Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

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Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Jitendra		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910047578	Medium/माध्यम	English ✓ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Karolbagh-1901	Date/दिनांक	07 Aug-2025

*Center Code : For Online – 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh – 1901, ORN – 1902, Mukharji Nagar – 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. – 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar – 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर–पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी / हिंदी में **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न / भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
9:00	12:15

| Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : | Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ |
| | Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐ |

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.

2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.

3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.

4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) "India's democratic roots are deeply embedded in its ancient civilizational ethos." Discuss in the context of India being referred to as the 'Mother of Democracy'. (10 marks, 150 words)

"भारत की लोकतांत्रिक जड़ें इसकी प्राचीन सभ्यतागत प्रकृति में गहराई से समाहित हैं।" भारत को 'लोकतंत्र की जननी' कहे जाने के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Amartya sen in his book, "Argumentative Indian", emphasised on values like tolerance, inclusiveness, grassroot participation (sabha, samitis), which underscores the democratic ethos as rooted in ancient civilisation.

⟹ India being referred as "Mother of Democracy" due to its democratic roots, as follows:

① The ancient civilisation of Indus valley present in North-west India reflected the tradition of inclusive governance reflecting welfarism (public-bath, well managed drainage etc) (Mohenjodaro)

② The importance of Sabhas, samitis was visible in pre vedic era (1500-1000 BCE) where people participated proactively.

③ Mauryan empire reflected responsive governance and welfarism, while maintaining

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social order, as mentioned in Kautilya's Arthashastra.

(4) Uthiramerur inscriptions (Chola empire) reflected the earlier traditions of elections, criteria for contesting and rejections.

(5) The system of Mandalams, Nadus, valanadus; mirrored present 3 tier structure of government, in erstwhile southern empire.

(6) Emergence of Republics (mahajanpadas) reflected deeply embedded democratism.

Thus India encompassing 1.42 billion population and world's largest democracy, maturing, flourishing and strengthening, have roots in its ancient civilisation tradition.

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Q.2) Elucidate the significance of tiger and elephant figures in Indian mythology, art and architecture.
(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय पौराणिक कथाओं, कला और वास्तुकला में बाघ और हाथी की आकृतियों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian culture reflects rich tapestry of amalgamation of nature and human traditions, which is evident in the extensive use of tiger and elephants in its traditions.

⇒ Significance of tiger and elephant in Indian mythology:

① Tiger as symbol of strength often used as vehicle of Maa Durga (Goddess).

② The God Ganesha mirrors half elephant and half human, which is worshipped till today.

③ Elephant was linked with Indra God.

④ Jainism tirthankars linked with Elephant.

⇒ Significance of tiger and elephant in art and architecture

① Elephant was often used as capital

in Mauryan pillars (monolithic pillars).

2) Tiger was linked with the sitting place of king as "Singhosan" (throne).

3) Elephant figurines were sculpted on the walls of temples, and palaces reflecting India's rich sculpture tradition.

4) The sculptures of chola empire reflects extensive use of tigers and elephants.
Ex:- seven pagodas Mahabalipuram
— Arjun penance (open wall art)

Thus tiger and elephant with other natural figurines (peacock, Lion) have enriched India's culture giving it the status of uniqueness and recognition worldwide.

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Q.3) The arrival of Lord William Bentinck marked a period of transformation in the British Indian State. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिक के आगमन ने ब्रिटिश भारतीय राज्य में परिवर्तन की अवधि को चिह्नित किया। चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Lord William Bentinck the first Governor General of India arrived in 1833 with the passage of Charters Act, 1833.

→ His arrival marked period of transformation in following ways:

① Lord william Bentinck arrival marked era of centralisation, his powers extends to Bombay, Madras.

② Other governors were made subordinated to Bengal (William Bentinck), thus depriving them of administrative legislative functioning.

③ After 1833, the rules and laws passed by Britishers for India, were called as Councils Act (1858, 1861, 1892), mirroring the formal legislative procedure.

(4) The administration of Indian regions saw significant transformation during his time

Ex: - Efficient tax collection,
 - Records keeping

(5) The earlier roots of federalism, Subordination etc are witnessed in the works of Lord william Bentinck.

Thus arrival of Lord william Bentinck have shifted the trajectory of British imperialism in India, opening eyes of Indians as well as creating ground for larger Indian National movement in future.

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Q.4) Explain how the American War of Independence deprived Great Britain of one empire, but it strengthened the foundations of another.   (10 marks, 150 words)

समझाइए कि किस प्रकार अमेरिकी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम ने ग्रेट ब्रिटेन को एक साम्राज्य से वंचित कर दिया, लेकिन दूसरे साम्राज्य की नींव को सशक्त किया।   (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

American war of independence after called as American revolution was fight for independence from colonialism of British empire reflecting in its exploitative and coercive policy.

⟹ It deprived Great Britain of one empire as Britain
→ Lost control over N America
→ Lost one way trade
→ Decreased revenues
→ Reflected failure of its coercive policy

⟹ American war strengthened foundations of another empires in following ways:

① It build confidence of other colonies by unifying they can challenge mightiest regimes (United States of America VS Great Britain).

② The lines " No taxation without representation

have roots in American revolution, where Americans voiced against laws framed in Britain for its colonies in N. America; Ex: Inspired Indian freedom struggle. (Indian councils Act 1892)

③ The ethos of Democracy, participatory governance became global values.

④ The importance of formal army and military was realised, which was used against British colonialism, thus inspiring other regimes to focus on indigenous military power for its National security.

⑤ Values like Bill of Rights became global (UDHR). Thus American war of Independence, not only created freedom for its own, but acted as torch bearer for other Nations towards their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

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Q.5) What are Rare Earth Elements (REEs)? Discuss the multi-dimensional implications of uneven distribution of REEs in the world.   (10 marks, 150 words)

दुर्लभ मृदा तत्व (REEs) क्या हैं? विश्व में REEs के असमान वितरण के बहुआयामी प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें।   (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Rare Earth Elements are group of 17 elements having unique crystalline, magnetic and catalystic properties which are critical in technology, green energy, defence etc; however [abundant] but they are distributed unevenly which makes extraction difficult.

→ Multidimensional implication of uneven distribution of REE in world :

① Countries like China have more than 35% of REE and produces around 60% of REE, thus creating heavy dependency.

② Other countries like USA mine around 15% of REE, creating competition for critical minerals globally.

③ The recent covid pandemic, Russia-Ukraine war, US-China trade war exposed the vulnerabilities of global supply chain and uneven distribution creating artificial scarcity.

④ Weaponisation of supply chains due to geo-political interests create disruption in the development of technology.

⑤ Uneven distribution creates polarity in global power order, depriving countries of essential resources to develop green energy (E-vehicles), emerging technology (semi conductor, IoT, Industry 5.0)

With building consensus on effectively regulating supply chains and utilising Mineral security partnership, supply chain resilience initiative, the uneven distribution of REE and its impact can be managed - off

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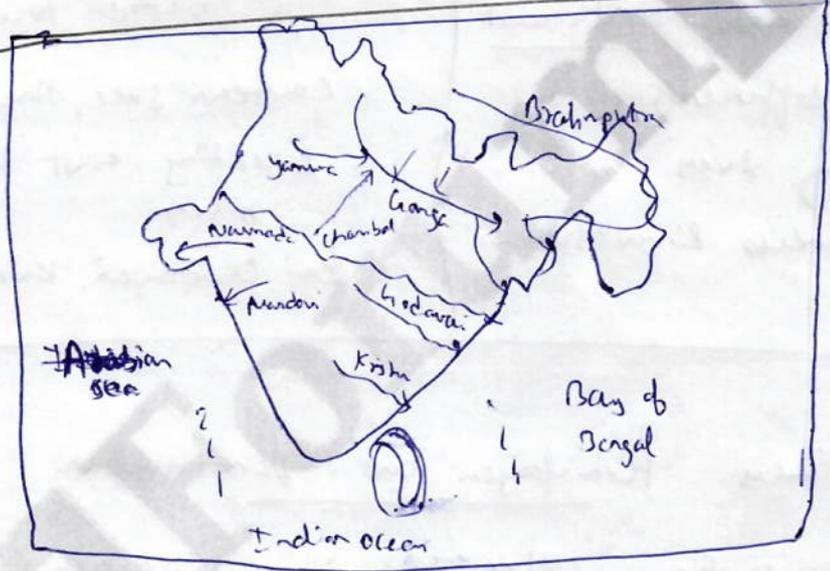Blog : blog.forumias.com
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Q.6) Highlight the salient differences between the Himalayan and the Peninsular drainage Systems.
(10 marks, 150 words)

हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय अपवाह प्रणालियों के बीच प्रमुख अंतरों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian geography offers diverse topological and geomorphological features creating unique system.

→ Salient differences between and Peninsular Drainage systems

Himalayan drainage	Peninsular drainage
① Rivers originate from himalayas and are in youthful stage	① Rivers originate from localized eastern and western ghats are old and mature.

Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
① They form v-shaped valleys, bring sediments thus making vast floodplains (Ganga delta)	② They form U-shaped valleys, meanders, due to their mature stage.
③ Himalayan block is tilted towards North-west creating differential flow of river Ex: Indus river system	③ Peninsular block is tilted toward eastern side, thus creating east flowing river Ex: Godavari, Krishna

Thus Himalayan and Peninsular drainage system offers unique geographical landscapes contributing to different climatic regions.

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Q.7) Describe the nature and mode of origin of the main types of rock at the earth's crust.

(10 marks, 150 words)

पृथ्वी की पर्पटी पर मुख्य प्रकार की चट्टानों की प्रकृति और उत्पत्ति के तरीके का वर्णन करें।   (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Earth crust mainly composed

of core, mantle and lithosphere, creating

different type of rocks

⇒ [Nature and origin of rocks]

① Intrusive rocks (Igneous and Plutonic)

They ea have volcanic origin

and mainly formed inside

the earth crust

Ex: Olivine, peridotite, dunite,

② Metamorphic rock

They h are rocks impacted

by pressure, volume changes over

the years and metamorphosed in

form.

Ex: Granite, limestone etc

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(1) Sedimentary rocks

These are the mechanised form of igneous and metamorphic rocks, created after accumulation at vast time scale.

Eg: Marble, Graphite etc.

These rocks have unique origins and each have different properties significant for development of art and infrastructure.

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Q.8) The alienation of modern lifestyles from nature has contributed to the ongoing environmental crisis in India. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

आधुनिक जीवनशैली में प्रकृति से अलगाव ने भारत में चल रहे पर्यावरण संकट में योगदान दिया है। परीक्षण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Modern Lifestyles marked by consumerism, commodification and unsustainable production are linked with alienation from nature.

⟹ Alienation of Lifestyle from nature has contributed to env crisis in following ways:

① The Urbanisation phenomena leading to deforestation have led to decline in vegetation cover and increased impact of climate change.

② Encroachment of floodplains, removal of mangroves have elevated impact of floods, cyclones etc.

③ Natural mechanism of sustainable production through forests mark contrast from industrialising manufacturing hubs, to which believes in extraction and exploitation of resources.

④ Over reliance on AC and modern gadgets have led to urban concrete islands thus increasing impact of heat waves.

With effective and mindful consumption (mission Life) environmental crisis can be mitigated while living in consonance with nature.

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.9) What do you understand by the term 'urbanisation of poverty'? Also, explain how urban poverty differs from rural poverty in India?

(10 marks, 150 words)

'निर्धनता का शहरीकरण' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? साथ ही, यह भी बताइए कि भारत में शहरी निर्धनता ग्रामीण निर्धनता से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Urbanisation of poverty means, increasing number of poors in urban cities, signifying deprivations at multiple levels.

→ Urban poverty differs from rural poverty in following ways

Urban poverty	Rural poverty
1. Mostly deprive of house and living condition	1. House and land are available
2. Have access to food, but not quality nutritive food	2. Are deprived of basic access to food, due to lack of availability
3. Informal worker lacks social security	3. Over dependence on agriculture, exposes to nature, reduce income

Urban poverty	Rural poverty
④ Access to hospitals, but highly expensive (OOPE - 49%)	④ No accessibility to secondary and tertiary medical care.

Urban and rural poverty differs, and call for different measures to address them, but <u>capacity building</u> remain common for their <u>upliftment</u>.

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Q.10) Globalization has redefined the idea of community and kinship in Indian society. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय समाज में समुदाय और रिश्तेदारी के विचार को नए सिरे से परिभाषित किया है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalization is integration of global societies where ideas, culture, products flow freely.

⇒ It has positively redefined kinship in Indian society in following ways

① Increased expose to global values like rights, liberty, individual autonomy have ~~increased~~ reduced discrimination (caste system).

② Industrialisation and employment opportunities have reduced separation of residence based on caste (secularisation of residence).

③ Free flow of ideas have uplifted downtrodden and increased fraternity, brotherhood.

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⟹ [Negative influence on Kinship and community]

① Radical and extreme ideas lead
to conflict
Ex Ethnic crisis.

② Reducing pluralism, tolerance
culture in India, disturbing
social cohesion

③ Rising individualism threatening
collective behaviour and
deliberation in society.

Globalisation, like double edged sword
should be used in a progressive way
to increase overall cultural and
community ties.

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Q.11) The flourishing of various art forms during the Kushana period reflects the rich and diverse cultural landscape of the time. What insights does this provide into the socio-cultural aspects of that era?

(15 marks, 250 words)

कुषाण काल में विभिन्न कला रूपों का उत्कर्ष उस समय के समृद्ध और विविध सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य को दर्शाता है। इससे उस युग के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं के बारे में क्या जानकारी मिलती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Kushana period in Indian history marked significant phase reflecting amalgamation of various foreign tradition (Greek) with the indigenous cultural landscape.

⇒ Various art form of kushana period are as follows reflecting rich, diverse culture

① Kushanas introduced long coats, turbans and military wearable clothes, which reflected their geography, as they came from cold parts of central Asia.

② Kushana build architecture reflected amalgamation of Greek tradition (Indo-Greek style - Buddha sculptures).

③ They introduced coins having Indian body

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and mythological characters thus
enriching numismatics.

(4) They built architectures having
sculptures, decorated walls and
rich carvings.

(2) Following insights are into socio-cultural
aspects are reflected in Kushana period:

(1) The numismatics reflected belief
in God, mythologies and worship
culture.

(2) Buddha's sculptures devoid of decorative
elements & reflects simplicity & yet
artistic uniqueness.

(3) The use of clothing traditions was
derived from socio-cultural roots in
its geography.

(4) The It reflected societal structures, relations and community gatherings as mentioned in literary works.

(5) The cultural elements of festivals, folklore also witnessed during Kushana period.

Thus Kushana period in history, reflected rich and diverse cultural landscape of the time, enhancing our understanding on the earlier history of India.

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Q.12) Trace the events that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. What were its outcomes?

(15 marks, 250 words)

संविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को जन्म देने वाली घटनाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इसके परिणाम क्या थे?　　(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Civil Disobedience movement was launched in 1930 with the Dandi march spreading to all parts of country and challenging British empire by disobeying civil laws, regulations and rules.

⇒ Events that led to Civil Disobedience (CDM):

① The all white-simon commission report, without accepting any congress demands was one of the factor.

② The repressive press laws, and general oppression of revolutionaries have increased hatred against colonial empire.

③ British exploitative policy like salt tax, land tax, loss of jobs for traditional artists, peasants were other reasons.

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(4) All factors in combination, while Lahore sessions demand for "Purna swarajya" inspired masses, culminating into launch of salt satyagraha at Dandi by Gandhiji, spreading to southern India as well.

→ Outcomes of CDM

(i) Announcement of Round table conference, and reflected to leaders acceptance by colonial empire.

(2) It equated Congress with British empire, thus discarding British criticism of Congress as microscopic minority of Brahmins.

(3) British accepted demands of Congress in Gandhi-Irwin pact, reflecting triumph of leaders.

(4) Salt tax was abolished, reforms in arms possession, investigation in police

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coercive acts, etc were other outcomes.

(5) British possessed land to be distributed back, if not functioned to third party, was one of the major victory.

However non-acceptance of ~~release~~ pardoning of Bhagatsingh and his companions invited huge criticism, although majorly CDM was a success, sowing seeds for future Quit India movement a final blow to british empire.

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Q.13) Mahatma Jyotirao Phule's reformist ideas played a significant role in shaping the social founda-
tions of the Indian freedom movement. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले के सुधारवादी विचारों ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की सामाजिक नींव को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण
भूमिका निभाई। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mahatma JyotiRao phule, was one
of social reformist, educationist and leader
who played significant role in empowerment
of marginalised sections.

⟹ His role in shaping social foundations
of Indian freedom movement as follows:

① He pioneered education for vulnerable
sections (dalits, women) by establishing
education institutions.

② He challenged Brahminical domination,
thus voicing for equal and equitable
society dismantling traditional social
hierarchies and discrimination thus
increasing mass base of freedom struggle.

(3) His wife, inspired female education, thus creating gender equality in term of access to education, thus making women capable to play role in future struggles.

(4) Jyoti Rao phule through is literary work, "Sudharak" have inspired downtrodden sections and build confidence among them.

(5) Jyotirao phule held that, "British rule is better than peshwa raj", highlighting the traditional discriminatory rule and opportunity in British empire for empowerment through education and other services.

(6) He pragmatically linked aspiration of downtrodden sections with the

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nationalist views (Congress) and
created _inclusive_ social foundation
for Indian freedom movement

They Mahatma Jyotirao's phule's
contribution in ~~educa~~ decentralising education,
challenging brahmanism, inspiring vulnerable
section have created _inclusive_
and _whole of society_ foundations for
Indian freedom movement, which
ultimately culminated into freedom.

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Q.14) The interlinking of rivers offers several benefits, but also raises significant socio-economic and environmental concerns. Analyze.

(15 marks, 250 words)

नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने से कई लाभ मिलते हैं, लेकिन इससे सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय चिंताएँ भी उत्पन्न होती हैं। विश्लेषण करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The ⌈interlinking of rivers⌋ is long going debate in India, reflecting aspirations of water deprived regions. as India having 18-1 of world's population have only 4-1 water resources.

⟹ ⌈Benefits of interlinking of rivers⌋

① Water from surplus region will reach to deprived region.
Ge? Haryana's river linked to Rajasthan river

② Equitable development of agriculture and other industrial, manufacturing hubs.

③ Mitigating excessive water during floods, due to development of interlinking Channels.

(4) Ecological benefits of groundwater recharge, forest development in arid and semi arid regions, mitigating climate change

⇒ Socio-economic and environmental concerns

① Socio-economic concerns

ⓐ It might escalate tension between states, already issues of river water sharing, Ex: Kaveri dispute, sutlej canal dispute.

ⓑ Rise of regional aspirations are other conflicts due to feeling of relative deprivation (Ex: WB Teesta river issue).

ⓒ Change in agriculture landscape Ex: Punjab and Haryana "grain bowl" due to water resources, interlinking will deprive them of this status.

(e) | environmental concerns |

(a) Challenges of flooding and monsoon vagaries will impact region.

(b) Interlinking will lead to deforestation, loss of habitat for wildlife.

(c) Land erosion, impact on biodiversity are other concerns.

However with effective environment impact assessment, regularised studies including experts the challenges can be addressed and benefits of interlinking of rivers can be reaped.

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Q.15) Explain the concept of rain shadow effect. How does it influence the distribution of precipitation and vegetation across mountain ranges?

(15 marks, 250 words)

वर्षा छाया प्रभाव की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए। यह पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं में वर्षा और वनस्पति के वितरण को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Rain shadow effect is the geographic phenomena, where due to topography the rain is obstructed and region remain deprived of precipitation.

→ Concept of Rain shadow effect

① Evaporation led clouds are formed which travels towards land.

Figure: orographic rainfall
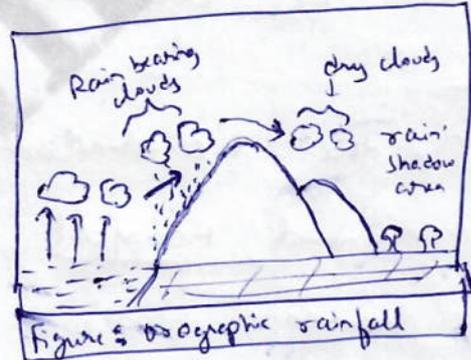
② The mountain obstructs the cloud movement, thus clouds travels upwards and cools down due to decreasing temperature (normal lapse rate).

③ Resulting in orographic rainfall (saturated air) on the leeward side of mountains.

④ The dry clouds travels on the other

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side of mountains but without moisture, thus creating rain shadow region.

Ex: West coast of India, Andes (S. America).

⇒ It influence distribution of precipitation in following ways:

① On the leeward side there is huge precipitation due to orographic rainfall

Ex: West coast of western ghats

② On the rain shadow region, there is minimal rainfall, thus creating poor monsoon.

Ex: central parts of southern India.

③ There is more precipitation on higher elevation of leeward side.

⇒ Influence on vegetation is as follows:

① Due to sufficient rainfall, the leeward side has rich <u>biodiversity</u> and dense <u>forest</u> ecosystem

    Ex: Areas forests in S.America

② On the <u>rainshadow area</u>, semi-arid and dry <u>deciduous</u> forest develop having distributed grasslands.

    Ex: <u>Eastern part of western ghats</u>.

Thus <u>Rain shadow area</u> influence local ~~geo~~ geography, <u>ecology</u> ultimately human <u>life</u> reflecting nature's diversity in its phenomena.

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Q.16) Bring out the major features of the Indian monsoon and elaborate upon its causative factors.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय मानसून की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ बताइए तथा उसके कारकों का विस्तृत विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian monsoon is marked by seasonal reversal of winds, reflecting onset of a rainy season in Indian subcontinent.

→ Major features of Indian monsoon and its causative factors are as follows:

(1) The creation of low pressure on India's Northern part due to Summer heating.

Figure: Monsoon patterns
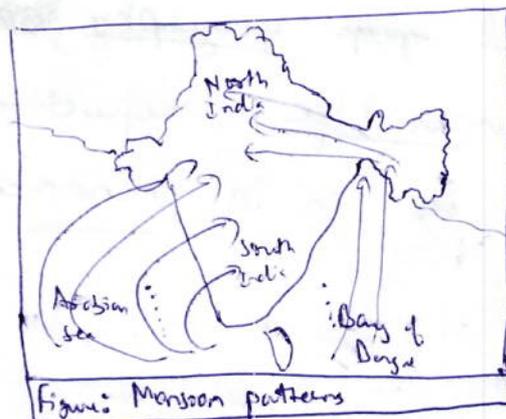
(2) Shifting of Inter tropical convergence zone (ITCZ) towards south when sun rays start shifting towards tropic of cancer.

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(3) This create movement of wind from Indian ocean towards Indian subcontinent, where one part initiating from Arabian sea strikes coast of Kerala, while Bay of Bengal origin winds strike to Arakkan hills of Myanmar and shift towards Gangetic plains.

(4) The impact of coriolis force give it south-west direction (south-west monsoon).

(5) Global phenomena like El-Nino and La-Nina also to impact Indian monsoon. La-Nina bring more than regular precipitation during cooling of eastern pacific coast.

(6) Positive Indian Ocean dipole, where Arabian sea is warmed more than regular temperature, favours monsoon wind formation, thus increasing in precipitation.

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⑦ The combination of Mascune high, somali jet streams and Madden Jullian oscillation, also impact Indian monsoon.

⑧ The retrieval of monsoon winds are marked by october heat with high humidity and breaks.

⑨ but North east monsoon during winter is a impact southern India, originating from North-east direction of winds.

Thus Indian monsoon is unique combination of geomorphological and topological phenomena, creating diverse climatic regions in subcontinent

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Q.17) What are the geographical factors responsible for the growth of mangrove vegetation in India? Also highlight its role in coastal ecology.   (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में मैंग्रोव वनस्पति के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी भौगोलिक कारक क्या हैं? तटीय पारिस्थितिकी में इसकी भूमिका पर भी प्रकाश डालें।   (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mangroves are the coastal ecosystems, often growing on sea coasts and having salt tolerance, world's largest mangroves located in Sundarbans - West bengal.

⇒ | Geographical factors responsible for the growth of mangrove vegetation are as follows |

① The salinity required for mangroves is available at East coast of India, specially west bengal.

Figure: India - Mangroves

② High humidity, increased temperature are suitable for mangroves.

③ Sediments brought by rivers creates

suitable habitable area for mangroves to thrive, while providing essential minerals and nutrients (NPK).

④ Low impact of tides is essential for growth of mangroves.

⟹ | Role of mangroves in coastal ecology is as follows: |

① Mangroves are rich in biodiversity providing habitat for wildlife.
Ex: Salt water crocodile, Bengal tigers etc.

② They play significant role during disasters like floods or tsunami (cyclones), reducing its impact and acting as buffer.

③ Dense vegetation create carbon sequestration thus contribute to ecology.

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(4) Provide employment to coastal community, tourism potential, minor mangroves produce.

(5) Cools the coastal ecology by its carbon sequestering and aids in rainfall.

Thus mangroves play significant role in coastal ecology, however their deforestation need to be checked, so that they can contribute effectively, steps like MISTI programe are step in right direction.

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Q.18) To what extent can the rise of 'Kidfluencers' be seen as a reflection of changing family structures and parental aspirations in Indian society? (15 marks, 250 words)

'किडफ्लूएंसर्स' के उदय को किस हद तक भारतीय समाज में बदलती पारिवारिक संरचना और अभिभावकों की आकांक्षाओं के प्रतिबिंब के रूप में देखा जा सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Kidfluencers can be understood as increased use of social media by children and gaining economic value with their creativity potential (orange economy).

⟹ Kidfluencers as reflection of changing family structures and parental aspirations in following ways:

① The emergence of nuclear family, leave children — no other option rather than to engage with technology.

② Dual working parents, where child live isolated most part of the day, rely on gadgets for socialisation.

(3) Parental aspiration ~~of~~ of recognition, validation ~~for~~ on social media platform through their kids reflects changing dynamics.

(4) The increasing consumerism and commodification culture reflected in family aspiration to gain monetary benefits through collaborations, digital ads via Kidfluencers.

⇒ | However there are other factors also giving rise to Kidfluencers |

(1) Impact of globalisation, global trends and changing landscape of parenting and upbringing have impacted the rise of Kidfluencers.

(2) Penetration of technology among

every household , increased access to internet
use of education - technology , also
have led to increased exposure to
such behaviours .

③ Normalisation and generalisation of
reel making culture, pregnancy photoshoot,
kids growing videos etc have also
influenced rising Kidinfluencers.

∂/ Rising Kidinfluencers gives opportunity
for personality development , but also
create challenge of exposing to cyberbullies,
privacy concerns, which calls for strict
regulation and consensus building on
emerging Kidfluencers .

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Q.19) Women often form the backbone of grassroots movements in India, yet they remain largely invisible and excluded from the decision-making process. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में महिलाएँ अक्सर धरातलीय स्तर के आंदोलनों की रीढ़ बनती हैं, फिर भी वे काफी हद तक अदृश्य रहती हैं और निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया से बाहर रहती हैं। परीक्षण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Women constitute half of India's population, have significantly played role in freedom movement and to social movements as reflected in Chipko movement and role of SEWA.

→ Women forming backbone of grassroot movements in following ways:

① Decentralised participation of women in Non-cooperation, Quit India reflected inclusive struggle against colonial empire.

② Women in constituent assembly voiced for gender-sensitive provisions and socio-political equality (Sarojini Naidu - adult suffrage, Amrit Kaur - Gender rights).

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(3) Grass root environmental movements like Chipko, Apiko have transformed developmental paradigm in India.

(4) Social movements like Anti Arrack, West Bengal's forest movement, SEWA, etc have made shown their affective participation.

⟹ Despite acting as backbone of movements they remain largely excluded from decision making due to following reasons:

(1) Patriarchal societal setup, deprives them of opportunities, confines them to household chores.

(2) Lack of access to education restrict their intellectual development

(3) Early marriages, child bearing and unpaid

care work (triple burden) deprives them from developing their potentialities.

④ Structural bottlenecks

↳ Lack of gender-neutral public infrastructure

↳ Lax enforcement of laws
Ex: Dowry prohibition Act, Sexual harassment at workplace Act.

↳ Reduced employment opportunity due to leaves under Maternity benefit Act.

⑤ Other factors like → Glass ceiling barrier
→ Pink collared jobs
→ Son meta preference
→ Glass cliff.

etc, keeps them in subordinated positions and made them invisible in decision making.

Effective capacity building, overhauling societal setup, dismantling patriarchal behaviour is needed ~~to to~~ to increase ~~their~~ women's decision making autonomy.

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Q.20) Do you agree with the view that social media is a 'double edged sword'? Discuss in the context of its impact on Indian society.

(15 marks, 250 words)

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि सोशल मीडिया एक 'दोधारी तलवार' है? भारतीय समाज पर इसके प्रभाव के संदर्भ में चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social media encompasses digital platforms, websites and networks where ideas, content, data freely flow in form of interactions like physical society.
Ex: Twitter, Instagram.

⟹ Positive impacts of social media on Indian society:

① Awareness about rights, liberties, thus create well informed society.

② Personality development through educative and progressive content
Ex: Lifecoach about yoga.

③ Challenging regressive cultural traditions
Ex: purdah, and creating avenues for progressive values in society
Ex: Rationality, logical reasoning.

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(4) Globalises Indian cultural and values
   Ex: Festivals, fairs organised in America
   due to influence of social media.

=> Negative impacts of social media on
   Indian society

(1) Westernisation of society, unlike
   Modernisation, blind imitation of
   western culture.
   Ex: western dresses during temple visits

(2) Cultural erosion due to social media
   & drive for recognition, likes comments.
   Ex: Rather than visiting cultural sites,
   youth visit artificially constructed showroom.

(3) Degrading values of society like Pluralism,
   tolerance, collective behaviour due
   to extreme, radical content.

(4) Impact of influencers, health influencers
   who are self claimed and lead to
   loss of resources to individuals.

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5) Compromised traditions and cuisines
Ex: the emergence of fast food, pop culture.

Way forward

→ Hybridisation + Glocalisation
Ex: Hinglish, Kurta + Jeans

→ universalising cultural traditions and practices

→ Regulating and filtering negative content.

Indeed, Social media is <u>double edged sword</u>, which call for addressing challenges while potentialising on its benefits.

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

| Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
✔	Key / Relevant Point		
✖	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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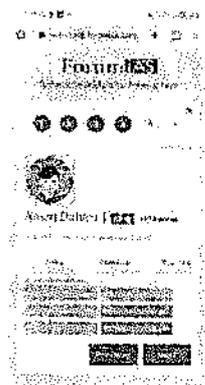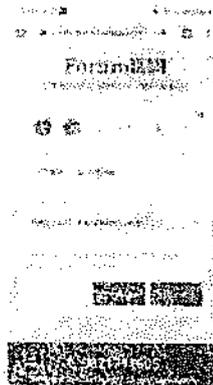
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