

Que. No.	Marks	Que. No.	Marks
1.	3.25	11.	6
2.	4	12.	7
3.	4.5	13.	7
4.	4	14.	6.75
5.	3.25	15.	7
6.	5.0	16.	7.5
7.	3	17.	7
8.	4	18.	7.5
9.	4	19.	6.5
10.	3.5	20.	6.75
Grand total			

103

Prasanna Kumar
Saigam
Evaluator signature.

Reviewer signature.

Dear Aspirant

- ① You have good understanding of concepts.
& demand of the question.
- ② You have attempted all the question.
that is appreciated.
- ③ You need to work on your conclusion
part → make it more keywords, Reports
based etc.
- ④ You made good use of maps. in the Answer.
keep writing All the best

1.

gender based violence in India has not declined despite taking various measures.
Discuss. (10)

3.25
10

Good to the point

The recent NCRB (Crime in India Report) highlights 15.5% increase in the crime against the women.

of the gender based violence in India

① The "patriarchal nature" of society and gender stereotypes have aggravated the crisis.

② The brutality of crimes has increased manifold reflecting the "deep rooted prejudices".

③ The lack of women representation in polity (14.4% in Parliament) and economy (19% in labour force) results in glass ceiling effect.

④ Prevalence of perception of girls as an "economic burden" and "weaker sex" further

Please write about measures taken to resolve

You can write these points using a diagram for better space utilisation

you may results in increase in violence.

The inadequacy of the measures taken in this regard

1) ^{sem} Despite passing of Dowry Prohibition Act, dowry is still widely prevalent.

2) ~~The MTP Act 2019, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, Protection from Sexual Harassment at workplace Act~~ has failed to address the social prejudices.

The way ahead

The need of the hour is to adopt the SAFETY approach:

- S - sustainable inclusion
- A - Attitude / Perception change
- F - focus on capacity building
- E - Economic / Educational empowerment
- T - Transforming institutions
- Y - Youth intervention

Thus, there is the need for realisation of the idea of SDG-5 (gender equality).

you may add
- Suggestive
Judicial
- Lack of
Accountability
& Consistency

you should write more points here.

Good effort

fine conclusion

2.

The emergence of the El Niño weather pattern has raised concerns over monsoon rainfall in 2023. In light of this, discuss the impact of El Niño on the Indian monsoon. (10)

4/10

precise with few good points

El Niño refers to the unusual warming of the Eastern Pacific Ocean near the Peruvian coast. → also add cooling at Australia coast

Impact of El-Niño on Indian Monsoon

You may add diagram here.

key points

① El-Niño suppresses Indian monsoon, negatively impacting the "south-west monsoon".

② The decline in south-west monsoon negatively impacts the agri sector as 70% of the area is under rainfed irrigation.

③ It negatively impacts the climatic events even resulting in "extreme weather events"
Ex. severe droughts.

→ Heat waves

④ El Nino impacts the frequency, intensity and duration of rainfall.

⑤ However, its impacts on Indian monsoon is offset by Madam Julian Oscillation, Rosby waves and Indian Ocean Dipole.

Measures to cope up with

El - Nino

↳ This year (2023) is predicted to be El-Nino after triple depl La-Nina.

↳ Thus Early warning systems and predictive analysis is needed.

↳ colour coded alerts
Ex Heat Index of IMD.

↳ Resilient agri by diversification Ex millets

Thus, there is the need for proactive approach to move from "risk to resilience".

Good conclusion

↳ You may also add information dissemination & awareness generation

4.5
10

3. What is uniform civil code (UCC)? Comment upon the relevance of UCC for a secular country like India. (10)

Final Intro

The Uniform civil code (UCC) represents the idea of having uniformity with common rules for marriage, adoption, divorce, inheritance and maintenance irrespective of religious identities.

may add Art 44 of the Constitution

Relevance of UCC for secular country like India

1. It will strengthen the idea of secularism (Basic structure of Constitution) for just, egalitarian society.

404 may add if will deal with vote bank politics Hon

2. It will provide gender justice and equal rights to all sections, especially benefitting the women.

3. It will result in the idea of having a common code i.e. "one nation, one code" forging unity.

just points

④ It will lead to realisation of the constitutional mandate ex. under Art. 44 (DPSP), the VCC is explicitly mentioned.

The challenges:

↳ Against the idea of "unity in diversity".

↳ may result in dilution of tribal rights and identities.

↳ concerns of "minority rights" and issues of majoritarian politics.

↳ Reluctance from the various sections.

↳ violation of the fundamental right (Art. 25-30).

Thus, recently 22nd Law Commission sought public opinion on VCC, whereas 21st Law Commission believed that it is "neither necessary nor desirable".

well covered points

You add more

Implementation and different

very good conclusion

4. Explain the importance of swadeshi movement in India's struggle for independence. Discuss the shortcomings of the movement. (10)

4
10

The Swadeshi Movement (1905-06)

It resulted in the raising of nationalistic consciousness with the idea of "Swaraj" Swadeshi and Boycott.

Importance of the movement

① For the first time it offered open resistance against British policies. Ex. as a response to Lord Curzon's Partition of Bengal (1905).

② It reflected the idea of national awakening. Ex. Banindranath's Bharat Mata painting.

③ It reflected the idea of moderate politics. Ex. Dadabai Naoroji's critical economic exploitation of country.

104
may
very
idea
pre-generations

104
may
- partition

- contribution to women

good example

④ It resulted in the idea of swadeshi and self sufficiency which even guides our actions today.
Ex Atmanirbhar Bharat campaign.

The Shortcomings:

↳ very limited participation i.e. the moderate elite politics.

↳ Extremists were critical of approach Ex Aurobindo Ghosh called it "intellectual bankruptcy" and there was the call for the split.

↳ It raised the communal consciousness. Ex setting up of Muslim League.

However, the swadeshi movement provided momentum for future large scale hand in hand mass movements.

Valid Points

You may add

Affordability

of Swadeshi goods.

Good Conclusion

5. Marine resources have emerged as a vital cornerstone of the economy, providing rich source of livelihoods and prosperity. Elucidate. (10)

3.25
10

You may use data ex-1 mine of the island

The marine resources have led to the idea of "blue economy" with the vision of the sustainable use of the marine resources.

decent introduction

Marine resources as a vital cornerstone of economy

- ① The coastal countries have benefited from the marine resources.
Ex. India having 7517 km long coastline.
- ② The resources like polymetallic nodules (Cu, Mn, Fe) have helped in providing raw material to industries.
- ③ The marine resources like fisheries, salt (NaCl) and critical minerals have led to development of

the primary and secondary sectors.

④ the ocean thermal energy has helped in transitioning towards clean energy.

Don't make
secondary
→

Source of livelihood and prosperity

good
points

① Provided alternate source of livelihood.

Ex. diversification of agri sector with focus on fisheries.

please
write

② supported the communities in crisis like drought.

③ opportunity for investment in marine flora and fauna.

④ support to the national economy in O-SMART initiative.

Thus, there is the need for sustainable extraction of marine resources protecting life below water (Pg-14).

good
conclusion

steps taken
to ensure
efficiency
of
management
resources

50
10
6

with the help of suitable examples,
describe various Aeolian landforms. (10)

The landforms are shaped by
various geomorphic processes
including the endogenic
(internal forces) and exogenic
(external forces) processes.

You should
write
briefly
about
Aeolian
landforms.

The Aeolian landforms

① They are shaped by
the impact of climatic
factors like water,
arid climatic conditions.

You need
conceptual
clarity
in this
topic

② The running water often
results in various features
like valleys, trough, rivers
carraces.

③ Even the alluvial deposits,
braided channels and
deltas are created.

④ while the groundwater

results in structures like cones, limestone pavements, seeks and lapies.

⑤ It also creates stalactites, stalagmites and pillars.

⑥ on the other hand the glaciers result in horns, cirques, trough, glacial valleys.

⑦ often drumlins, eskers, moraines are also formed.

⑧ the wind and currents also result in bars, beaches, sandunes, the playas

and pediplains

Approach:
Briefly define aeolian landforms

Describe various erosional and depositional landforms formed by wind
Conclude suitably thus, the landforms are

impacted by various forces
outside and inside of Earth.

7. Assess the importance of footloose industries in the development of backward regions in India. (10).

3/10

Fair
Intro
Please
try
to
write
in

The Footloose industries are those industries which are small in size, can operate on raw material sourced from any area with low pollution and environmental impact.

Role in development of the backward regions

① They do not depend on any specific raw material and can be set up anywhere.

Ex. The insence sticks, basket making industry.

② They help in regional development.

Ex. active cooperation with SCs in region.

③ They complement the

You
may
add
- reduced
An
on

well
covered
points

cooperative sector and the

small scale industries

Ex. the spare parts making
industries

Please
also

write

about

Challenges

④ they help in providing
income support to vulnerable
sections

⑤ help in capacity building
for unskilled and semi
skilled workers in
rural areas.

⑥ facilitate enhanced options
and avenues for the
employment to the
people.

Good
conclusion

Thus, the purpose
of industries help in realisation
of gandhian vision of
"decentralised development"

8. Discuss the reasons that led to the October Revolution in Russia bringing a new form of government in Russia. (10)

4/10

The October Revolution in Russia in 1917 was a "big development" leading to the end of "Tsarist regime" with the emergence of the "Soviet Union" (USSR)

Reasons leading to October Revolution:

① the exploitative policies of Tsarist regime

② The poor condition of the agrarian workers and peasants in Russia.

③ Emergence of communist leaders like V.I. Lenin being influenced by Marxism.

④ The emerging discontent

50%
to
the
point

you
also

add
failure

and
the
reform

Cont^o against ^{ution}

~~the regime, rising
inequalities leading to
the idea of Bolsheviks and
Proletariat movement.~~

Bringing new form of government

① End of Tsar rule and
beginning of ~~communist~~
rule under Lenin.

② Establishment of Comintern
for ~~promotion~~ of the
communism.

③ Nationalisation of the
sectors especially the
agri sectors
Ex. communes, kolkhoz
collective farming.

④ Emergence of USSR as superpower

thus, the October Revolution
changed the nature of
regime in Russia.

valued points

fine conclusion

9.

Highlight the contribution of Rashtrakutas in enriching the architecture and culture of India. (10)

4/10

Rashtrakuta dynasty was founded by Rantidurga and the dynasty ruled over the regions of Karnataka.

Scitely introduced

Contribution in architecture and culture :

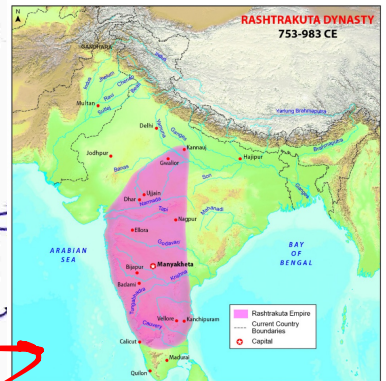
You may also

① Focused on the "vesara" style of architecture
Go Krishna I constructed Kailash temple.

Good

draw Mab. the region

② with the influence of Chalukyas and Hoyasala monous temples emerged
Go Kad Khan temple, Durga temple at Sihole.



③ Shrva, Govinda were the prominent rulers

patronizing various temples
with hybrid structures.

④ Amoghavarsha compiled
the first Kannada text
i.e. Kavirajamarga.

⑤ they led huge emphasis
on royal patronage
for literature and
architecture.

⑥ Badami, Vengi, emerged
as the cultural centres
during the period
of Rashtrakuta.

⑦ However, they were
often engaged in the
tripartite struggle with
Palas and Pratiharas
& patrons of Jain literature.

Very
well

written

Point

Conclusion
could be

positive
ED

10. How did the essence of the Indian liberation struggle evolve as a result of the Gandhian political philosophy? (10)

3.5
10

The essence of Indian liberation struggle emerged as collective "mass movement" under the Gandhian philosophy.

Fair intro

you may give brief reference to

The Gandhian political philosophy (and the struggle)

struggle in South Africa

① believed in the idea of non-violence - struggle

you

may

So calling off the NCM after Chauri Chaura.

write nature of Indian

② believed in the potential of the masses

reference

for leading the civil disobedience

③ called for participation of sections like

women, peasants, students,
co ~~champan~~ satyagraha.

→ 104
may
adcl

→ Reforms
in the
Hemjans

③ Raised the consciousness
of the masses.

④ the slogan of 'do or die'
the AIM (1942)

⑤ the non-violent satyagraha

⑥ focus on active
resistance

thus, it helped
in widening of the
base of mass movement

fine
conclusion

it could be better

11. Describe the factors that contribute to the continuity and change in Indian society. (15)

The Indian society reflects the mosaic of diverse culture, customs, traditions and beliefs reflecting "unity in diversity".

Factors contributing to continuity in Indian society

① There has been continuity of the caste system because of the social hierarchies and "politicisation of caste".

② The religious identities continue to influence the social behaviours even leading to "identity politics" and communalism.

③ The gender hierarchies still persist due to "patriarchal nature" of Indian society and deep rooted gender

6/15

Good Introduction

You have good words

Stereotypes

④ the idea of language, ethnicity regionalism still reflects the continuity in Indian Society.

⑤ the idea of tolerance, mutual respect and recognition of diverse perspectives reflects the continuity.

⑥ the idea of "collective living" in the form of "vasudhaiva kutumbakam" reflects the Indian legacy.

Factors contributing to change in Indian society

① the post 1991 period with LPG Reforms has altered the social dynamics.

② Enhanced "social mobility" i.e.

well

cons

point

vertical, horizontal and diagonal
mobility in the society

③ Dilution of caste identities,
especially in urban areas
reflecting "cosmopolitan identity".

④ Slow but steady change in
gender norms because of
governmental and non
governmental initiatives.
Ex. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao,
Mission Shakti, etc.

⑤ The change is also evident
in the form of upliftment
of the deprived sections
like the LGBTQ+, the
elderly, etc. because of
change in social relations.

Thus, the Indian society
reflects both continuity and
change, the biggest continuity
being the "collective, unified
national identity".

Nile's
conclusion

→ add
Emergence
Media &
Communication
Political
Legislation

12.

Foreign accounts as a source of ancient Indian history has both advantages and shortcomings. Examine this statement with appropriate examples. (15)

7/5

The ancient Indian history can ~~be~~ ^{now} interpreted and reconstructed through various such sources of foreign accounts as India emerged as the most "attractive civilization" for foreign travellers.

The advantages of foreign accounts

① Help in understanding the political scenario, details of administrative setup.

Ex. Megasthenese's Indica

depicts details of Mauryan administration.

② Help in reconstructing the nature of society.

Ex. Fa Hien's "Record of Buddhist Kingdoms".

Fa Hien
Indica

Good

③ Useful to understand the culture, tradition and beliefs of the given time period.

low

mark

also add about

Ex. Fa Hien's account reflect deteriorating condition of women and shudras in Gupta period.

Approach

Make the analysis of ancient times easier with a comparative approach.

Ex ->

Criteria

Ex. Similarity of various ideas in Hsien Tsang and Hsien Tsing works.

③ Provide vivid insights of the local and foreign practices. Ex. Seleus Nikator accounts.

The Shortcomings of the foreign accounts

① May provide extra polated and exaggerated accounts.

Ex. Megasthenese India mentions about lakhs of troopers.

② May reflect the praise of king,
court due to political
patronage.

Ex. Hiuen Tsang Si-Yu-ki during
Harsha reign.

③ the language barriers for the
foreign travellers.

④ Lack of in depth understanding
of the Indian society and
its dynamics. Ex. challenges
faced by H. Biriuni

⑤ the personal prejudices and
interests of the foreign
travellers impacting their
work.

⑥ the question of authenticity
of their works.

Thus, there should be
careful and comparative analysis
of the works of foreign travellers
in sync with the other local
accounts like Buddhist texts.

Good
word

over
context

Appreciated

Good
conclusion

13. "Climate warming and unsustainable groundwater extractions are likely to amplify the challenges related to groundwater sustainability." In light of the above statement discuss various reasons for groundwater depletion and highlight government initiatives to address the challenges. (15)

$\frac{7}{15}$

India is the country with highest groundwater extraction rate i.e. one-fourth (25%) of the global groundwater reserves (UNESCO World Water Report).

Nicely introduced

Reasons for groundwater depletion

① The agri practices accounting for 89% of groundwater use (MoJS Dynamic Groundwater Assessment Report 2022).

You may add

Climate change

② Prevalence of Rice-wheat system especially in "Green Revolution belts"

③ Observed Punjab, Haryana. the irregular erratic nature

of Indian monsoon adds to the problem of drought and water depletion.

(4) the water divide and nature of river system in India.

Ex. Peninsular rivers are seasonal in nature.

(5) Pollution of the river stretches due to industrial activities (Ex. Ganga river) increases dependence on groundwater.

(6) use of groundwater even for industrial purposes. Ex. In fertile northern India.

(7) Inefficient and non-judicious use of water for domestic consumption.

(8) Increasing pollution and population (largest in the world i.e. 17% of global population) results in stress on 4% of

valid points

→ 100% of
concentration
of
open spaces
Wetlands

goal

global water resources i.e. the demand-supply mismatch.

The governmental Initiatives

① Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) with focus on "one water approach".

② National water Mission and Jal Shakti Abhiyan promoting rainwater harvesting.

③ water Stewardship with initiatives like "Jal Jeevan Mission" i.e. Har Ghar Jal.

④ water metering and "Bharat Tap rating system for water use efficiency".

⑤ National Aquifer Mission (NAQM) DRIP initiative and promotion of water efficient crops. Go Millets.

Thus, there is the need to ensure the idea of SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation for all).

May also add:
India
Ground
water
Resource
estimation
System.
(IN-GRES)

Folk art entails a world of culture and tradition passed down from generations. However, the skill which goes into their making is adopted by a very less number of youths due to lack of livelihood opportunities. Suggest measures to integrate economy and folk art to preserve the rich Indian culture and heritage. (15)

0-75
15

Find The Indian folk art is diverse, vivid and vast reflecting its historical, traditional and cultural heritage.

The reasons for lack of youth interest in the folk art

- ① Lack of understanding of the importance of India's rich cultural legacy.
- ② Most important reason is the lack of employment and livelihood opportunities.
- ③ The decrease in demand for traditional art forms like

briefly mention about folk art of India using map or flow chart

the dokra bronze metal art from Bengal) because of the cheap alternatives, the lack of market.

④ Huge price and expensiveness of the traditional art forms
Ex Rogan oil painting from Gujarat.

⑤ Neo liberal globalisation has also diluted the traditional identities and interests in the folk arts.

⑥ As a result the McDonaldisation has resulted in copying of dominant western way of life undermining the interest in the folk arts.

The measures needed to integrate the art with economy

↳ Initiatives like "One District one Product" (ODOP) promoting local folk art. Ex the

Relevant points

Success story from increased
enclave of artisans in Uttar
Pradesh.

valid
points

→ Promoting the folk arts
like USTAAD, Nai Manzil
initiative.

↳ Interventions like "Meri
Dharohar, Meri Pehchan"
to protect the declining
art forms.

- you may

↳ Initiatives like easy credit
via PLI and ECLYS to
promote traditional art
forms.

labelling

↳ Recognition via the "GI
tags" like Madhubani
paintings from Bihar.

↳ Easy marketing options
like GEM postal, e-SARAS app.

5700

Thus, the need of the hour
is to protect the rich heritage
of country's composite culture
[Article 51A (2)].

15.

What are the challenges in tribal health care system in India? How should healthcare delivery and human resources be organized in tribal health? (15)

7/15

Good to the

The tribals constitute about 8.6% of the population (census 2011) and contribute significantly to the nation's growth and prosperity.

Introduction

The tribal healthcare system

You may write

↳ The tribals lack efficient coverage under the health programmes like PM-JAY.

and India has

The erosion of tribal identities results in challenges for better public service delivery and increased "trust deficit".

tribal population

in the world.

challenges:

(1) About 90% of tribal women in rural far flung areas are out of government security coverage and

You can quote the data of NFHS

initiatives like SUMAN, Janani
Suraksha Yojana (JSY).

② The prevalence of anaemia
and various NCDs like
HIV-AIDS aggravates the
crisis.

③ Even during the COVID-19
pandemic, lack of awareness
resulted in "vacine hesitancy"
among the tribals.

④ Lack of proper database for
tribal health prospects and
outcomes.

⑤ High maternal mortality rates
among tribal women
is also a cause of concern.

⑥ The children suffer from
"hidden hunger" i.e. malnutrition
deficiency, stunting and
wasting.

You

may

add

financial
constraints

of proper
Geo

reliable
content

Organising healthcare delivery systems and human resources

- ① Tribal health initiatives like Anamaya needs to be promoted further.
- ② Expansion of the PM-ABTA, NDHM, e-sanjeevani to the tribals.
- ③ Extension of the Primary, secondary and tertiary health services.
Ex. via active role of ASHA workers.
- ④ Interventions through projects like PosHAN Month, NFSM, ONORC.
- ⑤ Protection of their tribal rights i.e. Jal, Jungle, Jameen (Tribal Panchsheel).

thus, there is the need for realisation of the vision of "Health for all".

Good Coverage of points.
↓
You may add School health program

16. Assess the multidimensional implications of uneven distribution of minerals resources in the world. (15)

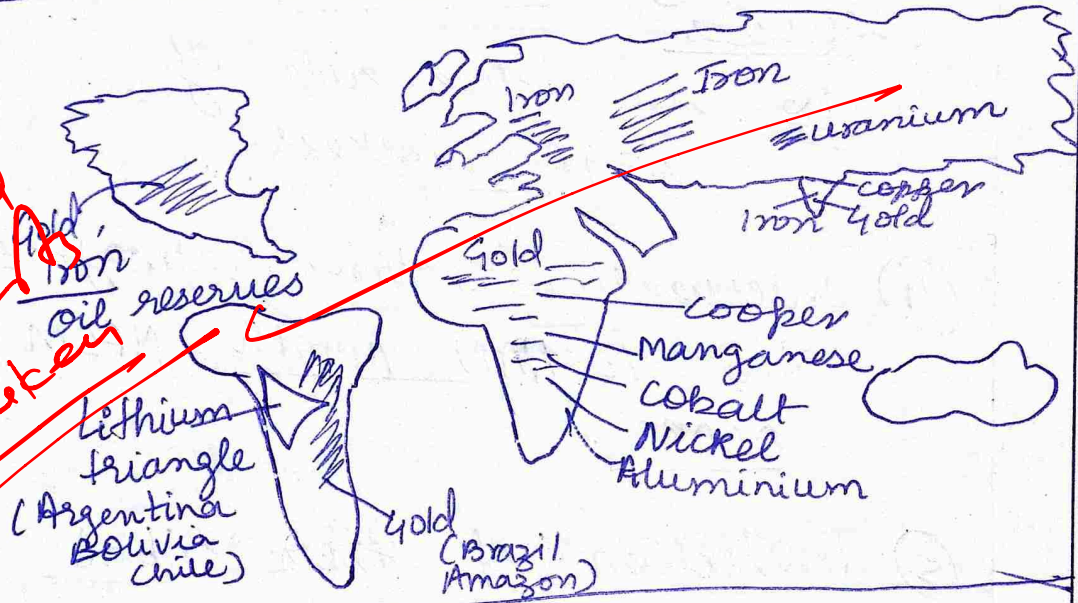
7-5
13

Satz 2 Factorily
in book

The minerals refers to the critical earth elements which may occur in free state (like gold, silver) or in combination of various elements (ex. Quartz, feldspar, olivine, Amphibole, etc.)

Uneven distribution of mineral resources in the world

Good effects taken



⇒ The African continent accounts for 60% of the critical metallic minerals.

⇒ The Middle East region, USA,

Oceanic regions are rich source of crude petroleum and the polymetallic nodules.

⇒ The minerals are spatially distributed across continents and oceans.

The multidimensional Implications

Social:

↳ It results in prosperity of the region Ex Kolar gold mines in Karnataka.

↳ However, it even results in the "resource curse" Ex Africa suffering from social ethnic conflicts, poverty despite the resources.

Economic:

↳ Facilitates the country's economy. Ex China is a leader in Rare Earth Elements (REE).

↳ Adds to economic potential Ex USA with largest gold reserve.

rich
points

→ Social inequality

→ good

good

↳ However it even leads to "drain of wealth"
Ex from Africa, Latin America.

Political:

↳ Results in political tensions and conflicts
Ex. ⇒ US-China trade war,
⇒ China banning export of REE like Gallium, Germanium.

Environmental:

↳ leads to exploitation beyond carrying capacity
Ex. Himalayan region in India

↳ Threatens livelihoods of the local inhabitants, flora, fauna.
Ex. issue of blood gold and Yanomami tribe (Amazon).

Thus, there is the need for sustainable and wise use of these resources for collective development and better inclusive innovation.

you may also use Geo-political indicators

Conclusion

17. The caste system in India acts as a catalyst for other social issues which hinder the development of Indian society. Do you agree with the view? (15)

7/15

The caste system in India is represented by hierarchical, endogamous social division prevalent from the ancient times.

caste system as a catalyst for other social issues:

① The caste system is highly interlinked with the social relations.

Ex. caste intersection with patriarchy leading to gender discrimination.

② Acts as a catalyst shaping the political dynamics whereby "people in India do not cast their vote, but vote their caste" (Rajni Kothari)

③ the politicisation of caste and

Good points

✓ You may add domination & suppression

"casteisation of the politics" in
Indian context
Ex. caste coalitions for
electoral gains.

④ the catalyst for economic
opportunities and avenues
because the ancient caste
structure also shapes the
profession.

⑤ acts as a catalyst for socio
economic and overall
development of a community.

Hindering the development of
Indian society

① It results in perpetuation of
the caste hierarchies
Ex. Recent debates around SECC
in Bihar

② It impacts the "social mobility"
of the people, especially

Don't

forget
the

point

the women

③ It results in "vote bank" and "identity politics" hindering the vision of development.

④ creates social frictions and tensions.

Ex. The reservation policies and 50% ceiling (Indra Sawhney case 1992).

⑤ It negatively impacts the democratic process and outcomes, hindering human capital formation.

However, the caste also acts as the facilitator for the increasing demand for "social justice" by checking the exploitation. It even acts as an identity forging unity among communities.

Thus, there is the need for more open, inclusive approach to address these challenges for being "welfare state".

You may add

crimes against

caste

against

women

You can

also quote

names

→ B R Ambedkar

The

18.

In light of the recently occurred cyclone Biparjoy that struck the Saurashtra and Kutch region of Gujarat, discuss the features and process of formation of tropical cyclone and the change in the nature of cyclones in the Indian ocean. (15)

7.5
15

Tropical cyclones are the low pressure regions with high wind velocity being influenced by the Coriolis force of the Earth. Ex. cyclone Amphan, Vayu.

The Process of formation of tropical cyclones

⇒ They are formed in the tropical regions of the Earth with 5 necessary conditions:

- Sea surface temperature $\uparrow 27^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Large sea surface area and presence of Coriolis force.
- An already existing weak low pressure area.

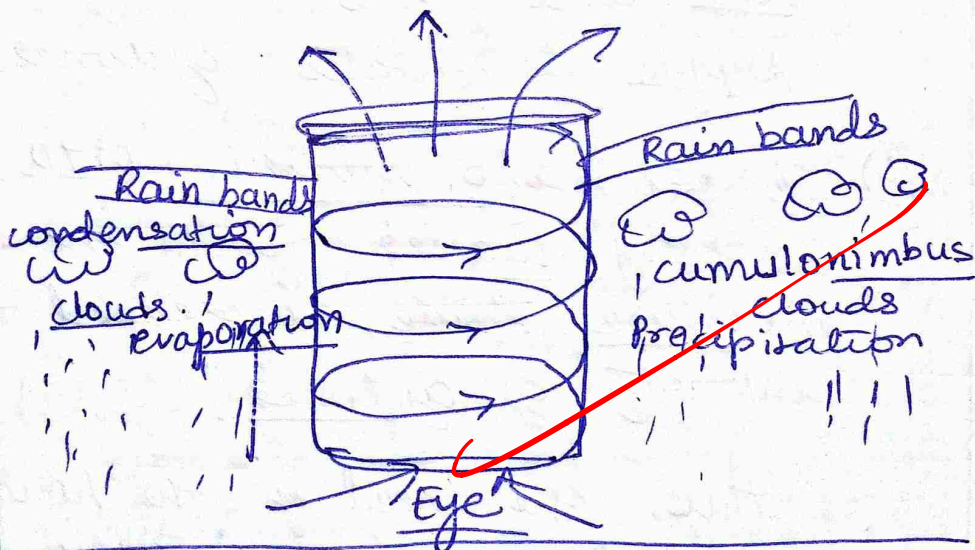
- Minimum variation in vertical wind speed.
- Upper divergence above the sea level system.

Features of tropical cyclones

↳ cover large sea surface area with high wind velocity.

↳ develop near low pressure area and frontal system is absent unlike extra tropical cyclones.

Tropical cyclone Eye (calm area)



↳ they generally develop near tropics moving from East to west in North.

5700 of effects
textbook

Changing nature in the Indian Ocean

① Earlier Bay of Bengal used to experience 6-8 annual cyclones, whereas only 1-2 cyclones in Arabian sea.

② But due to global warming, climate change the cyclones in Arabian sea have increased.

Ex vayu, Nisarga, Taukate, Beparjoi.

③ the warming of Arabian sea and the Indian ocean

dipole facilitates cyclones.

④ the El nino modoki, MJO, Rossby waves with increased moisture have increased the intensity of cyclones.

thus, the need of the hour is to have better early warning systems in the Indian Ocean region.

Well covered point

Precipitation
Water
Wave
Turbulence

good

Critically examine the nature of the revolt of 1857 and explain how it affected the British policy in India in later years? (15)

6.5 / 15

the revolt of 1857 emerged as the "first war of Indian Independence" challenging the exploitative colonial policies.

70% of the point Intro

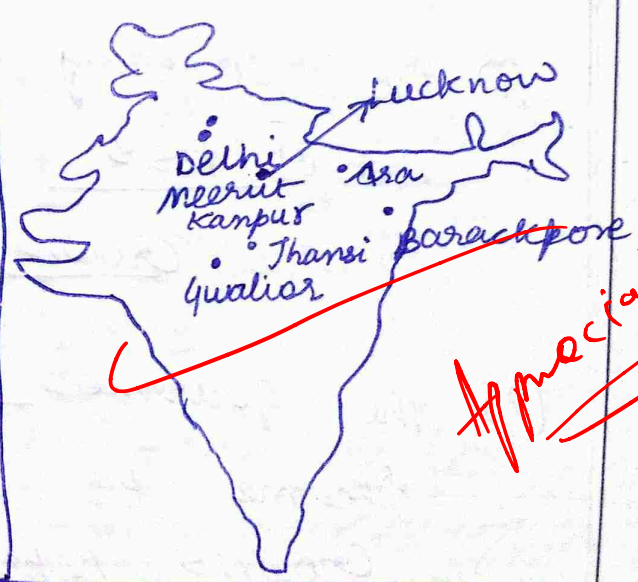
Nature of the Revolt of 1857

① It was mainly led by the sepoys (sepoys mutiny).

② The regional support was also extended to the revolt

Ex: Rani Lakshmi Bai (Jhansi), Kunwar Singh (Bira).

Fig: centres of Revolt



③ It aimed at the revival of the earlier ideas of governance. Ex. The

Appreciated

well covered points

Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was chosen as the "symbolic head"

① It was the first such large scale challenge to the British rule.

② However, it largely remained limited to few northern parts with participation of the masses lacking to a large extent.

The effect on British Policy in India in later years

① the company rule ended and Act of 1858 shifted power to the Crown.

② the Governor General of India became the Viceroy i.e. Crown's Representative and Lord Canning was first viceroy.

you may add struggle of the soldier peasant war against Christians

③ secretary of state for India was appointed.

④ In long run the number of Indian soldiers in British army was reduced.

⑤ British avoid the intervention in the Indian society directly. Ex. sati abolition, widow remarriage also led to the rise of dissent against British during 1850s.

⑥ The dispossessed landlords zamindars were restored with their rights.

⑦ the British started the policy of "carrot and stick" to hide the real nature of exploitation.

Thus, the revolt of 1857 played a key role in raising the nationalist consciousness for the future mass movements.

Valid points

You

may also

add

policy of

annexation ended

Religious

tolerance

Good

20. How do the cultural, linguistic and religious diversity in India influence the social fabric of the country and shape its identity? (15)

6.75
15

the social fabric of India is diverse, distinct and vast with "plural and multicultural identities" reflecting "diversity in diversity".

The social fabric and the shaping of the identity

I. Cultural diversity:

↳ The cultural customs traditions shape the social fabric and collective identity

Ex the festivals like Holi, Sivali, Eid, Christmas shape the identities.

↳ The cultural practices, folk arts, paintings forge solidarity. Ex the

Good

continuity between Hindustani
and Carnatic music

↳ The architecture, literature
philosophy shape the social
fabric.
Ex vesara style reflecting
fusion of Nagara and
Dravidian.

II. Linguistic diversity =

↳ India is the land with
diverse language and
dialects

Ex 22 schedule languages
(8th schedule) and
thousands of regional
dialects.

↳ However, at times it also
creates challenges.

Ex Demand for linguistic
reorganisation of
States ⇒ Telunadu.

↳ It even leads to the
idea of regionalism,
separatism and 'sons of
soil movement'.

Well
Covered
Points

III. The religious diversity :

↳ There are about six minority communities and diverse religious practices.

Ex Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism, etc.

↳ It forges the identity of "collectiveness".

↳ However, it also threatens the social fabric with the "identity politics" and "communalisation of politics".

↳ Its interaction with society, politics, economy results in both cooperation and contestations.

Thus, the need of the hour is to pursue mutual respect, acknowledgment, tolerance and accomodation as "united we stand, divided we fall".

Goal

