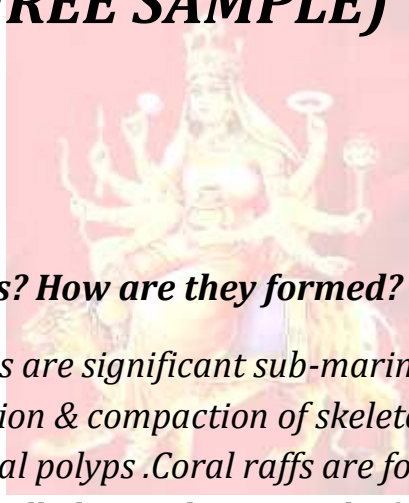


***Fourth Questions Paper***  
***India and World Geography***  
***UKPSC MAIN EXAM (MAY 2015)***  
***MOST EXAPECTED QUESTION &ANSWER***  
***(FREE SAMPLE)***



***Q-1 what are coral reefs? How are they formed?***

***Ans.*** Coral reefs and atolls are significant sub-marine features. These are formed due to accumulation & compaction of skeletons of lime secreting organism"s known as coral polyps .Coral raffs are formed due to formation of one shall upon another shell along submarine platforms at suitable depth.

***Conditions for the Growth of Coral Polyps:-***

***a.*** Corals require high mean annual temp ranging bet 68 F and 70<sup>o</sup> F (20c to 21c) So they mainly found in the tropical oceans & seas. They cannot survive in the waters having either very low temperature or very high temperature.

***b.*** Corals require not more then 200-250 feet (60-77m) depth of water, because they die in much deeper water due to lack of sufficient amount of sun light & O<sub>2</sub>, Which are very essential for the growth of coral polyps.

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c. They required sediment free fresh water because muddy water clogs the mouths of coral polyps.

d. Complete fresh water is also injurious for their growth. This is why corals avoid coastal lands & live away from the areas of river mouths.

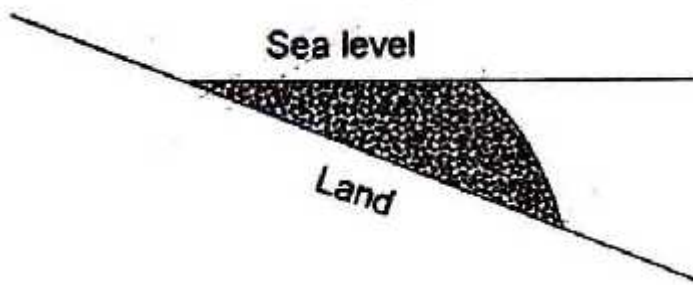
e. Complete saline water is injurious for their growth, because such water contain little amount of calcium carbonates whereas lime is important food of coral. The oceanic salinity bet 27‰ to 30 ‰ is most ideal for their growth

f. Oceans currents & waves are favorable for corals because they bring through transportation food supply for the polyps.

Current & waves also determine the shape of corals.

1. **Fringing reef** - Coral reefs developed along the continental margins or along the islands are called Fringing reef. The seaward slope is steep & vertical while the land ward slope is gentle. The upper surface is uneven.

For example: - Sakan island, South Florida, Mehetia island.



**Example of fringing reef.**

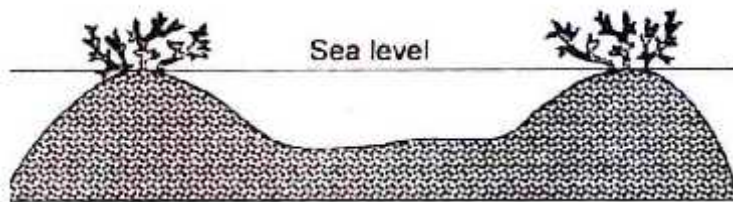
2-**Barrier Reef**:- The largest coral reefs off the coastal platforms but

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parallel to them are called Barrier Reef. The average slope is about 45.  
e.g. Great Barrier reef, located parallel to the east west of Australia is  
world highest Reef (1200 miles)

**3-Atoll** -: A ring of narrow growing corals of horse- shoe shape  
& crowned with palm trees is called atoll .It is generally a  
found around an island or in elliptical form on a submarine  
platform. There is a lagoon in the middle of coral ring .They are  
found in Real sea, China Sea, Antilles sea, Indonesian sea.

**Example:** - Shallow lagoon reefs are minor reef in world located  
in South China Sea.



*Example of an atoll.*

**Atolls** - This is mainly divided into 3 types.

(i) True Atoll - Characterized by circular reef enclosing a shallow lagoon but  
without island.

(ii) Island Atoll - Having an island in the central part of lagoon enclosed by  
circular reef.

(ii) Coral island or Atoll Island - Does not have island in the beginning but  
later on island is formed due to erosion & deposition by marine waves.

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***On the base of location:-***

***(i) Tropical Coral Reef:-*** They are mainly found in tropical zone formed in Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean. Due to warm air flows in the eastern part of N. America, S. America, Australia they are formed.

***(ii) Marginal belt Coral Reef:-*** They are founded in 250 degree N 30 to 32 degree S. Example are Bermuda, Bahamas, & Hawaii Island.

***Q: Give the detailed classification of Wind?***

***Ans:*** Wind is the horizontal movement of air, from one place to the other or one latitude to the other and are parallel to the earth surface is called winds.

***Classification of winds:***

***1. Primary and Planetary winds:***

Those are the planetary winds which blow extensively over continents & oceans from high pressure to low pressure areas in the same direction throughout the year.

***(i) Trade winds or Easterlies:***

They blow from subtropical high pressure areas towards equatorial low pressure areas between 30 N to 30S over the globe.

***(ii) Westerly's:***

Winds blowing from the horse latitude Sub-tropical high

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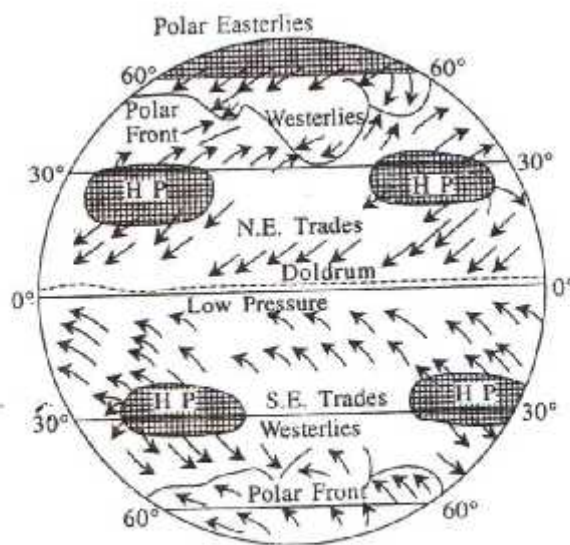
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*pressure belt to temperate low pressures. They blow from S-W to N-E in the southern hemisphere. They are best developed in 40 S to 65 S latitude. Due to tremendous speed in S-hemisphere they are known roaring forties, furans fifties & shrieking sixties –dreaded terms for sailors.*

***(iii) Polar Easterlies:***

*They blow from polar high pressure regions to the sub polar low pressure regions. Their direction to N- hemisphere is from N-E to S-W from S-W to N-E in S-hemisphere.*

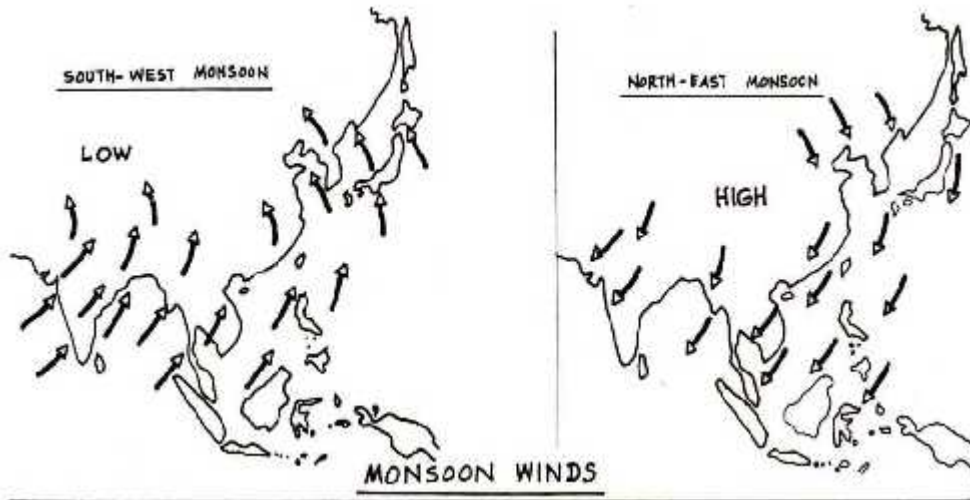


*The generalized global pattern of planetary winds.*

***II. Secondary or Periodic winds: - These winds change their direction with change in season.***

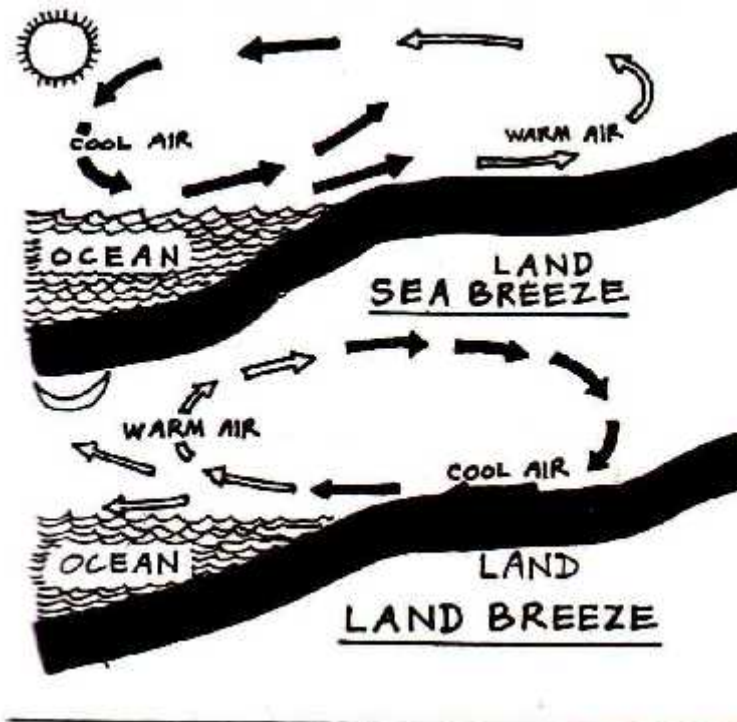
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*1. Monsoons winds: The word „Monsoon“ indicates the winds in the areas where they change their direction twice every year. It refers to such an atmospheric circulation which reverses its direction every 6 months.*



*2. Land & sea breezes: Representing a complete cycle of diurnal winds, they change their directing twice in every 24 hours .sea breeze blows from sea to kind during day time& land breeze moves from land to sea during weight due to differential heating & cooling of land and water.*

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3. Valley breeze & Mountain breeze: During day time the slope of mountain is heated more than the valley flows. As such air from the valley flows up the slope is called valley breeze. After sunset, the pattern is reversed. Rapid loose of heat along mountain stops resulting sliding cold dense air from higher elevation to valleys. This is called mountain breeze.

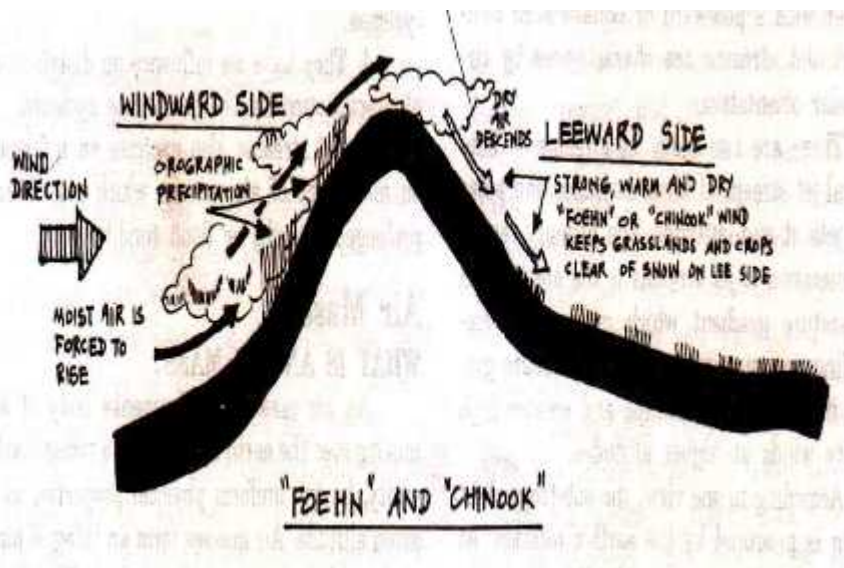
III. Local winds: local differences & temperature and pressure produce local winds. Such winds are local in extent and are confined to the lowest levels of the troposphere.

1. Foehn: is a hot wind of local importance in the Alps. It is strong justly, dry & warm wind which develops on the leeward sides of the

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mountains.

2. *Chinooks*: winds in U.S.A. & Candia move down the west slopes of Rockies become warm & dry are called *Chinooks*.



3. **Harmattan**: The warm & day winds blowing from N-E to E-W in the eastern parts of Sahara desert are called Harmattan. These winds are become extreme dry.



4. **Sirocco**: is a warm, dry & duty local wind blows in northerly direction from Sahara desert. After crossing over Mediterranean Sea reaches Italy, Spain etc. This wind is the major agent of cyclonic stream in Mediterranean Sea.

5. **Loo**: It is hot and dry wind of N-India and Pakistan blows from west in the months of May to June.

6. **Mistral**: It is a cold local wind which blows in Spain & France

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*from N-W to S-E directs. It is channeled through the Rhine valley.*

**7. Bora:** *is an extremely cold and dry wind blows along the shore of Adriatic Sea. Bora becomes more effective in north Italy where it descends through the southern slopes of the Alps.*

**8. Blizzard:** *is a violent stormy cold and Powderly polar winds polar blows in N and S Polar Regions, Siberia, Canada & U.S.A.*

**Q. Give the climate classification of Koeppen's?**

**Ans.** *Koeppen"s scheme of climate classification of the word is empirical & based on numerical values. Thus is a quantitative scheme. His climate divisions generally coincide with vegetation divisions.*

**A. Humid Tropical:** *Winterless climate, warm throughout all month"s temperature above 18 c.*

**Af: Tropical Rain forest or Equatorial climate:** *This type of climate is experienced over equatorial region. Mean annual temperature exceeds 27C. It means warm throughout the year rainfall is abundant 250cm. These factors support luxuriant vegetation*

**Aw : Tropical Savanna :** *Mean annual temperature is 23*

*C example rainfall is 160 cm. wet summers (due to convectional rainfall)*

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*alternate with dry winters (due to influence of trade winds ). Floods & droughts are common.*

**Am: Monsoon type:** *Hot seasonally heavy /excessive rainfall (summers). Found over Pacific coast of Colombia, Guinea coast of West Africa, S.E. Africa, S.E. Asia.*

**As : Dry Summer:** *This is a rare climate type. Central areas of eastern coast of South India dry during summer monsoon because they lie in rain shadow areas & receive winter rainfall from retreating monsoon.*

**B: Dry Climate:** *Potential evaporation exceeds precipitation & constant water deficiency is experience.*

**Bwh : Tropical hot Desert :** *Mean average temperature is 38C. & rainfall scanty .These regions are dry because of sub-tropical high pressure conditions. Vegetation varies with the soil type and marked stability of sub-tropical anticyclones.*

**Bwk : Mid- latitude Desert :** *Cool & cold desert. This is prevailing over Taklimakan (china) & Gobi (Mongolia).*

**Bsh &Bsk: Semiarid & steppe:** *These climatic conditions are experienced in the deep interiors of landmasses such as Eurasia & North America. Mean are temperature is 21°C & rainfall merge 30 cm.*

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**C: Humid mesothermal / warm temperate Rainy:** Mild winters, warm temperature of coldest month is below 18C but above -3C both summer & winter are found.

**Cfa : Humid sub-tropical or china type climate :** Average annual temperature is 20c & rain fall 100cm, which is well distributed . Summers are hot & humid & winters are mild.

**Cfb : Marine West Europe climate :** W. European type mild winter , moist all seasons , warm summers.

**Cs : Mediterranean climate :** Mean temperature during summers is 20C -27C , Summer are warm & dry due to subtropical high pressure conditions. During winters the temperature is 4C are mild & rainfall 40-60 cm.

**D: Humid micro thermal or cold forest climates:** Severe winters mean temperature of coldest month is below -3C & the warmest month is 10C.

**Df: Cool East Coast climate:** Summers are hot & humidity under the influence of tropical maritime air mass with a mean temperature of 25 C , winters are cold with mean temperature between C . Snow fall is experienced in winters.

**Ds: Taiga Climate:** „Taiga“ actually refers to the soft wood coniferous forest cover. The climate of this region is influenced by

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*continental pleas air mass. Summers are short meaning temperature is 10c-15c & winters are cold and long.*

***E: Polar Climate:*** *Temperature of warmest month is below 10c*

*.There is no warm season.*

***ET: Thunder Climate:*** *spread over Arctic Ocean short, cool summers occur with long, cold winter"s precipitation is meager.*

***Ef: Ice cap:*** *There is an areas permanently covered with snow.*

*Average temperature of warmest month is below 0c. These conditions occur over the poles & the interiors of Greenland.*

***Advantages:***

- 1. The basis on which the scheme is designated i.e. temperature & precipitation is simple to measure.*
- 2. It is based on statistical parameter each region is precisely defined.*
- 3. New classes of climate can be easily added.*
- 4. The schemes use only three alphabets to represent*

***Dis advantages:***

*climatic type.*

- 1. The scheme ignores the causative factors of climate.*
- 2. Mean monthly values of temperature & precipitation can only be estimated rather than measured effectively.*

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3. *There is no complete agreement between the distribution of natural vegetation & climate. This is to be expected since factors, other than average climate conditions (e.g. soils), affect the distribution of vegetation.*

***What is rain water harvesting? State any four objectives of rain water harvesting.***

*Ans. Rain water harvesting is a technique of increasing the recharge of ground water by capturing water reservoir to meet the demand of water for domestic purpose.*

*The main objectives of rain water harvesting are:*

- 1. To meet the ever increasing demand of water*
- 2. To reduce the run off which chokes drains*
- 3. To avoid flooding of roads.*
- 4. To judge the ground water storage and raise the water table*
- 5. To reduce the under ground water pollution.*
- 6. To improve the quality of ground water.*

***Q. Discuss two most popular techniques used to enhance the availability and efficiency of water resources in India.***

*Ans. Two most popular and recent techniques of enhance the availability and*

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*efficiency of water resources presently under use in India are:*

*1. Rain water harvesting*

*. It is a technique. Of increasing the recharge of ground water by capturing/storing rain water in water structures. It can be stored in sub-surface water reservoirs by adopting artificial recharge techniques to meet the house hold needs through storage in tanks several low cost techniques are available to recharge the ground water aquifer among them mention be made of the techniques of refilling of the day wells, recharge of hand pump, construction of percolation put trench around the field bindings and stop dams on small rivulets and roof water harvestings.*

*2. Watershed development*

*. Watershed is the for catchment area of a small stream. It is used for integrated development planning watershed development is holistic approach to develop degraded lands through a process of micro watershed planning by preparing integrated land development plans. The prime objective of the waters hed development is to conserve water and soil moisture programmes under this plan include water harvesting structure afforesting. Horticulture pasture development and up gradation of common property resources watershed approach has been accepted while arresting ecological degradation in rain fed and*

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*resource per areas it would at the same time improve the level of living of the poor by providing more sustainable employment.*

***Q.11 Discuss the three stages of demographic transition?***

*Ans. The population growth rate chiefly depends on birth rate and death rate. There is a close relationship between economic development and population growth, the change in death and birth is known as demographic trend.*

*The present demographic trend reveals the fact that the average annual growth rate of population in the developing countries is twenty times more than those in the developed countries. Although the crude death rate (CDR) in both groups are low, the average crude birth rate (CBR) in developing countries are nearly three times more than that of the developed countries.*

*There are four stages of demographic transition through which every country passes from one phase of economic development to another.*

*1. The first stage represents the demographic trend before the process of economic development began. The population in the countries of Europe, Japan and tribal communities is small and stable over time; both the birth and death rates are very high.*

*2. The second stage begins with technological development industrialization and urbanization. Medical facilities started to improve, so the medical care led to sharp decline in the death rates. Birth rate however remained the same; Pakistan, Bangladesh and India are passing through this stage.*

*3. In the third stage both births and deaths decline appreciably birth rate fluctuated at times. In some of the developed countries of Europe even a fourth stage is being seen. Low birth rates are combined with rising death rates such a trend results in the declining population. In highly developed*

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*countries when standard of living is very high people do not want children. In this situation there is low birth rate and high death rate.*

**Q : Define Weathering and also define its different forms ?**

**Ans :** *The process of disintegration and decomposition of rocks in situ is generally called **weathering**.*

*It means weathering is a static process.*

**Factors controlling of weathering-**

**1. Composition & structure of Rocks-** *The joints in rocks permit water to enter the rock and achieve chemical and physical weathering.*

**2. Nature of Ground Slope-** *It controls mechanical disintegration of rocks and mass movement of weathered products down the slope.*

**3. Climatic Variations-** *Climates determines whether physical or chemical weathering will predominate and the speed with which these processes will operate.*

**4. Floral Effects-** *It also determined by the presence or absence of vegetation in a particular region.*

**5. Topography-** *It directly affects weathering by exposing rocks*

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*and in directly through the coconut precipitation,  
temperature & vegetation.*

### ***Types of weathering***

*There are 2 main types of weathering.*

- 1. Physical or Mechanical weathering.*
- 2. Chemical weathering.*
- 3. Biological or Organic weathering*

***1. Physical or Mechanical weathering-*** *The physical or mechanical weathering leads to fragmentation & breakdown of rock masses into big blocks and boulders, cobbles & pebbles, sand. This may be caused by 6 agencies, which are as follows-*

*i. **Frost action-** Water expands when being transformed into the solid state, called frost or ice. This expansion exerts enormous pressure so that when water freezes within the cracks of the rock, great strains are caused & fragments may be broken off, or the rocks are shattered to a considerable depth. Shattered rocks are frequently met with in the higher elevations of the Himalayas.*

*ii. **Daily temperature changes-** Weathering due to diurnal temperature changes are essentially a consequence of*

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*direct heating of rocks.*

*iii. **Exfoliation**- The breaking or peeling off of concentric plates from bare rock surfaces is called „**exfoliation**“.*

*Plutonic rocks like granites normally get exfoliated. The result is peeling off of scales from their surface & appearing as exfoliation domes as in the Khasi hills,*

*kyllang, Meghalaya.*

*iv. **Relative hardness of rocks**- Some rocks like sand stone are hard, & some like shale“s are soft. Weathering of soft rocks under a capping of hard rock“s give rise to „pedestal rocks“. Such land feature found in Satpura Hills, Himachal Pradesh.*

*v. **Action of Plants & animals**- The roots of trees on the hill sides penetrate into cracks of rocks & widen them. This facilitates the percolation of water & air the total effect of which is the breakdown of rocks.*

*vi. **Gravity**- It is an indirect cause of mechanical weathering. We see huge boulders standing in the edge of a cliff about to fall down & when they actually tumble down the slope, they may break off portions of hill slopes.*

*2. **Chemical weathering**- Decomposition and disintegration of*

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*rocks due to chemical reaction is called Chemical*

*Weathering results in:-*

*i. An increase in volume which produces stresses within the rocks.*

*ii. Lower density materials*

*iii. Particles of smaller size which produce a larger surface for chemical interactions.*

**3. Biological or Organic weathering-** *Plants assist in surface*

*weathering by both chemical & mechanical means. Algae, mosses, lichens & other vegetation retain water on the*

*surface of the rock & various organic acids help to decay the*

*rock beneath so that a tuft of moss may lie in a small &*

*growing hollow in the rock. The mechanical disintegration*

*effect of vegetation is mainly due to the penetrating &*

*expanding power of roots which exert considerable force as*

*they grow & help to wide cracks & crevices this allowing*

*water & air to enter.*

**Que 6 : What is Erosion? Explain its different forms?**

**Ans:** *Erosion is the earth sculpting processes by which the rock*

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*debris produced by weathering is transported. Agents that move rock fragments include gravity, running water, moving ice, wind waves, tides & currents.*

*1. **Corrosion**- The wearing a way of rock or soil by chemical & solvent action, i.e.-by carbonation, Hydration, Hydrolysis, Oxidation & solution. This is mostly occurring by the water.*

*2. **Abrasion**- The process of wearing down of a land surface by money weathering rock debris or by the river flow.*

*3. **Attrition**- This is also done by River, glacier, wind & sea waves. When the large boulders or rock erode the river floor or the sand particles present in winds erode this process is called attrition.*

*4. **Plucking**- One of the main erosion processes carried out by a glacier, effecting the removal of rocks from its valley floor water enters cracks in the rocks of the floor freezes & detaches rock fragments, which becomes frozen to & carried away by the under surface of the glacier as it moves along.*

*5. **Deflation**- The removal of five rock debris by wind, especially likely to occur in Arid or semi-arid.*

*6. **Hydraulic Action**- The processes in which minerals combine with water &*

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*Expend there by exerting pressure within the rock pores (exfoliation). They like affected in chemical weathering.*

**Q.11 What is technopole?**

*Ans. Technopole is a planned development within a concentrated area above where high technology is emerging in the industrial production. Techopoles include science or technology parks science cities and other high tech industrial complexes techno poles are emerging in advance industrialized countries such as U.S.A, U.K. France and germany. A few technopoles or technology parks have developed in India- Bangalore and Noida are the best examples.*



**Q.Describe quaternary services.**

*Ans. Quaternary services are developed from of services these include specific knowledge technical skill competence of communications and administrative competence.*

**Advantages**

- 1. Countries develop economically advance.*
- 2. These activities involve a small but growing proportion of population*
- 3. The vast majority of employment is found is information technology.*

**Q.Describe any five environmental problems associated with urban settlements in the developing countries of the world.**

*Ans. The environment problems associated with urban settlements are as follows:*

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1. *Pollution: The haphazard and uncontrolled growth of cities has led to environmental pollution including air noise and land pollutions.*

2. *Environmental problems: As the urbanisation develops the problems of environment also develops. Different types of pollution such as land and water pollution develops*

3. *Slums: The outskirts colonies of the city convert into slum.*

4. *Land pollution: As the cities grow in size they encroach upon the surrounding*

*areas and expansion take place it create land pollution the garbage of the city accumulates on one place which pollute the land.*

***Q. Name the three states where tribal population is more than three fourths of state population.***

*Ans. Following are the three states where tribal population is more than three-*

*fourth of their population.*

1. *Meghalaya – 85.52%*

2. *Nagaland – 87.70%*

3. *Mizoram – 94.75%*

***Q. What are garrison towns? What are their functions?***

*Ans. These towns are also called cantonment towns. These towns emerged as*

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*garrison towns. such as Ambala, Jalandhar, Mhow etc. the main functions are related with defense.*

***Q. What are census towns?***

*Ans. The towns which have been identified by census of India 2001 and fulfill the*

*following conditions:*

- 1. At least 5000 persons are its resident.*
- 2. A density of population of at least 400 persons per Sq.km.*
- 3. At least 75% of male working populations are non-agriculture workers.*

***Q. Describe four geographical requirements for the production of sugarcane in India. Name one state each from northern and southern India which is its leading producer.***

*Ans. Uttar Pradesh is the leading sugarcane producing state in India.*

*Favorable*

*conditions for the growth of sugarcane in India are:*

***1. Soil:***

*Sugarcane requires well drained fertile soil and plenty of manure and fertilizers.*

***2. Rainfall***

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*: - It needs hot and climate and a rainfall of 100 cdm. It grows were in irrigated lands with abundant sunshine.*

*3. **Labours:** - It requires cheap labour because machine work is not suitable for sugarcane sowing and harvesting.*

*4. **Frost free / clear sky :** At the time of growing juice in the cane it needs frost free clear shinning weather so that sugar cane juice may be concentrated.*

### **5. Area and production**

*: 42 lakh hectares land is devoted to sugarcane cultivation in India. The production of sugarcane was 1976 lakh tones in 1987-88. Maharashtra is the leading producer of sugarcane in the southern states. Other sugarcane producing states are Tamil Nadu Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. In the north besides U.P. Sugarcane is also grown in Punjab Haryana and Bihar.*



**Q. Why is irrigation necessary in India? Explain any three reasons.**

*Ans. The necessity of irrigation in India is due to the following reasons.*

#### **1. Seasonal rainfall**

*: - Rainfall in India is highly seasonal most of the rainfall*

*during four months form June to September the remaining part of the year*

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*remains dry.*

**2. Uncertain rainfall:** - *Monsoonal rainfall is uncertain in time and place.*

*Due to early or late start crops fail. Normal rainfall suffers variation from year to year. It results in necessary for agricultural in areas of variable rainfall.*

**3. Unequal distribution of rainfall:** *The annual rainfall is unevenly distributed about 30% of total land area receives less than 75 cm rainfall. In such areas irrigations supplement rainfall.*

**4. Winter crops**

*: Some winter crops like wheat require irrigation.*

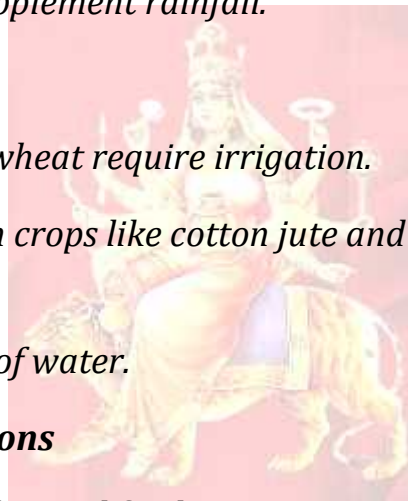
**5. Cash crops:** *Some cash crops like cotton jute and sugarcane need irrigation*

*to have a regular supply of water.*

**6. Food grains productions**

*: to meet the increasing demand food grain*

*production is being increased every year. For this it is necessary to bring more land under irrigation.*



**Q.1 Write the importance of power in India.**

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***(ii) Bring out the difference between commercial and non-commercial sources of energy.***

*Ans.*

*(i) Power is an essential input for economic development and improving the quality of life.*

*(ii) Commercial energy : Energy produced on a very large scale and fed into electric grid for its widespread use. Major sources of commercial energy are thermal power. Hydel power and nuclear power.*

*(iii) Non-commercial energy:- Energy produced on small scale and used locally in rural areas to meet the bulk of its requirement is called non-commercial energy. Wood animal waste and agricultural residues are the fuels used for generating the energy.*

***Q. Write three advantages of hydro power which of the three major river basins has the highest potential power of India? Name any five factors on which this potential depends.***

*Ans. There advantages of hydro power are as follows.*

- 1. It is an inexhaustible source.*
- 2. It is pollution free.*
- 3. It is cheaper source of energy.*

*Brahmaputra river basin has the highest potential i.e. 41% of the total potential*

*of India five factors on which potential power depends are:*

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- 1. River regime*
- 2. Volume of river water*
- 3. Nature of terrain*
- 4. Level of economic development creating demand*
- 5. Technological status*

***Q. Name the iron and steel plants of India.***

*Ans. The iron and steel plants are as under:*

- 1. Indian iron and steel company, Burnpur.*
- 2. Tata iron and steel company, Jamshedpur*
- 3. Bhilai steel plant, Bhilai*
- 4. Durgapur steel plant, Durgapur (West Bangal)*
- 5. Rourkela steel plant, Rourkela (Orissa)*
- 6. Bokaro steel plant, Bokaro (Jharkhand)*
- 7. Visveswarayya iron and steel Ltd. Bhadrawati.*
- 8. Vishakhapatnam steel plant (A.P)*
- 9. Vijaynagar steel plant (Karnataka)*
- 10. Salem steel plant, satem (Tamil Nadu)*

***Q. Describe the distribution and production of copper ore in India.***

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*Ans. Copper is non-ferrous malleable and ductile metal it is extensively used for*

*manufacturing electrical cable, wires utensils and coins etc. it is a good conductor*

*of electricity.*

***Distribution***

*: - the largest copper bearing belt extends in Jharkhand and Bihar.*

*In Jharkhand deposits are confined at Singhbhum Hazaribagh and palamau districts.*

***Rajasthan:*** *- Copper deposits occur in Jhunjhunu, and alwar districts, Khetri is an*

*important copper mining area.*

*Copper deposits also occur at Balaghat in M.P. Khammamin Andhra Pradesh, Chitissgarh and Hassan districts in Maharashtra.*

***Production***

*: - Production of copper in 1950-51 was only 3.74 lakhs tones, it*

*increased to 5.061 million tones. In 1988 it rose to 5.249 million tones in 1990-91*

*the production after words continue to decline in coming years. It was 3.085 million tones in 2000.01*

*The share of Balaghate mines was 52.4% followed khetri mines along with alwar*

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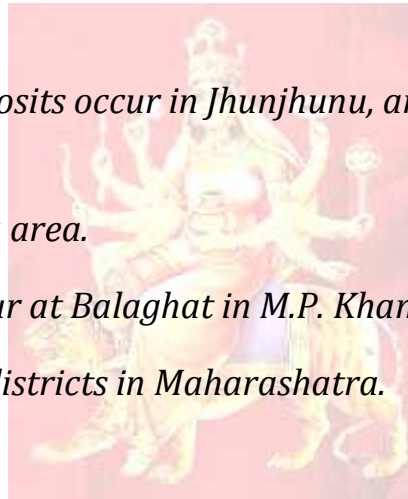
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*mines of Rajasthan produced about one third and Jharkhand 15.2% of the tota;*

*output.*

***Q. What do you understand by liberalization, privatization and globalization? How have they helped industrial development in India?***

*Ans. Liberalization has resulted in reducing restrictions on many industries according to new industrial policy. Licensing system except on few major*

*industries has been abolished with the result an industrialist can start an industry*

*of his own choice.*

*Indian industries can compete in international markets. Privatization means to*

*convert the public sector industries into private sector. It has reduced the importance of public sector industries.*

*Globalization means to adjust Indian economy according to world economy. For*

*this the import duty has been reduced or abolished.*

***Q. Why are all iron and steel plants of India located in peninsular plateau?***

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*Ans. Iron and steel industry basically a raw material oriented. Weight losing industry. It required iron ore, coal limestone, dolomite and manganese as raw material for the production of pig iron and steel. These are bulky and cheap materials. Therefore the iron and steel industry is located in the proximity of these*

*materials. All the minerals required for this industry are found only in the peninsular plateau; therefore all the steel plants are located in the peninsular plateau.*

*Following examples support it.*

*(i) Jamshedpur, Barnpur, Durgapur, Bokor, Rourkela and Bhilai steel plants have been set up in chhotanagpur region because iron ore, coal limestone etc are found near to these plants.*

*(ii) Bhodravati and salem steel plants are located near the iron ore field. The location of Vishakhapatnam is also located in the peninsular part of India.*

*(iii) All the plants are located on trunk rail routes and highways. They are well connected with large markets.*

*(iv) Beside above favorable factors these plants have been set all the centre where plentiful supply of water for cooling purpose is available either from river of tank. Etc.*

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***Q. Define the concept of sustainable development.***

*Ans. This is the new concept of development the concept of development is dynamic and has evolved in meaning during the second half of twentieth century.*

*The concept was synonymous to economic growth. By 1980 development emerged as a multidimensional concept in cap saluting undesired improvement in social as well as material well being of all in a society.*

***Q. Write short notes on drought-prone area programme and agro-climatic***

***planning. How do these programme help in development of dryland agriculture in India.***

***Ans. Drought prone area programme***

*: this programme was indicated during the*

*fourth five year plan with the objective of providing employment to the people in*

*drought prone areas and creating productive asset to mitigate the effects of droughts. The emphasis was laid on integrated development programme,*

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*forestation, grass land development and rural electrification etc.*

**Agro climate planning:** *The planning commission in India made the plans for the*

*the development of agriculture and allied sector the mid-term appraisal of seventh*

*plan underlined the efficiency of water planning and management in agriculture*

*and new policy of credit and seeds of alternative crops it suggested that the agriculture potential of the regions be developed in accordance with their agro*

*climate conditions. In this regard the planning commission initiated a comprehensive and detailed regional plan for the development of agri culture*

*called agro-climatic planning. The plan aimed at regionally balanced and faster*

*growth of agricultural output and employment in the country. The objectives of*

*the plan are:*

- 1. Preparing land development and water harnessing strategy for sustainable agriculture development.*
- 2. Ensuring crop and non-crop based development.*
- 3. Development of land and water harvesting infrastructure.*
- 4. Raising institutional support marketing, agro processing and infrastructure support for the agro-climatic regions.*

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*These programme helped in the development of dryland agriculture in India.*

*Emphasis is given on the irrigation project in drought prone area programme and land development programme integrated watershed development approach at micro level is adopted which will help in the storing of water for the irrigation during drought.*

*Water can be used for irrigation.*

*In the same way the dryland agriculture. It will help in preparing land development and water harnessing water harnessing is done through public and private investments.*

**Q. What is dependency ratio?(20 word)**

*Ans The dependency ratio is a measure comparing the portion of a population which is composed of dependents.*

Q.

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***UKPSC MAIN EXAM (MAY 2015)***  
***MOST EXAPECTED QUESTION &ANSWER***  
***(FREE SAMPLE)***

***Discuss the nature of Peasants Movements during the Indian freedom struggle. (250 Words)***

*The economic policies of the British government , the new land revenue system, the colonial administration and judicial system, and the ruin of handicrafts leading to overcrowding of agriculture, transformed the agrarian structure and impoverished the peasantry.*

*Unable to take it longer, the peasant resisted against the oppression and exploitation. One form of elemental protest , especially when individuals and small group found that collective action was not possible, was to take it to crime. Many dispossessed peasants took to robbery, dacoity, and social banditry, preferring these to starvation and social degradation.*

*During 1850's and 60's the most militant and widespread was the Indigo Revolt, Peasants give up indigo cultivation and resisted every suppression by*

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*government and planters. There were revolts in many parts of country. Mappila outbreak was endemic in Malabar, Kuka revolt in Punjab which has messianic element in it, Peasants riots in Assam, Ramosi Revolt in Maharashtra which organised social banditry etc.*

*Peasants protest after 1857 often represented instinctive and spontaneous response of the peasantry to its social condition. It was the result of excessive and unbearable oppression and a threat to the peasants existence. Major weakness of the 19th century peasant movement was the lack of adequate understanding of colonialism and of colonial economic structure and the colonial structure.*

*The peasants movements that emerged in the twentieth century were deeply influenced by and in their turn influenced the national movement. They were organized in the form of Kisan Sabhas on large scale and spread over a nation wide. They were graced by national leadership and successful in their demands. Important among them are Bardoli Satyagraha, Kisan Sabha and Eka movements in Avadh, UP.*

*Peasants movements in 1930's and 40's contributed significantly in creating a atmosphere which necessitated post independence agrarian reforms. They were not immediately successful. In its ideology as well, the Kisan movement accepted and based itself on the ideology of nationalism. Its cadre and leaders carried the message not only of organization of the peasantry on the class lines but also of national freedom. The growth and development of the peasants movement was thus indissolubly linked with the Indian National Movement.*

***Analyze M.N. Roy's ideational journey from Marxism to Radical Humanism. (250 Words)***

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*Manvendra Nath Roy has been given an important place in the history of Indian thought as interpreter and historians. His significance in the Indian nationalist tradition is because of his particular combination, he made of nationalist theory, but he himself moved away from Marxism in later years of his life.*

*When Bengal had been undergoing the tremendous ferment of Swadeshi period, Roy received his political illumination and began his revolutionary activities. In 1915, he fled to Java and from there he went to Philippines, Korea, US, Russia and Mexico. It provided impetus in his thinking which reflected in his thoughts. Roy came into contact with socialist ideas in US.*

*In Mexico he participated in formation of the Mexican Communist Party and as a representative of it went to attend second congress of Communist International. There he offered critical comments on Lenin's Draft Thesis on the National and Colonial question. He was opposed to the monopolization of leadership of the third Communist International by Russian leaders.*

*At the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, advocated decolonization theory which stresses the growing exhaustion of the exploitable capital of the imperialist countries, necessitating a joint partnership with the native bourgeoisie. Roy's extreme criticism of the red sectarianism and extreme leftism led to the final break between Roy and Communist International.*

*On returning to India, he was welcomed in Congress, but he failed to influence its leadership for the new course of action forwarded by him. He left the Congress and organised Radical Democratic Party. Which failed to make any impact on Indian politics, he dissolved it and founded a new movement called New Humanism.*

*He pleaded for new humanism based upon natural reason and secular conscience and held that a rationalist ethics based upon the acceptance of materialist cosmology was the sole answer to the problem of man. So*

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*ideational journey of M.N.Roy was a journey from Marxism to Radical Humanism.*

***Critically analyse Sri. Aurobindo's views on nationalism. (250 Words)***

*Aurobindo's nationalism was a spiritual nationalism. India for him was a divine mother who has been enslaved by foreign aggressors and had to be rescued by whatever means.*

*According to Aurobindo's understanding nation is a mighty 'shakti', composed of all the millions of units that make up the nation. It is thus a living entity for him. He expressed deep love and dedication to motherland. Such patriotism could work miracles he thought.*

*Aurobindo, viewed Nationalism not as merely a political programme; it was for him a programme which has directly come from God, nationalism is a creed and faith which everybody has to live. It is a religion which has come from God, so it cannot be crushed. Even if attempts made by external forces to crush it, it will revive again because it has God's strength in it.*

*Nationalism is immortal. It cannot die, because its not the creation of human being, it is the creation of God. If one wants to be a nationalist one must work for this nation. Nationalism in his opinion was a deep fervent and 'Religious Sadhana'. Here lies the difference between his nationalism and others way of nationalism prevalent during his times.*

*Nationalism movement sparked off in Bengal because of partition was in view of Aurobindo a divinely intervened and guided movement. According to him this movement was not guided by any political interest, but it was a religious*

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*mission which people trying to fulfill. Thus nationalism for him a religion by which people try to realise God in their nation.*

*India's liberation from foreign domination, for Aurobindo was a final goal. Not only economic and political independence but 'Swaraj' which was necessary for India to perform her spiritual mission to dedicated upliftment of humanity.*

***Q.Discuss the The changing composition of economic policy during British rule in India?***

***The changing composition of economic policy during British rule in India:***

*From 1757 to 1857, the British followed various economic policies to enhance trade privileges and more importantly to exploit Indian economic resources. R.P Dutt a Marxist dialectician and scholar have analysed three periods in the history of imperialist rule in India. This duration is usually divided into three phases.*

*The first phase or the mercantile phase (1757-1813) was one when the East India Company completely monopolized trade and used its political power to dictate terms to the artisans of Bengal who were forced to sell their products at cheaper rates.*

*The essence of mercantile capitalism was buying cheap and selling at higher prices, which the Company successfully achieved in these years.*

*The second phase was that of Industrial Capitalism or Free trade (1813-1857). The Industrial revolution in England completely transformed Britain's economy and its relations with India. In this phase, India became the chief exporter of raw materials to British industries and also served as the main market to manufacture British goods.*

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*The industrial needs were the basic guide of British commercial policy. The Indian goods faced tough competition from machine made goods in this phase. The third and final phase of British plunder is called the era of Financial Capitalism (1860 onwards).*

*The British introduced roadways, railways, post and telegraph into India for their own commercial and political needs. As a result of the various investments made, the burden of public debt on India increased. India became a colony of the British in the true sense. Wealth drained from India played an important role in financing British capitalist development.*

*Volume and Direction of Trade:*

*The economic policies followed by the British led to the rapid transformation of India's economy into a colonial economy whose nature and structure were determined by the needs of the British economy. India's foreign trade in the latter half of the 19 century, was benefitted by a few factors, the opening of the Suez Canal, the introduction of steel made steamships and the construction of railways inside the country.*

*The nature of exports and imports also changed. Instead of the finished products of industry India now exported jute, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, tea, etc. whereas the imported the goods of European manufacture.*

*In the twentieth century the Indian trade increased with other countries, like Germany, the United States of America and Japan. In nature, the proportion of manufactured goods gradually increased and their import declined.*

*In trade with other countries, India import maintained a favourable balance. But this balance was used for paying off various kind of 'dues' charged on India by Britain. The dues were collectively called 'Home Charges' and they drained a huge amount of money every year from India to Britain.*

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**Q.Explain the Economic Drain during British Rule in India?**

*Drain theory was the core of nationalist critique of colonialism and the acknowledge high-priest of this critique was Dadabhai Naoroji who, as early as 1867, put forward the idea that Britain was draining and bleeding India and that, too, for nothing. R.C. Dutt made this theme the subject of his Economic History of India.*

*Drain, they declared, was the basic cause of India's poverty. Naoroji observed in 1880, "It is not the pitiless operations of economic laws, but it is thoughtless and pitiless action of the British policy; it is pitiless eating of India's substance in India and further pitiless drain to England, in short it is pitiless perversion of Economic Laws by the sad bleeding to which India is subjected, that is destroying India.*

*John Sullivan, President of the Board of Revenue, Madras, added—Oursystem acts very much like a sponge, drawing up all the good things from the banks of the Ganges, and squeezing them down on the banks of the Thames.*

*(i) The 'Drain of wealth' from India to England started after 1757, when the Company acquired political power and the servants of the Company a 'privileged status' and, therefore, acquired wealth through dastak, dastur, nazarana and private trade. For company, becoming a political power meant its ownership of revenues as used in financing 'investments' and 'expenditure' of 'colonial budget'.*

*(ii) The Company servants, after 1757, extorted immense wealth from Indian rulers, zamindars, merchants and common-people, amounting to not less than 6 million between 1758 and 1765; four times more than the total land revenue collection of Bengal in 1765.*

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*(iii) After 1737 and especially after 1765 (year of receiving diwani rights of Bengal) financial structure of the Company had a qualitative change.*

*(a) Earlier, the Company had to import 'treasure' (bullion in form of gold and silver) to buy Indian goods for sale in Europe.*

*(b) After Plassey, however, the import of 'treasure' fell sharply in size and yet the export of the Company to England and Europe continued.*

*(c) This became possible due to appropriation of Indian revenue which was used as the investment of the Company and this investment financed the cost of commodities which the Company had to export from India.*

*In other words, the company was getting Indian goods for sale outside India for nothing. Investment was thus nothing but a 'political' tribute.*

*This is how there began the 'Drain of Wealth' which was nothing but a unilateral transfer of fund; the Early nationalist leaders made this point central to their economic criticism of the British colonialism.*

***Discuss the expansion and commercialization of agriculture during the British rule in India?***

*Under the British, the condition of the Indian peasants deteriorated steadily. After obtaining the diwani of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa the Englishmen introduced different land revenue policies.*

*Their ultimate aim was the appropriation of maximum revenue from the Indian Zamindars and peasants. The exaction of exorbitant rents by the government oppressed the peasants heavily. In order to meet the high demand of revenue, the peasants perpetually remained indebted to the local money-lenders. Many of them lost their lands to these greedy moneylenders for the inability to pay back the borrowed amount.*

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*The policy of commercialization of agriculture by the British encouraged market oriented production of cash crops such as opium, tea, coffee, sugar, jute and indigo. Indian peasants were forced to grow these cash crops that spoiled the fertility of the land and no other crop could be grown on it.*

*The growth of minimum of subsistence crops led to the deterioration and impoverishment of the Indian agriculture and the cultivators. The peasant was suppressed under triple burden of the government, landlord and the moneylender.*

*His subsistence base was completely ruined by the agrarian policies of the British government. The lack of attention in the development of agriculture and in use of new equipments and methods on the part of the British government also ruined Indian agriculture.*

*Land Rights and Land Settlements:*

*Broadly speaking, the English adopted three types of land tenures in India viz., the Zamindari tenure, the Mahalwari tenure and the Ryotwari tenure.*

*The Permanent Zamindari Settlements:*

*The Zamindari system was a creation of the British rule and many non-economic considerations entered into its acceptance. The system was known by different names like Jagirdari, Malguzari, Biswedari, etc. Under the Permanent Settlement system the state's land revenue demand was settled once for, all while in other Zamindari tracts the land revenue was revised after a fixed number of years ranging from 10 to 40 years. This was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 on the recommendation of Sir John Shore, the President of the Board of Revenue.*

*Under the Zamindari system, the Zamindari was recognised as the owner who could mortgage, bequeath and sell the land. The state held the Zamindari*

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*responsible for the payment of land revenue and in default thereof the land could be confiscated and sold out.*

*A snag in the Permanent Settlement of Bengal was that while the state's land revenue demand was fixed (the state demand was fixed at 89% of the rental, leaving only 11 % with the Zamindari), the rent to be realised by the landlord from the cultivator was left unsettled and unspecified.*

*This resulted in rack-renting and frequent ejections of tenants from their traditional holdings. The Bengal Rent Acts of 1859 and 1885 provided some relief to cultivators. Permanent Zamindari settlements were made in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Benaras Division of the U.P, Northern Carnatic and roughly covered 19% of the total area of British India.*

*The Ryotwari System:*

*Under this system every 'registered' holder of land was recognised as the proprietor of land and was held responsible for direct payment of land revenue to the state. He had the right to sub-let his land holdings, to transfer, mortgage or sell it. He was not evicted from his holdings by the Government so long as he paid the state demand of land revenue.*

*In Madras Presidency, the first land revenue settlements were made in the Baramahal district after its acquisition by the Company in 1792. Captain Read assisted by Thomas Munro fixed the state demand on the basis of 50% of the estimated produce of the fields, which worked out to be more than the whole economic rent.*

*Thomas Munro (Governor 1820-27) extended the Ryotwari systems to all parts of the province (except the permanently settled areas) on the basis of 1/3rd of the gross produce of the holdings which too absorbed nearly the whole of the economic rental.*

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*The state demand was fixed in money and had no connection with the actual yield of the holding or the prevailing prices in the market. In 1855 an extensive survey and settlement plan was decided on the basis of 30% of the gross produce. Actual work began in 1861. In Bombay Presidency too the Company decided in favour of the Ryotwari system with a view to the elimination of landlords or village communities which could intercept their profits.*

*Thus the Ryotwari settlements were made in major portions of Bombay and Madras Presidencies, in Assam and some other parts of British India covering roughly 51% of the area.*

*The Mahalwari System:*

*Under this system, the unit for revenue settlement was the village or the Mahal (i.e., the estate). The village land belonged jointly to the village community technically the body of 'co-sharers' who were jointly responsible for payment of land revenue, though individual responsibility was also there.*

*The Mahalwari tenure was introduced in major portions of the UP, the Central Provinces the Punjab (with variations) and covered nearly 30% of the area. Regulation VII of 1822 gave legal sanction to the recommendation of Holt Mackenzie, who recorded his Minute in 1819 emphasizing the existence of village communities in North India. He recommended a survey of land, preparation of record of rights in land, settlement of land revenue demand village by village or mahal by mahal and collection of land revenue through the village headman or Lambardar.*

*Thus the land revenue settlements were made on the basis of 80% of the rental value, payable by the Zamindars. In cases where estates were held by cultivators in common tenancy, the state demand was allowed to be fixed at 95% of the rental. The system broke down because of the excessive state demand and harshness in its working and collection of land revenue.*

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*Regulation IX of 1833 provided for simplification of the procedure for preparing estimates of produce and of rents and introduction of the system of fixing average rents for different classes of soil. The new scheme worked under the supervision of Mertins Bird remembered as the Father of Land Settlements in Northern India.*

*The state demand was fixed at 66% of the rental value and the settlement was made for 30 years. The settlement work under the scheme began in 1833 and was completed under the administration of James Thomason. Under the revised Saharanpur Rules of 1855, the state demand was limited to 50% of the rental value.*

*Rural Indebtedness:*

*High revenue demands led to devastation, as it led to poverty and the deterioration of agriculture in the 19th century. It forced the peasant to fall into the clutches of the money-lender. If the peasant could not pay the money, his land was sold-off. Gradually more land passed into the hands of moneylenders, merchants, rich peasants and other moneyed classes.*

*The growing commercialization also helped the money-lender cum merchant to exploit the cultivator. The peasant was forced to sell his produce just after the harvest and at whatever price he could get as he had to meet in time the demands of the government, the landlord and the money-lender. Added to the above factors, was the increase of population pressure on agriculture weighted on the peasants heavily.*

***Critically examine the Social and Economic Impact of British Rule in India?(long question)***

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*Right from the beginning of their relationship with India, the British, who had come as traders and had become rulers and administrators, had influenced the economic and political systems of the country. Their impact on the cultural and social life of India was, however, gradual.*

*Till 1813, they followed a policy of non-interference in the social and cultural life of the Indians. Yet, changes were taking place in these fields (the social life of Indians). These changes related to education, the condition of women, the caste system and various social practices.*

**Education:**

*Initially, the East India Company did not think that it was its duty to impart education to Indians. It allowed the old system of education to continue. Pathsalas, which imparted a special type of education geared towards meeting the requirements of a rural society, were open to all. Sanskrit education was imparted in tols. Muslims attended Madrasas. Higher education was confined primarily to upper castes. This system of education was eventually changed by the British.*

*Around the beginning of the 19th century, the Company became aware of the need for introducing Western education in India. However, Christian missionaries, who were interested in spreading Christianity through education, had already established several educational institutions which were attached to their churches.*

**Charter Act of 1813:**

*The Charter Act of 1813 directed the Company to spend one lakh rupees on the education of Indians. But even this meagre amount could not be utilised because of a raging debate over the medium of instruction. Orientalists advocated the traditional Indian learning through the medium of the classical languages of Sanskrit and Persian. The Anglicists, on the other hand, argued that Western education should be imparted through the medium of English.*

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*Thomas Macaulay, the first law member in the Governor General's Council, promoted the English language as a tool for educating the people in Western thought and ideals (Macaulay's Minute of 1835). William Bentinck supported Macaulay's views. In 1835, the government passed an Act declaring that educational funds would be utilised for imparting Western education through the medium of English.*

*In 1844, English became the official language and it was declared that people having knowledge of English would be preferred for public employment. This helped the spread of English education in India. In 1854, Charles Wood, the President of the Company's Board of Control, worked out a plan for educational reorganisation. Through the Wood's Despatch the Government declared its intention of "creating a properly articulated system of education from the primary school to the university".*

*In accordance with the Wood's Despatch universities were established in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras (1857). In 1858 Charles Wood Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, the famous Bengali writer became one of the first two graduates of Calcutta University.*

*The Government's educational policies educated a limited number of people. English education was promoted in keeping with Macaulay's Minute though, eventually, vernacular education and mass education were both given importance. The traditional Pathsalas withered away as a new system of elementary education was put in its place. However, the emphasis was on higher education. English education, too, continued to flourish.*

*It must be remembered that the need for low- ranking English-knowing Indian clerks was one of the main reasons that prompted the government to take steps to spread Western education. Employing educated Indians was necessary because of the need to man an expanding bureaucracy.*

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*Employing Englishmen at all levels of the administration was both expensive and difficult. Above all, the idea was to create a class which would be "Indian in blood and colour, but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals, in intellect." Besides, Western education was expected to reconcile the people of India to British rule particularly as it glorified British rule.*

*Western education, however, influenced Indian society in a way that the British could never have imagined. Theories of philosophers like John Locke, Jeremy Bentham, Adam Smith and Voltaire instilled in the Indian mind notions of freedom, liberty, equality and democracy. As a result of the exposure to such ideas, Indians began to recognise the need for change.*

*The imposition of English in the education system was a blessing in disguise. Indians from diverse regions speaking different languages could now communicate with each other through the medium of English. English thus united the educated Indians and brought about a feeling of oneness among them. A spirit of nationalism gradually emerged.*

#### ***Rediscovery of India's past by the British:***

*In order to rule India effectively, an understanding of her past traditions and culture was required. Sanskrit was promoted and several educational institutions were set up for that purpose. Many European scholars and government employees became increasingly interested in Indian languages.*

*William Jones founded the Asiatic Society. Jones himself was a great scholar of Sanskrit. He translated some ancient Indian works like the Manu Smriti. Many of Jones' scholarly articles on Sanskrit and Indian past were published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

*Charles Wilkins translated the Bhagavad Gita into English. Max Mueller translated the Rig Veda. The Archaeological Survey of India was set up due to the efforts of Alexander Cunningham and John Marshall. James Prinsep deciphered the Ashokan inscriptions which were written in Brahmi.*

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*India's rich and glorious history, as revealed by Western scholars, helped Indians to regain their lost pride and confidence and contributed to the development of nationalism.*

***Social changes and reforms under the British:***

*The demand for social and religious reform that manifested itself in the early decades of the 19th century partly arose as a response to Western education and culture. India's contact with the West made educated Indians realise that socio-religious reform was a prerequisite for the all-round development of the country.*

*Educated Indians like Raja Rammohan Roy worked systematically to eradicate social evils. A period of social reforms began in India during the time of Governor General Lord William Bentinck (1828-35) who was helped by Rammohan Roy.*

*In 1829, Sati or the practice of burning a widow with her dead husband was made illegal or punishable by law. Female infanticide was banned. However, even today, infanticide is practised in backward areas in India.*

*Slavery was declared illegal. With Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar's assistance, the Widow Remarriage Act was passed by Lord Dalhousie in 1856. Vidyasagar also campaigned against child marriage and polygamy. The cruel custom of offering little children as sacrifice to please God, practised by certain tribes, was banned by Governor General Lord Hardinge. It is important to note that since the reform movement started in Bengal, its impact was first felt here. It took time to spread it all over India.*

***Impact in the area of transport and communication:***

*The East India Company was primarily a trading concern. Commercial interests guided British policy in India. Though the Company's political domination increased, its trading interests were never lost sight of. As the Industrial*

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*Revolution gained momentum, the manufacturing class became very powerful in England.*

*They now wanted the government to promote the sale of machine-manufactured British goods, especially British textiles. At the same time raw materials were imported from India to feed the growing needs of British industries.*

*Instead of exporting manufactured products, India was now forced to export raw materials like raw cotton and raw silk and plantation products like indigo and tea, or foodgrains which were in short supply in Britain. The demands of an industrialised England necessitated better communication facilities in the colonies.*

*Up to the middle of the 19th century, the means of transport in India were backward. Goods were transported by road mainly by bullock-carts, mules and camels. Riverine transport by boats was also prevalent. Due to poor communication and slow transport the volume of trade was restricted.*

*The British rulers soon realised that a cheaper, faster and more efficient system of transport was necessary if British manufactured goods were to flow into India on a large scale and her raw materials were to be secured for British industries.*

*They introduced steamships on the rivers and set about improving roads. Work on the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Delhi was begun in 1839 and completed in the 1850s. Important commercial centres and areas rich in raw materials were connected by a network of roads and canals. But the most dramatic improvement in transport came with the introduction of the railways.*

*A railway system had rapidly developed in England during the 1830s and 1840s. Pressure soon mounted for its introduction in India. British manufacturers hoped to open up the vast and hitherto untapped market in the hinterlands for*

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*their finished goods and to facilitate the import of Indian raw materials to feed their ever hungry machines.*

*British bankers and investors also looked upon the development of the railways in India as a channel for the safe investment of their surplus capital. British steel manufacturers regarded it as an outlet for their products like rails, engines, wagons etc. The first railway line from Bombay to Thana was opened to traffic in 1853.*

*Lord Dalhousie, in particular, stressed the importance of railways for trade and for the maintenance of law and order. The railways would enable the government to administer the country more effectively. The railways would also enable the government to mobilize military troops. In 1853, Lord Dalhousie outlined an extensive programme of railway development. The interiors were to be linked with big ports and the ports were to be connected. By the end of 1869, over 4000 miles of railway track had been laid.*

*However, in their planning, construction and management, there is nothing to suggest that India's own interest and well-being were taken into account. The primary consideration was to serve the economic, administrative and military interests of the British people. The railway travel of Indians between the important city centres grew only as a by-product.*

#### ***The telegraph and postal systems:***

*The introduction of the railways, telegraph and postal system linked different parts of India and promoted an exchange of ideas among the people, especially among her leaders. The first telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra was opened in 1853. The Post and Telegraph Department was also established in the same year. A half-anna postage stamp would carry a letter from one part of the country to another.*

*The improvement in communications eventually helped to foster a sense of unity among Indians. The concept of the country as a whole now took*

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*precedence over regional and provincial isolationism. Books, journals and newspapers circulated widely and were now easily available to educated Indians all over the country.*

*The introduction of the railways in particular helped to break down barriers of religion and caste. People from different religions and social backgrounds, while travelling in a railway compartment, mingled with one another thereby challenging the age- old orthodox notions of untouchability, caste- based eating habits etc. These are the fundamental gains for the development of Indian nationalism.*

*Land continued to be the main source of revenue for the British. Since tax on land formed the main source of income for the Company, the British tried to introduce an efficient system of its collection. In 1765, by the Treaty of Allahabad, the East India Company got the right to collect revenue from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.*

*In 1773, when Warren Hastings became the Governor General of India, he introduced the system of auctioning the right of collecting revenue for a period of five years. The right was given to the highest bidders but they were often unable to collect the stipulated revenue. In a bid to retain their contracts, they tried to extract money from peasants.*

### ***The Permanent Settlement (1793 A.D.):***

*To remove the defects of the revenue system, Lord Cornwallis introduced a new system of revenue collection in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, known as the Permanent Settlement. Under this system, the zamindar or the revenue collector of an estate became the permanent holder of the land.*

*The zamindar gained hereditary rights over the land. He was required to pay a fixed amount of revenue as tax to the Company by a fixed day of the year. If he failed to pay by the fixed day, his zamindari would be confiscated and sold. The*

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*cultivators now became tenants of the zamindars. They could be evicted by the zamindars for non-payment of their dues. Many of them lost their land.*

*The Permanent Settlement benefited the landlords more than the government. The Company was assured of fixed revenue at a fixed time no doubt, but it was deprived of a share of any additional income of the landlords from increasing cultivation on land. The cultivators were also left at the mercy of the zamindars who exploited them.*

### ***Mahalwari System:***

*The Mahalwari System was introduced in Punjab, parts of Madhya Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh. It was a settlement with the village community because common ownership of land prevailed in these areas. (Mahal means group of villages.) The talukdar or head of the mahal was responsible for collecting revenue from the villages.*

### ***The Ryotwari System:***

*In the Madras Presidency, Ryotwari System was introduced. In this system direct settlement was made between the Government and the cultivators or the ryots. Land revenue was fixed for a period of 30 years. Peasants had to pay about half of the total produce as tax.*

### ***Drain of Wealth:***

*The greatest impact of British policies was the drain of wealth from India. The Indian economy, no doubt, was primarily a rural economy, but Indian artisans produced goods in bulk to meet the demands of Indian and European buyers. Several towns had flourished as centres of trade. There had been a great demand for muslin from Bengal and silk from Bengal and Benaras.*

*British merchants bought these Indian products in large quantities. But, at the beginning of the 18th century, Britain and other European countries passed laws prohibiting the entry of cotton and silk textiles from India although there*

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*was a demand for it. After the advent of the Industrial Revolution, India was forced to produce cotton, indigo and other products which British industries required.*

*Indian markets were flooded with cheap, machine-made textiles manufactured in England. Indian hand-made textiles could not compete with the cheap machine-made textiles. India was transformed into a supplier of raw materials and a market for British manufactured goods.*

*While British goods were exempted from duties while entering Indian markets, Indian goods entering England were burdened with heavy customs duties. Thus, the self-sufficient economy of India collapsed under the impact of British colonial policies. With the decline of the cotton industry, the towns that had flourished as centres of trade or industry also declined.*

***Explain the negative aspects of reform movements in India?***

*One of the major limitations of these religious reform movements was that they had a narrow social base, namely the educated and urban middle classes, while the needs of vast masses of peasantry and the urban poor were ignored.*

*The tendency of reformers to appeal to the greatness of the past and to rely on scriptural authority encouraged mysticism in new garbs and fostered pseudo-scientific thinking while exercising a check on full acceptance of the need for a modern scientific outlook.*

*But, above all, these tendencies contributed, at least to some extent, in compartmentalising Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Parsis, as also alienating high caste Hindus from low caste Hindus.*

*An overemphasis on religious and philosophical aspects of the cultural heritage got somewhat magnified by an insufficient emphasis on other aspects of culture art, architecture, literature, music, science and technology.*

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*To make matters worse, the Hindu reformers confined their praise of the Indian past to its ancient period and looked upon the medieval period of Indian history essentially as an era of decadence.*

*This tended to create a notion of two separate peoples, on the one hand; on the other, an uncritical praise of the past was not acceptable to the low caste sections of society which had suffered under religiously sanctioned exploitation precisely during the ancient period.*

*Moreover, the past itself tended to be placed into compartments on a partisan basis. Many in the Muslim middle classes went to the extent of turning to the history of West Asia for their traditions and moments of pride.*

*The process of evolution of a composite culture which was evident throughout Indian history showed signs of being arrested with the rise of another form of consciousness communal consciousness along with national consciousness among the middle classes.*

*Many other factors were certainly responsible for the birth of communalism in modern times, but undoubtedly the nature of religious reform movements also contributed to it. On the whole, however, whatever the net outcome of these reform movements, it was out of this struggle that a new society evolved in India.*

***Discuss the Methods and Contributions of Moderates Nationalists in Indian Politics ? Methods of Moderate Nationalists:***

*The national leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Bonnerjea, and S.N. Banerjea who dominated the Congress policies during this period were staunch believers in 'liberalism' and 'moderate' politics and*

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*came to be labelled as Moderates to distinguish them from the neo-nationalists of the early twentieth century who were referred to as the Extremists.*

*The moderate political activity involved constitutional agitation within the confines of law and showed a slow but orderly political progress. The Moderates believed that the British basically wanted to be just to the Indians but were not aware of the real conditions.*

*Therefore, if public opinion could be created in the country and public demands be presented to the Government through resolutions, petitions, meetings, etc., the authorities would concede these demands gradually.*

*To achieve these ends, they worked on a two-pronged methodology one, create a strong public opinion to arouse consciousness and national spirit and then educate and unite people on common political questions; and two, persuade the British Government and British public opinion to introduce reforms in India on the lines laid out by the nationalists.*

*For this purpose, a British committee of the Indian National Congress was established in London in 1899 which had India as its organ. Dadabhai Naoroji spent a substantial portion of his life and income campaigning for India's case abroad. In 1890, it was decided to hold a session of the Indian National Congress in London in 1892, but owing to the British elections of 1891 the proposal was postponed and never revived later.*

*The Moderate leaders believed that political connections with Britain were in India's interest at that stage of history and that the time was not ripe for a direct challenge to the British rule. Therefore, it was considered to be appropriate to try and transform the colonial rule to approximate to a national rule.*

***Contributions of Moderate Nationalists:***

***Economic Critique of British Imperialism:***

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*The early nationalists, led by Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt, Dinshaw Wacha and others, carefully analysed the political economy of British rule in India, and put forward the “drain theory” to explain British exploitation of India.*

*They opposed the transformation of a basically self-sufficient Indian economy into a colonial economy (i.e., a supplier of raw materials and food stuff, an importer of finished goods and a field of investment for British capital). Thus, the Moderates were able to create an all-India public opinion that British rule in India was the major cause of India’s poverty and economic backwardness.*

*To mitigate the deprivation characterising Indian life, the early nationalists demanded severance of India’s economic subservience to Britain and development of an independent economy through involvement of Indian capital and enterprise.*

*The early nationalists demanded reduction in land revenue, abolition of salt tax, improvement in working conditions of plantation labour, reduction in military expenditure, and encouragement to modern industry through tariff protection and direct government aid.*

### ***Constitutional Reforms and Propaganda in Legislature:***

*Legislative councils in India had no real official power till 1920. Yet, work done in them by the nationalists helped the growth of the national movement. The Imperial Legislative Council constituted by the Indian Councils Act (1861) was an impotent body designed to disguise official measures as having been passed by a representative body.*

*Indian members were few in number—thirty years from 1862 to 1892 only forty-five Indians were nominated to it, most of them “being wealthy, landed and with loyalist interests. Only a handful of political figures and independent intellectuals such as Syed Ahmed Khan, Kristodas Pal, V.N. Mandlik, K.L. Nulkar and Rashbehari Ghosh were nominated.*

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***From 1885 to 1892, the nationalist demands for constitutional reforms were centred around:***

- 1. Expansion of councils—i.e., greater participation of Indians in councils,*
- 2. Reform of councils—i.e., more powers to councils, especially greater control over finances.*

*The early nationalists worked with the long-term objective of a democratic self-government. Their demands for constitutional reforms were conceded in 1892 in the form of the Indian Councils Act.*

*These reforms were severely criticised at Congress sessions, where the nationalists made no secret of their dissatisfaction with them. Now, they demanded (i) a majority of elected Indians, and (ii) control over the budget i.e., the power to vote upon and amend the budget. They gave the slogan—“No taxation without representation”. Gradually, the scope of constitutional demands was widened and Dadabhai Naoroji (1904), Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1905) and Lokmanya Tilak (1906) demanded self-government like the self-governing colonies of Canada and Australia. Also, leaders like Pherozshah Mehta and Gokhale put government policies and proposals to severe criticism.*

*The British had intended to use the councils to incorporate the more vocal among Indian leaders, so as to allow them to let off their “political steam”, while the impotent councils could afford to remain deaf to their criticism. But the nationalists were able to transform these councils into forums for ventilating popular grievances, for exposing the defects of an indifferent bureaucracy, for criticising government policies/proposals, raising basic economic issues, especially regarding public finance.*

*The nationalists were, thus, able to enhance their political stature and build a national movement while undermining the political and moral influence of imperialist rule. This helped in generating anti-imperialist sentiments among the public.*

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*But, at the same time, the nationalists failed to widen the democratic base of the movement by not including the masses, especially women, and not demanding the right to vote for all.*

***Campaign for General Administrative Reforms:***

***These included the following:***

*(i) Indianisation of government service on the economic grounds that British civil servants expected very high emolu merits while inclusion of Indians would be more economical; on political grounds that, since salaries of British bureaucrats were remitted back home and pensions paid in England, this amounted to economic drain; and on moral grounds that Indians were being discriminated against by being kept away from positions of trust and responsibility.*

*(ii) Separation of judicial from executive functions.*

*(iii) Criticism of an oppressive and tyrannical bureaucracy and an expensive and time-consuming judicial system.*

*(iv) Criticism of an aggressive foreign policy which resulted in annexation of Burma, attack on Afghanistan and suppression of tribals in the North-West.*

*(v) Increase in expenditure on welfare (i.e., health, sanitation), education—especially elementary and technical— irrigation works and improvement of agriculture, agricultural banks for cultivators, etc.*

*(vi) Better treatment for Indian labour abroad in other British colonies, who faced oppression and racial discrimination there.*

***Defence of Civil Rights:***

*These rights included the right to speech, thought, association and a free press. Through an incessant campaign, the nationalists were able to spread modern*

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*democratic ideas, and soon the defence of civil rights became an integral part of the freedom struggle.*

*It was due to the increased consciousness that there was a great public outrage at the arrest of Tilak and several other leaders and journalists in 1897 and at the arrest and deportation of the Natu brothers without a trial.*

***An Evaluation of the Early Nationalists:***

*(i) They represented the most progressive forces of the time.*

*(ii) They were able to create a wide national awakening of all Indians having common interests and the need to rally around a common programme against a common enemy, and above all, the feeling of belonging to one nation.*

*(iii) They trained people in political work and popularised modern ideas.*

*(iv) They exposed the basically exploitative character of colonial rule, thus undermining its moral foundations.*

*(v) Their political work was based on hard realities, and not on shallow sentiments, religion, etc.*

*(vi) They were able to establish the basic political truth that India should be ruled in the interest of Indians.*

*(vii) They created a solid base for a more vigorous, militant, mass-based national movement in the following years.*

*(viii) However, they failed to widen their democratic base and the scope of their demands.*

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**Q. Write short notes**

**1. Barrister MukundiLal**

**2. The Aipan**

**3. The Uttarayani Fair**

**4. Chhipla Jaat**

**5. The Katyuri dynasty**

**1. Barrister MukundiLal**

Born on 14th October 1885 in the village patali of Chamoli, MukundiLal spent his early days in Dehradun, Calcutta and Allahabad for education.

While studying in Allahabad he came under the influence of nationalist leaders like Motilal Nehru, Sardar BallabhBhai Patel, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Purushottam Das Tandon and thus strongly moved towards nationalism.

In 1905, he wrote an article on hill people and their rights in details, which became highlighted in local press. He later befriended with Bishambar Dutt Chandola, the editor of Garhwali and with the help of Ghananand Khanduri he went to England to study law. After his return from England, he actively started campaigning against British Raj and joined Congress.

He was one of the few stalwarts in Garhwali movement of freedom fighting

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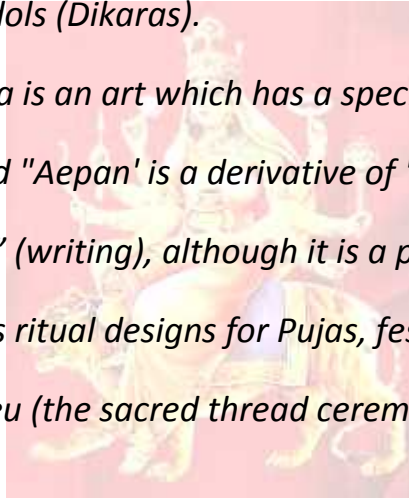
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*and instrumental in abolishing the end to the Coolie Begar system in 1923.*

*ANS.2.*

*The Aipan (Alpana) is a popular art form of Kumaon, and walls, papers and pieces of cloth are decorated by the drawing of various geometric and other figures belonging to gods, goddesses and objects of nature. Pichhauras or dupattas are also decorated in this manner. At the time of Harela there is a tradition of making clay idols (Dikaras).*

*'Aepan' or Aipan or Alpana is an art which has a special place in all Kumaoni homes. The word "Aepan' is a derivative of 'Arpan'. A commonly used word for it is "Likhai" (writing), although it is a pattern made with the fingers. Aepan are used as ritual designs for Pujas, festivals and ceremonies connected with birth, janeu (the sacred thread ceremony), marriage and death.*



*ANS.3.*

*The Uttarayani Fair*

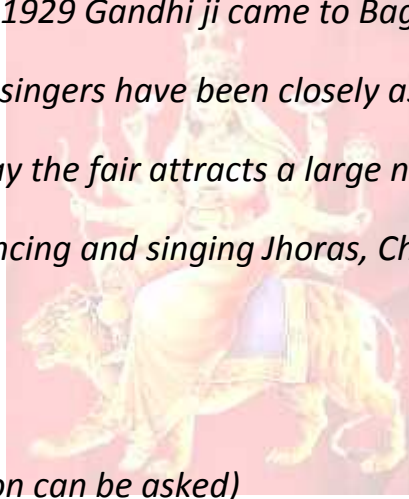
*Uttrayani fair is held in a number of places including Bageshwar, Rameshwar, Sult Mahadev, Chitrashila(Ranibagh) and Hanseshwar etc. on Uttarayani day. At Pancheshwar the dola of Chaumu comes down to the temple. The fair at Bageshwar attracts maximum people. Its commercial,*

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*cultural and political importance is still very high. Goods like iron and copper pots, baskets, casks, bamboo articles, mats, mattresses, carpets, blankets, herbs and spices are sold during this fair.*

*The Uttarayani fairs are often used as platforms by social and political workers and the Bageshwar fair specially has played an important role in all the local movements, as also in the freedom movement. In 1921 activists had given a call for the eventual eradication of the system of bonded labour known as coolie begar. In 1929 Gandhi ji came to Bageshwar. Many freedom fighters and folk singers have been closely associated with the Bageshwar fair. Even today the fair attracts a large number of people, who spend the whole night dancing and singing Jhoras, Chancharis and Bairas.*



**ANS.4**

*Chhipla Jaat (Long question can be asked)*

*Chhiplakot is situated in the heart land of Kali and Gori rivers, south of Panchchuli mountains. The highest point of this mountain - Najurikund (4497m) - is the seat of Chhipla Kedar.*

*The people of 15 - 20 villages of Dharchula and Gorikhal regions reach Kedardwe and Najurikote every third year (last 2002, next 2005) on Bhado Purnmasi. The principal yatra starts from village Khela near Tawaghat. It*

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*goes through thick forests, rocky lands and Buggyals. People go there barefoot even in these days. The dhami burha or bonia (folk priest) finalizes the dates of the jaat. With folk drums, bhankaras (metallic pipe instrument) and neja (the flag of red cloth pieces collected from all the families of the villages) the jaat goes to Barmano, which is 6 km from Khela. On the second day the yattris go through a thick oak forest. After crossing Bunga, Garapani, Mangthil gwar, Ganbhujdhura (the blooming buggyal) comes Brahmkund (18 km). Around 100 people can stay at the udiyar (cave) of Brahmkund. From this point one can have a glimpse of Chaudans region and the peaks of W. Nepal. On the third day the route is on the back of Najurikote, which is full of buggi grass and brahmkamals (Saussurea obvallata). At Kedardwe pond sacred dips are taken and the worship is performed. For the night, the yattris have to come back to Brahmkund. On this day one has to trek about 35 km.*

*On the fourth day after seeing Jyulital and Patojkund the Jaat reaches Bhaiman Kund (16 km). This small lake is like Brahmkund. A night stay is possible in the cave. On the fifth day, one can reach Baram in Gori valley after seeing the Kanar devi temple. If some one wants to remain with the jaat, he can come back to Khela and participate in the village fair.*

*Chhipla Jaat expresses different aspects of human faith. The bare foot*

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*journey, worship, bath, collective food, songs and dances and the possession of the body of Bonia by the folk god are the essential parts of Chhipla Jaat.*

ANS.5

*The Katyuri dynasty was of a branch of Kunindas origin and was founded by Vashudev*

*Katyuri. Originally, from Joshimath, during their reign they dominated lands of varying extent from the 'Katyur' (modern day Baijnath) valley in Kumaon, between*

*7th and 11th centuries AD, and established their capital, at Baijnath in Bageshwar district, which was then known as Kartikeyapura and lies in the centre of 'Katyur' valley. Brahmadev mandi in Kanchanpur District of Nepal*

*was established by Katyuris king Brahma deo. At their peak, the Katyuri kingdom extended from Nepal in the east to Kabul, Afghanistan in the west,*

*before fragmenting into numerous principalities by 12th century. They*

*were displaced by the Chand Kings in 11th century AD. Architectural*

*remains of the Katyur dynasty's rule can be found in Baijnath and*

*Dwarahat. The Rajbar dynasty of Askot in Pithoragarh, was set up in the*

*1279 AD, by a branch of the Katyuri Kings, headed by Abhay Pal Deo, who*

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*was the grandson of Katyuri king, Brahm Deo . The dynasty ruled the region till, it became part of the British Raj through the treaty of Sighauli in 1816.*

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## Questions Paper I

सामान्य 1हंदी,अंग्रेजी,1नबन्ध

UKPSC MAIN EXAM (MAY 2015)

**MOST EXAPECTED QUESTION &ANSWER**

**(FREE SAMPLE)**



**SAMPLE:**

**अपाठत गद्यांश :**

सूर्य निकलते-निकलते मेरे रतजगा साथियों ने मुझे धीरे से जगाया और मैं मूल प्रपात की मूल सारा की ओर चल पड़ा। चलते-चलते मेरे मन में आया कि धुरं से तो आंखें करुवा जाती हैं, करुवाते-करुवाते गीली हो जाती हैं, पर मेरी आंखे इस रूपहले धुरं से भीगते-भीगते बिना करुवाए जो लग गयीं, वह किस जादू का असर था। मैं वैसे अपने निजी जीवन की रुमानियत का राज कभी न खोल सका। शायद खोलने की कोशिश भी न की, क्योंकि खोलने के लिए कोई उत्कण्ठा नहीं जगी, कोई प्रेरणा नहीं आयी, पर 'अमिय हलाहल मद भरे, श्वेत श्याम रतनार' आंखें जिन्हें जिलाने, मारने या मदहोश करने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकीं, वे आंखें भी ऐसी जगहों में आकर हृदय का सब भेद जाने किस छल में पड़कर चुपचाप लुटा रही हैं, मैं स्वयं नहीं जान पाया।

शब्दार्थ – रतजगा = रात को जगाना। उत्कण्ठा = उत्सुकता। करुवा = कडुवा।

प्रसंग – प्रस्तुत गद्यांश डॉ. विद्या निवास मिश्र द्वारा रचित यात्रा-वृत्त 'रूपहला धुआं' से लिया गया है, जिस में लेखक ने मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा क्षेत्र में स्थित चचाई प्रपात के मनमोहक प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य का वर्णन किया है।

व्याख्या – इन पंक्तियों में लेखक चचाई प्रपात की अपनी तीसरी यात्रा के अवसर पर चांदनी रात में प्रपात का सौन्दर्य देखने के पश्चात् अगले दिन की स्थिति का वर्णन करते

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हुए कहता है कि वह यात्रा से थककर अपनी मोटर की पिछली सीट पर चुपचाप लेट गया और सो गया। प्रातः होने पर उसके साथियों ने उठाया, जो रात्रि जागरण कर रहे थे। उठकर प्रपात की मूल धारा की ओर चल पड़ा। प्रपात की ओर चलते-चलते वह सोच रहा था कि धुएं से तो आंखें कड़वा जाती हैं और गीली हो जाती है परन्तु प्रपात के इस रूपहले धुएं से भीगते-भीगते बिना उसकी आंखें करवाने लगीं यह रहस्य की बात है उसे यह कोई जादू का करिश्मा लग रहा था। वह अपने निजी जीवन में इस रूमानियत का रहस्य किसी पर प्रकट न कर सका। उसने फिर कभी रहस्य खोलने की कोशिश भी नहीं की क्योंकि वह ऐसा समझता था कि इस रहस्य को खोलने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। न ही लेखक को कभी ऐसी उत्कण्ठा रही कि वह अपने किसी राज को प्रकट करे। लेखक को किसी प्रकार की कोई प्रेरणा भी नहीं रही। किन्तु लेखक एक पंक्ति को स्मरण करते हुए आँखों की महत्ता को समझने लगा। 'अमिय हलाहल मद भरे, श्वेत श्याम रतनार'— इस पंक्ति ने लेखक को यह सोचने पर विवश कर दिया कि जो आँखें जिलाने— मारने और मदहोश करने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकीं, वे आंखें भी ऐसी जगह आकर हृदय के सभी रहस्यों को किस छल के कारण व्यक्त कर रही हैं। आँखों के इस रहस्य को लेखक की बुद्धि समझने में असमर्थ है क्योंकि उसके विचार में चचाई जल-प्रपात का सौन्दर्य आँखों को बरबस अपनी ओर आकर्षित करता है। जो आंखें किसी अन्य वस्तु के सौन्दर्य या मोह में नहीं फंसी थीं, वे इस प्रपात के सौन्दर्य में उछल जाती हैं।

**विशेष –**

1. चचाई प्रपात का आकर्षण किसी को भी किसी रूपवती नव-यौवन से भी अधिक अपने मोहपाश में बांधने की सामर्थ्य रखता है। इसी कारण लेखक स्वयं को इसके मोहजाल से मुक्त नहीं रख पाता।
2. भाषा तत्सम प्रधान तथा शैली भावपूर्ण काव्यमय है।

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