

GENERAL STUDIES

Name of the Candidate	Priya Purohit		
Email ID	[REDACTED]		Roll No.
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]		Date
			28 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2023

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.No	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained		
1	10	02	1. Please write your Name, Email, UPSC Roll No. and Mobile number in the answer sheet 2. There are 20 questions printed in English, all questions are compulsory 3. The number of marks carried by a question or part is indicated against it. 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate (English), which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. 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 struck off.	
2	10	05		
3	10	05		
4	10	03		
5	10	05		
6	10	05		
7	10	05		
8	10	05		
9	10	06	Any specific message from Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Mentor's Remarks: ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	
10	10	05		
11	15	07		
12	15	08		
13	15	07		
14	15	07		
15	15	07		
16	15	07		
17	15	07		
18	15	06		
19	15	05	Start Time: 11:00	End Time: 02:00
20	15	00	Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Total Marks		107	TEST CODE:	Medium of Examination: English.



1. Epigraphic sources are the best reflections of ancient Indian art and culture. Comment. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Epigraphic sources refers to engraved information in the scriptures / ancient books / walls - etc.

Best reflection of ancient Indian art and culture :-

(i) Ancient scriptures like veda, Upanishad, depict the life of social system. eg. Sabha - Samiti.

(ii) The temples engravings on dance reflect the art of classical dances like Odissi, Bharatnatyam (early Cholas). Raj Rajeshwar Temple.

(iii) The idea of donations / daan-dham and charity known from names of on walls of Ajanta, Ellora.

Literary  
Doesn't scriptures  
come under  
Epigraphic  
source?

In Epigraphic sources you should discuss about inscriptions.

(iv) Religious nature of society is known from epigraphic

e.g. — Sources of Purans, ancient grammas work like Panini's Asthtadhyai.

- Juneyah inscription

(v) Fictional books like Kalidasha's

- Sotgama copper plate inscription

Meghadoot give idea of Ashwmedha Yajna.

- Ashokan rock edicts and pillar edicts

(vi) Practices like marriage, Yagyopavita sanskas etc are also known from

them. eg. epigraphic sources in temples. in South → less on yagna more on devotional rituals (Shaivite → lingayat community) etc.

The preservations of such sources with Traditional digital library and Prasad Scheme are welcome.

2. Bring out the differences between the architectural tradition of Achaemenid and Mauryan Empire. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

It is said Mauryan Empire and Achaemenid Empire were said to contemporaries. One in India expanding as Empire, other in greek, roman area.

Good introduction.

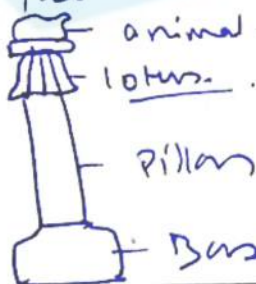
Differences in the architectural tradition

Achaemenid

(i) used as decoration purpose.

(ii) Not erected as single pillar.

(iii) use of base at the end of pillar.  
animal.  
lotus.



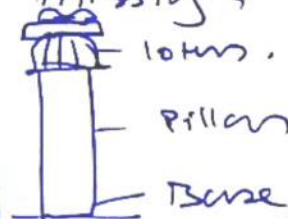
Mauryan

(i) used for sending messages.

(ii) Erected as single pillar.  
eg- Mehsauli Pillar.

Monolithic

(iii) such was missing,  
lotus.  
Pillar  
Base





(i) Less polished structure.

(iv) More polished structure.

*Fair points*

(ii) Messages were not engraved

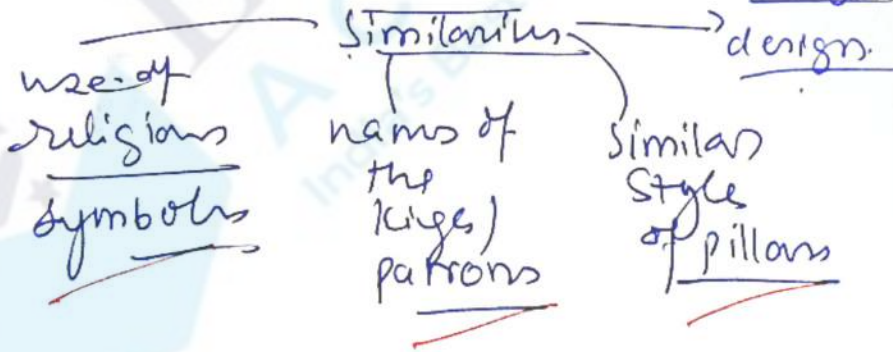
(v) Messages were engraved -  
eg. Rock Edicts.

(iii) Use of white marble -> from Creek School (Gandhara in India).

(vi) Use of Red Stone -> inspired from Mathura School  
eg. Sarnath.

(vii) Expanse is less

(viii) Expanse is more -> Gandhar to Kalinga.



*Relevant conclusion*

Both display the exchange of ideas of that time and yet showed distinct features.

3. South Africa was "the making of the Mahatma". Analyze how the experiences of Gandhi in South Africa paved the way for launch of satyagraha in India. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Gandhi spent nearly 20 years in South Africa. Before making of Mahatma in India (when he came in 1915), he was already so in S. Africa.

Good introduction.

Experiences of Gandhi in South Africa

foundation of Natal Indian Congress

Unequal treatment of the immigrants from India.

Formal rules on Marriage

(Indian rule was termed void, hence, illegal).

Rules to wear certificate of immigration

unequal allowance like

not to stand pass in white colony.

It paved the way for launch of satyagraha in India.

→ he realised the power of satyagraha → success in reversal of decisions on marriage, immigration in S. Africa.



b) He realised the British sense of Justice and their White Supremacy Eq. when he himself was out from a reserved 1st class in train.

c) use of his experiments like Tolstoy fair to ashrams in Sabarmati, Education experiment as Nai Talim.

in India

When he arrived he used the concept of non-obedience first in Champaran when he defied the order of British to keep him away.

He travelled India to realise similar unfair treatment in India.

He used Satyagrah in Ahmednagar Mill Strike, Non-Cooperation to meet his demands.

(Good  
conclusion)

The struggle True struggle of Gandhi was much shaped in S. Africa from time he seen Leo Tolstoy, Ruskin Bond etc.

4. Briefly explain why the Deccan Plateau is also called as 'Deccan Traps'? Also, give reasons for the availability of black soil in the Deccan Plateau. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Deccan Plateau is the part of the Gondwana land. - the oldest landmass on Indian sub-continent.

It is called as Deccan Traps due to reasons like the location of geomorphology  $\Rightarrow$  north (Vindhyas, Satpuda), n. west (Aravallis), n. East (Kota nagpur.) west (W. Ghats), east (E. Ghats), it is reservoirs of resources and minerals like coal, uranium, gold etc. It is the stable landmass.

Reason for calling it as deccan trap is not clear.  
 $\downarrow$   
Due to formation of stair like structure due to uneven acts of erosion agents leading to variation in thickness.

Reasons for availability of Black Soil:-

a) Flow of lava and viscous fluid



that has cooled in million years.

(ii) Lava has solidified to form top profile of igneous rocks, with years of erosion, disintegration, forms the black soil.

(iii) Rich in N, Potash but not in Phosphorus  
it is rich, thick and sticky soil.

(iv) Black soil turns into iron glass way to Red soil.

(v) States covered in Black soil - trapezium Maharashtra



(vi) The silt, river alluvial and deciduous forest also affect the content of soil.

The deccan trap is the source of this soil giving production of - cotton etc.

5. What do you understand by the western disturbances? What are the impacts of western disturbances on the climate of northern India? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Western disturbances are extra tropical low pressure condition causing rain in N.W. India. It comes from the Caspian sea, Mediterranean region.

Good introduction.



Good depiction.

please explain the phenomenon of western disturbances mechanism of formation.

Impacts of western disturbances on climate of northern India: —  
Positive → Temperature further drops as the rainfall lowers it  
→ helpful of minimising impact of stubble burning.

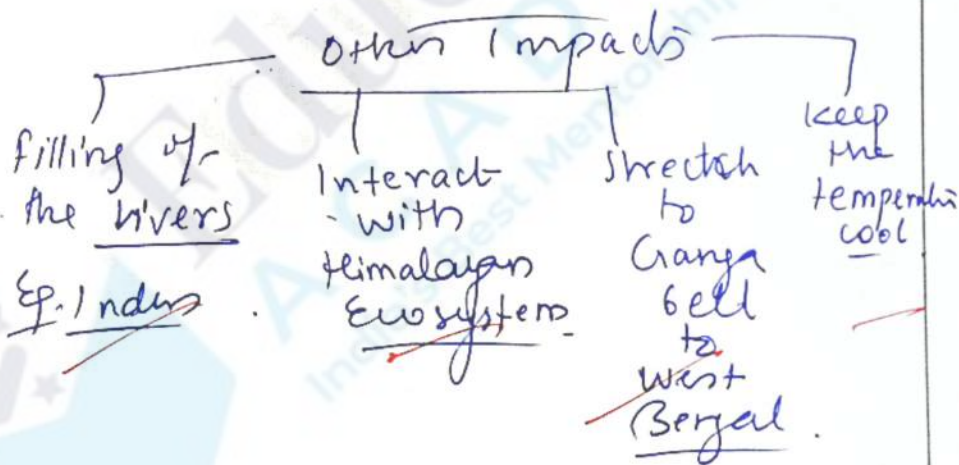
→ Rabi crops gets benefits with rainfall of W.D.

↳ Negative Impact → At times aggravate the temp with snowfall.

- Natural disasters like cloud bursts, glacial outburst flow (GLOF)

→ Fog, smog, slow transition of pollution → climate becomes uneasy

→ Winter rainfall keeps life difficult in the foothills of Himalaya.



Western disturbances are natural way of variation of temperature

6. Millets are superfood for the present and future. In this context, mention the advantages of the cultivation of millets as a food crop. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Millets are superfood. for their nutrients and benefits on health and environment.

Ex. Ragi, Bajra, Koily etc.

Present

→ Adds hunger world wide.

→ Adds growing non-communicable diseases like sugar

→ Avenues of income for farms → processing food → Ragi Needles

Future

→ sustainable health of soil.

→ less water demands less than 25cm annually

→ Climate Resistant.

→ you can also make a reference to adoption of 2023 as the International year of millets by UNGA.

Advantages of cultivation of millets as a food crop:

a) Nutrients rich → presence of N, P, K, Iron, Mg. elements. Es. Bajra.

b) easily grown in climatic stress  
area (volatility of temp) and water  
→ loss of wheat replaced by millet

c) low glycemic index is helpful  
to control glucose level.

(ii) full of fibre → fight malnutrition

(ii) As food crop - promising prospect  
with branding → International Yr of  
Millet.

Good that you have mentioned the challenges

issues → low acceptance by farmers  
dominance of wheat-Rice  
low storage → makes unbinding.  
Taste preferences → processing  
industry  
Seem as poor man's  
staple.

Write a proper conclusion

Way Ahead

Use of <u>millet</u> as <u>additional crop</u> with high <u>MSP</u> incentive.	Use in <u>midday</u> <u>meat</u> with new dishes → <u>Rosi</u> <u>Ladoo</u>	Use of <u>Branding</u> Eg: <u>h2o</u> delegates <u>origines</u>
--	---	--

Millet is a magical foodcrop.

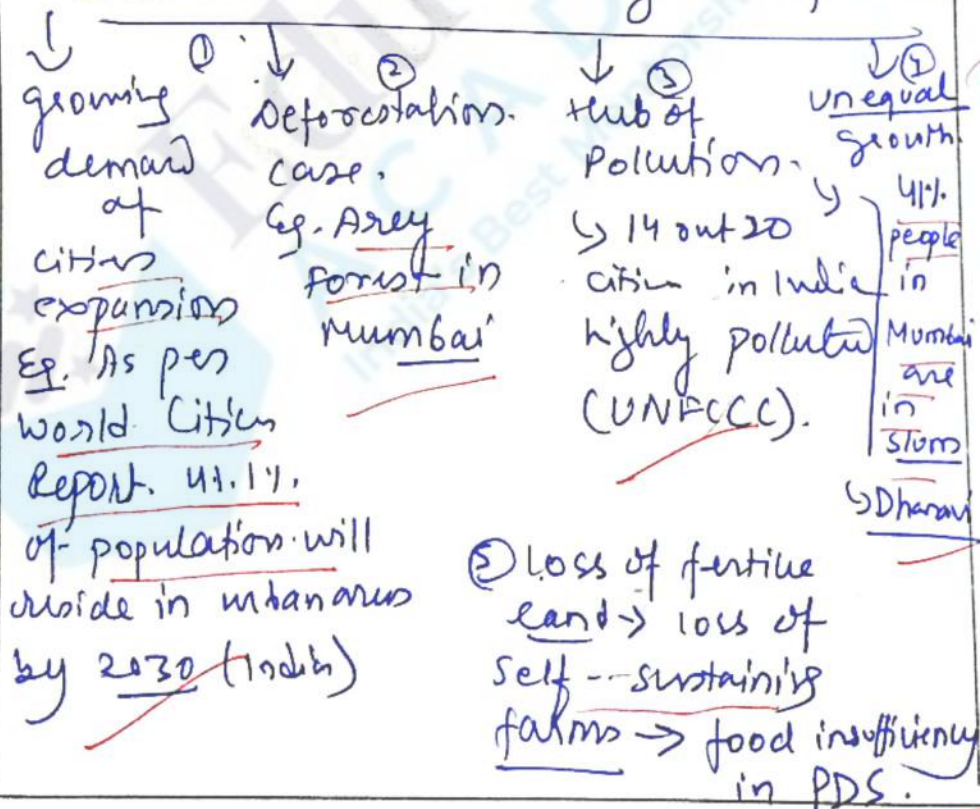
7. How far do you agree that sustainable development and rapid urbanization are mutually incompatible? Argue your case with suitable examples. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Urbanisation refers to the mobilisation to urban areas or forming of new cities like Tier 4, 5

Sustainable development is aimed at that level of production which does not depletes children's resources

Better definition can be used

Both can be mutually incompatible



Relevant points.

Both can be sustainable in following ways! —

(a) Ecosystem based growth. Eg. growth of forests like Kiyawate

- Integrated urban planning

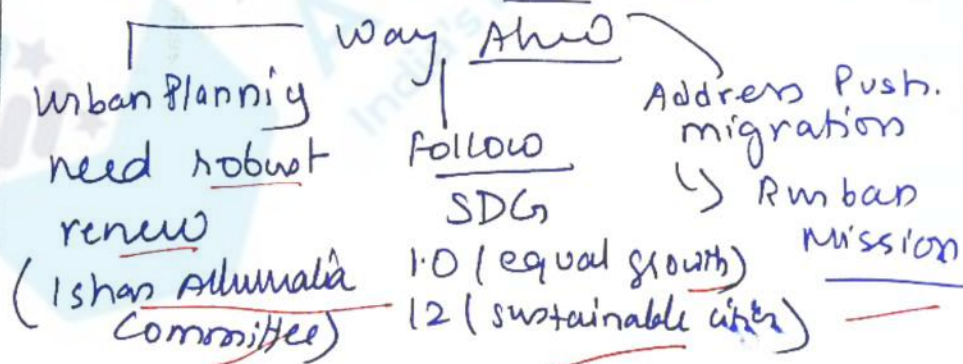
(b) use of Clean Techniques → Indore the cleanest city (SBA-Urban)

- Concept of sponge city

(c) use of sustainable planning for expansion. Eg. 15 minute city (Atlanta) Bengaluru

(d) use of agriculture innovation → agronomics, hydroponics - etc.

(e) equal growth with housing plan → peri-urban, PM Awas Yojna (U)



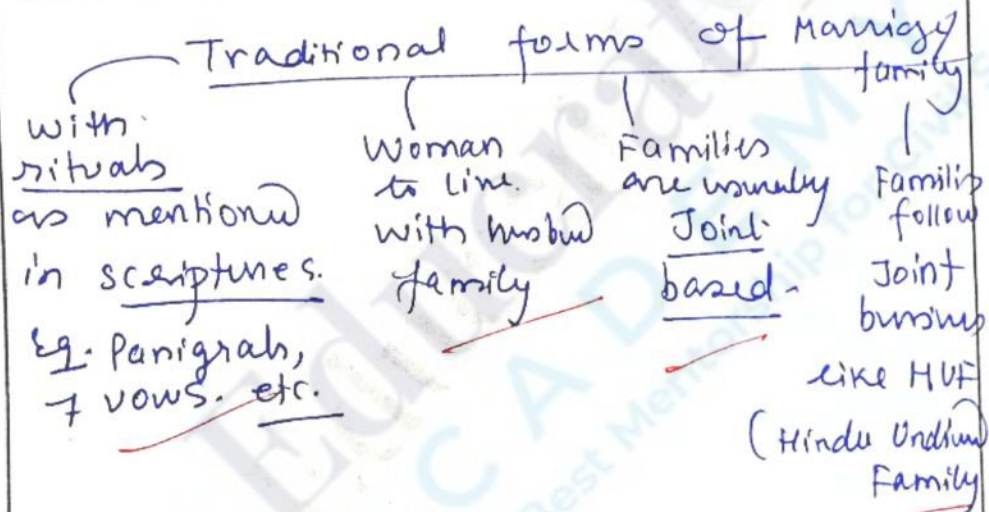
With Cities the future of tomorrow, (70% GDP by 2030), it should be sustainable.



8. In contemporary Indian society traditional forms of marriage and family are increasingly getting replaced by more fluid arrangements. Do you agree with this view? Give arguments in favour of your answer. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

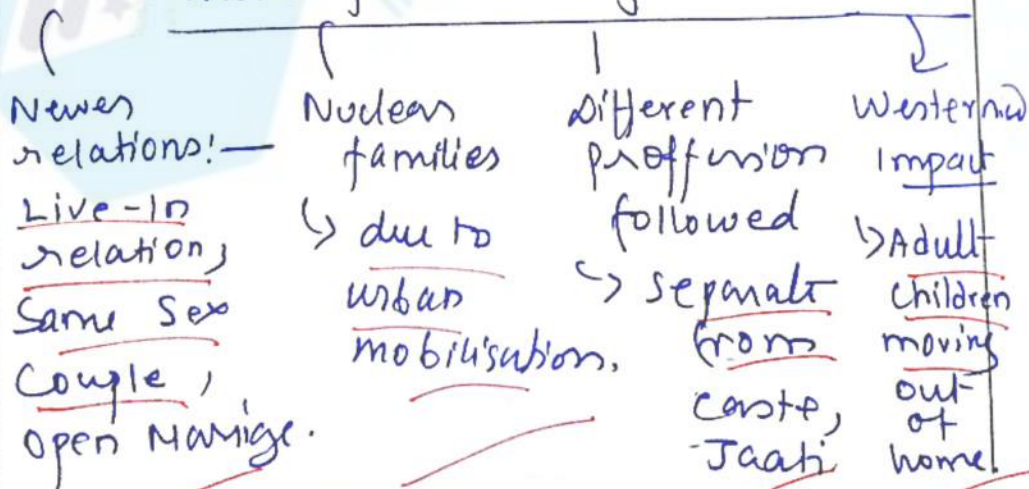
Marriage is a social institutional and a pious ceremony as per Dharmashastra in traditional Indian societies.

Good introduction.



Good points.

Increasingly getting replaced by more fluid arrangements: YES





Yet, traditional practices are still followed! —

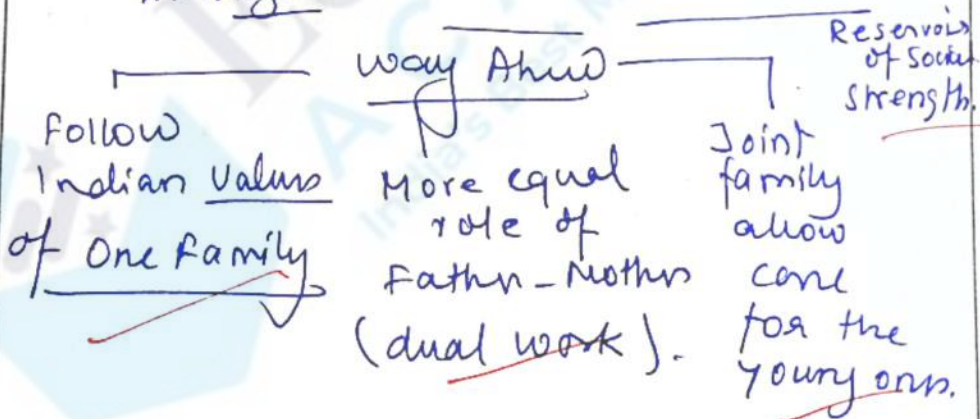
Good to mention this dimension.

a) Intercaste marriage is still at 5%, and more of Endogamy followed.

b). Divorce rates still below 10% (NCRB).

c). Family links connected through virtual means. → more linked to extended family via Social Media etc.

d). Women migration at 74% due to marriage.



Family is the source of inspiration and breeds a child for good future.



9. What do you mean by the term 'Learning Poverty'? How has pandemic exacerbated the Learning Poverty in India? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Learning poverty refers to loss of age-specific academic knowledge. When a class I student is not able to do maths or read basic English of class II, it is a learning poverty.

Good introduction with definition.  
You can also make a reference to world bank.

As per Pratham (NGO), pandemic has exacerbated Learning Poverty. Following ways: —

- (1) High dropout rates especially in villages. 150 million out of school.
- (2) Non-accessible to internet and smart phone. Eg. only 46% internet in rural India.
- (3) Learning gap as lesser guidance in home → one generation school goers.

- Issue of child labour to supplement the income of family

(4) Health and morbidities affected learning capacities → WHO indicated of post-covid memory loss.

(5) Scarcity of teachers and dwindling quality of teaching.

(6) Tendency to shift from Pvt School to Public school due to rising fees (As per ASER report).

Following ways it was addressed

Smart Classes through Mobile/Radio

Eg. Swayam, MOOT, E-pathshala on DD channel, → use of Radio.

Change in NEP 2020

to lessen the burden of curriculum gap.

Ebola effort

by teachers Eg. In W. Bengal village, houses were painted black as Boards

Ration was delivered → Midday meal

Way Ahead

→ Now focus on nutrition, extra classes needed

Incentives Address the dropout reasons like Midday Meal to High Secondary by Vocational Education

Learning poverty is a block on demographic dividend. With aim of Padega India, Badega India followed.

10. Discuss the issues associated with coercive population control policies. Also, highlight the approaches to manage the population growth in India. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

As UN population report. India's population would surpass China in June 2023, by 1.4 bn. Good introduction  
Issues with coercive population control

- 1) Risk of health and welfare of men  
eg. <sup>Forced</sup> sterilisation in 1970s
- 2) Undermine the freedom of will of the parents. eg. Against the spirit of Right to Life. (Article 21) Relevant points.
- 3) unsustainable for future demography  
eg. one <sup>child</sup> ~~China~~ policy of China led to higher dependency ratios
- 4) Impact the structure of family and social relations. eg. single sibling  
Health issues in China, Japan.

5.) unscientific means like forced abortions can be followed.

6.) Painful attempt on women. eg. removal of reproductive organ.

Approach to manage population growth in India -

fair points

1) Instead of coercion goes for persuasion eg. Family Welfare Yojana.

2) Social Campaign - community participation. eg. Jagori Saptah in Odisha.

3) Spread the implementation of laws like Promotion of Child Marriage Act.

4) district, state wise policy. Kerala has less than 2 total fertility rate, Bihar has more than 3. (AS per NFHS 5)

5) use of contraceptives, protection and health checkups - (NFHS-5 says it is missing).

with help of Asha workers, Anganwadis

Such planning can be realised.



11. The aspiration of the proletariat reached its culmination with the formation of the Soviet Union but could not stand the test of time. In this context, bring out the causes and consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Soviet Union came into being with the fall of Czar's rule and coming of revolutions like led by Lenin (1917) as Bolshevik Revolution, Orange Revolution.

Good introduction.

It was based on : ———— Planned Economy

- Communism ideology
- formed with idea of communist state (E. Europe to Central Asia)
- After end of WWII, came out as super power

Good points.

with that proletariat party was formed, and aspirations reached its culmination with forming of Soviet Union.

But soon integration was set  
Reasons: — (a) Too big size of  
the state from Vladivostok (East)  
to Caspian Sea's coast (West).

(b) Use of cold war tactics was  
heavy on expenses like Space Missile,  
Arms Race (Nuclear Arsenal), with US

(c). Economy grew for some time, then  
came the misgovernance, corruption  
within.

(d) Growing aspirations by Satellites  
states → Ukraine, Estonia to free  
(democracy wave by US).

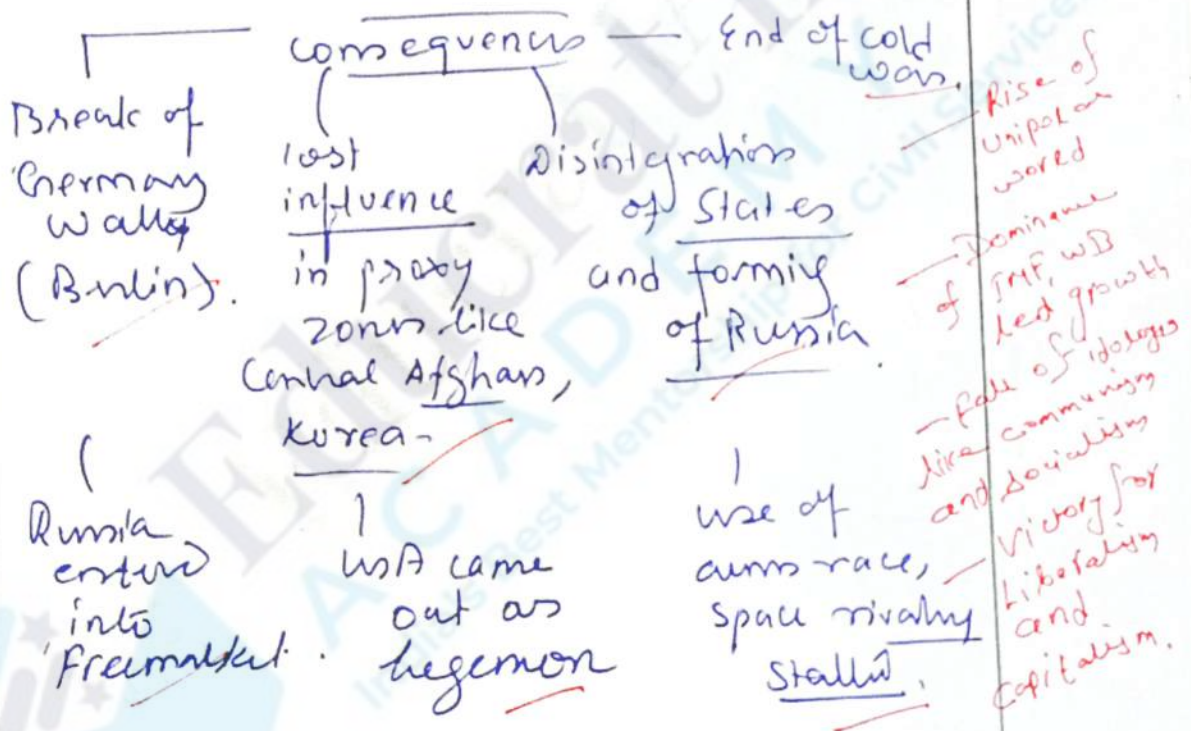
(e). Economic strain of Stalin in planned  
economy.

(f) Events like Vietnam War, Cuban Missile  
(Proxy), stress in Afghan, Germany.

(g) NAM leaders showed irrelevance of ideology.

(h) Leaders like Gorbachev followed Perestroika, Glasnost (Free Market).

(i) Decision to withdraw from Afghanistan (1979).



VSSR disintegration allowed

new world orders, but its after effect is carried till this time in Russia-Ukraine war.





12. Discuss the cultural impact of India on South East Asia during the ancient period. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Relevant  
introduction

South-east Asia is linked to India historically, culturally owing to geographical proximity and spread and exchange of ideas.  
Cultural Impact of India on South East Asia:-

Good  
Points

- a). Geographical Affinity and Intermix of tribal culture. eg. Kuki-Zomi has ancient links with Myanmar.
- b). Religions spread → use of Vishnu's Avatars, temple construction (Angkor Wat in Cambodia).
- c). Exchange of trade ties → enable cultural habits of festivals in same time → Odisha's festival to

celebrate trade in South-East  
Asia.

d). Meditative practices spread  
with spread of Buddhism.

Eg. dhyan becomes, Chyan, zen etc.

e). use of incense sticks in devotion

↳ popular in SE Asian culture.

↳ variations of Ramayana story.

f). Popular names like Mt. Sumera  
(Indonesia) is a holy mt mentioned  
in Ramayana (where Bali lived)

g). Spread of spices from India to

S. E. Asia has resulted in similar

cuisines. Eg. use of coconut chutney

Similar from South India.

5 air  
points

(D) Further spread of Chola Empire  
led to exchange of marriage etc.

How does the differences

remain

More  
influence  
of  
Islamic spread  
(Indonesia),  
Christianity,  
(colonisation).

hurdle  
to  
cross  
sea  
↳ inauspicious  
in Ancient  
times.

Non-  
expansive  
Rule of  
kingdoms  
(Gupta,  
Mangya  
etc.)

Overall,  
a good  
answer

The affinity of South, South-E  
Asia today open avenues for

Soft diplomacy and People to

People Ties.



13. The Chola rulers were not only able administrators but also great architects. Comment. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Chola rulers established their empire succeeding the Pallavas with the founder as Vijayala Chola.

They were able administrators :-

a) Expand of the empire to South East Asia and Srilanka (Rajendra Chola).

b). The land from Kaveri till south homishu with new cities and luxury. Eg. Gangai Konda Cholapuram.

c). Able rulers like Raja Raja Chola, Rajendra spread the influence till Kalinga.

Relevant introduction

Special Emphasis

Should be given to the village administration during Chola.

They were great architects

(i) Temple constructions were reached greater heights with advancements of Dravidian Temple architecture. Eg use of Viman,

Four points

use of structural temples (unlike workout of Pallavan time).

Eg. Brihadishwar Temple

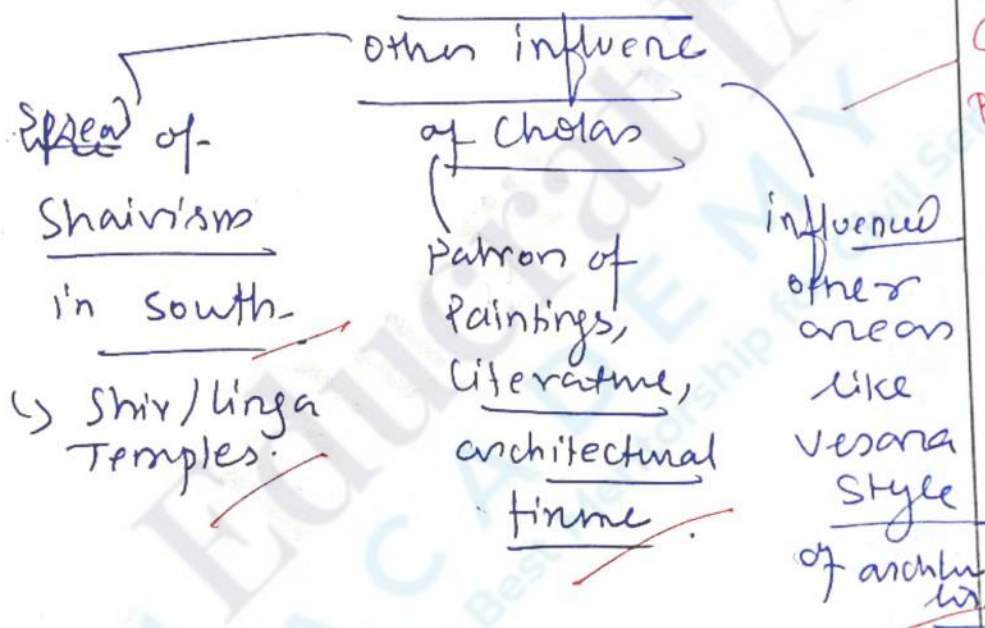
(ii). City construction → from Madurai, to Cholapuram.



(iii) Use of newer architectural additions → water tanks, gopurams, maha mandaps. Eg: RajRajeshwar Temple.

(i) K6

(iv) use of sculpture and wall painting -> depiction of Bharatnatyams in Brihadwasthwas Temple.



with use of light weight bricks, newer techniques to heavy lift etc, Chola empire were indeed a marvel in architectural realm.

Relevant conclusion.

14. Why is the Quit India Movement called spontaneous revolution? Assess the role of the Quit India Movement in uniting the Indians against British rule. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

You can also make a reference to Gandhi's call for Do or Die.

Quit India Movement called spontaneous revolution due to response of Cripps Mission (1942). It was called on 8th August 1942.

Other aspects of its Spontaneity:-

Absence of front line leaders like Gandhi lead to emergence of Vinobha Bhave, Nehru etc.

(i) Arrest of the leaders the next day of launch. - Gandhi, Vinobha Bhave, Nehru etc.

Second line of leadership

(ii) Mass preparation was not done unlike Non-cooperation, CDM (1932)

e.g. Asaf Ali, Sarojini Naidu

(iii) It was unbed heavily by the British.

(iv) The conditional release of leaders cooled it.



However, its effects were not much spontaneous

Secrets/  
underground  
radio station  
(Usha  
Mehra)

use of local  
governments  
for  
> 6 months

eg. Jatiya Sankas,  
Tamralipta.

violent  
and  
non-violent  
both  
means  
were  
followed

ground  
work  
eg.  
Underground  
Radio.

eg. INC allowed  
use of any force

Role of GIM in uniting the Indians  
Against British Rule: —

a). Union call by the tallest figure  
'Do or Die' inspired many to join

it.

b). Role of women increased eg.  
Sucheta Kriplani, Usha Mehra (Radio  
Service).

c.) other issues like of famines involved.



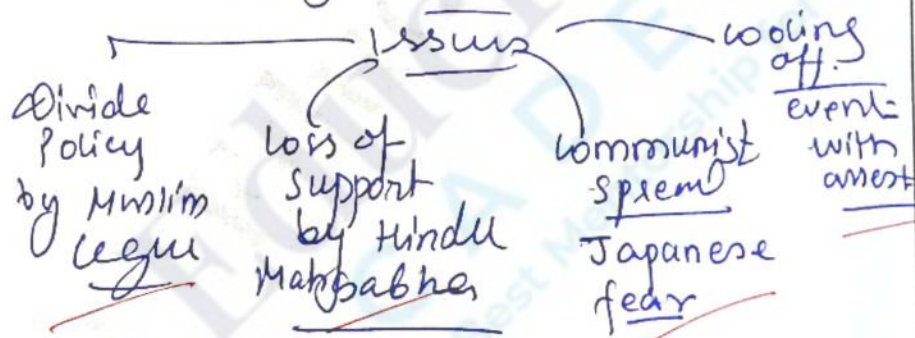
Eg. Tebhaga (1943) in West Bengal

d.) Similar type of self government in different part of world.

Eg. self government in Satara, Tampralipat etc.

e.) support in N. West India by

Kudai Kidmatgan



- Reluctance by Ambedkar, Dalit leads, Prinurly statin etc.

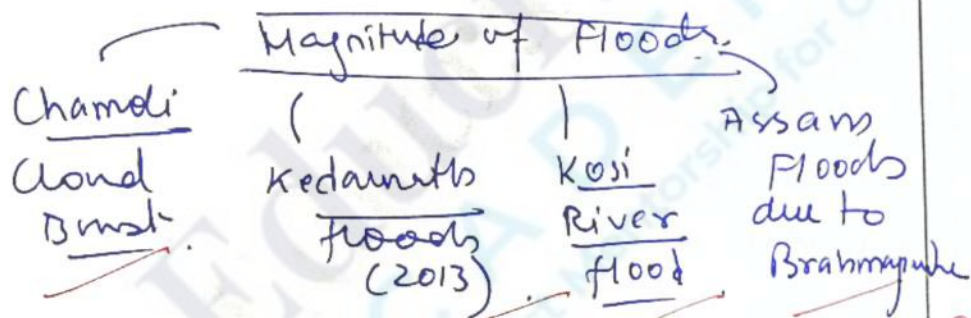
Good conclusion.

QIM further pushed British to expedite the exclusive executive presence in council and demand of Independence in place of Dominion status.

15. The magnitude of floods in the Himalayas is controlled by its geology, orography and meteorology. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

As per UNFCCC, the glacier melt in Himalayas is 3 fold than Poles. It makes it more vulnerable to magnitude of floods.

Good introduction



Relevant points.

Geology factors - (i) the geographical features like Himalayas as source of young rivers like Ganges, Brahmaputra

(ii) carrying sediments - Gradient of rivers high.

(iii) Steep fall of rivers. → Ataknanda

orography → the construct of the  
mountains influence the floods.

→ Most rivers fall from the  
South Himalays in South Asia →  
Ganga (Ataknanda, Mandakani, Nandakani,  
Bhagirathi)

Fair  
Points

→ the obstruct of mountains  
receive the orographic rain

→ western disturbances rainfall  
fall on rims → orographic construct.

→ orographic → height of mbs concentrate  
the ITCZ (inter tropical convergence zone)  
with low pressure in Himalayas.

metamology → with presence of  
soft rocks, rivers easily change



'the course of Kosi River.

→ Rock fall, debris, mass movements  
common as young rocks, deposits.

→ the region is unstable in seismic

I zone to trigger quake and  
flood.

→ The excess vertical cutting causes  
landslides → increase the river  
gradient → more prone to floods.

'The floods in the 3rd pole  
Himalayas is more natural yet  
the climatic change induced glaciers  
melt, erratic rainfall can be and  
Should be controlled.

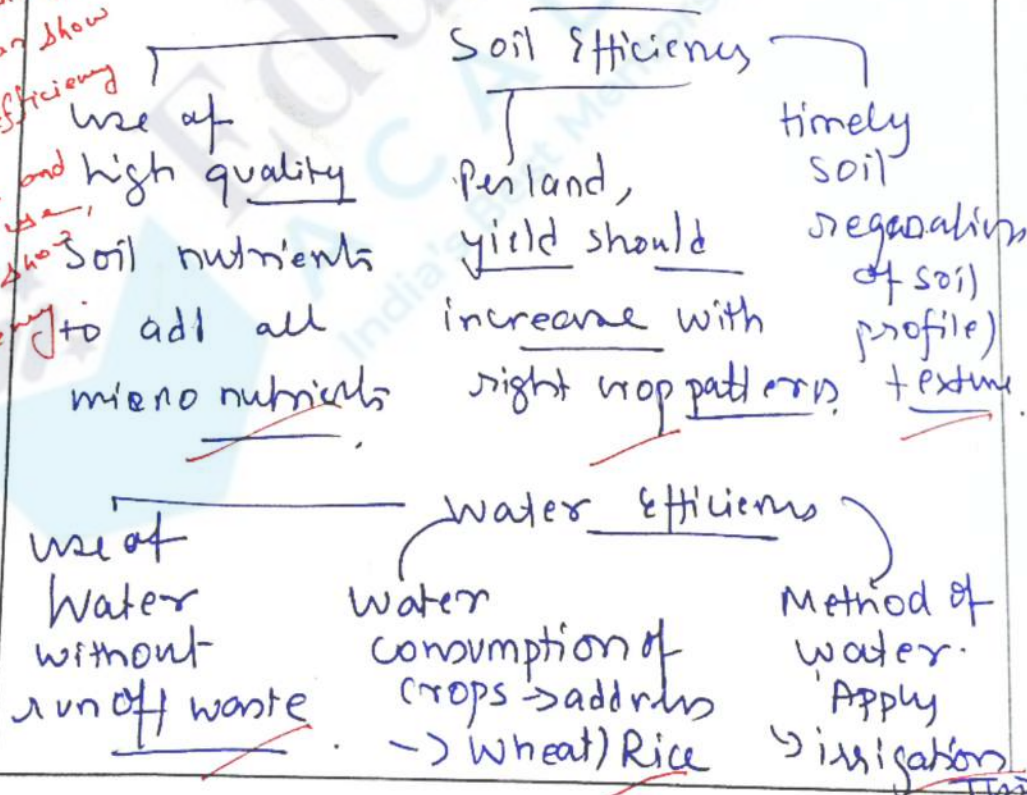
Good  
Conclusions.

16. Soil and water use efficiency is the first step in bringing long term positive transformation in Indian agriculture. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Good introduction

Indian agriculture runs from the crisis of soil and water efficiency with low yield and farm productivity even compare to water stress ~~either~~ nation like Israel.

Alternatively, you can show the inefficiency in soil and water use, & how to add all micro nutrients to add all micro nutrients efficiency



ways to improve  
Soil Efficiency.

① Soil Health Card -  
Mapping -  
and assessing soil quality area wise,  
texture wise.

② use of natural addons  
to increase soil quality  
Eg. JaiVik Khet'

③ Use of soil friendly crop systems  
↳ Millet Rice.

four points.

④ use of Regeneration agriculture type  
↳ organic farming  
↳ integrated farming.

⑤ use of traditional practices like soil/mop covers, direct seeding of rice etc.

## Ways to Improve water efficiency

① Apply Techniques  
like fertigation

↳ More Drop,  
per Drop.

③. Water  
Management-

↳ use of canals

↳ Tankas

↳ to prevent runoff

⑤ Water-saving crops  
like Millet etc.

②. Use of  
irrigation  
facilities

only solar  
pump

↳ PM Kusum.

④. Traditional  
practices

like

Johad in

Rajasthan to  
save water.

As rightly put by MS Swaminathan

Evergreen revolution is needed.

You can  
write  
a futuristic  
conclusion  
in a better  
way.

17. Provide a brief account of steps taken by India for harnessing solar energy. What are the ecological and human costs associated with India's quest for solar energy expansion? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

India's aim to increase the installed solar capacity is at 175 GW with currently 100 GW reached, India's on way to harness solar energy.

Good contextual introduction.

Steps Taken

Decentralised  
Harness

Eg. PM KUSUM  
Roof top Plans  
of Solar Cells

Centralised  
Grid  
Connected  
with Solar  
Parks

Innovative  
ways  
↳ floaty  
solar  
parks

(Telangana  
Rangundam)

④ International Alliance

↳ Int. Solar Alliance  
↳ OWO Grid

⑤ Invest in  
chips, wafers  
for solar cells

write full form



(6) National Solar Missions.

(7) Training and Skilling of Engineers on Solar Infrastructure.

Cost Involvement -

Ecological - (1) Grid Connected

Good Points -

Solar projects impact deforestation

- Threat to Grassland ecosystem

(2) Increase Man-Animal conflict

↳ Rajasthan's case of Great Indian Bustard (due to wind Mills)

(3) E-waste → heavy generation  
life-cycle of solar cells 25-15 years

(4) Costly energy → hinders ecological projects.



Human cost (i) Heavy outflow

Reserves . Eg - 100% solar  
water cells imported.

(ii) Delay in energy cost transmission

↳ Expensive initially,

(iii). use of skilled trainees.

↳ Job crisis.

With benefits of environment

the solar projects are indeed

traded off w. d.

Loss of  
livelihood  
to pastoral  
communities

faulty  
definition of  
wasteland

18. Why was erstwhile Bombay the main focal point of development for the cotton textile industry in its incipient stage? How has the locational pattern of the industry changed since then? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Bombay has been the focal point of development of cotton textile since early 1700s.

Reason:-

- Also favourable climatic conditions.

- ① - Availability of coast connected with deep ports  
↳ Bombay
- ② - Use of train service in the plains
- ③ - Availability of raw material like cotton from black soil.



④ Political governance as  
presidency

⑤ Use of capital from Gujarat  
Bombay Merchants

⑥ Availability of Men.

Locational pattern changed :-

(1) Use of footloose industry  
concept with availability  
of resources via modern

logistics and low cost

(2) Availability of workers

(3) Mechanisation in cotton  
mills -> more emphasis on  
this.

You should  
also mention  
about the  
away where  
production  
has shifted  
along with  
the readers.

(4) Trade ease with train,  
roads, multimodal connectivity

(5) link with market for  
design - (UP's chickenkari) -

Good  
conclusion

with aim of fibre to factory,  
to fashion to foreign, textile  
industry like cotton should  
grow.

19. Marginalized caste groups such as the Dalits are witnessing some forms of socioeconomic mobility, but women within these groups are experiencing different forms of constraints. Critically examine.  
(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Dalits comprise of 11% of population (SC category) as per Census 2011.

Relevant introduction with data.

They have faced socio-economic mobility:

Sanskritisation of caste

Eg. Yadav

Mobilisation on Political lines

↳ Renovation in Panchayats, MLA, MPs

Skills Development  
Rate of opening a Model Schools

Economic Integration

↳ with urbanisation

↳ globalised world values on equality

↳ use of groups

↳ Dalit Chamber of Commerce

↳ MNCs role.

## Women face constraints

① Double whammy of patriarchy  
and caste discrimination  
especially in village → get  
less voice in terms of marriage  
(NCRB Report)

- Highest prevalence of polygamy

② Rural women are prone to  
sexual vulnerabilities due  
to profession like scavenging  
agriculture (45%).

③ lower school rates and  
high child marriage in tribals



and dalih,

Way shu

use of  
women  
empowerment  
schemes  
like MRS  
shakti

Please  
complete  
the answer.



20. Legislative and judicial steps are reflecting the importance of recognizing minorities of all kinds, not just religious. Evaluate the progress of Indian society in this regard. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

 **Educrat IAS**  
ACADEMY  
India's Best Mentorship for Civil Services