the Western Coast of North America, South Eastern Asia and the monsoon regions of the African Continent. It is also found in the North Western Africa and South America.

The Tibetan Plateau plays ~~multidimensional~~ multiple roles in regulating monsoon:-

① Due to intense heating of the Tibetan Plateau, the Intertropical convergence zone shifts northward in the month of May June to 25°N.

(2) Tibetan plateau shifts the Bay of Bengal branch of monsoon towards the North western part of the Sub-continent.

(3) Tibetan Plateau splits the ~~west~~ ~~Ea~~ Eastern jet stream in the upper atmosphere. This decides the spread ~~of~~ and direction of the monsoon.

25. Describe the different types of earthquake waves and their modes of propagation. How do the earthquakes occurring in the Fold Mountain regions differ from those occurring at large reservoirs/dams? What is the difference between Shallow-focus and deep-focus earthquakes?
विभिन्न प्रकार की भूकम्पीय तरंगों और उनके संचरण के प्रकारों का वर्णन करें। वलित पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में आने वाले भूकम्प बड़े जलाशयों/बांधों के क्षेत्र में आने वाले भूकम्प से कैसे भिन्न होते हैं? छिछले केन्द्र और गहरे केन्द्र वाले भूकम्पों में क्या अन्तर है।

Earthquake waves are primary of two types which are further divided into two type each.

Earthquake waves
- Primary waves
  - P-waves
  - S-waves
- Secondary waves
  - Rayleigh waves
  - Love waves

Primary waves are those waves which are generated at the focus of the earthquake.
P-waves are similar to the sound waves. The particles here vibrate in

the direction of propagation of the wave. It is the fastest wave.

In S- waves, the particles vibrate perpendicular to the motion of the wave.

Secondary waves are generated when the primary waves reach the surface. They are the slowest but the most destructive waves.

In Rayleigh waves the particles vibrate both perpendicular to the surface and the wave propagation.

In Love waves, the particles vibrate in circular manner.

Earthquakes in fold mountains are caused due to convergence boundary between two tectonic plates. They can be deep or shallow

Earthquakes. On the contrary, the earthquakes due to dams are due to the pressure of water on the plate. They are shallow earthquakes

Shallow focus earthquakes have their foci in the upper crust while deep focus have deeper foci. ~~Deep~~ shallow focus earthquakes are caused due to continent continent convergence boundary. While ~~shallow~~ deep earthquakes are caused due to ocean continent or ocean-ocean boundary.