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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 631)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	5205
Center	Distance (Dhanbad)	Date	7.11.15

INDEX TABLE		
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, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
इसमें बीस 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 (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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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 बनिष्ठ रूप से सहसंबद्ध हैं। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या करें।

Martial arts in India are closely integrated to performing arts. Martial arts have not only practical significance but also significance as an art form. They are mainly geographically categorised, some major ones are:

Gatka : Punjab

Thag Ta : Manipur

Cholia : Uttarakhand.

Kalaripayattu : Kerala

Paika : Orissa

Martial arts forms have been mentioned in ancient Indian texts like the Mahabharata, the Samkhya Ueda, the Natyashastra etc.

They are important indicators of the distinct culture of the region they belong to. The instruments used e.g. wooden sticks in Gatka, swords (long and curved) & shields and in Kalaripayattu are region based. The costumes too are integrated within the larger framework of sartorial traditions of a region. e.g. Kalaripayattu is played with short dhotis and bare upper bodies. The rules of engagement, background music etc are also additions to the distinct flavours. e.g. Thag Ta is played with Manipuri. Martial art forms are also sometimes used in

Conjunction with contemporary theatre to add a
distinct & vibrant touch to it.

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।

The meteoric rise of Buddhism and Jainism in India had many causes. The major ones were:

Religious

- (i) The doctrines of both these religions were egalitarian.
- (ii) The absence of elaborate rituals were conducive.
- (iii) Both the Buddha and Mahavir appealed against the caste system.
- (iv) Along with being religious both Buddhism and Jainism in the form of Pitakas & Sutras have profound humanitarian philosophy at their heart.

Economic

- (i) Traditional Brahmanic rituals were very costly hence the frugality was attractive.
- (ii) The caste system imposed a division of labour that was not favourable for the lower castes hence they found these religions as the only escape route.
- (iii) There was extreme concentration of wealth at the hands of a few. The new religions rebelled against these.
- (iv) These religions were also seen as a revolt against the economic power of the temple.

Political

(i) The King in traditional 'Manusmriti' doctrine had the right to extreme power, as opposed to this Buddhism furthered a doctrine of social contract, welfare state and ethics in politics.

(ii) The Buddhist Sanghas were egalitarian and promised to change the social structure

(iii) They also proposed 'Ganas' or groups of Kings & elders as joint rulers.

(iv) Buddhism and Jainism also appealed to middle merchants who had economic but no political power under the traditional Brahmanical system.

Thus we see that a combination of religious, political and economic factors fuelled the growth of Buddhism & Jainism.

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।

Hindustani music can be traced back to a confluence of musical traditions of Persian, Afghanistan and North Western India. Sadarang & Adarang were the main popularisers of Hindustani music as we know it today. Amir Khusrow was an early exponent and contributed heavily to its form & composition. Carnatic music on the other hand grew from traditional Indian temple music from the southern part of India. It was patronised by some dynasties from the south and flourished under court patronage.

The key features are:

- (i) Hindustani music ^(HM) has less number of Ragas (6) as compared to Carnatic music (CM) (72)
- (ii) CM is much more rigid than HM, HM gives flexibility to the performer.
- (iii) CM pays more attention to vocals, HM pays equal emphasis to both vocals & instruments.
- (iv) CM is totally indigenous while HM has ~~and~~ foreign influences.
- (v) CM has mandolin, veena, Sitar, Violin, ^{Mridangam} etc as its main instruments, HM has Tabla, Veena, Sitar etc.

HM has different forms like Dhrubad, Thumri, Khayal, Dhamar etc while Carnatic Music does not. This is because sufficient freedom to improvise is given to performer in HM but CM is much more rule based. Thus HM takes on the flavour of performer as well as geographies in the form of Gharanas.

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 विर-
स्थायी योगदान' नहीं है बल्कि राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन का परिणाम है।" परीक्षण करें।

The Indian National Movement (INM) contained an important civil libertarian as well as democratic strand within it. In fact much of the struggle against colonial oppression revolved around these two ideals:

Civil Liberties

- (i) The Gandhian phase of the INM had at its initiation the Rowlatt Satyagrah of 1919. This was against the cut down of civil liberties.
- (ii) The Congress govt. of 1937-39 initiated important reforms to ease the human right environment.
- (iii) Similarly the protests against Vernacular Press Act, right to bear arms act were essentially civil libertarian.
- (iv) The press as well as the 3 mass movements played an important role in furthering the cause & awareness of civil liberties. Leaders like S. Naidu, J.P. Narayan, A. Patwardhan and J.B. Kripalani were civil libertarians at heart.
- (v) All the mass protests had an important anti-racial component at heart. e.g. right for greater representation in legislatures and civil service etc.

Democratic

- (i) The Congress party was essentially a liberal democratic force at heart.
- (ii) It was run on democratic lines. e.g even Gandhiji had to accept the defeat of Sitaramayya in ~~1938~~ 1939 Tripuri Congress.
- (iii) The INM started with resolutions demanding greater democracy within the legislature and Viceroy's Executive Council.
- (iv) The Congress always depended on mass support and mass appeal.

The Karachi Congress session of 1931 laid down the civil libertarian & democratic ~~and~~ ideas for a future India.

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।

Some of the major developments that allowed Ranjit Singh to forge a strong Punjabi state were:

- (i) The defeat of Shah Alam in the battle of Buxar had left the Mughals too weak to control Punjab.
 - (ii) Even the Rajputs had lost morale due to repeated humiliations at the hands of Afghans.
 - (iii) The 3rd battle of Panipat in 1793 marked the end of Maratha dominance in the North West.
 - (iv) Ahmed Shah Abdali won the 3rd battle of Panipat but could not hold on to the North Western plains for long hence a power vacuum followed.
 - (v) The English were busy consolidating their victories in Bengal, Carnatic, ^{plus} and Maharashtra.
 - (vi) Ranjit Singh assembled a modern army which was second only to the British Army.
 - (vii) His rule was marked by tolerance and he was liberal as well as secular.
 - (viii) He was able to unite all the warring Sikh chieftains.
- The kingdom however was short-lived. Through tact and diplomacy Ranjit Singh

kept the British at Bay but Punjab finally
fell after the I & II Anglo Sikh war
ended in 1856. Dalhousie under the
guise of Conquering Sind also ended the
Punjab Kingdom of Ranjit Singh

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।

The Ghadar party was formed in the early 1900s primarily by Indian Punjabis living in Canada and the west coast of the USA. It had San Francisco as its initial base. Its activities included:

- (i) Lala Hardayal edited newspapers called 'Ghadar di haq' this advocated Indian independence and rebellion.
- (ii) They were exposed to the idea of freedom, armed revolt etc. hence they solicited financial and armed support for revolutionary cause.
- (iii) After the Komagata Maru incident of 1914 many Ghadar revolutionaries entered India, they were partially successful in radicalising youth and providing a platform for revolutionary activities and ideas.
- (iv) They were important in publicising western ideas and as racism of the British. Although the Ghadarites were not totally successful and were badly repressed by British authorities their contribution to the national movement in terms of ideas remain strong.

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 national movement was a syncretic amalgamation of ideas from far & wide. The major influences included:

- (i) Defeat of Italy by Abyssinia in 1894 and Russia by Japan in 1905-6 gave us the confidence that European powers were not invincible.
- (ii) The Russian revolution of 1917 spawned a Communist revolutionary movement in India. It also inspired revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh and Azad and their H R A.
- (iii) The 2 world wars gave ideas like liberty and freedom a mass appeal. Dense linkages that we forged are:
 - (i) Jawaharlal Nehru acted as India's spokesperson in major socialist and 3rd world conferences.
 - (ii) MN Roy was one of the founder members of the Communist party in Mexico and was well connected with Communist revolutionaries throughout the world.
 - (iii) Subhash Bose & Mohan Kumar were actively supported by Japan & tacitly by Germany in raising the Indian National Army.
 - (iv) The Akhbar party received funding from Canada & USA and channelled

them into Punjab.

- (iv) Through Annie Besant the I.N.M. was connected with the IRISH home rule movement as well as the Theosophical society.
- (v) Dadabhai Naoroji actively lobbied for Indian interests in the British parliament.
- (vi) Even Gandhiji kept constant touch with C.F. Andrews & Tolstoy and drew important lessons with from his own activities in South Africa.

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।

The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) also called the Fazl Ali Commission was the final in a series of commissions like Dhar and JVP. It ^{submitted its report} ~~was set up~~ in 1955.

Some of the key recommendations were:

- (i) The Southern part of the country was to be reorganised into 4 states viz. Karnataka, T. Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh on linguistic lines.
- (ii) It rejected the religious demand for a Sikh Punjab state.
- (iii) It continued with a united Gujarat and Maharashtra as a bilingual state.
- It acted as a unifying force because:
 - (i) It diffused the linguistic demand for states that was building up into an agitation.
 - (ii) It discarded religion as a basis of statehood in India and thus upheld secularism.
 - (iii) The fewer South Indian states were cohesive administrative units.
 - (iv) It paved the way for a rapprochement between Tamil Nadu and the centre, they had adopted a secessionist regional voice until then.

(v) It laid a precedence for democratic resolution of conflict visible even today. e.g. Telangana etc.

Some gaps however remained:

(i) It did not make way for a separate Tribal state, In 2000 Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh were formed.

(ii) It was later realised that a united Bombay state was too huge and it was divided into two.

(iii) It could not solve the ^{regional} problems flaring up in the North Eastern India.

(iv) It also led to some later day linguistic state demands like Mithilanchal in Bihar.

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 सशक्त बनाया। आपातकाल के परिणामों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण करें।

The emergency of 1975 had a salutary impact on the collective conscience of the nation and it underlined the importance of Freedom of expression.

Some major developments that followed the national emergency of 1975-77 under article 352 were:

- (i) The ^{43rd} 44th amendment to the constitution of India were passed which nullified the 38th, 39th and 42nd amendments. They made the declaration of emergency difficult and introduced many checks & balances.
- (ii) The post emergency era showed a backlash from the print media. New newspapers, magazines and journals sprouted. This vibrancy is palpable even today.
- (iii) In the 1980s the Rajiv Gandhi had to take back the draconian 'Freedom of Press' bill only because of the opposition it faced from the press. The press had tasted censorship in 1975 and hence protected its freedom with all its might.
- (iv) It has become very difficult today to silence political opposition today using the state machinery. There has been a mushrooming of political parties and increase in general awareness.

(V) The excesses of family planning due to the emergency could never be repeated.

The recent debate on intolerance shows the vibrancy of our democracy. The emergency of 1975-77 only worked to strengthen the focus of resistance, freedom and democracy. It also gave us institutions/bodies like PUCL, PUODR, ADR etc.

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?

The Key factors that led to the Assam movement of 1979 were:

(i) Large scale migration into Assam following the Bangladesh liberation war.

(ii) Economic factors like:

a) The oil pumped out of oilfields in Digboi failed to employ a large number of Assamese.

b) There was economic backwardness compared to the rest of India.

c) There was a feeling among Assamese that migrants were stealing their jobs.

(iii) Assam has a distinct socio-cultural and historical setting. It has 36th schedule areas.

(iv) Many groups within Assam viz. the Bodos were dissatisfied and wanted a separate state.

(v) The view that Assam was being treated as an internal colony ~~was~~ gained currency.

The All Assam Students' Union led the protests. The Assam Accord was signed by Rajiv Gandhi & AASU in 1985. Same

Key provisions were:

- (i) The cut off date ^{for migration} ~~was~~ into Assam was after 1966 & before 1971.
- (ii) The Govt. of India will work for special economic development of Assam,
 However it has failed to solve all problems.
- (i) The Bodo protests continue.
- (ii) Hardly 10% of the refugees were deported.
- (iii) The recent clashes over the National Register of Citizens is an example.
- (iv) Many genuine Assamese Bengalis / Muslims were targeted and deported.
- (v) Assam has seen frequent unrest in the past few years.

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।

The French revolution as well as the Russian revolution had the relative deprivation of the masses as their ultimate cause. So had the Iranian Islamic revolution of 1979. The key similarities in these revolutions were:

(i) The rule of Louis XVI was economically unbearable for the 3rd estate in France. Agricultural production had plummeted due to the drought of 1789.

Similarly in Russia of 1917 the economy was ravaged by ^(WWI) war and industrial as well as agricultural production were at all time lows.

In Iran of 1979 the rule of the 'Shah of Iran' of the Pahlavi dynasty was similarly economically inefficient.

(ii) Autocratic rulers: Louis XVI, Czar Nicholas as well as the Shah were all autocratic rulers who had considerable foreign support. e.g. Louis had support from ^{Austria} Austria, Czar from counter revolutionary powers of Europe and the Shah's reign was backed up by the Western powers.

However there are various factors that make the Iranian revolution unique:

- (i) It had a substantial religious component. Shia clerics were rising against the Shah's oppression.
- (ii) It was enmeshed in cold war politics. Iran faced many western backed economic sanctions post 1979.
- (iii) It had an important political economy question of oil production and the acquisition of the Anglo-Iran oil Company's profits at heart.

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।

The Monroe doctrine is considered to be key to the USA's rise as a global hegemon. The Monroe doctrine was enunciated in the early 19th century, the key components of the Monroe doctrine were:

- (i) The US would consider Latin America and North America as its strategic backyard.
- (ii) The European powers had no role in South Atlantic, and East Pacific as well as central America.
- (iii) The Monroe doctrine was a strategy to drive out the European powers viz. the UK, France, Spain, Portugal and Holland from the USA's vicinity.
- (iv) The Monroe doctrine was later expanded to include the US right to intervene in the internal politics of its neighbours. This is evident in situations like the Panama crisis, Cuban (Bay of pigs invasion) crisis, Nicaragua (Sandinista govt. was ^{attempted to be} toppled), Chile (Allende was executed by Pinochet in a CIA backed coup).

Different versions of the Monroe doctrine have been adopted by ~~the~~ World Powers in different moments in history. e.g. Russia

had its own Brezhnev doctrine during the cold war, The UK had a similar strategy in the Indian Ocean.

Advantages to the US due to the Monroe doctrine;

- (i) The US expanded its sphere of influence.
- (ii) It forged trade and economic relations and dependence.
- (iii) It was a strategic winner. e.g.
Hawaii and Philippines were instrumental in the US triumph during the battle of Midway in WW2.
- (iv) It cemented the US position as a global hegemon.

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 थी जिन्होंने इस बारूद की आपूर्ति की थी।" उपर्युक्त कथन के प्रकाश में समझाएं कि 'पूर्वी समस्या' ने प्रथम विश्व युद्ध को कैसे भड़काया।

The Balkan Wars I & II preceded the WW1.
The situation in the Balkans was thus:

- (i) Serbia wanted a unified Yugoslavia uniting all Slavic people viz. Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo, Vojvodina etc.
 - (ii) This was crucial to Serbian nationalism.
 - (iii) Some part of Slavic lands belonged to the Austro-Hungarian empire under the Habsburg house.
 - (iv) The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand by Prince of the 'Black Hand' group was the spark that started the WW1.
- However there were many ultimate causes:

- 1) Web of alliances: All European powers were entangled in a web of alliances e.g. France-Russian alliance, Serbian-Russian defence pact, Belgium-UK defence pact, German-Austro-Hungarian axis alliance. Thus this alliance system had a domino effect, one mobilisation led to all going to war. The alliance system also added with Germany.
- 2) The unification of Germany: In 1870 the German unification was completed and the presence of such a huge power at the

heart of Europe broke the existing power balance.

3.) Nationalism, Imperialism and the cult of war all contributed to the WWI. All powers were vying for each other in Africa, Asia as well as Pacific for colonies. This led powers like Japan to enter the power. Even Italy assisted the allied powers in hope of colonies.

Thus we see that the Balkan problem was only a proximate and not the ultimate cause.

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।

The Great Leap Forward (GLF) was one of Mao's key policies to revive the Chinese economy. The key elements of the GLF were:

- (i) It proposed a two pronged rise in agricultural production as well as industrial production.
- (ii) For agriculture the commune system was adopted. Communes acted as a vehicle for collectivisation and local self government.
- (iii) Steel production was encouraged. Backyard furnaces were established in the communes.
- (iv) The movement encouraged many hop experiments.

Successes:

- (i) In 1959 steel production grew by 45% in China.
- (ii) The Chinese labour was employed because machinery was discouraged.
- (iii) The communes provided many public services like crèche facility, common kitchens etc.

Failures

- (i) In the medium run the food production collapsed.
- (ii) Even steel production went down after 1960 mainly because untrained labour and

primitive means of production were employed.
(iii) It led to the great famine that killed more than 20 million Chinese.

(iv) The student population of China became anti intellectual and radicalised this was evident in the cultural revolution of 1966.

Ultimately it was Deng Xiaoping's reforms and not the CRF that transformed China into a global economic powerhouse.

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।

Recently Lalita Kumaranangalam the chairman of the NWC (National Women's Commission) made a comment in favour of legalising prostitution however she was faced with criticism from women's rights activists.

The advantages of legalising prostitution might include:

- (i) Better regulation of the practice.
- (ii) The government will be able to conduct health checkups and ensure that a bare minimum of standard of living is provided for sex-workers.
- (iii) It has the potential to put a stop on immoral and human trafficking.
- (iv) Some of the social stigma attached to the trade might recede.
- (v) Many European nations like Germany and Netherlands have successfully legalised sex work.

However this may throw up some problems as well:

- (i) This might be perceived as state backed immorality.

- (ii) It might encourage trafficking.
- (iii) Indian state might not have the capacity to regulate it.
- (iv) The socio-cultural and economic milieu of India is very different from European nations. No one enters sex work by choice, the idea should be to regulate trafficking and ensure a social security safety net coupled by women's empowerment. Sex work should be decriminalised but not legalised.

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।

The institutions of marriage and family have undergone evolution in the past few decades.

The elements of continuity are:

- (i) Marriages in India are still predominantly heterosexual, Section 377 of IPC ^{criminalises} homosexuality.
- (ii) Female immigration due to marriages are still predominant especially in rural areas.
- (iii) The traditional stereotypes and gender roles remain intact in marriage.
- (iv) A vast number of marriages remain arranged.
- (v) The family especially in rural areas is still constrained by traditional stereotypes and lack of freedom for women.
- (vi) The role of caste as a determinant still remains strong.

The elements of change.

- (i) The Special Marriages Act has given freedom to the young generation in matters of choice however a few localities remain. e.g. A Parsi woman married to a Hindu man can still not attend Parsi funerals.
- (ii) Recently the Mordao High Court ruled that 'divin' relationships must be considered as marriages when it comes to the issue of maintenance for the woman.

(iii) Section 4984, 304B and their strict application has brought down the instances of dowry crimes.

(iv) The family especially in urban areas has moved from a joint to a nuclear family.

(v) The increased number of working women has brought a qualitative shift in issues like childcare and gender roles.

(vi) Even in rural areas due to out migration of working men, women have taken up the role of breadwinning.

A lot still remains to be done to make Indian marriages and families more egalitarian e.g. The institution of Triple Talak still remains.

So social economic reforms must lead the way.

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 a major force for demographic change in India. Some major types of migration are (i) rural to urban (ii) rural to rural (especially for women) (iii) urban to urban (for professional) (iv) Foreign emigration and immigration due to socio-economic or religious factors.

Some major factors are:

Pattern of development:

- (i) With urbanisation and cities acting as growth drivers in migration to huge cities have gone up.
 - (ii) The out migration of skilled professionals to countries of North America and Western Europe has gone up.
 - (iii) Schemes like NREGA have allowed rural males the freedom to search for higher wages while their female spouses work for minimum wages.
 - (iv) Economic opportunities have led to immigration into India from neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh.
- Social structure:

- (i) Religious persecution of minorities in our neighbouring countries has led to

a refugee influx in India.

(ii) class & caste remain important factors in determining the nature of migration.

(iii) Same counter urbanisation and the mushrooming of suburban slums has strong caste and class elements attached to it.

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 विभिन्न संबंध को बताता है। वर्णन करें।

The overall population density of India is close to 400/sq. km however its distribution is dependent on many factors some of them are:

(i) Physical:

- a.) Physically inhospitable terrains like Ladakh (<10) have very low density, similarly the Thar deserts as well as some parts of N. East have low densities.
- b.) The plains drained by Ganga, Yamuna etc have very high densities. e.g Bihar has a population density of close to 800.

Social factors

- a.) development
 - b.) class & cast structure, religious structure
 - c.) per capita income
 - d.) Infant Mortality Rate
 - e.) occurrence of infanticide.
- e.g. Socially/economically developed regions like Kerala, Tamil Nadu have reached replacement level fertility rates of 2.1 while Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal still lag behind.

Historical factors

The development of regions depends on a lot of historical factors like;

a.) whether the region was a part of the colonial structure ~~or~~ or princely state.

b.) The historical success of family planning programmes.

c.) Locational factors and the process of historical development associated with it.

E.g. Sikkim has a low population density.

India has incredible diversity and this is visible in the spatial distribution of population too.

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

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

Salinity of ocean water is the measure of salt content (NaCl or sodium chloride) by mass or volume dissolved in the sea water. The major factors on which salinity depends are:

- (i) The amount of precipitation received. Salinity decreases with increase in precipitation.
- (ii) The rate of evaporation: higher rate of evaporation shows higher salinity.
- (iii) Whether the space is enclosed or open. e.g. Mediterranean sea is enclosed and hence has higher salt content.
- (iv) depth of the ocean.

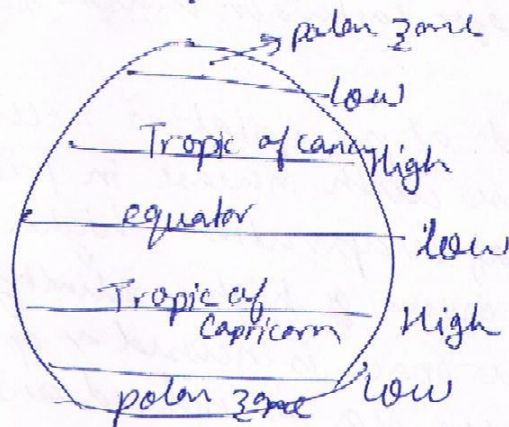
Latitudinal extent

- (i) equatorial regions: lower salinity because of extremely high precipitation.
- (ii) temperate regions: higher salinity, it is the highest in enclosed seas like the dead sea.
- (iii) polar region: lower salinity because of very low evaporation.

The salinity is highest in the zone of the tropic of cancer & capricorn due to lower

precipitation and more than average evaporation rate. Salinity also depends on seasonal variations depending on whether sun's rays are oblique or not.

We see that salinity is ultimately dependent on the balance of evaporation and precipitation.



Some other factors that impact salinity are:

- (i) influx of fresh water
 - (ii) depth of the ocean (salinity increases)
- Salinity is lower near deltas.

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 is one of the few climatic zones in the world that is blessed in terms of year round availability of renewable energy sources.

The geoclimatic factors that work in India's favour are:

- (i) High incidence of concentrated sunlight, India's positioning in terms of latitudes, 8°N to 37°N make ~~it~~ sunlight available round the year, the southern and central states are especially richly endowed.
- (ii) Some states like Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra also see high incidence of fast winds. This makes these regions suitable for generating wind energy.
- (iii) India is also blessed with many rivers, the hill districts of NE Indian states, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are well positioned to produce hydroelectric power.

Some steps that the govt. of India has taken include:

- (i) Tying up with the German govt. over its proposal for a green corridor in Bangalore to Mumbai tract.

This will synchronise rooftop production of solar energy with the national grid.

- (i) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission envisages a 100 GW capacity solar energy production in India.
- (ii) Several states like Gujarat & TN are producing sizeable amount of wind energy.
- (iv) The govt. has set up units like NHPC to ramp up production hydroelectric power, we also have power purchase agreements with Nepal & Bhutan.

Lack of funds and technology is one bottleneck we need to cross if we are to reach our target of 100 GW from the current 22 GW by 2030 (as mentioned in the INDC submitted to the UNFCCC).

India is also well endowed by potential for tidal / wave energy because of a long coastline.

Bio mass energy is also an emerging sector that needs greater attention.

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।

The land use pattern is dependent on the composition of the economy. An agricultural economy will see maximum proportion of land being allotted to farming/crop related activities. An industrial economy will see even crop lands being diverted to uses like setting up factories and Special Economic Zones.

India

India was ~~and~~ an agricultural economy in 1947 with agriculture contributing close to 50% of the economy. The land use pattern also reflected this. Today agriculture comprises close to ~~only~~ 15% of our GDP and hence use diversion of land for industrial purposes. Moreover the existing farmland is now badly fragmented due to rise in our population from close to 400 million at the time of independence to 1210 million today. The recent controversy of ~~over~~ the amendments to the land acquisition act reflected the strain in this changing land use pattern. Conflicts over displacement and loss of livelihood e.g. Singur also reflect this dichotomy.

Changing land use pattern reflects the growing role of the manufacturing sector in India. Hence there is an issue of successful management of this shift that plagues us.

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।

Livestock farming is not very well developed in the equatorial regions of Central America and Africa. Even the grasslands of the Orinoco basin and Llanos & Campos have poorly developed livestock. This is because:

(i) The absence of meadowgrass due to poor soil (latosolic) quality.

(ii) Even highland ranches have poor grass availability.

(iii) The grass that is grown in tropical grasslands are tall, coarse and lack nutrition.

(iv) The presence of 'sleeping sickness' caused by 'tsetse' flies hampers the health of cattle. For the above stated reasons beef and milk availability of equatorial cattle is very low.

The temperate regions provide good conditions for growth and development of cattle:

(i) The presence in abundance of nutritious alfalfa grass, especially in regions like Prairies of North America, Steppes of Central Asia, Downs of Australia.

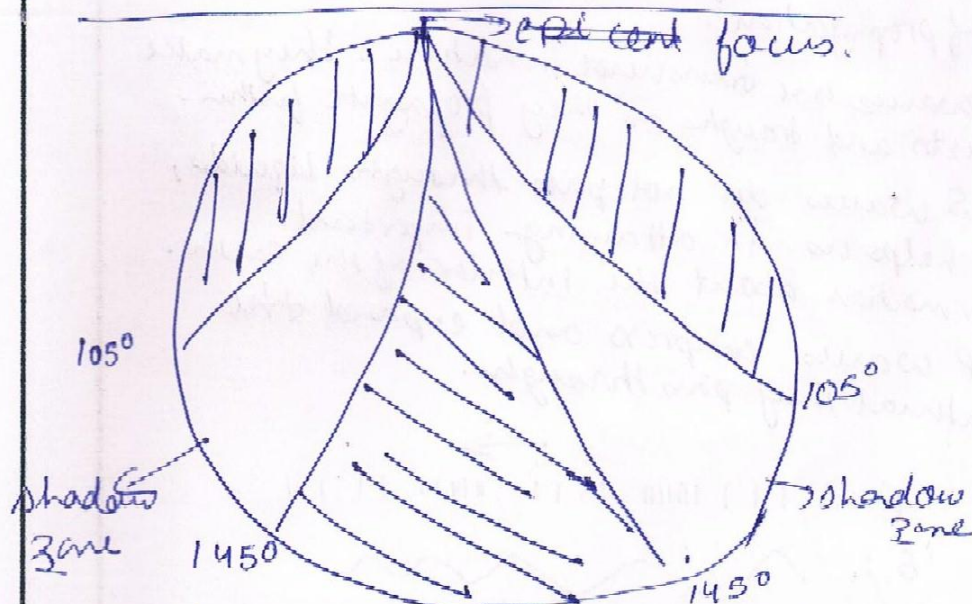
(ii) Presence of vast tracts of ranches are accommodative.
Cattle rearing has contributed significantly to the economy of temperate regions.

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.

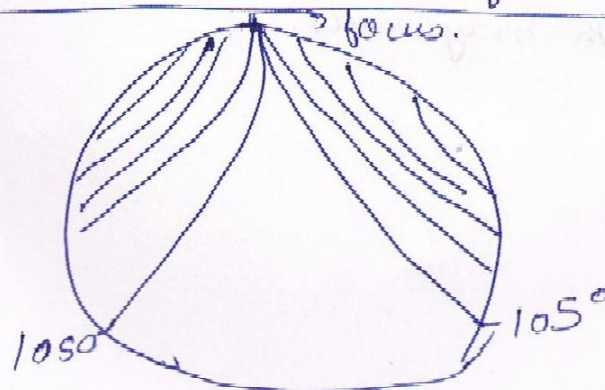
भूकम्प विज्ञान में "छाया क्षेत्र" से आप क्या समझते हैं? 'पी-तरंगों' का छाया क्षेत्र 'एस-तरंगों' के छाया क्षेत्र से कैसे भिन्न होता है? इसके अतिरिक्त इनके संचरण की प्रविधि में अंतर पर भी चर्चा करें।

Shadow zones are regions on the surface of the Earth that do not record a particular types of waves on the seismograph.

The shadow zone for P (primary waves)



Shadow zone for S (secondary waves)



We see that the S waves have a much larger shadow zone when compared to the P waves.

Modes of propagation

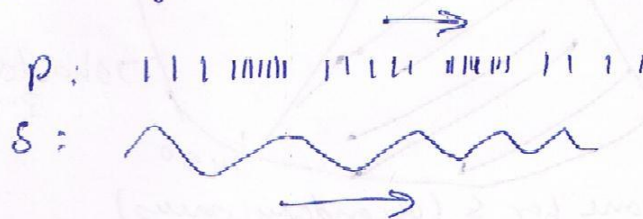
(i) P waves are the first to arrive on the surface of the Earth.

(ii) P waves are longitudinal (like sound waves in nature): motion is in the direction of propagation.

S waves are transverse in nature: they make crests and troughs as they propagate further.

(iii) S waves do not pass through liquids, this helps us in attaining important information about the interior of the Earth.

(iv) P waves compress and expand the material they pass through.



They are both body waves.



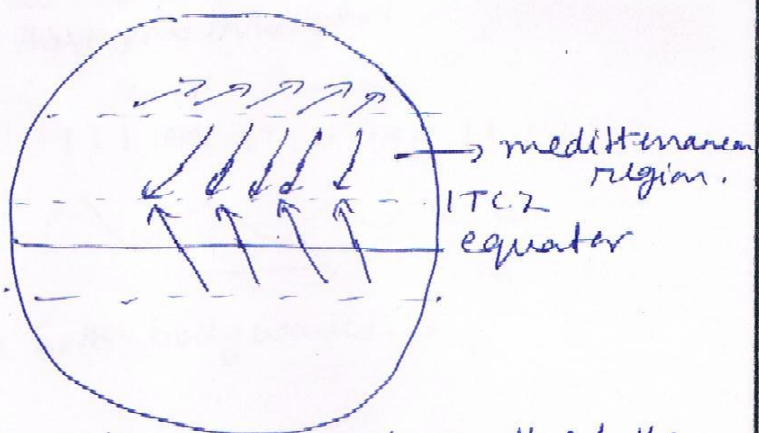
24. What do you mean by Western Disturbances? Elaborate on the socio-cultural and economic impacts of Western Disturbances in India.

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

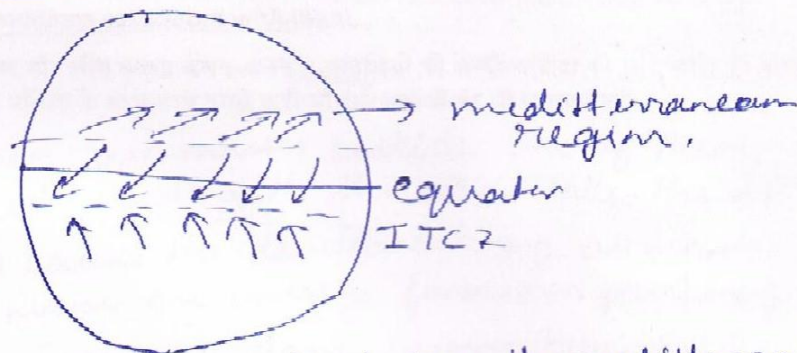
Western disturbances are caused due to the southward shift of the ITCZ during the months of October - January. This southward shift causes the Mediterranean region to come in the path of onshore westerlies causing winter rainfall in Southern Europe.

The westerly upper air circulation in the troposphere called jet streams then carry these moisture laden winds eastwards to cause rainfall in N-W India. This ^{unseasonal} rainfall is called said to be occurring due to western disturbances.

Summer months in N. hemisphere



The depressions lie to the north of the mediterranean region.

Winter months in the N. Hemisphere

The depressions lie to over the mediterranean region.

The socio economic & cultural effects.

- (i) The wheat crop in Punjab & Haryana is helped by this rainfall.
- (ii) Punjab's economy and India's food security depends greatly on wheat production in Punjab.
- (iii) wheat production in Punjab has led to the development of a past industrial society in Punjab also per capita income is among the highest.
- (iv) The season of wheat harvest (January) is a time of jubilation and festivity in Punjab and Haryana e.g. Lohri.

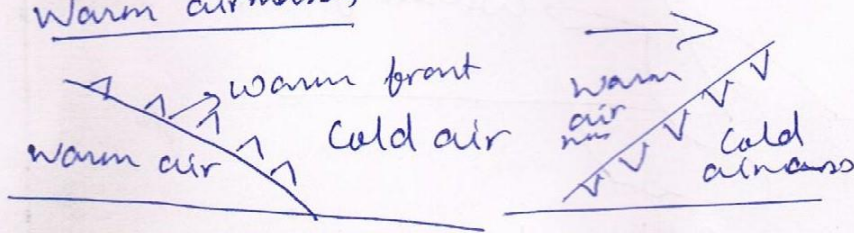
Thus we see that western disturbances are important not only for the economics of Punjab and Haryana but India as a whole.

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.

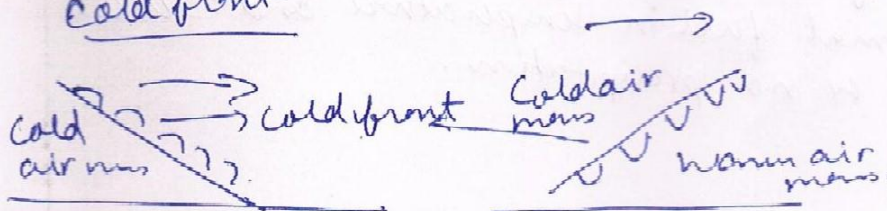
उष्ण और शीत वताग्र अलग-अलग वायुराशियों की अन्योन्यक्रिया की अभिव्यक्ति हैं। वताग्र जनन की प्रक्रिया के साथ-साथ इनसे जुड़ी मौसमी दशाओं की भी व्याख्या करें।

When air masses collide one of them is forced underneath the other takes the lead. This causes the development of airmasses. Air masses are usually formed on points of low pressure. Some common types are:

Warm airmass

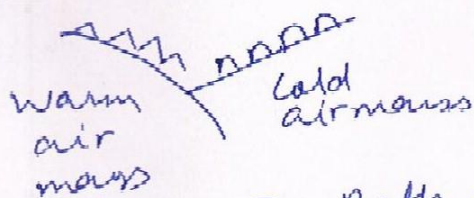


warm air is stronger and forces its way through
cold front



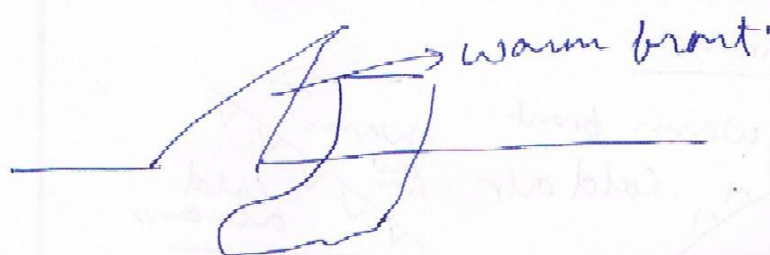
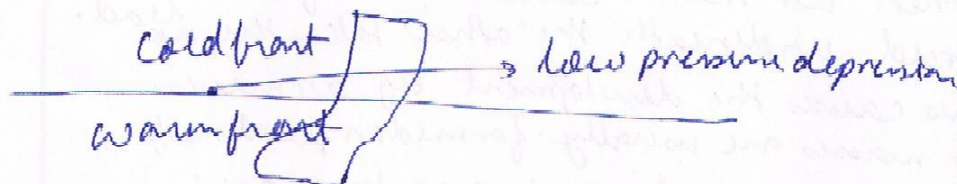
The cold air mass is stronger.

Occluded front



Both airmasses are of comparable strength.

Warm air front usually cause two bands of rainfall over the area over which they pass. e.g. Great Britain.



British Isles

Cold front on the other hand cause an abnormal fall in temperature and cause little or no precipitation.

