

## VAJIRAM &amp; RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES FLT - 2025

General Studies Full Length Test Test - 5 (GS - 1) Test Code - VR1051505	Evaluator Code: Date of Assignment: CQ:
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NAME: Shiksha Pathak	Time allowed: 3 Hours
STUDENT ID.: 24VR95499	Email: <input type="text"/>
UPSC ROLL NO.: 6101069	Submission Date: 18 July 2025
MOBILE NO.: <input type="text"/>	

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:-**

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

**For Student Only**

Start Time -	End Time -
Mode of Examination VAJIRAM & RAVI IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP	Online Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Receiving date - 18 JUL 2025	Dispatch date -

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Parameters		Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Conceptual Understanding				
Understanding Demand of Question				
Structure	Introduction			
	Body			
	Conclusion			
Presentation-Illustrations, flowcharts, diagrams, etc.				
Language and Handwriting				
No. of Questions Attempted				
Adherence to Word Limit: Yes/No				

### Mentor's Feedback

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## Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



## Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



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(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)

Rock-cut caves originating during Mauveya period, emerged as manifestation of artistic skills along with religious harmony in India.

## Western India

- ① The hilly regions in Aravalli's and Sahadri mountains provided ideal space

- ② Ajanta and Ellora caves in Maharashtra,

Ellora caves belongs to all major religions

- Hinduism, (Kailashnath temple)
- Buddhism  
Buddha in seated position
- Jainism

The fresco paintings represent Gandhara as well as Mathura art.

## Southern India

- ③ Mabalipuram group of Caves belongs to two

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scets in south  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{Shaivism} \\ \rightarrow \text{Vaishnavism} \end{array} \right.$

There have been shrines of both lords Shiva and lord Vishnu.

Apart from these, there have been other caves -

④ Mundapeshwar cave which is dedicated to Christianity

⑤ Begh caves dedicated to Buddhism

⑥ Sitanavesal cave, whose frescoes depict Jain major tenets.

Thus, Caves represent the abode of all the religions in India, depicting their neutral yet devotional use continuing since ancient times.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

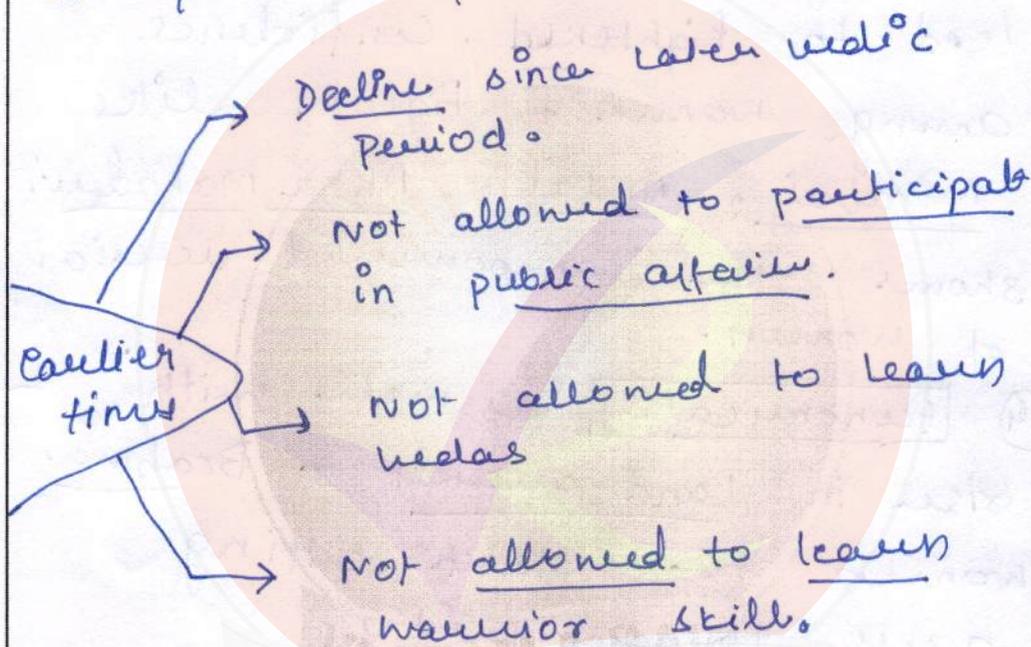
Presentation

Marks:

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 is seen as golden age in history of India, not only of art and science but also because there was shift in position of women.



However, during Gupta period following shifts happened.

- ① With consolidation of Puranas and epics, women were allowed to hear and learn vedas
- ② Rise in status, as the rulers like Chandragupta-II served.

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worship of goddesses like Laxmi (minting of coins with goddesses image).

↳ Queens also had their images on coins. Chandragupta minted coin with image of his queen.

③ Emergence of Bhakti movement lead to heightened confidence among women. Figures like Mirabai, Andal, Akka Mahadewi shows the empowered version of women.

④ Economically, as well with rise in land grants to Brahman women too start getting access to prosperity.

⑤ Foreign travellers like Fa-hien talked about the benevolence and just order during Gupta Period.

Yet, the shift took long time to impact the common women of India.

Introduction

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Presentation

Marks:

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 beginning in 1905 with the declaration of Lord Curzon order to partition Bengal.

It emerged as solidarity movement that expanded to boycott of British good.

Predecessor to Gandhian mass mobilisation.

① Emphasis on self-reliance and promotion of indigenous goods and industries.

↳ Gandhi later gave concept of self-reliance or swaraj.

② Involvement of masses through simple events like burning of foreign cloth.

↳ Gandhi involved masses through non-violent methods like protests.

③ Focus on elements common to all leaders like P. Chidambaram, Anupal Krishna Cookhal focused

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high prices of british good and local small industries

↳ Gandhi too focused on Salt tax that impacts everyone

④ Proponents of Hindu-Muslim unity reflected in tying of Rakhi's

↳ Gandhi promoted Hindu Muslim unity during khilafat movement to expand the social base

⑤ Boycott of British good was the earliest attempt at non-co-operation

↳ Gandhian non-co-operation saw active boycott of goods, school, professions etc

However, Gandhian mass movements apart from being more organised also have positive aspects of

- ↳ Constructive Programmes
- ↳ Non-violence

Introduction

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Presentation

Marks:

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

Japan in late 1941 began invading south east nations during WWII. It has impact on Indian independence movement through Indians and British government.

On Indian leaders

- ① The behaviour of colonial power in SE nation was unapologetic brutal.
- ② People were being left on their own with colonial power evacuating English people.
- ③ Indian leaders realised that if Japanese invasion happens in India, they need to have enough strength to resist the invasion.
- ④ Congress decided to initiate individual satyagrah that will put pressure on the government to offer favourable.

measures.

On British government

⑤ Allied powers were already losing at many fronts. loss of India to Japan would have been severe.

⑥ US was putting pressure on Britain to gain co-operation of Indians to better defend the territory

Thereby we saw mission by British government from August offer, Cripps mission to woo Indians.

Thus, Japanese invasion in SE Asia accelerated the process of independence of India.

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Marks:	

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

Artesian aquifers



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Introduction	
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Marks:	

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

India is third largest in pharmaceutical exports and majority are concentrated in western region -

## Factors

- ① Availability of raw-material like chemicals or petroleum products from oil field
- ② Proximity to Ports, that helps in easy export to gulf nations and Africa.
- ③ Number of streams or rivers in western India is less thus less possibility of pollution of water due to chemical spillage.

④ Maritime climate condition ensure the molecular structure of medicines remain intact unlike in north India

⑤ There have been a development of agglomeration of pharmaceutical industry in west India that benefits units due to Proximity.

Thus, Western India provides efficient climate, easy raw material and transportation for development of Pharma sector.

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Marks:	

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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 earthquakes with less deep hypocenter. They are found at divergent plate boundaries.

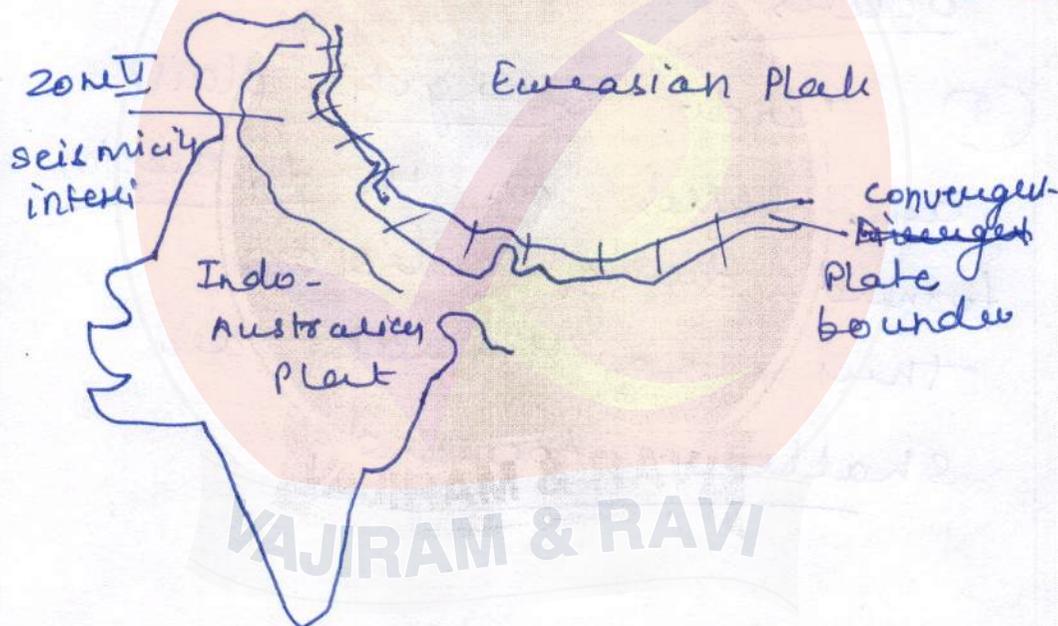


Fig: Plate boundary in North India

Frequent occurrence in Indo-Gangetic plain

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- ① It is in zone V of seismicity, and nearer to convergent Plate boundaries.
- ② Energy has been accumulate during the collision of plates, and as energy is released earthquake occurs.
- ③ Indo Gangetic plain are build on the depression formed during collision. Thus, earthquakes are shallow focused.

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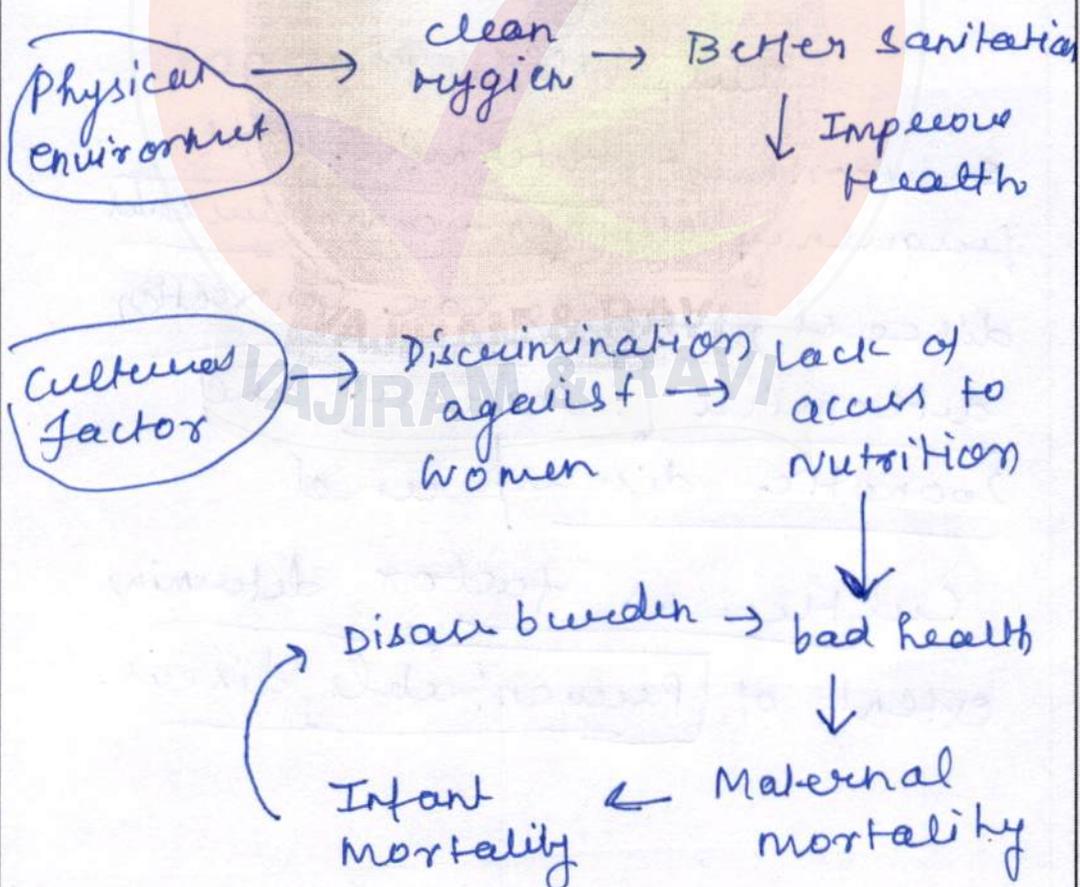
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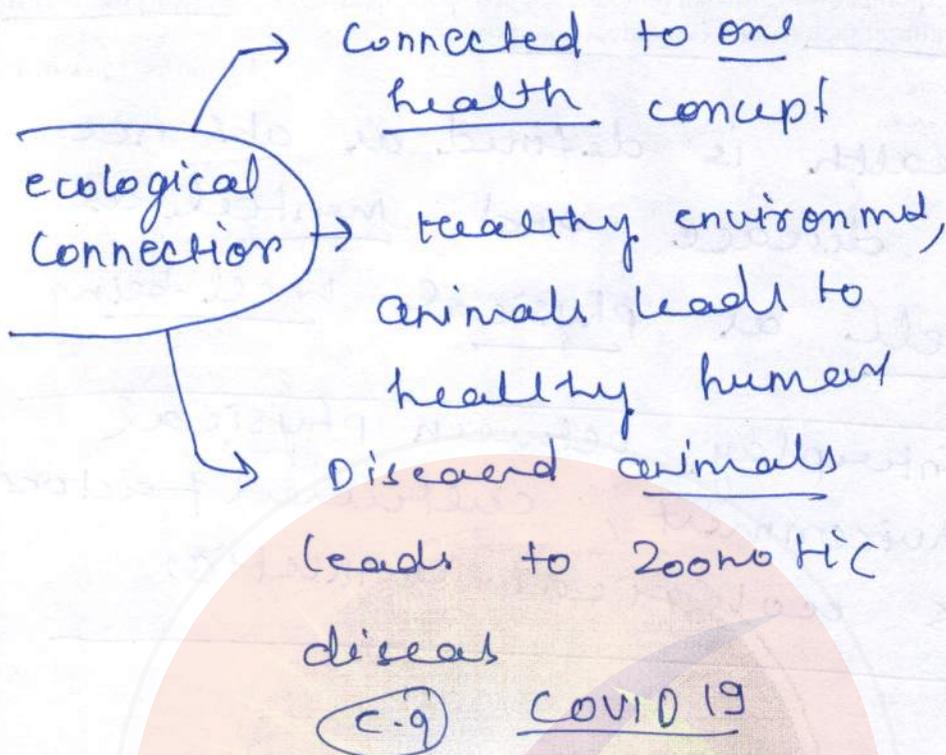
8. Explain how health outcomes are shaped by the interplay of physical environment, cultural factors, and ecological connections.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Health is defined as absence of disease and mental as well as physical well-being

Interplay between physical environment, cultural factors & ecological connections





Thus, while physical environment determines the frequency of non-communicable diseases, ecological connection determines infectious and zoonotic diseases and

Cultural factors determine extent of preventable diseases.

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Marks:	

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

Globalisation and development of communication and transportation technology has raised migration manifold.

A trend shaping population in developed nations

(1) keeping the demography young, though fertility rate in USA is low, the demography is younger than Japan & Italy where there is less influx of population.

(2) Diversity of cultures is being witnessed, USA being exposed to all

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melting pot, UK as  
salad bowl, there  
homogenous society is  
fading.

This migration  
has emerged as  
shaper of population  
in developed nations.

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

Urbanization in India is fast and frequent with more than 31% of population living in urban areas. (65% of GDP)

There has been

Poor planning

↳ only 50% of urban towns have master plans

↳ Expansion of slum

(e.g) 70% of Mumbai population live in slum

↳ Environmental degradation due to lack of planning

↳ lack of efficient land utilisation. Flash floods and drought are frequent

There is need to

focus on

→ Better planning  
involvement of  
community (e.g)  
Baan making  
(Thailand)

→ Promoting public  
transportation  
(e.g) metro, Bus  
Rapid transit  
system in Mumbai

→ more devolution  
of funds, functions  
functionaries to  
local government  
(2nd ARC)

→ Accommodating environment  
needs (e.g) Green  
space in Bangalore.

Urban areas need revitalisation  
to act as growth engine.

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Marks:	

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 pre-modern kingdoms has numerous example of water-use efficiency and structure to conserve and optimally utilise water.

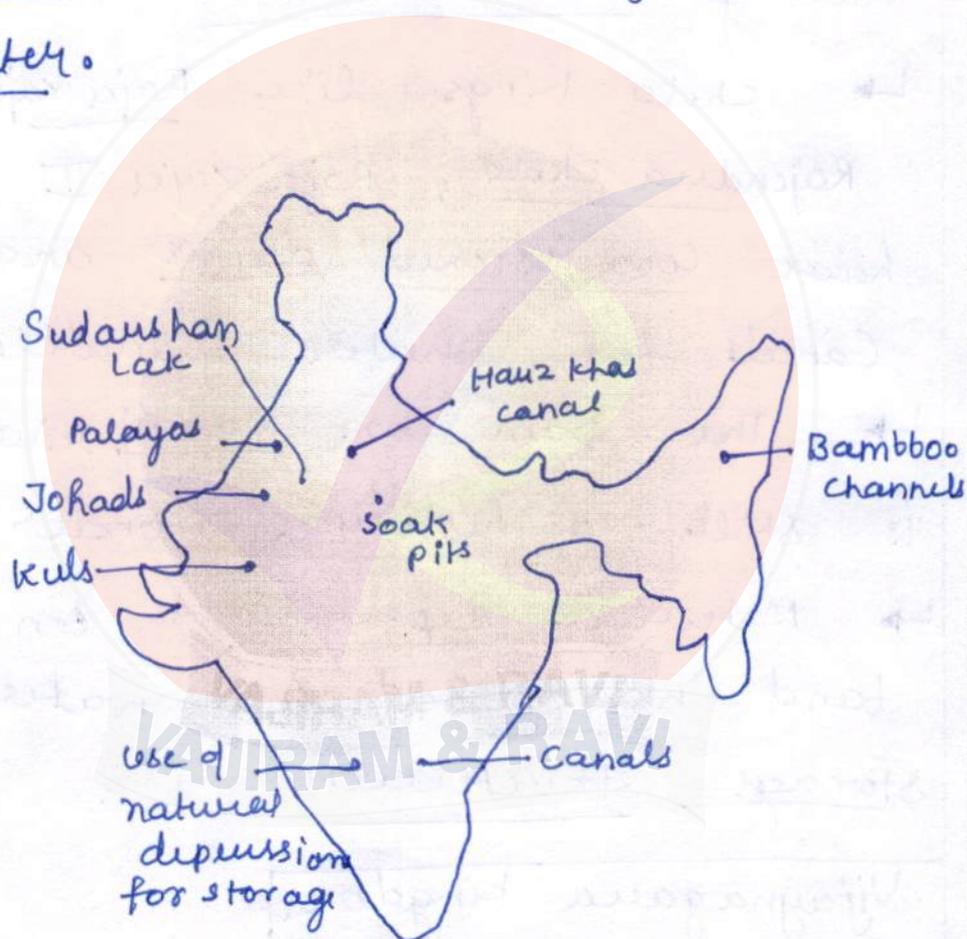


fig: water conservation structures in ancient times.

Water scarcity has been a major issue in India since

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times. few kingdoms have had successfully conserved water -

## Chola kingdom

↳ Lack of Perennial rivers in South, made water an issue during non-monsoon month

↳ Chola kings like Raja Raja, Rajendra Chola, Raja Raja II have commissioned dams and Canals for water availability

↳ The Dam on Vagai river is still a historic wonder.

↳ Natural depressions on land was used for water storage structures.

## Vijaynagara kingdom

↳ Krishnadeva Raya of Tuluva dynasty is known for building dams

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↳ Excessive rainfall many times have caused flood in the region

↳ Dams helped in regulating the flow of water during excess rainfall

↳ These dams have been sustained even after years of wear and tear which show masonry strength and resilient design.

Today, when more than 80% of India's district is under water scarcity, traditional water storing structure and practices can help in paving a better way out.

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Marks:

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 in 1789 has been a tale of freedom and equality that inspires generations through ideals like liberty, equality and fraternity.

French revolution, apart from reaction to immediate crisis of economic distress and government apathy, it was outcome of structural imbalances and social discontent —

① Feudalism and its exploitation.  
The slaves were bound to their masters, they had no freedom or say over anything.

② Social hierarchy

↳ French society was divided in

- clergy
- professionals
- commoners.

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though clergy and professionals had high incomes, yet the Commoners had to pay higher taxes and perform tasks like barbers, cooks etc.

## ③ Unresponsive and Prodigal Monarchy

Money of the Commoners taken as tax was not spent for their welfare but rather spent on king and Queen luxury.

↳ Mary Antoinette said to the protesting crowd "If they don't have bread, let them eat cake"

## ④ Overburdened Commoners

Apart from being the slaves, they had to pay high taxes and they were not given voice in political affairs. They

were highly under-represented

## ⑤ Undemocratic state

The decisions that impacts the commoners were taken solely by the king without his consent

↳ When the royal treasury was empty Louis XIV ordered to raise the taxes.

Thus, a French revolution was revolution as it aimed to change the basic structural ills of the society for higher voice and welfare of Public.

The ideals of liberty, Equality and fraternity makes more sense when we look into the history where they were denied.

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Marks:	

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

Arab nationalism refers to the emergence of nationalist awakening among Arab muslims who started demanding rights of self-determination.

Unifying ideology

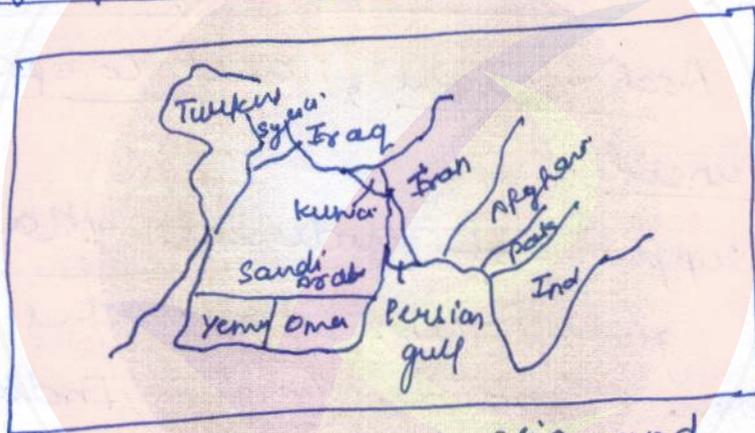


Fig: West Asia and Arab Nation

(2) Arab nationalism is based on moderate Islam unlike Caliphate or Islamist fundamentalism that find it difficult to co-operate, they can cooperate on mutual issues.

② They based their nationalism on utilization of natural resources and respect for sovereignty of other (Egypt)

③ They were more accommodative in their foreign policy. (e.g) UNO.  
Due to their small size they prefer regional integration

(e.g) Arab League, Gulf Cooperation Council.

④ Support for moderate Islam also gives them favours from outside (e.g) India.

## Source of Fragmentation

① As number of nations increases, possibility of conflict too (e.g) Iraq - Iran war

② Some states like Egypt initially tried to expand its influence beyond their

Nation (e.g) Nasser's three circles

③ Fueling of Israel-Palestine conflict involving more nation in name of Arab nationalism

(e.g) Yom Kippur war between Egypt, Syria and Israel

④ Tendency towards monarchy leads to authoritarian rule, fueling chaos and democratic protests (e.g) Arab Spring

⑤ Nations have not been sustainable and their collapse

leads to ungoverned space leading to militant groups

(e.g) Al-Shabab, Hawthi etc

Thus, Arab nationalism though renewing the region has led to new conflicts.

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Marks:

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)

Eastern and Northeastern Himalayas are made up of unconsolidated rocks, apart from its pristine environment it has huge strategic and resource potential.

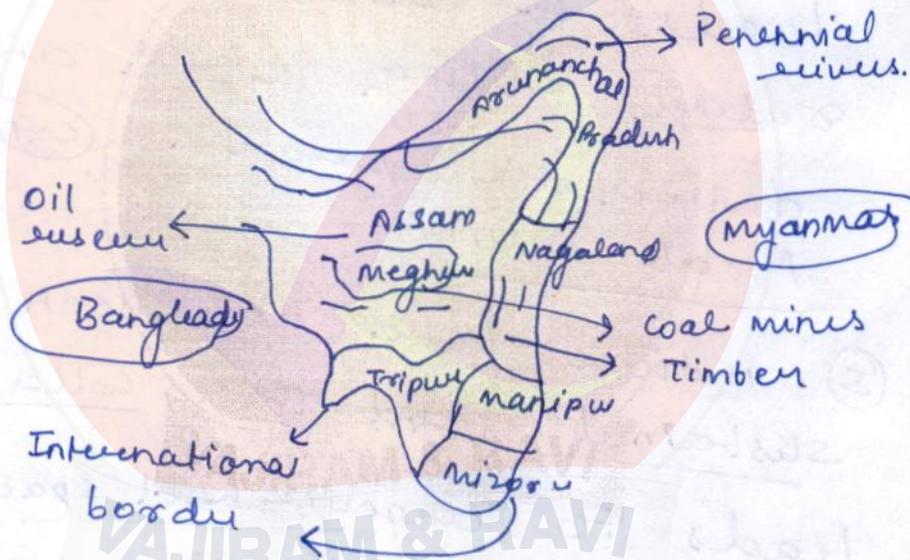


Fig. North eastern India

### Resource Potential

① High speed, Perennial rivers like Brahmaputra, Dihang,

Subsides can help produce huge non-fossil fuel energy in the form of hydro-electric power

② oil and petroleum reserves

One of the oldest refineries in India is in Assam - Digboi.

Rat-hole mining is very prominent for coal extraction.

③ Fertile soil can grow high value plantation crops like tea, jute, coffee etc.

④ Dense forests are rich source of Timber and other minor forest products and herbs that can be used in disasters ~~and~~ cur. (e.g) Himalayan Yew

⑤ Manpower in Northeast are naturally strong producing many olympians (e.g) Mawmy Kom

## Challenges

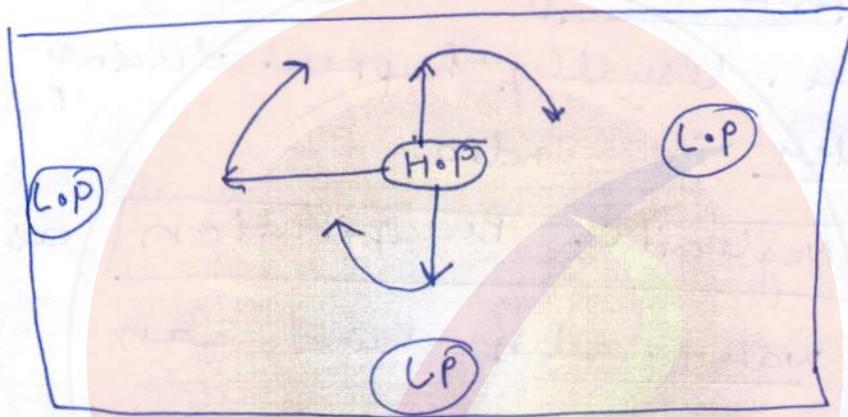
- ① Environmental Conservation and disruption of Tribal lifestyle.
- ② Insurgencies and Public disorder prevents from effective resource utilisation (e.g) Manipur crisis 2023
- ③ Inter-ethnic Conflict prevents harmony in society that could attract investment (e.g) Mizo, Naga, Kuki rivalry
- ④ International borders and the need to keep them porous for continuity in ethnic ties create problem in security (e.g) Free Movement regime with Myanmar.
- ⑤ Lack of Connectivity and affordable transportation in North east

Thus, Recent initiative of Development of North Eastern region is step in right direction.

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Marks:	

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

Anti cyclones are regions of high pressure surrounded by low pressure.



### Characteristics

- ① These are formed when pressure gradient makes wind move from high pressure to low pressure.
- ② Coriolis force makes them clockwise in north sphere and anti-clockwise in southern sphere.

- ③ They can be formed on land and sea.
- ④ Absent at equator where there is no Coriolis's force.

## Climatic Conditions

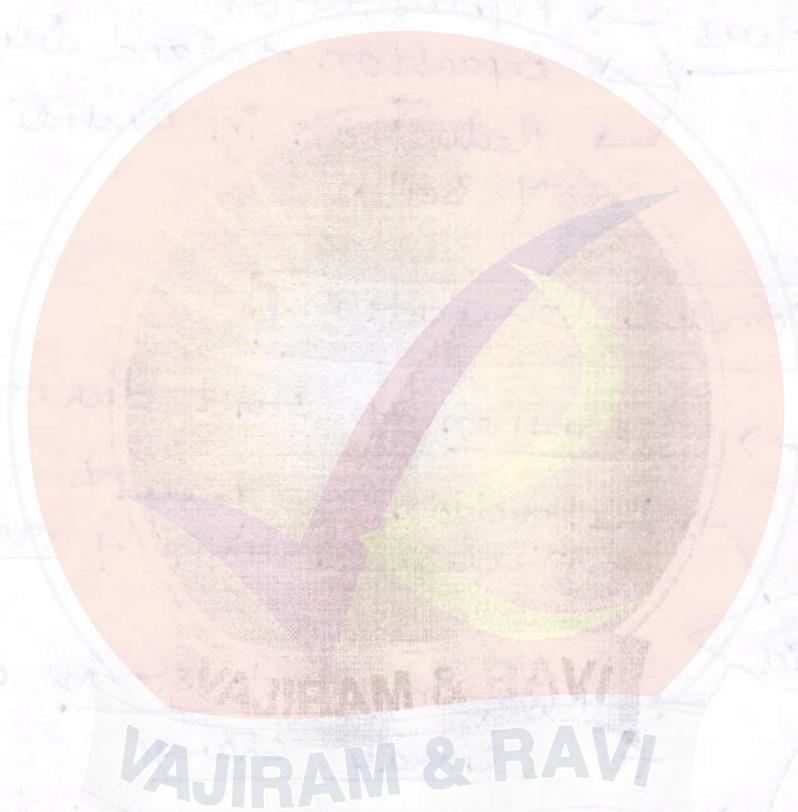
- ① Clear sky and warm temperatures. Usually happens during winter in India.
- ② Negligible Precipitation as no water-laden wind can enter a high pressure zone.
- ③ Can have sporadic storms and thunder to balance the heat.
- ④ Usually not harmful except when occurs on sea, might impact the navigation.

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⑤ They prevent or delay  
monsoon in India.



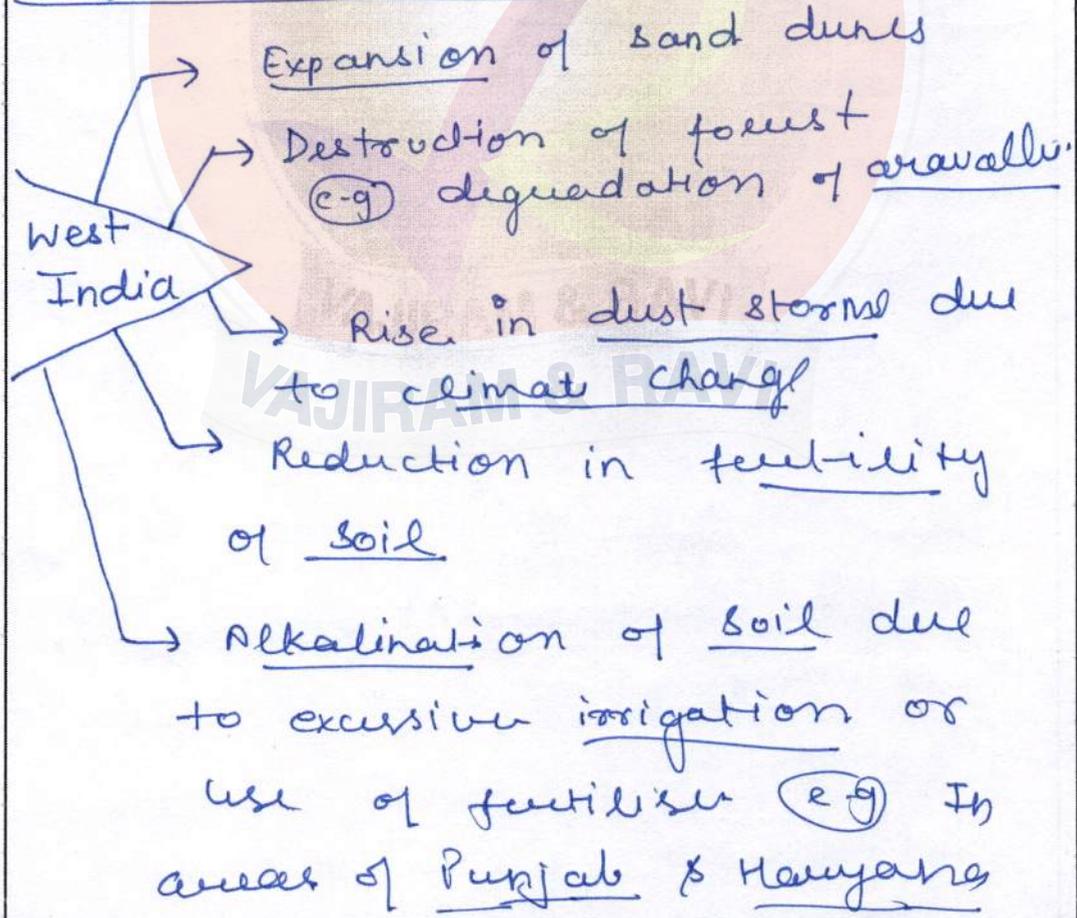
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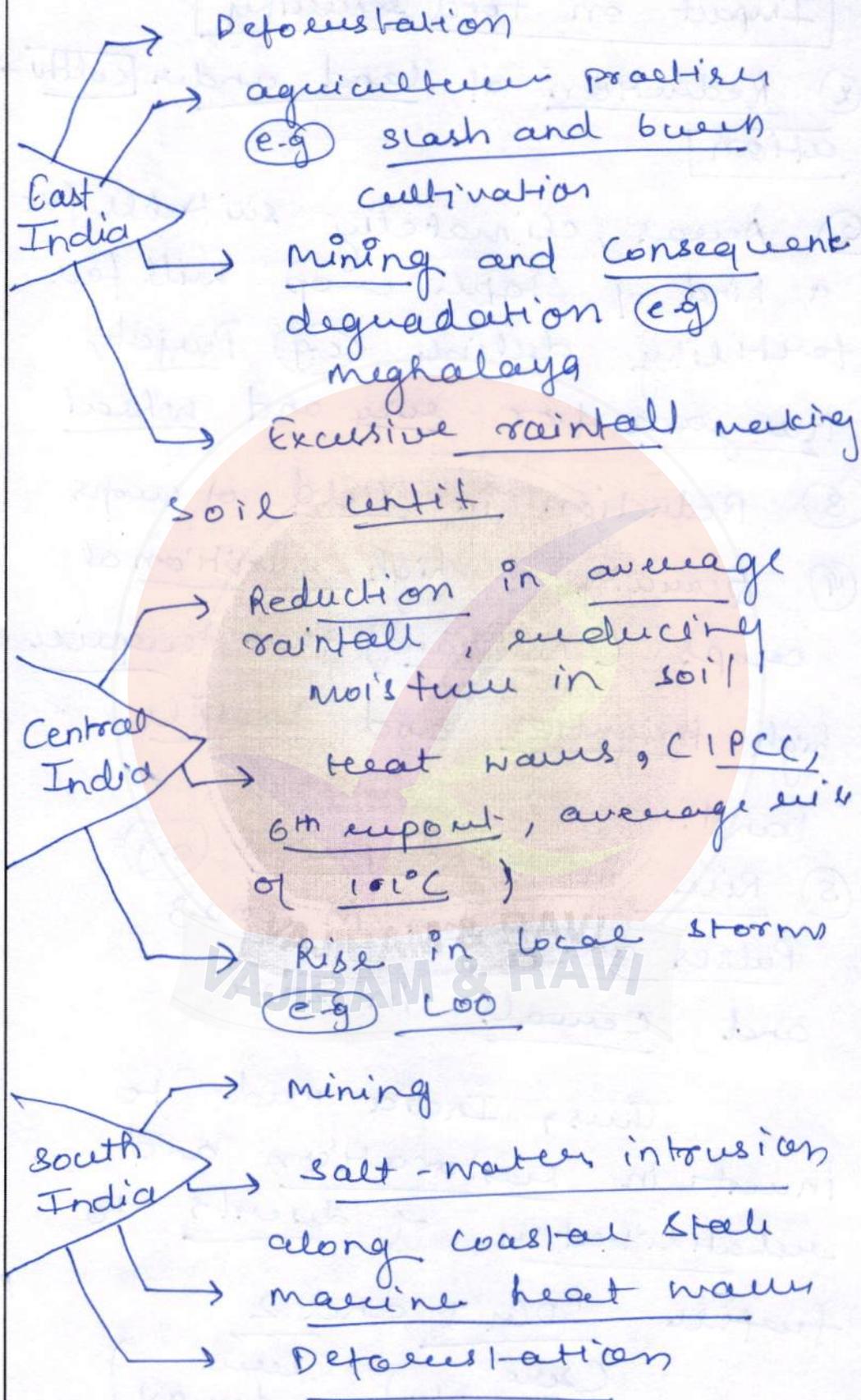
16. Explain the regional variation in desertification trends across India. What impact does it have on food security? (15 marks, 250 words)

Desertification refers to the process of expanding areas having desert like features. It is a umbrella term that involves

- Deforestation
- expansion of sand dunes
- Reduction in fertility of soil.

### Regional Variations





## Impact on Food Security

① Reduction of land under cultivation

② Areas, climatically suitable for a kind of staple crop will face fertility decline (e.g) Punjab, Haryana for rice and wheat

③ Reduction in yield of crops

④ Scarcity of high-nutritional crops (Makhana) that require high irrigation and fertile land.

⑤ Rise in food prices (e.g) Pulses and onion in 2023 and Cereals in 2024

Thus, India need to invest in restoration and rehabilitation of deserts to fulfill SDG 1 and 2  
(Zero Poverty) (Zero hunger)

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Marks:	

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)

Recently in Devendra Singh Case, Supreme Court allowed the sub-categorisation of SC/ST for better targetting.

Address intra-group inequities

- ① Rohini Panel highlighted how five sections in reserved categories take away the big chunk of benefits.
- ② Intra-caste inequalities makes mockery of affirmative action as the most marginalised remain untouched.
- ③ Supreme Court in Nagawaj case has recommended to create creamy layer for SC/ST community as well.

- (4) Sub-categorisation will result in
- Better targetting
  - Reducing accumulation of benefit by forward section.

Risks conflating caste-based exclusion with ~~caste~~ class based deprivation

- (2) Purpose of affirmative action is
- to undone historical injustice
  - social inclusion of discriminated section.

- (2) Economic criteria is not even included in Constitution, It provides only for social and educational backward Communities.

- (3) Economic upliftment does not guarantee social upliftment

- (cg) B-P Ambedkar even though he was lawyer was not approached for service because of his Caste.

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(4) Cases of crimes against SC/ST Community and stigma they face in big educational institutions is visible proof that inclusion has not happened in social sphere.

(5) Sub-categorisation will lead to complex procedure and also dis-harmony among close knit SC/ST community.

Thus, though sub-categorisation appears a right step in better welfare targetting, it needs a relook when applied in society.

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Marks:

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)

Regionalism is ideology and movement that advocates regional interests mostly based on common identity, culture, religion, ethnicity etc.

In India regional movements are based mostly on cultural and tribal identity.

Cultural identity

① In diverse country, regional cultures are supported intensely to prevent fading. (e.g) Gujarati, Bengali, Punjabi etc

② Manifestation of culture is language, we have seen regional movements based on language (e.g) southern states protests in 1970s on possible imposition of hindi language.

③ Similarly, a different

cultural demands more different state for better governance

(e.g) Separation of Punjab and Haryana. Demand by Vidharbha for statehood

## Tribal identity

(4) Tribal Community, particularly in North east have been mostly isolated from mainland India, thus they have always being very sensitive regarding cultural identity

(5) Regionalism in form of demand for separate state of Nagaland by NSCN which will have naga-inhabiting regions of neighbouring state of North east.

(6) Tribal identity can arise on the threat of assimilation

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into majority, cultures (e.g)  
Demand for Bodoland as  
they feel domination by  
Assamese culture.

⑦ Influx of outsiders can also  
lead to insecurity of dilution

(e.g) movement led by All  
Assam students union against  
illegal migrants

However, regionalism may also arise due to —

↳ Development (Telangana)

↳ Employment opportunities  
son of the soil in  
Maharashtra

↳ Affluence or higher income  
(Khalistan)

Thus, though culture and  
tribal identity are core yet  
there are other factors.

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Marks:

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 refers to the equal treatment and equal opportunities to all the genders.

Removing any disadvantage that might be suffered by women in general.

Relationship between gender equity and human development

① Higher economic growth, as per IMF, 1% investment in gender budgeting results in 3% rise in national income.

② Empowerment of women leads to empowerment of most marginalised, An empowering women mostly invest in health and education (e.g) women of AMUL share investing

In schooling, their children

③ Better policy-making as the representation of women rise. According to NITI Aayog women representative of Panchayats are more likely to invest in basic services

- water
- sanitation
- road
- health

④ Reduction in infant mortality and better nutritional status in India. State like Kerala where marriage is delayed, fertility rate is 1.08, thus more agency <sup>of women</sup> ~~women~~ has body.

⑤ Gender equity results in rise in efficiency of work for men as well, when the face competition from women.

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key areas where gender equity impacts development

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- ① Lifespan and standard of living
- ② Health and education
- ③ Intergenerational nutritional deficiency and poverty
- ④ Work environment, gender equity leads to better workplace ethics
- ⑤ Conflict - resolution and mediation.

Thus, Gender equity is not only beneficial for women but society as whole.

"When women are empowered, family is empowered, village is empowered and nation is empowered"  
— Mahatma Gandhi

Introduction

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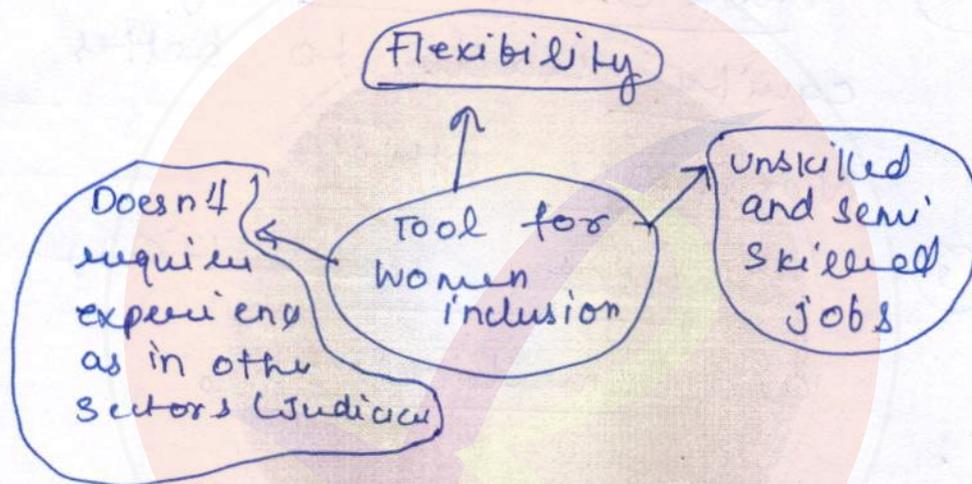
Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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 workers refer to working arrangement beyond employee-employer traditional relationship. It is based on contract.



It has created new frontier of feminised and informalised labour

① Lack of job security and low wages makes women vulnerable

② Informal work environment leads to potential

Security Threats

③ Exploitation of women employees by Paying them less

④ no addition of meaningful experience as mostly jobs are low-skilled or no-skilled

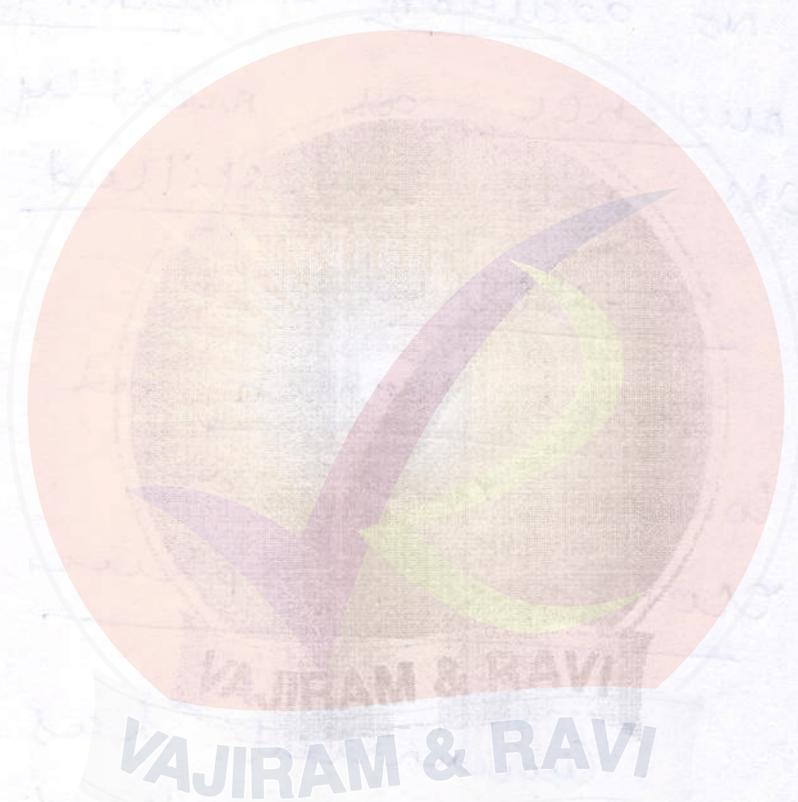
⑤ Traps women at lower rungs of Economic Sphere.

Government has included Gig workers in social security code, there is need to implement them and invest in skilling of women.

(Don't write anything in this part)

# VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)



Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

# Space for Rough Work



# Space for Rough Work

