



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

POOJA YADAV

Rank - 174

**GS Mains
Indian Geography**



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INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• The paper contain two sections:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Section A: Questions 1-10 are of 10 Marks Each– Section B: Quetsions 11-20 are of 15 Mark Each• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in SECTION A WITHIN 150 words each and SECTION B WITHIN 250 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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Name POOJA YADAV

Roll No. _____

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Date _____

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REMARKS

GS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2018

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SECTION A

Q1. What are aerosols? Discuss the role played by Aerosols in the radiative forcing of climate. (10 Marks)

Aerosols refer to solid ~~semi~~ particles present in the atmosphere.

They are bigger than dust particles.

Sources of aerosols:-

- vehicle exhaust
- Burning of coal, wood
- volcanoes
- other sources of pollution

Aerosols affect the climate in following way:-

1) Impair visibility.

2) Research says aerosols can act
as condensation / hygroscopic nuclei &
enhance condensation.

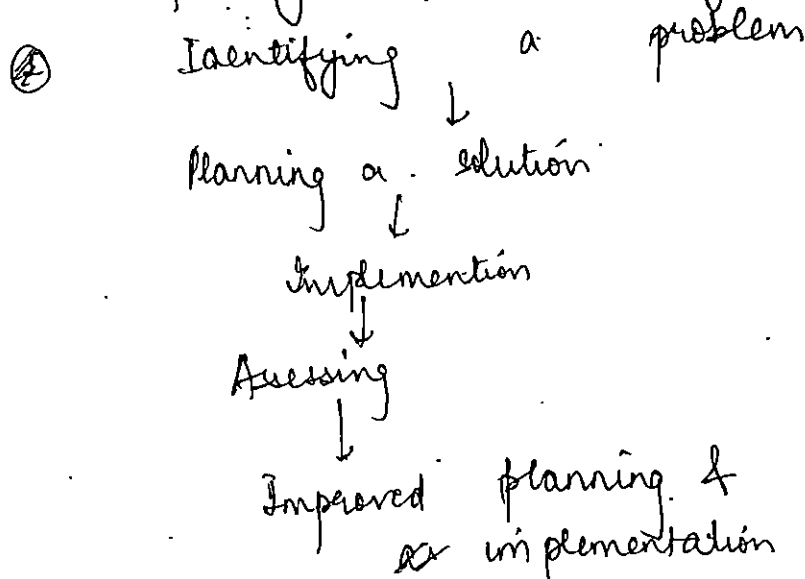
Remarks

Remarks

Q2. What do you understand by multi-level planning? Discuss the advantages and limitations of multi-level planning in India's context. (10 Marks)

Planning is a ~~multi~~ pre-requisite for any successful initiative / policy.

It encompasses various stages in general:-



When it occurs at different levels, involves proper thought, cognition & analysis - it is known as multi-level planning.

Since any policy / programme has far-reaching impacts on different areas & people,

Planning is must for a diverse & culturally, economically sensitive India.

Advantages -

- 1) Likelihood of better results.
- 2) More acceptance.

Remarks

- 3) Decreased negative impacts on ~~un~~ sectors
thought to be unaffected sectors.
- 4) Culture of planning & analysis.

Disadvantages

- 1) Time consuming ~~for~~ process.
- 2) Difficult to anticipate all the effects before implementation.
- 3) Lack of technology (Arithmetic / Big data etc)
- 4) Reliance on traditional modes
- 5)

Remarks

Q3. Examine the role of digital technology in transforming the rural India with suitable examples. (10 Marks)

The country is pushing for digitalisation. It promises various opportunities and it can really transform the rural India.

Certain examples are -

1) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana - has led to increased penetration of bank accounts & financial inclusion.

2) Demonetisation - ~~the lack of infrastructure~~ has increased the presence of pos machines, ATMs and digital literacy.

3) Tele-medicine & Tele-education - Odisha has opted for a pilot tele-~~educ~~ medicine project. It can make facilities available in rural areas and increase development.

4) Penetration of internet can help the students in education.

5) It can help the budding entrepreneurs come up with innovative ideas.

6) It can in general lead to increased awareness about all the issues.

Remarks

2) It can help the farmers in +

by digitising
trading

e-NAM

~~regulating~~
displaying
market information

Thus it will help to enhance "ease of
agri - business"

Remarks

Q4. Population-resources balance determine, whether region is over populated or under-populated. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

The world has limited resources. The availability of resources has affected the population concentration since ages.

Resources are vital for survival and flourishing of population. The thirst for resources often lead to over concentration of population around a resource rich region.

Ex - huge population in Ganga plains.
- and low population in north-east
- in states & Rajasthan.

The nature is based on a balance of all the forces. Overconcentration leads to exploitation & underconcentration leads to missed opportunities / alternative options or no innovation.

Neither over or under population is desirable. A balanced presence and population-resource balance ~~det~~ is required for effective functioning of the earth.

Remarks

Disruption of the balance leads to a compromise on the sustainable development agenda.

A Population must be in proportion to the resource or the carrying capacity of the area [i.e. the population it can sustain sustainably].

Pop > Resource
over population

Pop < Resource
under population

Pop = carrying capacity
of Resource

Sustainable development

Remarks

Q5. Elaborate on the factors that determine the settlement patterns? Also discuss the features of the various type of rural settlement in India. (10 Marks)

The constitution of the country provides a right to travel and reside in any part of the country [except for certain areas]

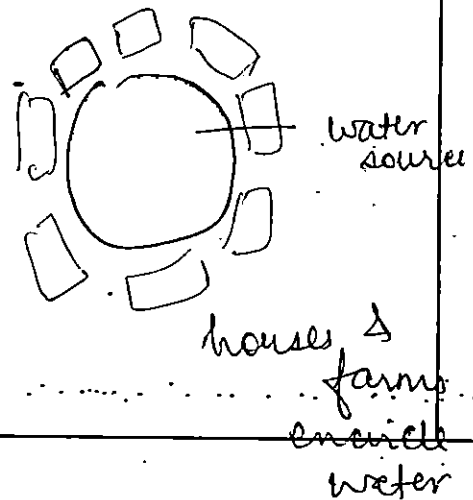
Settlement depends upon -

- 1) Presence of water and other natural resources
- 2) Presence of employment opportunities.
- 3) Presence of fertile soil.
- 4) stable political environment.

Rural India is primarily based on agriculture as the main source of income and following patterns are observed -

- 1) Circular pattern - It is often encircling a source of water which can promote agricultural productivity.

ex- Oasis in desert offers settlement to various humans & animals.



Remarks

Linear pattern - It is far off from any source and houses & farms are generally laid in lines.

It is commonly observed in India as transportation is available in rural area as well.

Settlement around Ganga-Brahmaputra plains is based on

- presence of water
- fertile soil
- habitable climate

Remarks

Q6. Locate the major mineral belts in India. The story of India's development cannot be written without coal power. Substantiate. (10 Marks)

Earth has significant mineral reserves which promote development.

Important mineral belts in India :-

Coal	Iron	Uranium	(Bauxite) (Thorium)
Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh W.B (Jharia, Koriganj)	Odisha (Sambalpur Rourkela) Jharkhand	Odisha (Mahanadi- belt) Karnataka	Rajasthan

Coal is one of the most important mineral present on Earth. India still meets 60% of its power demands through coal.

Coal is important for :-

- 1) ~~Meeting~~ / electrifying the country.
- 2) Running industries and trains.
- 3) Used in Iron and steel industry which affects development directly.

Remarks

India has predominantly bituminous, Gondwana coal. The Iron and steel industry in 1950s & earlier used so coal as an important raw material. The industries were powered by mainly through coal. Though the environment consciousness has increased but the importance and place of coal is irreplaceable in a nation's development.

Q7. Does India need a new population policy? Give reasons in support of your answer. What should be the areas of focus of new population policy? (10 Marks)

India was ~~one~~ the first country to come with a full fledged national population in 1950s.

The ~~increased~~ presence of demographic dividend and its poor socio-economic indicators call for a new national policy.

- The objectives of population stabilisation by the previous policy is far from being achievable.
- Youngsters and changed social reality call
- Increased penetration and acceptance of birth control.
- Increased education among young couples.
- Increased pressure on limited resources.

The new population policy must focus on following areas -

1) Population stabilisation by promoting education in school, govt centres etc.

2) Tackling drugs among youth.

Remarks

3) Increased interaction between parent-children and bride and her in-laws.

4) Increased coverage of under social schemes.

5) Promoting NGOs, ~~collective~~ ~~and~~ community participation.

The world's population is expected to cross 1.5 billion mark by 2050. India will become the largest population in South-east Asia. This calls for a new policy.

Remarks

Q8. Give the analytical overview of interstate migration in India. Also, critically analyze, how far the migration has affected the women in Indian society. (10 Marks)

Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another. It has 2 types - Immigration (Inward migration) and Emigration (Outward migration).

Economic survey 2017 states interstate migration is higher as compared to inter-country migration.

Inter-state migration is due to following reasons -

- 1) Employment
- 2) Better living conditions
- 3) Education
- 4) Marriage
- 5) Increased outsourcing by MNCs.

The general trend of inter-state migration is towards the industrialised cities like Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chennai etc.

The outmigrants belong mostly to the rural community from UP, Bihar, etc.

The states like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat, Haryana welcome

Remarks

the maximum immigrants:
 This is due to better education & employment opportunities -
 [Bangalore - electronic city.]

Migration from rural areas to urban areas affect the women in following ways -

- 1) Increased burden on women
- 2) ~~Feminisation~~ ^{Feminisation} of agriculture
- 3) Compromise of health and nutrition by females for other members.
- 4) Increased exploitation.

Although at the same time, it offers women to apply their traditional knowledge to allied sectors & farming.

Women can form cooperatives, co-SHG, for greater opportunities.

Remarks

Q9. Identify the factors responsible for the distribution of cotton textile industry in India and analyze its pattern? (10 Marks)

Cotton textile industry is the second largest employment provider in India, contributing to 4% of the GSP.

Cotton textile industry has been flourishing before independence.

Its presence is dependent on several factors -

- 1) Presence of raw material (Cotton)
- 2) Presence of investment, credit.
- 3) Suitable climate for the processes - ginning, yarn weaving etc.
- 4) Presence of humid environment.
- 5) Human resources - as it labour intensive.

The cotton textile industry was primarily located along cotton growing belts & following shift was observed in its pattern -

Mumbai
Gujarat

Southern India

(Pre independence)

(Today)

Manufacturer of India

(Bettering decentralised)

Remarks

Centralised

Mumbai, Gujarat
 - Cotton growing best
 - Success of moisture
 for plucking etc.
 - Industrial houses
 provided credit
 - Near port :- easier
 exports

The port are well
 developed & ~~cotton can~~
 in Southern India too.
 - Artificial humidity
 relieve off the need for
 moisture in the region.
 - Better cooperative
 culture in
 southern India.
 - The conditions are
 suitable for growth
 of cotton.

Q10. Do you think India need new 'White Revolution'? What are the scope and challenges in this endeavor? (10 Marks)

India is the largest producer and consumer of milk in the world.

Yet, it has to meet substantial part of its demand through imports.

The call for new White Revolution can revolutionise India's dairy sector in following ways -

Scope: -

1) Dairy is an important source of secondary income to farmers, thus white revolution can enhance farm income.

2) Increase the cattle productivity & milk yield. [India's milk yield is one of the lowest]

3) Can meet domestic demands [increasing due to rising incomes & nutrition conscious urban consumers]

4) Earn ~~foreign~~ ^{through} exports and attain fiscal discipline.

5) Nutrition security and thus controlling malnutrition & enhancing demographic dividend's potential.

6) Employment opportunities to the youth.

Remarks

The dairy sector faces several challenges -

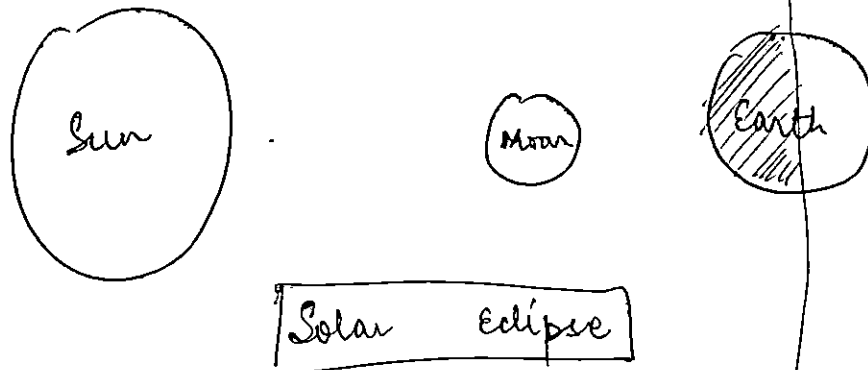
- 1) Increased presence of antibiotics & lack of hygiene can affect the exports.
- 2) Low yield of the cattle.
- 3) Lack of facilities to store & process milk.
- 4) Lack of focus on the diet of cattle -
Traditional diet is fed, which leads to low productivity.

There is a need to promote White Revolution.
Govt's initiative - National Bovine Management programme, preservation of domestic breeds must be supplemented by increased training, incentives and subsidies nationwide wide promotion of this allied sector.

Remarks

SECTION B

Q11. Why total solar eclipses are rare at any particular location on the earth's continental surface? What do you understand by Bailey's Bead Effect during the Solar Eclipse? Explain the impact of solar eclipse on Earth. (15 Marks)



Solar eclipse refers to a condition in the universe when Sun is not visible. It occurs when moon comes in between Sun & Earth.

Moon's shadow falls on the earth's surface & affects impairs visibility.

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q12. What emissions from human activities lead to ozone depletion? Also explain why has an "ozone hole" appeared over Antarctica when ozone depleting substances are present throughout the stratosphere? (15 Marks)

The acceptance of "Climate change is real" by the world community has ~~been based on~~ led to increased consciousness about environment.

The presence of ozone hole over Antarctica has led to this acceptance (one factor).

Ozone depletion refers to the depletion of the ozone layer present in the stratosphere.

It can occur due to —

- 1) Increased use of Chlorofluro Carbons (ACs, refrigerators & deodorants).
- 2) Changed lifestyle leading to increased use of vehicles & ACs (pro release CFCs).
- 3) Climate change — colder conditions enhance ozone hole formation.

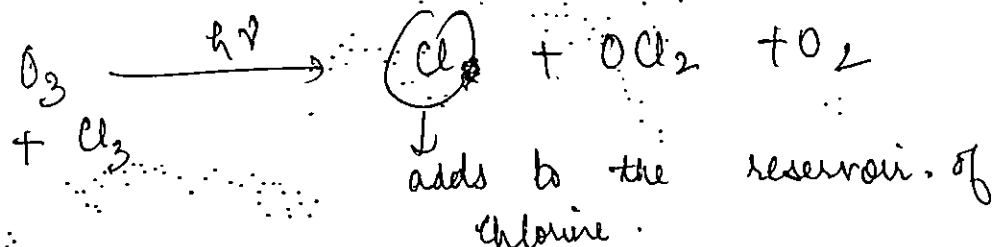
Formation of Ozone hole requires certain factors like —

- 1) Cold conditions
- 2) Presence of polar stratospheric clouds.

Remarks

act as condensation nuclei for the ozone reaction.

3) Sunlight to trigger the reaction.



The presence of all the three conditions in Antarctica (towards end of winters & start of spring) leads to the above reaction & degradation of Ozone.

One or the other conditions is missing in other areas which retard the reaction.

Ozone depletion has devastating effects as it is the protective layer (protects from UV radiation)

- It leads to increased mutations & diseases like cataract.

- Affects biodiversity

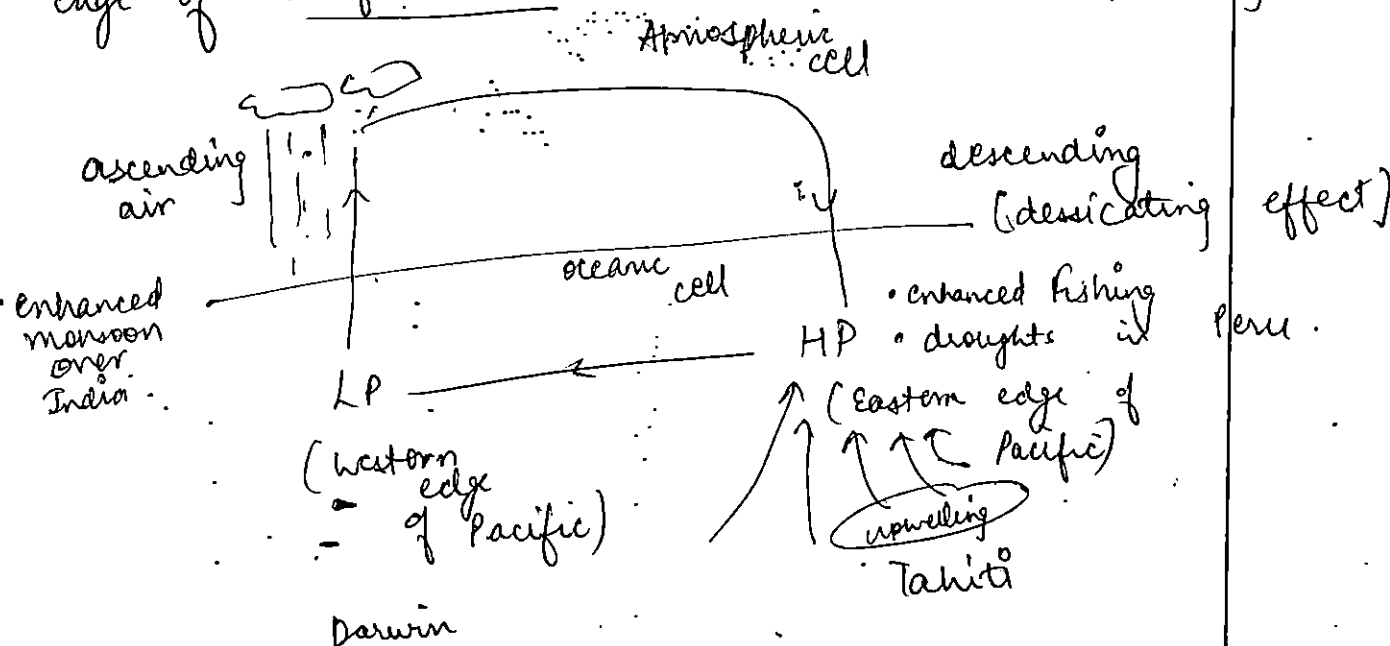
- Enhances climate change.

Remarks

Remarks

Q13. What do you understand by La-Nina? Discuss the impact of El-Nino on Indian economy. What should be the long-term strategy to mitigate the effects of El-nino? (15 Marks)

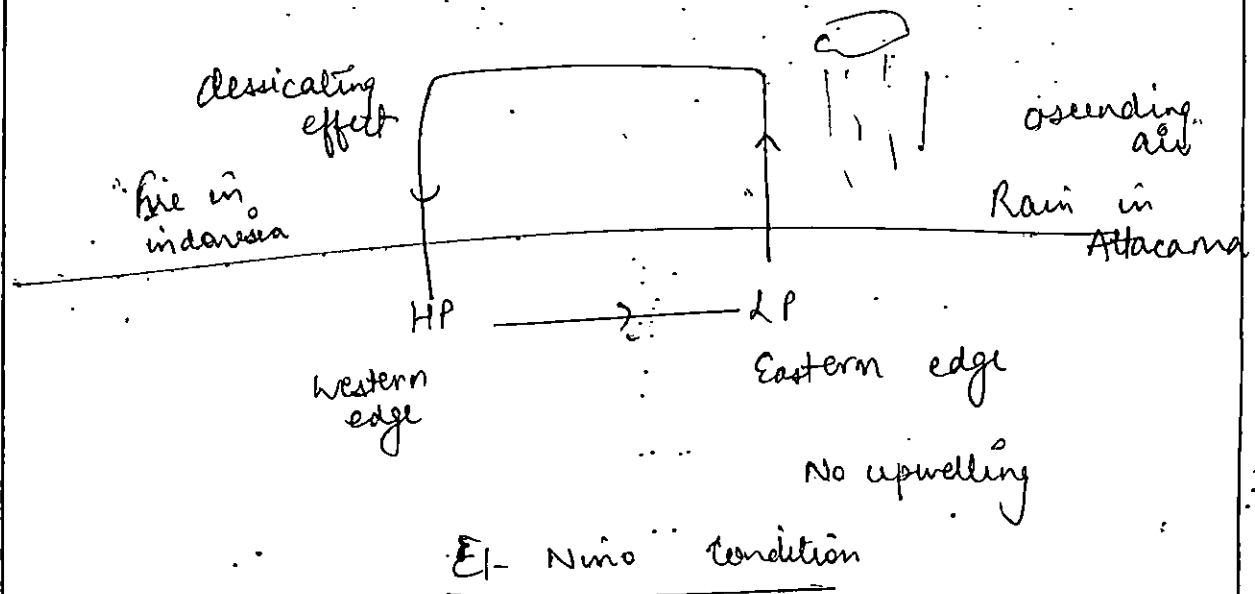
La-Nina refers to a condition: (atmospheric + oceanic) which leads to appearances of colder water (colder than normal) along the eastern edge of Pacific ocean & thus enhanced upwelling.



La Nina = Tahiti - Darwin 70

El-Nino is the counter part to La-Nina (reversed La-Nina). During El-Nino, appearance of warmer water along the eastern edge of Pacific occurs & it leads to downwelling.

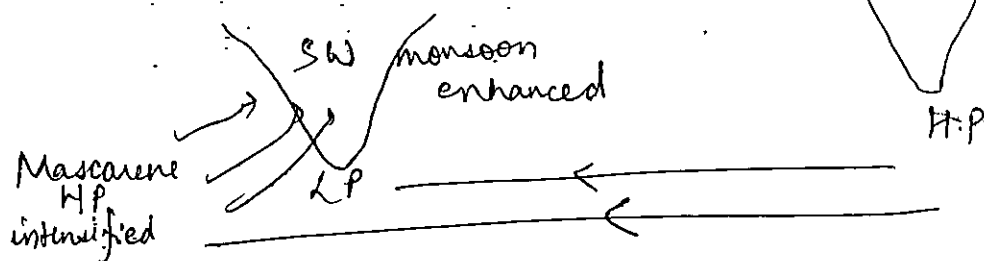
Remarks



El-Niño affects the Indian economy in following ways.

- 1) The descending air over Indian ocean leads to drying effect and the monsoon is lower than normal.
- 2) The H.P over eastern edge enhances the Mascarene high and thus Indian south-west monsoon but under normal conditions. The weakened Mascarene high pressure leads to weak monsoon.
- 3) The agriculture & farming community is affected - adding to distress.
- 4) The drought so affects economic growth in a whole.

Remarks



Year 2014-15 was an El Niño year which affected the Indian economy badly. Following measures should be adopted -

- 1) Aligning cropping pattern as per agro-climatic conditions
- 2) Controlling climate change & increasing consciousness about climatic controls
- 3) Rejuvenation & recharge of aquifers, precision agriculture

El Niño can impact the country & world in big way. The world community must come together for enhanced long-term mitigation strategy.

Remarks

Q14. Though oceanic floors are considered to be the most fundamental rocks in origin, no one of them are beyond the age of Mesozoic times. Explain it in the light of sea floor spreading theory. How is it different from continental drift theory? (15 Marks)

Earth consists of huge vasts of oceanic and continental floors.

Sea floor spreading theory led to following observation about oceans. —

1) Oceans are not older more than 200 mya & are younger than continents.

2) Ocean floors are not simply plains but consist of trenches, ridges which are a result of energy released from mantle.

3) The rocks on either side of the ridge are similar in terms of age, structure, geology etc. These rocks are younger.

4) Rocks farther from the ridges are much older, and ocean crust rocks are in general older than continental rocks.

The observations are explained by sea floor spreading theory. The high pressure & temperature inside the mantle is

Remarks

released in the form of radiation & ~~energy~~
 since mantle consists of molten material
 (asthenosphere - prime source of lava), this hot
 magma rises in the ocean floor and
 form structures like trenches, ridges etc.
 This leads to release of energy. The lava
 spreads over years and thus the rocks
 farther from the ridge are younger.

This theory gives an improved explanation as
 given by continental drift hypothesis &
 it is different from continental drift
 theory (CT) in following ways -

1) Sea floor spreading theory talks
 about both oceans & continents -
 CT - only continents -

2) Sea floor spreading theory gives the
 energy release as reason, while CT
 was based on general assumptions (Continental
 fit etc)

3) This theory helps to explain the
 phenomenon of earthquakes, volcanoes,

Remarks

formation of ridges etc better.

Remarks

Q15. Describe the sources which provide the information about the Earth's interior. Why seismology is the only method which gives complete authenticated information about the earth's interior. (15 Marks)

Earth is a complex sphere consisting of multilayered structure inside & appears green & blue from outside.

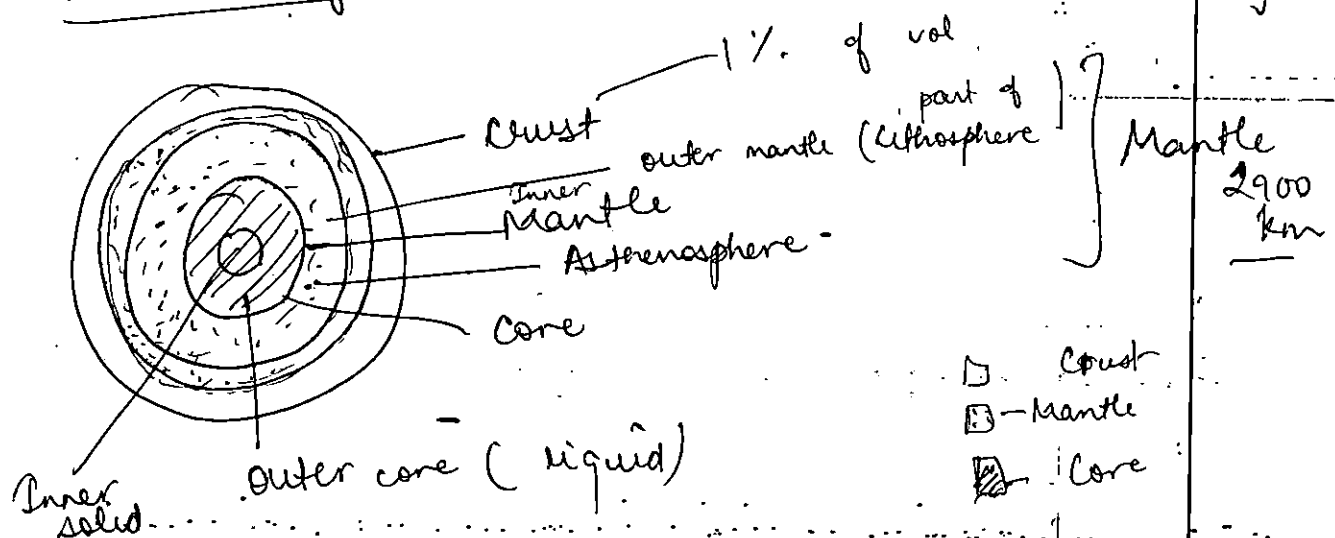
Earth came into existence 4600 mya and information about its interior can be obtained from:-

Direct methods - Volcanoes
Deep sea mining activities.

Indirect methods - Studying paleomagnetism
(Rocks capture the surrounding magnetic within them)

- Seismology
- sea floor spreading etc.

Structure of Earth's interior - [30-50 km]



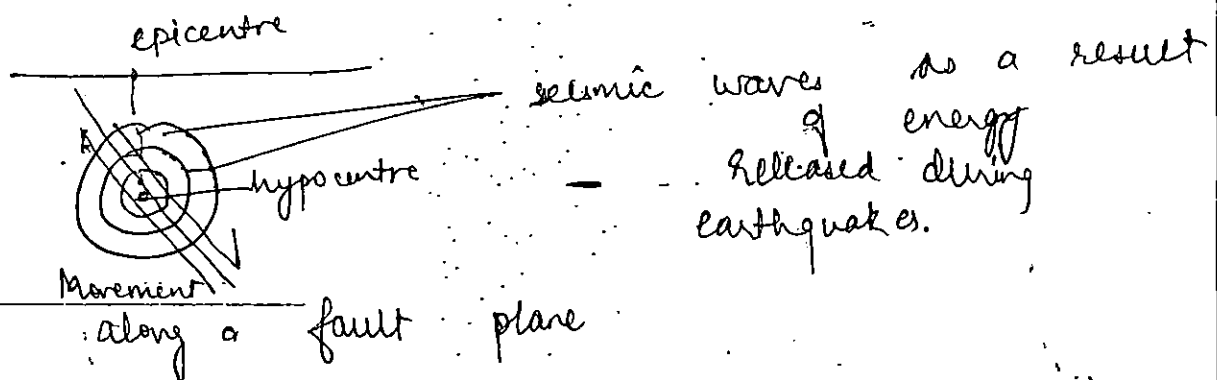
Remarks

Seismology refers to the study of waves as recorded on the seismograph.

These waves can be generated due to several activities undergoing inside —

- 1) Earthquakes
- 2) Radioactivity released due to ~~low~~ from the high pressure & temperature inside mantle.
- 3) Buckling, warping etc.

Seismic waves refer to the release of energy & it is ~~also~~ ~~due to~~ manifested in the form of waves.



The temperature & pressure inside the mantle is extremely huge and this energy is released often leading to earthquakes & jerks, sea floor spreading, mid —

Remarks

ocean ridges etc.

The seismograph detects the energy released and represent in the form of waves i.e. Bigger waves refer to higher energy.

As all the other methods above stated are offer less precision and are tedious. Seismograph is remains the only suitable method which gives authenticated, easily comprehensible, readable and quick and timely observations & information about ~~the~~ waves & thus earth's interior.

Remarks

Q16. Climatic controls are the factors affecting the climate of particular place. Discuss various local factors which have impact on the climate of particular region with respect to India. (15 Marks)

Climate refers to the ~~short~~^{long} term atmospheric conditions present over a region and it is a result of atmospheric and pressure and heat changes.

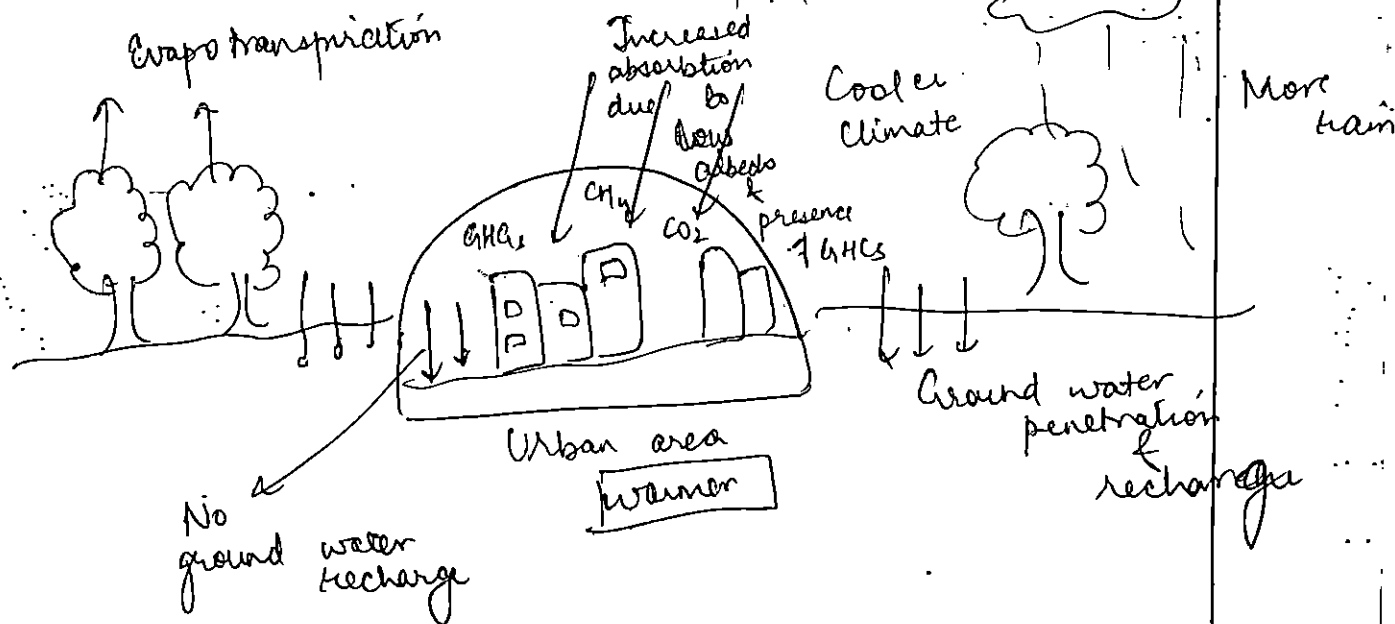
Climate controls refer to factors that affect the climate of a place. They include -

- 1) Environment of a place
- 2) Life style of the people & their environment consciousness.
- 3) Forest cover
- 4) Rural or urban environment.

These local factors affect the climate of a place in long term in following ways -

- 1) Urban heat island effect is a result of lifestyle adopted in cities, reduced tree cover, increased concretisation etc. It makes the urban areas warmer as compared to the rural areas.

Remarks



2) Rainfall is directly affected by the ~~the~~ lifestyle and tree cover. forests aid in orographic rainfall and thus higher forested areas like Himachal Pradesh witness higher rainfall compared to industrialised states.

3) Environmental consciousness is leading to degradation, deforestation & erosion which directly increases the probability of occurrence of natural disasters.

ex- Frequent droughts & floods are due to overall climate change which is affected by the lifestyle & loss of tree cover.

Remarks

There is a need to sensitise the world community towards effect of their actions and other factors acting as climate control. This can help to control the climate change.

Remarks

legumes
- nutrient fixer

Q17. Developmental activities along India's coastal areas have increased have increased the erosion rate. Discuss the role of beach nourishment in coastal defence and impact of it on local ecosystems. (15 Marks)

According to a report sent of ~~Center~~ CSE, 2017 30% of coasts have undergone or are undergoing erosion.

It is manifested in the erosion of along islands & ~~co~~ in Lakshadweep.

Coastal erosion refers to the degradation along the coasts & it can be attributed to following factors -

1) Increased developmental activities along coasts & encroachments

↓
Residence

↓
Infrastructure -

↓
for Economic activities (fishing etc)

2) Increased encroachment for tidal & wind energy projects - The machinery affects the erosion coasts.

3) Climate change and rising sea levels

4) Keeping profit over environment and destroying mangroves & coastal ecosystem for money - Ex Sundri oil.

Remarks

Coastal ecosystem affects the environment in following ways.

- 1) Biodiversity & ecological balance is affected
- 2) Changed migration route of fishes & leads to death.
- 3) Aggravates climate change & natural disasters.
- 4) Loss of natural line of defence of mangroves.
- 5) Affects the local economy & employment.

There is an urgent need to control erosion along India's coasts.

Beach nourishment promises a lot in coastal defence. It includes following elements.

- 1) Growing more trees along its coasts to control erosion.
- 2) Soil enhancement by adding certain nutrients, growing legumes & maize etc that control erosion due to wind & water etc.

Remarks

3) Coastal zone management and clear demarcation for infrastructure & renewable energy projects.

Apart from it other measures can be adopted like -

- 1) Community involvement in coastal management
- 2) Shelter belts & ^{shelter} ~~trees~~ ^{trikes} as adopted along Odisha coast.
- 3) Sustainable development - conservation & development simultaneously.

Coasts are important for a country & its environment. Effective management will be a win-win for environment, community & the nation planet as a whole.

Remarks

Q18. The second demographic dividend will continue in most Asian countries even after the first demographic dividend has ended. In the light of above statement, discuss the potential and challenges of reaping the benefits of second demographic dividend in India. (15 Marks)

Demographic dividend refers to the population in the (15 - 35) age group. which is the most productive age group.

India is blessed with a young population & holds an edge over other countries in Asia.

Demographic dividend offers huge potential in following ways -

1) It directly contributes to growth of the nation. Higher growth affects impacts all the other sectors.

2) It offers to change its image as an illiterate, gender-biased nation among the world community by promoting education & awareness.

3) It can help to move towards gender-led development and inclusive society.

Remarks

It comes with following ~~chang~~ challenges -

- 1) Most of the demographic dividend is present in northern states - UP & Bihar. There is a coexistence of poverty & population growth.
- 2) Lack of opportunities for the demdividend.
- 3) Increased burden on government's exchequer for education, health & employment of the youth.
- 4) Increasing bursts incidences of drug abuse & suicidal tendencies, lax attitude hindering reaping benefits.
- 5) - Equally growing is the elderly population
 [1st demographic dividend getting older]

↓

Health & residence

↓

Mental & psychological issues

↓

Burden on exchequer for social schemes.
- 6) The younger generation is not picking up or choosing agriculture.
- 7) Increased competition for employment & associated stress.

Remarks

The govt should reap the benefits of both the demographic dividend and at the same time not ignoring its elderly population.

Govt has undertaken following measures -

- 1) ARYA - for promotion of Agriculture among rural youth.
- 2) Schemes for education & employment -
ex - skill India, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Yojana, etc
- 3) National Pension System for a tension free retirement.

Population policy ~

Remarks

Q19. Do you think the increase in Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for farmers and waiving off their loans will solve the problem of agriculture distress? What other steps would you suggest in this regard? (15 Marks)

Agriculture provides employment to around 50% of the population, accounting for approximately 18% of the GDP.

The farmer community has been facing severe distress due to :-

- 1) Seasonal nature of agricultural activity.
- 2) Monsoon dependent
- 3) Price crash
- 4) Unfair trade practices in agricultural marketing.
- 5) Inefficient - irrigation (Flood irrigation)
- 6) Biased / Skewed MSP for several crops affecting cropping pattern [ex mono cropping, cereal cropping etc]

Minimum Support Price was introduced during green revolution to control price crash due to abundant growth of wheat & rice. It now extends to more than 20 crops.

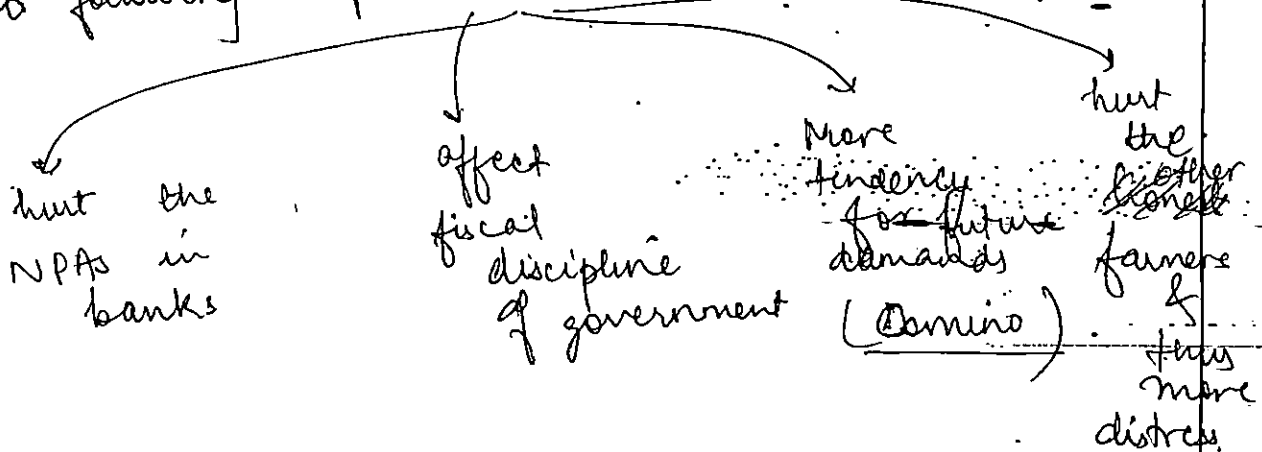
It can solve following problems :-

- 1) Unfair practices by farmers traders in APMC's.

Remarks

- 2) It can regulate cropping pattern & seed productivity
- 3) Price realisation for farmers & transfer of benefits to consumers.
- 4) Control farmer suicides by making farming remunerative.
- 5) Decreased effect of monsoon failure on crops and lower demands for waiving off loans.

The waiver loan waiver as demanded by farmers has is a temporary solution as said by MS Srinivasan (GR). It can lead to following problems:-



The Budget 2018-2019 has focussed mainly on - the rural economy and has increased MSP to 1.5 of the cost

Remarks

of production. It is a welcome step.

Other steps can be adopted:-

- 1) Aligning cropping patterns as per agro climatic conditions
- 2) Empowering FCI, CCI, NAFED and increasing coverage of MSP.
- 3) Promotion of precision irrigation & rain water harvesting for minimising impact of monsoon failure.
- 4) Organic farming & urban agriculture
- 5) Bringing new APMC act & promotion of contract farming

Agriculture directly and indirectly impacts all the other sectors and must be served urgently.

As JL Nehru said, "All can wait but agriculture".

Remarks

Q20. Whereas the adult sex ratio is 943 in India, the Child sex ratio is a meager 919. What are the reasons behind this difference? Discuss the socio-economic impact of skewed sex ratio. (15 Marks)

Sex ratio is an important indicator for any country. It represents its ^{economic} development, social progress and human development.

India is often criticised for low child sex ratio, which is lower than adult sex ratio.

The reasons are :-

1) Technology - sex determination techniques, presence of underground clinics, quacks, ultrasound etc have led to sex-selective child birth.

2) Inflation - The increasing costs of living make the young couples produce only one child & most prefer it to be a son.

3) Presence of sex control devices - as compared to earlier times keeps a check on the number of children.

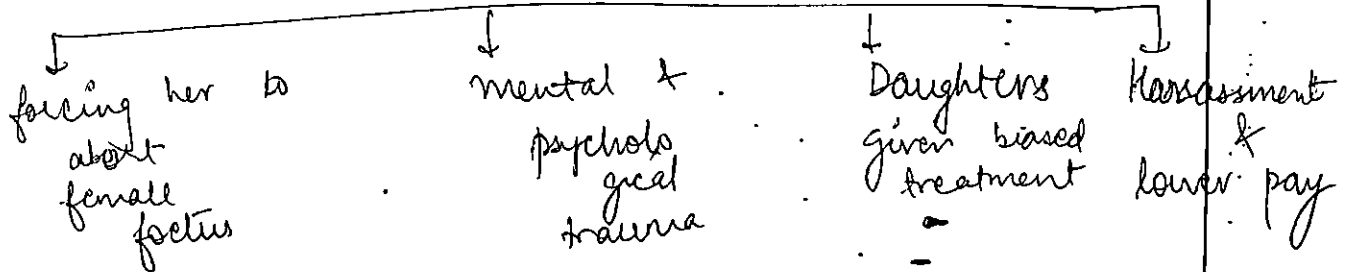
Remarks

4) Population policy being promoted by govt & awareness among young generation has brought down child birth rate but preference for sons continues.

Gender is a social term and its impacts several facets.

Impact of skewed sex ratio :-

1) Exploitation of women :-



2) Patriarchal mindset continues to flourish & sex inferiorisation of female continues.

3) The women are unable to raise voice against the age-old ills: - workplace harassment, glass ceiling, gender stereotyping etc.

4) It leads to trading of brides as seen in Bihar as girls are few.

5) The country loses out a unique pool.

Remarks

of talent and growth.

The government must focus on the skewed sex ratio stabilisation in its population policy itself by -

- Role model (Kalpana Chawla, Indra Nooyi etc)

- Increased budget allocation towards gender sensitive schemes & Gender budgeting

- Checking no. of quacks & underground abortion clinics.

- Civil society focusing on girl side education etc - (ex Nankhi Kali, Save the girl... child foundation)

As Swami quoted by Dr BR Ambedkar, "the growth of a nation is highlighted by the growth & development of its women".

There is a need to emphasise on gender balanced growth & development.

Remarks