

GENERAL STUDIES

Name of the Candidate	Priya Purohit		
Email ID	[REDACTED]		Roll No.
Mobile No.			Date

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS			
Q.No	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained				
1	10	04	1. Please write your Name, Email, UPSC Roll No. and Mobile number in the answer sheet 2. There are 20 questions printed in English, all questions are compulsory 3. The number of marks carried by a question or part is indicated against it. 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate (English), which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off.			
2	10	04				
3	10	05				
4	10	05				
5	10	04				
6	10	04				
7	10	03				
8	10	03				
9	10	03				
10	10	01			Any specific message from Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Mentor's Remarks:	
11	15	06	You have a good command over content. Try to complete the paper. You have the potential to clear this examination. All the Best.			
12	15	05				
13	15	06				
14	15	05				
15	15	07				
16	15	05				
17	15	08				
18	15	07				
19	15	08			Start Time: 2:00	End Time: 5:00
20	15	07			Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Total Marks		100	TEST CODE:	Medium of Examination:		

1. Describe the evolution and development of regional temple architecture of South India with special reference to Pallavas.  
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Pallavas temple architecture is considered to be precursor of the Cholas.

→ you can introduce with the Dravidian style of temple architecture

Evolution and Development of Regional Temple of South India:

a) Beginning with rock cut architecture and simple designs → seen in the shore temples → rock cut engravings of Panch Rathas (Ajun, Bhim etc — on Pandava) — (Pallavas)

→ Good point with example

b) Later additions with Jagati (plinth) sculptures, Gopuram were added in later phase — during Mahendravarman and Nandivarma's time —  
Eg: Mammallapuram

→ It would be better if you explain the 4 stages with features and examples.  
① Mahendra  
② Narsimha  
③ Raj Simha  
④ Nandi varman



(c) Addition of Vimanas increased in size  
seen in later pallava work —  
Brihad ishwara (Cholas).

(d) Use of tanks and wall-paintings.  
↳ Madurai Temple, Meenakshi Temple

(e) Steps in the vimana increased with  
sculpture. Eg. Shri Shailam Temple.

Other Developments

- ① Became Centre of influence, Dance, Marriage  
→ presence of Mandaps, Natya Halls
- ② Evolved the Panchayatra style from Nagas but Vimana only on main shrine.
- ③ use of Mosans in later phase

Dravida Temple Architecture  
reached its height in time of Cholas  
as seen in Brihadishwara Temple.

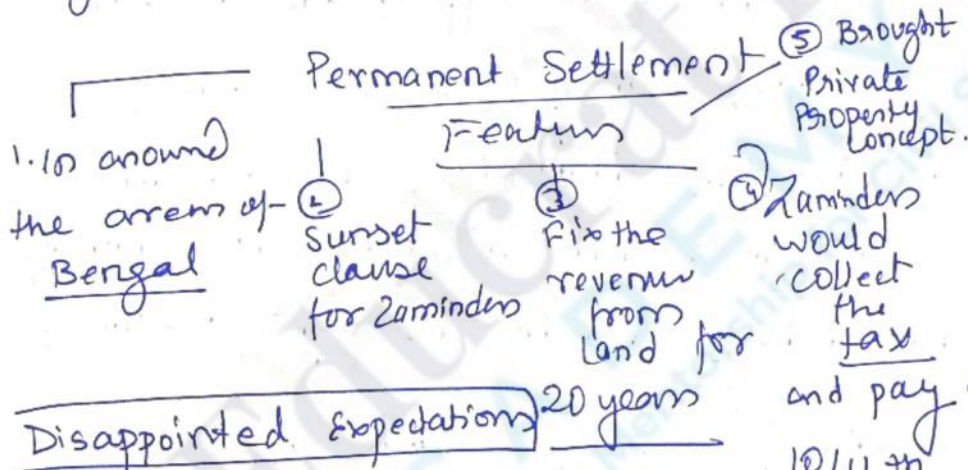
Overall,  
a good  
answer  
with  
examples

Keep it  
up.

2. "Permanent Settlement disappointed many expectations and introduced these results that were not anticipated." Comment.  
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Permanent Settlement was the pioneering work of Hastings, formalised by Cornwallis in 1793 as the agriculture revenue source for British

Good introduction



Rather than discussing about features, you should discuss about the expectations of various stakeholders

- a) For Peasants - Had to pay taxes and unreasonably burden even in time of famine with no incentive like at time of Mughals.
- b) For Zamindars - little left for own collections and misused and harassed by Company officials.



You are writing goal answer.  
You need to maintain a flow while changing paragraphs shifting to other heading.

c) For British EIC — Justice by Jotidars, Zamindars on tax collection  
↳ Rampant corruption helping individual officials.

Unanticipated Results :-

a) Inappropriate use of Sunset Clause by Zamindars to bypass and pass it to kins/relations the same land.

b) The yield didn't increase — British Economists thought that private property incentivises but it was left to Jotidars

c) Rise of Urban Zamindars / Absentee Landlordism

d) led to famine due to exploitation

Permanent Settlement was seen as a failure by peasant class and other parallel variations in form of Mahalwari system etc also tried.

Good answer

3. "Weaving", says R.C. Dutt, "was the national industry of the people and spinning was the pursuit of millions of women." Indian textiles went to England and other parts of Europe, to China and Japan and Burma, and Arabia and Persia and parts of Africa. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

R.C. Dutt was a moderate leader and economic <sup>critique</sup> critic of British Policy in India. He with Dadabhai Naoroji gave the concept of 'Drain of Wealth'.  
Weaving, Spinning: National Industry

Good Introduction

(1) India's market share in cotton both in rough and fine was around 30%. Eg- Muslin from Dacca was considered luxury.

(2) Raw materials formed base for the weaving and spinning traditional industries.

Locally available raw material

(3) Availability of ~~str~~ workforce - women men

(4) semi-skilled work, → centre of artisans

Good point.



You have  
nicely  
addressed  
the  
demand of  
the question  
Keep it  
up.

(3) Indian design in chickankari,  
kantha (Bengal) ikat (South) were  
in demand in Europe, South-East Asia

(4) Fine products were produced in  
India. contributing to 23% of India's  
GDP at world.

Issues in British  
Policy

① Stagnated  
the industries  
in India -  
traditional  
centres

② Raw  
Material  
Export to  
Britain  
- duty free  
- Raw cotton.

③ Impacted  
Dye  
industry  
after  
Synthetic  
colours  
- Indigo

④ Indian  
goods  
became  
expensive  
as  
export  
and lost  
market share

- drain of economic resources  
and failure of traditional weaving  
industry led to economic exploitation  
and impoverishment of the  
artisans/textile workers

4. When corals are affected by stress it causes them to turn completely white. Explain the reasons of such an occurrence.  
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Corals are marine creatures based on the symbiotic relations of zooxanthellae and coral reefs.  
Corals under stress turn completely white.

Reason of Stress

① High Temperature  
↑ High Surface Temperature

② Increase discharge of Freshwater  
Eg. By Estuaries.

③ Salinity and Gradient Change.  
Eg: When upwelling happens

④ Disease like Yellow Band - Fungus based

⑤ Coastal waves effects in form of unusual ocean currents, floods

⑥ Climate induced differences in clouds, Sunlight  
→ lessen the photosynthesis rate.

⑦ Stress on anthropogenic factors like Tourism, under water movs.

Good use of chart to mention the relevant points.



⑨. Waste in Marine  
Water - Interferes  
the ecosystem

⑩ Role of Micro  
Plastics, Chemicals,  
Disasters like  
Oil Spills

Measures:

a) Preservation of Corals in natural  
marine environment eg. Restoration  
Program in Barrier Reef

b) Artificial structures like bioreefs  
for zooxanthals

c) Oversight and protect coasts from  
waste, disposal eg. Blue Flag Programme  
for Beaches

Corals are called the Evergreen  
Forests of the marine environment.

You can give futuristic conclusion  
by mentioning the conservation measures  
like Bioaccreditation.

5. The ideal solution of depleting ground water resources in India is water harvesting system. How can it be made effective in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

India's ground water <sup>extraction</sup> harvesting rate is highest in the world as per UN's report (Name of report?) *United Nations* *Good introduction*

① Ineffective use of water and run off rate is high without storage

Reasons of depleting ground water

② Exploitation more than recharge

③ Less innovation on policies

Ex. Punjab. Case.

*Also, show using data that ground water resources in India is depleting.*

ideal solution could be Water Harvesting System which means to optimize store, use and channelize water. → To be made in effective!

→ use of traditional knowledge and water harvesting practices  
eg. Johad in Rajasthan.

*Good Point.*



- Integrated urban water management systems.
- Modifying the building code.
- Mandatory open space for ground water recharge.
- Treatment of waste water and reusing it.
- (b) Government's policies like Catch the Rain, Jal Shakti Abhiyan, check dams, canals.
- (c) State Govt's decentralised policy like Tamil Nadu's water star Campaign.
- (d) Community programs like West Bengal's Jal Dhanini project.
- (e) Mapping and geo-tagging resources.
- (f) Water Census - first time.
- (g) Water conservation techniques like less concrete lands, ponds, tanks, pokhan, lakes created.
- (h) Water Harvest by startups and business invention eg. Sundaram Verma's Dryland Agroforestry.
- Water is rightly called as —  
Jal hi Jeevan Hai.



6. How do the melting of the Arctic ice and glaciers of the Antarctic differently affect the weather patterns and human activities on the Earth? Explain. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Recent report highlight the melting of ice and glaciers of Arctic and Antarctic in news with attention on doomsday Glacier and Thwaites glacier etc.

Good contextual introduction

Arctic ice and Glaciers of Antarctic

weather patterns

→ Global ocean surface temperature changes.

→ Impact the pressure system with erratic localised patterns

→ Changes the age-old pattern of monsoon

human activities

→ Fishing and trading by small boats affected in coastal areas.

→ Sea level rise by 5-20 cms can be fatal to

You can restructure your answer and mention the impact of both the regions separately as asked in the question.

Please remember that both the phenomenon have varying impacts.



Overall, a good answer with relevant points.

Needs restructuring.

Nicely concluded

due to influx of cold water in Indian Ocean!

→ can reverse the cold/warm nature of currents near Antarctic → Benguela, Peru Current due to West-Drift.

→ human lives

→ migration and refugee crisis due to sea-level rise - eg. Bangladesh case.

→ vulnerable and marginalised communities face the most brunt.

Glacier, ice melting can open new resources avenue in Arctic due to navigation but globally, the repercussions need to be addressed in Climate Change Seminars.

7. Discuss the challenges and potential solutions to address urban poverty in India, taking into account the socio-economic factors and policy interventions. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

The urban population stands at 35% in India with higher inequality than rural (Oxfam) and poverty rate at 5.3% (JMPI 2023)

Very good introduction

To maintain the coherence of the answer, always try to mention a sentence taking words from the question to start a new heading -

Challenges

- ① Migrations and unplanned Settlement
  - > forming of Slums
  - > Dharams
- ② Informal work high
  - 85-90% in urban areas
- ③ Size of population and non-urban planning are not in sync
- ④ Political Lag - Exclusion, Inclusion Error.
  - Eg. - PDS
- ⑤ Political base is of the rural areas - so less votes counted.

Good points

Do not leave blank space



Solutions

① Urban employment schemes like MGNREGA  
② Rajasthan model:

PM Awas Yojna - Urban to for dignified settlements

③ Health and Education Facilities  
Eg. Mohalla Clinic

- Extension of Social Security Schemes
- Formalization of workforce.
- Deployment of Employer-employee platform like ASEM portal.

You have written on answer with 8 points. Still, there is blank space. You could have written all these points in the form of sentences to fill the space.

ANY SPACE LEFT BLANK CREATES A BAD IMPRESSION.

Deducting your marks for this space. otherwise, a very well written answer.

8. Globalisation has changed the role of State. Critically evaluate its impact in the context of developing countries. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Globalisation refers to the interlinking of world on social and economic areas with continuous exchange of ideas and commodities.

Used Introduction with definition.

Changed the role of State

Mention about the report of ID (Reduction of Indian GDP by 2-3% due to some NGOs).

Lesser Sovereignty in Economic matters due to Free Market-

Role of MNCs, NGOs influence  
Eg. Greenpeace.

Fund and Finance Transfer to organisations

Eg. Political Parties set can set fund

Urban Naxals

Please avoid using such terms in General Studies paper.

undir FCRA

State's role in enabling sector ↑

→ Ease of Doing Business, Single Window System in India



9. Do you see a perceptible decline in family as an institution? If yes, what are the underlying factors causing it? Analyse. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Family is the <sup>first</sup> unit of kinship. *Very Short introduction*  
in social structure.

Decline in family as institution:

a) Influence of globalisation  
↳ Joint family → <sup>turning into</sup> Nuclear family

b) Newer Type of relations → Erosion of Indian values.  
↳ Living in relations → Separation of children from elderly people.

*Very Good Points*  
↳ open marriage. → Emotional detachment.  
↳ No-marriage relations. → Increase in Divorce rate.

c) Economic factor like dual economic responsibility of men, women. → Increasing concept of single parent.

d) social values of Religion Change → Costomopolitan Impact.



10. Do you think lack of development creates the breeding ground for regionalism? Substantiate. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Regionalism refers to the growing region specific nationalism.

Lack of development:

↳ low infrastructure and and less penetration of facilities.

Eg. Northbhand issue -

1)

Please try to complete the paper.



11. "Please remember, in granting separate electorates, we are sowing dragon's teeth the harvest will be bitter." Comment. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Separate Electorates was started for Muslims in the Morley-Minto Reforms in GOA Act 1909.

Good introduction with facts.

Separate Electorates refers when community votes are reserved.

Eg. Muslims voting for Muslim candidates in that population area.

It was criticised by INC and leaders like Gandhi but supported by Muslim League and Jinnah.

Harvest will be bitter!

1) It would continue the community identities and divide society along caste lines.

2) It was a policy of 'caste' appeasement

Your points are fair enough.

But, you need to mould these points as per the demand of the question.

You missed to address the dragon's teeth part despite writing relevant points.

by British and divide and rule strategy

3) Roadblock in integration of the nationalistic feelings

4) Fuel the Balkanisation of nations later on and disintegrate India

5) Rigid lines of hatred and division would continue

6) Was against the spirit of Hindu religion as Dalits were separated.

Support by Jinnah, BR Ambedkar.

(1) BR Ambedkar supported Simon Commission to draw his demand

of separate electorate for Dalits

↳ Empowerment. → He didn't consider Caste Dalits as Hindus

(2) Jinnah's demand to protect the interests of Muslim minority.



(3) British favoured divisive policy → By GO 1935 allowed for women, dalit, muslims, Christians & etc.

Always try to use the sentence of question as your heading

Measures Taken then:

(a) Gandhi's fast unto death led to Poona Pact (1932)

(b) Support for reservation and wider seats in elections

(c) Political mobilisation and affirmative action stand in Constituent Assembly and after

Separate Electorate was unviable for one man one vote concept and roadblock for political rights as equal rights.

Good concession

12. A number of scholars considered Alexander as 'The Great', although long-term impacts of Alexander's invasion on India need to be re-evaluated. Comment. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Good introduction

Alexander was called 'Great' for he was considered to have conquered vast stretch of land in central Asia to East Asia, also in west Europe in Roman Empire.

His invasion need to be reevaluated

(1) Timing of his arrival and fight with porus in 318 BC is contested.

(2) The fight of Alexander's Army and the Nanda dynasty is not well-documented. (Actually, the fight did not take place at Alexander's army refused to face the mighty Magadhan army.)

(3) It was considered less of invasion and more of adventure.





Following Issues  
raised by scholars

(a) The army of Alexander was considered to be tired after crossing Indus, Sutlej.

(b) The Nanda dynasty was considered to be outnumbered in case of cavalries, soldiers etc.

(c) Alexander's fight with Chandragupta Mauya is historically not viable as the chronology of the event.

Good point.

(d) Generals and historical records of that time → Helena's involvement, Arthashastra by Chanakya, Mudra Rakshak by.

Alexander's India invasion remain contested topic, which needs evaluation on facts.

for this question, you should break  
your answer in two parts:-  
Alexander was considered  
great due to following reasons:-

- Mention about his achievements.
- 
- 

However, Alexander's  
invasion to India needs to be  
re-evaluated due to following

reasons:-

- Biased history writing
- Difference in chronology of  
events.

— The might of Magadh army,  
etc.



13. "The tribal and peasant rebellion laid the foundation of the revolt of 1857." Comment. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

VD Savarkar called revolt of 1857 as first wars of independence but prior to it, tribal and peasant rebellion laid the foundations.

Very Good  
introduction

Tribal Rebellions:

- (1) Jungle Mahal's revolt on tribal rights in Jharkhand area.
- (2) Chakma's revolt led by Sidhu and Kamru.

Peasant Rebellions:

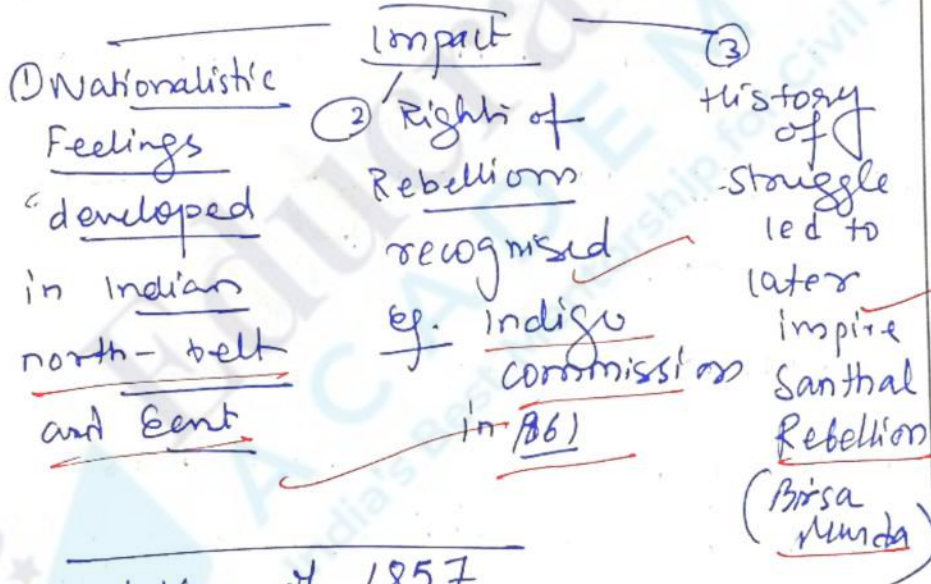
- (a) Malabar Revolt - Around the Kerala coast, similarly - Ramosi Revolt.
- (b) Falazi Rebellion - Against the landlords and high rents of beard tax.
- (c) Payal Panthi Revolt - Peasants of Bihar, Deogal against change in agriculture systems.

(d) Sanyasi Revolt — The fakirs of Bengal led this

(e) Indigo Revolt — In 1860, but the issue emerged way back in 1830s

(f) Paika Revolt = Peasant Uprisings from Odisha 1816 — under Bidhyadhar

Good to see that you have mentioned so many tribal and peasant's uprisings. Keep it up.



Foundation of 1857

(1) Moral, religious dissatisfaction due to missionary works seen by tribals raised by 1857 revolt



(2) Peasant class that joins as Soldiers channelised their discontent.

(3) Attempt to restore the prot

(4) Bahadur Jafar as the king.

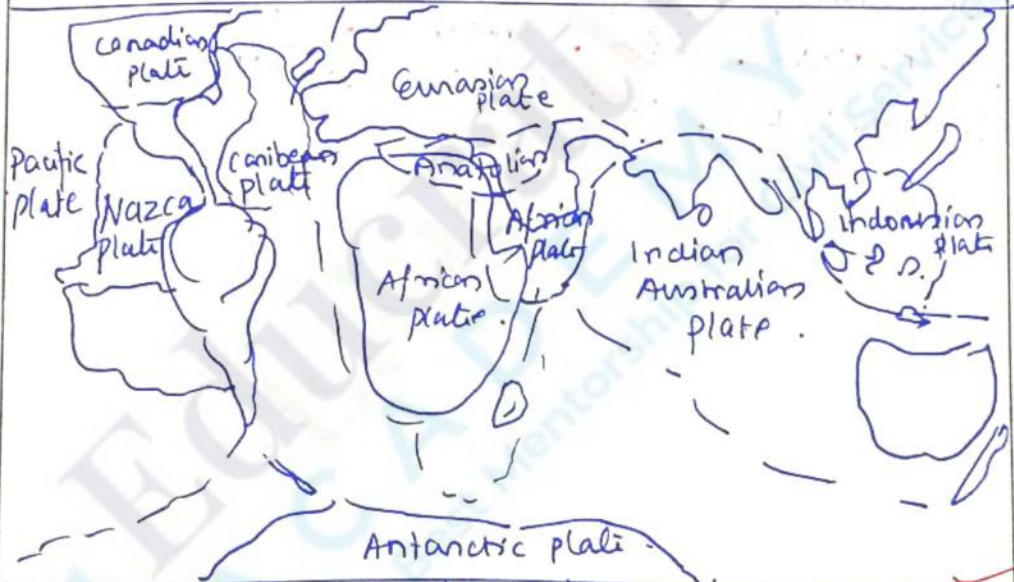
Please try to  
conclude each and every answer  
because the answer looks  
incomplete without conclusion.

14. What are the different types of plate tectonic boundaries? Also, mention various types of landforms associated with each type of plate boundary. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Very Good introduction

Plate Tectonic Theory states that both ocean and continents are divided among major and minor plates floating on the mantle plume.

Good use of diagram



Distribution of plates globally.

Different types: -

- 1) divided along the major continent borders → Africa, Europe, America



(b) Minor plates further divided as  
Nazca, Coco-plate in Pacific

(c) Meeting of Anatolian plates in  
trijunction of Eurasian plate,  
African, Arabian plate → led to  
Turkey's Earthquake (2023).

These  
three  
points are  
not required  
in this  
answer.

Plate Tectonic Boundaries : —

(a) Diverging Plate →

Eg. Mid Atlantic Ridge.



(b) Converging plate →

Eg. Himalayas on  
Indian and Eurasian plate.



(c) Transversal → Sliding past  
each other.

Eg. Sanct Andreas  
Anatolian (USA)  
plate (Turkey).



Please  
elaborate  
these  
boundaries  
as this  
is the main  
part of  
the question.

Landforms :-

Mention these landforms along with boundaries only.

(a) Mountain on converging plate  
Eg. Himalayan

(b) Rift-Valley on divergent plate  
on continents Eg. Great Rift Valley,  
lines

(c) Mid Oceanic Ridges in diversion  
and outflow of lava → Atlantic Ocean

(d) Converging on Ocean causing trenches  
Eg. Mariana Trench

(e) Valley on sliding plates

Eg. San Francisco on Sand  
Andreas

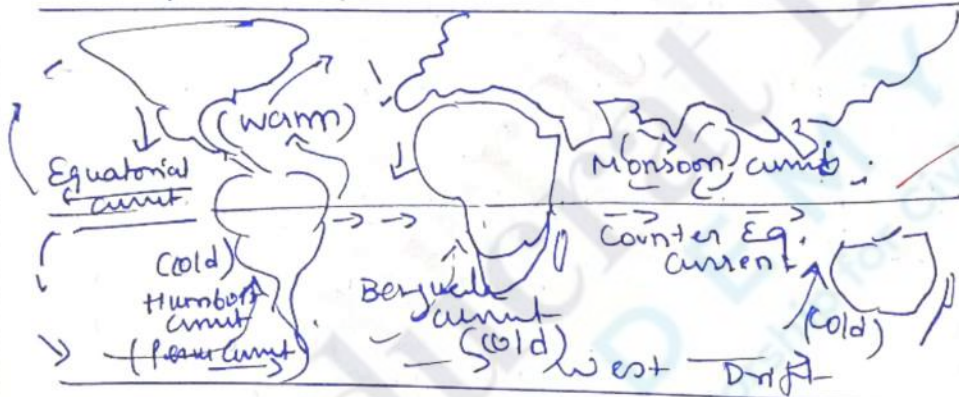
Please conclude your answer.



15. Which factors impact ocean currents formation and how do they influence climate in different regions of the world? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Ocean currents are the form of waves and flow in specific direction both on surface and subsurface.

Good introduction



Good use of map.

Clockwise, counter clockwise currents of globe.

Factors impact!

a) Salinity and density of the water  
↳ It creates thermal difference, and in gradient.

fair points.

b) Temperature — cold and warm current flow from north pole to south in balancing the temp. of ocean.

- Influence of Insolation (1) Ocean of ~~the~~ the and continental location → cold currents as west drift from Antarctica to

- Influence of Atmospheric circulation Africa, S. America.

- Influence of Gravity (d) Coriolis force - Drift the currents to right in North and left in South - hemisphere.

(e) upwelling and local pressure

Please do not use symbols system → Indian's monsoon winds

∴ Trade winds impact.

Influence of Climate: - Different

Region: \_\_\_\_\_

(a) South America → On Peruvian, Chile coast - cold waves of Humbolt current cause ↓ temp. → desert formation

(1) Atacama Desert.

(b) Mediterranean coast on Europe → warm in winter, rainfall.





(c) Cold waves on west Europe

↳ Britain, EU

(d) Mixed current and moderate

temperature → East Asia → Kiyosho

Current near Japan → Fishing Ground

(e) Cold current on west African

coast - cause high pressure →

Namib Desert - less rainfall

↳ E.g. Benguela Current.

(f) Across the Equator → counter

equatorial current.

Ocean currents are the geological  
groups of balancing global temp

of oceans surface.

Good answer  
with relevant  
examples.

16. Examine the factors on which location of semiconductor and electronic chip making industry depend along with the major issues associated with the establishment of chip industry. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Please use contextual introduction

Semiconductor refers to the middle solution to insulation and high conductivity. Here, the electric flow can also be controlled, thus enabling its use in Electronics, Chip Making etc. e.g. Silicon chips.

Factors on which location of semiconductor and Electronic Chip making industry depend:-

a) Resources like Rare earth elements  
→ Germanium, Silicon, Radium etc  
→ Taiwan, China, US, Nordic countries have it.

Good Point

b) Skilled Men for chip making process  
→ High-Tech knowledge is requisite  
→ Silicon valley US, Taiwan

Good



(1) Semi-skilled for assembly —  
↳ India is tapping on this

(d) Credit and Banking facilities → Huge  
Capital (Western Market) Government

(e) Availability of land and govt policy  
effectiveness → India's ease of doing  
business via PLI, DLI in GIPT city

(f) Market of Manufacturing Base of  
Electronics → Laptop, Mobile  
↳ 90% of mobile used in India  
are now domestic manufacture → ∴  
ideal location for semiconductor units

(g) Proximity of location — like coast,  
logistics ease through ports →  
Taiwan, Singapore etc.

Issues with establishment!

a) huge capital and lock in period  
is high — 7-8 years.

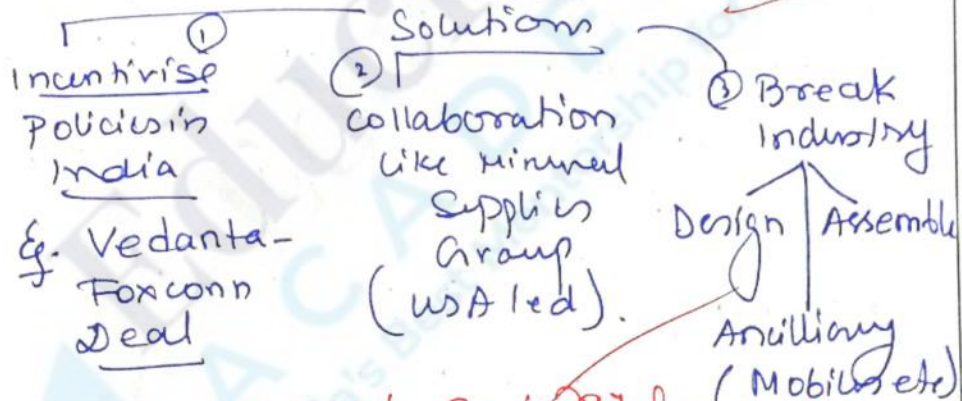
Long  
of  
Establishment  
period.

(b) Oligarchy in business with huge price monopoly → foxconn, Taiwan's 70% market share in design

(c) Lack of expert / skilled workforce

(d) Resembles heavy and dynamic with changes and fast upgrade  
→ Intel model

(4) Profit and Break-even after 10 years



TRY to suggest a way forward:-

- Upskilling of workforce
- Subsidy for Semiconductor manufacturers.
- Making availability of land.

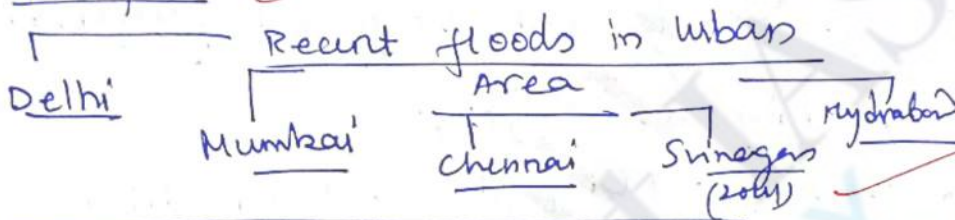
etc.  
Conclude of proprietary



17. In the context of the recent floods in Delhi discuss the reasons behind urban floods and rainfall in India. How can we resolve the issue of urban flooding in India. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Flooding in India in form of urban flooding has now become rampant.

Good introduction.



Reasons behind Urban Flood:

- Old planning of the city and status quo in infrastructure.
- unplanned growth of slums - Dharavi in Mumbai.
- Drainage and sewage from the time of British Era → Chennai, Kolkata.
- Mobilisation from rural areas.
  - Cities have 2% geographical area, 35% population.
- illegal encroachment and construction.

Fair points.

in hood plains

(7) Flooding is in statelists so the planning of parastatals along SPV of Smart cities less effective  
Eg. Kerala not prepared floodplain planning and mapping.

Just mention unusual excessive rain of a point

There is no need to explain this phenomenon.

Reasons for Rainfall: (a) most cities

are high rainfall incident areas

↳ Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore.

(b) Urban heat Island create low pressure and attract rain.

Resolve Urban Flooding: —

a) Effective planning, mapping in a integrated and decentralised way. → SMART CITY Mission.

b) water Aquifers and Absorbing land with more green covers → artificial ponds, sponge city (China), Miyawaki Method.

Very good point



(1) Upgrade the drainage and sewage system → case of Delhi

Delhi was flooded recently. contradictory example.

(d) Develop peri-urban areas to lessen the burdens in cities

(e) water harvesting in buildings and complexes.

(f) check dams and low-lying canals around the city → Barage near Angara?

with 65% of urban population

good conclusion

in 2060, the need for urban flood management is pertinent.

18. In recent years the caste system in India is assuming new identities. In this light discuss the importance and challenges posed by caste system. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Very  
Good  
Introduction

As per Rohini Commission, in India there are roughly 3000 caste and 25000 subcaste in SC/OBC category.

In recent time, assuming new identities

a) Sanskritisation of caste and mobilisation along economic lines

eg. Yadavs in UP/Bihar.

b) Political representation with reservation in Panchayat, MP, MLA elections. eg. Parwan, Yadav,

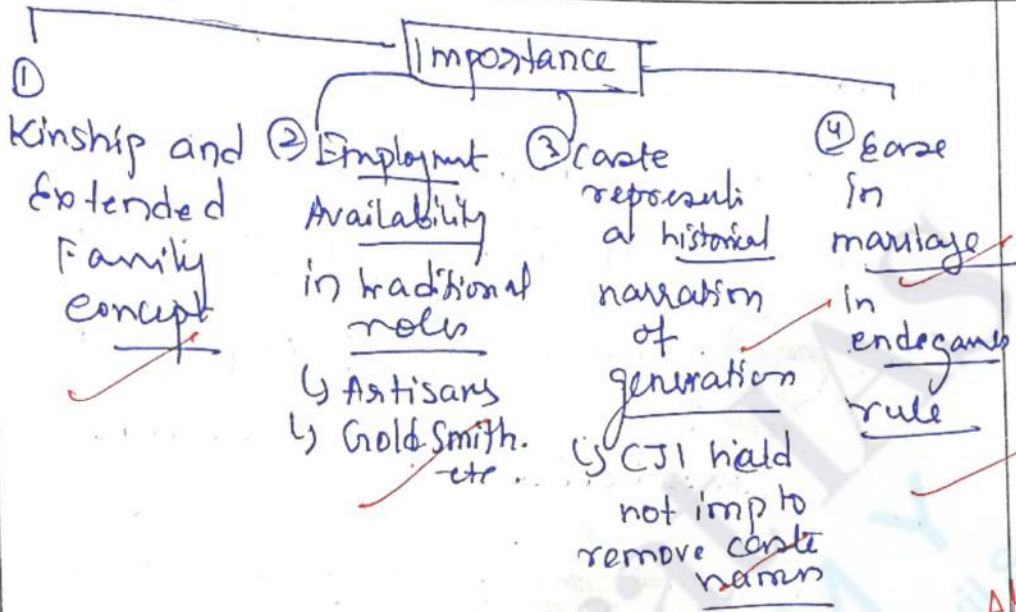
Bahujan Samaj Party - (for Dalits)

c) Reservation of caste mobility in few cases as Affirmative Action offered in employment / education

→ Study by Prof Rajni Kothari

Please  
avoid  
in QS  
Write the  
point without  
mentioning  
the scholar.





Challenges: ① Attrition on caste lines

(eg) Rajasthan's case of student died ✓

Also example of Madhya Pradesh ✓

② Mental Load and suicide cases: —  
Alleged LIT B case, Rohit Vemula case. ✓

③ Bias in modern jobs and inequality with prejudice → 25% caste names not called for interview if 'biased'. ✓

Relevant Points. ✓

④ Discrimination on daily lines  
↳ Mid day Meal ✓

⑤ Traditional Jobs only applicable  
↳ 25% <sup>jobs</sup> in Manual Scavenger  
↳ SC category. ✓

Way Ahead :-

(a) Improve economic opportunity  
↳ in manual scavenger work

(b) Affirmative action under employment  
and education → Reservation in IITs,  
IIMs. (Already in IITs)

(c) Campaign to aware and less stress  
on caste names

(d) Policies like prevention of  
atrocities of SC/ST act to be  
in force with spirit

Good  
conclusion

With newer opportunity like  
urban migration, caste based  
identities are on track to correct  
the historical wrongdoings.



19. Paternity leave is an idea whose time has come, for both Indian men and women. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Some time back <sup>former</sup> Indian Cricket Team Captain Virat Kohli took paternity leave, reviving the debate and discussion on it.

Very Good introduction with example

Idea of paternity leave: It refers to when male also take leave to take responsibility of shared parenting along woman, Maternal leave is applicable on women.

Need for Paternal leave for both men and women:

- a) Increase the equality between men and women with lesser burden on women during pregnancy.
- b) women's health and attention to be dict and can be increased

Good points.

Sharing of  
Child care  
responsibility

c) Modern day idea of feminism  
and quashing patriarchy that women  
should <sup>take</sup> care of child (Manusmriti)

Good  
Point

d) Income opportunity for both male  
and female equally affected.

Women face bias due to leave  
and face less opportunity of job post  
leave

e) Change the traditional office and  
business environment and increase  
female labour force at board  
rooms. Eg. 36% in reputation  
female in Board room

Issues

① Informal  
Nature of  
Economy  
→ 90%

② Patriarchy  
and  
Biological  
need of child  
is more on women

③ Low income  
during  
paternal  
and  
maternal  
leave  
is reduced



- ④ No legal backing ✓      ⑤ Lack of implementation  
by policymakers ✓
- ⑥ Open newer demands of leaves      ⑦ Apprehension  
↳ Paid Period leave ✓      of companies ✓

Way Ahead ? —

- (a) Form a committee with industry/corporate - expert to evaluate the options. ✓
- (b) Prepare a draft on legality paid paternal leave. ✓
- (c) Facilities of creche / transport / work from home for female and male for equal child care. ✓
- (d) Make business for more child-friendly, equal on gender lines. ✓

Please  
conclude  
your  
answer

20. Share of the elderly in India's population is growing fast and may reach 18% by 2036. What can be done to provide the elderly with a decent quality of life in the near future? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Good introduction with data.

Elderly population in India is around 8-9% as per last census (2011). It is about to reach to 30% by 2050, 18% by 2036.

### Issues of Elderly

- ① Economic dependence on working population
  - ↳ Dependence ratio ↑
- ② Mental and Psychological Issues
  - ↳ they are more prone (NIMHAN'S report)
- ③ Lack of Social Security and pension and insurance
  - ↳ Penetration lower than 5%
- ④ Changing family values and Nuclear family
  - ↳ Do not use symbols.
- ⑤ Social isolation and Health issues
  - ↳ Eye, sight loss.
  - ↳ Old age home ↑ burden.

### Measures for Elderly

- a) Economic empowerment → rationalize





the retirement age.

(2) Moral Insurance and social security  
Nets → Atal Pension Yojna

(3) Life long learning → Digital Sakshata  
 → UNESCO's learning city project

(4) social campaigns and community  
participations in Panchayats, clubs  
 → Thakhand Model.

(5) Better implementation of policies for  
Ay Awas Yojna (for elderly or  
BPL families) Jal Abhiyan (for better  
sanitation) Accessible India (for disabled  
people) and availability of nutritional  
security through PDS.

(6) opportunity in Gig Economy,  
work for home → incentivise  
companies

Very  
 good  
 points.  
 Keep it  
 up

(7) Improve liaisons of civil society  
organisations eg. Vrindavan old Age  
Forum.

Conclusion  
can be  
improved

Elderly can be the source  
of knowledge trave and should  
have decent life under Inclusive

India (SDG-8).

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can increase your  
font size.