

इस हाशिए में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।

Only write question number in this margin

Specimen Booklet

For Practice Purpose Only

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए में लिखना चाहिए।
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① Women's Labour force participation has to be increased to unleash the potential of women in the country. Examine.

PM in the 75th Independence day speech gave speech on importance of Naari Sakthi (women power) to and to increase their participation in Labour force through flexi hours and WFH.

Current Status

PLFS data shows the Female LFP which started from 30% in decade shelf after Liberalization dipped to 25% in 2020-21 including 1st & 2nd pandemic waves.

LFP gain is more in Rural than in urban.

Reason

Participation of Girls in tertiary education, makes most of talented educated women out of workforce.

India skills reports shows, that women (51%) are more capable for employment than men (46%).

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Reason for Low LFP rate for women:

India's 1st TUS → shows just 20% of women between 15-64 yrs are in paid work, while 94% are in unpaid work (while that of men it is 70% 24%)

Pandemic effect

Attrition levels for women have decreased, as companies have shifted ~~back~~ to WFH during pandemic, forced women to quit jobs, due to lack of time. (ie. more focus on unpaid work)

Socio cultural reasons

women are mostly prevented from working outside house, to involve in unpaid work. due to socio-cultural factors

Short term measure

WFH for those women, where socio cultural factors didn't allow them to go outside, would gain them employment.

Flexi work hours → would be helpful atleast for women of white collar jobs

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Long term measure

~~But~~ Nutritional gap \Rightarrow Most women in India are suffering from Anaemia; 'Anaemia Mukta Bharat' strategy has to be implemented effectively along with Mission Poshan 2.0 umbrella scheme for nutritional enhancement

WEF's report \rightarrow Gender gap shows Indian women are of poorer health compared to their counterparts. Health is also a major factor in influencing women's employment.

Government has to focus on health and education and skilling of women apart from supportive care, pay preference in pay etc.

eg: STEP for women \rightarrow skill enhancement.

The estimates suggest, closing employment gap between men & women, will enhance GDP to 1/3rd by 2050.