

DETAIL FEEDBACK

ALL THE BEST

Q1. How do folk arts celebrate the diversity of Culture and harmony of nature through their various art forms? Explain.

प्रश्न 1. लोक कलाएँ अपने विभिन्न कला रूपों के माध्यम से संस्कृति की विविधता और प्रकृति के सामंजस्य का जश्न कैसे मनाती हैं? व्याख्या करें।
(Answer in 150 words)

India, as a traditional society is known for preservation of its culture, heritage in social, cultural as well as personal life.

Folk art celebrating cultural diversity :-

(1.) Regional Diversities

Festivals & ceremonies :-

Ex: Harvest - Bihu in Assam
- Pongal in South India

(2.) Ethnic Diversities

way of life depiction through different methods and activities

Ex: Talichattu in South India

(3.) Classical Dances

Ex:-
- Odissi in Odisha - Tarangam
- Bharatanatyam - devotional focus more

(4.) Musical Diversities

- different ghazals as per region, aptitude, mood

Harmony of Nature :-

(1.) Buddhist art form

- depict worship to natural elements. Ex: Shalbhajoka on

Stupa → Sal tree

(2.) Dance form

Ex: Kathakali in open sky highlight value to open nature.

(3.) Paintings

Ex: Kota & Bundi painting using local vegetation

(4.) Tribal worship

Ex: sacred groves as protector & giver of their life.

Form of arts in India shows unique blend by 'unity in diversity' and multiculturalism as well as harmony for sustainable nature.

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Q2. Examine the architectural evolution during the Vijayanagara Empire in India, highlighting the distinctive features and the impact of this era on the country's architectural history.

प्रश्न 2. भारत में विजयनगर साम्राज्य के दौरान वास्तुशिल्प विकास की जांच करें, देश के वास्तुशिल्प इतिहास पर इस युग की विशिष्ट विशेषताओं और प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालें।
(Answer in 150 words)

Vijayanagar empire began in 1336 to 1646 AD with architectural marvels of various dynasties such as Sangam, Tuluva, Aravida dynasty.

Architectural evolution of Vijayanagar empire :-

(1) Temple Architecture

- ① Huge gopurams size from earlier Dravidian temples
- ② distinct engravings : mythical scenes
e.g. Pattadakal temple - Yali Horse
- ③ Narya mandaps
- kalyan mandaps (marriages) } varied purpose usage
- ④ Administrative centres as evolution of architecture facilities

(2) Paintings

- ① lepalshi paintings in veerbhadra temple - Murals

- Use of sinuous lines & subdued tones

(3.) Secular Architecture

- ① Palaces & royal courts.
Ex: lotus mahal at Hampi
- ② sacrificial altar & processional
Ex: Mahanamb. Dabba

(4.) Engravings & sculpture

- ① Panel images =
- mythological figures
Ex: Ramayan & Mahabharata on
caves & ceilings → later popoular
by Nayaka musab
also

②

vijaynagara period art & architecture serves as today's south Indian heritage with smiling tourism facilities as well as cultural power of dravidian culture.

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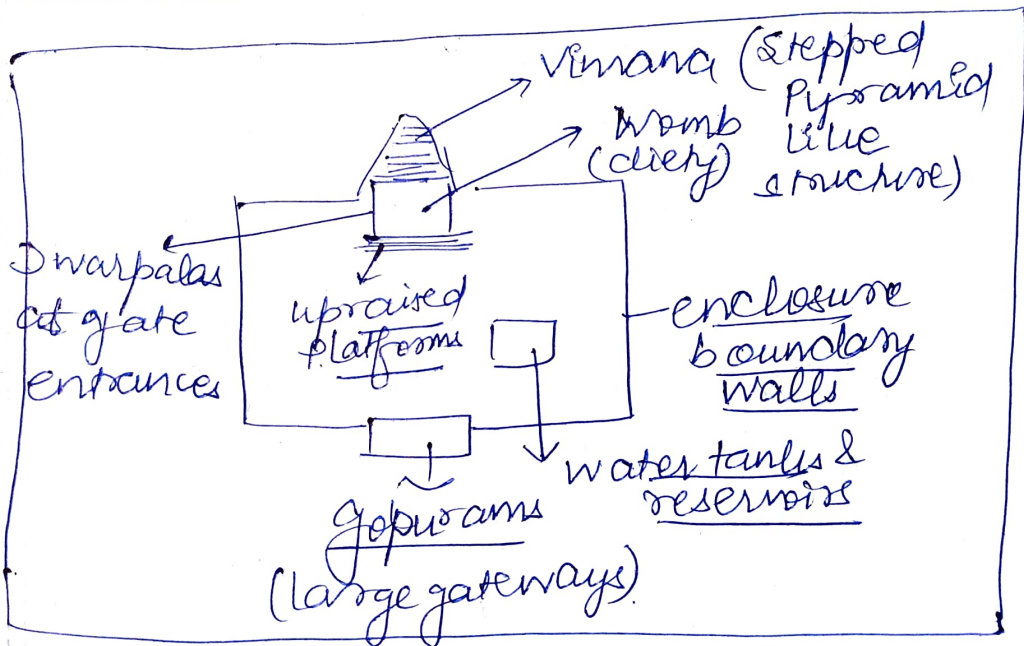
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Q3. Examine the distinguishing features of Dravidian temple architecture and analyze the significant role played by the Chola Dynasty in shaping this architectural style.

प्रश्न 3. द्रविड़ मंदिर वास्तुकला की विशिष्ट विशेषताओं की जांच करें और इस वास्तुकला शैली को आकार देने में चोल राजवंश द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें। ? (Answer in 150 words)

Dravidian temple architecture began with Pallavas in 7th - 8th century AD and reached it's climax in Chola dynasty (9th - 12th century AD).

Dravidian temple architecture



Chola Dynasty contribution -

(1.) construction of huge gopurams as well as multiple number of gopurams

(2.) Sculptural engravings

- ① gods & goddess,
 - ② kings & queens on panel.
- Ex: Brihadeshwar temple by Raja Raja Cholas

(3.) Use as administrative purpose

- ① large donation boxes for charity & loan advancement
- ② water tanks for thermal comfort (South India near equatorial regions)

(4.) Secular buildings

- ① Natya mandapa for dance forms. Ex: Varadasi culture
- ② Bigger mandapas to house large number of worshippers.

Chola dynasty evolved

South Indian temples from simple rath style (Ex: Pandana Rath) of Pallavas to marvellous buildings of Tamil heritage.

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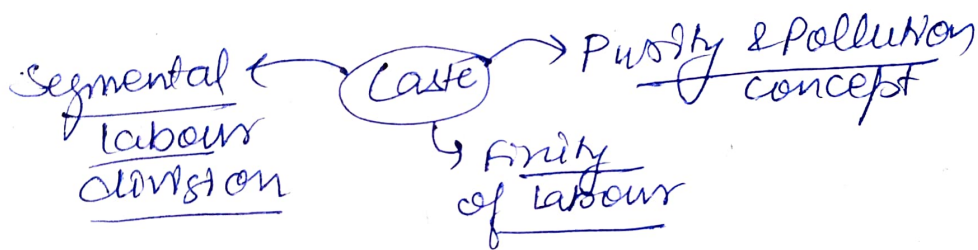
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Q4. The term "caste" is widely used to describe India's social stratification system. However, the word itself has European origins, and it was introduced by Portuguese traders in the 15th century. Discuss the historical evolution of the term "caste".

प्रश्न 4. भारत की सामाजिक स्तरीकरण प्रणाली का वर्णन करने के लिए "जाति" शब्द का व्यापक रूप से उपयोग किया जाता है। हालाँकि, यह शब्द स्वयं यूरोपीय मूल का है, और इसे 15वीं शताब्दी में पुर्तगाली व्यापारियों द्वारा पेश किया गया था। "जाति" शब्द के ऐतिहासिक विकास पर चर्चा करें। (Answer in 150 words)

Caste refers to a social institution where membership is from ascriptive status and signifies endogamy, commensality in society's particular group.



European origin of Caste :-

(1) Portuguese word "Casta"

European origin - similarity with race concept

↓
differentiation due to way of life.

Ex: Germans, French } division of nation
state based on
race/caste.

(2) Societal Implication in Jolly

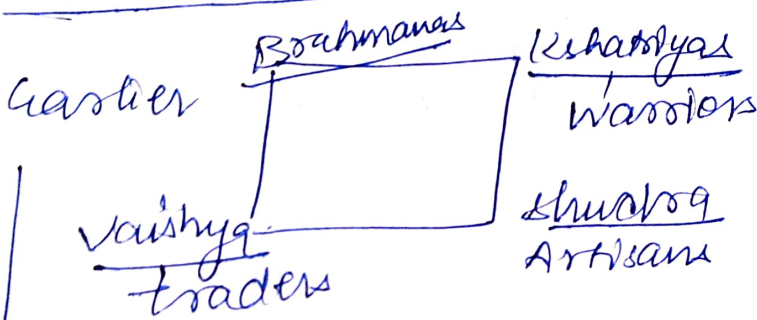
Evolution from Varnashram (Ancient
Rog vedic culture -

- ↓
- ① Labour division
 - ② specialisation of job

Rigid Varna system

- ① Assigning jobs to particular caste.
- Ex: manual scavenging by Dalits.

(3) Caste evolution in sub castes



Numerous
Subcaste divisions

(4) Accommodation

- Tribals & foreigners accommodated
in main stream societies.

(5) Evolution in untouchability

- Purity & Pollution
- Outsiders concept.

Caste system hierarchies
need to be countered with egalitarianism
and justice idea of affirmative action

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Q5. "Ambedkar was a thinker ahead of his time, while much of the politics carried out in his name is behind its own time." Critically examine this statement in the context of contemporary Indian society.

प्रश्न 5. "अम्बेडकर अपने समय से आगे के विचारक थे, जबकि उनके नाम पर की जाने वाली अधिकांश राजनीति अपने समय से पीछे है।" समकालीन भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में इस कथन की आलोचनात्मक जाँच कीजिए।

(Answer in 150 words)

Bhimrao Ambedkar is considered as one of the tallest leaders of Dalit movement, renowned for his radical ideologies in caste system.

[As a thinker ahead of times] :-

(1) Abolition of caste system advocated
- In contrast - Gandhi promoted abolition of untouchability, not caste system.

(2) Radical approach - Favours public burning of Manuscripts.

(3) Favoured intercaste dining, and marriages against caste Hindus opposition.

(4) Constitutional struggles of petitions and memorials to get British reforms for effective results.

(5) Nationalism based on unity of Hinduism, not segregation in caste.

Political steps behind Ambedkar's views

- ① Caste based mobilisation
 - usage of identity politics for vested interests of politicians
- ② vicious methods promoted
 - Aggressive approach to ensure benefits. Gu's Dilgaas Parishad
- ③ Religious cards usage
 - Hindu parties playing Hinduism ideology to get vote bank politics for scheduled caste
- ④ Reservation exploitation
 - mobilisation of lower caste & tribes by reservation policies
 ↓
 exploit vulnerabilities without concrete benefits.

Ambedkar's views needs implementation in form of establishing egalitarian society with justice & fraternity as per Draconian principles. Ideology

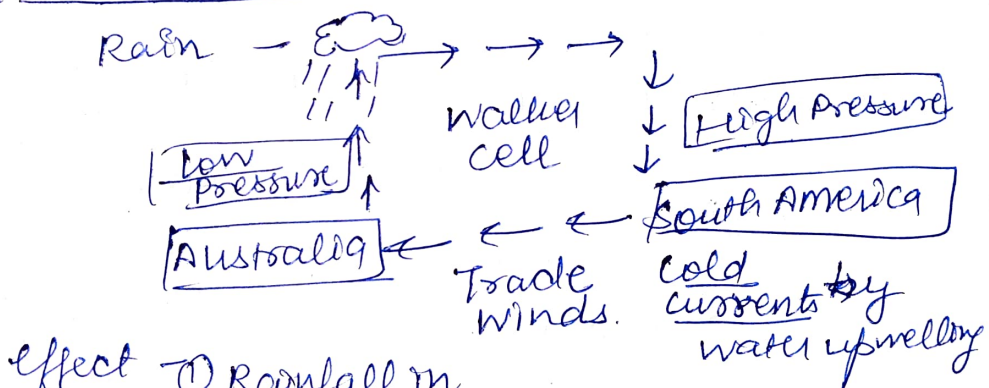
Q6. What are the concepts behind El Niño and La Niña events? How do these phenomena impact the monsoon and air quality in India?

प्रश्न 6. अल नीनो और ला नीना घटनाओं के पीछे क्या अवधारणाएँ हैं? ये घटनाएं भारत में मानसून और वायु गुणवत्ता को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? (Answer in 150 words)

El Niño Southern Oscillation refers to the periodic changes in sea surface temperature of eastern and central Pacific ocean on an alternative basis.

Concepts

Normal condition :-



- effect
- ① Rainfall in Australia as well as India.
 - ② supports South western Monsoon

El Niño

① weakening of trade winds

↓
less removal of warm water from South America coast
↓
less water upwelling.

↓
Counter equatorial current
from eastern pacific at south
America called "El-Niño"

Result ① weakens south west monsoon

↓
② lack of precipitation

+ drought condition
↓
Harms agriculture

+
- lack of pollution removal
from air → fog, smog
even in summer

La-Niña

① intensification of normal winds

② strengthening of trade winds

Effect ① increased precipitation
in Australia, Indonesia
as well as South Asia

② Better south west monsoon
due to more ascending limbs
at the eastern pacific

③ moderates air quality by removal
of aerosols & particulate matter.

El Niño & La-Niña

affects economy (agriculture), micro
weather (drought), thus requiring meteorological
observations.

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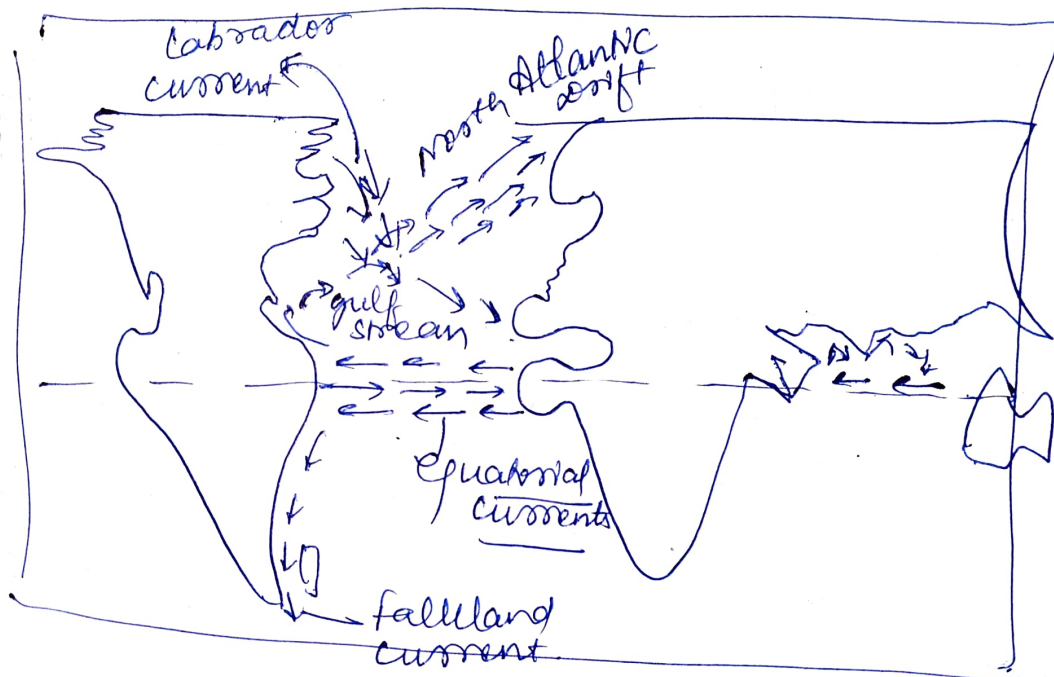
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Q7. Discuss the primary and secondary factors that contribute to the formation of ocean currents. How do these factors interact and influence the characteristics of ocean currents, and what are the global implications of these interactions?

प्रश्न 7. समुद्री धाराओं की उत्पत्ति में योगदान देने वाले प्राथमिक और द्वितीयक कारकों पर चर्चा करें। ये कारक कैसे परस्पर क्रिया करते हैं और समुद्री धाराओं की विशेषताओं को प्रभावित करते हैं, और इन अंतःक्रियाओं के वैश्विक निहितार्थ क्या हैं? (Answer in 150 words)

Ocean currents refers to voluminous and specific direction of ocean water, similar to sea rivers on continent.



Primary factors of ocean currents :-

- ① Rotation of earth - west to east
↓
development of equatorial currents - North & South
- ② winds - trade winds & westerlies playing role.
Ex: Driving gulf stream.

Secondary factors :-

① Geographical barrier
 division of north equatorial current
 Florida current Brazilian current

② Cyces formation
 - presence of mid oceanic ridges, sea mounts etc.
 Ex: Bermuda triangle

Global implications

① Mixing of cold & warm ocean currents
 Ex: Labrador & gulf stream
 rich fishing grounds @ Nova Scotia, Canada

② upwelling zones
 bring cold currents on surface
 - fertilizer industry
 - fishing industry

③ sea smoke formation
sea smog as cold water overwarms
Ocean currents are important to analyse as global warming and climate change impacts its formation & intensity.

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Q8. During the freedom struggle, while on one hand the British government took many commendable steps to end the evils present in the Indian society, on the other hand the policies of the British government itself posed a new challenge to the Indian society in the form of communalism. Comment.

प्रश्न 8. स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान जहां एक तरह ब्रिटिश सरकार भारतीय समाज में उपस्थित कुरीतियों को समाप्त करने के लिए कई सराहनीय कदम उठाये, वहीं दूसरी तरफ ब्रिटिश सरकार की ही नीतियों ने भारतीय समाज के समक्ष साम्प्रदायिकता के रूप में नयी चुनौती खड़ी कर दी। टिप्पणी करें। (Answer in 150 words)

The British rule in India began in form of indirect rule for commercial purposes. Imperial power consolidation by 19th century.

British - steps to remove evils of society

(1.) Legal steps

- women upliftment - Abolition of Sati (1829 Regulation)
- women education
- Widow Remarriage Act 1856

(2.) Conceptual steps

- Rule of law (Cornwallis)
- Equality before law

unlike - among different caste.
Varnashram (Manusmriti) (Dharmashastra)
} ensure non discriminatory punishments

(3.) Judiciary measures

- Inclusion of Indian judges on non discriminatory basis.

British as communalism threat

(1.) Divide & Rule Policy
 - discrimination with Muslims in jobs & education, post 1857 revolt (under banner of Bahadur Shah Jafar)
 ↓
 conflict feeling with Hindus.

(2.) Legal Acts
 - separate electorates by Morley Minto Reforms (1909)
 - Risley Papers: Bengal Partition (1905) on religious grounds

(3.) Different patronage
 - Muslim League patron at Shamla (1906) conference

(4.) Hasty partition
 - unscientific boundary by Radcliffe (Britishers doing harm with their pens, than guns)

Communalism spread by British still gets highlighted as colonial legals, which needs to be countered by secularisation & educative models.

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Total

Q9. Elucidate the main aspects of the policy of Dhamma as propounded by Ashoka and to what extent are they relevant to present-day India.

प्रश्न 9. अशोक द्वारा प्रतिपादित धम्म नीति के मुख्य पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डालिए और वे वर्तमान भारत के लिए किस हद तक प्रासंगिक हैं।
(Answer in 150 Words)

Ashoka; as ruler of Mauroyan dynasty during 268 to 238 BC propagated non aggressive posture for first time in ancient India, under Buddhism influence.

Dhamma policy aspects

(1) Caste - equality to remove hierarchy
- tribal and outcasts inclusion in mainstream society
Ex: Influencing tribals to leave non vegetarian

(2) Religion - Tolerance
- Pluralism
- Compassionate behaviour
Ex: Patron to Ajivika sect as well (Lomas Rishi caves)

(3) Political Ideology
- Persuasion and peaceful conquest policy
- Missionaries for diplomatic relations
Ex: Dipankar Atisha sent to Tibet

Relevance for present India :-

(1) Was Communalism

84% rise in communal violence in 2019
as per centre for secularism and society

① Need to promote brotherhood and unity in diversity, tolerance

② Preachers & leaders for communal cohesion like Dhammatmakamatas of Ashoka.

(2) Legalitarianism

① Removal of hierarchies

② Persecution of scheduled caste & tribes, especially in rural areas.

Ex: DC, (Patna) in Gujarat removed ration cards from a scheduled caste ration shop owner.

(3) Resource conflict

① Sharing & caring attitude

② Non-violence

③ Compassion attitude

not only India, Dharm needs propagation in world also amidst Ukraine crisis, Israel Palestine crisis.

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Q10. Discuss the Orientalist-Anglicist controversy during the 19th century and its fallout.

प्रश्न 10. 19वीं शताब्दी के दौरान ओरिएंटलिस्ट-एंग्लिसिस्ट विवाद और उसके परिणामों पर चर्चा करें।

(Answer in 150 Words)

British Indian government brought certain measures for education system in India in 19th century AD, primarily for promoting administrative interests of British rule.

Controversy

Orientalist

- 1) vernacular education
- 2) Mass education
- 3) Scientific & Rational subjects
ex: Geography, Philosophy
- 4) Mass literacy and upliftment purpose
- 5) Cooperation for Indians as well as British interest

Anglicist

- 1) English language education
- 2) only few education
↓
to trickle down approach for mass
- 3) western subjects
ex: west idea of nation & secularism
- 4) development of loyalist for administration
- 5) facilitate meeting of revenue & judicial needs

Implications :-

(1) Measures taken -

- ① Anglicists won debate
- ② Macaulay's minute, 1835
took English education for literacy
- ③ Wage of 1 lakh Rs allocated
in 1813 Council Act for promotion
of English schools.

(2) Universities

- ① 1857 - Bombay, Calcutta, Madras
universities
- ② western education model - Nationalist
ideologies → wave of nationalism
brought helped
Indian freedom struggle

(3) Poor quality of education

- ① rote learning methods
- ② lack of questioning authority
and critical analysis.

The British legacy needs
to be eliminated with new education
Policy 2020 with inclusive & comprehensive
education, such as mother tongue
4U6 class

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Q11. Explain how culmination of the Second World War resulted in decolonisation across many parts of the world.

प्रश्न 11. बताएं कि कैसे द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध की परिणति के परिणामस्वरूप दुनिया के कई हिस्सों में उपनिवेशवाद खत्म हो गया।
(Answer in 250 Words)

The second world war (1939-1945) began among allied powers and axis powers with implications all over world.

Result of 2nd world war as decolonisation:-

(1.) Change in world order

① weakening of Britain power

↓
lost control over colonies (ex: India)
militarily and economically

↓
India got independence in 1947

② Rise of USA as a power - asked to promote democracy & freedom everywhere.

(2.) Ideology of freedom

(1) Human Rights harm by Hitler led to revival of natural rights concept.

ex: Right to self rule & self determination

(2) Spread of fight for independence,
against fascist powers (Nazi Germany)
by Britain

↓
India asked for own freedom to
provide British support - cu: Demand
of Constituent Assembly in Cabinet
mission plan 1946.

(3) Rebuilding efforts

(1) disaster of infrastructure, lives and
economy in European world

↓
led colonialists - French, Britain
to focus on internal rebuilding

↓
weakens control over African countries

(4) Rise of Asian power

(1) Boost to Asian capabilities,
as Japan defeated Britain
in Rangoon & Burma

(2) Protests & Struggles in Southeast
Asian countries against Dutch power

⑤ International regimes

① Formation of United Nations to
prevent war & war conditions

↓
supported liberal order & rules based order

↓
Promotes decolonialism

② Conventions & treaties

1) Political & civil rights. Am & United
Nation convention on civil & political
rights - universal adult franchise
- Right to self government

↓
Wave of democracy (Samuel P. Huntington)

2) social & economic rights in:
United Nation convention on social
economic rights.

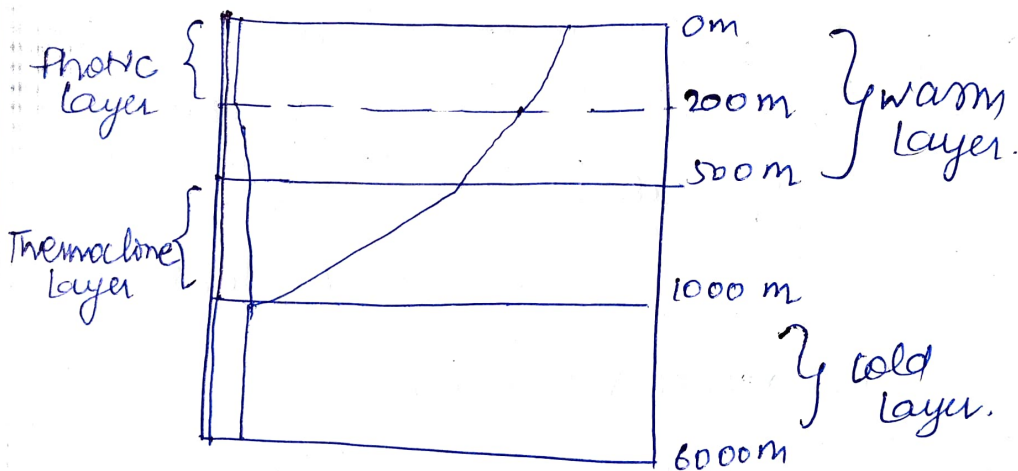
Post 2nd world war,
communism wave led to removal of
imperialist authorities over different
regions and countries.

Q12. Illustrate the vertical and latitudinal distribution of temperature in ocean waters along with factors responsible for such a distribution.

प्रश्न 12. इस तरह के वितरण के लिए जिम्मेदार कारकों के साथ-साथ समुद्र के पानी में तापमान के ऊर्ध्वाधर और अक्षांशीय वितरण का वर्णन करें।
(Answer in 250 Words)

Ocean sea surface temperature is 25°C on average measure, however varying on regional and depth levels.

Vertical Distribution of Ocean Temperature



(1) Warm layer - Sunlight penetration
- Photoic layer development till 200m

(2) Thermocline layer - sudden decrease in ocean temperature as more depth

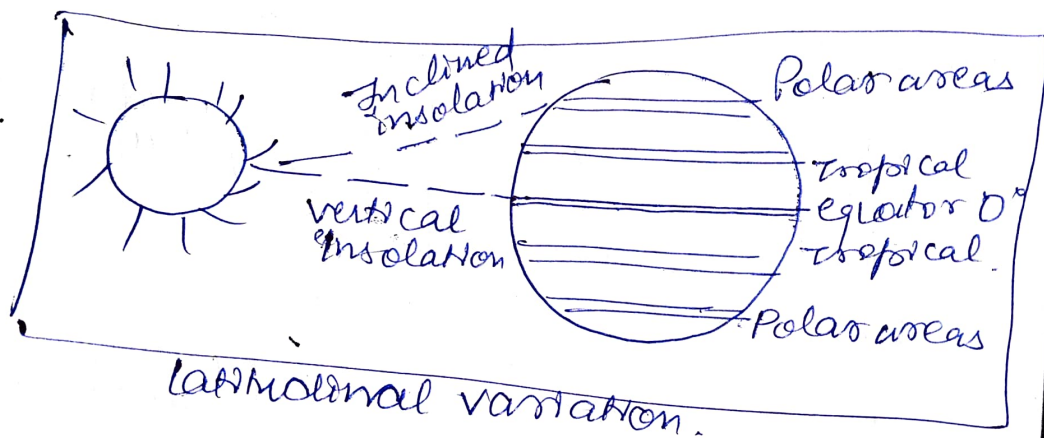
↓
Due to loss of solar heat access

(3) cold layer - loss of insolation
 ↓
 cold & density in water

(4) Polar & frigid zone
 ↓

- Upper surface layer: frozen -0°C
- As we go downwards: liquid form,
 increase in temperature

Latitudinal temperature distribution



(1) General Rule

- ① decrease in temperature as we move from equator to poles
- ② However, highest temperature at equator & subtropical high pressure belt.

③ low at equator due to regular cloud cover & precipitation.

④ Lowest & freeze zone in polar areas

Reason - lack of solar access
in 6 months of year.

↓
Due to tilted axis

⑤ Regional variation

① more temperature in northern hemisphere
due to presence of land dominance
than southern hemisphere
↓
continentality effect
of land.

② local difference - more temperature
near coast, than open oceans

③ enclosed regions

ex: Baltic sea warmer than North sea
↓
colder

enclosed by scandinavian lands.

ocean surface temperature
helps to determine weather patterns,
disaster management, as well as fishing grounds

Q13. What were the major geological events that have shaped the present-day drainage system of Peninsular India? What role has been played by geographical factors in the peninsular drainage pattern?

प्रश्न 13. वे कौन सी प्रमुख भूवैज्ञानिक घटनाएँ थीं जिन्होंने प्रायद्वीपीय भारत की वर्तमान जल निकासी प्रणाली को आकार दिया है? प्रायद्वीपीय अपवाह पैटर्न में भौगोलिक कारकों ने क्या भूमिका निभाई है?

(Answer in 250 Words)

Peninsular India derives its origin from Gondwana land of supercontinent Pangea, which was drifted & broken in ancient times, giving rise to today's drainage system.

Major geological events:-

(1) Continental drift theory - Alfred Wegener
Rifting & drifting of Pangea
↓
Gondwana land moving Northwards

(2) Collision with Eurasian lands

Two arms (syntaxyl bends)
being collided to form Himalayas
↓

led to breaching of western part of India ↓

Submerged western coast
↓

forming estuaries by Indoan rivers
in Quaternary

(3) Exposure of lava on peninsular plateau, as secondary hotspot ~~disrupted~~ erupted



Basic lava spread on 'pre cambrian rocks'



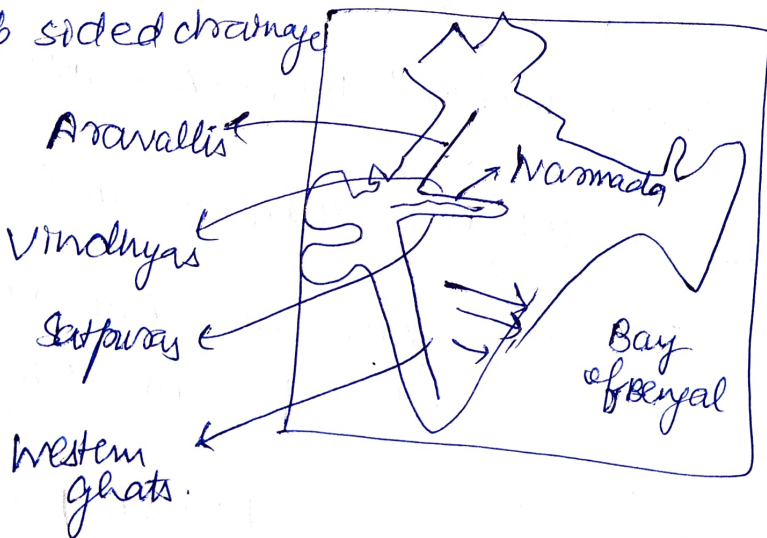
Superimposed drainage system

Ex: Godavari & Krishna Rivers.

Role of geographical factors in peninsular drainage:-

(1) Great water divide

⇒ lop sided drainage

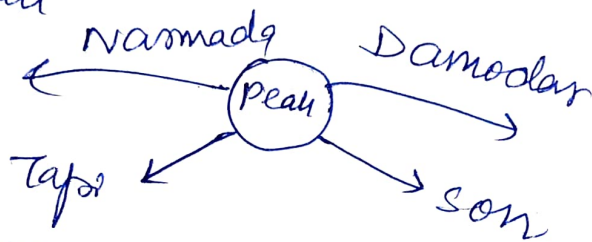


(2) Tilt of peninsular mass towards eastern coast → drain in Bay of Bengal

2. Narmada & Tapi flowing through rift valley system.

(2.) Radial drainage pattern development

- At Amarkantak hills

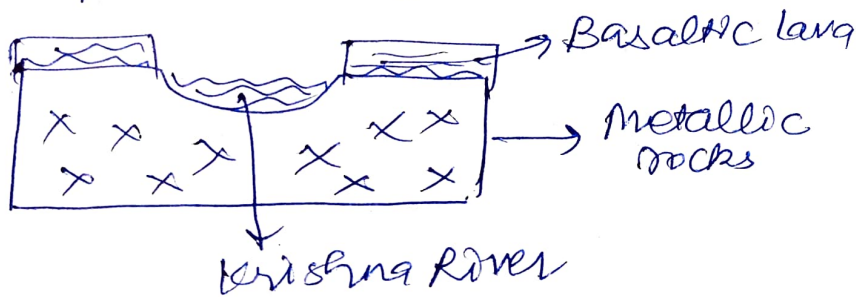


(3.) Parallel drainage Pattern

- Among western coast rivers

Swift & voluminous rivers form heights of western ghats, owing to orographic rainfall.

(4.) Superimposed drainage



drainage system needs to be considered for urban planning, floods management and developmental aspects

Q14. Enumerating the salient features of the Bhakti movement in the medieval period, comment on its role in the growth of regional languages in India.

प्रश्न 14. मध्यकाल में भक्ति आंदोलन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को गिनाते हुए, भारत में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के विकास में इसकी भूमिका पर टिप्पणी करें।

(Answer in 250 Words)

Bhakti movement was brought as a rebel and reformative measures against orthodox Hinduism practices such as caste hierarchies.

Bhakti movement features :-

(1) Caste changes

- ① Liberal interpretation of vedas and Puranas study
- ② Reducing Brahmanical domination by focus on shift from rituals & sacrifices to devotion.
- ③ egalitarianism promoted
ex: Kabir from weaver class
- ④ caste stigmas asked to be reduced
- ⑤ untouchables inclusion

(2) Religion

- ① Orthodoxy to devotional measures
ex: meerabai - love & care for krishna.

(2) Rational analysis of false superstitions and practices. Cu: Cow sacrifice discouraged.

(3) Gender

(1) Female inclusivity. Cu: Andal poetess

(2) Gender equality promoted

(3) Favoured abolition of sati & child marriage.

(4) Art forms

(1) Worship forms of Kirtana, prayers, recitations promoted.

Cu: Sankirtana by Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

(2) Cults & sects development.

Cu: Vithoba cult in Maharashtra

Evolution of regional languages by Bhakti:-

(1) Reducing Sanskrit dominance

↓
Promoting mass language usage

(1) Simple dialects. Cu: Braj Bhasha, UP

(2) Hindi development.

2. Marathi language development

- Affected by Tukaram's advent by Marathi poetry for Bhakti

3. Literary forms

- Alvars → Prabandham
 - Nayanars → Tevaram
- Mass reach of language.

4. Cult formations

- Multiple sampradayas. e.g. Pushti Marg sampradaya.
- ↓
Promotes regional Telugu language development.

5. Personalities

- Kabir's writings in Curon Curant Sahit advocated literary spread among different religions.

Bhakti movement and related ideology needs to be spread today to reduce spiritual and superstitious practices of transicism & give way for scientific society.

Q15. Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree?

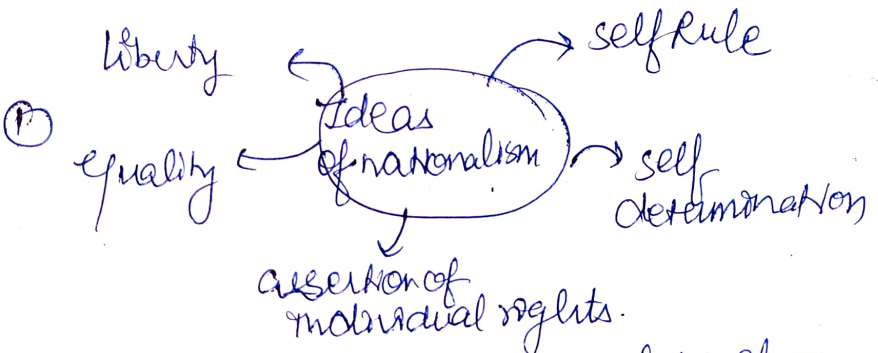
प्रश्न 15. 19वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का मुकाबला करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का एक उत्पाद था। क्या आप सहमत हैं?

(Answer in 250 Words)

Colonialism in India brought exploitative conditions, poverty, hunger, however certain ideologies led to development of anticolonialism itself.

[Indian Nationalism as product of colonial modernity]: -

(1) Western education



(ii) Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru

(iii) exposure to ideas of exploitation done by Britain.

(iv) Dadabhai Naoroji's Drain of wealth highlighted vulnerability reasons.

(2.) Legal and modern concepts

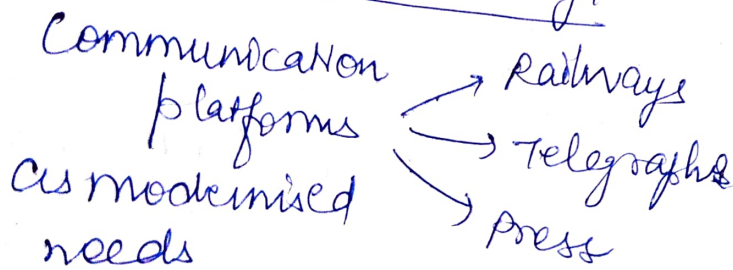
- ① Rule of law
- ② Equality before law
- ③ Right of self rule - Cu's American Settlements - on self determination
idea promoted "swaraj" thinking.

(3.) Social Reforms

- ① Attempts to bring social upliftment.
Cu's Abolition of sutis 1829.
↓
Paved way for a united nationalism

(4.) Political reforms

(4.) Administrative modernity



- ↓
- Promoted ① Political cooperation
② Ideology spread among masses.

Cu's LibRARY Movement - Press & journals narrated

(5.) Industrial Ideas

- ① Inspiration from factory mode of production ex: Ruha jute factory, Bengal
- ↓
- ② Inspired Indian industrialists and capitals like G.D Birla.
- ↓
- ③ Boost to future industrial hubs and growth of modern industries.

(6.) Representation & Mobilisation

- ① As Britishers formed -
 - 1) political councils
 - 2) legislative assemblies
- ↓
way to assert political voices

(C) "No taxation without representation"

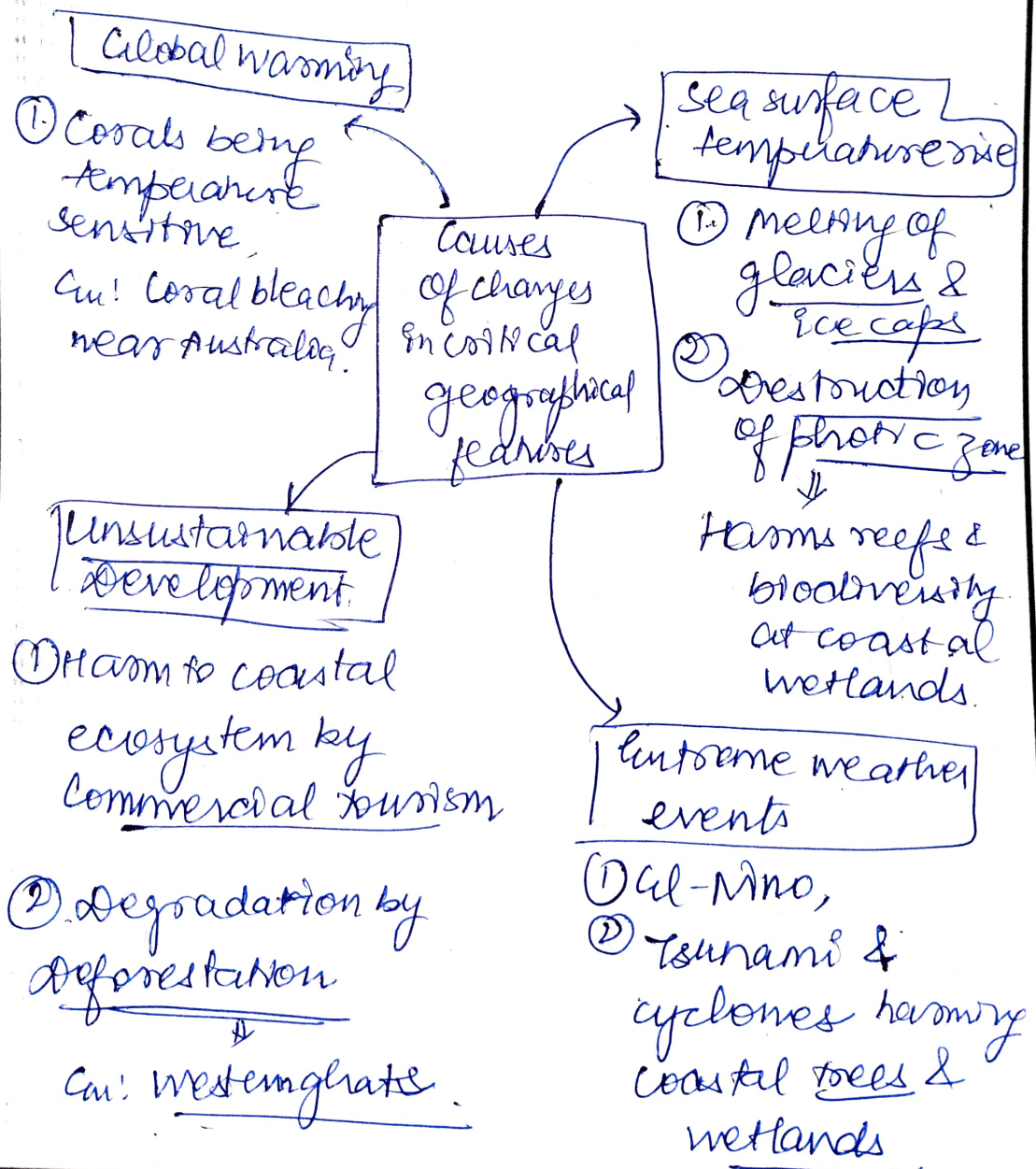
British modernity has led to substantial governance reforms in current structure, as compared to pre-British authoritarianism. However, implementation on ground needs relooking.

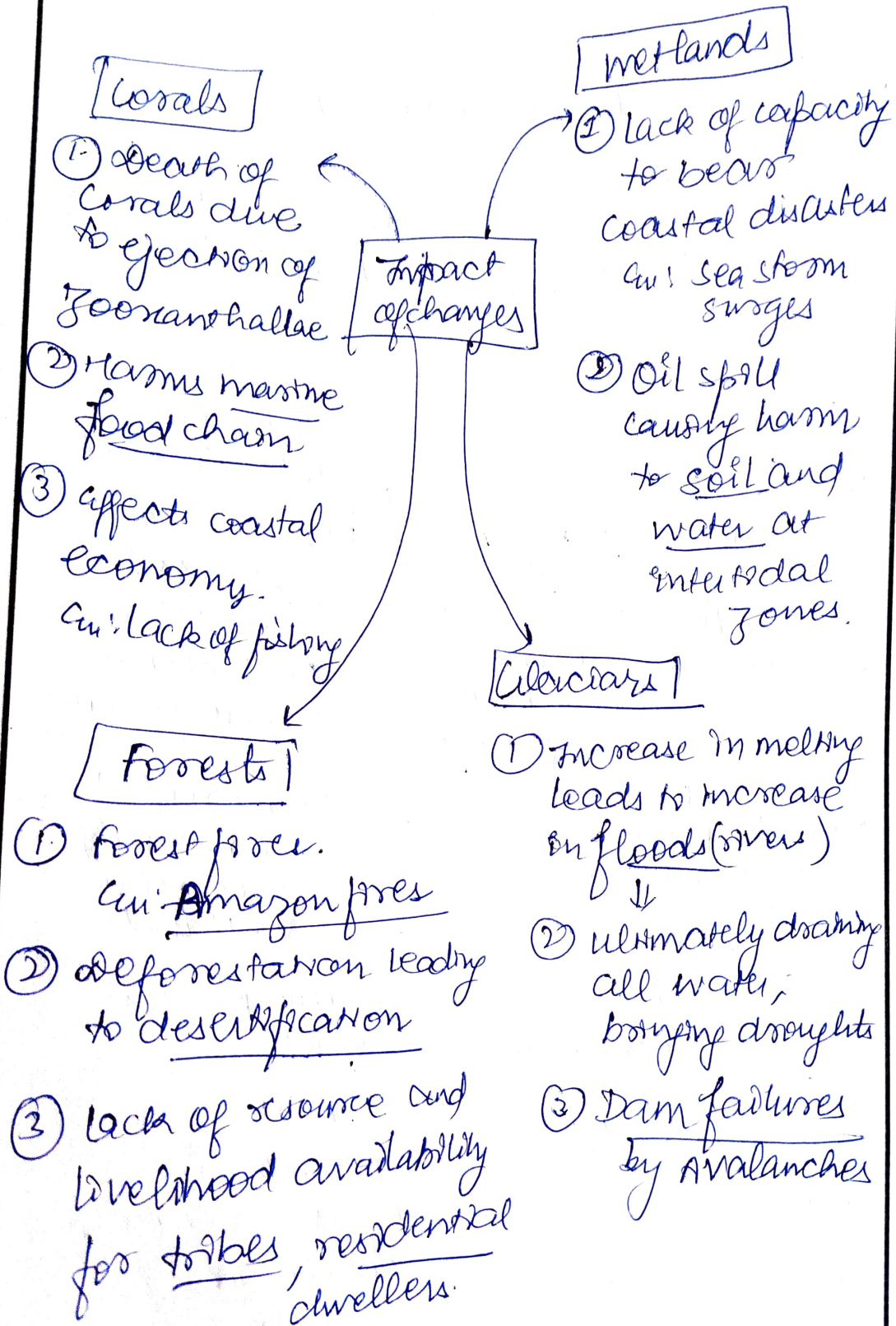
Q18. Evaluate the causes and impacts of changes in critical geographical features such as glaciers, coral reefs, wetlands and forests. How can we conserve and restore them?

प्रश्न 18. ग्लेशियरों, प्रवाल भित्तियों, आर्द्रभूमियों और जंगलों जैसी महत्वपूर्ण भौगोलिक विशेषताओं में परिवर्तन के कारणों और प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन करें। हम उनका संरक्षण और पुनर्स्थापन कैसे कर सकते हैं?

(Answer in 250 Words)

According to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, coral reefs decline by 70-90% if warming goes above 1.5°C





Conservation efforts :-

(1) Institutional measures

- (1) Beach management through sustainable tourism.
 ex: Blue Flag certification scheme
- (2) Prevent coastal degradation by coastal zonation mapping.

(2) Participatory measures

- (1) Social forestry.
- (2) Compensatory afforestation.
 ex: Compensatory afforestation fund (TN Godvarman case) 2016.

(3) Legal support

- (1) Forest Rights Act, 2006
 - (2) Indian forest Act, 1927
-] Treaty forests as important part of ecology

Sustainable development goals like climate action for oceans (Goal 13) "lifestyle" for environment needs to be promoted.

Q19. Elucidate the geopolitical implications of World War II & paradigm shift in the international order caused by it. Also enumerate the converging factors that gave birth to a new global landscape.
 प्रश्न 19. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के भू-राजनीतिक निहितार्थ और इसके कारण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में आए बदलाव को स्पष्ट करें। उन अभिसरण कारकों की भी गणना करें जिन्होंने एक नए वैश्विक परिदृश्य को जन्म दिया।
 (Answer in 250 Words)

World War II was fought between allied powers (USA, Britain) and axis powers (Japan, Germany) between 1939 to 1945.

Neopolitical Implications :-

1. Decline of colonial powers

① European powers drained resources militarily & economically. due to war
 ex: Britain, France, Germany

② reduction of control on world politics by decolonisation efforts in nationalist struggles.
 ex: India, China, independence.

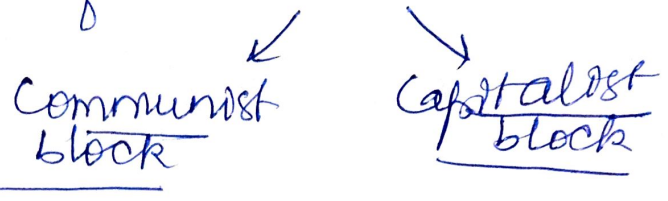
2. Rise of superpowers

- ① USA
 - show of nuclear power
- ② USSR
 - show of imperial power over post colonial countries

② led to bipolar world order

Shift in global order!

① division of world in 2 blocks



② emergence of 3rd way - Common
Alignment movement countries.

to reduce influence of great power politics

③ Liberal and open world order established

Ex: United Nations, World Bank } to govern rules of international order.

④ way forward for soft power building

Ex: Hegemonic discourses by USA

⑤ Decolonialism wave

- Democracy
- Human rights
- Political & social rights emphasised
- Racial discrimination removed

Ex: Right to vote for everyone

⑥ Conveying factors for a new world order:-

(1.) Institutional factors

- Recognition of great powers at equal footing. UN's Security Council giving veto powers to 5 major powers

(2.) Need of peace & prosperity

- War saw huge destruction

⇓
Need of peace & shared development.
UN's European Union - balance
- all countries welfare

(3.) Human Rights recognition

- fascist powers put boost to world wide convergence of dignity, equality of human values.

Global landscapes are build as per power regimes as well as communication and security efforts, where principles of Vashudeva Kutumbaham needs recognition.

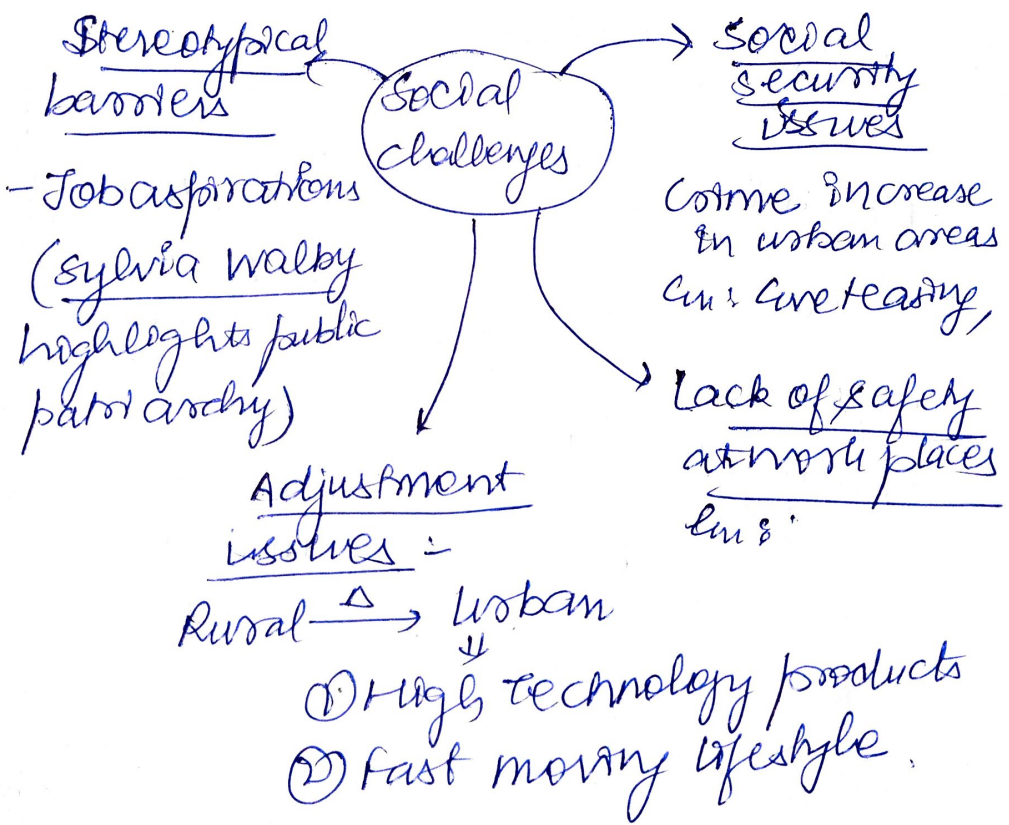
प्रश्न 20. हाल के वर्षों में कुशल और शिक्षित युवा महिलाओं के बीच शहरी प्रवास में वृद्धि देखी गई है। आंतरिक गतिशीलता की इस प्रवृत्ति से कौन सी सामाजिक, पारिवारिक और व्यक्तिगत चुनौतियाँ उत्पन्न होती हैं? भारत में बदलती आकांक्षाओं के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण करें।

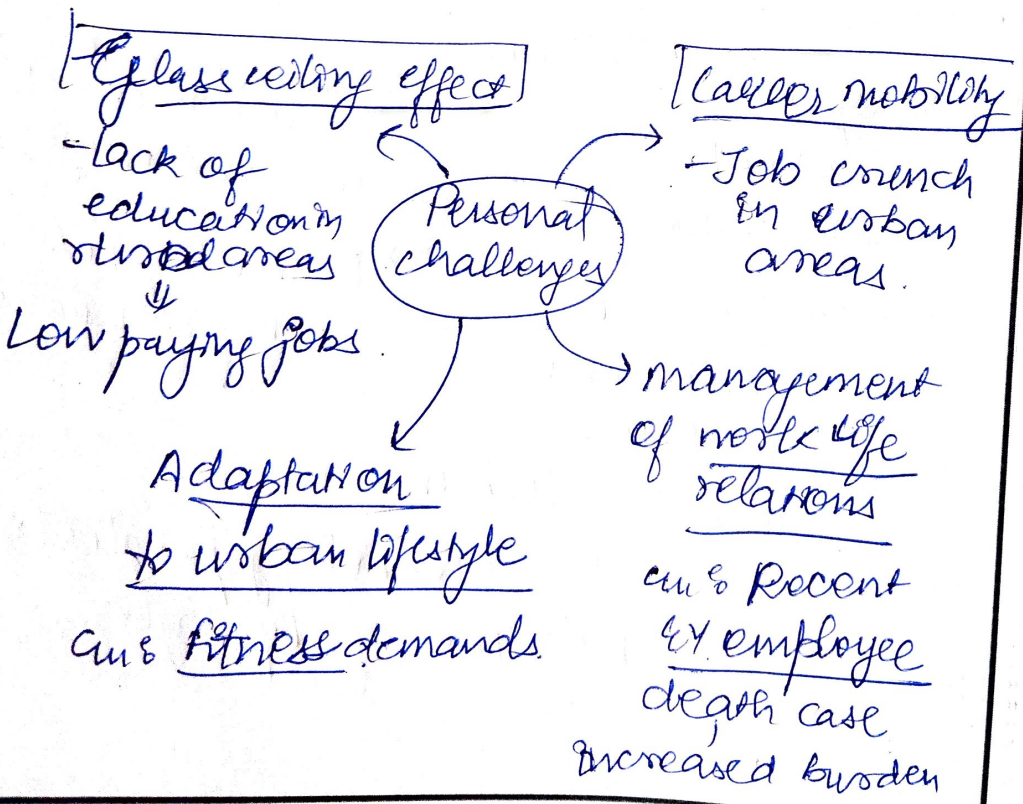
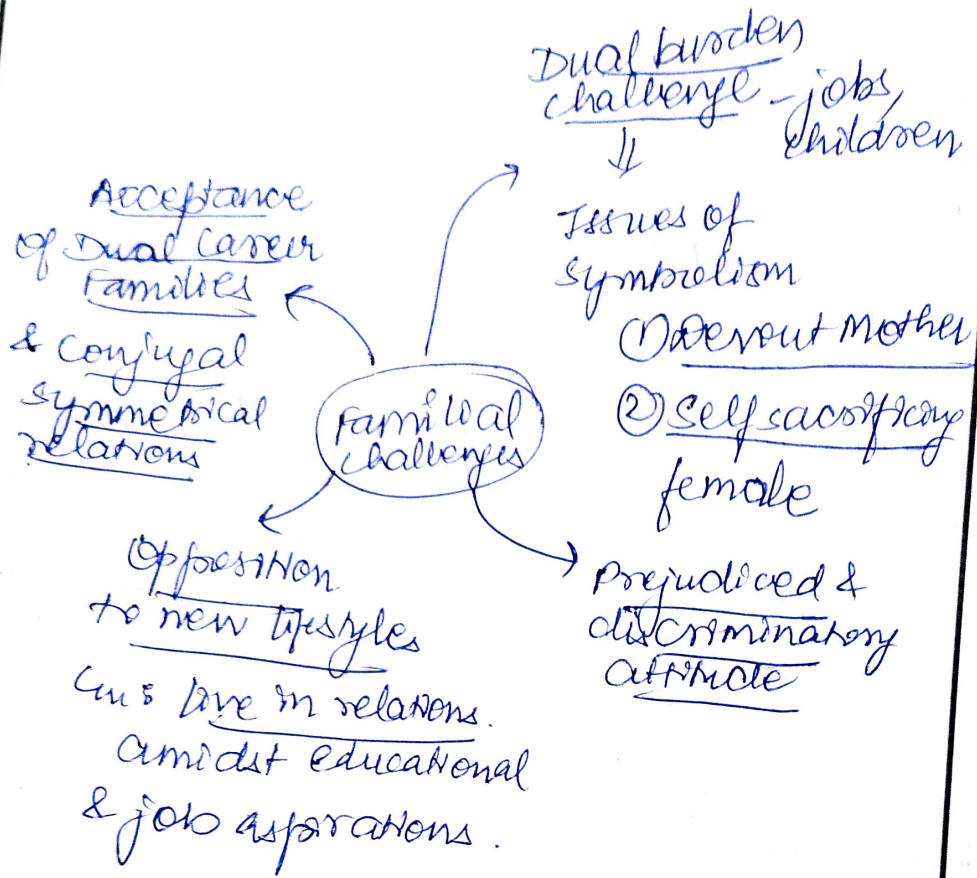
Q20. Urban migration among skilled and educated young women has seen a surge in recent years. What social, familial, and personal challenges arise from this trend of internal mobility? Analyze in the context of changing aspirations in India.

(Answer in 250 Words)

According to Migration in India Report 2020-21, females migration is 48% formal to urban areas, driven primarily by marriage.

Challenges to women from internal mobility:-





Solutions to tackle challenges :-

(1) Familial support

- Partner support in household chores
- In-laws support for encouraging self businesses.

(2) Institutional support

- Maternity benefits act: 26 weeks of ²⁰¹⁶ maternity leave
- Prevention of sexual Harassment at work places, 2016
- Cocche facilities

(3) Educational support

- Promotion of STEM jobs
(only 14% jobs by women studying scientific, technology, engineering and management - UNESCO)

Beijing women on

Action needs to be promoted to achieve gender equality & eliminate challenges faced by women.