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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

Name of Candidate	N Chetana Reddy		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	971773
Center	Online	Date	18-12-2021

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5	10		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. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
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20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

① In the context of protection of monuments, explain the role of ASI. Also comment on challenges faced by ASI and measures taken to address these.

Ans. Archaeological Survey of India is one of India's oldest technical organisations established in 1861. It comes under Ministry of Culture and is mandated with protection of monuments

Role of ASI

- (a) Preservation and maintenance of ancient monuments and heritage sites (eg. Taj Mahal)
- (b) Declaring monuments as "sites of national importance"
- (c) Carrying out excavations (eg. Lothal - Harappan site)
- (d) Promoting awareness about India's archaeological heritage in India and abroad

(e) Protecting artefacts from theft, damage, vandalism, etc.

Challenges faced by ASI

- (a) Lack of adequate funding
- (b) Shortage of archaeological experts.
- (c) Bureaucratic delays and red tapism in completion of projects
- (d) Lack of R&D has led to outdated technology
- (e) Lack of coordination with other agencies
eg: Idol thefts due to poor ASI-law enforcement coordination.

Measures taken

- PPP (public private participation)
eg. Adopt a Heritage site scheme
- Using tourism revenue for site maintenance
- Digitisation (eg. geotagging monuments)

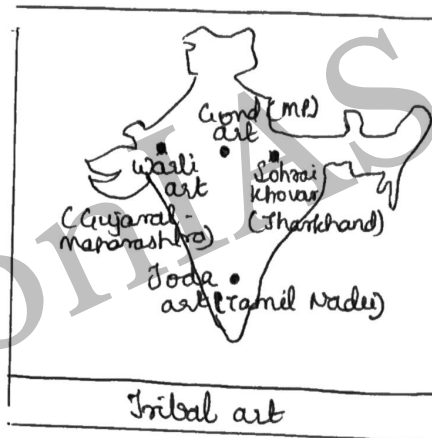
Thus, our monuments are our collective heritage and we need to empower ASI to preserve them for generations to come.

Q. Tribal art has a huge potential for acting as an economic resource and a tool for socio-economic transformation. Elucidate. Also highlight challenges.

Ans. India has a rich tradition of tribal art dating back 1000s of years. It has huge potential for socio-economic transformation of tribals

Economic potential of tribal art

- 1) Huge demand for tribal prints on clothes, bags, bedsheets, etc.
- 2) Export potential in international market
- 3) Enables income generation for tribals
- 4) Promotes poverty alleviation



Social transformation via tribal art

- 1) Women empowerment - As mostly tribal women are involved in making art

- ② Preserving distinct tribal way of life which is fast disappearing
- ③ Enabling tribal artists to showcase their talent to the world

Challenges

- ① Lack of awareness among tribals
- ② Poor marketing facilities
- ③ Cultural appropriation of tribal art by companies
- ④ Low level of digitisation
- ⑤ Lack of adequate state support to tribal artists.

Therefore, there is need to provide GI status to tribal art and use e-commerce x social media to give a boost to this indigenous artistic heritage

③ Through the Government of India Act 1919, proposed some radical administrative changes, it remained short of fulfilling aspirations of Indians. Elaborate.

Ans. Government of India Act 1919 (GOI Act 1919) also called ~~Montagu-16~~ Montagu-Chelmsford reforms was a landmark act.

Radical administrative changes

(a) Bicameralism at the Central level

(b) Dyarchy was introduced in provinces

↓
Reserved subjects

administered by Governor with help of councillors not responsible to legislature

eg. finance, police, etc

↓
Transferred subjects

administered by Governor with Council of Ministers who were responsible to legislature

eg. agriculture, health, etc

(c) Direct elections were introduced

(d) size and powers of councils were

expanded.

Shortcomings

- (a) It fell short of "responsible government" promised in Montagu declaration of 1917
- (b) Separate electorates were extended to
 - Sikhs
 - Anglo Indians
 - Indian Christians
 - EuropeansThis promoted 'divide and rule'
- (c) Dyarchy led to 'responsibility without power' for Council of Ministers
- (d) Wide discretionary powers to Governors
- (e) No universal franchise.

Thus, Gandhi aptly described 1919 reforms as a "post dated cheque" highlighting disappointment of Indians.

④ often deemed as the 'forgotten conflict', Korean war had far reaching implications. Elucidate.

Ans. Korean war was an outcome of the Cold war between USA and USSR in the aftermath of World War 2.

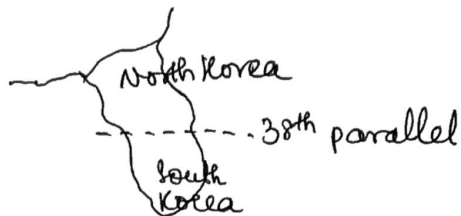
After WW2, Korea, which was under Japanese control came under the control of Allies. It became a proxy for ideological battle between capitalism & democracy of US and communism of USSR.

North Korea which was under influence of USSR invaded South Korea leading to USA sending in troops to defend South Korea. Finally, a ceasefire was reached with far reaching implications.

Implications of Korean war

① Korea divided into North and south

Koreas separated by 38th parallel.



- (b) North Korea came under communist dictatorship (Kim Jong Un) and south Korea became a democracy.
- (c) Hostilities between 2 countries led to North Korea developing nuclear weapons.
- (d) Today, North Korea has moved closer to China while South Korea has close ties with USA.

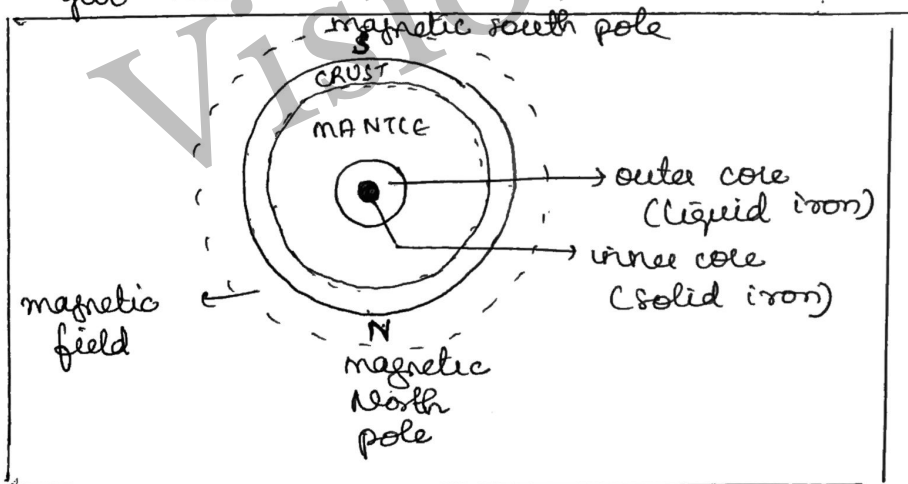
Thus global geopolitics have been profoundly shaped by Korean war which continues to resonate even today.

5) Explaining the origin of Earth's magnetism, discuss its significance with special reference to its interaction with solar particles.

Ans. Earth is surrounded by a magnetic field which is known as geomagnetism.

Origin of Earth's magnetism

- It is mainly due to Earth's core which is made up of iron particles.
- The rotation of the Earth sets up magnetic currents in the core which give rise to geomagnetism.



Significance of Earth's magnetism

(a) Interaction of Earth's magnetic field with solar flares ~~can~~ causes various phenomena:-

- Aurora borealis in Arctic region or 'Northern lights'
- Aurora australis near south pole
- It can cause geomagnetic storms which disrupt satellite communications and power grids

(b) Magnetic field also protects life on Earth from harmful cosmic radiation (Van Allen belt)

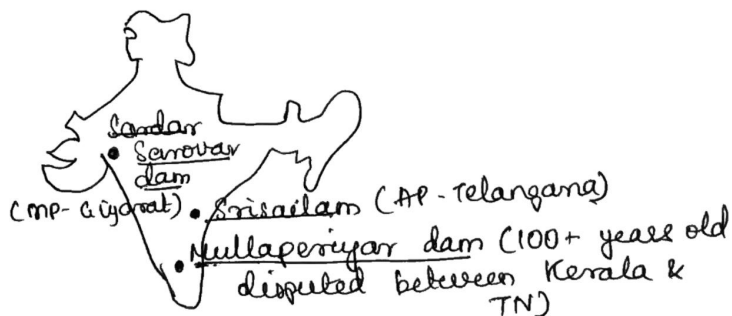
Thus, magnetic field around the Earth is of critical importance for survival of life on Earth.

6) Discussing the challenges pertaining to dam safety in India, highlight the potential of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project to address them.

Ans. India has the third highest number of dams in the world after China and USA. Dam safety is therefore of paramount importance

Challenges of dam safety

- Lack of proper legal or institutional mechanism to ensure dam safety
- Ageing profile of dams - 85% of dams are between 50-100 years old (Tal Shakti ministry data)
- Disputes over dams :- 90% of dams are on interstate rivers with many disputes over their operation.



- (d) Increase in siltation of dams
- (e) Lack of uniform procedures as 'Dams are state subject.'

Potential of DRIP project

- (a) World-bank funded project to improve lifespan of dams
- (b) Desilting, repairs and reinforcement of old dams
- (c) Improving Dam safety SOP (Standard operating procedure)
- (d) Training dam safety experts.
- (e) Conducting regular dam safety audits

DRIP project along with the new Dam safety Bill can go a long way in improving dams - "temples of modern India"

7) What is understood by Carbon Compensation Depth? Discuss the implications of rise in this depth due to anthropogenic warming.

Ans. Carbon Compensation Depth refers to the amount of carbon which needs to be sequestered from atmosphere to compensate for the carbon emitted into atmosphere.

Carbon emissions - Carbon removal = CCD

- fossil fuels
- paddy fields
- forest fires
- wetlands
- livestock

- photosynthesis
- oceans (blue sink)

Implications of rise of CCD

- Increase in global warming
- Decreasing ability of carbon sinks to sequester carbon.

eg. Oceans - warmer the temperature, less is the CO₂ retaining capacity.

- Shrinking carbon budget for developing countries
- Increase in extreme weather events - floods, droughts, cyclones, El Niño, etc.

Way forward

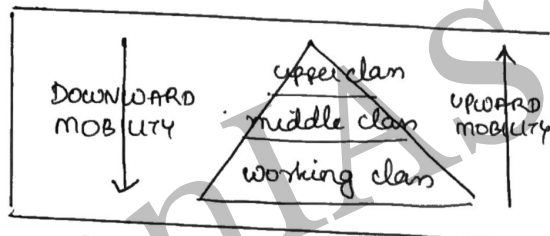
- Switching from fossil fuels to renewables
- Preserving forests as "green sink"
- Experimental technology - capturing and storing CO₂ in depleted mines, artificial ~~leaf~~ leaf, etc.

India has pledged net zero by 2070 which reflects its commitment to reducing Carbon Compensation Depth.

8) Explaining the concept of social mobility and its relationship with equality, mention the impediments in ensuring it.

Ans. Social mobility refers to the transition of an individual or social group from one position in social hierarchy to another.

Relation with equality



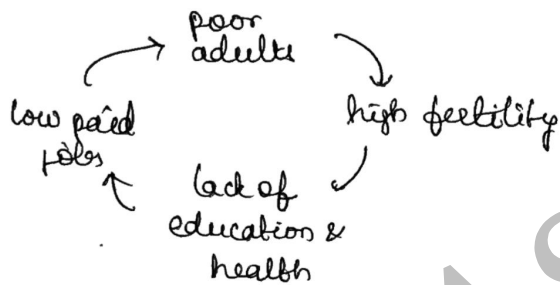
- 1) Societies which have high rate of social mobility are more egalitarian.
- 2) Social mobility indicates equality of opportunity and merit based system.

Impediments in ensuring it

- (a) Lack of access to good quality education
- (b) Low level of skills - Only (2-4%) have formal skill training in India (PIFs)

(c) Lack of health and nutrition - 35%.
stunting (CNS 2016-17)

(d) Cycle of poverty



(e) Gender barrier - only 22-24% female workforce participation rate (WFS)

(f) caste based discrimination

Way forward

- Inclusive growth by focusing on MSMEs
- Improving access to health, education.
(eg. Ayushman Bharat).

Social mobility is key to fulfil promise of equality and justice enshrined in constitution.

9) In view of demographic changes in recent decades, do you think India needs a two-child policy? Discuss in light of various strands of debate surrounding this issue.

Ans. India is expected to overtake China to become most populous country by 2027 (UN report). In this context, two child policy has assumed significance

Arguments in favour

- (a) Helps to reduce fertility rate faster
- (b) Addressed poverty \rightarrow fewer children means better access to health, nutrition, etc
- (c) Empowers women by reducing burden of repeated pregnancy and child care

Arguments against

- (a) India already achieved replacement level fertility of 2.0 (NFHS-5)
- (b) Laucive policies may be counterpr-

deductive as China's experience shows

eg. rapidly ageing Chinese population
led to China shifting from

1 child policy	→	3 child policy
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(c) It may increase sex selective abortions
to ensure only boys are born.

(d) Goes against rights based approach

Way forward

Instead of rigid
2 child policy
we need

→ Women's empowerment
(education & employment)

→ improving access to
contraceptives

→ raising age of marriage
of girls to 21.

"Development is best contraception"

As signatory to Cairo declaration,

India must shift from coercive to
rights based approach to fertility control.

10) Globalisation is incredibly efficient but has so far been incredibly unjust. Examine the statement in context of developing countries like India.

Ans. Globalisation has been defined as rapid integration of different parts of the globe through flow of goods, services, people, capital, etc.

Globalisation - incredibly efficient

(a) It has led to globalised system of production - every country exploits its comparative strength.

eg. iPhone — designed in USA
 — made in China
 — customer support in India

(b) Increased competition & innovation

(c) Promoted inflow of FDI & FPI

(d) Created large number of jobs in services

(e) Emergence of gig economy - Uber, Ola - flexible & efficient.

Globalisation - incredibly unjust

- (a) Increase in inequality - top 10% own 76% of wealth while bottom 50% own 2%. (World Inequality Report)
- (b) MSMEs forced to shut down due to competition from cheap imports
- (c) Increase in informalisation of labour who are paid low wages, lack social security, etc.
- (d) Displacement of tribals due to mega projects (eg. POSCO protests)

Thus, there is need for a new paradigm of globalisation through Atmanishkar Bharat Abhiyaan which promotes "Local for local" and creates opportunities for all.

⑪ "It would not be completely wrong to state that in India, art is religion and religion is art". Discuss impact of various religions on art in India, citing relevant examples.

Ans. Art and religion are intimately linked in Indian society since time immemorial.

Impact of religion on Indian art

(a) Art provided a means to express devotion to God during the

Bhakti period

eg. Gita Govinda painting of Chuler-Kangri school of art

(b) Themes of art were drawn from religious epics, myths, legends, etc.

eg. scenes from Ramayana, Mahabharata were painted on temple walls.

(c) Influence of various religions can

be seen as follows:-

• Hinduism :

→ Cave paintings of Ellora, Badami, etc.

depicted Hindu Gods and Goddesses

→ Scroll paintings of Eastern India such as Patra art narrated stories from Hindu mythology

eg. Cult of Puri Jagannath (Odisha)

→ Temple paintings of Cholas, Vijaynagara school, etc.

eg. Lepakshi temple paintings, Tanjore paintings.

• Buddhism :-

→ Cave paintings depicted life of Buddha & Bodhisattva

eg. Ajanta, Bagh paintings.

→ Miniature art of Palas was a vehicle of "Tantric Buddhism"

• Jainism :- Sittanavasal cave paintings, Udayagiri Khandagiri art, Ellora cave paintings reflect Jain themes

eg. paintings of Mahavira attaining Kevalya

→ Apabramsha school of Western India made miniature art.

• Tribal religions :- Tribal art was also influenced by local religious traditions, deities, myths, legends, etc.

eg. Fish ^{motif} in Madhubani art had religious significance of "good luck"

In recent years, due to lack of patronage, many artforms are disappearing which needs to be addressed.

(12) Despite organisational apathy from INC in its initial years, the working class in various parts of the country subsequently participated in national movement. Discuss.

Ans. Working class emerged in India in mid 19th century with growth of railways, cotton and jute mills. In early years, working class did not get much support from INC.

Reasons for organisational apathy of INC

- To prevent divisions in national movement on clan lines
- To encourage growth of Swadeshi industries
- workers movement was localized, sporadic in early years
- to avoid alienating capitalist class.

Hence, INC opposed Factory Acts of 1880 and 1891

However, they changed over the years due to various reasons:-

- a) Shift from moderate to extremist leadership within INC
eg Extremist leaders like Tilak supported workers cause
- b) Swadeshi movement - first mass participation of workers in national struggle.
- c) Russian Revolution of 1917 and Formation of ILO in 1919 gave a big impetus to working class movement
- d) Growth of trade unions, culminating in formation of AITUC in 1920.

Workers were politicised by various means :-

- (a) Gandhi - Ahmedabad mill workers satyagraha \Rightarrow showed workers how to fight non-violently for their rights.
- (b) CPI - mobilised workers on Marxist lines

As a result, workers participated in huge numbers in Non-cooperation & Civil Disobedience movement. While there was a decrease during Quit India movement, all in all, they played a key role in India's struggle for freedom.

(3) though some of the early measures restored faith among the Indians in the liberal tradition of England, Ripon's tenure did not bring about significant change in colonial bureaucracy. *Elucidate.*

Ans Lord Ripon served as Governor General of India between 1880-1884. His tenure was marked by various liberal and progressive reforms.

Early measures of Ripon

- (a) Revoking draconian Vernacular Press Act 1878 \Rightarrow liberated Indian press.
- (b) Laid the foundation of local self government
- (c) Established Hunter Commission to suggest educational reforms.
- (d) Factory Act of 1881 was passed during his reign which tried to

regulate child labour in early industries

⊙ However, he failed to bring about significant changes in colonial bureaucracy as seen in:-

(a) Opposition to Ilbert bill which allowed Indian judges to try Europeans

(b) Local self government remained only on paper as bureaucracy resisted devolution of powers to newly formed district boards.

(c) Bureaucracy continued to exercise vast discretionary powers to stifle dissent.

d) Government expenditure on education remained abysmal \Rightarrow education remained privilege of elites.

e) Persistence of corruption, racist attitudes and lack of adequate Indianisation in civil services.

Nevertheless, Ripon's tenure led to beginning of certain administrative reforms which were carried forward in later years.

(14) The New Social Movements in post independence period made an important beginning in awakening the society against injustices and deepened democracy in India. Discuss.

Ans. New Social Movements^(NSM) refer to a new wave of movements which became prominent in 1960s and 1970s.

Features of NSM

- (a) They functioned outside party framework and were led by people & civil society
- (b) They used non-violent methods
- (c) They raised issues of human rights, identity and autonomy, environment, etc.
- (d) They did not directly challenge state power but sought to persuade state to take measures.

eg. of NSM → environmental movement,
tribal movement,
backward class movement,
women's movement
LGBTQ movement, etc

Importance of NSM

(a) They raised issues of marginalised groups and the injustices they faced

eg. Safai Karamchari Andolan ⇒ manual scavengers.

(b) They helped to showcase the dysfunctional aspects of modern development projects

eg. Narmada Bachao Andolan.

(c) They led to spread of environmental consciousness

eg. Chipko movement

(d) They enabled new middle classes in post LPG reforms period to actively participate in democracy

eg. Nimbhaya protests - largely led by young middle class women

(e) Today, they are using social media and mass media to develop global linkages

eg. Fridays for Future - environment movement.

Thus, NSM have helped to revitalise Indian democracy and make it more participative.

15) What are the reasons for recurrent and often catastrophic wildfires in places like Australia and USA? Are there any lessons to be learnt by India?

Ans. Recently, catastrophic wildfires were seen in Australia and USA which destroyed thousands of hectares of forests, led to death of wildlife and displaced people.

Reasons for wildfires

a) Climate change - increase in extreme weather events have heightened risk of wildfires

eg. Australian bushfires due to IOD induced drought (Indian Ocean Dipole)

• US bushfires due to unprecedented heatwaves

b) Human error → unextinguished bonfires by campers
→ unburnt cigarettes
→ slash & burn agriculture

- (c) Deliberate arson to clear forests for agriculture, habitation, etc.
- (d) lack of preparedness of authorities.

Lessons for India

- (a) Need to prepare fire safety hazard Atlas to identify most fire prone forests
- (b) Before every fire season, preparatory measures must be taken :-
 - creating firelines which prevent fire from spreading
 - keeping fire extinguishers on standby
 - constant vigil with help of drones, satellites, etc.
- (c) Involving local community in

detection, prevention and control of forest fires

- (1) Creating awareness among tourists, campers, locals not to leave fires unattended.
- (2) Countering climate change - Net zero by 2070.

"Prevention is better than cure" - Thus, it is desirable to control wildfires through preparedness, alertness and awareness to safeguard our forest wealth.

16) Discuss why India needs a cross border flood management mechanism. Also, ~~suggest~~ state major issues in cross border flood management and suggest remedial measures.

Ans. Floods are a recurring natural disaster in India which annually cause huge loss to life and property.

Need for cross border flood management

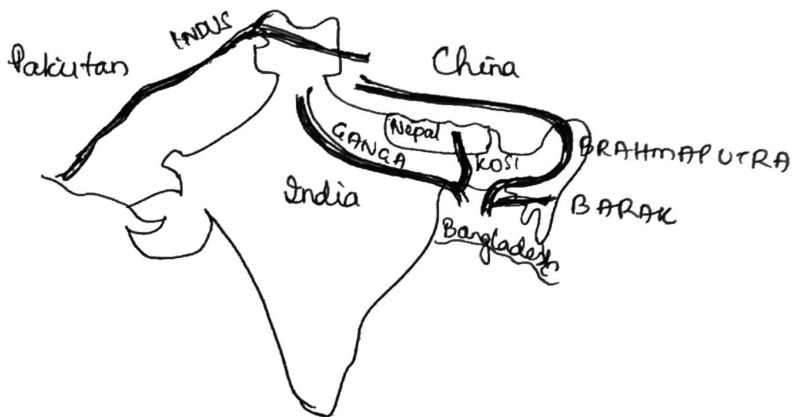
(a) ~~that~~ Many rivers in India are transboundary rivers

(b) Unplanned & sudden release of water from dams by upper riparian country causes floods in India.

eg. Nepal releasing Kosi water \Rightarrow floods in Bihar.

(c) Exchange of hydrological information can help better preparedness.

eg. China providing information on flows in Brahmaputra.



Some transboundary rivers

Major Issues

- (a) Disputed rivers with neighbouring countries
eg. Teesta river (India - Bangladesh)
- (b) Hydrological ties subordinated to geopolitical tensions
eg. China refusing to share data on Brahmaputra
- (c) Lack of institutional or treaty based mechanisms

- (d) Shortage of hydrological experts in South Asia.

Remedial measures

- (a) Diplomatic efforts - Benefits to both sides from such an arrangement must be explained.
- (b) Collaboration between hydrologists of both sides for joint R&D.

As climate change is expected to exacerbate problem of flooding, we need a cross border flood management system urgently.

17) Depletion of water resources in India is both a geoclimatic phenomenon as well as a result of some short sighted government policies.
Discuss.

Ans. India has 4% of world's water resources but 17% of world's population. This has led to depletion of water resources.

Causes

a) Geoclimatic causes :-

- Climate change causing melting of glaciers, drying up of Himalayan springs
- Erratic monsoon patterns
- Seasonal nature of peninsular rivers

b) Government policies :-

- Free power to farmers \Rightarrow depletion of groundwater
- Unplanned urbanisation leading to acute water shortage (eg - Chennai in 2019)

- Failure to clear encroachments from natural reservoirs like lakes and wetlands
- Approvals to water guzzling industries in water scarce areas
(eg. Coca Cola plants)
- Lack of comprehensive water policy - water is managed in silos
eg. Groundwater - CWCB } 2 different agencies
Surface water - CWC
- ^{High} MSP for water intensive crops
eg. Rice & Sugarcane
- Neglecting traditional water harvesting measures
eg. Eris of TN, Khadin of Rajasthan.

Way forward

• Recommendations of Mishra Shah committee

(a) Participatory Groundwater management instead of top down model

(b) Creating Water User Associations

(c) Shifting to water efficient crops like Millets, pulses, etc through MSP incentives.

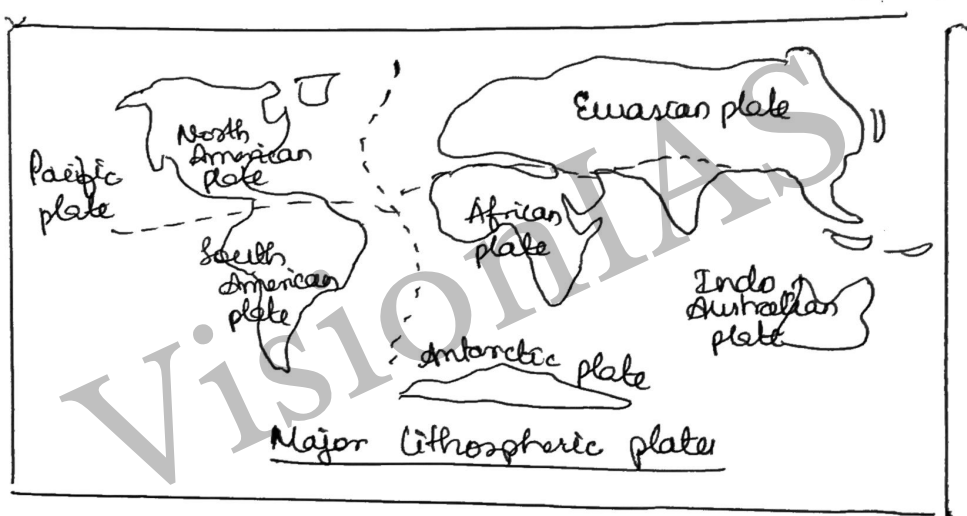
(d) Promoting & rainwater harvesting, microirrigation

(eg. PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Per Drop more crop)

"Jal hai to Jeevan hai". Hence, there is need to use every drop judiciously to prevent depletion of water resources.

18) What are the major lithospheric plates?
How and why do these plates move?

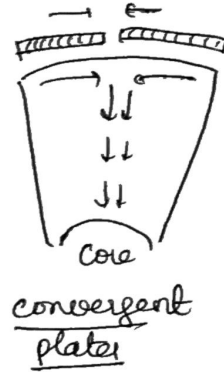
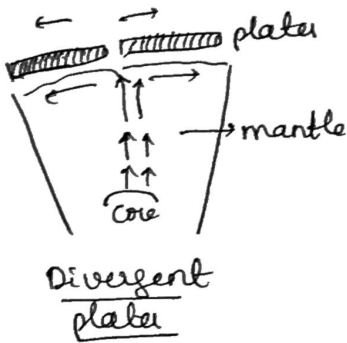
Ans. Lithospheric plates are irregularly shaped blocks of earth's crust and upper mantle which float on Asthenosphere.



Movement of plates

- a) It is due to convection currents in mantle which are formed due to
- radioactive decay
 - primordial heat

⑥ They move in 3 ways :-



⑦ Movement of plates causes various phenomena such as :-

- Earthquakes
- Volcanoes (eg. Mt Fuji)
- fold mountains (eg. Himalayas - convergent Eurasian & Indian plates)
- Island arcs (eg. Japan - Pacific plate & Japanese plate convergence)

- mid oceanic ridges (eg. divergence of African & South American plate forms midatlantic ridge)
- rift valleys. (eg. East African rift valley)

Thus, movement of tectonic plates is a key geomorphic force which shapes Earth's landforms.

19) There exists a wide gap between the constitutionally professed secularism and its practice in India. Do you agree? Substantiate.

Ans. Secularism in India does not mean rigid separation of state and religion but rather principled distance of state from all religions.

Constitutional secularism

- Preamble - India as "secular" state
- freedom of religion - Articles ~~25~~, 25, 26, 27, 28
- special protection for minorities Articles 29, 30

Gap between constitution and reality

(a) State is actively involved in management of temples which dilutes its secular credentials.

- (b) State subsidising Haj pilgrimage
- (c) Secularism as a constitutional value not fully endorsed by people
eg: Sabarimala dispute
- (d) Prevalence of communal riots
- (e) Parties and leaders appealing for votes in the name of religion.

However, secularism can be seen even in practice in India:-

- (a) Pew Research study - 84% Indians believe respecting all religions is important to being "truly Indian".
- (b) State gives holidays for festivals of all religions (eg Diwali, Id, Christmas, Guru Purnab).

© State does not discriminate on basis of religion in jobs, admissions, etc.

Thus, secularism in India is a mixed bag. While it is seen to be espoused by people in some contexts, it remains only on paper in others.

VisionIAS

Q10) India spends less than 1% of GDP on care work infrastructure and services. Explain how increased public investment in care economy infrastructure can be instrumental in meeting multiple policy objectives.

Ans.

Care work can be defined as a wide range of services involved in providing supportive care to people.

eg. creche facilities, old age home, etc

Importance of care economy

- a) Promotes women's empowerment as mostly women are engaged in care work
- b) Improves quality of life for citizens
- c) Helps to ensure well being of elderly in context of nuclearisation of family.
- d) Creates large number of jobs

- ② Helps in better child development
- ③ supports sick and disabled people.

Issues in investing in care work

- ① Most of the care work happens in informal sector
- ② Lack of proper training & skilling facilities for care workers
- ③ Care workers lack job security, social security, etc. (eg. domestic maids)
- ④ Demand for care work increased during pandemic but supply is limited.

Way forward

- ① Promoting formalising of care work
- ② Establishing courses and standards for care training

- (c) New policy on carework to streamline the sector
- (d) Learn from best practices of countries like EU, USA, etc. where carework is given due respect and good wages.

Thus, care work can help to address problem of unemployment while provide support and care to those who need it.