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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 631)

Name of Candidate	Ravindra Khatale		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	13772
Center	Rajinder Nagar	Date	17/11/2015

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	2
2	10	4
3	10	4
4	10	3
5	10	–
6	10	4
7	10	3.5
8	10	3.5
9	10	3
10	10	5
11	10	4.5
12	10	3
13	10	5.5
14	10	4
15	10	3.5
16	10	3
17	10	2.5
18	10	4
19	10	4
20	10	4
21	10	4
22	10	4
23	10	4.5
24	10	5
25	10	4.5

Total Marks Obtained: 92

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY 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 that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

Ravindra,

1. You know the art of structuring ~~good~~ good answers.
That said, you could be very with your
2. command over language & content.
Well done!
3. Though there is a scope for improvement
in the content quality:
4. → Please furnish examples whenever
possible.
5. → Read more authentic text to
develop diversity in opinion.
6. The answers are scored in:
→ Context
→ Alignment
Keep practicing / keep revising

All the Best

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

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।

→ Indian Martial Arts, are mentioned in the ancient texts, but they are also related to the culture and geography. As.

→ We can see the development of many martial dance forms such as Thagta, Gidda etc.

→ Many martial arts are performed during the cultural festivals, eg. Lezim in Maharashtra.

→ Also we see they are related to Geography.

→ As depending on the topography of area we can see different martial art form.

eg. → Agnipuran → Dhanurveda → Mahabharat etc

Is Gidda a martial art?

Lezim is not a martial art.

2

→ The martial arts of North-Eastern states are quite different from those of the states in central India) why? terrain? availability of equipments! etc.

→ As martial arts were developed in the process of self defence, conquering the opponents, we see a clear influence of regional geography in them.

Thus martial arts though enjoy the sanctity of texts are reflective of the regional culture and geography.

The answer lacks evidence & also contains some ill-informed facts.

Missing

Arts
→ Kalaripayattu
→ Silambam
→ Chhau
→ Mardanikhel
→ Gatka
→ Kushti
etc.

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

Please read more about this topic!

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।

→ Buddhism and Jainism rose in 6th century-5th century BCE as a reaction against Brahmanical ostentations in religion. At the same time political and economic factors were also responsible for their rise. The factors were as follows.

(A) Religious unrest:

(1) The Brahmanical religions were held hostages by high priests, sanskrit language

(2) Many ostentations such as Magical formulae, sacrifices has crept into the religion

(3) The Lower varnas and women were rejected the right to recite ~~Gita~~ Gayatri, etc.

Thus Buddhism, Jainism focussed on spiritual aspect of religion to come out of these ostentations.

(B) Political factors:

These religions were propounded by Buddha, Mahavira who were from Kshatriya family. Sometimes their actions are projected as being against the Brahmanical domination in the politics.

(C) Economic factors:

(1) During Mahajanapada period, economy was booming, people were becoming more and more materialistic, thus the yearning of some people to go back to premitive simple life was also responsible for rise of Buddhism, Jainism.

(2) Many traders wanted peace and order for their businesses to flourish.

(3) The indiscriminate killing of cows was hurting the agriculture

Thus we can see the rise of Buddhism Jainism not only as a polil religious unrest, but also a form of political and economic unrest.

Missing
Expensive rituals
cows as tax
" " foreign travel
tax benefits etc...

Good structure of language.

Well done!

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 music around 12th C

Carnatic

Hindustani

Revisit the statement

→ Hindustani music developed out of Carnatic music due to influence of Persian, Greek invasions. Carnatic music is the pure form of Indian music without any foreign influence.

- Carnatic music flourished in the southern India, as there was not much influence of foreign invaders.

- Thus where Hindustani music is a hybrid form of music, Carnatic is pure Indian.

Missing Ref.

→ Bharat muni's natyashastra

→ Sarngadev

→ Carnatic trinity

→ Amir Khusro

Salient features of two:

'Hindustani'	'Carnatic'
→ Western influence	– Completely Indian
→ More flexible	→ Rigid
→ More focus on instrumental	→ More focus on vocal
→ System of Gharanas	→ No system of Gharana
→ Romantic, emotional	→ More spiritual

eg. Sitar, tabla

Inst. → Ghatam, mridangam etc.

We also see a different styles of music under Hindustani, such as Khayal, Tarana, Tappa, etc. The reasons are

(1) Being flexible in its approach, Hindustani music allowed the evolution of different forms by integrating different styles.

(2) The system of Gharanas that developed in North India, allowed the flourishing of different forms.

why? Patronage by kings

(3) At the same Carnatic music focussed more on preserving its pristine form from external influences. Hence we donot find any Gharana system in carnatic music

Thus due to its hybrid nature, flexible approach different forms of music flourished in Hindustani music, which was not the case with carnatic due to its rigid approach.

Well structured answer!

good context of content!

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 चिरस्थायी योगदान' नहीं है बल्कि राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन का परिणाम है।" परीक्षण करें।

→ Some critics of National movement argue that the culture of democracy and civil rights are the gift of colonialism, but we can reject their claim easily by citing the nature of national freedom movement, such as.

(1) The national movement emerged as a reaction against oppressive rule of British.

eg? Works of Vidya Gandhi, R. Kaur, Joya

Birth of INC & its democratic functioning

3

(2) Throughout the freedom struggle we see a conflict between colonial aims and nationalistic aspiration, such as

→ Freedom of Press

→ Constitutional reforms for right to question, discuss budget

→ Movement against repressive laws such as Jallianwala Bagh incidence.

(3) Infact colonial government always tried to block the freedom of speech, press through repressive measures.

- It was the movement against these measures that allowed national movement to flourish.

(4) Colonialism and democracy are always antithesis to each other.

Hence it will be naive to say that democracy and civil rights are lasting contribution of colonialism.

We can say that colonialism provided a repressive regime and as a reaction to it national movement emerged. Thus democracy and civil liberties are a reaction against it in the form of national freedom movement.

furnish examples. Without them arguments seem vague & ambiguous.

→ Presence of views like moderates & extremists

→ Rowlatt, Press Act, OSA etc.

→ Work of INC govt. in 1937.

→ outcomes of various mvt. etc.

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।

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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 ts 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।

→ With the outbreak of first world war, there was a feeling among Indian revolutionaries that it is a golden opportunity to overthrow the British regime as it is involved in war.

The Ghadar party under Lala Hardayal was at the forefront of this anti-British struggle, the movement unfolded as

(1) The Komagata Maru incidence of 1914 provided an immediate cause for Ghadarites.
- It was a ship carrying Indian labourers who wanted to go to canada, but they were refused entry in Canadian ports due to British pressure

(2) Ghadarites wanted to use this as a trigger and thus they planned an armed

revolt.

(3) They contacted the revolutionaries in different part of the world, tried to penetrate the steel framework of colonialism by involving Indian army officials.

But due to leak to British government the Ghadarites were unsuccessful, but they left their impact on national movement as,

(1) It gave rise to the militant nationalism in India.

(2) It acted as a boost to the Indian National Congress and it also started mobilising masses soon after the war.

(3) The daring incidence of Ghadarites kept motivating Indians all along their freedom struggle

Thus Gadar movement though not successful in its aims, provided a much needed boost to national freedom movement

Missing

Channalization of diaspora

Int. opinion

funds for mvmt. in India

Secular outlook

etc.

Good structure!

well done

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

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।

→ The Indian national movement took inspiration from developments around the World, but at the same time it actively participated in issues of anti imperialism and colonialism.

(A) Inspiration ~~of~~ from World developments.

The incidences like;

(1) Russian revolution of 1917

(2) Irish home rule leagueue movement

(3) Revolutionary movements in Ireland, Russia

American rev ?
French rev. ?
European wars ?
Japan's win. ?

3 ?

acted as an inspiration to Indian national movement,

(B) Indian Nationalists fogging linkages outside:

- Indian nationalists were alway involved in the World affairs against anti- imperialism

Dadabhai Nauroji participated in 2nd International to popularise Indian freedom struggle.

- Nehru himself was influenced by Russian revolution and visited USSR to get the inspiration.
- Indian communists such as M.N. Roy were participating in forums of Com-Intern to popularise anti-imperialist struggle.

Even after Indian independence India actively supported the freedom movements of African nations, Burma.

Infact the father of Nation Gandhiji began his Satyagraha as a struggle against Colonialism and repression by Britishers in Africa.

Thus taking influence from international developments, Indians also contributed for anti-imperialism and colonialism measures.

Missing

Images

→ Congress of oppressed nationalities

→ FLO formation

→ Aid to China etc.

Just missing key examples. Overall, good content.

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 State Reorganization Commission (SRC) was formed after the death of Andhra activist Potti Sriramalu. At that time there was were demands ~~from~~ for other states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, etc.

The SRC under the leadership of Fazl Ali took the challenge and turned the language from a dividing force to a cementing one. As.

3.8

- It rejected the principle of one language-one state concept.
- But allowed the formation of states on lingual basis where it was beneficial for administration, cultural preservation.

→ Committee also put in place the criteria for economic viability, geographical integrity.

Thus after the recommendations of SRC new states were created on the basis of language.

- Maharashtra
- Gujarat
- Karnataka
- Punjab, Haryana, etc.

Due to creation of linguistic states, the cultural identity was protected and the new states started working for their own development, culture thus strengthening the new nation.

Admin communication? Suppression of voices?

The fears that it will lead to Balkanisation of country were proved wrong and it became quite common to be a Marathi and an Indian at the same time.

Thus SRC turned the language from being a dividing subject and used it to forge a national unity.

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

Critical analysis is about finding wrongs in "all rights" & vice versa.

So rewrite the answer.

eg.

You can mention about the recent scenario. eg. Telangana, Bodoland etc.

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 विरूद्ध 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 National Emergency though a painful chapter in the evolution of Indian democracy, proved to be a bitter pill to avoid future diseases.

National Emergency was imposed in 1975 by then PM Indira Gandhi due to increasing pressure mounting on her over her candidature, rising inflation, JP movement. It was painfull, as

Avoid dropping political names

3

→ Many politicians went to jail
→ Civil liberties were taken away
→ Forced sterilization camps, excesses, etc.

But it proved to be a vaccination as

(1) The bitter experiences of ~~democracy~~ emergency made the people yearn for democracy like

never before

(2) The public awareness was heightened and it led to the defeat of Indira Gandhi in 1977 elections.

(3) The Janata party which came to power tried to restore the democratic credentials of Constitution through 43rd and 44th Amendments. They brough changes such as

→ Written letter from Cabinet to president for invokation of emergency.

→ No emergency for internal disturbances, except it is an armed rebellion.

→ Parliamentary approval for every 6 months.

→ Power to parliament to revoke emergency.

Thus through these measures imposing Emergency has been made very difficult and thus this episode in a way acted as a vaccination to strengthen democracy in India.

Sound opinion!

Think beyond political aspects.

→ Judicial ~~review~~ activism

→ NGOs & civil society

→ Press, media, ...

→ Multi-party democracy 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 sub-national movement emerged in Assam around 1979 was an outcome of both economic backwardness and cultural pride.

(A) Economic backwardness:

- The economy of Assam was agrarian and the influx of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh put stress on the resources.
- The local youths started blaming their economic backwardness on the illegal immigrants as they were doing cheap jobs, depriving locals of employment.

(B) Cultural pride:

- Assamese thought that their culture was in danger due to dominance of Bengali elites from West Bengal.

- Also the muslim immigrants from Bangladesh were considered as a threat to the local culture

Thus the students under the banner of All Assam Students Union (AASU) demanded the deportation of muslims and Bengalis outside Assam, in this backdrop Assam Accord 1985 was signed, which provided.

(1) The Bangladeshi muslims which came to India after 1971 war will be deported back

(2) The Assamese culture will be promoted and preserved

(3) Outside influence will be reduced,

Social & Economic package?

But the issue is still simmering and we see activities of ULFA, NDFB still going on in Assam, the Accord was not much successful as

- The National citizens Register is marred in controversies, delays.

→ The porous border with Bangladesh is allowing illegal immigration.

→ Vote bank politics by political parties.

Thus 1985 Accord needs to be implemented in its letter and spirit to get the lasting peace in Assam.

Your best so far. Well done!

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 revolution against the Shah of Iran by Shia clerics had a number of common aspects like those in French revolution and Russian revolution, but its execution was different.

Common Aspects:

(1) Both wanted to end the absolute monarchy.
(2) The king was not working for masses but was working for his power, prestige
(3) There was a yearning for Liberty, equality.

→ Cult leader
→ people's mvmt.
→ non-military etc.

But we see even after these common aspects, execution in Iran was quite different, such as.

(1) In French revolution, it was the masses who agitated against nobles and clergy,

You mean to say non-secular outlook?

but in Iran clergy led by shia clerics were in the forefront of revolution against Monarch.

(2) In Russian revolution of 1917, the Bolsheviks wanted the Communist regime, whereas in Iran the clerics wanted the democracy.

(3) Iran was fighting for its sovereignty against US-domination, but that was not the case with French or Russian revolution

Thus we can see that even after having so many common factors, the execution of revolution in Iran was different from that of France and Russia. Hence we see the shia cleric Ayatollah Khomeini occupying a supreme position after Iranian revolution.

Good job! Good content.

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 used to justify the American expansionism. According to it

only – USA can interfere in the internal affairs of other countries if it affected the interests of USA.

By using this doctrine USA continously got involved into the matters of Latin American, Central American countries.

– Many governments were overthrown by the US sponsored coups eg?

→ CIA got involved into many assasinations ~~that were not~~ in the other countries.

→ USA many times aligned with repressive dictatorial regimes to maintain its strategic interests.

Thus American imperialism in Latin America, phillipines and other states was mandated by Monroe doctrine.

Missing

eg. Panama, Cuba, Nicagorna, Columbia.

→ Economic benefits?

→ How it strengthened USA's position in WW I.?

→ Actions taken on European powers?

Please read the topic in detail.

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

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 ढ़ेर 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।

→ Balkan Peninsula was called as the Sickman of Europe due to the constant struggles among different nationalities, but the great powers of Europe were also adding an oil in the fire for their own commercial gains.

Eastern question:

(1) The ~~Turky~~ Ottoman Empire was crumbling and there were rivalries among the Russian and Austria to have the part of pie. Russia wanted an access to meditarreanian sea through Turkey.

(2) After the first Balkan war of 1911, the nationalistic aspirations were high among Balkan nations, Serbia wanted Adria

Pan slav?
Pan-german?

but it was kept independent by London Conference.

Bosnia was already under Austrian empire, which was envied by Serbia due to its Serb population. Russia was also aiding the Serb nationalities against Austria.

(3) Therefore when Serbia emerged victorious in 2nd Balkan wars, it was emboldened and actively aided the nationalistic movement in Bosnia.

(4) This climaxed into the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. This provided an opportunity to Austrian empire to crush the Serbia forever.

Thus the Europe was getting converted into two hostile armed camps led by Austria and Russia, which provided powder to the keg of Balkan nations and paved the way for first world war

Well done!

good use of the terms mentioned in the statement.

The quality shows your command over the subject.

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 फ़ॉरवर्ड' (बड़ी छलांग) की मुख्य विशेषताओं को बताईए। इसके अतिरिक्त इसकी सफलताओं और विफलताओं पर भी चर्चा करें।

→ The 'Great Leap Forward' movement (GLF) was launched by Mao Zedong to keep alive the communist revolution in china. He was alarmed at the growing anger against Communist rule, which he came to know through the '100 flowers Campaign.'

The salient features of GLF:

(1) It focussed on the reorganisation of Chinese economy. Giving more emphasis on the agriculture and small scale industries.

(2) ~~the~~ Mao was not happy with the Russian model of building big heavy industries. Thus he talked of creating 6 lakh backyard steel furnaces,

(3) It was focussed on winning back the confidence of peasants who were the largest supporters of Mao

(4) GLF focussed on giving more powers to communes in dealing with local governance, education, agriculture. good

Evaluation of GLF:

(1) It succeded in increasing the agricultural output in the long run.

(2) China never faced the shortage of household items, as was faced in USSR. It was due to focus on small industries.

(3) It was successful in maintaining the revolution alive.

But GLF had failed in

(1) Raising the industrial output. The backyard steel furnaces produced poor quality steel.

(2) The expected success was not there and people were becoming critical of Mao's

Good context & structure

→ famines & deaths
→ Environmental damage.
→ Exp. of children

policies,
Thus he again had to launch the Cultural revolution to crush the ~~de~~ dissent.

Hence, we can say that though not very successful in short run, GLF provided the base for food security and future Industrialisation of China.

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.

जहां 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।

→ The debate about prostitution is unending. Some consider it as victimless crime:

(1) As there are no victims. The person who are going to prostitutes they enjoy it and the prostitutes themselves earn a livelihood for themselves.

3-

(2) It provides them with an income and saves them from abject poverty, violence.

Some argue it to be immoral:

(1) As it is against the morality to use some other person for our material gratification.

(2) It is like exploiting the poor prostitutes.

(3) It promotes the repression of women by society.

Therefore there are calls for legalizing the prostitution:

Benefits:

(1) It will bring it under the scrutiny of authorities and will prevent the exploitation of women by agents, brothel owners.

(2) Government can formulate policies to regulate the well-being of prostitutes. Currently there is no government policy on prostitution and they are left to the mercy of agents.

(3) It will help in understanding the root causes and then reforming it.

Drawbacks:

(1) It will be like giving a stamp of approval to a repressive, exploitative system.

(2) It goes against the moral codes and conduct of Indian society.

Social Sec.
Health benefits
Mainstream
Integrate
Curb on human trafficking
etc

Thus being a sensitive subject, we need to tread ~~cautitiously~~ ~~Cat~~ cautiously to deal with prostitution, but legalising it will be a better option that allowing to grow under the carpet:

Biased opinion. Please read more authoritative texts like articles/ editorials and expand viewpoint.

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

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 and family institutions have a long tradition in society, but over the period we also see some changes going on in the system.

Continuity:

- The marriages are performed in the traditional manner
- Most of the time woman have to leave her house and go to husbands house

3

Changes:

- The practices such as child marriage, dowry are getting reformed and outlawed.
- More and more inter-religious, inter-caste marriages are happening.

↑ divorces? single mothers? live ins? etc.

Some of the legislative changes that have taken place:

(1) Special marriages Act, 1954:

It allowed for the inter-caste marriages

(2) Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (Amended in 2005)

Allowed for the daughter to inherit the property of both husband and father.

(3) Dowry prohibition Act, 1961:

Made dowry an offence punishable under law.

(4) Domestic violence Act, 2008:

Made domestic violence by husband, relatives an offence under the law.

Some socio-economic changes:

(1) Dowry has been reduced in many parts of the country.

(2) More and more people are going for Court marriages as against traditional marriage

(3) Emergence of nuclear family, where both the partners are working to survive in cities.

Thus we can see so many changes happening along with traditional continuity in the institution of marriage.

Heavy focus on marriage, "family" has been underdeveloped

Impact of
→ Industrialism
→ Westernization
→ Education
→ etc. on family

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 प्रतिरुप के संदर्भ में, इस कथन पर चर्चा करें।

→ India being a country with varied geography, history has seen the constant waves of migration. Existing pattern of migration is influenced by both development and social structure.

Development:

→ After India ushered into LPG reforms some States such as Maharashtra, Gujarat emerged as more developed.

Thus due to availability of more employment, better living conditions we see a wave of migration to these states.

→ Same was observed once Punjab, Haryana emerged as prosperous after the Green revolution.

2.5

→ Also the rural-urban migration is also the outcome of developmental aspiration of masses.

Social structure:

(1) The institution of marriage in India entails the migration of wife to the house of husband.

(2) Many times social conflicts lead to migration of people from one part to other.
- The kashmiri pandits migrated out of kashmir due to fear of persecutions.

(3) Due to social instability in countries like Bangladesh, we see a wave of migration from there as well.

Thus migration is influenced by both the pull factor of development and sometimes the push factors of social conflict, structure.

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

Good a/c of push & pull factors but focus on patterns is missing

→ Rural - rural
→ Urban - rural
→ Urban - urban
→ Male/female
→ Seasonal/Cyclic etc.

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।

→ The uneven spatial distribution of population in India is visible with high population density in Ganges Plains, central India, whereas very low density in hill states of north and north-east India. The factors for such uneven distribution are

(A) Physical factors:

- The favourable living conditions in the Ganga plains offer opportunities for agriculture, transportation and hence higher population density. (climate?)
- Also the cities with better physical infrastructure are populous.

(B) Social factors:

- People generally prefer living with

3.5

the more hospitable societies. We can see the tribal people prefering their own jungles as against migrating to cities.

- As social bonds are more strong among tribal population, north-eastern tribes we see they inhabiting those areas as against migrating elsewhere.

(c) Historical factors:

- The Nagas of Nagaland consider Naga hills as their historical home, thus prefer staying there

→ people generally have a strong sense of history and are thus reluctant to move to a new place easily.

Thus we can see the multifarious factors of geography, social and historical in deciding the unequal spatial distribution of population.

Cultural (language? opportunities)

Industrially? Ancient kingdoms? British influence? etc.

Good answer! Just missing a few good arguments.

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?

→ Latitudinal distribution of salinity:

Salinity depends on the factors such as

(1) Evaporation rate
(2) Influx of fresh water
(3) Land - ocean interface
(4) Mixing of currents.

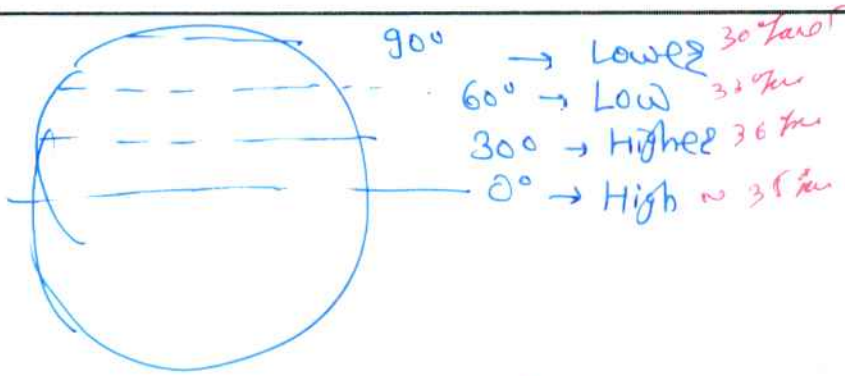
Thus we can see the patterns as

→ Equators are having more salinity than the poles due to more evaporation.

→ The areas of red sea, dead sea having even high salination due to landlocked nature - As no influx from rivers, intermixing is also less.

→ As we go up in the temperate latitudes the salinity is less due to less evaporation

4



Latitudinal distribution of salinity

Provide reasons for this distro.

Salinity greater in subtropics than in equator:

(1) Equators receive more rain and hence more influx of waters through rivers.

(2) Subtropics are generally desert, arid zones with less rain and high rate of evaporation.

(3) The subtropical areas such as Mediterranean sea having landlocked oceans which prevent the intermixing of currents and hence salinity is higher there.

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 endowed with natural resources such as 7500 km of ocean boundary, ample sunlight for most of the year and Himalayan rivers.

The following geo-climatic factors are especially useful to harness renewable energy.

Solar insolation:

(i) India being a tropical subtropical country receives sunlight all year round which can be utilised to harness solar energy

Tidal energy:

→ Having the coastline of 7500 km, makes Indian an ideal country for the harnessing of tidal energy.

Hydroelectric potential:

→ Himalayan rivers with there topography in north and north-east India are ideal for generating hydroelectric energy.

Wind energy:

Ample amount of locations such as coasts, long plains are ideal for wind energy

Steps taken by government:

(1) The government has launched an ambitious plan of generating 175 GW of renewable energy.
of this 100 GW will be solar energy through rooftop panels, canal top solar cells, etc.

(2) National power-Grid which will make the renewable energy part of power grid and thus profitable for participants.

(3) Government has come up with extensive

Waste? Biomass?

Electricity Act? National Solar Mission? Small Hydro Scheme?

Wind mills in the areas of Gujarat coast, Maharashtra, Tamil nadu.

(4) All the government building have been made fitted with solar panels.

Thus with its measures and an ambitious plan of 175 GW renewable energy by 2022, India is set to become a renewable energy hub.

Such questions require an exhaustive a/c of reasons.

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

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 ~~go~~ undergo a gradual change as the economy evolves. The following changes require the change in land use pattern:

(1) As country moves away from agrarian economy to industrial economy

(2) From rural economy to urban economy.

(3) As the infrastructural demands increase in the form of roads, railways, ports;

(4) To satisfy the energy needs, irrigation needs through hydro-electric projects, irrigation projects.

(5) To promote the exports through special Economic zones (SEZ)

Thus with the movement of economy towards urbanisation, industrialisation we

9

Good discussion.

See changes in land use pattern.
India has witnessed a gradual change towards industrialisation and urbanisation.
- only 38% of our population lives in urban areas.
→ More than 60% population is still dependent on agriculture

But with the major push towards manufacturing through 'Make in India' and towards urbanisation through schemes such as 'Smart cities programme' we can see a rapid change in land use pattern in next few decades.

Please mention:
→ Change in forest area (eg. recent ↑)
→ Impacts of urbanization
→ Factors of wasteland patterns
→ Power sector!

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।

→ Even though tropical/equatorial regions are well endowed with rain, forests, sunlight, we see poor development of livestocks in these areas compared to temperate areas. The reasons are like

(1) The tropical areas due to their high humidity are prone to diseases as microorganisms, bacteria thrive in humid weather.

(2) The vegetation in equatorial regions is complex having shrubs, tall trees, epiphytes of the same place; which is not conducive to grazing.

(3) The infrastructure is underdeveloped due to jungles, rivers, uneven topography

thus making it difficult for market linkages.

(4) The level of humand development and demand is less in tropical areas compared to temparate areas.

(5) The facilities such as refrigerated vans, beefer vans, artificial insemination are under-developed. Hence breeds are poor

(6) The grass in tropical areas is hard and not nutritious for cattle, sheeps.

Thus due to multiple factors the development of livestock is poor in equatorial regions.

Missing

→ Traditional know how
→ focus on agn p
→ Population pressure.
→ Quality of grass & pasture land.
→ etc.

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.

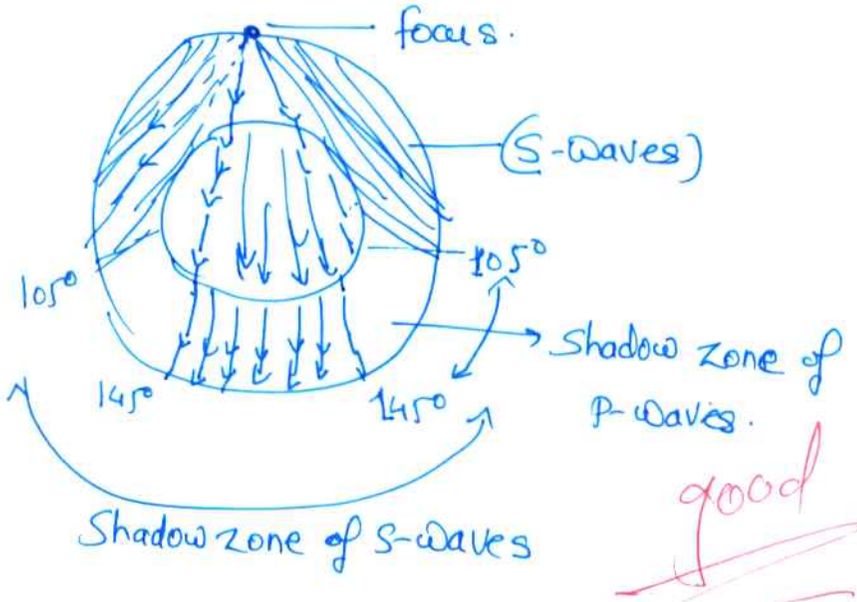
भूकम्प विज्ञान में "छाया क्षेत्र" से आप क्या समझते हैं? 'पी-तरंगों' का छाया क्षेत्र 'एस-तरंगों' के छाया क्षेत्र से कैसे भिन्न होता है? इसके अतिरिक्त इनके संचरण की प्रविधि में अंतर पर भी चर्चा करें।

→ Shadow zone:

It is an area on the seismograph where the earthquake waves are not detected. Shadow zone develops due to the internal structure of the Earth and properties of Earthquake waves.

w.r.t tours of earthquake

Shadow-zones of P and S-Waves:



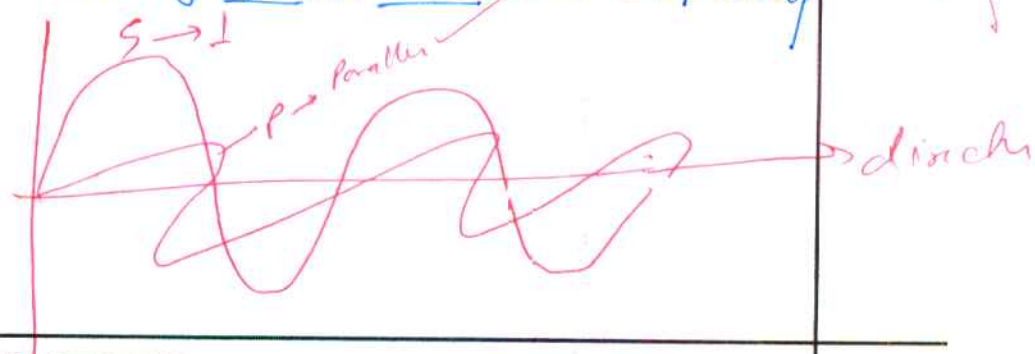
good

- P-waves are the primary waves and can move through solid, liquid and air and hence they move through the liquid part of Earth's core, but get get deflected as they shift from solid to liquid and hence creates a Shadow zone between (105° - 145°)

→ Whereas S-waves are transverse and secondary waves which can travel only through the solid. Hence they do not propagate through the liquid portion and forms Shadow zone beyond 105°.

Thus due to the different nature of their propagation, we see different shadow zones of P and S waves respectively

Mission → Propagation difference

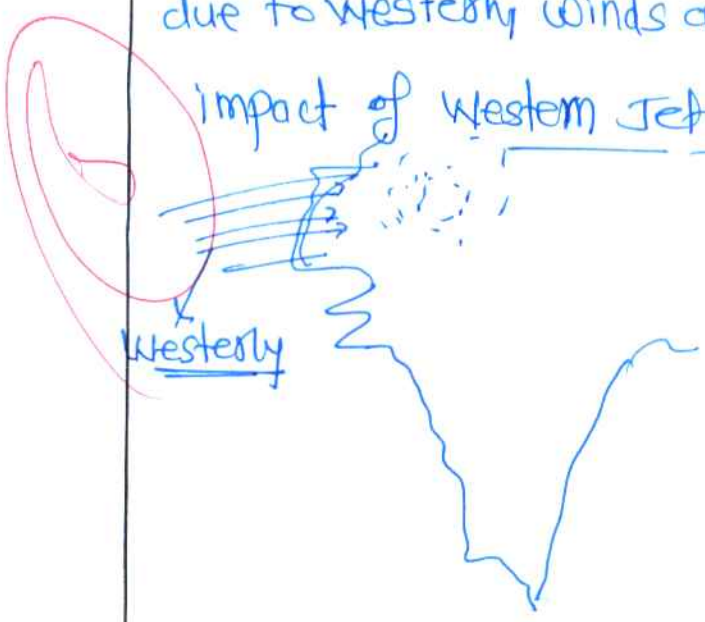


24. What do you mean by Western Disturbances? Elaborate on the socio-cultural and economic impacts of Western Disturbances in India.

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

Western disturbances: (WD)

These are the rain bearing winds that come to Indian from western part i.e. from Caspian sea and beyond. They are brought to India in the winter months due to westerly winds and also due to the impact of Western Jet stream.



These bring winter rains in the areas of Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P.

* Socio-economic aspects of western disturbances:

Economic:

(1) They are very useful to the Rabi crops such as Wheat in Winters.

(2) Due to western disturbances the areas of Punjab, Haryana are like bread factory of India.

(3) It is also one of the reason of prosperity in these parts.

(4) But sometimes excess of rain can also devastate the crops.

Travel season?

Socio-cultural impact:

(1) Western disturbances bring the period of festivities in north India.

- It is celebrated as Kal-Baisakhi in some parts.

(2) Many festivals such as Lohri are in the period of WD.

(3) They bring people together in the festival periods and enhance the social bonds.

Good overview!

Clothing & food patterns? Farmer suicides?

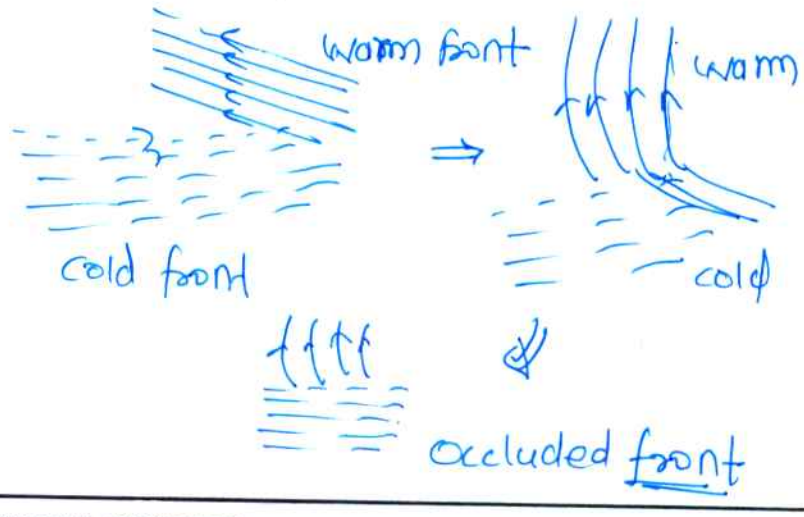
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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।

→ Process of front formation:

- Warm and cold air fronts are the weather conditions over a large geographical area.
- The area having sufficiently uniform warm air over a period is known as warm air front. Generally it moves from the equator towards poles.
- Whereas cold front moves from the pole towards equator.



- Now being a high pressure front, cold front stays at the bottom, whereas warm air front rises above it
- The warm air front sometimes rises to a sufficient height and thus form clouds bringing in the rain.

Other phenomena:

→ Sometimes the front formation gives rise to temperate cyclones.

→ It bring rains over a larger area.

→ Front formation generally brings good weather in the temperate region.

→ Once the cold front completely overtakes the warm one, the cyclone stops. It is called as occluded front.

Process like
→ frontogenesis?

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