

# **GSSCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

## **IAS TOPPER'S**

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**RANK - 213**

### **GS MAINS**



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**GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER I**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

| Q.  | Marks | Instructions to Candidate |
|-----|-------|---------------------------|
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Name KESHAV HOCL

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Kelby

**REMARKS**

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

- Q1. The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act of 1972 has failed to curb the illicit trafficking of Indian antiquities. Analyse whether the draft Antiquities and Art Treasures Regulation, Export and Import Control Bill, 2017 end up facilitating the free trade of India's valuable material heritage. (12.5 Marks)

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

- Q2. Culture is a tool to transport technology, but technology also transports cultural images. Elaborate the statement in the context of modern world. (12.5 Marks)

Culture is a means and shared culture reflects the shared means of & values of the people. culture helps to improve the society bcz as people try to socialise and become part of it. In this technology driven world, it helps to spread technology also.

- 1) Ulfhaka → culture of innovation helps create mind and atmosphere of technology
- 2) Indian culture of water harvesting and ground water resevation
- 3) mud pot used to keep water cold  
↳ this gave concept of how to keep things cool.
- 4) Metal casting technology of ancient India  
↳ given rise of development of moulds, dies
- 5) Jaantar Mantar → tells the time
- 6) Indian culture viewed the past and based on past and considering present, future (technology) is made.

Remarks

Not only culture helps transport technology, but technology also helps transport culture:-

- 1) online display of art & paintings like Google Art
- 2) accessible display through interactive screens that can help understand art and architecture.
- 3) Platforms like Youtube, Facebook help to leave <sup>digital</sup> "davies", learn art of paintings.
- 4) Cursive dating technology help us to decode the ancient culture.
- 5) Technology has made possible to correct manuscript and better preserve texts online of any length.
- 6) Languages → learning it online through converse

The society is driven by culture and technology. It is driving the world today. This is thus a unique mixture of both.

**Remarks**

- Q3. Western culture has enlightened us in several ways but it has also destroyed the hold of early Hindu culture. Analyse the statement highlighting the distinctive features of traditional India. (12.5 Marks)

The trade and travel that started in  
Before Christ era affected & relaying

Alexander invasion impacted Indian  
culture both positive and negatively.

Now → western - enlightened

- 1) Gandharva School → sculptures motivated by Achaemenian Greek - Roman school
- 2) Ashoka pillars → motivated by Achaemenian pillars
- 3) Paintings in caves and temples → different colours and finishing were imported.  
(Utpal Bagchi)
- 4) Music → Few instruments like sitar etc. were derived based on guitar.
- 5) Literature → few themes were similar and converted western books.
- 6) Medicine (Ayurveda) and philosophy etc. was also influenced by these western touch.
- 7) Later, principle of equality (body, equality,aternity)

Remarks

like but western culture also destroyed few elements of Indian culture also:-

- 1) respect for women → Vedas or pre  
Chaitanya respected women. But,  
later, women ~~too~~ were treated <sup>very</sup> depleted
- 2) loss of hold of culture → western people were more affluent and had high standard of living → people started following their way of life
- 3) Indian architecture was initially mixed with western culture → then, slowly dominant by western culture.
- 4) western music and instruments became popular as they were more rewarding and known world over
- 5) Indian murals and wall paintings replaced by canvas paintings and modern art.  
Also, Indian themes were not included like religious themes, fables, etc.

There is need to preserve our ancient culture and heritage while picking the best of the components from others' culture.

**Remarks**

- Q4. The position of women after the eighth to ninth century A.D. takes a turn towards greater orthodoxy and control over women. Highlight the reasons which led to this change. Also, address the impact of this change on women. (12.5 Marks)

The woman is not discriminated in modern times, it traces its origin to back in ancient era, especially 8th-9th century.

The reason:

- D Rise of Brahmins and clergy  
Brahmins became dominant class and exploited women even to the social forces, in return for getting work done.  
Clergy and Church also exploited women.
- 2) Brutality in caste system  
This led to exploitation of lower caste women
- 3) Increasing wealth when male only involved in trade → this led to women treated as inferior and confined to home tasks
- 4) Small states → fighting wars → wives of losing king and other women of losing states as gifts for winner side.
- 5) Impact of western culture

Remarks

### Few practices

- 1) Child marriages
- 2) Multiple wives
- 3) ~~Sex~~ widow discrimination
- 4) or exploitation at home

### Implications

- 1) Women not made part of mainstream society  
↳ weakened them more → more exploitation
- 2) led to emerge of practice like sati
- 3) male dominance → This became part of culture, that the world (including India) is still battling.

Though, few exceptions in form of Pargha Sultan or later Ruler of Kakatiya exists.

### Remarks

- Q5. Discuss the growth and evolution of socialism in Europe in the 19th century. Also, comment on the success of Second Communist International in overcoming inter-country rivalries in Europe. (12.5 Marks)

The socialism and communism fuelled by Russian Revolution changed the world scenario. The concept of 'from according to his capability cast to according to his needs' developed first the roots in 19th century.

- ▷ Industrial Revolution → poor worker conditions of work, long and usage (take care of machines)
  - ▷ class divide between capitalists and workers
- The socialism grew calling for United working hours and 1 May as Labour Day

- Socialist forces around the countries called for-
- 1) end to imperialism
  - 2) better role of workers
  - 3) reduced armament and weapons
  - 4) opposed wars ~~in the~~ happening between states.

But once, World War I started, these forces moved by nationalism disappeared.

Remarks

The success of Russian Revolution moved Lenin to form Communist International in

1919. The ideas were:-

- 1) to spread word of communism
- 2) end imperial rule
- 3) stop fascist forces

The success of 2nd Com Intern:-

- 1) Rise of anti-imperialist waves in the countries like India, African states
- 2) The rise of socialist forces around the world like Spain, Latin America
- 3) establishment of communist powers in few states of eastern Europe
- 4) oppose fascist & Nazi forces.

The communism & socialism were one of ~~the~~ the reason for World War II, when nineteen countries supported Hitler to stop its spread ~~of~~.

**Remarks**

- Q6. "Fourth Industrial Revolution holds unique opportunities to improve human communication and conflict resolution." In light of this statement, what do you understand by Fourth Industrial Revolution? Briefly throw light on previous three Industrial Revolutions and contrast them from the fourth? (12.5 Marks)

4th Industrial Revolution involves use of cognitive and modern technologies like AI, machine learning, big data analysis, robotics, IoT, etc. This will make the operations more connected and require less human intervention.

The development of such new technology has brought such revolution to the fore. It is preceded by 3 industrial revolutions.

- 1) 1st Industrial Revolution (1700s) → development of energy from water, factory system, etc. → growth of UK
- 2) 2nd Industrial Revolution (late 1800s - early 1900s)
  - ↳ mass production
  - ↳ electricity driven machines
  - ↳ growth of USA (Henry Ford)
- 3) 3rd IR (post 1960s)
  - ↳ computer driven
  - ↳ modern devices and Internet
  - ↳ growth of connected and world economy

Remarks

Comparison of 3 IRs to 4<sup>th</sup> IR

- 1) 4<sup>th</sup> IR → more technology driven and less human intervention.  
Other 3 IRs significantly reduced human intervention.
  - 2) 4<sup>th</sup> IR's connected systems e.g. → order placement by supplier to order receiver at supplier end.
  - 3) Other 3 IRs systems were restricted to home entity
  - 4) 4<sup>th</sup> IR → more threats due to technology like cyberattacks (womacy)
- So, 4<sup>th</sup> IR → greater connectivity & interoperability  
also, greater threats

Digital has formed a committee to explore 4<sup>th</sup> IR to take a lead. India can leverage digital development & harnessing harnessing it to become next China in future.

**Remarks**

Q7. What are the factors that led the Pakistan to wage a war against India in 1965? What were the repercussions of this war? (12.5 Marks)

*Remarks*

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**Remarks**

- Q8. The planning model adopted by India, was not about choice, but necessity. Examine in context of conditions in Indian economy on the eve of independence? (12.5 Marks)

Indian Constitution adopted the concept of welfare economy. The fundamental rights (Article 16-22) & and DPCP reflects the nature of society and government role expected by Constitution makers. Planning commission was formed and 1st five year Plan came in Reasons for adopting 1951.

### Reasons

- 1) class division between rich capitalists, educated middle class and poor lower class and agriculturists.
- 2) poor labour working conditions, wages and exploitation
- 3) lack of industries → heavy Industries, basic industries
- 4) absence of education and health facilities
- 5) lack of infrastructure in terms of connectivity and communication
- 6) exploitation of backward classes and tribes.

### Remarks

- 7) famine of 1943 and other covering  
food security issue
- 8) poor conditions of agriculture - irrigation,  
productivity, seeds
- 9) poor women condition

The few measures were

- 1) 1st Five Year Plan focusing on agriculture
  - 2) 2nd Five Year Plan → socialist pattern  
→ Heavy Industries like Hindustan Steel  
→ Community Development Plan
  - 3) establishment of institutions like IITs, IIMs
  - 4) later, Green Revolution for food security
  - 5) acted as model employer → PWD dominant  
due to closed nature of economy and improved  
working conditions
  - 6) high taxes → income ~~with~~ redistribution
- Liberals reforms changed the nature to market  
economy, which is need of the hour -  
but widespread inequality requires government to  
still play active welfare role.

Remarks

- Q9. Discuss the factors which facilitated a modest Indian industrial development, despite an obstructing colonial presence. What role has the industrial class played in the national movement? (12.5 Marks)

Industrial development prior to independence was not very much encouraging, still few companies by Tata and Birla group emerged.

### Reasons

- 1) Swadeshi movement → led to setup of local industries
- 2) such capitalists of west India =
- 3) increasing trade with western nations
- 4) rising middle class and education
- 5) political patronage → helped both Indian freedom movement & Indian national movement
- 6) cheap labour
- 7) World War I → growth in demand for goods
- 8) Infrastructure support → Railways, telegraphs
- 9) technology import

### Remarks

The rise of Indian Industries has also have played a role to play in ongoing freedom struggle :-

Few joined movement actively

few joined  
support in form  
of funds.

Few  
opposed.

- 1) Till Non Cooperation movement Opposed struggle  
- even backed Anti Non Cooperation Party
- 2) With rise of Russian Revolution and  
Socialist like Nehru, they changed their  
stance.  
they help in Civil Disobedience movement  
in both by direct participation and  
support and protection
- 3) They used to act as shield against British.
- 4) They never supported British to oppose  
politics countering to freedom movement, despite  
socialism rise.
- 5) Finally, Bombay Plan 1944, they  
accepted the socialist and welfare  
growth as important for rise in  
capitalism.

Remarks Bombay Plan not to was one of the  
reason that India adopted mixed  
economy except in the Constitution.

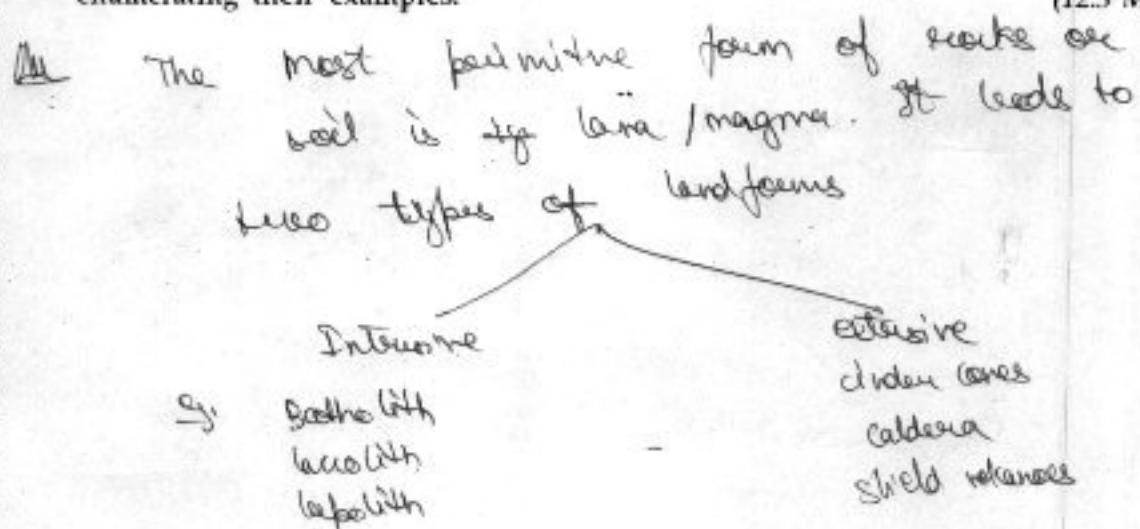
**Q10. Indian Councils Act, 1909, was crucial in establishing parliamentary democracy in India, and thereby, in beginning the process of decolonization. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)**

**Remarks**

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*Remarks*

Q11. Discuss the intrusive landform of igneous intrusion in volcanic region while enumerating their examples. (12.5 Marks)



### New intrusive landforms

- 1) Batholith → It is heavy collection of magma like flat rock at the bottom, inside the earth.
- 2) Icelandic → It is in the shape of saucer like collection of magma.
- 3) Iapolith → It is like anticline and syncline accumulated.
- 4) Phacolith → It is like anticline with a conduit connected from below. The collection

Remarks

2) Uniket to batholith.

- 5) dikes → It is vertical straight collection of magma, generally formed due to cracks and faults.
- 6) Ells → It is thin, flat structure
- 7) Sheet → It is thicker than ell and flat structure.

The intrusive landforms are spread all over India and the world, especially in Kaas Deccan Plateau - Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

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Remarks

Q12. India needs to start addressing issues concerning its growing elderly population. Discuss. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government to tackle these issues. (12.5 Marks)

India has demographic dividend with 65% population in 15-64 category. The today's youth will be tomorrow's oldies. There is great need to start ~~to~~ tackling ~~the~~ the issue of elderly.

why needed:

- 1) oldies represent experience → can help growth of society
- 2) oldies can help raise children better as they have time when working parents go out
- 3) can be part of community policing
- 4) India have value of respecting elders. So, involving them can help solve conflicts and issues like mob lynching

Step back issues

- 1) nuclear family and neglect of parents by children → rising elderly homes
- 2) lack of health & financial security
- 3) migration - rural to urban or even international
- 4) safety and kidnappings

Remarks

Steps taken

- 1) National Old Age Pension Scheme -
- 2) Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana → health equipments
- 3) PM Vaya Vandana Yojana → pension by contribution
- 4) Deendayal Award Act, Ministry Act
- 5) Old Age home under Rules for CSR  
under section 135 of Companies Act
- 6) National Health Protection Scheme → health Insurance

More needs to be done

- 1) Involving elderly in education -  
local schools on voluntary basis
- 2) giving elderly representation in local  
committees
- 3) exploring prospect of  
elderly care in  
Yojana  
in name of  
case of PM care

Remarks

Q13. Why do you think the problem of human capital flight is so prominent in the states like Punjab and Kerala? Critically analyze its impact on the local demography.

(12.5 Marks)

A The Mosul incident in Iraq highlights the human capital flight in India. Particularly, Kerala and Punjab are the centres of it.

### Reasons

- 1) lack of employment opportunities in home state
- 2) Muslims in Kerala find job in West Asian nations and people in Punjab wants to go abroad
- 3) poverty makes people seek opportunities elsewhere
- 4) better educated youth in Kerala gets the work in abroad

### Impact on local demography

#### Positive

- 1) Repatriation → better income and standard of living → education of other family members
- 2) reduced unemployed youth

### Remarks

- 3) poverty of family reduced  $\rightarrow$  old age parents supported through sending money back
- 4) better population balance and reduced density  
 by better implementation of schemes  
 (a way that reduces population)

Negative

- 1) Diminishing youth population  $\rightarrow$  reduced working hands  $\rightarrow$  more elders and children i.e., dependents
- 2) better brain-drain  $\rightarrow$  loss of good minds outside
- 3) domino effect  $\rightarrow$  more people try to copy them and they help them these new to come.

The human flight is slowly turning out to be a way of human trafficking with unregulated intermediaries, detention of passport, non-allowing to come back.

ILO has launched ILO-PART Initiative for fair migration and recruitment policies and prevent human-trafficking.

Remarks

Q14. Differentiate between erosion, weathering, denudation and mass wasting. Elaborate various types of mass wasting. (12.5 Marks)

Erosion → slow breakdown of ~~the~~ a particular material or object.

Weathering → refine ~~weathering~~ and ~~break~~ ~~destruction~~ of the material.

Denudation → refers to leveling of the landmass due to any force like water, sea wind,风 etc.

Mass wasting → refers to heavy erosion of the landmass. The quantity of erosion of is high.

### Mass wasting

~~Slow~~ slow

e.g. solifluction  
creep

fast

e.g. landslide  
mudslide  
rockslide

### Slow

1) Soil friction → flow weathering of soil ~~with~~ due to water imbibition generally seen as tilted poles or trees.

Remarks

2) creep → can be rock, soil or mud

### 3) Fall

1) landslide → heavy displacement of land mass due to rainfall or earthquake -  
most commonly visible.

2) mudslide → heavy erosion of mud due to wet nature. It generally collects below a steep.

3) Rockslide → falling of a rock due to earthquake or ~~or~~ soft soil erosion below.

The mass wasting is generally seen in mountains. It does not require weathering as pre-requisite but surely aided by weathering.

**Remarks**

Q15. Explain successive development of cotton textile industry in India while describing factors affecting its localization? Also, suggest measures to strengthen cotton industry.

A <sup>(Cotton)</sup> The textile industry is one of the largest and fast growing industry. It is the biggest employer in manufacturing sector. (12.5 Marks)

factors for its development

- 1) Demand for textiles due to growing population
- 2) Climate of delta suitable for cotton
- 3) outsourcing business  $\rightarrow$  branded companies getting it manufactured locally
- 4) growth of bourgeoisie

factors affecting localization

Cotton textile is predominantly located in western delta - Gujarat, Maharashtra and Springbly sparingly in UP, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka.

- 1) Black soil - suitable for cotton
- 2) weather -  $\rightarrow$  insulation, rainfall
- 3) near to ports like Karwar, Mumbai
- 4) merchants and capitalistic

Remarks

The government has taken few measures:-

- 1) Hathkessa scheme → to provide powerlooms
- 2) joint scheme by textile ministry and power ministry to provide powerlooms
- 3) Powertex in Haryana
- 4) skill development in textile by ministry of skill development
- 5) ref. Rebate of duties

Other measures:-

- 1) scientific innovation and new technology to fight polyesters
- 2) blending to get better fabrics
- 3) marketing help - ultimately India's producing what is being sold at western malls
- 4) protection to handloom through Geographical Indications

**Remarks**

- Q16. Is India's waste management economy impregnated with caste? How exponential is the problem of waste management in India? Highlight measures needed to strengthen the mechanisms of disposal. (12.5 Marks)

Poor waste management is not the only problem, but bigger problem is linking of waste management to the particular caste.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan or solid Waste Management rules aims to cater to waste problems, but neglected or backward classes are only involved in this sector.

The reason is:

- 1) family involved in the job → due to poor financial issues, children also get involved
- 2) lack of inclusive society
- 3) poor waste management economy - no nobody wants to enter.

### Problem of waste management

- 1) Urban areas - no segregation
- 2) manual segregation, no disposal → diseases
- 3) poor disposal - throwing away garbage, despite dustbins
- 4) rising plastic consumption

Remarks

- 3) peer implementation of laws and waste management rules.  
 The waste heaps around Delhi can highlight the grave problem.

### Measures needed

- 1) scientific technologies in segregation and disposal
- 2) Plastic waste recycling units to community through local collection centres
- 3) cess on plastic to be refunded on disposal → encourage people to dispose at right place
- 4) strict enforcement of laws → not also bring revenue to local government
- 5) incentives <sup>safe</sup> in better working conditions and free education and scholarships to people engaged in cleaning India

(6) ~~not~~  
 The poor waste collection causes air & water pollution. The delinking with cess should be done at the outlet.

### Remarks

Q17. Highlight the recent measures taken by India with respect to disability. Discuss the merits and demerits of the move. (12.5 Marks)

The Indian population is getting be, even up  
the population of disabled people. The  
inclusive society is the need of the hour.

The government has taken various measures:-

- 1) Accessible India Campaign
- 2) Rights to Disabled People Act
- 3) Scholarships to disabled people
- 4) University for disabled in Hyderabad
- 5) Language sign language portal

### Merits

- 1) aims to make entire ecosystem inclusive and accessible
  - transportation
  - IT
  - education and health
- 2) make them part of community → growth of society
- 3) Reservation in education and health will help them rise in society
- 4) representation in sports event at significance like Asian Games
- 5) fulfill their right to life and dignity (A21)

Remarks

Demerits

- 1) lack of appropriate funds
- 2) lack of technology & innovations like for blinds and deaf
- 3) no awareness of the scheme among the disabled people
- 4) poor empathy of people towards them - calling them as incapable

Suggestions

- 1) Reservation at political level
- 2) involving disabled people in implementation of schemes
- 3) partnership with foreign countries doing well on this front
- 4) community funding and community development projects.
- 5) encouraging scientists to cater to their needs.  
Everybody is capable - Einstein said 'Everyone is a genius. If you judge a fish by its ability to climb a wall, you will spend entire life thinking it was foolish.'

Remarks

- Q18. Untouchability is still a widespread problem, not only in rural India but also in urban India. Enumerate the reasons. Do you think making children aware of this problem will reduce the discrimination? Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Untouchability is the issue which started long time back in ancient India. It is still prevalent, despite modern society.

### The reasons

- 1) Child rearing practices - e.g. household at homes
- 2) Unties of community to work - e.g. →  
un触able with manual scavenging  
or waste collection
- 3) Curriculum → e.g. → books depict un触ables as  
doing such jobs or unclean
- 4) Lack of education opportunities and even  
discrimination at schools
- 5) Confined locality and their being forced  
them to mix up with the society

The gravity of problem is quite high  
and considering the problem, Granthi  
retired from active politics and took campaign  
even, Constitution made a fundamental right to  
abolish un触ability V/A 17.

### Remarks

Children are future parents, leaders, teachers.  
 So, making children aware can help  
 reduce discrimination because because!

This can be

- 1) Inclusive education.
- 2) Children can help the families get up as parents are bound to listen.
- 3) Nobody can deny the effects by children or be aggressive towards them.

How to make them aware:-

- 1) curriculum change
- 2) the parents should act responsibly and ~~etc~~ display equality of treatment.
- 3) example of B R Ambedkar or Jay Jivan Jan and their contribution be highlighted
- 4) mentor on such issues.

The role of children in reforming society was visible in Non Cooperation Movement to Swaraj Abhiyan. The reflected classes are rather more clean and healthy.

Remarks

- Q19. Is amendment of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 to consider the juveniles above 16 years of age as adults for heinous crimes justifiable? Give your opinion. (12.5 Marks)

Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 is meant to ensure justice by taking into consideration the juveniles specially after Nirbhaya Case.

Few favorable

- 1) Punishment to juveniles over 16 yrs for heinous crime
- 2) Child care homes regulation
- 3) Child care committee with women member
- 4) Adoption route and Central Adoption Regulatory Authority (CARA) as statutory body.

It is important for justice :-

- 1) Early maturity → driven by technology and Internet
- 2) are in school dropouts and unemployment → incidents
- 3) stress and competition leading to crime  
↳ Pradyuman Case
- 4) lack of ethics and morale
- 5) copying senior → to come over inferiority complex as minors
- 6) peer pressure

Remarks

**Not Justifiable :-**

- 1) not all children mature early
- 2) if young adolescents are & future of India → they can be reformed  
(Reformative Justice)
- 3) crime done by such age children is impulsive, not deliberate  
(due to peer pressure or indoctrination)
- 4) Parents also responsible to an extent as they didn't provide right atmosphere or teaching.

The Act has provision where the committee considers the case psychologically and then refers it to trial.

Few suggestions

- 1) Moral education at schools
- 2) Reform in selection system → more analytical
- 3) Vocational education
- 4) Set up Ref. Reform in prisons for children  
(education for them)

**Remarks**

Q20. Data from the latest round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) shows that India's problem of gender imbalance may be deepening, with virtually all corners of the country now affected by a skewed sex ratio at birth. Critically examine the causes and implications of skewed sex ratio in India. (12.5 Marks)

The sex ratio in India still stands below 1000 mark or 1000 per male, despite numerous effects. Rather the problem is growing.

The reasons are:-

- 1) affluence in urban population  $\rightarrow$  women have their jobs
  - 2) Lack of employment opportunities  $\rightarrow$  women seek as occupations
  - 3) domestic is still prevalent, number of marriages increasing
  - 4) One-child policy which leads to clamour for boy child  $\rightarrow$  for every last woman
  - 5) Customs like patrilocality, patrilocal transfer of property, family in India
  - 6) Son-worship threat to women
- Economic survey highlighted the unwanted concept child leads to rise of unwanted girls.

Remarks

## Implications

- 1) gender disparity → women seen as weak because in minority
- 2) lack of representation across sectors like political, educational, Job
- 3) social problems like child marriage eg. shortage of girls for marriage in Bihar
- 4) exploitation and home violence
- 5) less growth of economy due to eff. directly of thought brought by women
- 6) women security issues → as lack of women police women, etc.

The govt has taken few steps like

- 1) PC PNDT Act
- 2) POSCO and Sexual Harassment Act
- 3) PM Mativira Vandana Yojana

India should learn from Tibet culture's where women play major role in the economy and more than 50% in workforce are women.

**Remarks**