

<p style="text-align: center;">General Studies Full Length Test Test - 5 (GS - 1) Test Code - A21051505</p>	<p>Evaluator Code: Date of Assignment: CQ:</p>
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NAME:	p.vibisha	Time allowed: 3 Hours
STUDENT ID.:	1 3 9 2 0 8 6	Email:
UPSC ROLL NO.:	0 8 3 9 3 2 9	Submission Date: 21.07.2025
MOBILE NO.:		

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH. All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever 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.

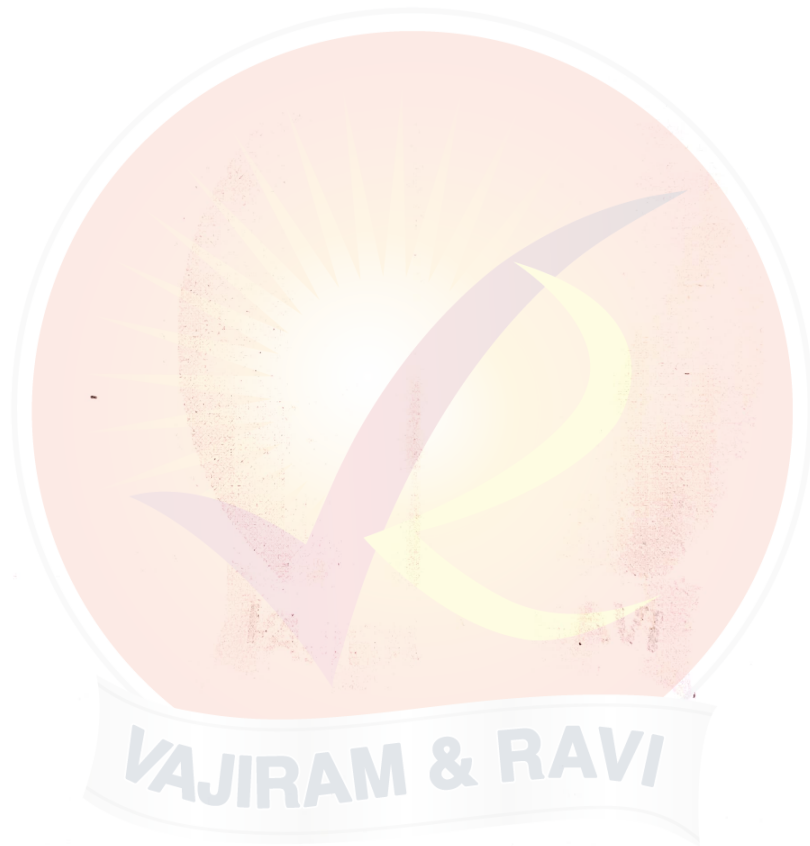
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

Instructions:-

1. **Legible Scanning:** Exercise due diligence in scanning your scripts for clear legibility
2. **Submissions** marred by poor scanning, notably those with illegible sections or blackened pages due to improper scanning, risk being excluded from the evaluation process.
3. **Non-Adherence Consequences:** Failure to comply with the aforementioned instructions may lead to the disqualification of your submission.

For Student Only	
Start Time - 5:00 pm	End Time - 8:00 pm
Mode of Examination	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Receiving date -	Dispatch date -

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. Ancient rock-cut caves are great examples of religious harmony. Illustrate using examples from Southern and Western India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Ancient rock cut caves give glimpse about India's rich history and the religious significance. Baerabar Cave is the oldest rock cut Cave in India donated to Ajivikas.

Ancient rock cut caves - great examples of religious harmony

① Ancient Caves - ^{Rules} tolerated all the sects.

eg) Ellora Caves - Hindu, Jainism, Buddhism
32 caves dedicated to 3 sects.

Famous - Kailashanath - Ellora.

② It gave shelter for different monks.
Contain Viharas and Chaityas.

eg) Karle Cave - Buddhist → largest Chaitya hall.

- 3) Buddhist Caves^{are} patronised by Hindu rulers.
- 4) Ajanta-Buddhist Caves by Hindu kings -
(30 Caves)
- 5) Badami Caves built by Chalukyas for religious tolerance. It contains Hindu, Shiva and Vishnu Caves and Jain Caves.
- 6) Mamallapuram rock cut Caves by Pallavas shows religious tolerance - Jainism & penance.
- 7) Bhaja Caves were built with the help of donation from Hindu kings.
- 8) Elephanta Caves - Hindu Shivaite and Jain Caves - Terrestrial sculpture.

Rock cut Cave temples in India are not just religious landmarks they are testimony of India's spiritual landscape.

2. The Gupta period marked a shift in the position of women in Indian society when compared to earlier times. Evaluate.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Gupta period ruled from 4th Century to 6th Century AD has a marked a shift in the position of Women in Indian Society

Earlier times → ① Early Rigvedic times

- ① Women were allowed in assemblies and seen as equal partners.
- ② Grihi and maitreyi: some of famous Women scholars. Learned vedic scriptures
- ③ Women can marry the person as per their choice and have some freedom.
- ④ Has property rights (stridhan)

Late vedic period → ① Rigid gender roles emerged due to manu smriti

- ① Women were banned from entering into assemblies.

③ emphasized pativrata → devotion to husband

④ child marriage was prevalent

⑤ Women were seen as mere object.

Gupta Period → Deterioration in position of women.

① Women prevented from learning and education

② Denied property rights.

③ Increased child marriage and widow remarriage discouraged

④ Sati was prevalent (Edan Inscription)

⑤ Movement of women restricted severely.

⑥ In Kalidasa's poem, women were just seen as some objects

Women's role was declined heavily during Gupta period compared to earlier societies.

3. To what extent can the Swadeshi Movement be seen as a precursor to Gandhian mass mobilization techniques? Analyse critically.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Swadeshi movement was started in 1905 as a anti Partition movement against Lord Curzon's plan of partition of Bengal.

Swadeshi can be seen as precursor to Gandhian mass mobilization

① Mass mobilization of people like students
Urban middle class, Women etc

② Boycott of foreign goods - Non Cooperation
with British

③ Emphasis on Swadeshi → eg) Indigenous
Production of soap, Products

Swadeshi steam navigation Company
C.V.C

It emphasizes self reliant India
↳ Vision of Gandhi

④ Formation of Bengal National College in 1906.

⑤ Arousal of Nationalist sentiments through leaders like Tilak, Lala Lajpat Roy etc

But these are elements that is against Gandhi's vision.

① Restricted only to Bengal and Maharashtra (lack of whole participation)

② Only urban middle class and students participated; (peasants, tribals were absent)

③ Revolutionary was prevalent during movement.

④ It culminated in great split lack of clarification among leaders what is Swadeshi

Yes it act as a precursor to some extent, later Gandhi followed Non-Violence and Satyagraha to inspire masses in freedom struggle

4. Analyse how the Japanese occupation of Southeast Asia during WWII shaped Indian independence movement. (10 marks, 150 words)

Japan during (1941-46) occupied countries like Malay, Burma, Singapore, Vietnam, Indonesia during World War II by defeating allied powers (French).

Japanese occupation shaped Indian Independence movement

① Rise of revolutionaries by breaking the myth of European invincibilities that India can't defeat British.

② British political pressure from allies due to Japanese threat. So it sent Cripps mission, Wavell plan and Cabinet mission.

③ Role of Subhas Chandra Bose formed INA from prisoners of War from Malaysia and Singapore.

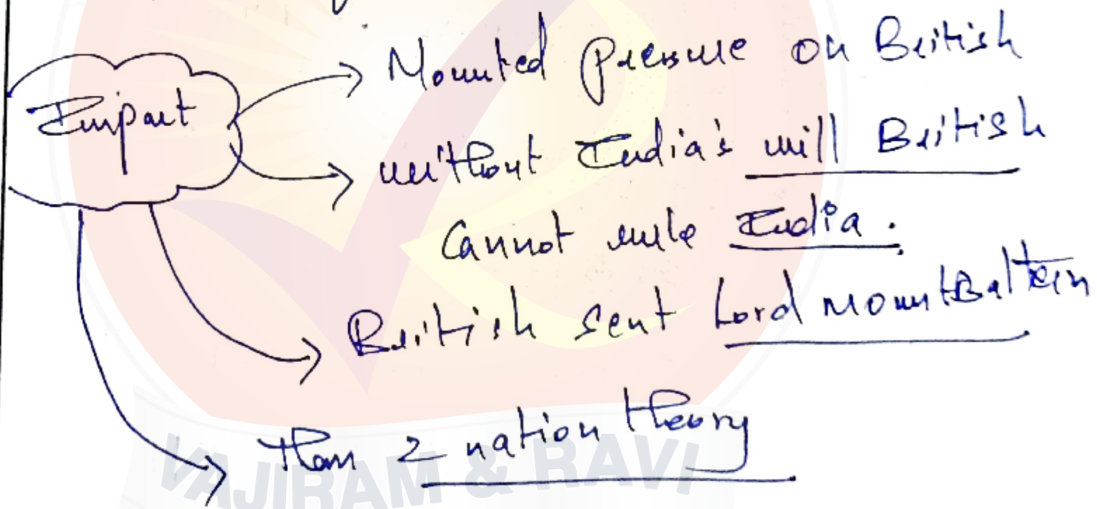
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With Japanese help he waged war against British. He marched through Manipur, Mizoram.

④ INA trials - Huge uproar against British. There is high unification of Congress, Muslims and Hindu Mahasabha. Students protest against

INA trials

⑤ Royal Indian Navy mutiny - due to poor treatment of Indian soldiers



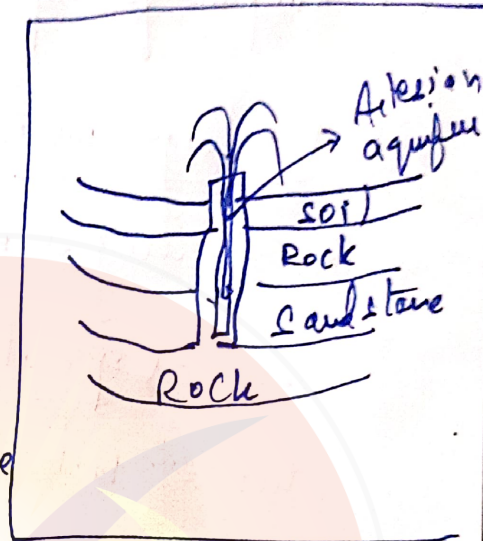
Japanese occupation was one of the major factors that shaped the Indian freedom movement.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	

5. Describe artesian aquifers and state the geological and environmental conditions necessary for their formation. (10 marks, 150 words)

Artesian aquifers are the condition when groundwater ^{Confined} Under Pressure between layers of Impermeable rocks

Geological Conditions



① Confined aquifer → Aquifer sandwiched between Impermeable layer like clay or shale

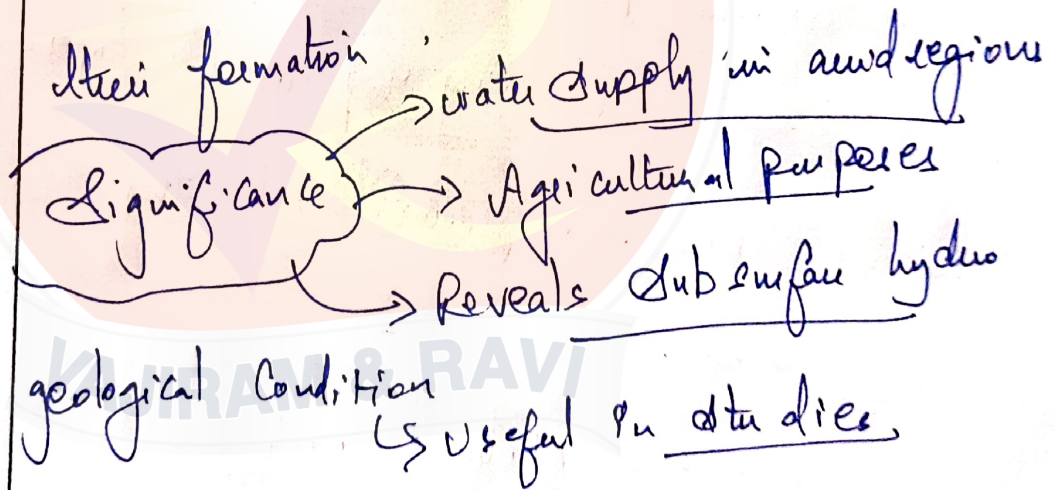
② Pressure gradient - Natural geological pressure caused by weights of overlying impermeable layers.

③ Dewilling - Release of pressure when top layer is punctured.

④ Structural traps → Natural geological formation of synclines

Environmental conditions

- ① Adequate recharge - enough rainfall or surface for aquifer replenishment
eg) Kerala foothills
- ② Recharge areas - Rainwater infiltrates more at higher elevation areas
- ③ low evaporation rate - Favours the retention of water in aquifer
- ④ stable hydrogeological cycle favours their formation



Artesian aquifers gives the insight about groundwater movements and cycles

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6. Enumerate the factors that have led to the concentration of the pharmaceutical industry in the western region of India. (10 marks, 150 words)

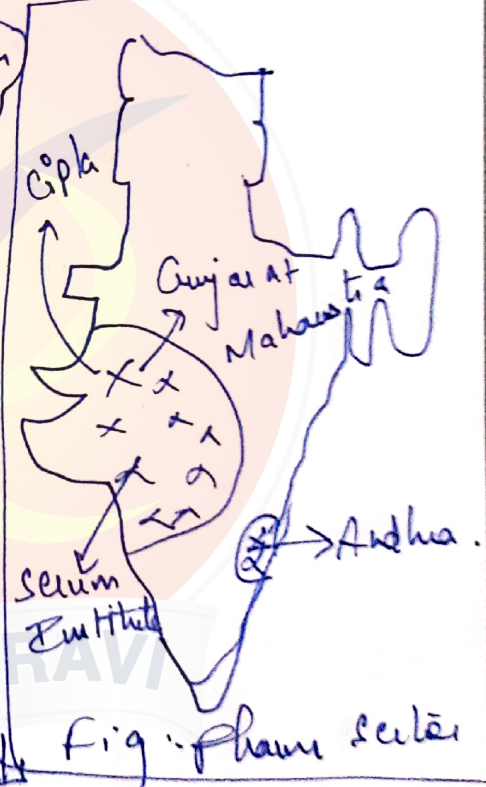
Pharmaceutical sector
 India is one of the largest
 producer of Pharmaceutical, often known
 as Pharma Capital of the world. It is
 3rd largest by volume and 14th in value

Factors led to Concentration
 of Pharma Industry

① Developed Industrial
 sector (DMIC) and
accessible ports

Through ports like
 Kandla, JNPT, import API
 and export finished products

② Ancillary Industries like Petrochemical
 and Chemical Industries supply raw materials
 for API production



③ Government Policies like SEZ, tax incentives, PLI improved the sector. eg) CIPLA, Serum Institute.

④ Skilled Labour → IIT Bombay, NIPER Ahmedabad.

⑤ Gujarat is having high legacy of Business families and entrepreneurs → One of the favourable locations.

Government Initiatives → PLI → +15000 Crores in Pharma sector

→ Bulk drug parks
 ↳ 3 Parks with lab facilities
Focused on R & D

India has high export potential, exporting to more than 200 countries which contributes to Vikset Bharat by 2047

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7. What are shallow-focus earthquakes? Discuss the factors responsible for their frequent occurrence in the Indo-Gangetic plain.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Shallow focus earthquakes are the earthquakes that occur within 40 km of the earth's surface

Frequent occurrence in Indo Gangetic plains



① Located south of Himalayas → Continuous

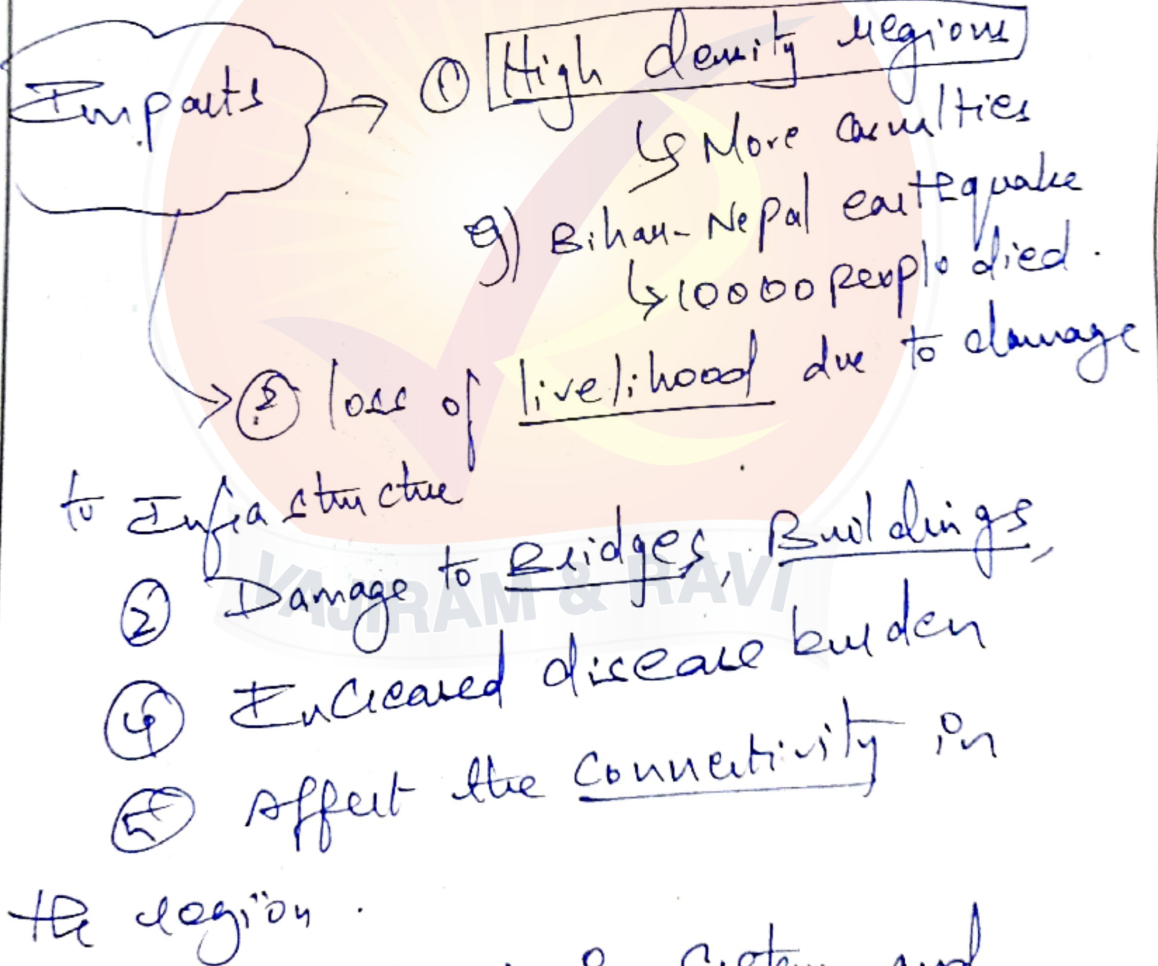
seismic activity due to collision of Indian Plate with Eurasian plate

② Reactivating tectonic activity along Himalayan Frontal thrust, Main Boundary thrust

③ High alluvial sediments → soil liquefaction

④ Heavy load of river sediments by Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra trigger earthquake

⑤ Anthropogenic Causes → Reservoir Induced Seismicity eg) Tehri dam.



Early Warning System and Community Preparedness is crucial for management

8. Explain how health outcomes are shaped by the interplay of physical environment, cultural factors, and ecological connections.

(10 marks, 150 words)

There is no single factor that shape Health outcomes. It is the mix of Physical, Cultural and ecological connections that leads to Health outcomes.

① Physical environment

① Rural areas need more primary Health centres for accessibility.

② Improved Connectivity reduce the MMR and EMR among the remote areas and hilly terrains.

③ Anganwadi and Aasha workers improve the health outcomes.

④ Government policies ABM influence Health Outcome.

④ Insurance Coverage shapes the Health outcome

Cultural factors

→ ① Taboo and Social stigma → Women ignore Sexual Health and mental Health.

→ ② Some remote areas → Believe in normal delivery in Home by old aged person

③ Prevention of lower Caste people for providing service in Hospital in some villages.

Ecological factors

→ Against allopathic medicine
→ Depend on Ayurveda and tribal knowledge.

→ Use of Herbs as a medicine.

Health is crucial for the development of the economy as only Healthy population contribute effectively to the nation.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	

9. Discuss how migration is emerging as a more significant factor than fertility in shaping population trends in developed nations.

(10 marks, 150 words)

There is a increasing migration trend between the Countries that plays a crucial role in population dynamics.

Migration in shaping population trends in developed Nations

① Countering population ageing → Most of the developed countries have low fertility rates (< 1.3) → Migration increases work efficiency and reduces dependency ratio

② Fill the labour market that needs young work force to boost economic growth.

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② IT leads to ethnic tensions due to multicultural societies
↳ Anti immigration trends in USA.

④ Brain gain → Like highly skilled workforce in IT, AI, technology
↳ Contribute to Research.

⑤ Uneven distribution of pop migration affect the population dynamics
↳ Increased nationalism, anti immigrants, ghettoization etc.

⑥ Also inward migration to cities affect the population growth.

Migration is one of the important tool that plays a role in population trends

10. Examine how poor urban planning in India limits the full economic potential of urbanization. (10 marks, 150 words)

Currently 35% of the population living in Urban areas, by 2030, around 600 million people (40%) will be in Urban areas. So Urban planning is crucial for economic growth.

Poor Urban planning limits full economic potential

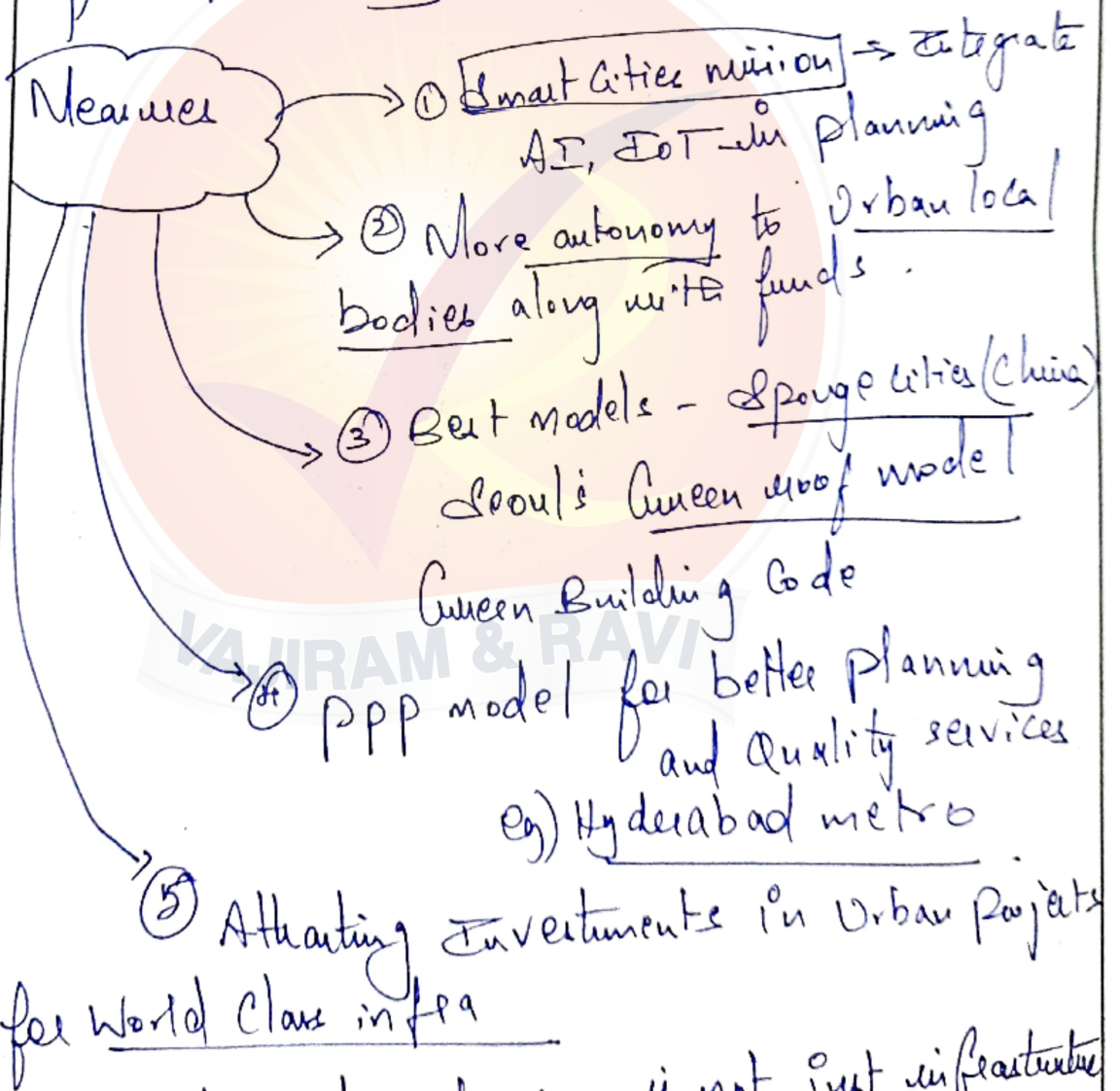
① Increased Traffic Congestion reduces the efficiency eg) Bangalore average traffic speed \rightarrow 18 km/hr.

② Urban cities generate 15 mn tonnes waste daily due to inadequate waste management eg) Ghazipur landfill.

③ Increased Slums in cities - lack hygiene, contamination of water, spread of diseases reduce human capital.

④ Increased VHI effect - Heat induced diseases, loss of casualties, More energy needs exacerbate Cost of living.

⑤ High air pollution (Delhi-PM 2.5) limits the economic functioning during (very severe AQI)
eg) CRAP - shutting down schools, Construction etc



Urbanisation planning is not just infrastructure
It is the Path to Economic growth

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11. "India's pre-modern kingdoms evolved sustainable water management systems suited to regional ecological conditions." Examine with reference to the contributions of the Cholas and the Vijayanagara Empire.

(15 marks, 250 words)

India's Sustainable Water management System evolved from Harappan Civilisation where water reservoirs are found at Dholavira. Shows ancient wisdom about water management.

Contributions of the Chola in Sustainable Water Management



① Imperial Chola rulers like Kavikala Cholan

Constructed Guanadanaicut known as Kallanai dam → efficient supply of water.

② Chola rulers constructed Canals, banks, wells

③ Eri System - Storage system - Water reservoirs used for irrigation purposes for Crops.

- ④ They collected water cess - Udhagamandalam
- ④ Village members volunteer for tank cleaning and improve the management
↳ Kudimaramathu System
- ⑥ Efficiently linked crops like rice, maize cultivation with canals
eg) Uyyakondan Canal - Tenichy

Vijayanagara Empire

- ① Construction of canals, tanks and water reservoirs eg) Nagalapuram tank by Krishnadevaraya
- ② Hampi Urban Planning with efficient water management eg) Hampi system
- ③ Thungabhadra Canal was formed

To supply water for the irrigation purposes

④ Hariya Canal constructed during

Vijayanagar empire

⑤ Rain Water Harvesting in Hampi

⑥ Village Communities involved in the

water management

Significance

→ ① Recharge of Ground Water

→ ② During drought, adequate

Supply of water

③ Cultivation of multiple cropping

System

④ Standardized system by

Collecting water cists

Chola and Vijayanagara both

Provided holistic water management system

Kallanai dam is still prevalent today

12. The French Revolution was not merely a reaction to recent events but also the outcome of prolonged structural imbalances and social discontent. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

French revolution (1789-1799) was a Political Upheaval for the end of monarchy and rise of liberalism and democracy.

French revolution - Prolonged structural imbalances and social discontent

① Social inequality - Division of class or Estates
1st class - noble } - no need to pay taxes
2nd - Estate }
→ 3rd estate - 97% of the population bore the entire tax on them.

② Autocratic system → King Louis VI
Autocratic rule suppressed the common people - Price of bread became very Costly.

③ Economic drain → Faulty Tax System
 ↳ Evolving in American War of Independence

Increasing debt - By 1729 - The debt 2 billion livres.

④ Poor spending on health, Education deprived people of Basic necessities.

⑤ Evolving French philosophes like Jack Rousseau, Montesquie against auto cracy, supported for the liberty, equality and Fraternity.

Immediate Cause → ① Formation of National Assembly by 3rd estate to throw the government.

→ ② Capturing of Bastille Fort

→ ③ Inspired from American Revolution (1779).

→ ④ Financial distress.

Impacts of French revolution

① Abolition of monarchical rule and established democratic system.

② Equal rights for all.

③ Birth of liberty, equality and fraternity

Provided by French Philosophers

④ It spreaded even to other countries like Germany, Italy

⑤ Formation of government which include members from all the estates.

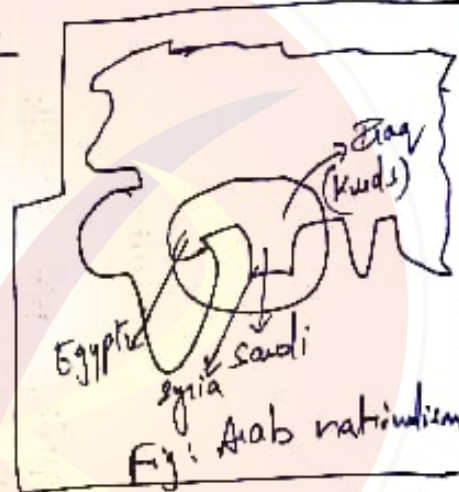
⑥ Spending on Education, Health to improve standard of living.

French revolution is the guiding light for many countries in providing rights to the people.

13. Arab nationalism was both a unifying ideology and a source of fragmentation in West Asia. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

Arab nationalism has arisen among countries like Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia by unifying ideology, but later it leads to fragmentation of West Asia

Unifying Ideology



① Anti Colonial stance

Against the growing Western stance
 Against British due to Colonial regime
 emergence of Egypt, Syria → formed (Union Arab League)

② Common national ideologies - shared Culture
heritage, language → leads to unified
stand.

- ③ Formation of Arab League in 1961 among countries to Pan Arabism.
- ④ Against Israel rule → All the arab nations shown Unified stand against Israel due to Arab Israeli War (Though not on ground, it is rhetoric).

Fragmentation of West Asia

① Countries prioritise National Interest over Pan Arab ideology. For eg) Egypt under Nasser.

② More autocratic rule in countries like Iraq (Saddam Hussein) and Syria (Assad)

③ Ethnic tensions between Non Arab minorities like Kurds and Shia muslims.

④ There is a tension between Shia and ^{Sunni} Sunni muslims (Saudi Arabia). Also Ancient Arab culture differ from Islamism.

⑤ Palestinian issue. Though Arab Countries support Palestinian Cause, Countries like Jordan signed the Abraham accords.

⑥ Iran Proxies militancy and Russia's and US A's role today lead to more fragmentation of West Asia.

Today Arab nationalism has decreased due to ongoing conflicts in the middle east region.

14. The Eastern Himalayan and Northeastern region of India holds immense strategic and ecological value. Comment on its resource potential and highlight the constraints affecting its effective utilisation.

(15 marks, 250 words)

The Eastern Himalaya and North Eastern region of India known for its diverse ecosystem and possess a India's strategic interest.

Eastern Himalayas and North East Region

Resource potential

1) Hydro power potential

for Renewable energy (500 GW by 2030) especially

Sannchal Pradesh - Subansiri, Teesta, river

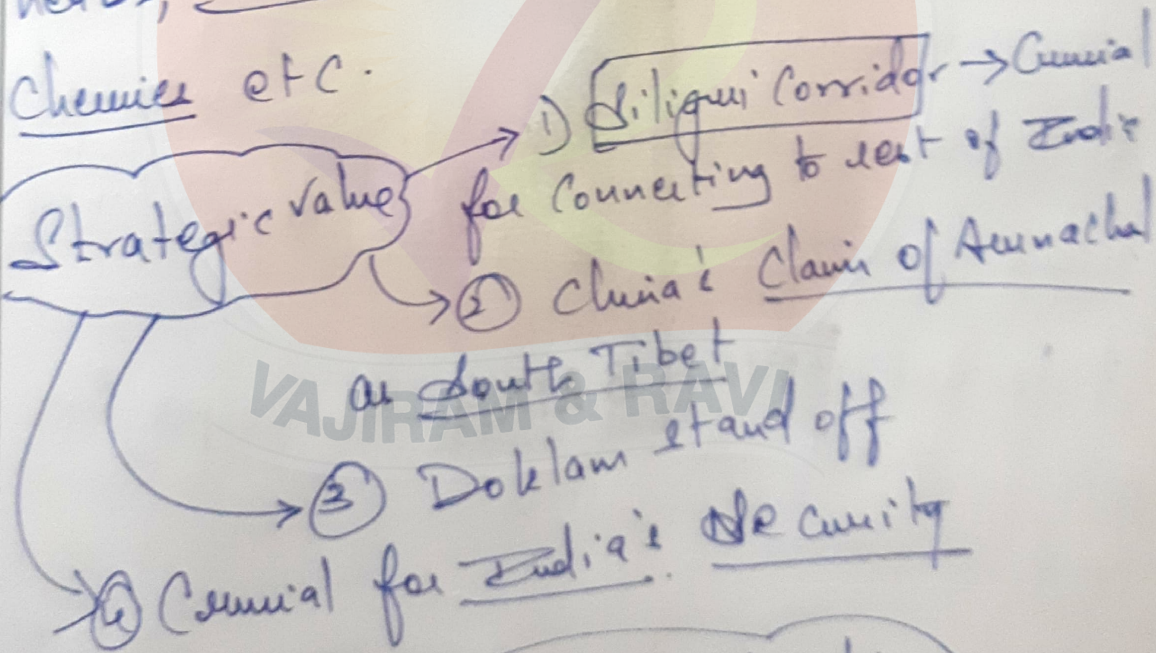
2) Vanadium → Rare earth and Critical mineral in Sannchal, Untapped Uranium Potential

3) Oil fields in Assam (Dig Boi).

Coal - meghalaya → also limestone



- ④ High Biodiverse region - Trees like Rubber, fig, Tea cultivation, Horticultural Crops Teak, Bamboo
- ⑤ High tourism potential - Meghalaya, Assam → Ecotourism
- ⑥ 65% of Forest Cover - Indo Burma and Eastern Himalayan Biodiversity Hotspots
- ⑦ Horticultural potential → Tea, medicinal herbs, Rhododendrons, orchids (Assamchal), Chemise etc.



Constraints affecting its utilisation

- ① Connectivity is the issue
↳ Entire stretch

Don't write anything in this part

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of North East India is connected by small corridor → Diligun Corridor (Chicken neck)

② Hilly terrain and steep slopes hinder the infra development

③ High Cost in development, Connectivity difficult to attract private investment
↳ also due to Emergencies and ethnic tensions

④ Internal Security threats from external actors like China, Bangladesh, illegal migrants of Myanmar leads to tension.

⑤ Difficult to integrate the people from diversal regions

Initiatives like MODNER, MIDH

Centrally sponsored scheme (90:10) will boost

the growth and development of the region

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	

15. What are anticyclones? Illustrate their characteristics and associated climatic conditions with suitable examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

Anticyclones are the high pressure conditions that is opposite of cyclone (low pressure)

Characteristics

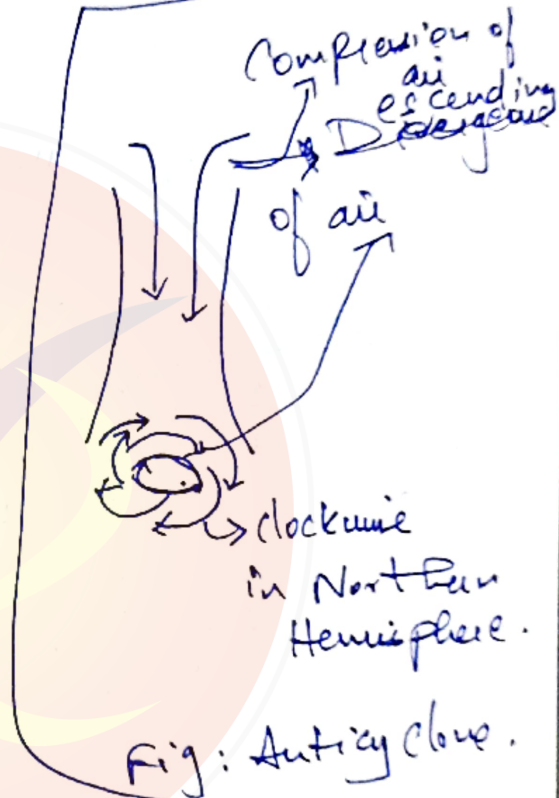
① High pressure system

② Calm, stable condition leads to

lack of cloud

formation and heavy precipitation. Also clear skies

③ It rotates clockwise in Northern Hemisphere and anticlockwise in Southern Hemisphere



- ④ High vertical wind shear
- ⑤ Mostly formed in subtropical latitudes
- ⑥ Slow moving and persistent for days, weeks.
- ⑦ Descending air leads to Compression

Associated climatic conditions

- ① Winter anticyclones → form Cold wave like conditions especially North India
It leads to fog and frost in Northern India - which leads to settlements of pollutants.

- ② Summer anticyclones → Mostly
it can lead to heat wave like

Condition in Summer

↳ High pressure region compresses the air down and warms up which leads to increase in temperature
 & ~~IT~~ can lead to Heat dome effect

③ Blocking anticyclones → disturbs the weather system. ~~IT~~ can disrupt the Western disturbances which leads to no winter rainfall.

④ Break in monsoon → In central India, Anticyclones leads to break in monsoon for sometime.

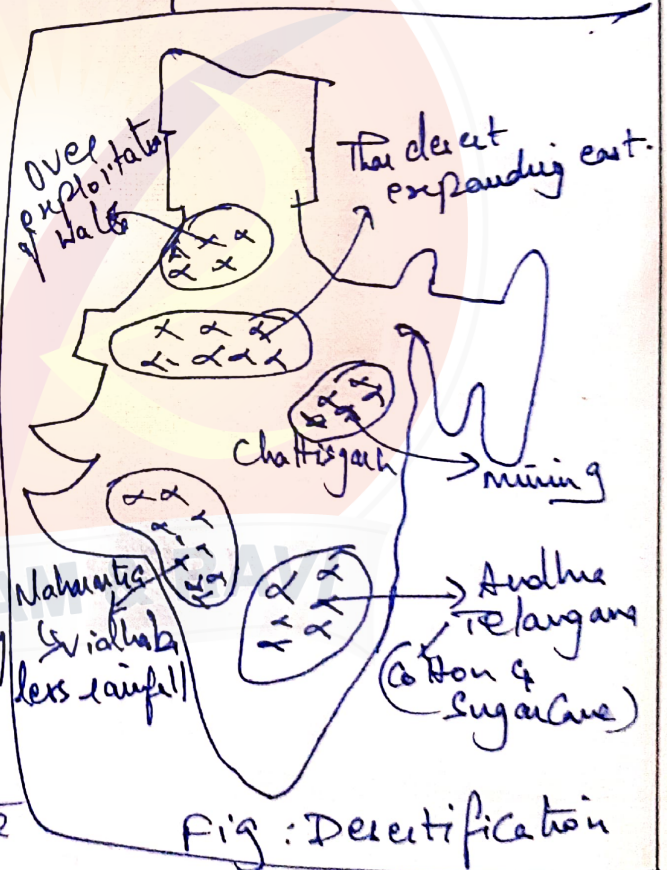
Anticyclones are crucial for detecting the weather patterns and climatic conditions associated with them.

16. Explain the regional variation in desertification trends across India. What impact does it have on food security? (15 marks, 250 words)

Desertification refers to the land degradation in arid, semi arid and sub humid regions that pose the threat to human. (UNCCD)

over 30% of land degraded in India
₹ 500

Regional Variation in desertification trends across India



① Rajasthan
The desert is expanding eastwards

↳ due to climate

change, drought, overgrazing

② Aravalli degradation along Delhi

Haryana, Rajasthan Unit → Even government

announced Atavalli Cuseon project.

③ Over exploitation of Groundwater
in Punjab, Haryana - (100% depletion in
Some regions)

④ In Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka
Water guzzling crops - Sugarcane, Cotton
increasing the process of desertification

⑤ In Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand → mining
activities leads to land degradation.

⑥ Slash and burn cultivation overgrazing
Soil erosion leads to desertification in
Madhya Pradesh.

Impact on food security

① Reduced Agricultural Production

And Productivity 9) Vidharba - Farmer suicide highest
 (30 Farmer suicide daily)
 ↳ Country

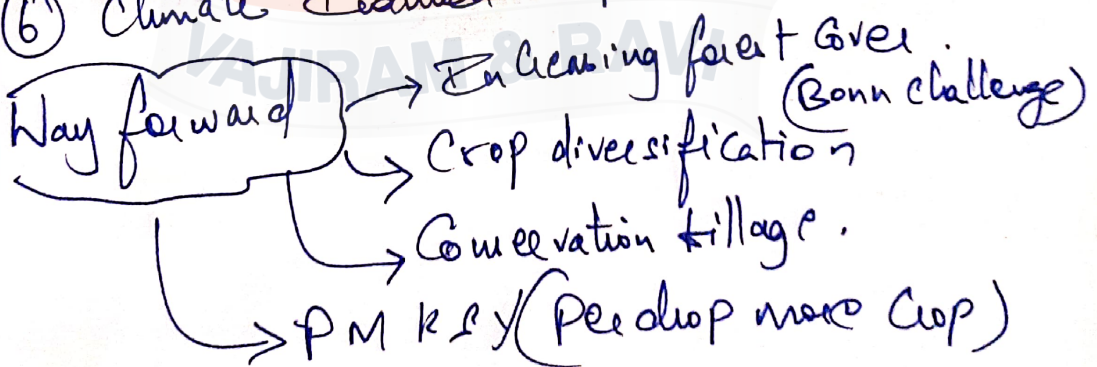
② Exacerbate the drought leads to loss
of livelihood

③ India needs 450 mn tonnes of food
grains by 2050 → which is very difficult
to achieve

④ Huge water stress leads to diseases
on humans, livestock etc.

⑤ Pushing the people to the brink of poverty

⑥ Climate Induced displacement



The Nation that fails to protect their
Soil will fail themselves

17. The sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes seeks to address intra-group inequities, but may risk conflating caste-based exclusion with class-based deprivation.
 Comment.
 (15 marks, 250 words)

Sub categorisation of scheduled Caste is creating a different sub caste within the caste. Supreme Court in state of Punjab vs Devinder Singh allowed for sub categorization

Addressing Intragroup inequities

① Equitable allocation of resources within the caste eg) vertical devolution.

② Act 384 - Reduce the inequalities within the caste eg) In Tamil Nadu - Adidraida vs Parayan (low).

③ Many states like Haryana, Andhra willing to do sub categorisation

↳ can lead to Caste Census which in turn provide data driven

Policies

(4) Affirmative action for lesser performing castes within SC leads to increased representation

(5) It leads to spread mobilization of marginalised castes within SCs

g) Usha Mehra Commission → mandated sub-categorisation

Caste based exclusion might happen + class based deprivation

(1) Those Caste performing well might get excluded from the benefits but horizontal representation will get affected within the caste.

(2) Some dominant Caste can influence bureaucrats, politicians which leads to marginalisation of some castes

③ Upward mobility within the Caste might get affected lead to Class based deprivation

④ Restricted access to education, jobs further marginalise the section.

⑤ Due to social polarisation and fragmentation, deprivation between Castes can occur

Way forward

→ ① Need for clear data for determining the criteria

→ ② Gradual implementation

By analysing the pros and cons

③ Deeper understanding and Committee recommendations should be followed

Subcategorisation is the right step but balancing the caste based exclusion and addressing inequalities is crucial

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18. Do you agree that the assertion of cultural and tribal identity lies at the core of regional movements in India? Substantiate your view with relevant examples.
(15 marks, 250 words)

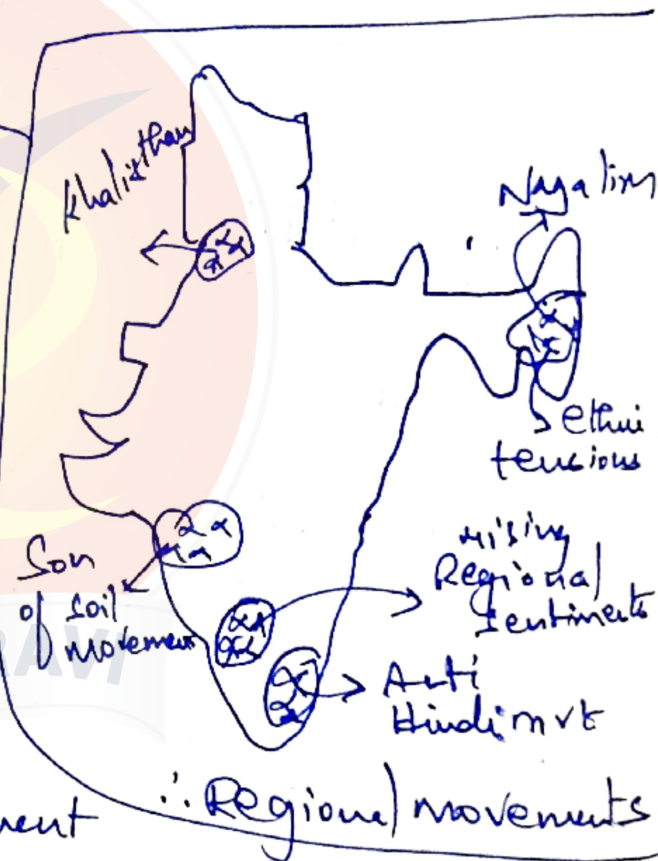
Regional movements are seen as a threat to our federalism, it is mostly due to assertion of cultural and tribal identity.

Cultural and tribal identity at the core of regional movements

① Strong sense of pride in language

eg) Anti Hindi movement in Tamil Nadu

② Against migration from other states
eg) son of the soil movement in Maharashtra
(Recent protest - Navnirman)



③ Khalistan Issue in Punjab

↳ Need for separate state Khalistan - (separatist movement)

④ Ethnic identities → Manipuri crisis

↳ Between Kuki and Meitei

Community

Creater Nagalim → secessionist tendencies in Nagaland
↳ want of separate state.

⑤ Language regional sentiments for Kanada is rising eg) recent Bank manager Issue.
Also Sign boards

But there are also other factors

like

① Regional disparities → Unemployment, lack of development eg) Pevation of Telangana.

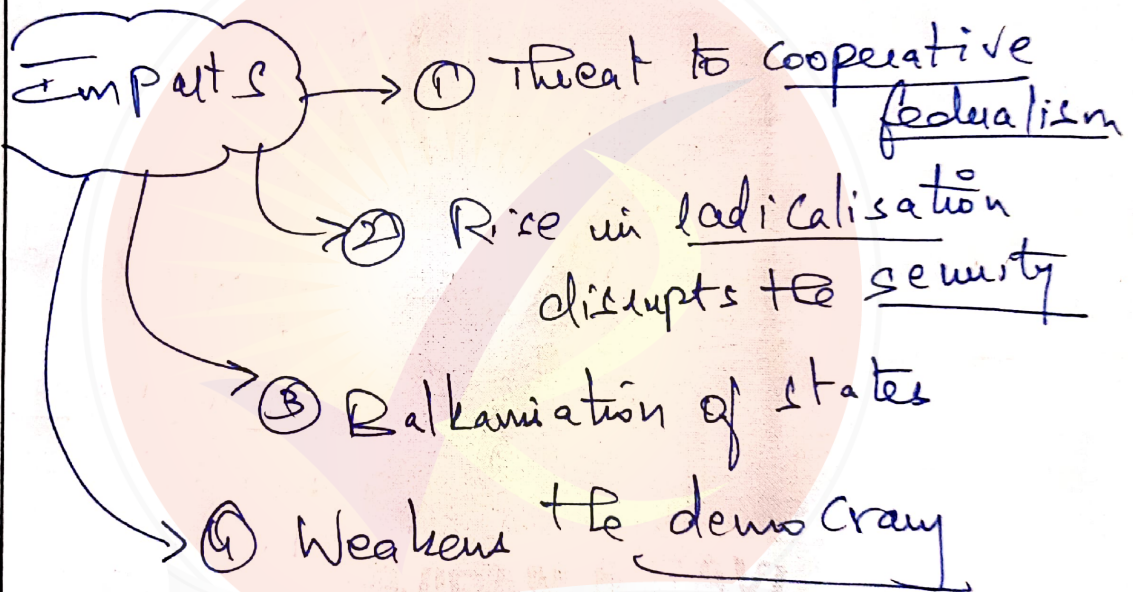
① Vote bank politics → Political parties

Utilize it as a tool for votes

eg) DMK in Tamil Nadu, Shiv Sena in M.H.

② Eternal influence → like China

banked NECN in North East



So positive regionalism is always welcomed, but anything in excess is good for nothing.

19. Explain the relationship between gender equity and human development. What are the key areas where gender equity significantly impacts development outcomes?
(15 marks, 250 words)

Gender equity is crucial for breaking the glass ceiling and climbing the ladder. It leads to inclusive and sustainable growth.

Gender equity and Human development.

- ① Reduce the Poverty among the women. (For eg) Increased access to finance through SHGs → Improves human development Particularly lower class women
- ② SC/ST Women → Gender, class, Caste. (Triple burden) (SC + Women reservation) → Political representation
- ③ Increased female labour force participation rate is y. ↳ Skill training to women PM ~~...~~

- 4) Reservation in Education and employment
Act 1949, 164. → Human development
- 5) Reducing Waterwires (Rajasthan) by
access to Household tap Connection (PMAY)
(Jal Sakhi Abhiyan)
- 6) PM Polhan, through Anganwadi Centres
→ ↓ Maternal mortality rate and
anaemia → Improved health.

Gender equity significantly impact
development outcomes

① Sanitation and hygiene → Improved
reproductive health, Access to toilets in
school → increased enrolment ratio
for girls (SDG-6)

② Affirmative Action on Education
Act (15) → Improves

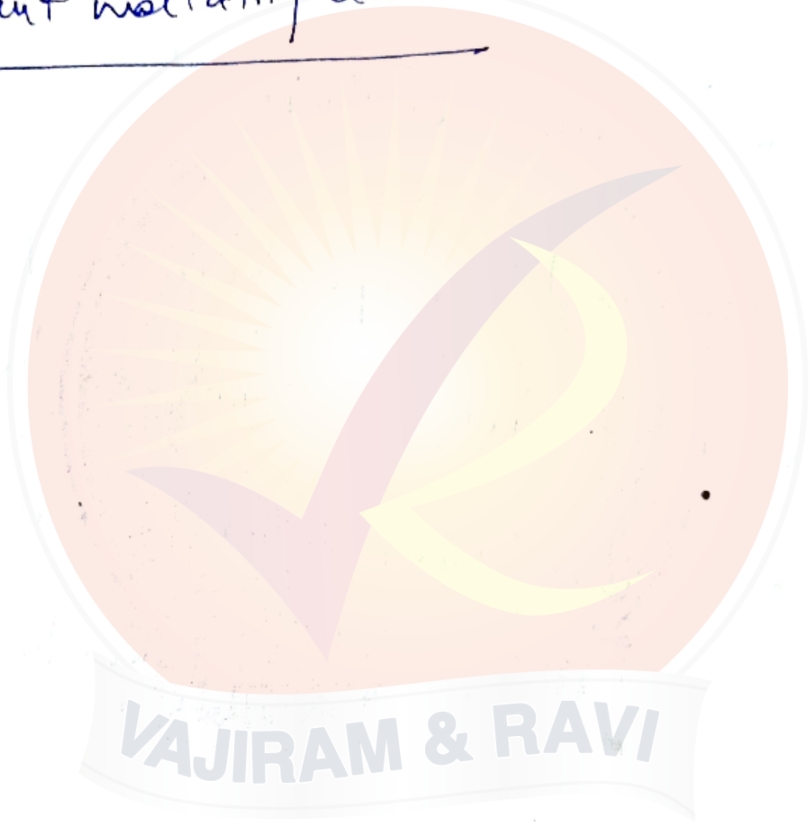
the Human Capital, Female labour force participation rate.

③ Nutrition - PM Poshan, PMMVY

↳ Institutional births, Reduce

Infant mortality rate

④



20. Gig work is often seen as a tool for women's economic inclusion but in practice, it has created a new frontier of feminised and informalised labour. Substantiate. (15 marks, 250 words)

Gig Work is the informal
Work that is out of the traditional employer
employee relations

Tool for economic inclusion

① Financial Independence → Promotes
Individual autonomy, security and livelihood.

② Flexible work culture → enables
women to manage both household duty
and outside work.

③ Increased Female labor force participation
rate - Contributes to economic growth.

④ Reduce dependency on male members
of the family.

⑤ ^{Female} Students Can take employment in girl work as part time job that fulfil their needs

⑥ Bring more exposure that improves their skill for future jobs.

Feminized and Infermalized labour

① Lack of social security benefits like Pension, Bonus etc

② No paid maternity leave or Women friendly work culture

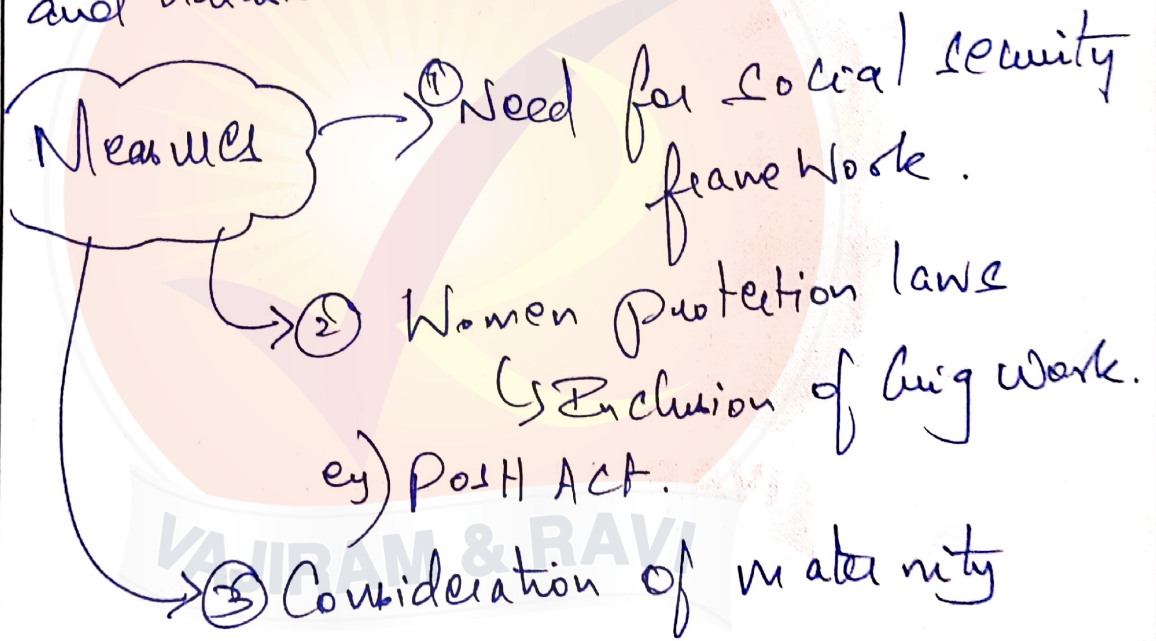
③ Rising harassment against Women leads to safety issues

④ Reduced pay for women reflects gender stereotyping

⑤ It doesn't come under Formal Sector so lack of protection for eg) Internal Complaint

Committee in PoSH

⑥ Privacy issues in online services and also increasing online bullying and harassment.



leave

There is a need for strong legal framework to protect the Gig workers

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	

Space for Rough Work

