

# **GSSCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

## **IAS TOPPER'S**

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### **VYOM BINDAL**

**RANK - 141**

**GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER 1  
TEST - 5**



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**GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER I**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.	—	
2.	5.5	
3.	5.5	
4.	5.5	
5.	5	
6.	5	
7.	5.5	
8.	5	
9.	5.5	
10.	5.5	
11.	4.5	
12.	3.5	
13.	4.5	
14.	3.5	
15.	3.5	
16.	4.5	
17.	4.5	
18.	5	
19.	5.5	
20.	5	

✓ 92Name VYOM BINDAL

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

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Oyanek

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

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

**REMARKS**

Dear Candidates,

Following are the areas where you need to improve

- Improve your presentation skill
- Main focus should be on organisation of ideas and write relevant points first
- Write precisely to bring multi-dimensional approach in your answer. Try to cover all dimensions of topics.

- 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)

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**Remarks**

*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)

Strength of culture enables a nation to dominate by willingness of other people. It also increases the accessibility of technology.

For example: the cultural construct of America as superpower makes it a good preferred choice for arms import as it is perceived to be coming from a superior scientific culture country.

However, on the other hand advancement in technology also help transport the cultural image for example -

1) India's advancement in generic medicines had made it a preferred destination to import generic medicines. It gives positive image to India in these countries.

2) Japanese technology expertise is frequently

Remarks

establishing their image as hard working, dedicated people.

3) India's large scale export of services like BPOs, KPOs, IT-BPM is transforming India's image from a colonial third world country to that of emerging superpower.

4) On the Negative side, North Korea's testing of thermonuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, is making it project as irresponsible, aggressive nation.

5.5) Bhutan's idea of gross happiness index, carbon neutral economy, projected its image as nature loving and a country caring for quality of life of its citizens.

Hence, technology also helps project cultural image.

- 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)

Western culture had brought about following positive impacts:

- 1) **Rationality**: It helped to reduce superstition, religious obscurantism in society and brought scientific temper e.g. study of climatic phenomena rather than worshipping them.
- 2) **Root out Social evils**: Western culture helped remove evils like sati immolation, legalising widow remarriage, gender equality.
- 3) **Individualism and rights**: The idea of liberalism and rights of individual like free speech, good liberty, democracy is also influenced by Western culture.  
However it also led to destruction of early Hindu culture in many ways.
- 4) **Nuclearisation of families**: Families had started

Remarks

to become sole, dissolving the feeling of community brotherhood.

2) Treatment of elders: Early Hindu culture lay substantial stress on respect of elders, but western culture had reduced that.

3) Habit of junk food: With westernisation came Mac Donald's culture, frozen food, junk food which is leading to non-communicable diseases.

4) Excessive materialism, corruption: Western culture breeds materialism and self interest in priority to community interest. It is leading to environmental destruction, corruption among other evils.

Gandhi said that we should keep our windows open to let all types of air come in freely, but it should not blow us from feet. Some approach is needed while adopting western 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)

In the early rig-vedic period, women enjoyed substantial autonomy equality. However, things gradually changed after that. In the early medieval period status of women deteriorated because

- 1) Foreign invasions: This was period of foreign invasions which led to the fear of women being used as instrument of war e.g. rape, forceful marriages etc. which ruined their autonomy.
- 2) Religious orthodoxy: hold of Brahmanism on religion increased, which inculcated the patriarchal values giving rise to lower status of women.
- 3) Stagnation in scientific field: This period was era of relative stagnation in science and cultural development. This led to erosion of

Remarks

Scientific and logical temper. Society went back to orthodoxy.

### Impacts of women

- It led to marginalisation and suligation of women, they being confined to home by purdah system, ruling their autonomy.
- It also led to women being seen as property of man, hence forced to commit sati, austere life for widow.
- Women came to be seen as burden on family and this promoted female infanticide.

5.3

~~good attention~~ In religious sphere also, women status went down. There were exceptions like Dnyobhas and Mitaksara advocating women rights, however on the whole status of women declines, impacts of which can be felt even today.

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)

Socialism in Europe emerged as counterpart negation of Capitalism and its evil influences such as:

- 1) Miserable life of workers
- 2) High working hours, low wages for workers
- 3) No political rights to workers.

In early phase there was Fuddite movement who destroyed machines which replace labour, thinking it to be cause of their misery.

- There were some individuals like Charles Fourier, Robert Owen who advocated role of co-operatives, fair-treatment to workers.
- Paris Commune of 1871 was first major socialist assertion, where in wake of war, Paris came to be ruled by commune of workers.

Also  
and  
marks

Remarks

First international was union of workers to oppose capitalism everywhere and establish equality.

→ However, it was second international which came out with communist manifesto and established Communism as complete alternative to socio-economic structure of capitalism.

→ It expressed solidarity with workers worldwide and help bridge trust deficit for example during 1905 Japan-Russia war, worker delegates from both countries were made joint president of Comintern.

→ Second international even invited Dada Wei Naouji, who received sympathetic support from British delegates also.

Pence, it tried to lessen the conflict in Europe and uniting workers.

- 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)

Fourth Industrial revolution is characterised by complex digitalisation, Artificial intelligence, Internet of things, robotics etc. It is fundamental transformation of nature of production of goods and provision of services.

#### Previous Industrial revolutions

- 1) First Industrial revolution: It began in England in mid eighteenth century, here use of steam power led to unprecedented growth of textile industry, which became a base for industrial revolution, use of machines.
- 2) Second Industrial revolution: It can be traced to late nineteenth and early twentieth century, characterised by use of electricity, which phenomenally enhanced the productive capacities.

Remarks

= enabled mass production

3) Third industrial revolution: It started in around middle of twentieth century and it witnessed use of information technology, internet, transistors etc. which led to growth of service sector, building of global supply chains and collapse of geography.

Different features of fourth industrial revolution:

→ It is based upon machine learning, where machines are not just efficient, but also has relative intelligence.

→ The 4th industrial era of augmented virtual reality; where real world and virtual world are closely linked for example: 3 D printing, stem cell therapy.

→ It had linked hardware and software in inseparable manner for example: Virtual currency, Internet of things etc.

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)

In 1965, Pakistan under operation Gibraltar thrust open a war on India, beginning from Rann of Kutch and soon opening second front in Kashmir. It was driven by following factors:

- 1) Political instability: Due to death of H. Nehru there was political instability, lack of a cohesive leadership, factionalism in Congress.
- 2) India's humiliation by Indo-China war: defeat of India in 1962 Indo-China war caused Pakistan to underestimate moral of Indian defence forces, it expected quick win.
- 3) Unrest in Kashmir: It was also an era of unrest in Kashmir due to stealing of religious articles from Hazratbal shrine, creating popular hostility.

Remarks

9) Food and economic crisis: As a result of 1962 war, resources were diverted for defence, India was going through economic slowdown, less availability of foodgrains, Pakistan saw this as opportunity.

Repercussions: India acted ~~soon~~ swiftly, opened second front in Punjab, ultimately forcing Pakistan to withdraw and come to negotiation under Tashkent agreement.

~~5.5~~) India got back all its pre-war territories, ~~and~~ ~~status quo~~ was restored.

→ It boosted the morale of Indian army which was suffering from disgrace of 1962 war.

→ India - Pakistan agreed for peaceful resolution of disputes, which however was shortlived.

→ One unfortunate incident was death of PM Shastri. Permanent solution could have emerged as India was directly negotiating with Pakistan army.

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)

At the eve of independence, India chose a path of planned economic growth on basis of five year plans drafted by the Planning Commission, under the Mahalanobis strategy.

Some people argue that it was ideological rigidity of leaders or India should have focused on building its strengths in consumer goods industries.

However, at that point of history, India could not have adopted capitalist model and thus planning was necessary because:

- 1) Inequality: two centuries of colonial rule had devastated the economy, led to huge inequality in the economy, which could not be solved by capitalism.
- 2) Capital requirement: High initial capital investment

Remarks

was need, private sector in India did not have sufficient capital to invest, hence govt. had to take lead role.

- 3) Need to develop basic industries: leaders like Pt. Nehru recognised need to build steel and non industries, hydropower dams in order to provide strong basis for industrialisation, this could be done only by govt.

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 [Infant industry argument]: Indian small scale industries were technologically backward, exposing them to domestic and foreign competition would have killed them. Hence planning was needed to protect them.

- 5) Colonial experience: Last but not the least, experience of free trade, capitalism leading to colonial subjugation also led to preference for a planned economy.

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)

~~Colonial rule employed every trick in the book to curb growth of Indian industry such as:~~

- Imposing high taxes and tariff on Indian industries.
- Designing railway freight charges in a manner detrimental to Indians.
- Denying credit and investment from largely British controlled banks, financial institutions.

~~However, despite this colonial India witnessed modest industrial growth from 1950s onward due to:~~

- 1) Cheap labour: Indian merchants profited from being junior partners of British capitalists and took advantage of cheap labour to set up industries like cotton textile, jute industry.

- 2) Growth of domestic banking: Indigenous banks

Remarks

- like such commercial bank, Presidyal National Bank facilitated credit.
- 3) Nationalist impulse: Movements like Swadeshi Movement encouraged growth of domestic industry.  
e.g. - Bengal Chemical factory by P.C. Ray.
- 4) During first world war: British industries were engaged in meeting Britain's war needs. Indian industries gained foothold of domestic markets.
- Role of Industrial class:
- 1) It helped provide money, material for cause of national movement for example C.D. Birla, Pusshottam Das.
  - 2) They aligned their objectives with Congress and boycotted first and third round table conference.
  - 3) Capitalist class supported in boycott of foreign goods during civil disobedience movement.
  - 4) They made donations for Congress, Gandhi Ashrams.

Remarks

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)

~~Indian Councils Act of 1909 was significant step forward in constitutional advancement in India due to following provisions:~~

- 1) It introduced the element of direct elections for the first time to provincial legislative councils.
- 2) It had provision for one Indian member in Viceroy's executive council, hence involvement of Indians even at highest level of administration.
- 3) Legislative bodies were given additional powers such as:
  - They could ask supplementary questions pass adjournment motions.
  - They could discuss the budget.
- 4) After this act, the secretary of state was to be paid out of British exchequer.

Remarks

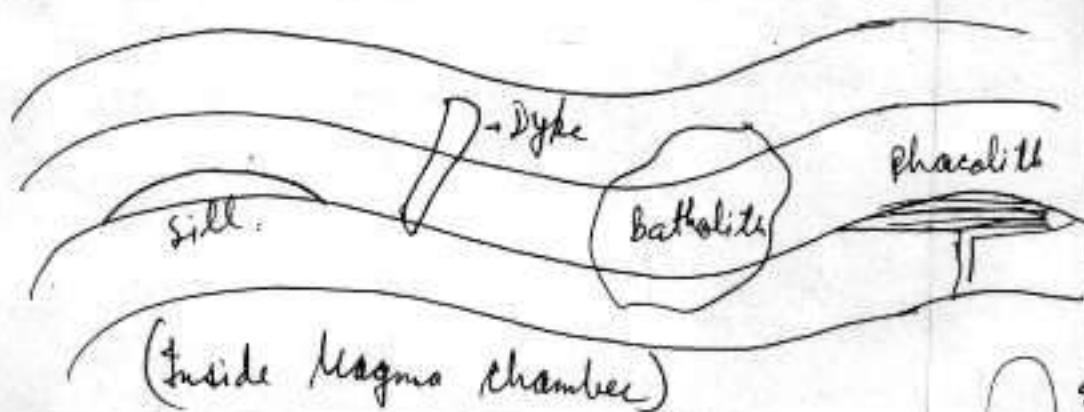
Hence, in way it advanced the progress of self rule, decolonisation. However this act was negative, on many counts.

- 1) It introduced the obnoxious element of communal electorate, which sowed the seed for partition of India.
- 2) In provincial assemblies, even though non-of appointed members reduced, yet officials retained majority.
- 3) Franchise was very limited, less than one percent Indian could vote.
- 4) Indians had no power on deciding on the expenditure from public purse, hence no financial responsibility.
- 5) In absence of substantive powers, Assemblies became arena of mindless criticism.  
Hence, the Indian Council Act of 1909 only partially helped in bringing Parliamentary democracy.

Remarks

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

When magma solidifies inside the magma chamber before coming outside, it leads to igneous intrusion formations like:



Sill: These are the horizontal, concordant igneous intrusions in alignment with the underlying bed rock.

Dykes: These are vertical, discordant, igneous intrusions formed inside the magma chamber.

Batholith: It is the large stock of magma.

Explain these landform with example or per domane of quatic

Remarks

formed inside the rock.

Phacolith: This is a mushroom shaped igneous intrusion with a narrow conduit of lava beneath it.

Sopholith: It is the saucer shaped igneous intrusion formed inside the country rocks.

Hence different types of igneous intrusions are formed if magma solidifies within the magma chamber.

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)

Despite the presence of large demographic dividend, India is facing rising population of elderly. As per UN population fund report, India will have almost one-fifth of its population above sixty years by 2050.

It needs immediate attention on following issues:

- 1) Healthcare of elderly: Elderly need frequent and customised healthcare solutions with special accessibility needs. explain reasons why govt needs to start addressing this issue
- 2) Financial Security: Ensuring financial security for decent standard of living is essential. This is more important given the fact that more than 60% of elderly are financially dependent (AgeWell India). failed to undertake fair demand of querten
- 3) Psychological care: In contemporary era of nuclear families, individualism, elderly had lost the respect and family care they used to enjoy, hence need for psychological support.

Remarks

- 4) Elderly women: Large proportion of elderly are single women, they are physically, socially and economically vulnerable and need extra help.

### Government Measures:

- 1) It had started schemes like Old Age Pension, Vayu Vandana Yojana for financial security of elderly.
- 2) Atal Pension Yojana to guarantee a lifetime secure pension for informal & workers.
- 3) Under the Vayoshree Yojana, it is providing assistive devices like hearing aid, free of cost to the elderly.
- 4) National Health Protection Scheme has number of packages catering to specific needs of elderly.
- 5) Amendments in Maintenance Act to enable higher compensation to elderly by children, protection of forceful transfer of property.

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)

Punjab and Kerala are prosperous states and they are witnessing capital flight particularly human capital due to following reasons:

- 1) In case of Punjab, growing economic affluence creates attraction for even better prospects abroad.
- 2) In case of Kerala, the aging population and declining employment opportunities leads to foreign migration.
- 3) These two states had significant diaspora presence abroad, hence they find it easy to migrate and find jobs.
- 4) Due to higher levels of awareness, there is attraction to the better quality of life that foreign migration promises.

not valid reason for human flight.

Remarks

## Impact on local demography

It reduces the local availability of labour force, pushing up cost of manufacturing.

It leads to a greater number of female headed households being left behind.

Burden to care for the elderly population increases on the state governments.

Outward migration has tendency to lower the birth rates, hence dependency ratio of these states increase.

Constitutionally, under article 21, every citizen has right to go abroad. Solution lies in creating adequate and still suitable employment and livelihood opportunities within the state to reduce this flow of human capital.

Remarks

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

These all are examples of breaking and moving of soil and represent various stages in formation and transfer of soil.

**Weathering**: It is in-situ disintegration of soil by various forces like chemical, physical and biological. It does not involve <sup>Here</sup> motion of soil <sup>you</sup> <sup>not</sup> <sup>bring out</sup> the difference between 3-concepts

**Erosion**: Erosion of soil occurs when the weathered rock material is transported through action of wind and water primarily gravity may aid the process, but primary agents of erosion are water and wind.

**Mass wasting**: This is transportation of the weathered material of soil, primarily under the force of gravity, here water can act

Remarks

as lubricant, but primary force is that of gravity.

~~it abrade with example~~ **Denudation**: Denudation is primary caused by overflowing river. Its massive force denudes away the soil.

Different types of mass wasting:

1) **Sandslide**: it is massive movement of large portion of rock at a single stroke.

2) **Avalanches**.

3) **Sedimentations**.

Remarks

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

(12.5 Marks)

cotton Textile Industry in India developed in successive phases which are:

- 1) 1<sup>st</sup> phase: Mumbai region. It was facilitated by following factors:
  - Availability of raw material, due to cotton cultivation in black soil.
  - Easy import-export of machinery, goods through Mumbai port.
  - Availability of labour from hinterland states like UP, Bihar.
  - Humid climate needed for grain production.
  - Availability of capital for investment.
  - Transportation facilities.

also explain successive development in historical aspect

stick to the demand of question

2<sup>nd</sup> phase: it extended to Gujarat-Ahmedabad region. It had all the factors of first phase, in addition, it supplied cheap land and

Remarks

free from congestion, saturation of Mumbai markets.

III<sup>rd</sup> phase: Now we see growth of market based centres like Kanpur, decentralised production. Factors responsible:

- 1) Artificial humidity environment can be created.
- 2) Better transportation facilities enable transport of raw material.
- 3) S.D. measures to strengthen cotton industry.
- 4) There is need to update the obsolete machinery used in cotton processing textiles.
- 5) Improve the labour productivity by better working, regulatory flexibility.
- 6) Develop forward linkage with markets, branding to facilitate export.
- 7) Modernising cotton cultivation, giving irrigation facilities to cotton farmers.
- 8) Textile industry is second largest employer, hence needs careful nurturing.

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)

India's waste management economy is impacted by caste considerations, as it is generally assumed that cleaning the waste is someone else's job, that is of people belonging to low caste.

This leads to a poor culture where people are not ready to clean waste generated by them, associate it with lowering dignity.

Problem of waste management: It is huge due to growing population, urbanisation, consumerism, waste generation had increased manifold, yet system to manage remains creepy. For example: around 60 million tonnes of plastic waste is generated annually, but only 70% of it is collected, less than 30% actually processed.

Remarks

This can lead to health catastrophe, loosing tourism, disproportionate impact on poor.

### Measures Needed :

1) Awareness generation: use of IEC campaign

To spread awareness about ill consequences of waste, need for reduce, reuse, recycle.

2) School curriculum: It should include programmes on cleanliness for example in Japan students are made to clean classes to remove sense of hygiene attached to it

3) Enforcing segregation of waste: There is problem to strictly enforce segregation of waste as per rules for mandated by Solid Waste Management

4) Waste to energy: It should be incentivised with tax breaks, purchase guarantee.

5) Co-ordination: Need to develop co-ordination among national, state and local bodies.

Remarks

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

Taking the note of marginalisation of differently able people, government has taken the following steps:

- 1) Legislative: It had brought the amended persons with disabilities Act, which follows a rights based approach towards rehabilitation of the disabled.
- 2) Policy initiative: India launched the Signeasy Bharat or Accessible India campaign, gave good copyright relaxation for translation in Braille, to give greater accessibility to disabled people.
- 3) Social perception: Promotion of para-olympics, publication of "Path we take", to highlight the achievements of disabled, hence change perception of society towards them.
- 4) Healthcare: National Health protection scheme

Remarks

includes several packages catering to the needs of the disabled.

**Merits :**

- Shift from ~~rights entitlement based to~~ a rights based approach.
- It enabled their participation in public life, employment opportunities.
- gave disabled a chance to live with dignity.
- provides customized healthcare.

Add  
examples

**Demerits :**

- ~~also  
not  
proper~~
- current approach views disabled people as ~~includ~~ beneficiaries rather than loss of opportunity by their non-inclusion in nation building.
  - Implementation of accessible India campaign remains poor, for example around quarter of govt. elementary schools lack ramp facilities.
  - Relative neglect of mental healthcare and measures to support it.
  - Weak grievance redressal system.

**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)

Despite the constitutional promise of equality and penalising untouchability under article 17, untouchability persists. This is not confined to rural areas but is also witnessed in urban areas due to following reasons:

- 1) [lack of Scientific temper]: This leads to clinging on to old orthodox values of caste hierarchy.
- 2) [inefficient justice delivery system]: Current judicial system inflicted with delays, high cost of litigation fails to create deterrence, only 28% of districts had special courts to adjudicate SC/ST Act violations.
- 3) [Religious obscurantism]: hold of traditional religious values in the society remains strong, hence the notion of purity and pollution continues.
- 4) [Economic marginalisation of dalits]: Poverty ratio

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

among dalits is higher than national average, this restricts their social mobility.

Role of children: Values of caste equality, fraternity are best taught at formative ages. Hence children needs to be made aware of this freedom and equality consciousness can be built by:

- 1) Joint mid-day meals in schools to promote inter-caste dining.
  - 2) Cultural festivals, sports, meet to inculcate sense of fraternity among children.
  - 3) Children can be shown examples of success peer group (egalitarian countries like Scandinavia countries).
- They can be shown poverty, equality of dalits to generate behavioural change.

Children can certainly act as agents of change in society as they are the future citizens.

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)

Abovementioned Act had lowered the age for consideration as juveniles in case of heinous crimes. It is supported with following arguments:

- 1) In present age of mass media, internet, children are gaining early maturity, hence they do have decision making capacity at age of 16.
  - 2) Instances of rape, murder by juveniles in age group of 16-18 needs to be deterred by such laws.
  - 3) Proponents argue that law has put in enough safeguards to ensure only genuine cases are referred to normal courts.
- However, lowering of the age is questionable on several counts:
- 1) It goes against the international norms of

Remarks

recognising anyone below 18 years of age as children.

2) This amendment will lead to use of even younger children, less than 16 years of age to commit murders, drug trafficking etc.

3) Putting above children in normal jails will destroy the scope of their reform and turn them into hardened criminals.

Enough infrastructure in form of psychiatrist, Juvenile Justice Board, expertise does not exist to implement safeguards.

Majority of such juveniles belong to ~~stem~~ good point areas, poor families, who are forced by circumstances, desperation rather than criminal intent.

Children is future of any country, they needs to be reformed if on a wrong path, hence there is need to ~~now~~ re-consider the Act.

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)

NFHS - ~~IV~~ had pointed out that child sex ratio at birth had actually declined and close to 83% of all Indian women remains ~~anemic~~ anaemic.

### Causes of skewed sex ratio

- 1) Cultural factors: the patriarchal family & values sees girl child as burden, hence birth of girl child is unwelcome.
- 2) Daury: Despite anti-daury Act, it continues to be rampant which forces parents to see girl as economic burden, hence leads to female infanticide.
- 3) Poor implementation of laws: Despite PCPNDT Act in place, implementation remains poor. Access to sex determination techniques is widely available.

Remarks

Add recent exam and data

4) Religious reasons: Due to outdated religious values, son is seen as necessary for religious rituals, hence Indian society exhibits a son preference.

### Implications

1) Moral implications: It leads to violation of right to life gesture of girls which showcase moral degradation.

2) Economic loss: Unequal and less female labour participation hits economy. IMF suggest that equal female participation can boost GDP by 28%.

3) International image: Such skewed sex ratio projects India poorly at global level, creates a perception of India being unsafe for girls.

To overcome this govt had come up with Beti Bachao Beti Padho Scheme.

Sukanya Samridhi Yojana etc. To achieve constitutional goals of justice, it is essential to arrest this trend.

Remarks