

Time Allowed : Three Hours



Maximum Marks : 250

समय : तीन घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SUVAN SHARMA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	

*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			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	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।	
1			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।	
2			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।	
3			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।	
4			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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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*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 कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
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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)

① Democracy refers to a system of governance which is based on popular will.

India historically has found evidences of democratic governance earning the epithet 'Mother of Democracy'.

Civilisational Roots of Indian Democracy

① Indian scriptures like Rig Veda find mention of popular assemblies like Sabha & Samities.

② different segments of population were part of such assemblies including women.

③ Buddhist Texts like Mahaparinibbana

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on democratic will.

④ Cholas during their dynastic rules had evolved village democracies in form of Urds etc.

⑤ During Chola period, rulers in such assemblies were elected from pot which marked the earlier beginnings of election. called the Kudovai system.

It had a very strict criteria for candidature ensuring quality of leaders.

⑥ Religious movements like Bhakti movement focussed on equality of humans thereby referencing to need of acknowledging people's

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

②

Indian mythology, art and architecture is heavily decorated with figures of animals and trees which also include tigers and elephants.

SIGNIFICANCE

① It ~~was~~ becomes a source for exploring the social and natural environment of historic times

By Pashupati seal of IVC

contains Bull, elephant, rhino & tiger thereby confirming conjectures of presence of these animals.

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also marked strength of the ruling dynasty.

→ Mauryas, Nandas

③ Tiger & elephant also appear on carvings and murals

④ Successful overpowering of tiger & elephants by human rulers depicted strength & godly qualities of rulers.

→ Tipu Sultan taking down a tiger.

→ Goddesses sitting on tiger.

⑤ Showed environmental harmony - tigers & elephants

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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)

Ans 3

Lord William Bentinck's rule from 1828 was a period of transformation in British Indian state as evident from:-

① Support to English and vernaculars as Governor General

② He reinstated powers of DM and SP which were earlier distributed or taken away.

③ His policies regarding

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④ Bentinck also made
the British trade
more efficient

⑤ checked corruption
of British East India
Officials.

Bentinck thus changed
the British Indian state
and brought in
multidimensional changes

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)

Ans 4
American War of Independence, was fought by British Colonies (AWOI) again which resulted in the formation of United States of America.

deprivation of One & Foundations for Another

① AWOI through events like Boston Tea Party, Philadelphia Convention reduced dominance of British over 13 colonies which ultimately led to American independence.

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Asian colonies like India -

③ This new theatre of war acted as another frontier for tackling competition like that of France & Netherlands.

④ Military tactics learned in AWOI & wars with France gave

British superiority over Indian rulers & French forces in India.
~~see~~ Battle of Plassey

⑤ Similarly, AWOI led to development of technology & Naval prowess which was evident

in Britishers' numerous successes

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)

Ans Rare Earth Metals Elements [REE]

are a set of 17 elements which include Lanthanides & Yttrium & Scandium.

REE are not rare because they are found in limited amounts, they are rare because they are ~~rare~~ most often found in combination & with different elements.

Implications of Uneven REE distribution



The world is a REE.

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Shortages and price fluctuations
in markets -

1) Dominance of China in REE
misused by China.

2) Socio-economic impact on mineral
rich nation's population because
of land grabbing, debt diplomacy
etc. → Africa.

3) Monopolistic control cripples
strategic sectors like power electronics
chips (AI, blockchain) and EVs
(batteries, motherboards) etc.

4) Over exploitation by corporate
miners are not sustainable.

Therefore, global consumers are

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

Ans 6

Drainage systems refers to pattern of water flow from source to destination through channels and river streams.

Differences between Himalayan & Peninsular drainage systems :-

Himalayan Rivers

Peninsular Rivers

① Perennial river systems

① Seasonal rivers

② Gain water from both glaciers and Monsoon

② Gain from Monsoons

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④ Himalayan rivers form delta

⑤ No Himalayan river drains on West Coast

rep Brahmaputra drains into Bay of Bengal.

⑥ Mostly related to shifts in courses
rep Kori

④ Peninsular rivers form deltas on Eastern coast & estuaries on Western coast

⑤ Drains on both Western & Eastern coasts

rep Tapi & Mahandi respectively

⑥ Mahadev waterfalls
rep Shirdhar falls

Q.7) Describe the nature and mode of origin of the main types of rock at the earth's crust. (10 marks, 150 words)

Ans 7

Earth's crust refers to the upper most layer and forms the part of lithosphere.

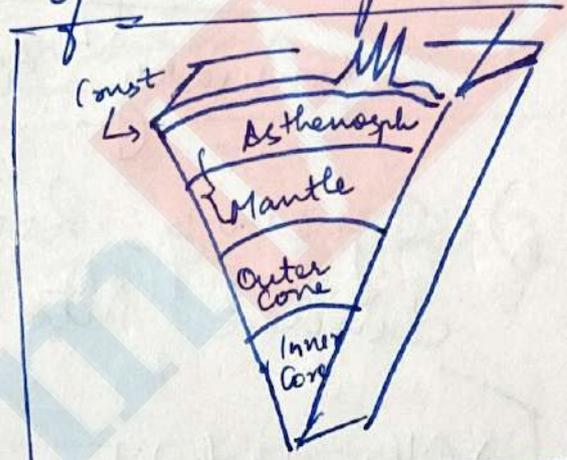


Fig: Interior of Earth

Rocks of Crust:-

A) Nature & Types & Mode of origin:

1) Sedimentary Rocks refer to rocks that are formed over years in layers after layers



ref Sandstone

2) Metamorphic rocks which are transformed over a period of time. ref Shale rock.

3) Igneous rocks which are formed

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Nature :

- 4) Primary Rocks : Original rockform
5) Secondary Rocks : derived from primary rocks.

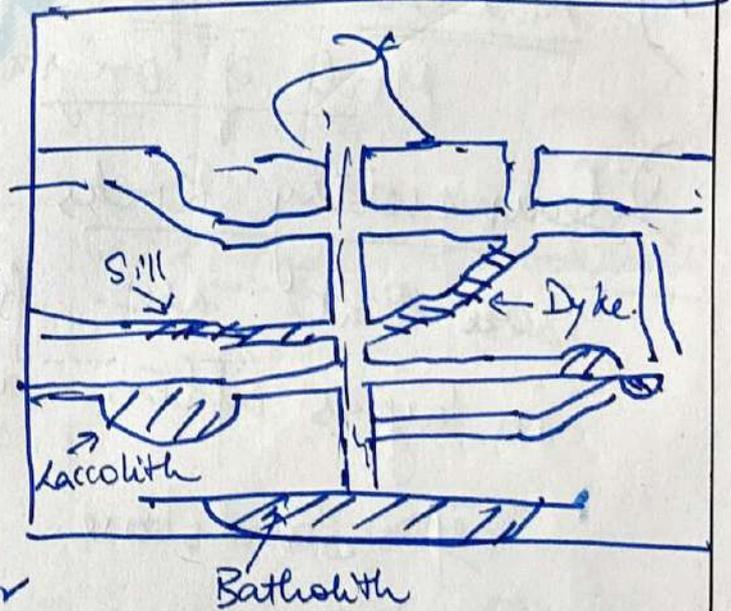
6) Igneous Rocks can be further divided into :

a) Sill: sheet like rock formation

b) Dyke: perpendicular

c) Batholith: large magma reservoir rock

d) Laccolith: saucer type rock formation



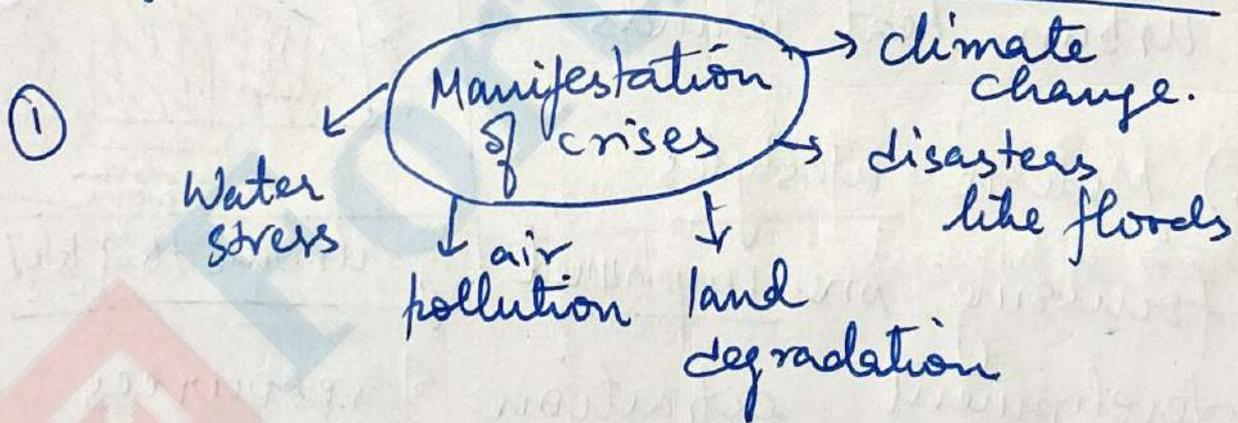
4) Hence, these are the

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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)

Ans 8 Alienation of lifestyle from nature refers to the delinking of day-to-day life, thought & practices from our natural surroundings.

It has contributed to ongoing environmental crisis in the following ways:-



② Alienation is happening in the form of mindless development with only economic goals disregard sustainable development.

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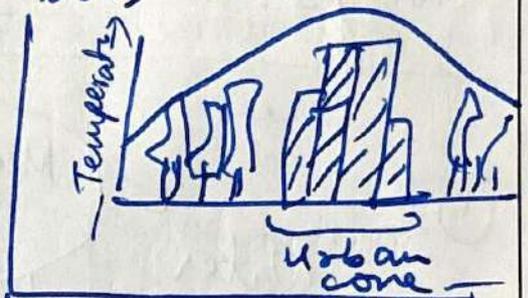
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④ Modern lifestyles like FAST FOOD has increased stress on our ecology reducing its carrying capacity.

⇒ increase of plastic use in straws, disposable cups etc

⑤ Concretisation of urban spaces without afforestation has led to urban heat islands



⑥ Modern lifestyles focussing on unplanned development, extraction of resources

↳ has led to environmental disasters like Urban floods (eg Chennai)

⑦ Modern modes of agricultural processes & production has stressed the rock cycles and soil formations

⇒ ... soil

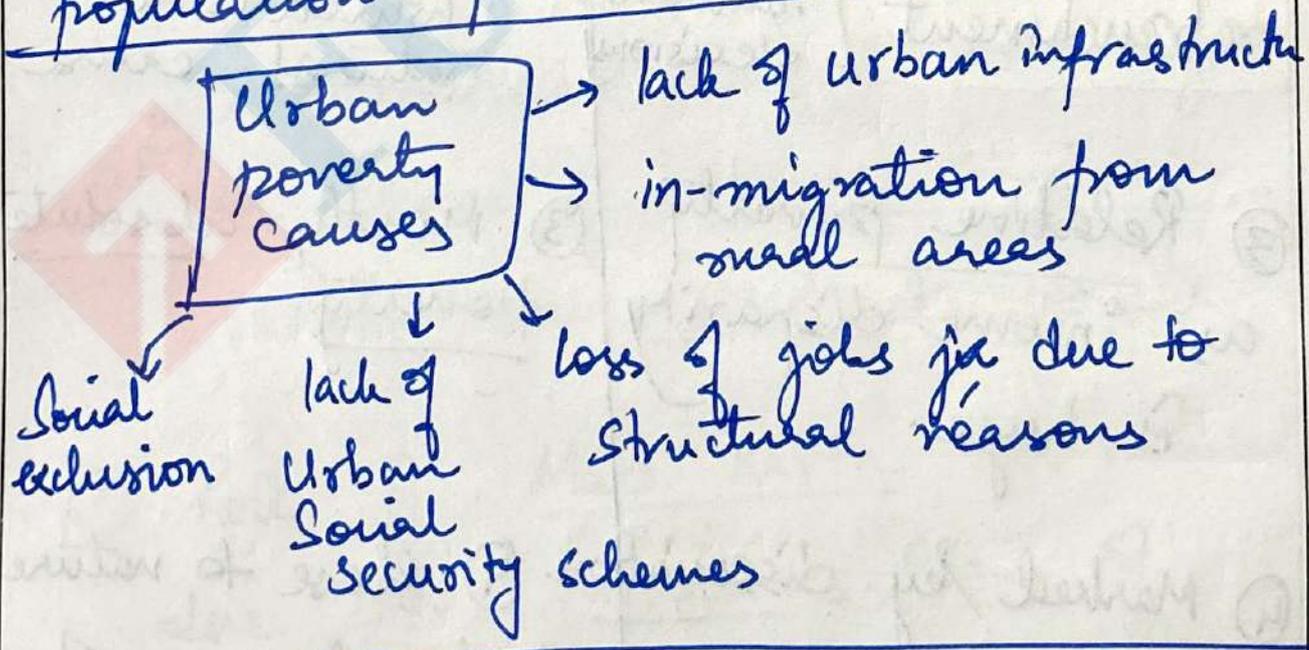
Q.9) What do you understand by the term 'urbanisation of poverty'? Also, explain how urban poverty differs from rural poverty in India? (10 marks, 150 words)

Ans 9

Urban areas currently hold 37% of Indian population as per Census 2011 however, according to SECC, more 30% of Urban areas have adjoining slums.

Urbanisation of poverty refers

to the process of incremental increase in below poverty level population present in Urban areas.



Urban areas, which were hitherto considered areas of

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levels than real poverty
according to World Bank in India

differences between Urban Poverty
and Rural Poverty

Urban Poverty	Rural Poverty
① Mostly economic causes	① Economic (agriculture) + <u>Rural Social Causes</u> (caste etc)
② Loss of job & retrenchment { <u>Human decisions</u> }	② Crop failure which is a <u>natural</u> cause
③ <u>Relative poverty</u> as <u>income disparity</u> is huge.	③ Mostly <u>absolute</u> poverty
④ Marked by <u>dissociation</u> from <u>nature</u>	④ close to nature but yet signs of <u>destitution</u>

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

Ans Globalisation refers to the process of growing interlinkages between various parts of world so that changes in one part lead to changes in other.

Redefinition of Community & Kinship

① Overarching role of community & kinship has declined in globalised India
↳ individual based marriage on lines of income similarity rather than caste similarity.

② Role of Male Karta has reduced due to nuclearisation of families.

③ Joint families are being seen

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④ Weakening of community bonds
as people travel to new
countries for work. \Rightarrow MNCs

⑤ Influx of newer ideas reduces
importance of traditional
values of kinship.

\Rightarrow Same Sex Marriages defy the
values of collectivity & "Natural Order"

However, globalisation has also
led to resurgence:

① Nuclear families become functionally
more closer as community retains
status of emotional manager

② Use of technology keeps families
closer \Rightarrow video calls

③ Religious revivalism as a force
of 'cultural revivalism' effect of

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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)

Ans!!

Kushana dynasty flourished in India in post Mauryan period of India. They were also called Indo-Greeks. \rightarrow Kanishka.

Kushana art forms reflected the rich and diverse cultural landscape of that time in the following ways:-

- ① Gandhara art was a mix of local traditions and Greek tradition
- ② The art focussed on ~~to~~ representing the regional variations

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③ Key Standing Buddha

④ Use of locally sourced
stone for construction

⑤ Dress:

Kushanas brought various
greek elements into Indian
dressing styles.

⑥ Examples include trousers,
turbans etc.

⑦ The art forms reflected

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⑧ Numismatics

Coins were issued by Kushanas which reflected a flourishing trade.

⑨) Gold coins were issued

⑩) Various buddhist and hindu texts were written.

⑪) Ashvaghosh

⑫) Further, art forms of Kushana period reflected the social & cultural landscape with regional modifications.

Kushana period's diverse art forms were a mosaic consisting of different legacies.

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

Ans 12

Civil disobedience refers to wilful disregard to state power and prescriptions, but without violence and arms.

In India, Civil Disobedience was championed by leaders like Gandhi against British Colonial rule.

Events that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement :-

① Simon Commission 1927

The backlash for commission led to display of unity of Indians against non-involvement

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- ② Birkenhead Challenge which as challenged Indians to unify & draft a Constitution.
- ③ Nehru Report under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru.
- ④ Lahore Congress & Purna Swaraj demands of young leaders like Jawahar Lal Nehru who advocated for a more radical approach to freedom & hence demanded Purna Swaraj.
- ⑤ The Tipping Point : Gandhian ~~then~~ warning for CSM if Purna Swaraj not given for 1 year. Non acceptance of demands, thus led to Mahatma Gandhi.

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the CDM.

Outcomes →

- ① CDM was taken up widely in whole of India
 - ② Included multiple methods like
 - Salt Satyagraha
 - No tax Policy (Maharash)
 - No Chowkidara (Bihar) Tax
 - Violation of forest laws (Central India)
 - ③ Colonial repression using force
 - regional CDM (by C. Rajagopalach)
 - ④ CDM was called off post the Gandhi-Irwin pact & further Round Table conferences.
- CDM was a monumental event in India which paved the way

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

Ans 13

Mahatma Jyotirao Phule was an Indian socio-religious reformer who played a monumental role in not just Indian freedom struggle, but also in bringing transformation in cultural and ideological system of India

Phule's ideas in & shaping of social foundations of Indian freedom movement

① Phule's core of ideas aimed at emancipation of human beings, especially the weaker sections

② His focus on dignity of humans

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Truth Seekers Society.

- ③ He aimed at not just supporting the Dalits, rather his efforts encompassed at a whole range of empowering actions.
- ④ He also pushed for agrarian reforms which included, inter alia, modern irrigation techniques, and early roots of sustainable farming.
- ⑤ His role as an emancipator of Dalits brought Dalits into

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pillar for Ambedkar's journey.

⑦ Phule also influenced the Indian freedom movement through rich literary works
→ Ghulamgiri

⑧ Phule gave leadership for collective mobilisation of Dalits

⑨ Phule, along with his wife Smt. Savitri Bai Phule organised and ran schools for women. which further strengthened role of women in Indian freedom movement.

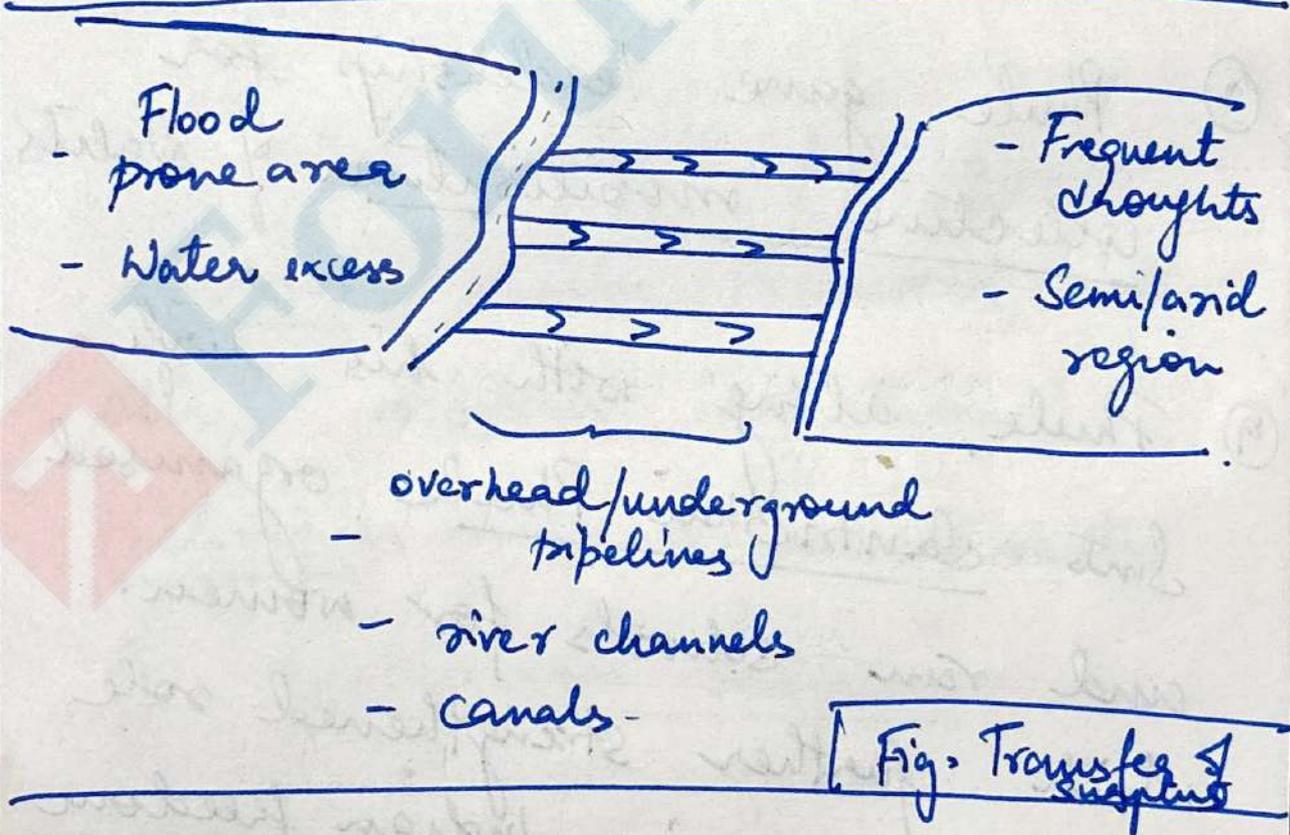
Phule's reformist ideas - both
- anticultural became a

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

Ans/14

Interlinking of rivers refer to facilitating interconnections between two or more rivers so that water from surplus region / river can be transferred to water deficit region / river.



For example : Ken - Betwa

Chambal - Parvati - Yamuna

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water in arid regions.

Key Bundelkhand region is aimed at ~~also~~ to be rejuvenated using Ken-Betwa link.

② It reduces flood vulnerability in water surplus areas.

③ Acts as equalising force for differently developed areas leading to equitable development

④ Provides economic security to nearby regions -

Key Himalayan - Peninsular link can alleviate sufferings of deter region -

B) Raises Socio economic & Environmental

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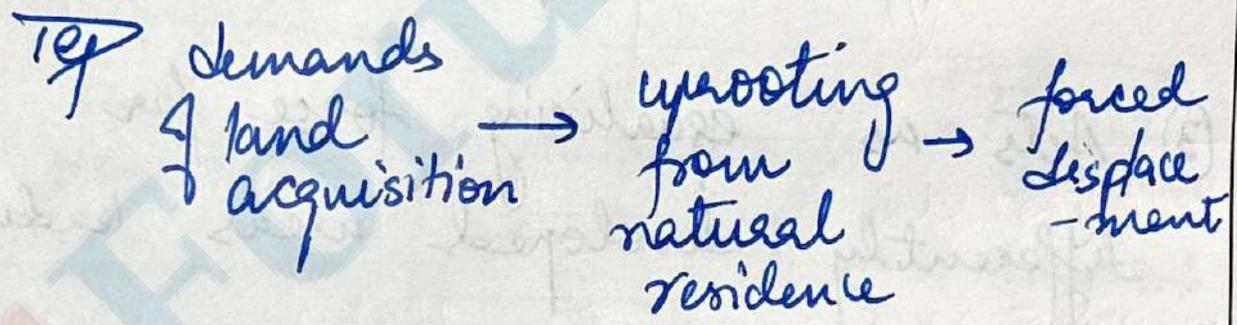
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as natural flow is hindered.

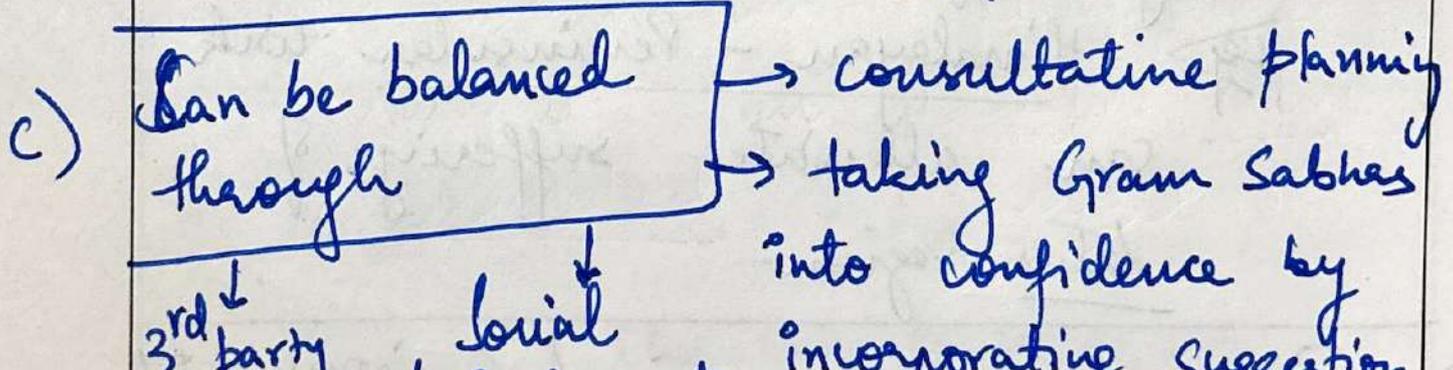
② Disturbs ecology of nearby areas
as constructions poses risks.

→ submergence of Panna National
Park's area due to Ren-Betwa

③ Leads to displacement of people.



④ Uprooted communities face severe psychological & economic loss
due to lack of rehabilitation & livelihood / alternatives



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)

Ans/5

Rain Shadow effect refers to consequence of reduced rainfall occurring on the leeward side.

It happens because of downpour of rainfall due to orographic factors which leaves little to no moisture for the leeward side.

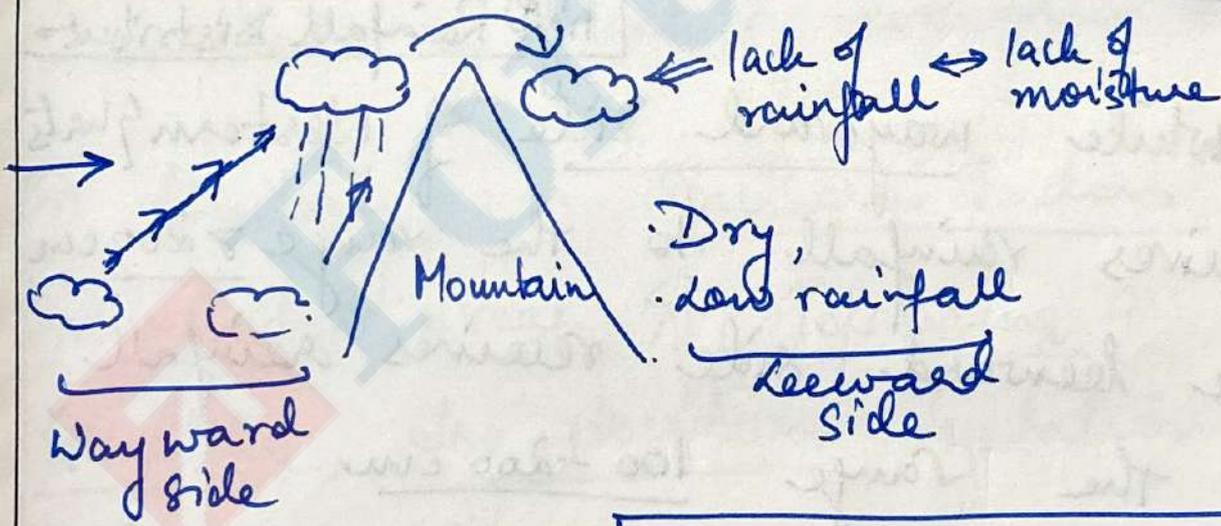


Fig.. Rain Shadow effect

Effects on distribution of precipitation & vegetation across mountain regions →

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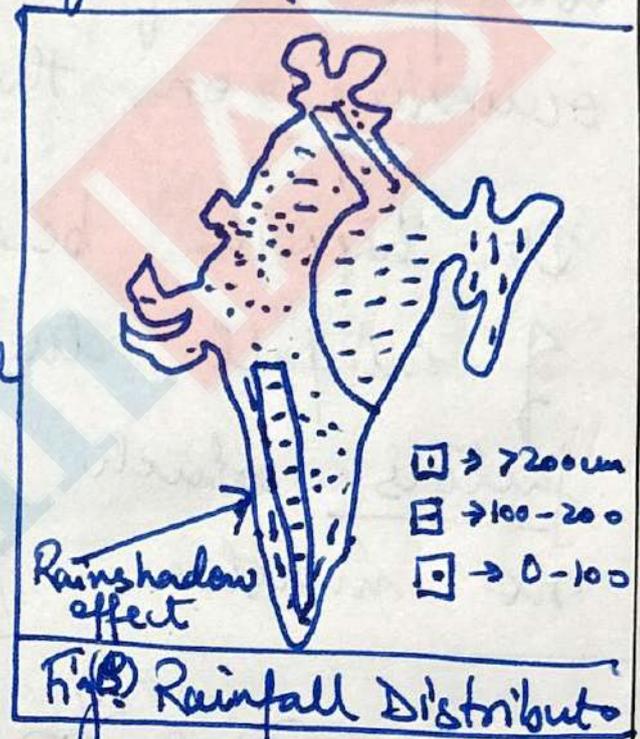
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vast mountain ranges causes a
differential outpour of rainfall.

② As shown in fig (B),
rainshadow effect
occurs in the leeward
side of Western
Ghats.



③ While wayward side of Western Ghats
receives rainfall to the range > 200 cm,
the leeward side receives rainfall
of the range 100-200 cm

④ \triangleright Western coast receives higher
rainfall than areas like latur
& Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

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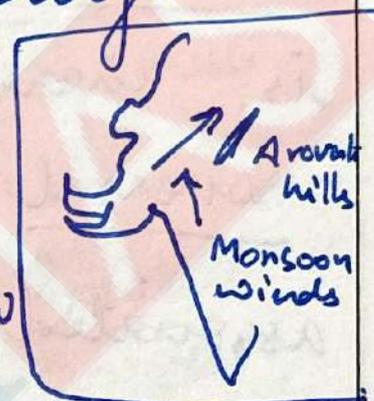
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enclosed by mountains.

⑥ Likewise, one of the branches of Monsoon, which passes through Arawali hills, travel parallel to the hills which also contribute to the rainshadow effect.



↳ vegetation thereby is Thorny shrubs marked by lack of evergreen trees.

⑦ Similarly, in Southern India's rainshadow areas of Telangana & Karnataha, dry deciduous vegetation is present.

Hence, rain shadow effect is not just a geographical phenomenon, rather it affects the social economic

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

Ans 16

Indian monsoon, the predominant weather pattern of Indian subcontinent is characterised by seasonal reversal of winds. Rainfall associated with it contributes to more than 65% of Indian agriculture [ICRISAT]

A) Features of Indian Monsoon

- ① Associated with months of June to September each year
- ② Marked with reversal of winds
- ③ Affects, ^{almost} whole landmass of India
- ④ It is the main cause of the west monsoon

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5) Has multiple branches of onset.

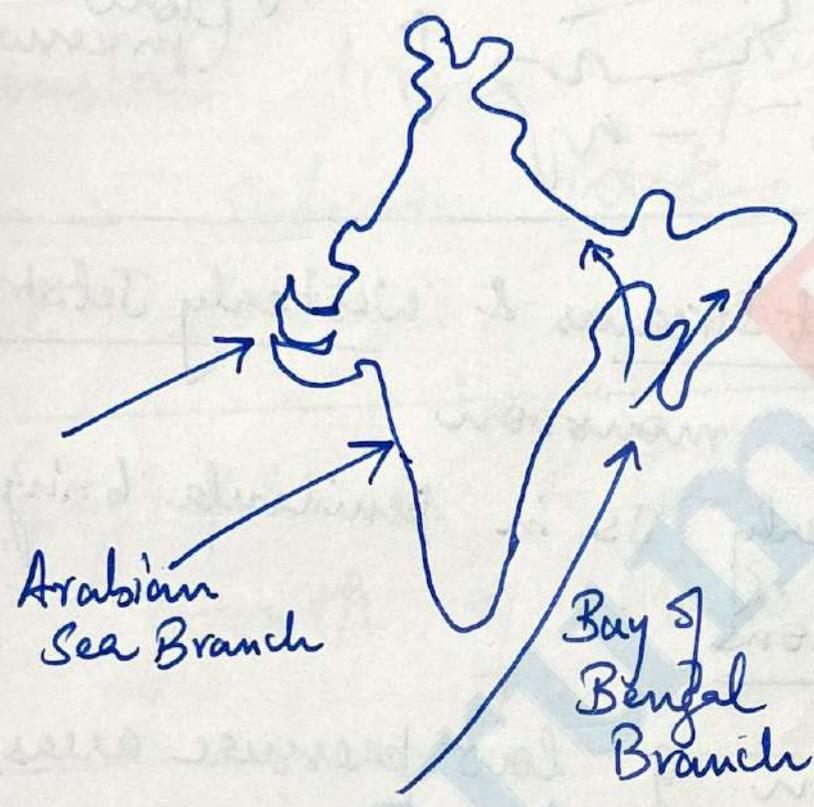


Fig: Multiple branches

Different branches affect different regions of India

6) Marked with onset (2 weeks rainfall), break (1 week - halt in rainfall) and exit.

B) CAUSATIVE FACTORS

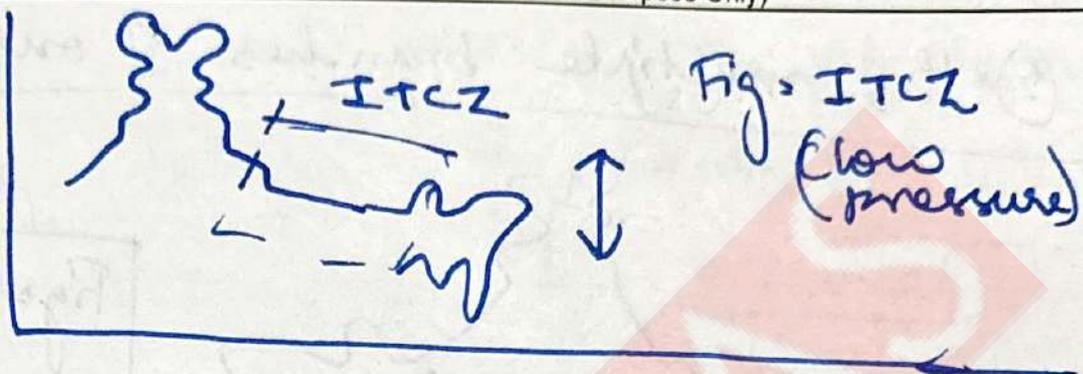
1) Formation and movement of ITCZ (Inter-tropical Convergence Zone)

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② Easterly Jet Streams & Westerly Jet Stream also cause monsoon

⇒ Easterly JS in peninsula brings 'depressions'

③ Interaction of low pressure areas on Indian landmass and high pressure Mascarene high. at



④ Hence, India Effect of Lanina intensifies Monsoon.

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)

Ans 17 Mangroves refer to the coastal trees often found in saline waters estuaries & coasts.

Geographical Factors for growth of Mangrove Vegetation

① Presence of tropical waters

→ West Bengal

② Coastal areas: intermix of terrestrial & aquatic

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③ Warm temperatures
of tropical regions.

Role in Coastal Ecology

① Prevents coastal areas
from devastating effects
of coastal waves, Tsunamis
& water inundation

↳ acts as barrier

② Filters out the saline

water.

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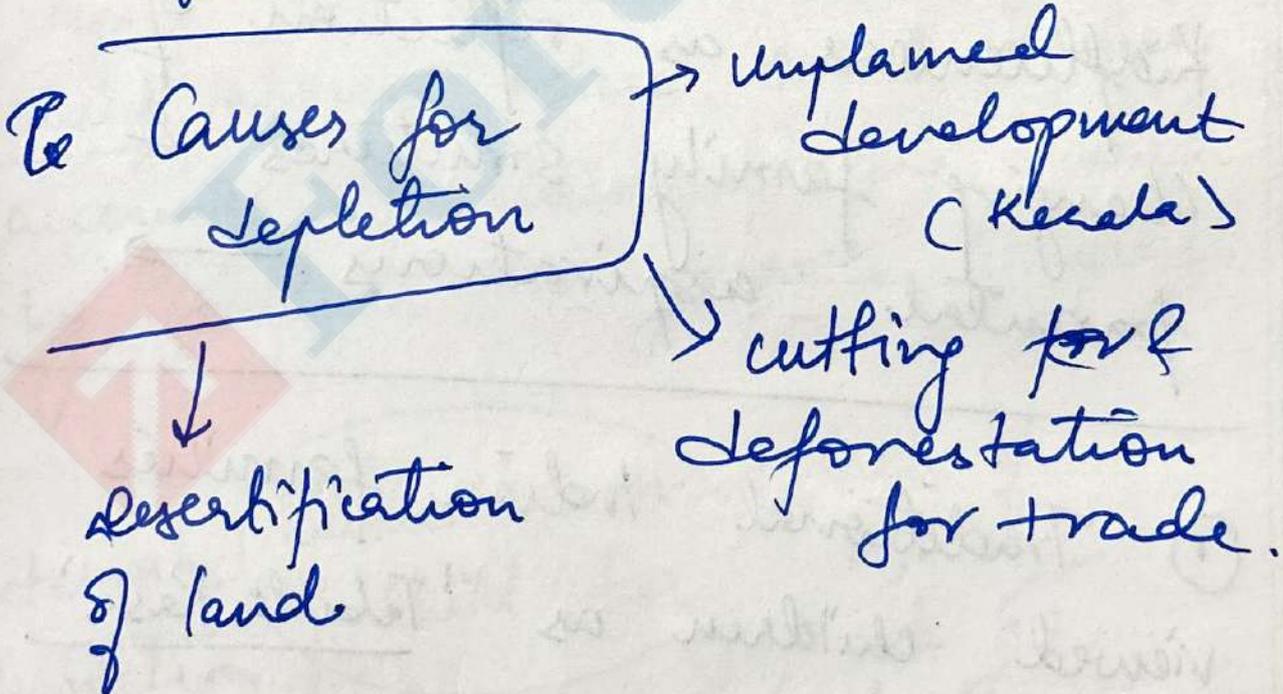
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③ Harbours a diverse wildlife.

→ Sunderbans national parks

④ Purifies air for coastal regions.



Hence, programmes like MISHTI are steps in right

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)

Ans 18

Kidfluencers refer to children who are seen as 'influencers' on social media. They are used for brand promotions, original content publicity and as a source of income. ↳ leg dance

Kidfluencers as reflection of changing family structures & parental aspirations →

① Traditional Indian families viewed children as 'Tabula Rasa' which needed to be groomed as per values of the community.

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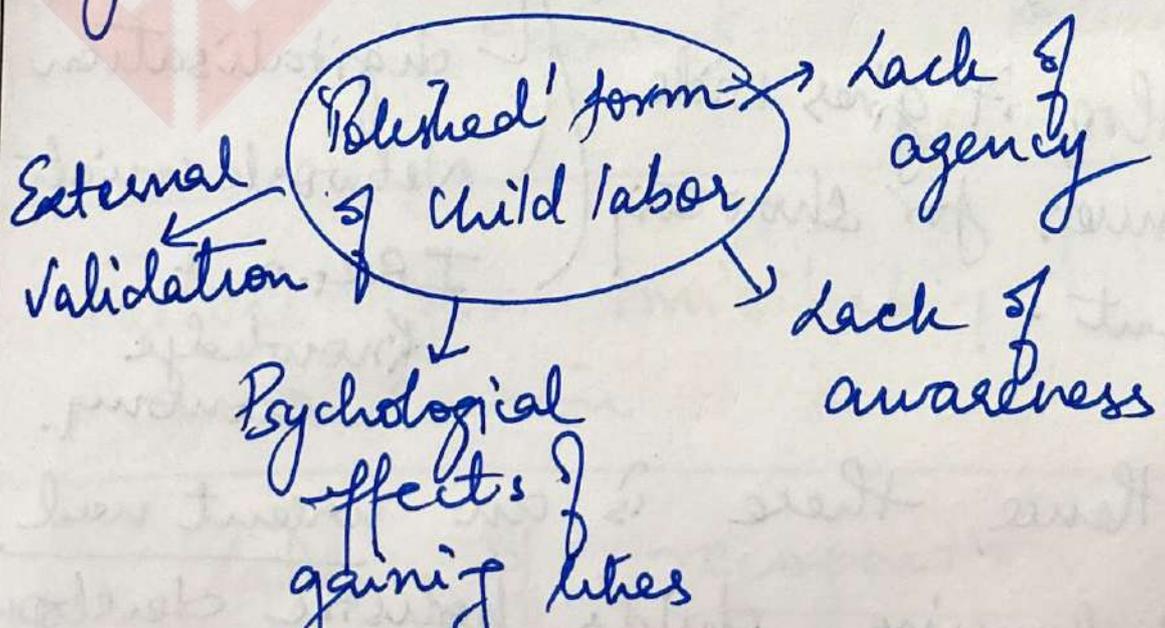
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developmental stage (4 Ashramas)

③ With an intervening phase of 'child labour' where children are considered as a 'means to an end' ^{modern} families continued to see children as an economic end in itself.

④ However, rise of kidfluencers depict a parallel rise of child labour where social media accounts of children are used by parents to generate income.



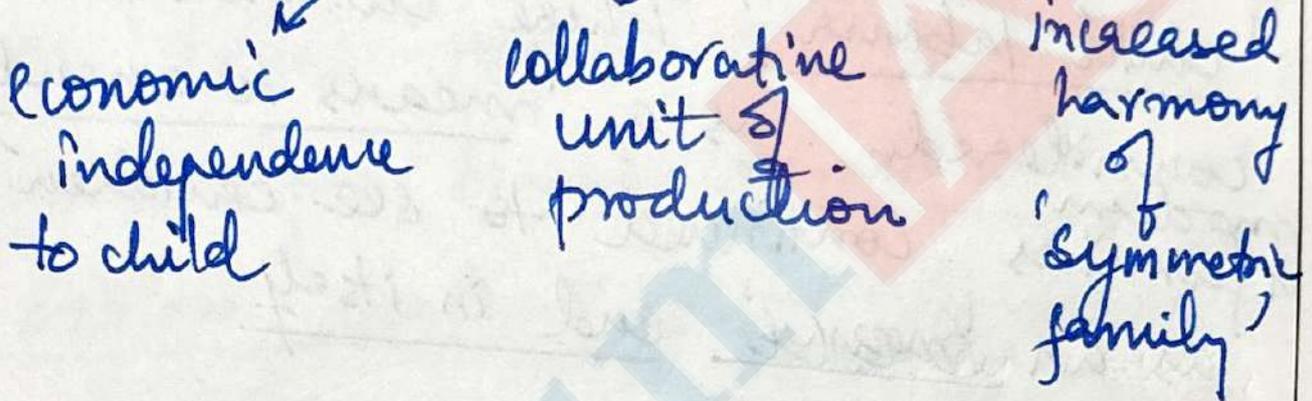
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⑤ It also shows a change of family structure as



⑥ However, not just family structure & parental aspiration rise of kidfluencers connotes

a larger trend of economic diversification

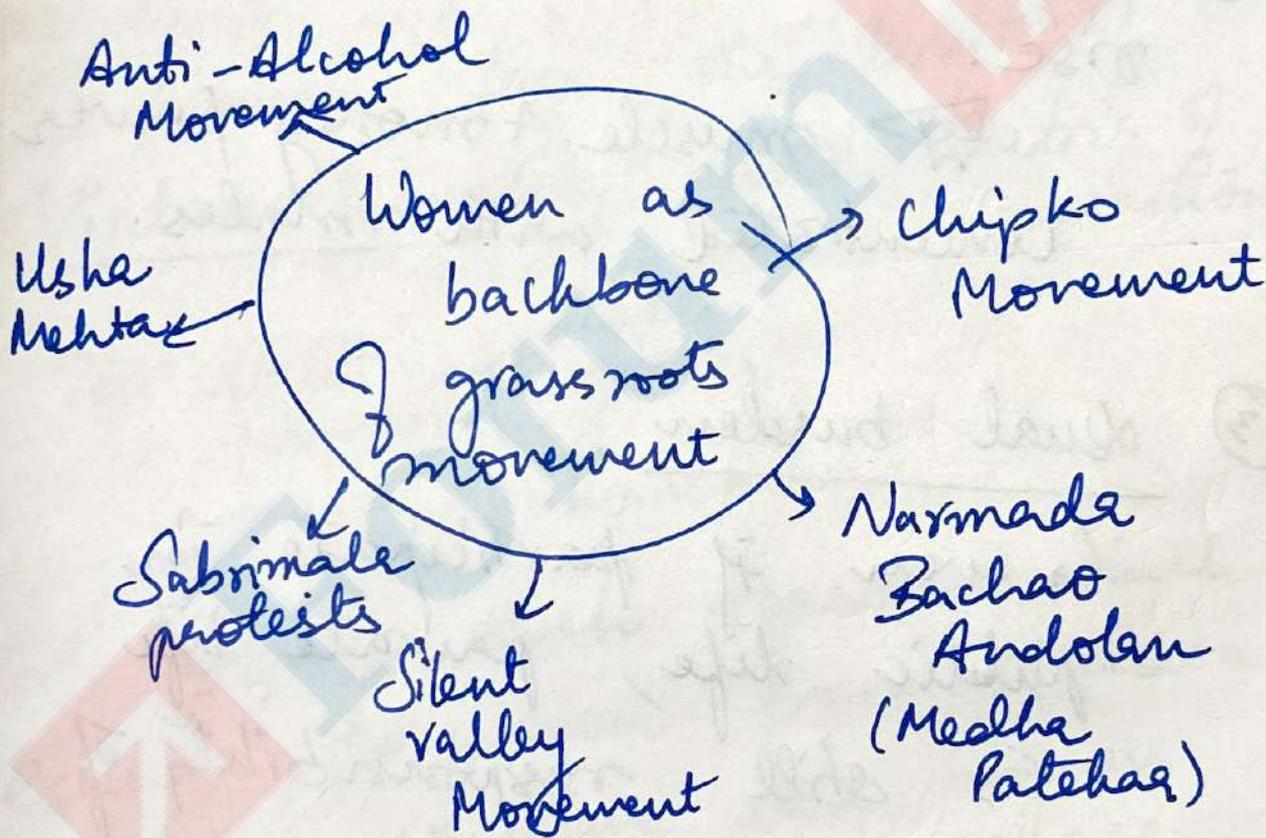
⑦ Also, it gives wide avenues for showcasing talent.

digitalisation
Network society
IR4.0 & knowledge economy.

Hence these

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)

Ans/19 Women's invisibility in decision making processes is symbolic of lack of "social democracy" as cautioned by BR Ambedkar



Factors for invisibility & exclusion

① lack of recognition

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ref more 13% representation
in 18th Lok Sabha

② Structural barriers to
rise.

ref muscle & money power
concentrated with males.

③ dual burden

↳ even if participate in
public life, private life
is still responsibility of
women

④ Resistance from males
manifested in violence

ref Sexual assault of

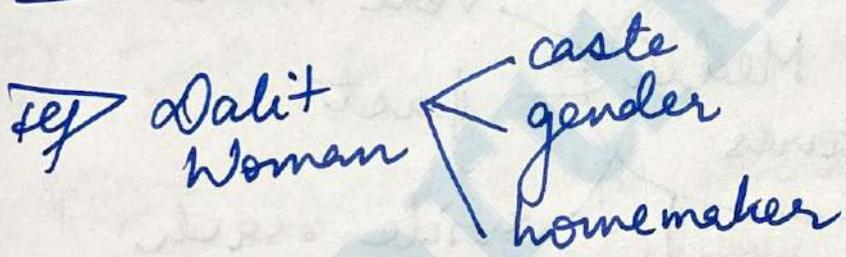
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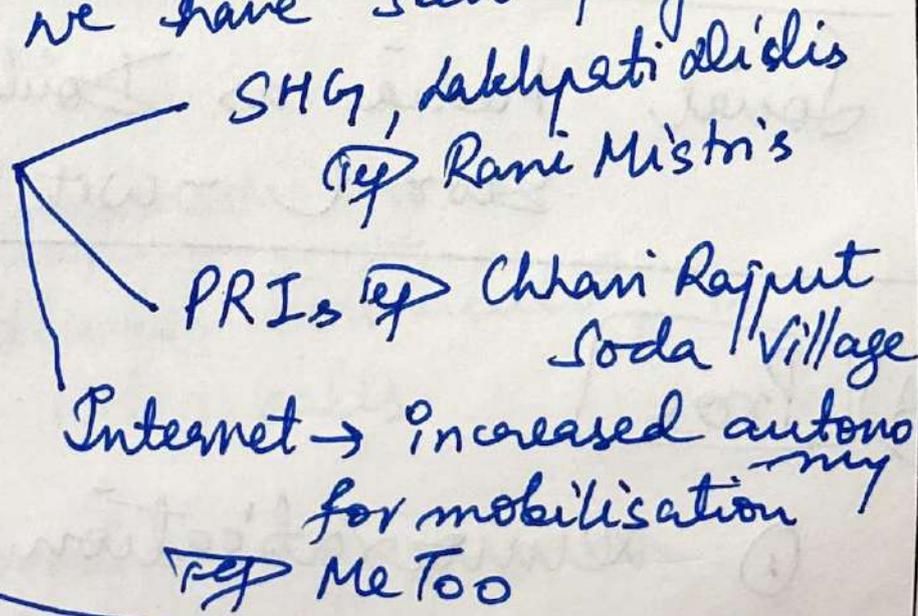
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5) Symbolic concessions given while withholding real power of decision making
→ Panchayat Pati Syndrome.

6) Women face the brunt of 'intersectionality' and 'matrix of domination'



despite such reasons which exclude ~~for~~ women from decision making, we have seen progress in form of



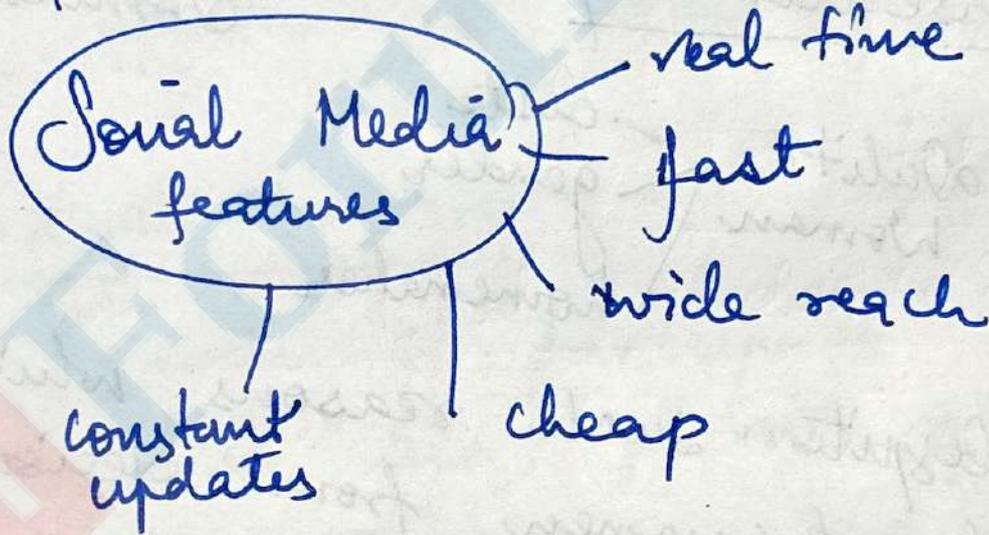
Hence, women need to be

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)

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Ans 20

Social media refers to the network of multiple medium of information dissemination, information reception and information analysis.



Social Media as Double Edged Sword - wrt Indian Society

A) Pros

Democratization of

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opinion happened because of wide access.

- India Against Corruption fame on facebook
- Instagram promoting talented individuals from vulnerable sections

② Tool for collective mobilisation

- Gachibowli protests in Telangana against deforestation

③ Cheap access to information
 → News.

④ Forged Communities

- includes community in joint video calls.

- formation of friends.

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Cons

- ① Instant access
Flares up communal tensions
⇒ fake news, delhi riots
- ② Used to exacerbate inequalities
⇒ Digital divide
 - urban-rural
 - young-old
 - male-female
 - inter state
- ③ Sets artificial standards of
happiness, well being & wealth
↳ causes psychological harm
& relative deprivation
- ④ Cyber crimes ⇒ fake products
Sold on Facebook
- ⑤ Cyber frauds
- ⑥ Cyber bullying & harassment