

GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 420)

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Registration No. 6378

Schedule 07 Sept 2014

Module 177

Place RN

Time 4:15 pm

Date 16/11/14

Classroom ☐

Distance Learning ☐

Classroom & Distance Learning ☐

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code).
उत्तर-पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यापीठ क्रमांक नम्बर आदि।)
- There are TWENTY-FIVE questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.
इसमें पच्चीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट 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।

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GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 420)

Overall Macro comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

All The Best

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

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

Sanskrit has served as the root language for the development of Indian literature. From the Rig Vedic age till the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate; Sanskrit remained the language of the courts, temples and upper classes.

Major works by Kalidasa like Abhijnana Shakuntalam, Megha-dootam ^(Mrichhakatika) remained as classics. Shudraka, Bana (Harshacharite) also contributed greatly to it. Treatises in medicine by Charaka and Sushruta, astronomy by Brahmagupta and Aryabhata were also composed in Sanskrit.

The Devanagari script used in Sanskrit later began to be used in Hindi. Also, most Indo-Aryan alphabets derive themselves from

this script. Thus, Sanskrit has had an evolutionary and developmental role in Indian literature.

Influence of Persian on medieval literature

- Persian became the court language under the Delhi Sultanate and Mughals.
- Persian, Sanskrit and Brajhasha gradually merged to develop into Hindi. Urdu was also developed as a result of this influence.
- Amir Khusro, Abul Fazl and Faizi remained some of the prominent exponents of Persian literature.

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

5

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

5

भारत में कठपुतली रंगमंचों के विविध प्रकारों की व्याख्या कीजिये।

Some major forms of Puppet theatre in India are :-

- (1) Kathputli Dance, Rajasthan
- (2) Putul Naach, West Bengal.

3. (a) Describe the distinguishing characteristics of Hoysala style of temple architecture. 5

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

- The Hoysala style of temple architecture is an example of Vesara style of architecture.
- The vimana was shortened also compared to the Dravida Temples.
- The linear projections or gathakas were often present.
- A characteristic feature was the absence of a covered pradakshina or ambulatory path.

- Pillared halls and intricately carved pillars were commonly found. The use of chloritic schist made such fine details easier to produce, which used to be difficult in granite.
- Zig zag patterns in outer walls were common.
- Temples were often built on an elevated platform.

Thus, the Hoysala style merged elements from both Nagara and Dravida style of architecture. Prominent temples of Hoysalas are found in Aihole, Badami, Hampi and Pattadakal, including the Hoysaleswara temple.

The Hoysala style, hence, brought out elegance with grandeur.

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

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

Stupas first emerged as burial mounds in the Aryan period.

However, in the Buddhist era, they developed not only as sites where body relics of Buddha or other Buddhist monks were kept but also a place of worship.

From a simple mound like structure, stupas evolved into a complex structure with pradakshina path, gateways, a finial at the top representing Buddha, Sharmā and Sangha along with an inner cell.

It was patronised by Ashoka, Kanishka and several other emperors and soon became synonymous with Buddhism.

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

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

The British administration with a view to systematise judicial process introduced a complex organisation of courts, quite different from the Mughal system.

Though started under Hastings it was given proper organisation under Cornwallis.

The civil courts were called the Diwani Adalat and

received complaints from District Courts and Subordinate Courts.

Appeals from diwani adalat would go to the Sadar Diwani adalat.

In case of criminal courts (Nizamat adalat) also a similar structure evolved. Above this lay the Circuit Courts.

Manned by the civil services, these courts incorporated customary and religious law too with minor modifications.

However, these systems completely confused the illiterate Indians because of their complicated issues. Major issues faced by them were:

- Delays in dispensation of justice
- Appeals from one court to another
- High costs involved.
- Exploitation by the police, magistrates and lawyers.
- Due to the lack of separation

of judiciary and executive, the magisterial powers were very wide and could not be practically questioned.

- Favouritism Towards Englishmen

Thus, though the British introduced the modern system of judiciary based on rule of law, it did not quite help the Indians ~~as~~ ^{the} because as compared to the Mughal system, it seemed more exploitative and inefficient.

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

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

The ^{rebel} army officers served as the prime force behind the Revolt of 1857. The unity displayed by the different regiments of Indian army led them to organise a mass revolt at such a scale.

As a result, the Peel Commission recommended mixed regiments composed of different nationalities and castes so that :

- Common interests would not evolve within a regiment
- If a part of a regiment revolts; another part could be used to subdue it
- Commonalities of religious issues, as in case of the greased cartridges or overseas travel being sinful for Hindu troops, do not form.

- the Indian Army remains a mercenary force devoid of any nationalism.

To achieve these aims, the Commission also recommended the division of different peoples to be grouped as martial and non-martial classes.

Martial classes were those who they claimed to be fit for armed forces. But in reality, it referred to those who had ~~not~~ supported the Revolt of 1857.

The Commission's recommendations led to widespread reforms in the army's structure and composition and made it an effective tool for expansion and consolidation of the British empire.

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

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

The Swadeshi movement marked the beginning of militant nationalist phase and the end of the moderate era.

The Swadeshi movement moved away from Constitutional methods of struggle like prayers, petitions, speeches to a methods of passive resistance.

Swadeshi involved the dependence on self-reliance and boycott of

foreign goods and government institutions. People boycotted foreign clothes, picketed shops selling foreign goods, set up mass demonstrations and rallies. Also, as a symbol of self reliance many Indian-made goods and shops came into existence.

Further, education was aimed to be Indianised and national schools and colleges came up. Aurobindo Ghosh was at the forefront of these ventures.

Thus, Swadeshi introduced people to new methods of struggle and gave the people a non-violent yet effective method to oppose the British.

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।

The Quit India Movement in 1942 represented not only a knee jerk reaction but a cumulation of public discontent and one of the most advanced stages of mass movement in India. ~~After~~ ^{With} the arrest of most Congress leaders after Gandhi launched the movement with a call for 'Do or Die', the masses were left leaderless. In this phase, there were massive demonstrations, rallies as well as attacks on government authority.

Despite this, there was a level of organisation by underground network of workers. Acharya Kripalani, Jayaprakash Narayan and Usha Mehta played a leading role in this. Thus, it enabled long years of patience to culminate into a

mass movement. The movement spread across the country and made it clear that the legitimacy of the British rule had eroded.

Thus, it represented the masses' capacity of self struggle and sacrifice and though it lasted for a short period, it maintained its intensity.

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।

Weaknesses in abolition of zamindari system :

- (i) Lack of political will.
- (ii) Many zamindars were powerful in political circles and thus influenced abolition of the system in spirit.
- (iii) Though the system of intermediaries in revenue collection was abolished, the lands were often not distributed to the landless poor.

(iv) Though they did not have administrative responsibility, they ^{Zamindars} still wielded sufficient power in the rural economy and exploited small and tenant farmers.

(v) Zamindari abolition could have had the desired effect of ushering equality only when land ceiling act had been effectively implemented. However, this did not

materialise.
(vi) Tenancy reforms were not successfully implemented which allowed many zamindars to register lands under themselves without giving rights to tenant farmers.

Evaluation of outcome of abolition of zamindari system:

Though it ended their role as intermediaries, they remained powerful and strong in the

village economy. As a result, they maintained a strong hold over their property and despite several efforts, the empowerment of small farmers was not complete due to lack of Tenancy reforms and land ceiling.

The situation was particularly acute in North and North West India. In West Bengal and Kerala, however, effective abolition of zamindari system and land redistribution took place.

Hence, though a novel effort, it did not meet the desired success.

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 economic model adopted in the Nehruvian era or the Mahalanobis model focussed on heavy industry and industry as the prime moving force because:

- it was the most prominent theme propounded by international economists at World Bank and other institutions.
- Heavy industry was supposed to serve as a base for further development.
- It would lead to modernisation of agriculture.
- It would lead to maximum resource utilisation.
- It would lead to employment generation.

Thus, at that time it was the most obvious choice. However, the following critiques were only faintly developed:

- (i) Free market supporters spoke against the inward looking nature and protectionist regime of the economy. They claimed that forces of demand and supply made the system more effective than licence - permit - quota raj.
- (ii) Proponents of human development claimed that the trickle down effect as envisaged by this model would lead to inequality and be inefficient.

Also, lack of competition may not lead to skill development.

- (iii) In the Mahalanobis model, focus remained on 'resource maximisation' rather than 'sustainable use'.

This ecological view got stronger only after the UNEP published the Brundtland report

on sustainable development in 1980s.

Thus, in post-independent India the Nehruvian model was seen as a panacea for development of industry and promotion of self-reliance.

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 घटना 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।

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 में सूचीबद्ध कीजिये। आन्दोलन की प्रमुख मांगें क्या थीं?

The Assam Nationalist Movement began as a result of several factors :

- (i) growing number of migrants from Bangladesh had led to a demographic change in Assam.
 - (ii) land ownership and government jobs were increasingly appropriated by the migrant population.
 - (iii) Even in the elections to the state legislatures, the number of Bengali voters had increased.
- All these factors culminated in sub-nationalist movements in Assam in the 1980s. The most gruesome incidents in this agitation remained the Nellie massacre of 1983 and it continued till the late 1980s.

Major demands were :

- (I) Freezing of electoral rolls
- (II) Deportation of illegal migrants
- (III) Land ownership rights should be restricted
- (IV) Restrictions should be imposed on qualifications for government jobs

These demands were recognised in the Assam Accord with Rajiv Gandhi and the political agitators gradually reformed into political mainstream as the Assam Gana Parishad (AGP).

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।

Jawaharlal Nehru held that non alignment did not mean indifference and evasion from political questions. Instead, in a bipolar world, it meant that nations reserved the right to not be obligated to take decisions according to bloc politics, but do so based on their own ideals and interests.

Thus, it did not mean passive neutrality but active

political independence

Nehru maintained that 'Asian resurgence' and 'Afro-Asian Conference? unity' would be the defining themes in the 20th century.

- The Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi was a bid to spread the idea of non alignment among the newly independent Asian nations and those fighting for freedom. This would lead to Asia emerging as a 'Zone of Peace'.

- The Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung Conference also underlined the importance of not aligning with any bloc and pursuing independent policies. It promoted Afro-Asian unity and led to the evolution of

Bandung Principles which became the guiding principles of the Non Aligned Movement (NAM).

Non alignment, according to Nehru, would allow developing nations to not get involved in military groups, allowing them to focus on developmental issues.

Developing countries would be free to choose resources and services from both Western bloc and Eastern bloc.

Hence, non-alignment did not mean an effort to simply shy away but was a well-thought of act of diplomacy to maintain Asian and African interests in a tense bipolar world order.

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 period from August 1988 to December 1991 witnessed the colour revolutions in Eastern Europe which led to the fall of communism. Most of these were peaceful transitions to power.

The main reasons responsible for these are :-

- The communist system had badly affected the economic condition in these areas.

Without any scope for profit, most industries were inefficient and supplies remained short.

- The prosperity of Western Europe which had followed liberal policies led to more discontent in Eastern Europe.

- Lack of political freedoms of right to free speech and expression led to disillusionment especially amongst the youth.
- The policies of Mikhail Gorbachev, the Russian president of USSR were more liberal. He believed in political restructuring (perestroika), openness (glasnost) and to let the countries of the Eastern bloc to 'have their way' (Sinatra Doctrine).

This led to venting of the long-suppressed discontent.

- The fall of Berlin Wall in 1989 also propelled these revolutions further and marked the fall of communism.

As a result of these factors, communism spread across the Eastern European countries of Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia,

Hungary etc from August 1988 to December 1991 and was soon followed by the disintegration of USSR.

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 and his Fascist party undertook several policy to increase Italy's standing among the great powers :-

- (1) He followed an imperialist policy and set out to control Libya and Ethiopia.

Through this he aimed to get control of oil fields in Libya and mineral resources

of Ethiopian highlands

(ii) He projected the State to be the supreme power and the leader or himself as above question

(iii) Education was also customised to promote fascist ideas and the leader was shown to be "Superman".

(iv) Mussolini believed that for Italy to become powerful, there should be no room for internal dissent.

He struck against the Communist leaders and imprisoned many like Gramsci.

(v) He found similarity with Hitler's policies and soon started cooperating with the Nazi Party of Germany.

Thus, his focus on militarism, imperialism and supremacy of state power played a key role in increasing tensions

in Europe and made Italy an
aggressor state.

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।

while world war I ^(WWI) was a result of competitive militarism, world war II ^(WWII) was the result of growth of Nazism, Fascism and a policy of appeasement by the Allies.

BREAKOUT OF WWI

- A country's greatness began to be measured by its military power and imperial possessions.
- To gain control of colonies, newly ~~made~~ formed states of Germany and Italy competed with the existing great powers - Britain, France and Russia.
- The most prominent rivalry was between the naval powers of Britain and ~~for~~ Germany.

Britain was alarmed by Germany's growing military capabilities as a threat to its naval supremacy and started arming itself.

- The presence of secret treaties made the situation even more tense.
- The Balkan crisis and Balkan wars (1912-13) further increased militarisation especially by Russia.

BREAKOUT OF WWII

- Prior to WWII, a bid was made to reduce armaments by establishing League of Nations and demilitarisation of Germany.
- However, rise of Nazism and Fascism led to chauvinist nationalism and increasing armaments by Germany and Italy.
- But these moves were met by appeasement policies of Britain and France who wanted to avoid war at any cost.
- They acceded to Hitler's demands one by one and finally even signed the Munich Pact which allowed Hitler to take over Sudetenland of Czech Republic.

- This increased Hitler's confidence and made him believe that there will be no retaliation.

• Britain and France had hoped that Fascism would be directed against Communism of Soviet Union. However, with the signing of Treaty of Non Aggression (1939) between Germany and USSR, these hopes were belied.

It was only after this and the invasion of Poland that Britain and France declared war after attempts of peace.

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 French Revolution had roots in several factors and was not restricted to economic problems:

(i) The social structure was exploitative. Society was divided into three estates - clergy, nobility and commoners.

While the clergy and nobility had all the privileges, the commoners had all the responsibilities of paying taxes.

- (u) The political situation was also - not conducive for peace.

Louis XVI inherited an economically weak set up and the lavish expenditures of the royal household made the situation worse.

- (u) The reluctance to allow political reforms in Estates General by introduction of 'one-man, one-vote' and overall majority, rather than class based majority further caused discontent.

This led to the 'Tennis Court Oath' and formation of National Assembly.

- (iv) Higher Taxation to fund the French aid to American war of independence also caused opposition and rioting.

These were brutally repressed.

- (v) Many intellectuals also played

a key role in the generation of public opinion :

- Voltaire promoted free speech and expression
- Rousseau gave ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- Diderot prepared an encyclopaedia of French problems which educated people.
- Montesquieu spoke about separation of powers.

Thus, various social, political and intellectual factors galvanised the people against the existing order.

The discontent culminated into the Fall of Fort Bastille in 1789 which marked a mass movement and beginning of French 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। [अलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिये।]

Globalisation leads to a free flow of not only capital and labour, but also of ideas and value systems.

According to many multicultural theorists, this poses a risk to cultural diversity. This is because it leads to the introduction of foreign, mainly western, values into the society which leads to subjugation of their own culture. While it may lead to growing exposure to different cultures, traditional values may get eroded and religious sentiments would be hurt.

In several occasions, when globalisation has caused such an erosion, it has led to the

rise of religious fundamentalism, for example in Iran and Afghanistan. It is seen by many as a last-ditch attempt to maintain traditional cultures.

However, there is also scope of increasing cultural diversity due to globalisation. Many societies, like USA, have become a 'melting-pot' of cultures where different traditions have mingled leading to social richness.

But again, it may lead to changes in original conditions in the society, which may not be favoured by several conservative sections in society.

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 :

- (1) Lack of a healthy, meaningful and productive childhood
- (2) Poverty often pushes many children towards illegal activities like drug trafficking, theft etc.
- (3) Lack of community involvement and social values.

(4) Lack of proper education and effective learning outcomes make many children not inculcate skills and value system.

(5) Often juvenile delinquents are seen to have a violent and abusive childhood which makes deep psychological effects.

(6) Many lawmakers also believe that many delinquents in the age of 16-18 commit crimes with the knowledge that the juvenile justice law will be soft on them.

Thus, most factors are related to growing inequality, poverty, eroding family values and educational opportunities in society.

Steps taken by government:

The government has proposed reforms to the Juvenile Justice Act (JJA) for dealing with a

'child in conflict with law'.

children who face charges will be dealt in a child-friendly manner. In case of a girl child, a woman officer would be present

- (ii) In case of delinquents in the age of 16-18 years, if a Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) so directs, they would be treated as adults for heinous crimes
- (iii) Through the National Youth Policy, it aims to increase community engagement and instilling social values
- (iv) Through vocational programmes and skill development, children are to be weaned away from such activities
- (v) Ensuring a safe and meaningful childhood
- (vi) Proper rehabilitation efforts in shelter homes and repatiation of juvenile delinquents into society

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 elimination require multi-pronged efforts to in economic, social and political aspects.

while economic upliftment may raise the standards of living, it may not lead to increase in skills and capabilities directly. People need to be aware that without education and skills, maintaining such standards would not be sustainable across generations.

Also, within a household itself deprivations may vary. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) of UNDP points towards increasing discrimination in education, health indicators against girls and women at similar economic levels. Thus, there is a need for awareness of need of gender equality.

Similarly, knowledge about good practices in health and sanitation help in preventing many diseases and out-of-pocket expenditures.

Even in this aspect, women education has greatly helped improve indicators as seen in Bangladesh and Nepal.

Also, while economic upliftment may reduce hardships and poverty, social disabilities like caste system and discrimination and untouchability may reverse the gains.

Thus, it is also important to be aware of one's rights and be in a position to exercise them to ensure political fairness and social equality.

Hence, poverty elimination requires a holistic approach. While social sector schemes focus mainly on economic aspect like subsidies and insurance

there is a need to also focus on social and political awareness.

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

10
देश के नागरिकों के मध्य भाईचारे की आम भावना को बढ़ावा देने में नृजातीय समानताएं भी उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं जितनी क्षेत्रीय सीमायें। उपर्युक्त कथन के सन्दर्भ में पूर्वोत्तर के लोगों के समक्ष देश के अन्य भागों में आ रही समस्याओं का परीक्षण कीजिये। इसके अलावा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिये।

The people from North East face increasing racial discrimination in various parts of the country.

Recent incidents of violence in Bangalore and Delhi have brought the issue in focus.

This has caused great unrest and attacked the idea

of fraternity as envisaged by the constitution.

- One of the main reasons behind this discrimination is the inability of people from other parts to come in terms with ethnic dissimilarities of people from NE.
- Xenophobic tendencies due to different facial features make them an easy target of violence.
- These factors have also prevented their assimilation to social mainstream.
- It has affected their perception of towards other parts of India.
- Such discontent is also harmful as it legitimises the insurgent movements in NE.

In order to tackle these problems, the government has

taken several measures :

- Appointment of the Bezbaruah Committee by the Delhi government.
- It recommended that greater sensitisation of neighbourhoods should be done towards people from NE.
- It has also recommended that Delhi Police should increase recruitment from the NE to improve its response.
- It has set up a helpline and control room to deal with such complaints immediately.
- Strengthening of ^{SC, ST} Prevention of atrocities Act to ensure swift action.

However, real change will come only with a behavioural change and mainstreaming of persons from North East. Greater social and political representation and promotion of NE icons can help bring about this change.

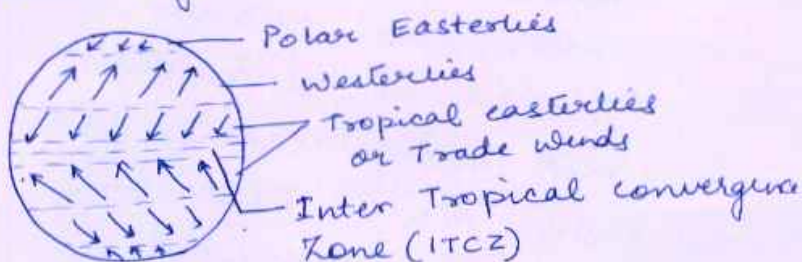
20. Differentiate between planetary winds and local winds in terms of their origin, influence and scales of operation. Also illustrate the impact of local winds in influencing the climate of any area. 10

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 are permanent winds which have constant origin and direction.

They originate from the varying insolation received by different parts of the earth, consequent convection and upper air convergence/divergence.

These winds influence vast areas across same latitudes and may move north or south as wind belts. They are often used by sailors for navigation.



Planetary wind belts

On the other hand, local winds originate due to regional differences in meteorological convention and are advectional in nature.

Some common examples of local winds are :

- Chinook (Rockies in N. America)
- Harmattan (West Africa)
- Sirocco (Saharan Africa)
- Loo (Northern and Central India)
- Sea breeze and land breeze.

Local winds can influence the local weather to a great extent.

For example :

The plains of North India witness hot and dry weather due to loo in summer.

On the other hand, the Harmattan is also called the 'Doctor wind' in West Africa as it brings cool and pleasant weather.

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 refer to vertical movement of ^{ocean} water due to gravitational force of ^{the} moon and the sun.

The various tide generating forces are:

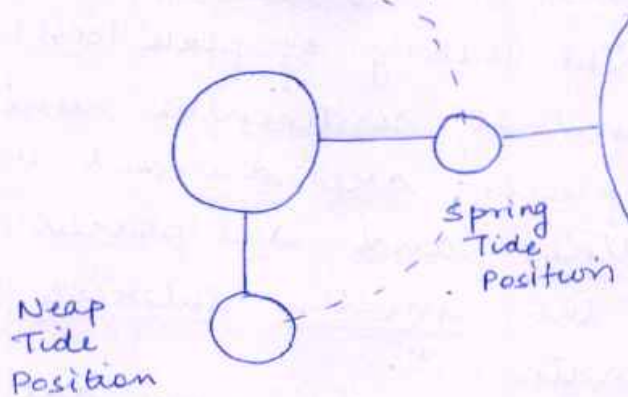
- gravitational pull of moon.
- gravitational pull of sun.

When the moon is at full moon or new moon ~~or~~ new position, it results in

high tide.

Also, when the sun and moon are in a straight line, it results into spring tide

when they are at right angles to each other, it results into neap 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?

The theory of plate tectonics explains the continental drift theory by extending the movement of only continents to the concept of movement of ^{tectonic} plates.

The theory of plate tectonics suggests that continental and ocean plates are divided along fault lines and are placed over the molten interior of the earth.

These plates move due to the convective currents and primordial heat generated within the earth.

These movements explain the current arrangement of continents after dissociating from the landmass of Pangaea, and consequent drift across

the earth

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

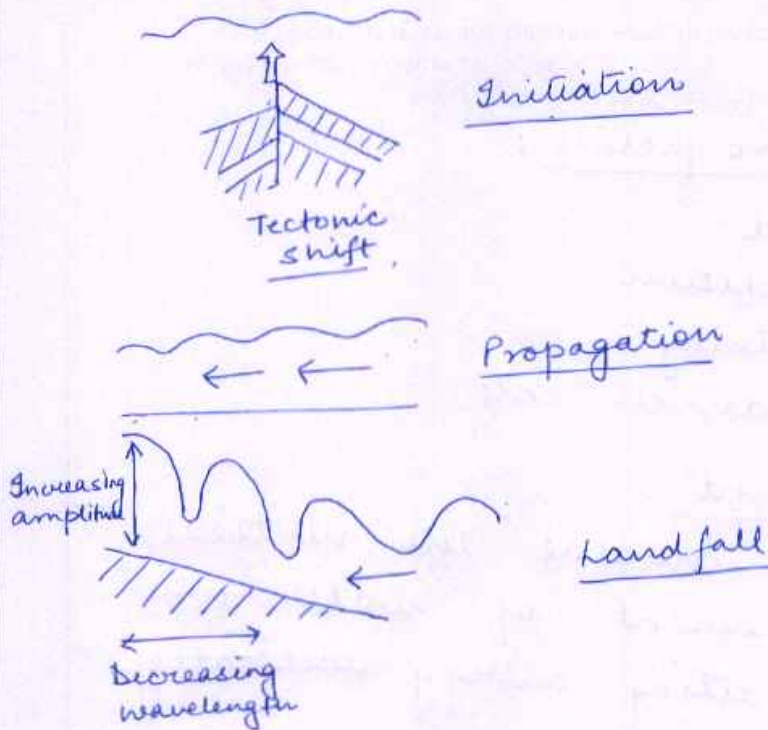
सुनामी किस प्रकार से खुले महासागरों में उत्पन्न होती है ? खुले महासागरों में सुनामी का पता लगाना क्यों कठिन होता है और ये तटीय क्षेत्रों में क्यों अधिक विनाशकारी होती हैं?

Tsunamis originate in open oceans due to any earthquake or volcanic eruption or tectonic plate shifts under the sea. It creates an upward push on the mass of ocean water and leads to initiation of tsunami. For example : The 2004 tsunami in Indian Ocean occurred due to a strong earthquake

near the Sunda Trench, Java.

It is difficult to detect tsunamis in open oceans because they have very high wavelengths and low amplitude. As a result, there is very little vertical displacement of water due to easy transmission across an open area.

However, as it starts approaching the shore, the wavelength decreases and by principle of conservation of energy, its amplitude increases. This leads to the formation of waves which may be several feet high and fall with massive force at landfall, causing great destruction.



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 इनके टूटने तक की गति की चर्चा कीजिये।

Causative factors :

- 1) Wind
- 2) Insolation
- 3) Salinity
- 4) Ocean currents.

Movement :

Waves involve the vertical displacement of water while transmitting energy ~~vertically~~ horizontally.

Thus, the water particles would move up and down and transfer the wave energy to adjoining particles.



Movement of water molecules

The wave 'breaks' when the

height of wave is less than
half its wavelength and lands
on the 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
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 group of polyps which secrete calcium carbonate to form intricate structures. They ~~often~~ occur in symbiosis with algae called zooxanthellae which impart colour to them. They are also responsible for food production for corals while the corals give them refuge.

Coral reefs refer to the vast structures built over

centuries over layers of dead coral polyps. These reefs are home to some of the most biodiverse regions. Example: great barrier reef.

Conditions for formation:

- Moderate Temperature as high Temperature leads to coral bleaching or loss of zooxanthellae.
- Continental shelf which receives sunlight.
- Clean water without pollutants.

Thus, corals also act as 'indicator species' for pollution.

Coral reefs in India:

- Lakshadweep islands.
- Karnataka coast.

24. (a) Give an account of distribution of fisheries in the world. List the major reasons for depletion of fishing resources throughout the world. S

विश्व में मत्स्य पालन के वितरण का विवरण दीजिये। विश्व भर में मत्स्य संसाधनों के ह्रास के प्रमुख कारणों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिये।

Distribution of fisheries in the world

Most fish rich areas in the world are found in areas with large continental shelf, as it allows sunlight in leading to abundance of phytoplankton and where cold and warm ocean currents mix.

- Grand Banks off New Foundland in N. America (where warm Gulf stream and cold Labrador current meet)
- Dogger Bank in UK (and warm ^{cold} Norway N. Atlantic Drift)
- Coasts of Japan (cold Oyashio and warm Kuroshio)
- South and East China Sea (continental shelf)
- Bay of Bengal and parts of Indian Ocean (large continental shelf formed by emergence)

Reasons for depletion of fisheries

- Over-fishing which does not give time for spawning and replenishment
- Bottom Trawling increases turbidity of water and fish cannot survive
- Release of chemical pollutants,
- Oil spills

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 plants :

- Availability of coal
- Ample water resources
- Availability of manpower.

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 behind Kosi being flood prone

- (i) As the Kosi severely erodes in its upper course, it carries a large amount of silt.

The silt carried is deposited as it enters the lower gradient of plains.

- (ii) The high silt results in reduction of the channel height and hence its carrying capacity, thus leading to lateral spreading of floodwaters.

- (iii) Kosi also receives several tributaries which also bring in a large amount of silt.

- (iv) Kosi often changes its course when silt deposition obstructs its movement, which makes floods unpredictable.

strategies to overcome it :

- Dredging to deepen channel height
- Afforestation to reduce erosion.
- Early warning systems and evacuation strategies for disaster mitigation.
- Building of embankments and other structures to prevent lateral erosion of banks.

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

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

Oil refineries are located in areas where water transport is located as :-

- (i) Crude oil can be easily shipped to the refineries for processing
- (ii) Refinery products can be exported or transported with the help of container ships and oil tankers.
- (iii) Large ships allow larger volumes to be transported while

on-land transport has limitations on the amount that can be carried.

~~For these reasons.~~
(iv) Also, many oil ~~ref~~ wells are situated in the continental shelf of oceans and thus it is easier to ship them to the coasts. eg Persian Gulf, Bombay High. For these reasons, several oil refineries are present near coasts. For example:
Ankleshwar, Koyali, Bombay etc