

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	CHANDRAKANT		
Roll No.	1910001110	Date:	14 August 2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has MULTIPLE topics printed in English &amp; Hindi . You have to write on 1 topic from Each part</p> <p>3. One question in each part is compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
Q.1			
Q.2			
<b>Total Marks:</b>			
<b>Remarks:</b>			
<b>For Student Only</b>			
Start Time   9 AM		End Time   11:59 AM	
Mode Of Examination:		Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>For Office Use Only</b>			
ECN CODE:		EG:	Evaluation Date:

**MARKING SCHEME**

<i>Parameter/Criteria</i>	<i>Aspects Considered</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>	<i>Essay 1</i>	<i>Essay 2</i>
<b>Basic Format</b>	Introduction + Conclusion	10		
	Body	15		
<b>Content</b>	Data/Facts/Interpretation/ Analysis	25		
<b>Organisation</b>	Flow of ideas/ Absence of Deviation from the topic	25		
<b>Language Skills</b>	Punctuation/Grammar/ Sentence Formation/Spellings	25		
<b>Examiner's Discretion</b>	Perception/ Innovation/ Engaging	25		

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Poor</i>
<b>Coherence</b>				
<b>Language</b>				
<b>Handwriting</b>				
<b>Pre-writing</b>				

<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>
120 and above	100-120	Below 100



**SECTION - A**

1. Reinventing Indian Agriculture is the need of the hour.

भारतीय कृषि का पुनर्विष्कार समय की मांग है।

2. Educated unemployment- voluntary or absence of opportunities.

शिक्षित बेरोजगारी- स्वैच्छिक या अवसरों का अभाव।

2. Educated unemployment- Voluntary or absence of opportunities

In a suburban region of Ahmedabad, in a family there are two siblings - Divya and Prince. Both have done their Masters in Technology from a local institute. However, during placements, Divya got an opportunity to work for a reputed company though she wanted to pursue for civil services exam. Unfortunately, her brother Prince did not get any opportunity and forced to work as a delivery boy

on a part time basis, simultaneously he had also applied for municipal corporation worker, for which the qualification is just intermediate (12th class). Divya however did not continue with the company and started her preparation for civil services.

The above scenario explains that in India both voluntary unemployment and absence of opportunities, even for the highly qualified people is seen. This is even more paradoxical in the context, when industry claims, that we lack in terms of employment ready workforce. Manindra and Mohindra CEO, few years ago mentioned that only 4% of graduates coming out of colleges are employable.



The voluntary educated unemployment is seen in higher and middle income groups. Lower class can not afford to remain unemployed, they further suffer from hidden unemployment.

In search of better educational opportunities or research (Phd courses), also people make people remain unemployed. In this case Divya wants to prepare for civil services, thus voluntary not being part of labour force.

Further, in family, women mostly take family responsibilities voluntarily and this affects their employment credentials. In India according to latest data of PLFS, the educated unemployment is on rise.

People in order to upgrade their skills also take a break from joining labour force. To maintain sound work life balance educated people are taking break from work, when it exceeds for more than 6 months, it is termed as unemployment.

However, a major chunk of "Educated unemployment" is dominated by absence of opportunities. For example, due to upgradation of automation, less number of jobs are being created. Raymond replaced ten thousand workers with Robots.

Similarly the gender dimension of lack of opportunities is also a serious concern e.g. most of the job roles are stigmatised as in Pink collar jobs. Gendered



notion of jobs limits the women's participation in certain feminine sectors like teaching, receptionist, IT sector only.

Moreover, there is severe Gender Gap in pay, despite multiple efforts from government. According to various studies women's share in technology (e.g.) latest one like Artificial intelligence, Blockchain and Bitcoin is lowest. None of the inventors of Bitcoin is women. Further, the upcoming web 3.0, may further increase this disparity. Women suitable job opportunities in Artificial intelligence is severely lacking.

Low representation of Scheduled caste, Scheduled Tribes, Transgenders in workforce is



The manifestation of inequality in terms of opportunities.

Transgender Rights Act, did not provide for reservation in jobs for transgenders despite Supreme court judgement in NALSA case.

This inequality in job opportunity translates into inequality in society.

During Covid-19, retrenchment of workers and also "Great Resignation", due to lack of work-life balance also points towards lack of good quality jobs. The Toxic 996 work culture of china [9 AM to 9 PM, for 6 days], was severely criticised, which had caused increased stress among workers and they even committing suicides.



In addition, the inefficient working of government policies is also the reason for lack of opportunities. For example, make in India promised to create 100 million jobs by 2022, while Startup India targetted at creation of self employment based opportunities. But the actual results are dismal. The capability of self employed people to create jobs is very low in India.

Furthermore, there are many other reasons for educated unemployment, which are - less focus on industry-based curriculum. We still are relying on 19th century based rote-learning system. During those days knowledge was inaccessible, which is not the case now. Now



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all information is available at the click of the mouse.

The low focus on skilling in colleges have resulted in educational unemployment.

In India, the skilling environment is not efficient. Unlike China, where there is separate vocational stream after class 6th. We have more than 2,000 vocational courses, so specific attention is diverted, while in Germany around 350 industry centred courses are doing wonders for skilling ecosystem.

According to Sharda Prasad Committee, Indian Skill Centre Councils are the den of corruption. Involvement of private sector is inappropriate. ITIs in certain states like



Uttar Pradesh are underutilised.

In order to improve the employment scenario, we must reform our education system.

There should be more focus on

learning by doing and observational

learning. In this context an example of school in Britain is relevant, where children have their own garden [promote dignity of labour], and they even run their own newspaper.

We need to focus on applied or vocational aspect of learning.

For example during 2004,

when Tsunami created havoc, one 3 year old child with her parents was roaming on the beaches of

Thailand, when Tsunami came, the water receded. She remembered the lesson taught by her teacher



in school, that it represents Tsunami. While others are observing the ocean with curiosity, this child made their parents aware and in turn they made other people aware and ended up in saving lot many lives. This shows how education can save lives along with creating employment opportunities.

Currently, the digital system is inequality by design [e.g. Digital Divide and Digital Gender Divide]. In order to improve women's participation in workforce, more work from home opportunities should get created and digital literacy should be the prime objective. Government may also incentivise the company for Diversity hiring (more gender inclusive hiring).



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To reduce educated unemployment along with creating more jobs through Startups and MSMEs, we should also focus on improving workplace safety and work culture.

In this context the Flexi Pay work culture of Indiamart, where they pay salary to workers on weekly basis to address the month-long delay is good initiative.

ISRO has also promoted women's participation in research through schemes like KIRAN and POWER, so that women can rejoin after maternity gap. Government should also focus on creating Employment zones on the lines of Special Economic zones. Excessive focus on diplomas should be done away even Big Tech companies like Google are hiring people without



degrees. According to one estimate around 14% employee in Google are without any formal degrees and this will increase further.

We have currently 64% of our population in 15-64 years age group, and the entire world is looking towards India with aspirations. In order to reap our demographic dividend and address educated unemployment, jobless growth, all stakeholders including government, administration, civil society should come together and create more sustainable, inclusive jobs for the 21st century India. Present is the opportunity for change. Let us not let the future surprise us, instead let us shape it!



Educated unemployment, voluntary or absence of

opportunities

Paradox → industry searching ⇒

India, USA

Low LFPR = ✓ - weaker section / women.

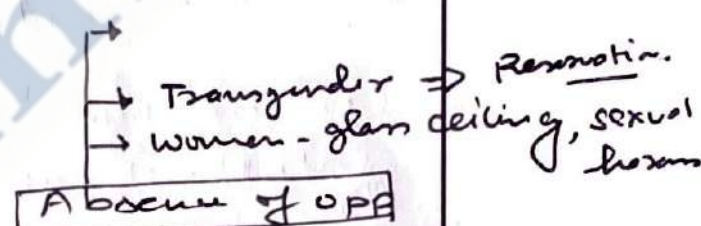
Municipal workers.

Disguised unemployment →

Educated unemp ↔ delivery boy

Low skilling = 4% ⇒ Maharashtra & Ma. = S.F. = 90%

Two siblings - Divya & Prince.



voluntary

- o Higher Education
- o Women → not willing
- o Education / study tourism
- o Higher Edvo Research (Phd)
- o Self employment
- o Work-life balance ⇒  
Children upbringing
- o Diploma disease

- Gender → pink jobs.
- Diversity hiring
- Gender Gap.
- AI, Technical sector, ⇒ Bitcoin,
- Web 3.0 ← (P)
- Municipal workers - 29 lak
- Good jobs are not being
- BPO
- Good work Ethics missing
- ↳ 996 work
- Brain Drain.
- Technology ⇒ SI

- Fiscal issues
- Job Creation

suggestions → Model of Education → Skilling [Issues] ⇒ SSC,  
 School in Britain → children publish skilling, reskilling  
 Applied Knowledge - A child → Tsunami. upskilling  
 Digital inequality - inherently inequality } China model  
 work from home Job seeker to job creator  
 POWER, KIRAN Scheme  
 Startup ⇒ Flexi Pay policy.  
 Business Ethics = Ethics at the top is copied. →  
 Google → 14% employee Exclusive Employment zone → 46th rank in GII  
 (Demographic Dividend) → 64% population, world is  
 looking towards us with aspiration. No one can grow  
 in isolation, even vices require support to grow, civil society,  
 government, adm  
 ↳ Present is the opportunity for change.

**Feedback**

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading



**SECTION - B**

1. Pain is inevitable, suffering is a choice.

पीड़ा अपरिहार्य है, पीड़ित होना एक विकल्प है।

2. Knowledge of one's ignorance is the first step towards true knowledge.

अपने अज्ञान का ज्ञान सच्चे ज्ञान की ओर पहला कदम है।

1. Pain is inevitable, suffering is a choice

Mr. Satish a CEO of an MNC, is stuck amid a traffic jam. This has caused him missing an important business meeting. The distressful situation has pained him a lot. In between this, he remembers that he has not been in touch with many of his friends for a very long time. He starts calling them, this distressful situation converts into a joyful memorable conversation with group calling over zoom app. They all share

these life events and at the end of the conversation, he (Mr. Satish) feels, it was worth the time.

Above incident ~~shows~~ shows pain is inevitable but suffering is choice, as Mr. Satish used this time instead of regretting about traffic.

Similarly someone who is travelling in an aeroplane and watching the Traffic stuck, may get pained but he won't suffer, compared to the person who is actually stuck in the traffic. Thus pain which refers to the consequences of the process is un-avoidable but suffering is based on our perception of it or our reaction towards it.

Almost 2,500 years ago, Buddha had told that Dukha is permanent. The word dukh refers



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to pain. Pain may be of several type E.g. physical pain, emotional pain. Pain is the distressful situation which demands our reaction towards it, which causes suffering. Buddha said the root cause of suffering is desire.

During covid-19 the dismal situation pained all of us. But the covid management done by Bombay municipal corporation commissioner Iqbal Chahar was applauded nationally for his innovation and leadership quality. Thus, he converted crisis into opportunity.

Natural disasters like Earthquake are inevitable, but we can mitigate their impacts and minimise their suffering.

The Koti Banar structure of

Uttarakashi, for construction of houses is worth mentioning. Houses made through this technique withstood the disastrous earthquake of 1931.

Similarly for administrators, the transfers are inevitable like death. But it is for them to not suffer. In this case, Compassionate Kozikode initiative of Kerala IAS Prashant Nayer and construction of roads through crowd funding by Aravind Pame are worth mentioning. Asok Khemka has upheld his honesty. It is well said that "adversity makes the man".

With the help of effective leadership the drought prone village of Bhiwari Bijai was converted to the



Green model of development. Today it has most number of millionaires from a single village (More than 50), in India. This was possible due to cooperation of people and effective leadership of Popat Rao Pawar (Grom Pradhani).

We are often pained by corruption. This is mostly due to "chalta hai attitude" of people. This attitude needs to shift towards "Badal Sakta hai Attitude". This will avert the suffering and a model of Good Governance based on the Concept of Ramrajya can be established.

During 1960s, India was suffering from food security crisis this was the result of pained supply chain of food and poor production. The problem of food



Security was so severe that, it was found that USA President Lindon Johnson stopped the supply of PL-480 temporary in-lieu of our support for Vietnam's cause. Thus our foreign policy was also strained. However, currently we are the net food exporter of world and there is no more suffering.

It is said that old age is suffering. But the 105 years old Farmer R. Pappamal, who received Padam shri, for organic farming promotion, shows us that suffering is optional.

Rashmi, an 18 years old girl buys a new dechange and post her picture on Instagram. One of the comment she got is, gained ~~lost~~ weight, Covid effect!



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Her joy of buying a new charge turned into Pain. But when her brother consoled her that one should not look for acceptance from outer world, rather one should focus on inner world. This idea removed her mental agony and suffering.

Cadbury Brothers started from very poor conditions. They were pained by their situation. But the change of mindset and hard work caused making Cadbury one of the biggest brand in the world and a great example of corporate social responsibility, where they motivated people with good practices (e.g.) instead of consumption of Alcohol, they came up with liquid chocolate [Bournvita], which is a household name.



The Holocaust Survivors or the Racial Discrimination Survivors, were pained deeply by the atrocities but the Optimism in them kept them alive and made suffering optional.

Deeply pained by the loss of forest, Bishnoi Community fought for the forest right and which ultimately resulted into granting them of Protection right in Keoladeo National Park (Rajasthan), Same goes for Chipko women (Gaura Devi).

To avoid suffering a multi-pronged approach is required. It consists of cultivating empathy, which is desire to alleviate the suffering of others. Pet Empathy Program,



Where children are taught the good values through playing with pets. It was found, children who fed their pet, regularly were more compassionate and emotionally intelligent.

Emotional Intelligence is the ability to identify one's own emotions and managing and regulating them in such a manner to maximise the results. EI can be utilised to reduce suffering. For example, Blue Dolphin rule → which talks about thinking of Blue dolphin, when any negative emotion strikes our mind, this will divert our attention. S

Similarly, the rule of Chess player, mentions that when

We are immersed in something, we are more prone to committing mistakes or suffer.

For example, during a game when players may commit even simple mistakes, which they could not recognise but outside people can recognise easily. Thus, understanding emotions is important to minimise suffering.

Further toy-based learning among children can promote emotional intelligence. Further we need to drive happiness by helping others, in this context a story is relevant.

<sup>a farmer of</sup> Once ~~was~~ a award winning farmer was interviewed by a reporter. The reporter found a unique thing that farmer shares his corn with his neighbours. So, he



asked farmer, why do you share your corn formula with your neighbours, when they are at competition with you.? The farmer replied, Don't you know sir, the wind blows from field to field and along with it, it carries the pollens. If I am my neighbours to grow inferior corn, the quality of my corn will also be affected by cross-pollination. This shows the value of inter connectedness. During covid this was more visible than ever.

To avoid suffering we need to work collectively.

No one can live in isolation, even viruses require surfaces to grow. The need of the hour is we need to address



different layers of disparities  
e.g. age, gender, digital, wage  
and many more. With a  
constant desire to improve  
ourselves, dedication and discipline  
we can make India super power.  
We need to learn from our failures,  
in this context Colonel Sanders, who  
succeeded at the age of 65 years,  
before that failing 1009 times is  
worth mentioning. People like  
Dishath manji did not let others  
suffer what they have gone  
through. Similarly Pothole dada of  
Maharashtra, whose son died in  
road accident due to potholes,  
fills every pothole to prevent  
others from going through same.  
We need to learn and replicate  
such examples to prevent  
suffering.



Pain is inevitable suffering is optimal

Event → good/bad consequences, [value Neutral] ⇒ Subsiding over perception

Pain

Suffering

Buddha

Covid

suffering → cause  
↳ Dukh samuday  
optimal → Bhilwar model,  
Iqbal Chahar. (Bmc)

Earthquake

Administrati

Transfer → subsidizing [Innovation]  
↳ Com. Kazi, Amsthan Pame.

Bhikshu Bazar model = Popatna Pawar.

Food security = Sudhan Pm. waiba

Pain in old age - R. Patkumar, Superscomputer ⇒ Subsiding optimal

Subsiding

pain

types

Physical Pain  
Mental Pain

- Ashtangika marg
- Emotional Intelligence
- Self management
- Social Relations

Aeroplane → Traffic jam

Corruption - Chalta hi. To Badal Sakte hai

Subsiding form and discrimination ⇒ Cadbury Brothers

political corruption ⇒ civic app. Electin Commission

Social media = Pain, but subsidizing

Loss of life = Things are transient

Governance = Ramsajya

Suffering → positive attitude Strong institution

Happiness ⇒ Socrates = knowledge Aristotle ⇒ virtue.

↳ Developing compassion

↳ Blue Dolphin Rule, Rule of chess players, playing with pets, Dolls. Toys based Learning.

Tolerance ⇒ let all thoughts come.

Coon story = interconnectedness ⇒ celebrate it

We need to address various layers of disparities gender, age, wage, racial and many more. With constant desire to improve ourselves, dedication discipline, constant desire to learn from failure Colonel Sanders (KFC → 65 years, Dashrat manjhi did not let others suffer

(long future), and Pothole clouds <sup>Feedback</sup> in Maharashtra.

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading



