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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 631)

Name of Candidate	ASHISH TIWARI		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	15633
Center	Rajinder Nagar	Date	11/12/15

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		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 questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें बीस 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 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 (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. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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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. Indian Martial Arts, while enjoying the sanctity of ancient texts, are also closely correlated with culture and geography. Illustrate.

भारतीय युद्ध कलाएं (मार्शल आर्ट) प्राचीन ग्रंथों की पवित्रता के साथ-साथ संस्कृति और भूगोल से भी घनिष्ठ रूप से सहसंबद्ध हैं। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या करें।

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2. In addition to religious unrest, political and economic factors were also responsible for the rise of Buddhism and Jainism in the 6th century B.C. Explain.

धर्म आधारित अशांति के अतिरिक्त, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक कारक भी छठी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म के उत्थान के लिए उत्तरदायी थे। व्याख्या करें।

6th century Bc was witnessing dominance of later vedic period in form of strict Brahminical rituals, ~~strong~~ strong Caste system and stratification of society, with Brahmins at apex guiding society with their divine rights.

In this context, Mahavira & Buddha provided an alternative path to people and to ensure attainment of enlightenment, Buddhism & Jainism provided alternative viewpoint.

Political factors :

- ① the kingdoms were eliminated mainly by Kshatriyas and other classes like Vaishyas wanted their dominance.

- ② Stabilization of society was emerging in newer ways, for example, various Guilds were formed, which were merchant Associations and they wanted their share.

Economic factor :

- ① Vaishyas were emerging as a powerful class because of their economic might, they had gained out of trade with other countries.
- ② Brahminical domination & Rituals were causing economic hardships for other classes.

thus, Secularization of Society was happening, at the same time vedic culture acted as a hinderance, thus Buddha & mahavira provided light to Perenn.

3. Trace the evolution of Hindustani and Carnatic styles of music in India. Discuss their salient features. Explain why different forms do not exist in Carnatic style of music unlike Hindustani music.

भारत में हिंदुस्तानी और कर्नाटक संगीत शैलियों के विकास की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत करें। इनकी मुख्य विशेषताओं की चर्चा करें। बताएं कि हिंदुस्तानी संगीत की भांति कर्नाटक संगीत शैली में विभिन्न रूप क्यों विद्यमान नहीं हैं।

- Indian classical music owes its origin to Gandharva shashtra & the contribution of Bharat Muni, later on Carnatic music was developed by various persons in and around South India, while Hindustani music gained significance with blending of Carnatic music with Persian influence, since advent of Mughals, particularly.

Features of Hindustani & Carnatic music:

- ① Hindustani music provides scope for improvisation and jugal-Bandi between ~~dance~~ singer & ~~dan~~ musician matters, while.

Carnatic music adheres strictly to classical principles, thus no scope for improvisation is provided.

- ② Carnatic music & Hindustani music both have importance to instruments like veena, sitar, but hindustani music has special emphasis on tabla & sarod.
- ③ Carnatic music is mainly vocal, while Hindustani is both vocal as well as musical.
- ④ ~~Carnatic music strictly adheres to etoni~~
Carnatic music depends mainly on the ragas & talas, while Hindustani music, Alap is given more significance.
- ⑤ Hindustani music is characterized by various ~~Gharanas~~^{forms} like ~~fusion~~ Alap, khayal, Bandish, Carnatic does not; Because.

there is no ~~top~~ scope for
improvement and uniformity is
present in carnatic music.

4. "The culture of democracy and respect for civil liberties in India is not 'the lasting contribution of colonialism', but a result of the national freedom movement." Examine.

"भारत में लोकतांत्रिक संस्कृति और नागरिक स्वतंत्रता के लिए सम्मान 'उपनिवेशवाद का चिर-स्थायी योगदान' नहीं है बल्कि राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन का परिणाम है।" परीक्षण करें।

→ Indian polity & society are characterized by world's largest democracy and protector of fundamental rights, this tradition emerged from various historical factors such as—

- ① Setup of various institutions by Britishers such as independent judiciary;
- ② Eradication of various social evils, viz. sati pratha, child marriage age etc.
- ③ Progressive induction of election in Indian society.

So, on the face of it looks like that colonial powers started this culture of

democracy & civil rights but it
is to be understood with
corresponding efforts of Indian
freedom fighters & nature of
movement -

- ① this culture of democracy
has been given by britishers by
~~continuous~~ continuous demand for it
by our leaders right since
inception of Congress and
collective effort taken by
Mass - movements of Mahatma
Gandhi
- ② Nehru Report of 1928,
demanded for 14 Fundamental
Rights for citizens, prior to
that no talk for Fundamental
rights was started by
Britishers.
- ③ Real democracy was
implemented by Indian

leaders, when they entered provincial councils post 1919 reforms and thus creating awareness.

- ④ Nagpur session of Congress in 1920, put up an organizational setup and it acted as a platform for democratic setup.

Thus, Indian political culture owes its attribute to nature of freedom movement.

5. The developments in the second half of 18th century proved conducive for the rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and establishment of a powerful kingdom in Punjab. Discuss.

18वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध के घटनाक्रम पंजाब में महाराजा रणजीत सिंह के उत्थान और एक शक्तिशाली राज्य की स्थापना के लिए अनुकूल सिद्ध हुए। चर्चा करें।

— Maharaja Ranjeet Singh when came out of Regency, found his Punjab in troubles, since Banda Bahadur was killed by Mughal emperor Farukshiyar and thus society was in chaos.

on the other hand, British wanted to manage their influence on Afghanistan and thus wanted support of Ranjeet Singh, even during first Afghan war in ~~1840~~, 1830, Ranjeet Singh was consulted by Britishers before installing Shah Shuja in Afghanistan, thus, prestige of Ranjeet

Singh increased, along with this,
he established a powerful
kingdom.

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6. Many Indian revolutionaries abroad viewed the outbreak of First World War as an opportunity to overthrow the British rule from India. In this context, examine the role of Ghadar party movement and its impact on the Indian national movement.

विदेशों में कई भारतीय क्रांतिकारियों ने प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के प्रारंभ को भारत से ब्रिटिश शासन को उखाड़ फेंकने के एक अवसर के रूप में देखा। इस संदर्भ में गदर आंदोलन की भूमिका और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इसके प्रभाव का परीक्षण करें।

— Revolutionary activities were under progress since the advent of Anushilan Samiti under Surya Sen in 1890s, but it gained significance during 1st world war, when a group of activists led by Lala Hardayal formed ghadr party with its various centres along pacific coast & Vancouver, thus soliciting Ghadr International funding & arms support.

Various contributions made :

- ① After Kogmata man incident, they tried to launch an attack on british, but failed, yet this movement helped

internationalise the issue.

- ② they provided various funding & arms support to ~~revolutionary~~ militant nationalist in India.
- ③ They established links with Surya Sen, Sachin Sanyal & Rash Bihari Bose in India & coordinated heroic actions from abroad.

Their impact:

- ① provided a new flavor to militant activities on lines of Russian Nihilists, thus mounting pressure on British.
- ② motivating the youth to take up arms against British and thus played role in formation of Hindustan Socialist Republic Association (HSRA) of Bhagat Singh in 1925.

- ③ Prompted Moderates to realign their strategy, by admitting Extremists in Congress.

Thus, Ghadr movement had far reaching impact but due to lack of co-ordination & leadership, they could not succeed in their ambition.

7. The Indian National Movement was not only inspired by developments around the world but also actively forged linkages with others on the issues of imperialism and colonialism. Explain.

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन न केवल वैश्विक घटनाक्रम से प्रेरित था अपितु इसे साम्राज्यवाद और उपनिवेशवाद के मुद्दे पर हो रही वैश्विक गतिविधियों से सक्रिय संबद्धता स्थापित किया। व्याख्या करें।

- Indian fight against colonialism, which lasted for nearly 2 centuries was influenced by many international events such as -

- ① Italian defeat in Ethiopia in 1890s, proved that Europeans are not invincible and thus boosted morale of Indian freedom fighters in period of Swadeshi movement.
- ② Anglo-Japanese pact of 1902 and defeat of Russia in 1905 by Japan put an Asian nation on league of other European nations, thus influenced Indians.
- ③ Russian Revolution of 1917, helped

Growth of socialist movements in India.

~~on~~ at the same time, Indian national movement was also influenced by various linkages forged for example-

- ① Dada Bhai Nauroji, represented India in meeting of 2nd international and thus helped internationalization of issue.
- ② J. L. Nehru attended conference of oppressed nations in 1927 in Br. Branch, thus gaining sympathy for movement.
- ③ Berlin Committee under Zimmerman plan, Ghadr movement helped mobilize revolutionary forces.
- ④ Netaji S. C. Bose's alliance with Germany & Japan helped formation of Indian National Army.

Thus, Indian movement, learning on experience of various events, also prospered by using these experience in establishing linkage to uproot British tyranny.

8. The State Reorganization Commission turned language from a dividing force to a cementing and integrating one. Critically evaluate.

राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने भाषा को एक विभाजनकारी शक्ति के बजाए जोड़ने और एकीकृत करने वाली शक्ति में परिवर्तित कर दिया। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

Post Independence, demand for states on linguistic basis was raised on from Andhra Pradesh, where Potti Srimulu died while fighting for separate Telugu speaking state in 1953. This created turmoil in whole nation and thus Andhra was formed, but it created widespread unrest in various parts, whereby Hindi speaking states demanded separate states; Bengali for them. Thus, language acted as a dividing force.

But formation of State reorganisation Commission under Fazl Ali led to formation of 14 states & 6 UTs in 1956, it put a rest to unrest and for the time being demand

War curbed.

But State Reorganization did not turn as a uniting force because—

① Linguistic fight again started in 1963, when official language Act was amended, thus dividing entire Country into Hindi & non-hindi states.

② demand for separate linguistic states continued for long time, for example— Punjab for Punjabi speaking, Gujarat for Gujarati speaking had to be formed in 1960s. thus, State reorganization provided only temporary Relief and could not turn language as a uniting force.

9. "The National Emergency of 1975 was like a vaccination against the dictatorship. It was painful and caused fever, but strengthened the resistance of our democracy." Analyze the statement in light of the outcomes of the emergency era.

"1975 का राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल तानाशाही के विरुद्ध टीकाकरण जैसा था। यह पीड़ादायक था और इसने व्यग्रता को पैदा किया, लेकिन इसने हमारे लोकतंत्र की प्रतिरोधकता को भी मशक्त बनाया। आपातकाल के परिणामों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण करें।

— When India was born as a democracy, many scholars highlighted lacunae in our democracy to succeed and same was proved when emergency was imposed in 1975 by government of the day.

During emergency, civil liberties were suspended, many leaders were sent to jail. In ADM Jabalpur case, court held that Fundamental rights are at mercy of state, press was muzzled, parliament was bypassed, thus it provided a lot of pain to our country, but it helped in furthering democracy, because —

- ① it led to removal of lacunae in our constitution, which could have perpetuated the emergency, thus 44th Amendment Act, 1978, made it nearly impossible to perpetuate dictatorship.
- ② Post emergency elections showed the way for the government which imposed emergency, thus created & verified awareness among the citizens.
- ③ Judiciary started its rejuvenation by interpreting constitution in innovative ways by PL, & fundamental rights protection.
- ④ It was Indira Gandhi, herself, who discontinued emergency, without any necessity, thus it affirmed faith of Indians in democracy.

⑤ period of emergency, provided a relief from tension, social disorder and thus paved path of national rejuvenation.

Thus, emergency though problematic and violative of democratic principles, it only furthered democracy.

10. The issues that gave rise to the Assam movement in 1979 were a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness. Explain. Do you think that the Assam Accord of 1985 has been able to address these issues?

1979 में असम आंदोलन को जन्म देने वाले मुद्दे सांस्कृतिक गौरव और आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन के संयुक्त परिणाम थे। व्याख्या करें। क्या आप मानते हैं कि 1985 का असम समझौता इन मुद्दों का समाधान कर सका है?

- During Bangladesh liberation war of 1971 and prior to that a large number of illegal immigrants entered Indian States, particularly Assam to flee the religious persecution as well as better opportunity.

Considering the influx of refugees, Assamese people got none against it because -

- ① They saw this influx as dilution of their Assamese culture by influx of Muslims.
- ② The use of oil found in Assam for benefit of whole nation gave resentment to

Assamers, thus they demanded stoppage to oil export from northeast.

③ Huge unemployment coupled with famine.

Thus, Assam movement under leadership of ULFA & AASU started. In furtherance to it, Rajeev Gandhi signed Assam Accord & its provision was to identify the immigrants, who had entered post 1921 and then send them back to Bangladesh, for this purpose, a national citizen Register is being prepared.

Assam Accord though diluted the movement but has not been able to address the issue because-

- ① more influx is happening.
- ② Rise of other movements by Bodo.
- ③ other issues such as tension in Assam - Nagaland disturbed Area belt.

So, Assam Accord could not bring desired peace in Assam & thus a genuine solution involving all stakeholders on board must be designed.

11. The genesis of the revolution in Iran had a number of common aspects with those that had overturned regimes in Europe in the past – France in 1789 and Russia in 1917, yet its execution was distinctly different. Discuss.

ईरान में क्रांति की उत्पत्ति के कई पहलू अतीत में यूरोप - 1789 में फ्रांस और 1917 में रूस, में शासन व्यवस्थाओं को पलट देने वाली क्रांतियों जैसे थे, हालांकि इनके सम्पन्न होने की प्रक्रिया पूर्णतः भिन्न थी। चर्चा करें।

→ Revolution are born when, there is exploitation of common masses and when they feel alienated from Ruling oligarchy, in this context all 3 revolutions, viz Russian, French & Iranian had discontent with their rulers.

while French & Russians were against Louis XVI & Czar's autocratic rule, Iranians were against Pahlavi dynasty, because of following reasons—

- ① Huge concessions given to British & American oil companies, thus plunder of wealth was highlighted.
- ② White Revolution, which was to modernize Iranian society was seen by Iranians as an

attack on their culture.

- ③ ~~Completion~~^{excesses} by Raza Pahlevi, when he suppressed the protestors in Black Friday revolution.

But during execution, ~~while it took in~~ differences were —

- ① French & Russians took many years to complete their revolution. (Russians started in 1905 & completed only in 1917).

Iranians rose almost immediately under leadership of Ayatollah Ali Khammeni to throw the ruler away, so effectively there was no fight amongst people.

- ② it led to hostility in Iranian society against USA for long time, while French & Russian allied quite soon with rest

of the world.

Thus, though reasons were
similar, execution was different.

12. The Monroe doctrine provided the basis for American expansion and the emergence of USA as an imperialist power. Discuss.

मुनरो सिद्धांत ने अमेरिकी विस्तार और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के एक साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति के रूप में उद्भव के लिए आधार प्रदान किया। चर्चा करें।

Monroe doctrine was started by US President Monroe, whereby he declared for protection of South American nations an ultimate responsibility of USA and warned any other power prior to interfering in matters of American continent.

This doctrine started the colonial ambitions of American imperialism at a time when whole world was going through conquest in various areas of world. Within Monroe doctrine USA took various steps such as - Spanish colonisers were uprooted from latin american nations and virtual monopoly on Panama

Canal was established by USA.

When Colombian government awarded contract for Panama to other company, USA with help of CIA uprooted Colombian government and gave contract for Panama canal and to US companies and provided security to it.

It also monopolised oil production & trade in ~~the~~ Venezuelan oil fields, thus monopolising its use to USA.

Thus, Monroe doctrine & its manifestation as big brotherly attitude by USA provided groundwork for American imperialism, which continued for many decades with Commodore Perry's gun-boat diplomacy to Japan or

Bay of Pigs fiasco by USA in
Cuba, thus USA tended to
expand on idea of Monroe
doctrine.



13. "If Balkans were the powder keg of Europe in the early 20th century, then it was the great powers of Europe who supplied the powder." In light of the above statement, explain how the 'Eastern question' fuelled the First World War.

"यदि बाल्कन देश 20वीं सदी में यूरोप के बारूद के ढेर थे तो यह यूरोप की बड़ी शक्तियां थीं जिन्होंने इस बारूद की आपूर्ति की थी।" उपर्युक्त कथन के प्रकाश में समझाएं कि 'पूर्वी समस्या' ने प्रथम विश्व युद्ध को कैसे भड़काया।

- When Ottoman empire was descending on its power, then its various colonies viz. Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia were fighting for independence and in this context, what will be the future of these Balkan states post Ottoman empire, is referred to as eastern question.

Since Europe was fighting within itself for colonies around world and thus an opportunity in immediate neighbourhood led to involvement of all major European powers in decades of 1880-1914.

European involvement:

- During 1st Balkan war, Russia immediately supported Balkan league against turkey, thus pampering its ambitions.
- In Crimean war, the rivalry between Russia & Britain was already evident, when in Berlin Conference, Britain forced Russia to ~~ser~~ accept the dominance of turkey over Balkan nations.
- Pan-Slavism movement of Balkans was driving suspicion among European power against Russia.

In this context, during 2nd Balkan war, tensions were high amongst Austria, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and when Archduke-Ferdinand was killed in Serbia,

Austria immediately declared war against Serbia, which was supported by Russia & Britain, while Austria got backing of Germany, who had problems with Russia over Poland.

Thus, European powers added fuel to the fire, in this starting 1st world war.

14. Bring out the salient features of the 'Great Leap Forward' of China in 1960s. Also discuss its successes and failures.

1960 के दशक में चीन की 'ग्रेट लीप फॉरवर्ड' (बड़ी छलांग) की मुख्य विशेषताओं को बताईए। इसके अतिरिक्त इसकी सफलताओं और विफलताओं पर भी चर्चा करें।

- Great leap forward was started by Mao jiedong in china to pull china out of poverty & ~~exp~~ backwardness into era of modernization. the policy has certain features such as—

- ① Rapid Industrialization,
- ② Defense modernization.
- ③ Economic Reform such as allowing FDI, FPI.
- ④ Technological Advancements.
- ⑤ Educational modernization.

Successes:

- ① china is 2nd largest economy of the world.
- ② Defence forces of china are one of the strongest of the

world.

- ③ China, till last year, was recipient of largest FDI and is largest foreign account holder in world.
- ④ Chinese have been able to develop frugal engineering on basis of technology, thus acting as cheap & better technological hub.

failure:

- ① Could not bring prosperity & unequal society was born.
- ② No concern for civil rights.
- ③ its failure in immediate run had resulted into China-India war of 1962, thus inviting hostile neighbour.

Thus, though Great leap
forward put china on path
of modernization, its social
structure got ~~remained~~ ~~unaffected~~ &
adversely affected.

15. While some contend that prostitution is a victimless crime, others argue that it is inherently immoral, commercially exploitative and promotes the repression of women. In this context, discuss whether prostitution should be legalized in India.

जहाँ कुछ लोग दावा करते हैं कि वेश्यावृत्ति एक उत्पीड़ित विहीन अपराध है, वहीं अन्य का तर्क है कि यह नैसर्गिक रूप से अनैतिक और व्यावसायिक रूप से शोषणकारी है तथा महिलाओं के दमन को बढ़ावा देने वाला है। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा करें कि क्या वेश्यावृत्ति को भारत में कानूनी वैधता प्रदान करना चाहिए।

— Prostitution, which involves voluntary use of body for ~~an~~ gaining meaningful employment, is emerging as a new dimension of Indian society, rising on tide of growing Consumerism and materialistic tendency ushered in by forces of globalization.

~~While~~, it while it is true that prostitution does not involve any intended crime, as will of the victim is involved, thus making its proponents argue its benefits. also it brings a sense of satisfaction of sexual desires of persons in society, thus it may reduce tendency

of rape in the society, which is driven by sexual desire along with social taboos on sex before marriage.

While, this case holds, the major reasons, as to why this willful surrender of body is done demands more elaboration. A woman may be involved in prostitution because of her economic & social condition. A survey highlighted that majority of women in prostitution are ~~driven~~ from poverty or widow category. Thus, while legalising their commercial exploitation will be against Directive principle of state policy but also will be immoral in our society, where we legalise the vulnerability of women for mere material gain.

Thus, while prohibition may be legalised considering the employment and a sense of decline of society but it must be accompanied by various ~~factor~~^{actions} such as -

- Increasing awareness.
- Strict Regulation, so as to avoid trafficking of women.
- Better contraceptive techniques.
- Rehabilitation for women and children born out of this.

16. Marriage and family institutions in India are marked by continuity as well as change. Discuss in the context of legislations and socio-economic changes that have been taking place over the past few decades in India.

निरंतरता के साथ परिवर्तन भारत में विवाह और परिवार जैसी संस्थाओं की विशेषता रही है।
कानूनों और सामाजिक आर्थिक परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में, इस विषय पर चर्चा करें।

Marriage in India has been an Institution, which along with providing a partner for life, also establishes a relationship between a person and his society with family members being integral part of it.

This institution of marriage, although continuing from vedic period is recently witnessing various changes in contemporary era. Various legislations, such as Dower Prevention Act, Sharda Act, child marriage (restraint) Act, 1987, Maintenance to women are ~~at~~ signifying the changes that have occurred by virtue of regulating, dowry,

age of marriage & maintenance after divorce. Thus, while we have acknowledged changes in marriage, but provide continuity in form of Hindu marriage Act, 1955 etc.

On the other hand, various socio-economic changes ~~are~~ are changing the form of marriage. For example - while marriages outside caste have been rising, divorces among newly wed, are also rising, because of advent of globalization, changing cultural values and increasing sense of individualism, while society demand marriage for an apartment, people resort to live-in relationships as a testing ground for marriage.

Thus, Marriage and

family institutions are changing,
which is evident from nuclear
families, inter-caste marriages and
various laws & society tend to
support it.

17. "Migration is influenced both by the pattern of development and the social structure." Discuss this statement in the context of existing pattern of migration in India.

प्रवासन, विकास प्रतिमानों और सामाजिक संरचना, दोनों से प्रभावित होता है भारत में जारी वर्तमान प्रवासन प्रतिरूप के संदर्भ में, इस कथन पर चर्चा करें।

— Migration is defined as movement of people from one region to other ~~in~~ owing to multiple factor, human beings have always been migrants since time immemorial.

Recently Migration pattern of India is characterised by 2 factors —

- ① Rural-Urban migration on tide of better economic opportunities (Pull factor) & lack of income & social caste structures fuotwering exploitation, thus forcing & acting as push factor.
- ② Rural-Rural migration on

advent of managers, particularly among females.

- ③ Urban-Rural migration by way of certain hardships such as slum living & better optimism from of MNREGA at home.

These factor drive certain features in India, as revealed by NSSO survey:

- ① women migration has reduced as compared to past, because due to social obligation, they are left for care of elders, children.
- ② Rural-Rural is dominated by women, particularly due to marriage related issues.
- ③ MNREGA has been able to reduce the migration from rural areas.

- ④ Religious persecution & better employment opportunities are driving Bangladeshi migrants into India.

Since, cities act as engine of growth, they facilitate migration. Hence, Both factors dominate migration pattern in India.

18. The uneven spatial distribution of population in India suggests its close relationship with physical, social and historical factors. Elaborate.

भारत में जनसंख्या का असमान स्थानिक वितरण भौतिक, सामाजिक और ऐतिहासिक कारकों के साथ इसके घनिष्ठ संबंध को बतलाता है। वर्णन करें।

— Census - 2011 highlighted uneven spatial variation in population distribution with areas such as Arunachal Pradesh having very low population density while Bihar in Gangetic plain having highest population density or for that matter, Delhi being home to nearly 11,000 persons/km². Thus, population distribution is dependent on many factors such as —

① Physical factors :

— Hilly regions generally have lesser population, than plains & deltaic regions of India. This explains low density in Uttarakhand as compared to UP or Sunderban.

- Extreme forested areas of MP, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh are sparsely populated.

Social Region: Reason:

- ~~Certain~~ ~~com~~ with globalization on the rise, more people tend to migrate towards cities leaving behind the rural areas, this explains almost choking of cities like Delhi, Puducherry.
- Better economic opportunities and comparatively secular societies in cities drive people towards cities bringing them out of caste structures & associated exploitation.

Historical factors:

- Partition of India led to sudden influx of refugees from Pakistan and Bangladesh, thus

their settlement in areas closer to borders highlight the importance of historical factors.

- Many tribes in northeast tend to live in their separate hinterland, thus sparsely populating them.
- Urban centres such as Mumbai, Goa, Puducherry, Madras were inhabited by colonial powers & ~~their~~ their dominance in population distribution still continues.

Thus, many factors derive the ~~an~~ uneven population distribution in India.

19. Analyze the latitudinal distribution of salinity. Why is salinity in subtropics greater than in equatorial regions?

लवणता के अक्षांशीय वितरण का विश्लेषण करें। विषुवतीय क्षेत्रों की तुलना में उपोष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों में लवणता अधिक क्यों है?

- Salinity refers to the amount of salts dissolved per kg of sea water and is represented as ‰. The limit for saline water is generally 35‰, and it comprises mainly of chloride, sodium etc.

Salinity variation in latitude is affected by following reasons-

- ① More the sunlight, more will be salinity of region, since sunlight evaporates water leaving behind salts in ocean.
- ② More the rainfall, less is the salinity, since it mixes fresh water.
- ③ Salinity is also affected by fresh water brought by rivers.
- ④ ocean currents also affect

the salinity, for example, Salinity of Atlantic Ocean is less than Pacific Ocean because of fresh ~~water~~ redistribution of water by currents such as Canaaner, Irvinger currents etc.

- ⑤ Isolated ocean generally have higher salinity. for example - dead sea has highest salinity or Caspian sea has less because of many rivers draining into it.

Thus, general principle is higher latitude brings lesser salinity but above mentioned factors also work - thus reducing chances for any broad generalization regarding salinity.

Subtropics having greater salinity :

- ① Equatorial regions witness almost daily evening rainfall.

② more rivers such as Amazon, Nile flow in equatorial region, thus reducing scope for salinity.

Thus, subtropical regions have more salinity than equatorial region.

20. India has enormous potential in terms of harnessing renewable energy sources. Elucidate the geo-climatic factors suitable for harnessing this potential. Further, elaborate on the steps taken by the government in making India a hub of renewable power.

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों के दोहन की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। इस क्षमता के दोहन के लिए उपयुक्त भू-जलवायविक कारकों को स्पष्ट करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत को नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा का केंद्र बनाने में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश भी डालें।

India, by virtue of its geographical location & terrain has enormous potential for renewable energy in form of solar, hydel, wind, geo-thermal and tidal energy.

Various factors Responsible:

- ① Indian coastline runs 7500 km, thus offering a wide scope for tidal energy.
- ② Being located in tropical region of the world, good amount of sunshine and nearly 10 months of bright sunshine offer a potential for solar energy.
- ③ Himalays, spanning across northern territory provide 4th upper-riparian rights in terms

of hydroelectricity potential.

- ④ Relative constancy of trade winds of tropical region along with vast tracts of wasteland in terms of desert & Rann of Kutch along sea provide scope for wind energy.

Steps taken by Government:

- ① A dedicated ministry for New & Renewable sources has been formed to take care of renewable sources of energy.
- ② India's National Solar Mission, aims to produce 100 GW of energy from solar energy by 2022.
- ③ Support given by government for various solar powered schemes such as solar water heater etc. act as an incentive.
- ④ 1000 mw solar parks are being promoted across India.

- ⑤ Incentives such as tax holidays are provided to wind companies such as Suzlon in Gujarat to realize potential.
- ⑥ National skill development Mission aims to impart skills in field of solar energy to youth.

Thus, India is poised to become a renewable energy hub, however, improper implementation and dumping of various parts by developed nations act as a hindrance, which needs to be taken care of by Government.

21. What are changes in an economy that affect the land use pattern? Discuss in context of developing countries like India.

अर्थव्यवस्था में होने वाले वे कौन से परिवर्तन हैं, जो भूमि उपयोग प्रतिरूप को प्रभावित करते हैं? भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के संदर्भ में चर्चा करें।

— Land use pattern signifies the nature of an economy by giving a visible manifestation of proportion of land being used in a particular activity. For example in a country, more area under agriculture would signify the agrarian economy.

Changes in economy affecting land use pattern:

- ① Initially, at the eve of Independence India was primarily an agrarian economy, ~~so~~ so we talked about land reforms, while post-1991, LPG era, we are talking about land acquisition for various developmental projects, this signifies the economy being moved upwards in Industrialization.

- ② In India, proportion of Net Sown area is increasing due to agricultural advancements, but at the same time, its proportion in total land ~~is~~ has decreased from nearly 50% to 46% in recent years, signifying lesser reliance on agriculture.
- ③ Culturable wastelands are decreasing because of their use for various renewable energy projects, for example, in Jodhpur, huge 5mw solar power plant is built on desert land, thus, reduction of their proportion highlights changing demands of energy.
- ④ With increase in income of people, the food habits of people change from vegetarian diet to non-vegetarian, this has been affirmed by NSSO survey, and for this more

livestock to be fostered on agricultural land, thus this also explain reason for fall in agricultural land.

⑤ Current fallow (i.e. land not under use for past one year) is decreasing, showing pressure on land with growing demand.

⑥ Forest cover has decreased particularly in north-east, as shown by Status of Forest in India - 2013 report, this shows growing projects for development in north-east.

Thus, economy do affect changes in land use pattern, but since of service-sector industries highlight more use of floor area, thus contributing to economic growth without occupying the land proportion.

22. What are the reasons for the poor development of livestock in tropical/equatorial regions as compared to the temperate regions? Discuss.

शीतोष्ण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में उष्णकटिबंधीय/ विषुवतरेखीय क्षेत्रों में पशुधन के निम्न विकास के क्या कारण हैं? चर्चा करें।

while temperate regions are home to milk & meat industries of the world, tropical region differ in the way livestock fatten. despite India being home to largest number of livestock in world, ~~their~~ their development & commercial exploitation has not been possible Because—

- ① Tropical region has high temperature & humidity with RH being close to 80-90%, this hinders the formation of fat in livestock due to increased metabolism.
- ② Tropical regions also have many of the diseases, because bacteria/virus survive in humid climate, thus epidemic such as Bird flu, swine flu, Anthrax

act as a hindrance for growth of livestock.

- ③ The growth of livestock requires nutritive grasses, while temperate regions have nutritive & pure grasses of prairies, down in Australia, pampas in Argentina, the tropical region by virtue of evergreen forests & tropical savannah grass do not provide nutritive food to livestock.
- ④ very large tracts are available for commercial exploitation & farmhouses in temperate regions. viz. Ranches of New Zealand
- while tropical areas suffer from area availability due to evergreen forests.
- ⑤ cold climate facilitate milk & meat formation in livestock.
- ⑥ Technical Advancement in these regions viz. Beef

Production in Chicago has high commercial value due to demand in the region, while tropical countries are either too poor to afford the products or are marred with lack of technology.

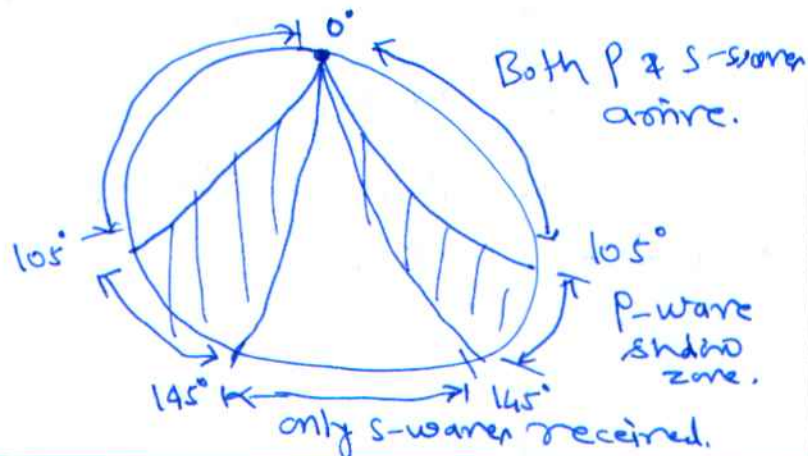
Thus, temperate regions have better development of livestock.

23. What do you mean by "Shadow Zones" in seismology? How do the shadow zones of P-Waves differ from those of S-Waves. Also discuss the difference in their mode of propagation.

भूकम्प विज्ञान में "छाया क्षेत्र" से आप क्या समझते हैं? 'पी-तरंगों' का छाया क्षेत्र 'एस-तरंगों' के छाया क्षेत्र से कैसे भिन्न होता है? इसके अतिरिक्त इनके संचरण की प्रविधि में अंतर पर भी चर्चा करें।

Earthquake is succeeded by waves from the epicentre of the quake. these waves transmit the energy released from the epicentre to outer layers of the earth. In this context, at some places of earth, these waves do not reach and these zones, where there is complete absence of any of the wave or both waves are termed as shadow zone.

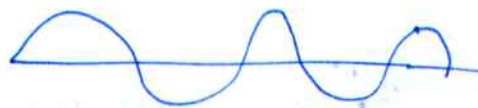
P-waves and S-waves both are types of Body waves of an earthquake and their shadow zones differ.



P-waves travel through only solids, thus, they are transverse waves and can travel through only solid, thus unable to cross ~~outer-core~~ ^{outer-core} ~~margin~~ of earth, thus giving a shadow zone beyond 105° from epicentre.

Ulllllllll P-waves.

on the contrary, S-waves can being longitudinal in nature can also cross through Asthenosphere, thus emerging beyond 145° , these waves cause slight destruction and are 2nd to arrive after P-waves.



S-waves.

Thus, there mode of propagation differ.

24. What do you mean by Western Disturbances? Elaborate on the socio-cultural and economic impacts of Western Disturbances in India.

पश्चिमी विक्षोभ से आपका आशय क्या है? भारत में पश्चिमी विक्षोभ के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालें।

western disturbances are basically the temperate cyclones that reach the tropical region of North India. with the shifting of pressure belts southwards in winter season, the temperate cyclones of Europe are able to reach Indian northern half, thus bringing rains in the region. In month of January-February.

Impacts on India :

① these disturbances bring much needed cool breeze to Rabi crop, particularly wheat in Punjab & Haryana region of India, since this rain facilitates sowing of wheat, thus it is

helpful for Indian agriculture.

- ② In Abance of it, production hampers and rural distress is generated causing widespread migration towards urban centers.
- ③ In January, people in north India, celebrate Lohri on 14th January, which is related to better agricultural crop of season, this prediction is driven by western disturbances.
- ④ The period of January & february is also period of Tourism, since these drizzles make ~~whether~~ weather pleasant, thus tourism and associated employment increases.
- ⑤ The tea-gardens of north-east India benefit, since tea requires evenly distributed rainfall, thus causing benefit

to India.

Thus, western disturbances are mostly beneficial to India, but in certain occasions they pick up moisture from mediterranean ocean & persian gulf and turn violent upon reaching India, thus causing economic hardships by destroying crops & closure of Highways along Himalayas.

25. Warm and cold fronts are manifestations of the interaction of different air masses. Explain the process of front formation along with the weather conditions associated with them.

उष्ण और शीत वताग्र अलग-अलग वायुराशियों की अन्योन्यक्रिया की अभिव्यक्ति हैं। वताग्र जनन की प्रक्रिया के साथ-साथ इनसे जुड़ी मौसमी दशाओं की भी व्याख्या करें।

→ Air mass is a large heap of identical air spread over a large area, thus it is a large cloud close to surface of the earth. When different air masses interact, they give rise to formation of various fronts depending upon relative dominance of air mass.

Basically 3 types of fronts are formed—

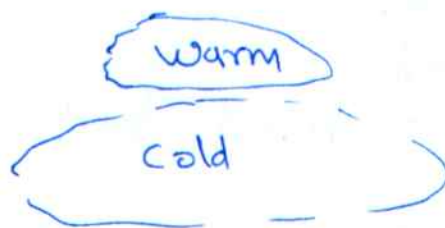
- ① warm front
- ② cold front.
- ③ ~~occluded~~ occluded front.

— when warm air mass is dominant, then it will try to replace cold air mass, thereby ~~delayed lifting of warm~~ it gets lifted and giving

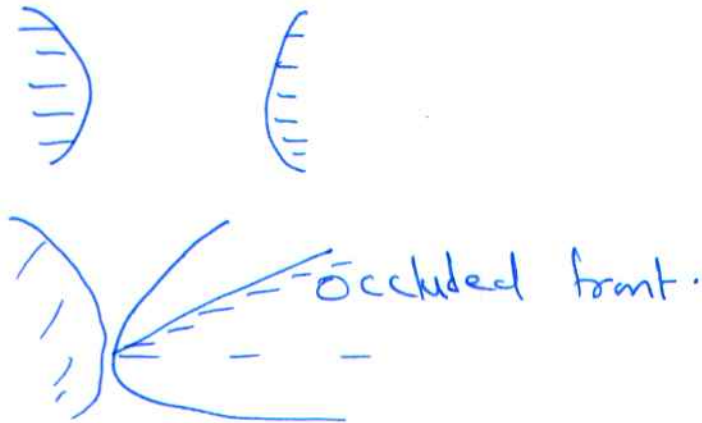
formation of convectinal rain.



- When cold airmass is dominant, it will try to rise over warm but warmer airmass by virtue of temperature will rise, thereby giving delayed rise & spread over larger area. thus orographic type rain is generated.



- when both fronts are almost similar, then a tilted front known as occluded front is generated.



Thus, fronts are formed and these fronts give rise to temperate cyclones in temperate regions, particularly occluded front and thus bring pleasant weather & relative constancy of temperature in upper latitudes.

1. The first part of the paper
is devoted to a general
discussion of the problem
of the existence of solutions
of the system of equations
which governs the motion
of a particle in a magnetic
field. It is shown that
the system of equations
can be written in the form
of a set of ordinary
differential equations
which can be solved by
the method of successive
approximations.