



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2089)

Name of Candidate	Neha. Uddhavsingh. Rajput		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1420901
Center	MKB	Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained		
1	10		<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।</p> <p>2. There are <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in <b>HINDI &amp; ENGLISH</b>. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. <b>All questions are compulsory.</b> सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>5. 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. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।</p>	
2	10			
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Total Marks Obtained:				
Remarks:				
			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
			Recommended	Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi- 110009

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. बौद्ध आस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा होने के कारण हाथियों को बौद्ध मूर्तिकल में भी व्यापक रूप से दर्शाया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

With the elephant being a vital part of the Buddhist faith, it was widely represented in its sculptures as well. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

A→

Buddhist faith has at its core the principle of peace which is also reflected through its various sculptures and elephants are somewhat representative of that.

ELEPHANT REPRESENTATION in  
Buddhist Art:

- ① The Descending elephant:

The birth of Gautam Buddha is depicted through one of the Jataka Tales wherein his Mother (Sidelhastha's mother) is dreaming about an elephant descending in her womb.

- ② Besides the sculpture of Buddha: elephant has been carved out just beside the piece of Art of Buddha

### ③ Stupa Art:

At the Entrances, there are many sculptures of elephants being represented in conjunction with other Jataka tales.

### Elephant Vital part of Buddhist Faith:

- ① Even today in many of the Monasteries you can see the sculptures of elephants being placed.
- ② These are reflective of the principles of inner peace and calm.

Thus, the Art since ages immemorial carries the meaning and propagating to the masses.

2. भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के प्रयासों और बलिदानों के माध्यम से जीता गया था। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में आदिवासी महिलाओं द्वारा किए गए योगदानों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India's war of independence was won by the efforts and sacrifices of different sections of the society. In this context, discuss the contributions made by tribal women in the national freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

A

Indian Independence was a culmination of efforts of Students, Middle classes, labourers, industrialists, Activists, reformers. However, its women whose contribution has stood apart given their status back them.

Contributions made by  
Tribal Women

- ① Rani Gaidinliu: She was merely a teenage when she took up fighting for her motherland. She has led many tribal revolts in Manipur and also took part in revolutionary activities.

## ② The Santal Rebellion:

The Santal women were at the forefront of the battle against the exploitation and outsiders who tried to destroy their traditional ways of living.

③ The Warkari <sup>Warkari</sup> tribe: This tribe from Maharashtra is well known from its paintings 'Warkari'.  
The tribal women stood their ground against the Britishers.

④ Overall contribution in various tribal revolts like the Telangana, Pagal Panthi movements. Not only this, but some tribal women also contributed in Nationalist Movements.

It's the tribal women empresses of India who contribution shines the most.

3. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर के राष्ट्रवाद संबंधी दृष्टिकोण में अंतर्निहित प्रमुख सिद्धांतों को वर्णित कीजिए।

Bring out the key principles underlying Rabindranath Tagore's vision of nationalism during the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

A→

Rabindranath Tagore was our freedom fighter who was not only who went against Britishers but was also a great poet.

Principles underlying Rabindranath Tagore's vision of Nationalism

- ① Patriotism through Art:

Rabindranathji during the Bengal partition that was announced in 1905, tried to unite the people through his song called "Amar Sonar Bangla".

- ② Unity in diversity: Was against the partition for it being Communal.

③ Non violence & Justice:

He gave up the title of 'sir' given to him by the britishers when Jallianwala bagh Massacre happened.

④ He is the one who composed our National song that so beautifully describes the various geographical features that India comprises of & yet its a feeling of oneness that prevails.

Thus, Rabindranath Tagore led the Indian freedom struggle through his creativity speaking for freedom.

4. बाह्य दबाव और औपनिवेशिक विरोध के साथ-साथ घेरलू दबाव ने यूरोपीय शक्तियों को उपनिवेशों पर अपना दावा छोड़ने के लिए विवश किया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The combination of internal pulls coupled with external pressure as well as colonial resistance prompted the European powers to relinquish their claim over colonies. Elaborate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

A→

Post the second World war, the dynamics of power struggle had changed and it was time for the European powers to Relinquish their claim over colonies.

Internal pulls:

- ① Political pressure: The labour party was the one who was in power and was much more sympathetic towards the colonies.
- ② Economic drain: By the end of ~~1st~~ (2nd) World War; Britain and all other European powers had suffered huge economic blow.
- ③ People's perception changing.  
eg) William Wilderburn standing up in parliament British for Indian Reforms.

## External pressures and colonial Resistance

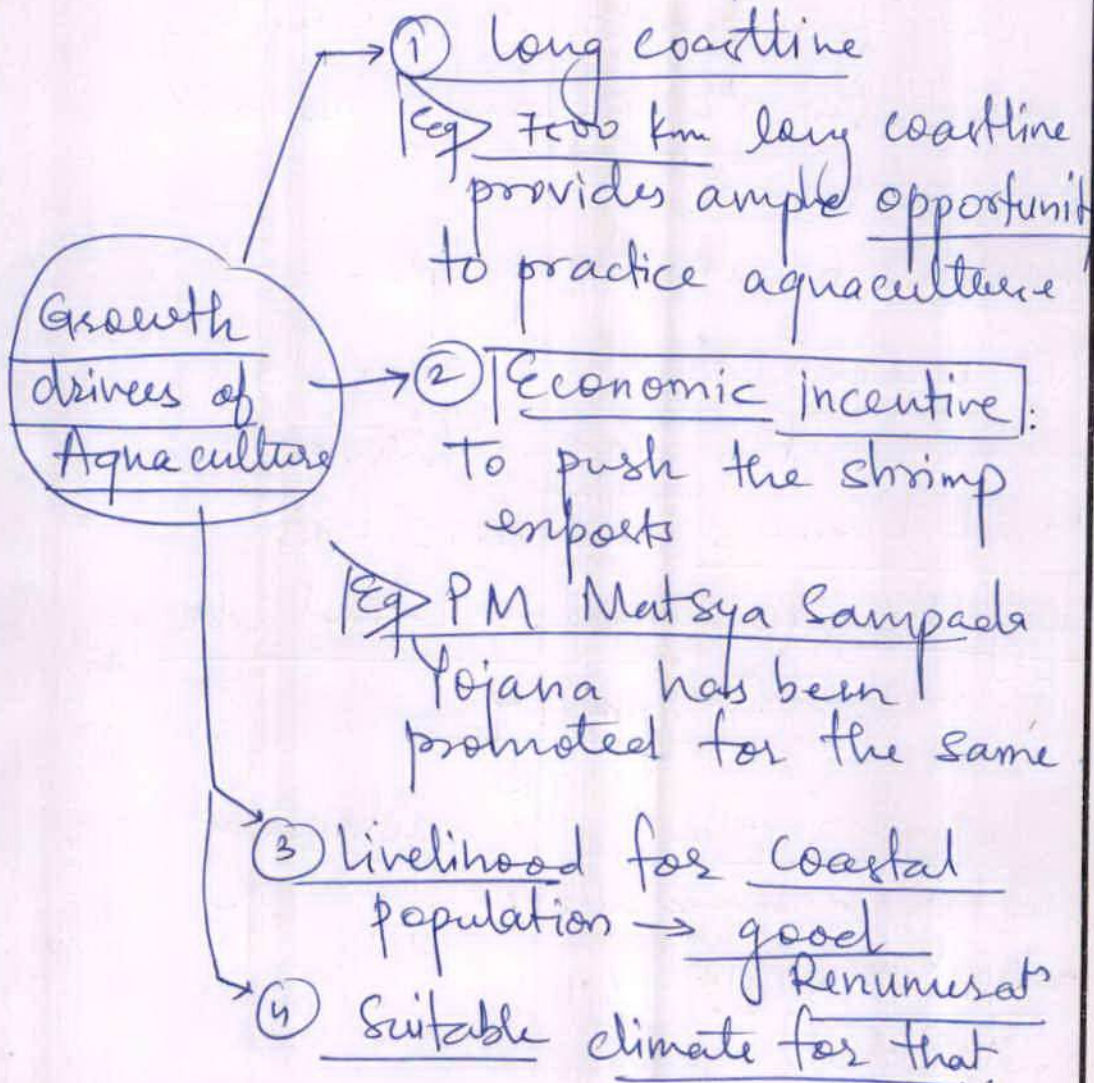
- ① The allies of Britain like USA were expecting them to give India maximum autonomy <sup>because</sup> during they needed India's help during the war.
- ② Disillusionment of colonial power intentions for the colonies & citizens (only exploitative).
- ③ Various movements such as Quit India movement, Civil Disobedience acted as catalyst.
- ④ There were rise of the Bolshevik party (socialism) and many other greece and Italy being free; they brought more national awakening.

Thus, the removal of European powers had become inevitable.

5. भारत में जलीय कृषि को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इससे संबंधित समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Identifying the growth drivers of aquaculture in India, discuss the associated issues. (Answer in 150 words) 10

A → India's ~~the~~ export has the one of highest contribution to shrimp export. Fisheries is an important sector contributing almost 10-14% of agricultural exports



⑤ Aquaculture can also act as a sub's complementary job to agriculture doubling farmer's income. (Integrated farming)

### Associated Issues :

① Lack of expertise :

Very few people have knowledge about the aquaculture as an occupation.

② Limited reach to people.

③ No enough infrastructure to promote the aquaculture.

④ Food business always has logistics and quality standards issues for exporting.

The government has already taken few measures like Matsya Sampada Yojana to solve above issues

6. हालांकि महत्वपूर्ण खनिज स्वच्छ ऊर्जा ट्रांजिशन को प्रेरित कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ये ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के संबंध में नई चुनौतियां भी उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

While critical minerals are driving the clean energy transition, they bring new vulnerabilities with regard to energy security. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

A

The Lithium triangle countries are Brazil, Argentina and Chile have become the centre of attraction for many because of critical Mineral availability.

CRITICAL MINERALS DRIVING  
TRANSITION:

- ① Lithium batteries are essential for the electric vehicle industry thus making it significant to make the transition from fuel driven vehicles.
- ② China and Australia are also one of the largest reservoirs for the critical minerals industry thus driving the transition.

↳ The silicon chip manufacturing  
and solar panels too.

Taiwan controls almost 70-80% of  
market

③ Transition to Nuclear clean energy  
requires supply of Uranium etc

New vulnerabilities Regarding  
Energy Security

① Supply chain resilience &  
Dependence: Because of  
concentration in only few areas,  
our energy security becomes  
dependant on imports.

② Technology required to drive  
these new minerals & also lack of  
expertise threatens our energy  
security.

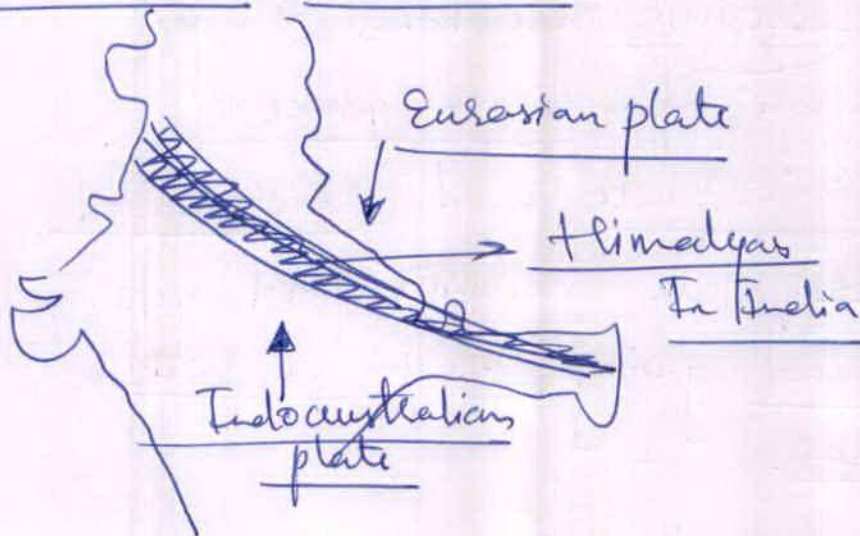
India needs to have a  
comprehensive partnership and  
secure the energy security.

7. प्लेट विवर्तनी का सिद्धांत हिमालय और एंडीज पर्वतों के निर्माण में विद्यमान अंतरों को समझाने में किस प्रकार सहायता करता है?

How does the theory of plate tectonics help in explaining the differences in the formation of the Himalayas and Andes mountains? (Answer in 150 words) 10

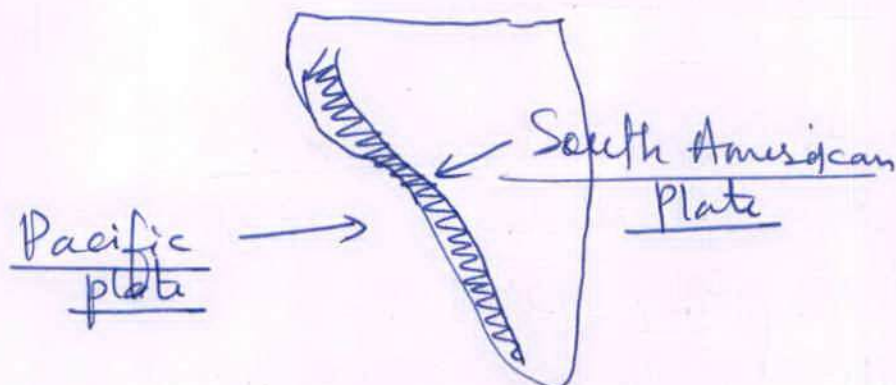
A The theory of Plate tectonics was given by Mackinzie & Parker and it explains about the distribution of Oceans & continents.

### FORMATION OF HIMALAYAS



- ① The plate tectonics explains that Himalayas are fold Mountains formed due to convergence of two continental plate plates.

## FORMATION OF ANDES :



- ① The theory explains that these are volcanic mountains formed because of convergence of oceanic plate and continental plate, the heavier part gets subducted giving rise to volcanic areas.

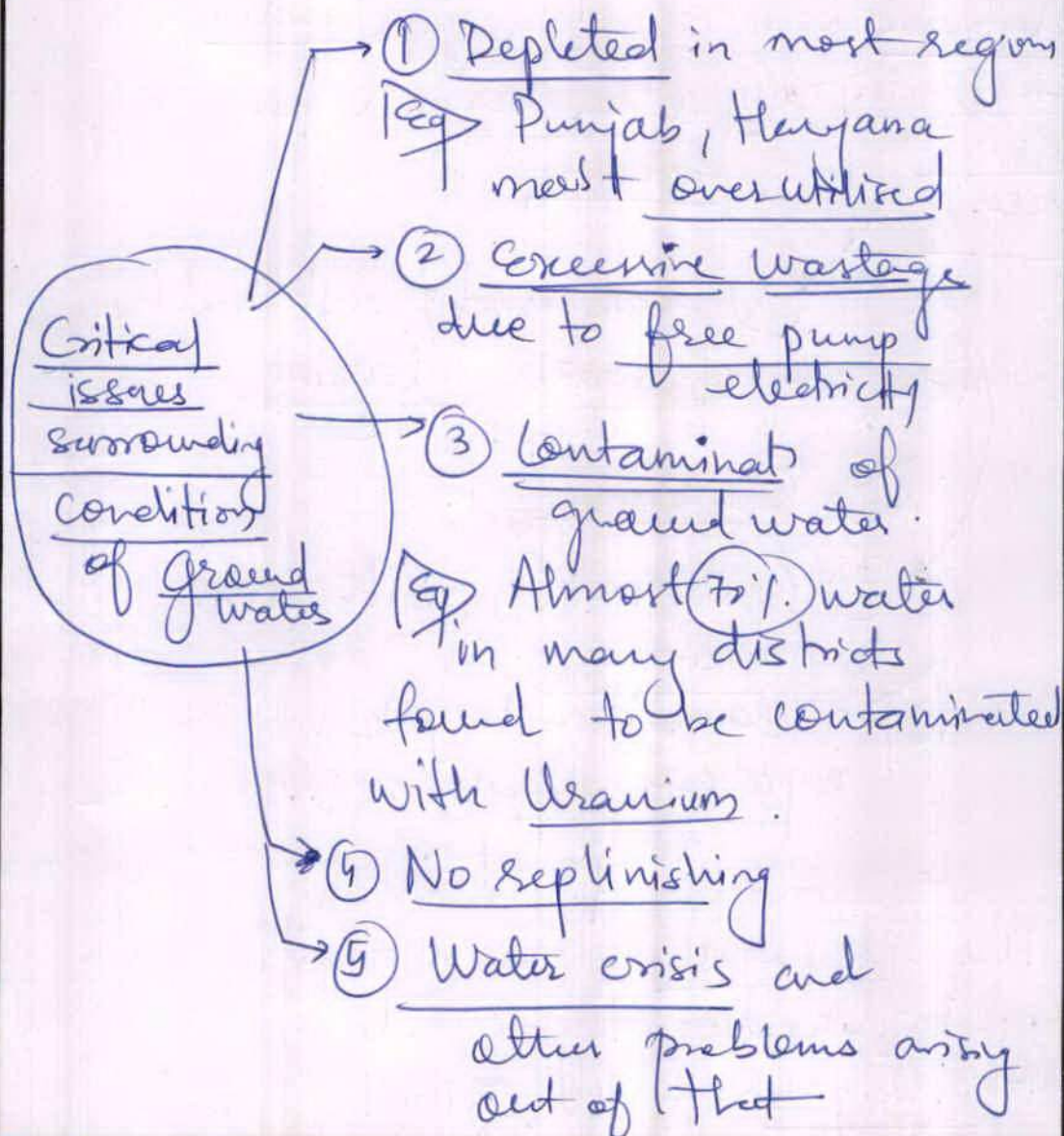
The plate tectonics theory explains how, these two are different types of mountains, although earthquakes are common in both.

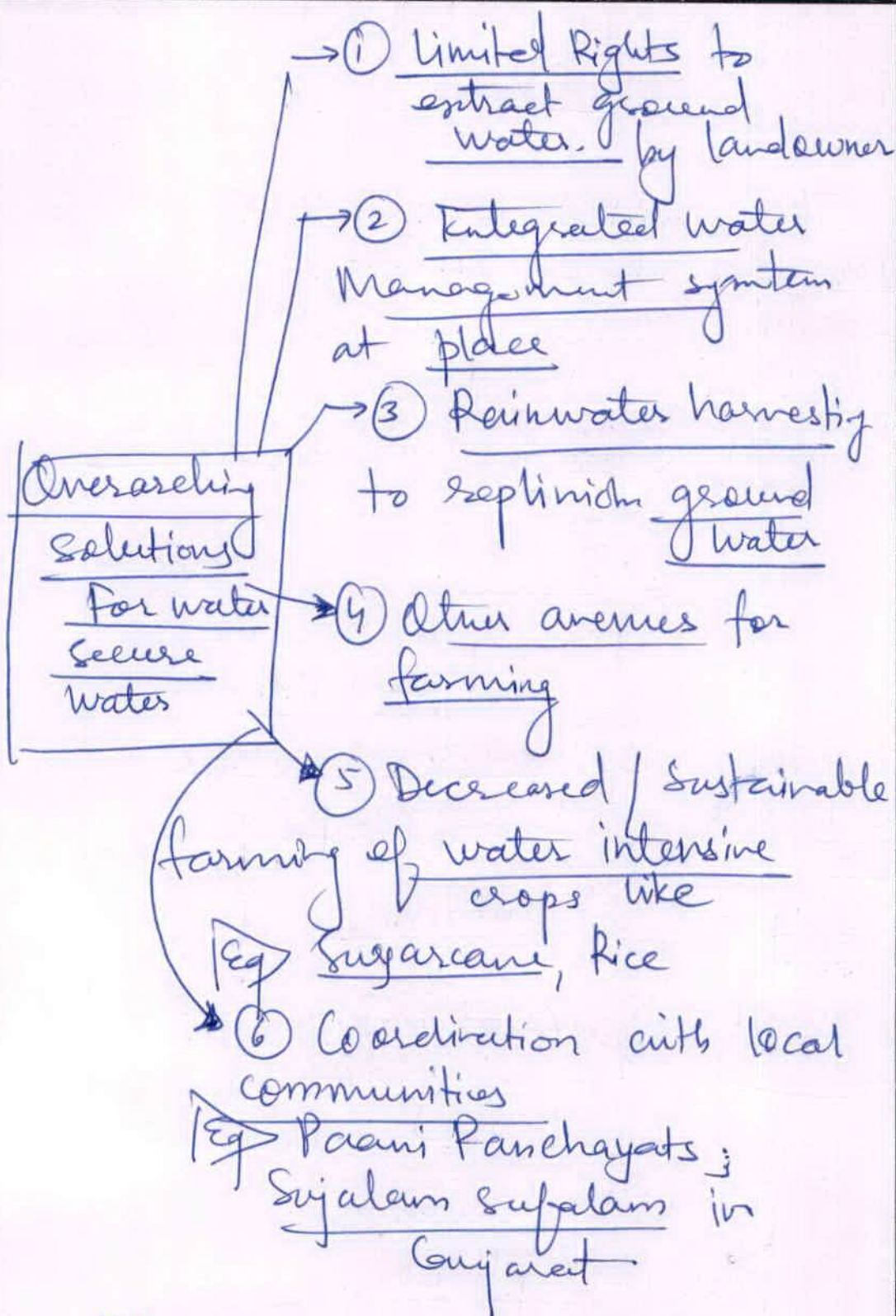
8. एक जल-सुरक्षित भविष्य हेतु भारत में भूजल की स्थिति से संबंधित प्रमुख समस्याओं के लिए व्यापक समाधान की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Critical issues surrounding the condition of groundwater in India need overarching solutions for a water-secure future. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

A

The statistics mention that India uses almost 70-80% of its groundwater consumption for agriculture and we use up almost 25% of world groundwater ~~4%~~





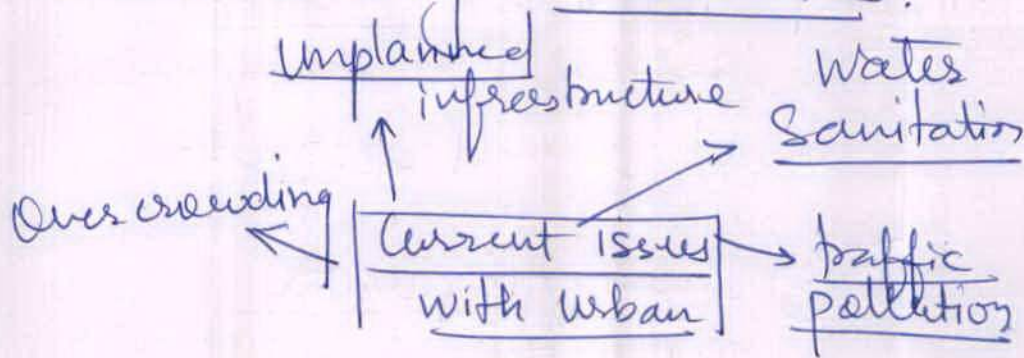
The government is in the Right direction to promote microirrigation & Watershed Management

9. 2050 तक भारत की आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से के शहरों में रहने की उम्मीद है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में समावेशी, लचीले और संधारणीय शहर के निर्माण में शहरी हरित स्थानों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

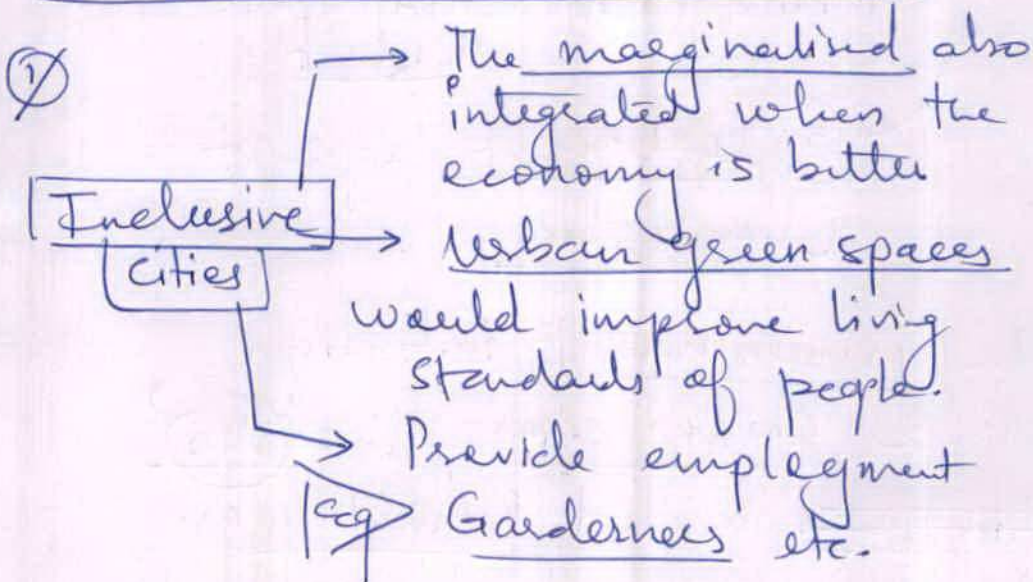
A large proportion of India's population is expected to live in cities by 2050. In this context, discuss the need for urban green spaces in creating inclusive, resilient, and sustainable cities in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

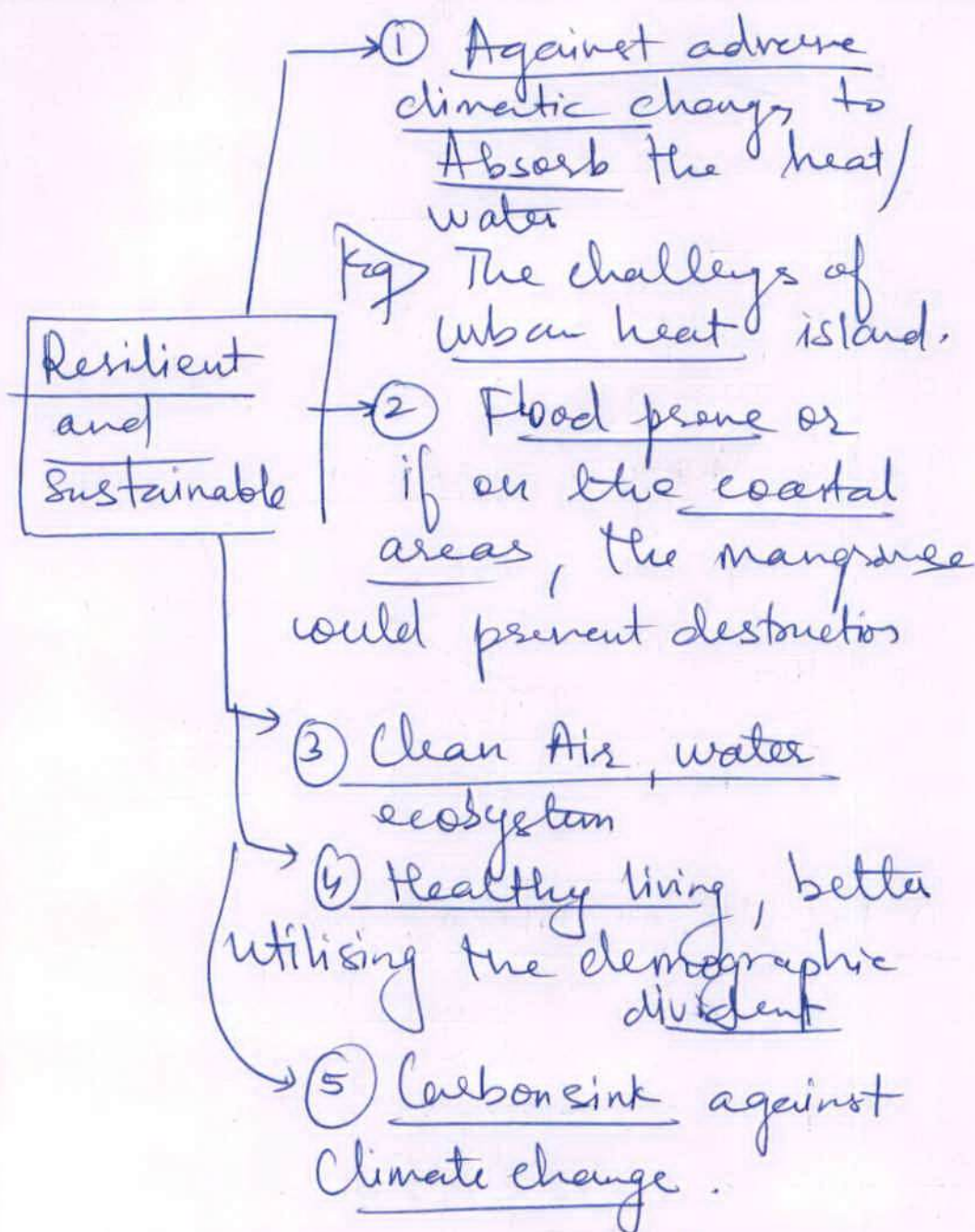
A→

It is predicted that by the end of 2050, almost 40-45% population would be living in urban cities.



### NEED FOR URBAN GREEN SPACES:





The governmental initiatives such as SMART cities, the 'Van' Vandana around Periurban area and a new concept of 'Sponge city' could be the way forward!

10. भारत का पंचनिरपेक्ष दृष्टिकोण 'सैद्धांतिक दूरी' बनाए हुआ है न कि 'समान-दूरी'। टिप्पणी कीजिए।  
India's secular approach has remained that of a 'principled distance' and not of 'equi-distance'. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

A → Secularism has been one of the founding principles of our constitution. Although the word Secular added in (2nd) Constitutional Amendment, we already had other provisions in place.

### Constitution Secularism:

The Meaning of Secularism in India has the following

① Respecting all the religions / ethnicities and propagating peaceful coexistence

② Fraternity & Brotherhood

Article 15, 16, Fundamental duty  
Article 24, 25, 26

Secular approach is a

Principled Approach

not equi distant

India's secularism concept is

Principled distance in following  
ways

- ① We don't interfere in religious matters until they don't compromise Human fundamental Rights

eg) Sabrimata case, the triple talac case

Supreme court uphold the verdict to protect its citizen's Rights.

- ② Equal opportunities to all, however affirmative action for backward classes to provide equity.

eg) Article 15, 16.

- ③ Either The tax is never utilized only for one, it is utilized for promoting all religions.

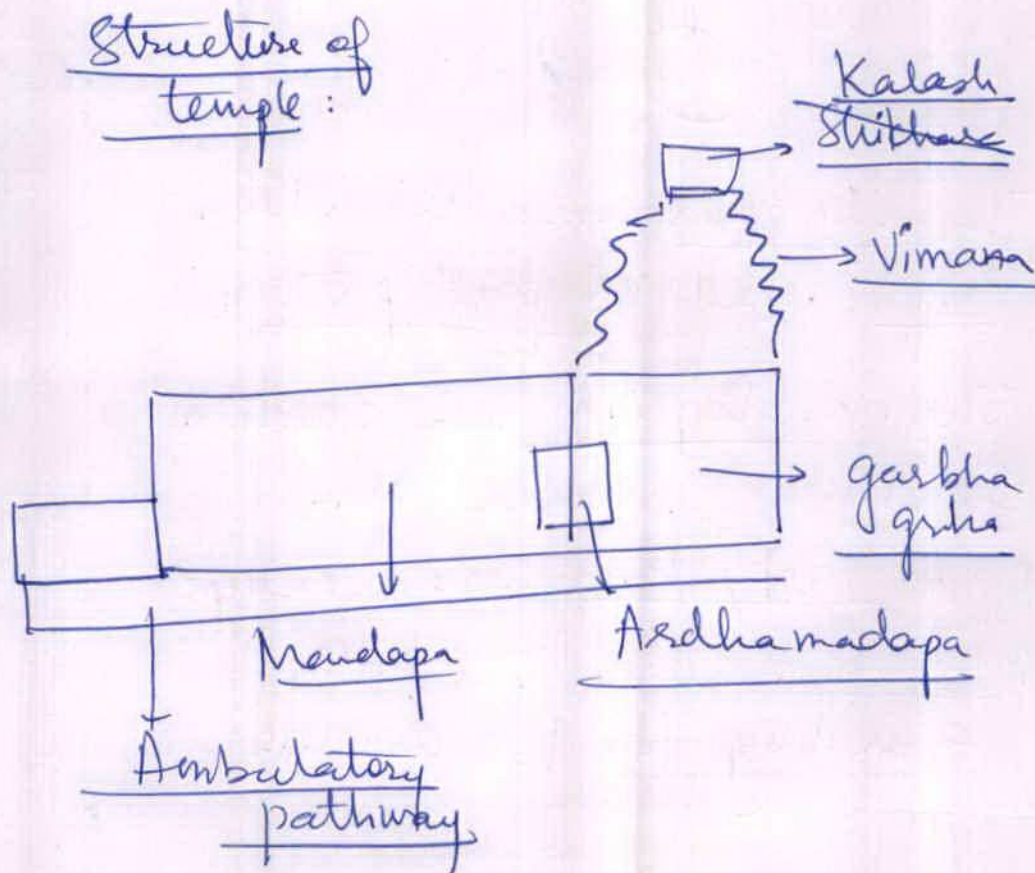
India's secularism has been shaped by its unique socio cultural history and thus stands out from rest.

11. भारत में मंदिर स्थापत्य कला का एक प्रमुख चरण 11वीं से 14वीं शताब्दी ई. के होयसल राजवंश से जुड़ा हुआ है। उदाहरण सहित वर्णन कीजिए।

A major phase in temple architecture in India is associated with the Hoysala dynasty from the 11th to 14th centuries A.D. Illustrate with examples.  
(Answer in 250 words) 15

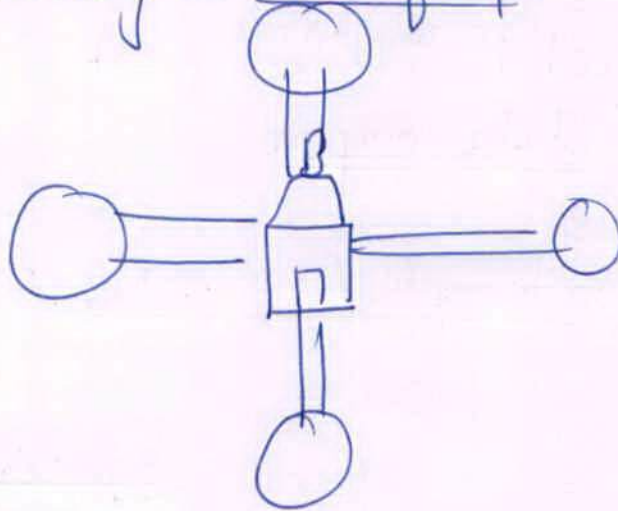
A → The temple Architecture started off in the Mauryan Age Era when only Rock cut caves were places of worship and it reached peak during the 'Chola empire'

The Hoysala temple Architecture:



The Hoysala temples were  
characterised by

- ① Panchayatana style: The main  
temple was in the centre  
along with ④ alter temples  
forming a crucifix form



- ② The Vimanas were higher than  
before and stepped pattern.
- ③ The garbhagriha or sanctum  
'Sanctorum' is where the  
main idol/deity was worshiped.
- ④ Mandapa was the hall  
assembly for the devotees

- ⑤ The walls of the temples were carved intricately from the outside.
- ⑥ Presence of gopurams from multiple sides for the entrance into the temple.
- ⑦ These were multiple planes vesticle to the walls of the temple.

Eg. Trisathya, Panchsathya, Satparathi



The Hoysala rulers patronaged to various deities that were worshipped during their reign to create beautiful temples.

12. ग्रीक इतिहासकारों के विवरण प्राचीन भारत की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थितियों के संबंध में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Accounts of Greek historians provide valuable insights into the social and economic conditions in ancient India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

A →

The reconstruction of history is done through various sources such as ~~literary~~ literary, art, architectural. Homans, the accounts of foreign travellers provide an extensive look into our culture and helps in building our history.

Greek historians :

It was during the period of Mauryas that the greek historian & traveller Megasthenes had visited as an ~~an~~ ambassador  
Ambassador

- ① Megasthenes was a greek ambassador from the court of King Porius and he lived in the Mauryan capital

- ② He had written a book called 'India' who although original version lost, it has been combined by other greek historians to paint the picture of Ancient India.
- ③ Megasthenes was in the awe of Mauryan military and the lavish luxury of the Kingdom.
- ④ He described Chandragupta Mausyas as an able ruler who perused attention to his people's need.
- ⑤ The palace (Wooden palace) was magnificent & a replica of the Greek King.
- ⑥ People in the Mauryan capital flourished in trade & economy.
- ⑦ The social life was characterized by Caste system.

- ⑧ Although he did mention that there was no slavery other components have proved otherwise.
- ⑨ The status of women was subordinate to that of men.
- ⑩ People practice various Rituals and brahmins were present but not in abundance.

Thus, the greek historians have provided us with a glance of Maueryan empire.

13. भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में, विशेष रूप से 20वीं शताब्दी के पूर्वार्द्ध के दौरान प्रवासी भारतीयों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the role played by the Indian diaspora in the freedom struggle of India, especially during the first half of the 20th century. (Answer in 250 words)

15

A→

During the first half of the 20th Century, it had become difficult for Indians to raise their voices because of oppressive & suppressive policies

Early half of 20th Century:

After the split of Indian National Congress; many acts brought to suppress activities of extremists.

↳ Seditious Crimes Act  
Indian Newspaper Act (Incitement to violence)

INDIAN DIASPORA AND Their role:

Being the labourers or the military soldiers posted abroad, they contributed to the struggle.

- ① Shyamji Krishna Varma: He was the one who started India House in London. To raise voices against the Britishers.
- ② V.D Savarkar: After 1910, he too went to London and propagated Anti imperialistic sentiments among the Indians abroad.
- ③ Madam Bikaji Cama: She ran a Radio from Paris, and helped in furthering our freedom struggle.
- ④ The Ghadr Party:  
This was one of the most prominent Revolutionary groups active in San Francisco
  - (i) Lala Hardayal was one of the members.

- (ii) The Ghadis had helped in mobilisation of Arms and weapons to be supplied to Indian freedom fighters.
- (iii) Their Newspaper was a medium to spread the ideas of Nationalism and disillusion the exploitation of the Britishers.
- (iv) They were the main catalyst of the 'Komagata Maru' incident wherein the migrants from India ~~Canada~~ were refused in Canada and then shipped back to India.

Indian diaspora thus acted as an important tool to fight the freedom struggle from areas beyond the reaches of Britishers.

14. पर्यावरण आंदोलनों के उद्भव के लिए निहित कारणों और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में उनके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the reasons behind the emergence of environmental movements and their significance in post-independent India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

A →

The principle of Panchasheel was adopted by India to successfully integrated the tribal population. However, the implementation was skewed which lead to the revelts.

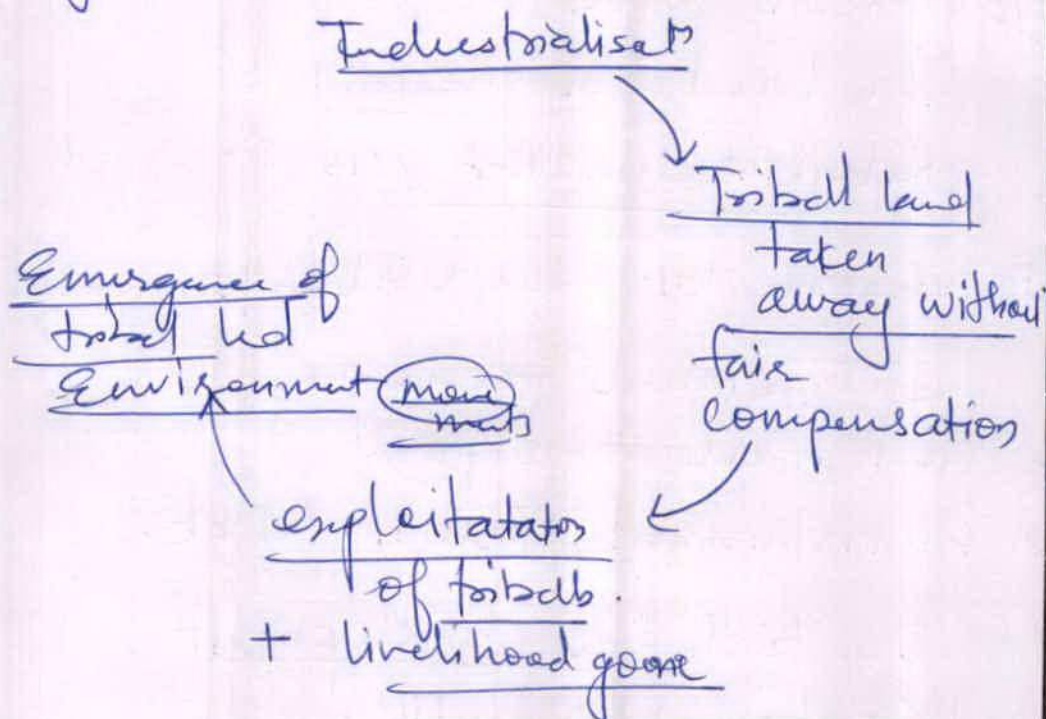
Reasons behind the emergence of Environmental Movement:

① Land alienation:

For tribals, land is not just a piece of area but they derive their cultural identity from land & sacred grooves are their home.

→ Almost (50%) people who are displaced in India are tribals.

- ② Exploitation of environment: Not only did the tribals but also the Activists Rose their voices.
- ③ Industrialisation led to the encroachment of land by the government



### Significance of Environmental Movements:

- ① Awareness about the issue:

→ Through the Chipkoo movement, and Narmada Bacho Andolan people became conscious of these issues

② Emergence of Better laws  
for tribal people;

These movements also brought to light the plight of tribal people and better legislation

→ Forest Rights Act, 2006,  
The Land settlement &  
Rehabilitation Act 2013

③ Environmental conservation ::

Governments focus more on sustainable development

→ Environment protection Act etc.

④ Leading to better development  
and sustainable future.

India is currently trying to strike a Balance between development & environmental sustainability to achieve its target of Inclusive growth

15. भारतीय हिमालयी क्षेत्र (IHR) पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इसके शमन के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Analyse the possible impact of climate change on the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). What steps can be taken to mitigate it? (Answer in 250 words) 15

A →

The recent events of land subsidence and increased frequency of landslides in the Himalayan Region has grabbed the attention of India.

Impacts of Climate Change on Indian Himalayan Region:

- ① Unvariable and unpredictable Rainfall:

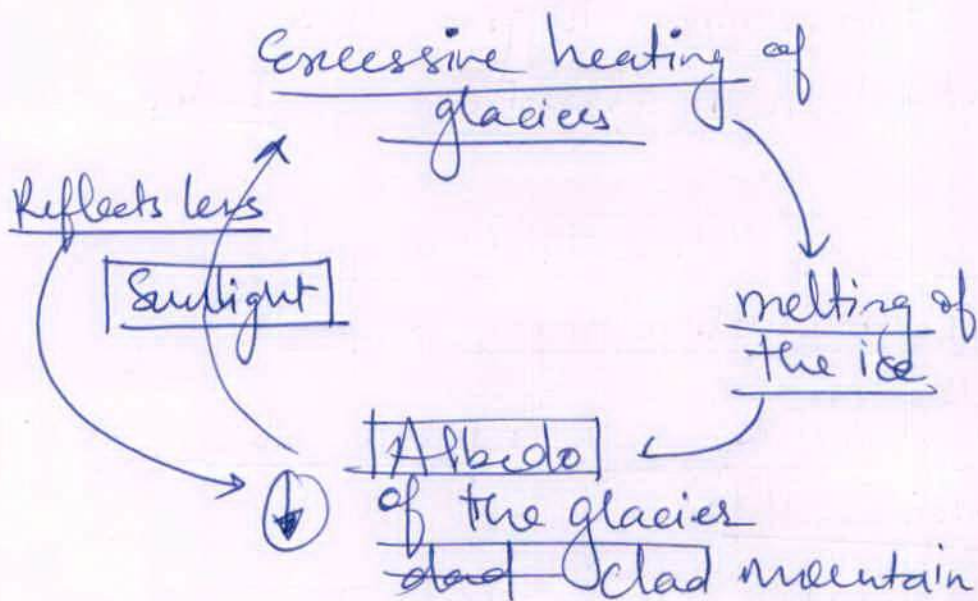
The intensified Rainfalls have caused multiple incidents of landslides

→ Uttarathand has experienced increased frequency in landslides

- ② Glacier Melting: The Himalayas which are snow covered

have experienced excessive heating  
leading to glacial lake outburst

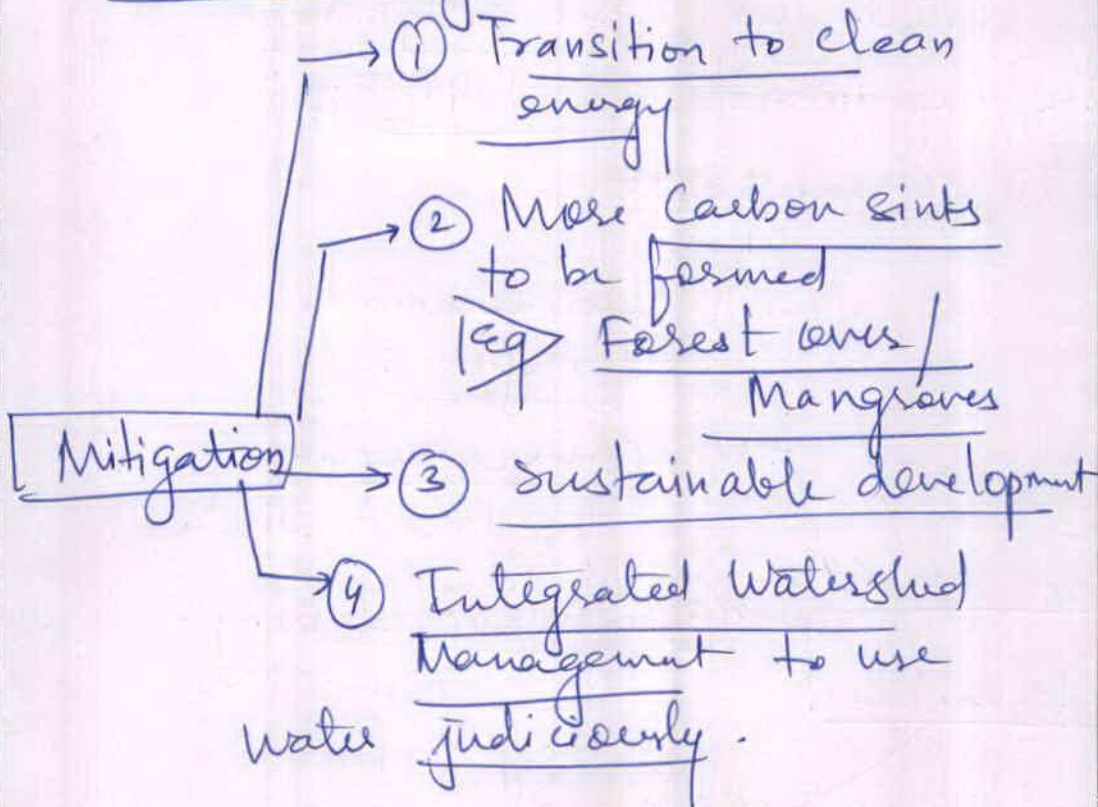
Eq) The vicious feedback cycle  
of Albedo  
↳ reflecting Rays



- ③ The Melting of the (ice) could  
initially although cause water  
excess but eventual decrease is  
Himalayan water system.
- ④ More prone & vulnerable to  
disasters.

~~Steps to Mitigate~~  
Steps to Mitigate:

The only way to stop these adverse effects is by tackling climate change.



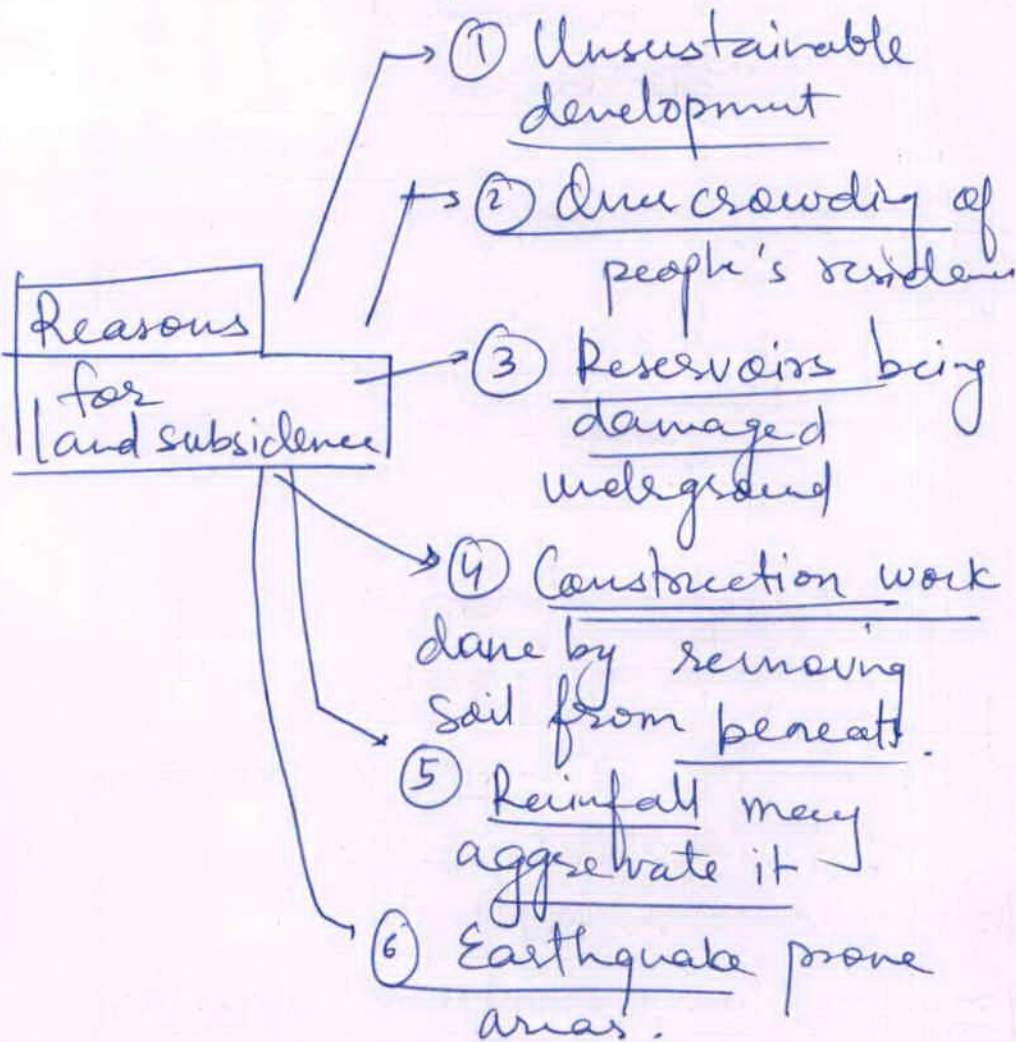
The Catastrophe of Climate Change requires a collaborative effort of the entire world so as to be mitigated.

India's efforts in Right direction  
↳ Life Mission, National sustainable Agriculture policy.

16. हालांकि भूमि धंसाव कई कारणों से हो सकता है, फिर भी इसके संभावित प्रभाव का अनुमान लगाना और प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए एक स्थायी योजना को तैयार करना अनिवार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

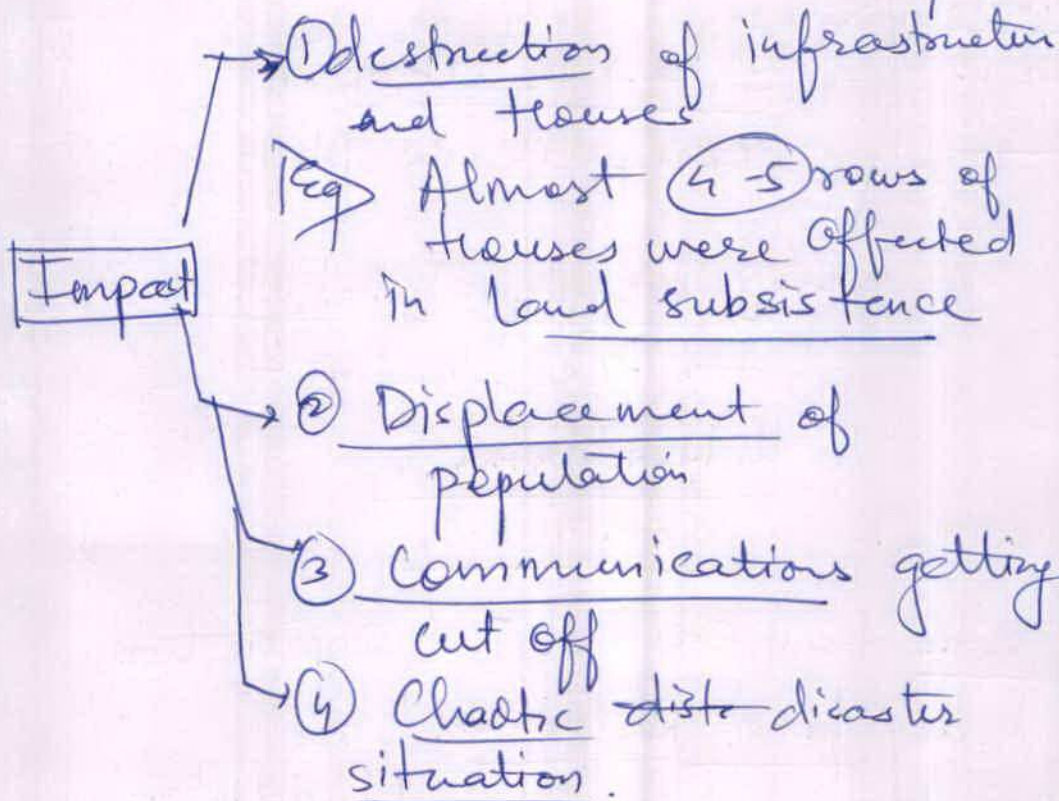
Though land subsidence can happen for a host of reasons, it is imperative to estimate its possible impact and chalk out a sustainable plan to minimise the adverse impact. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

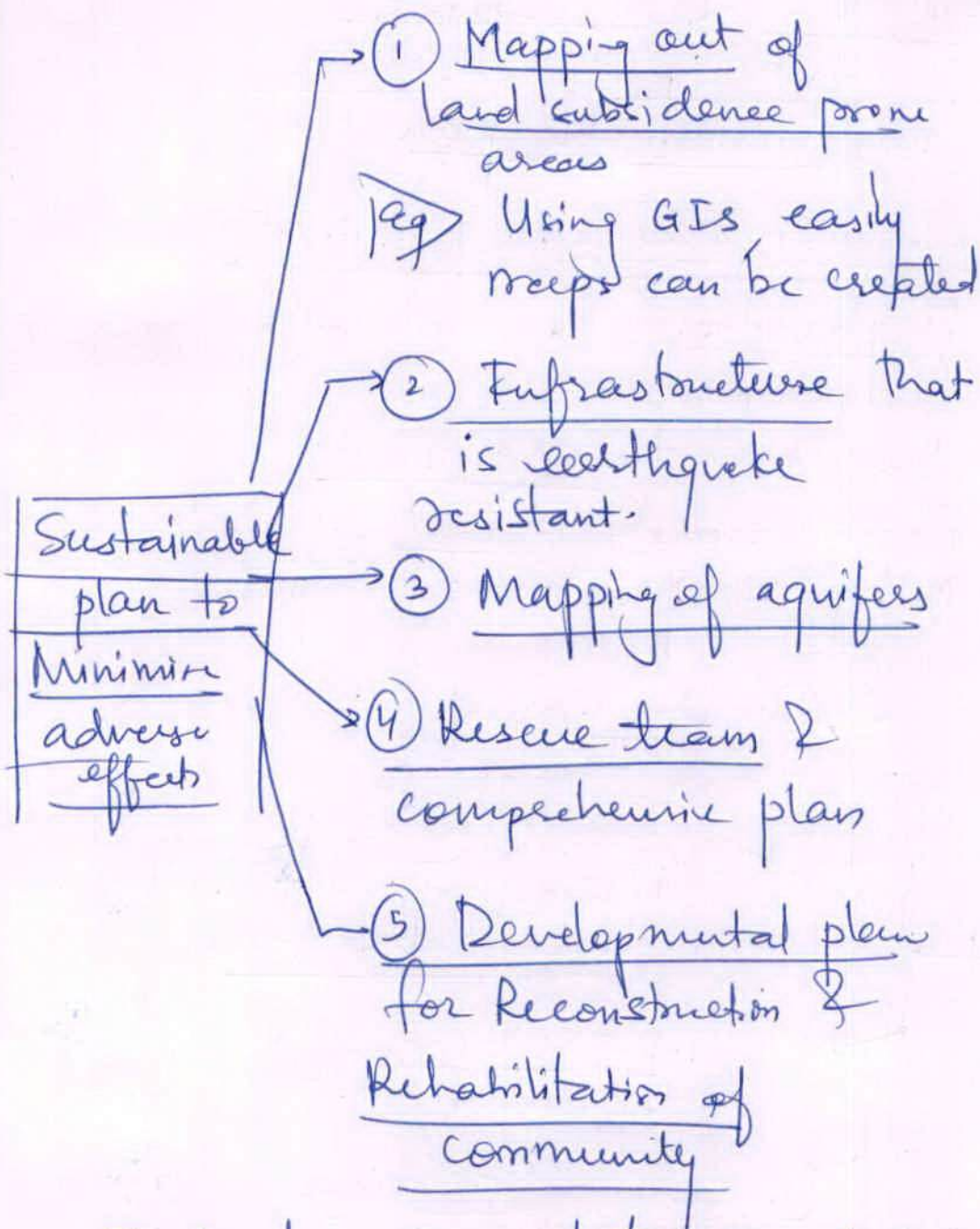
A→ The Joshimath incidence shook the country when the pilgrimage site experienced landslide in the recent past.



Why should we estimate possible impact and chalk out sustainable plan.

- ① Resource allocation prioritisation
- ② Preparedness to deal with consequences
- ③ Less harm to community
- ④ Factors covering it can be mitigated if planned properly.





India has earned the reputation of being 'first Responder' to disasters and we should maintain the same by managing National disasters by scientific planning

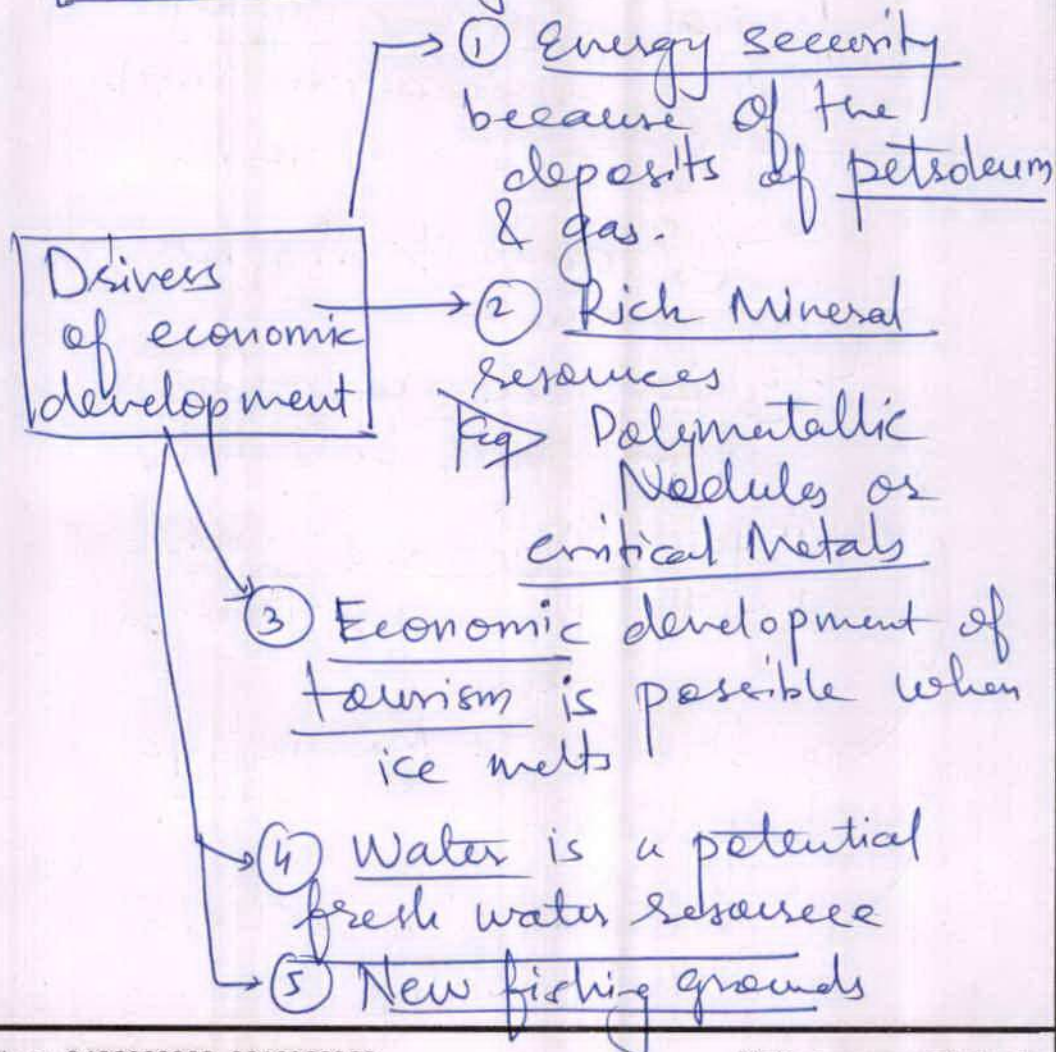
17. आर्थिक विकास के चालक के रूप में आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में स्थित प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके दोहन के पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक प्रभावों पर भी विचार कीजिए।

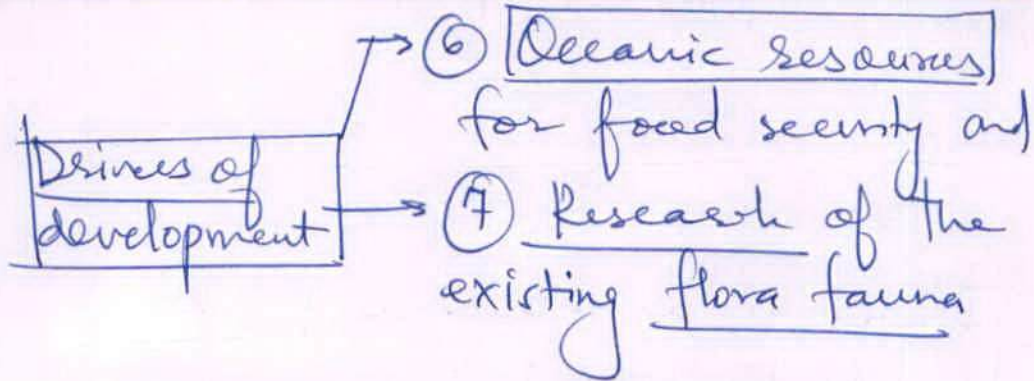
Discuss the potential of natural resources in the Arctic region as drivers of economic development, while also considering the environmental and social impacts of their exploitation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

A

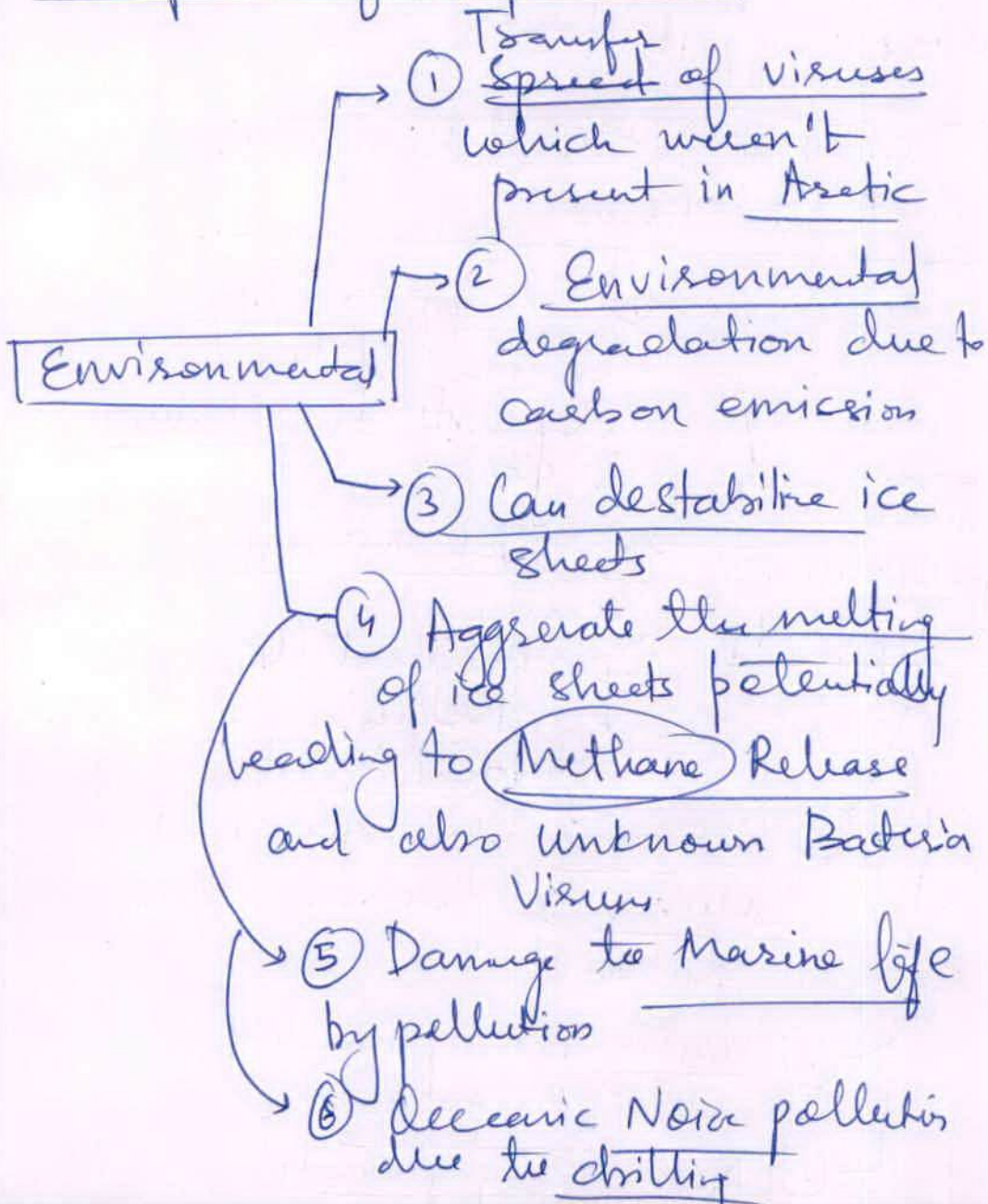
India is an observer Member in the Arctic council that consist consists of Eight countries surrounding it.

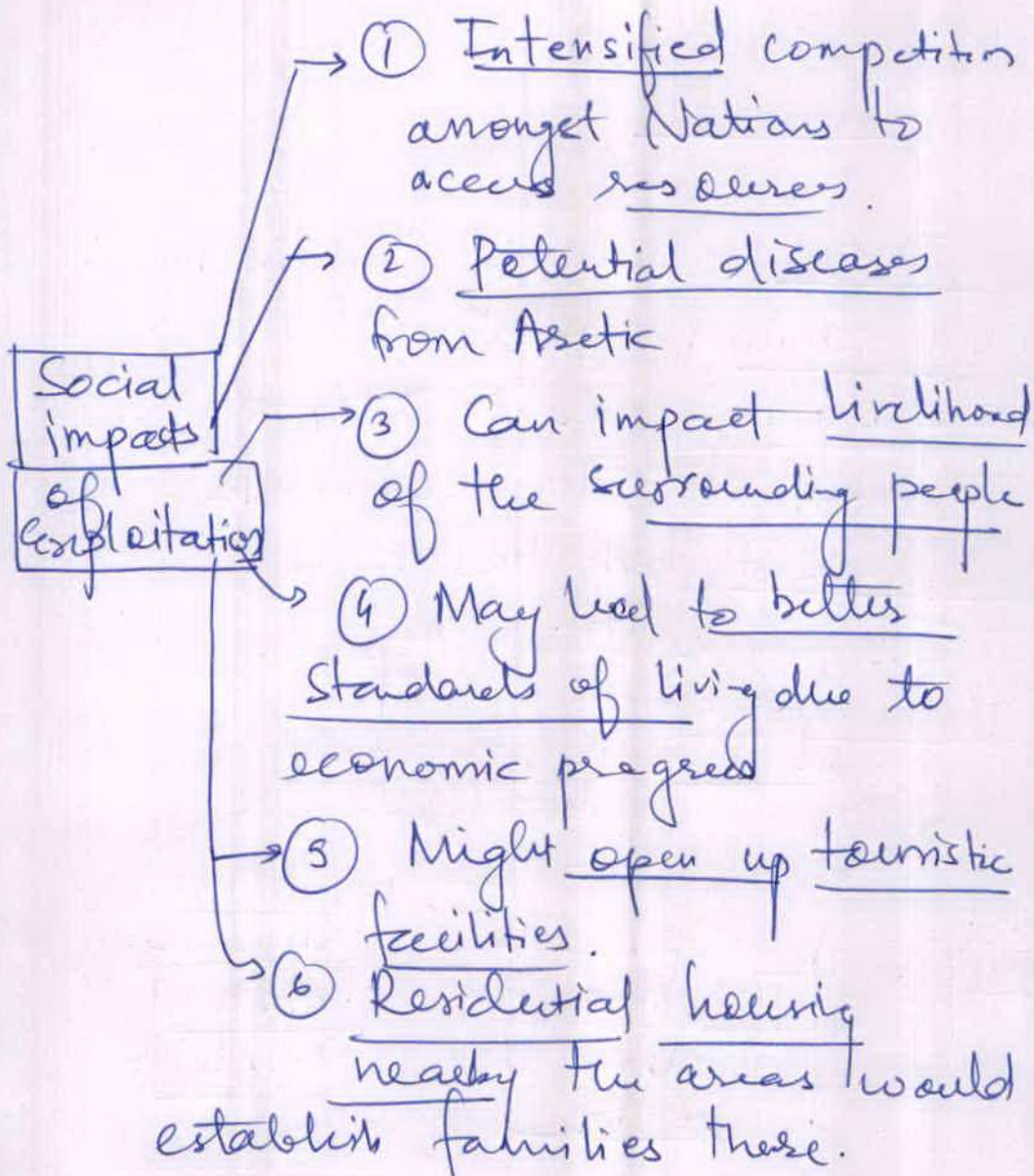
Potential of Natural Resources in Arctic Region





### Impacts of Exploitation





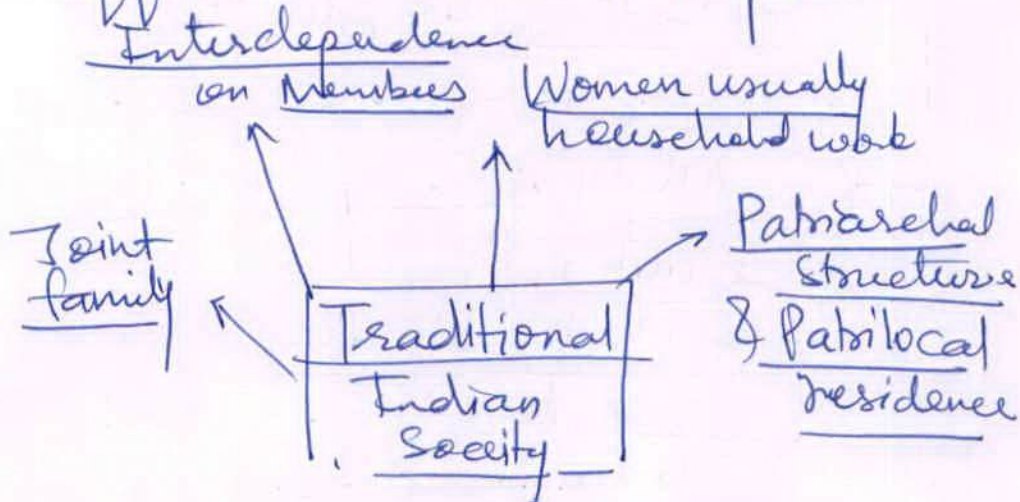
The potential of a new unexplored area is always exciting however, India can lead the way by sticking to principles of Environmental sustainability & Inclusive growth!

18. आधुनिक भारतीय समाज में परिवार के आकार, संरचना और संबंधों की गतिशीलता को आकार देने में वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव को उजागर कीजिए।

Bring out the impact of globalisation in shaping the dynamics of family size, structure and relationships in the modern Indian society. (Answer in 250 words) 15

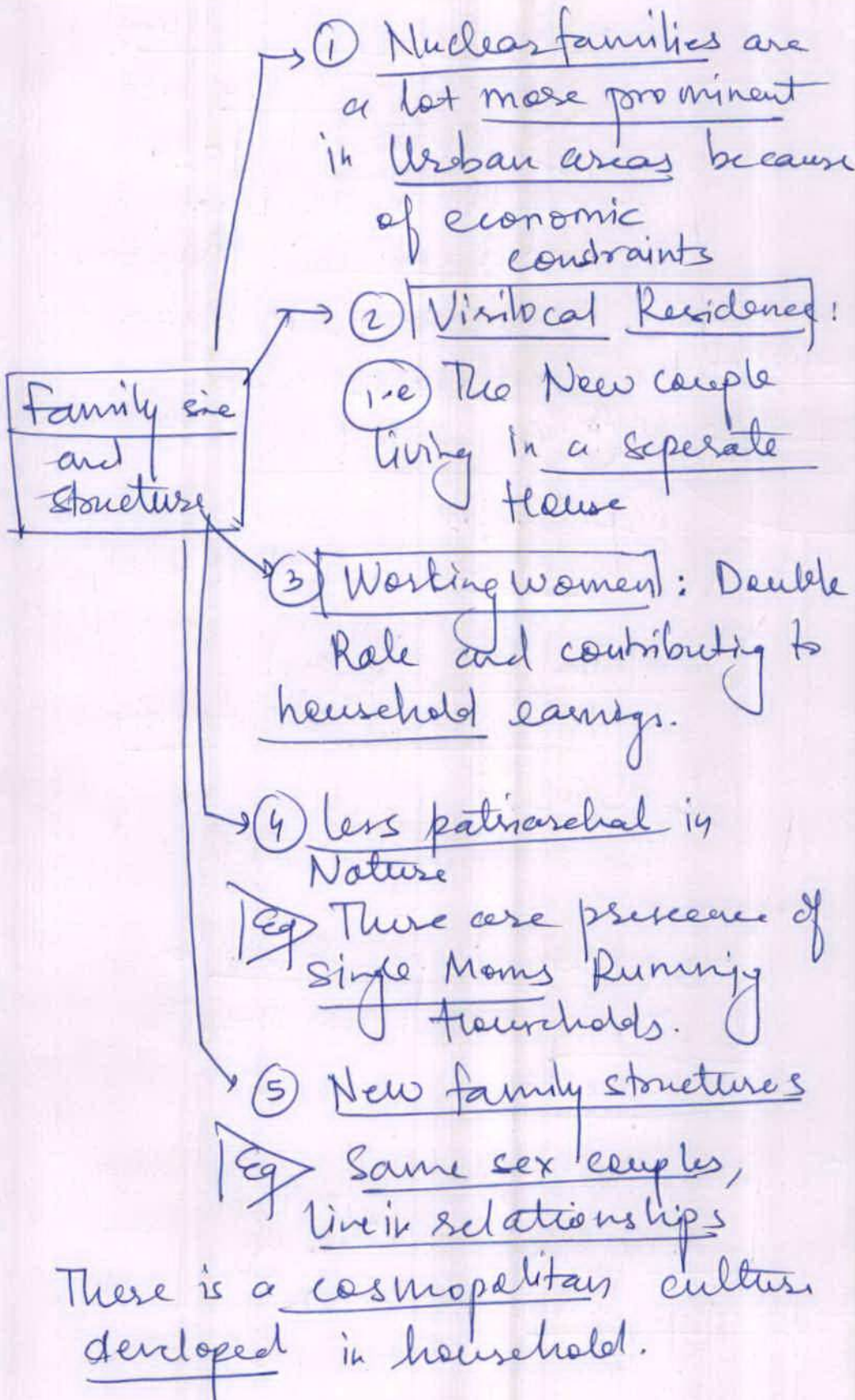
A →

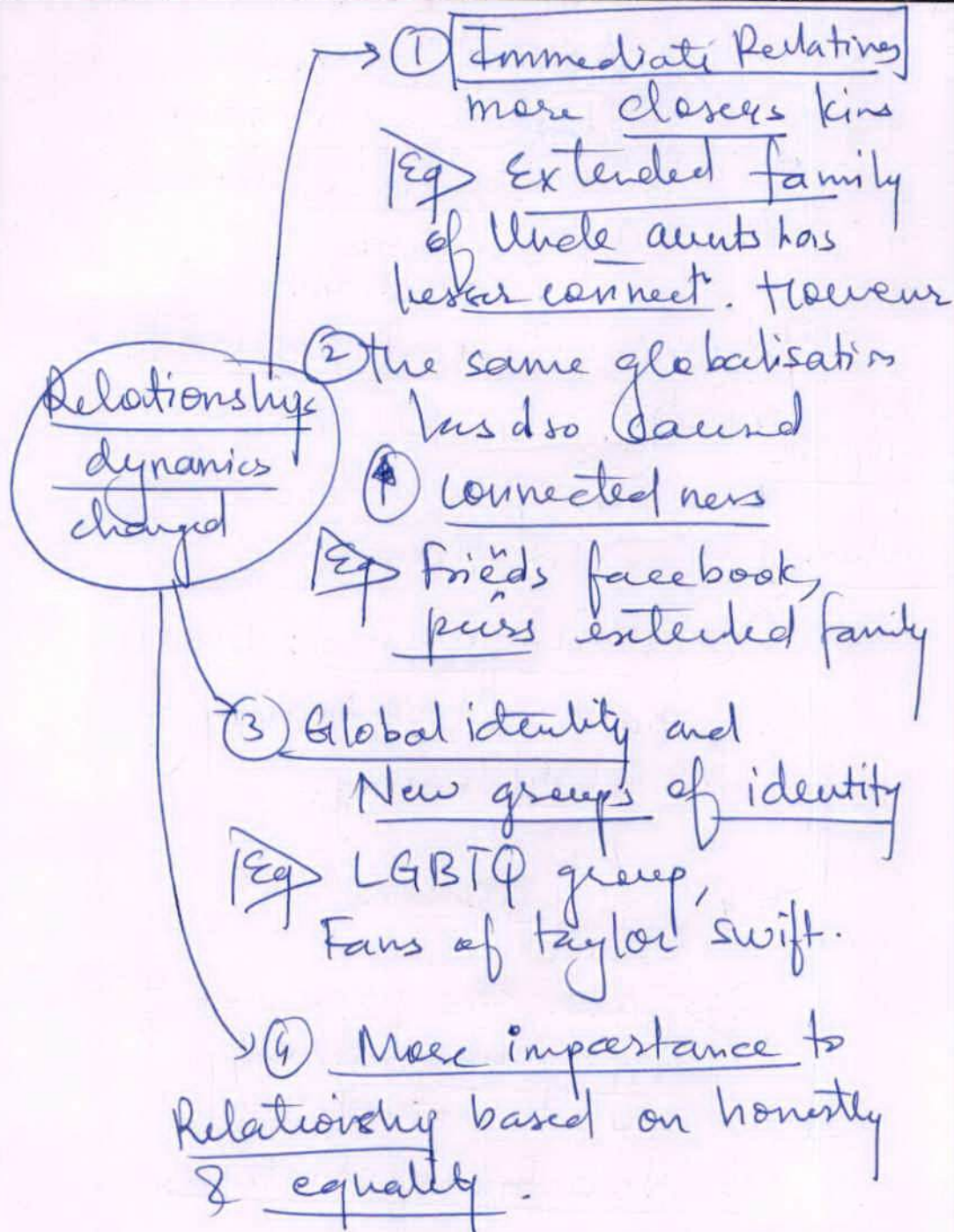
India is one of the leading global economies today and globalisation has greatly contributed to our economic development but has many effects on cultural Aspects.



[DYNAMICS ALTERED]:

Globalisation has led to opening up India to a whole New cultures causing acculturation, hybridisation etc.





Despite, the effects of globalisation,  
the Indian core culture of  
Respecting elders and being  
loyal to family hasn't  
changed.

19. प्रवासन गरिमा, सुरक्षा और बेहतर भविष्य के लिए मानवीय आकांक्षा की अभिव्यक्ति है। इसके आलोक में, भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन की बहुआयामी प्रकृति का परीक्षण कीजिए और विकास के साथ इसके अंतर्निहित संबंधों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety and a better future. In light of this, examine the multi-dimensional nature of internal migration in India and discuss its inherent relationship with development. (Answer in 250 words) 15

A →

Migration is the movement of humans from one place to another to settle down or work or educate.

Migration as an expression of human  
Aspiration for dignity, safety &  
Better future:

① Rural to Urban Migration

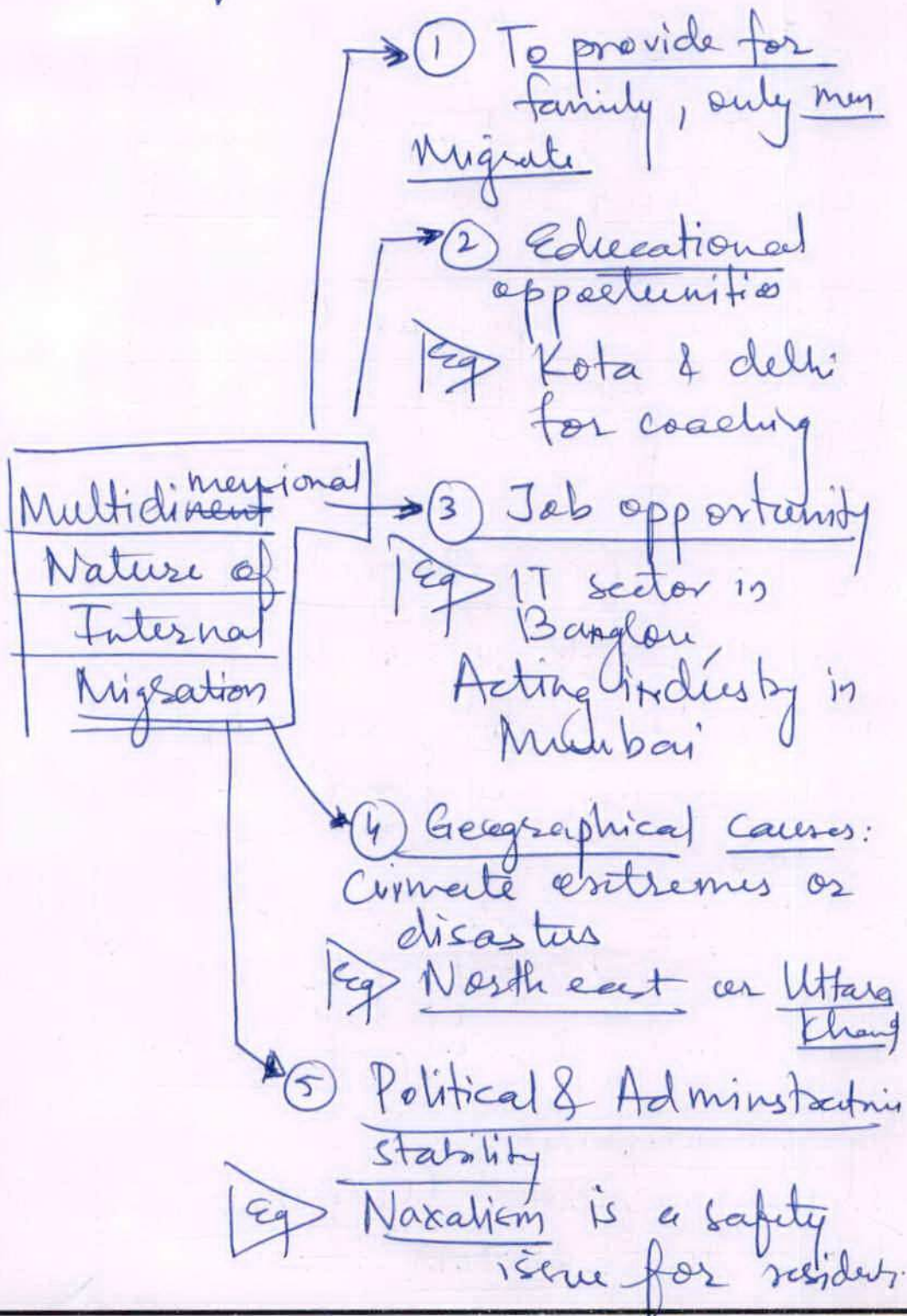
Most people in search of better job, education, or living standards migrate from rural to urban

Eg → Bihari & people from UP come in search of jobs to the burgeoning city of Mumbai

② Refugee Migration

Eg → from Myanmar, the Kuki tribes and the BRU tribe from

→ BRU Tribe from Mizoram had migrated to tripura for safe haven. in 1999.



## Relationship between Migration and development:

### Positive outcomes

① The industrial/urban areas flourish because of migration

↳ Need of labour in infrastructure construction

② Development as IT Hub

↳ Bangalore

③ Development as an industrial sector

↳ Factory towns

### Shortcomings

① Overburden over crowding leads to poor living conditions

② Unplanned development

③ Unsustainable infrastructure & inadequate sanitation or basic amenities.

④ Retrograde living standards.  
↳ Slums.

Migration is an important factor for the maximum utilisation of the Demographic Dividend.

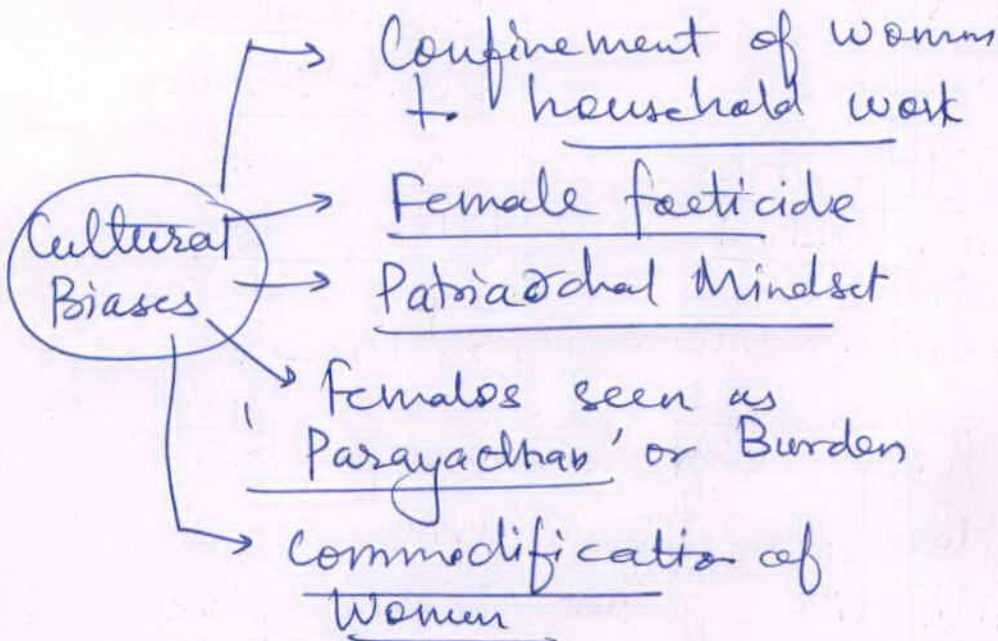
20. भारत में कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक समावेशिता समाज में मौजूद सांस्कृतिक और लैंगिक पूर्वाग्रहों की एक श्रृंखला के कारण महिलाओं के विरुद्ध है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सामाजिक-कानूनी उपाय भी सुझाइए।

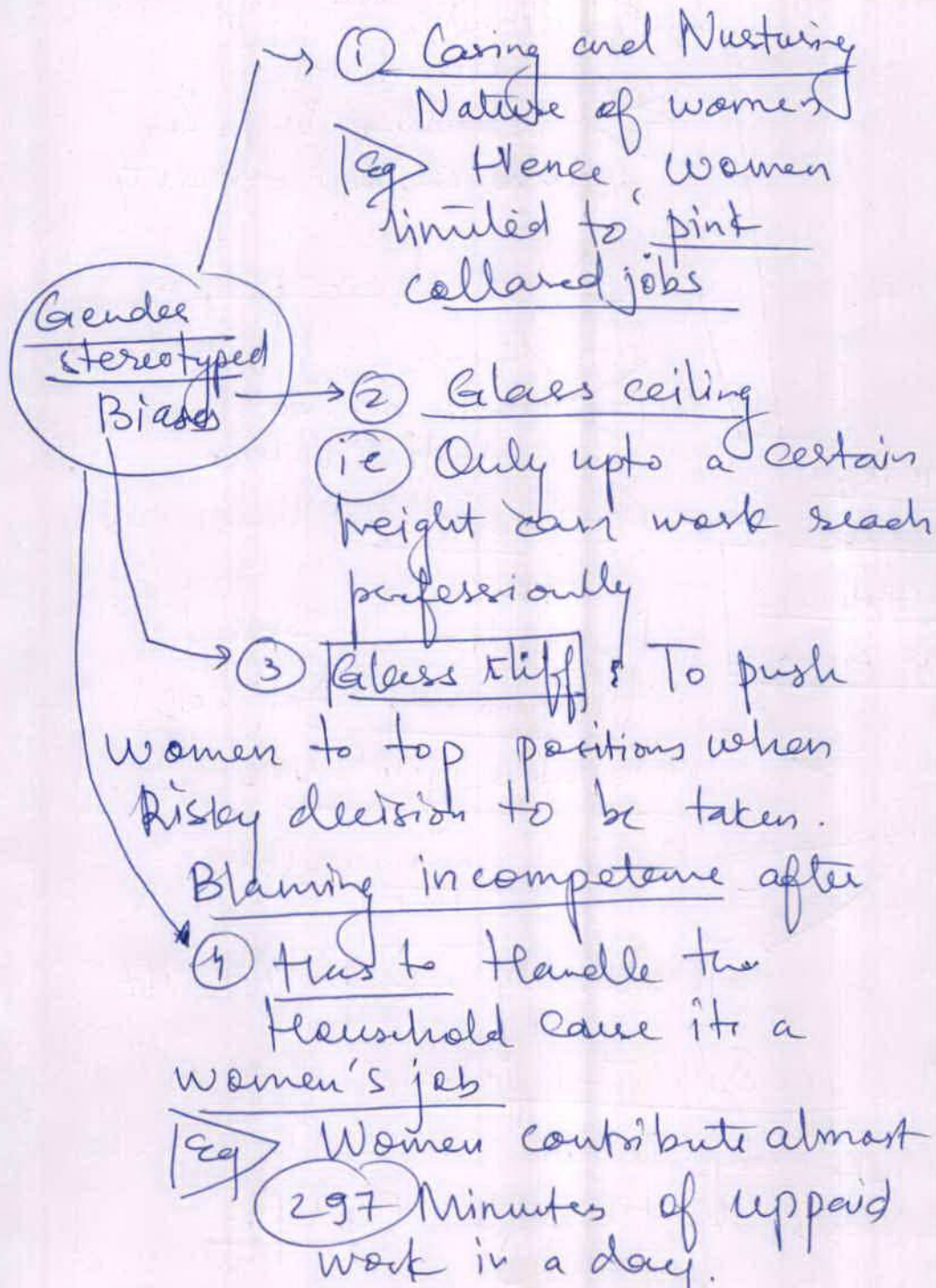
Workplace gender inclusivity in India is skewed against women due to a range of cultural and gender biases existent in the society. Discuss. Also suggest socio-legal measures to address this issue. (Answer in 250 words) 15

A→

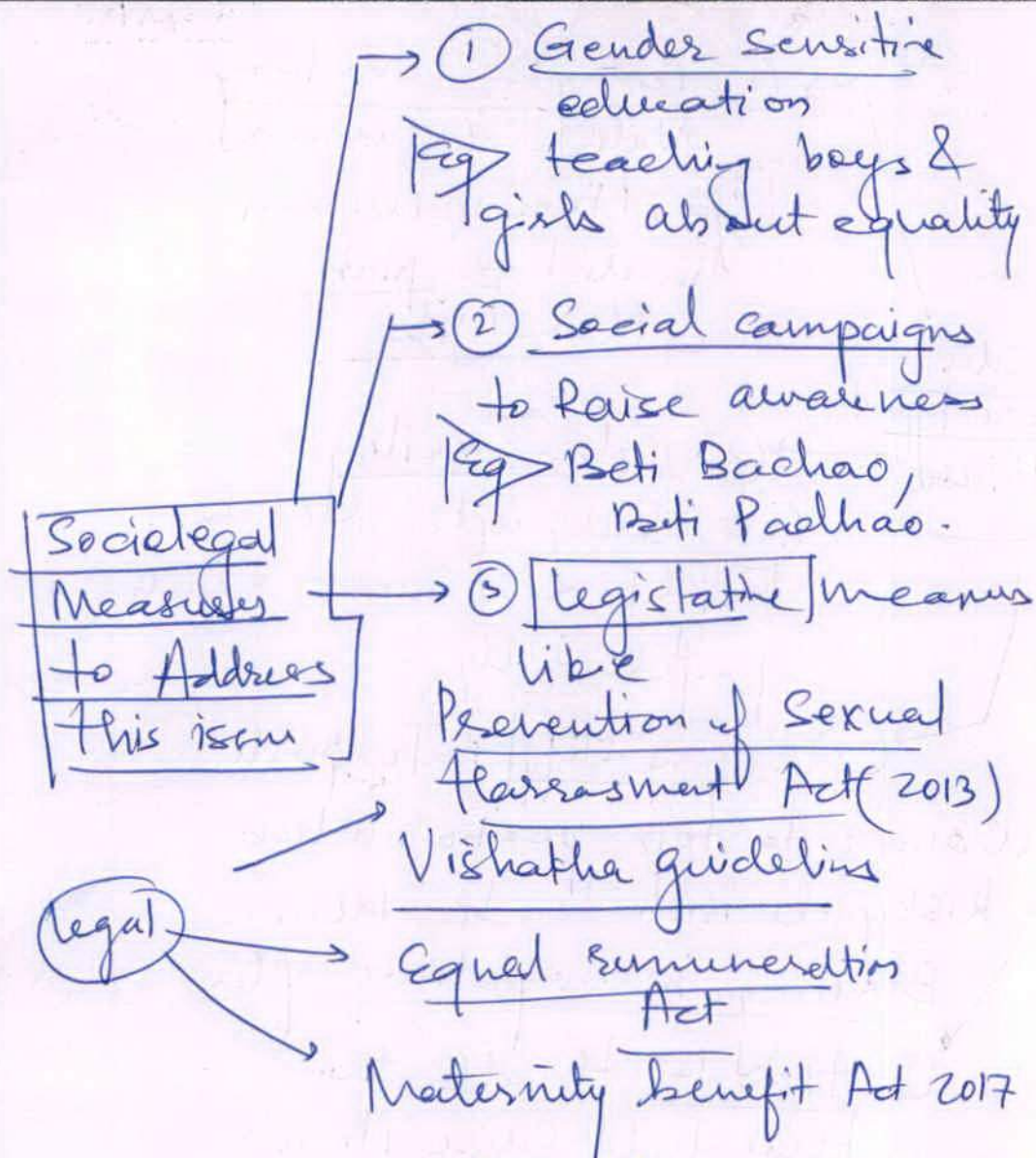
According to the Deloitte Study, only (4.6%) CEOs of large companies are Women. Another study points out that (18.4%) and (4.6%) women in Management and Authoritative positions.

Gender inclusivity  
skewed against women?





The cultural and gender stereotypes have shackled women in a box.



The governmental policies of transforming India can be successful through Uplifting & skilling women.