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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1408)

Name of Candidate	JASPINDER SINGH	Registration Number	788454
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	19 th Nov. 2020
Center	—		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
4	10	
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11	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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.

1. Rural health care in India faces significant challenges. Elaborate. What can be done to deal with these challenges? (150 words) 10

भारत में ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के समक्ष महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

Seventy Percentage of Population of India lives in Rural Areas. This demography, for changing into development needs good health, education and opportunities.

Health is state of well-being, not only from diseases, but also from physical and social and mental ill

Challenges of Rural Health

→ ① Lack of Nutrition, Sanitation and Poor drinking supply

(i) Infrastructure : (a) Less number of Primary Health Centres (Just 1-5 lakh in population of 1-3 Billion)

(ii) The required no. of doctors is 1:1000 as per WHO-Report, but there are very less no. of Doctors in Rural India

Reasons: ① Unqualified doctors prefer serving in Urban Areas
(iii) Non-Institutional Deliveries.

(a) Financial Allotment → As per National Health Policy, 2017, Budget Allocation for Health should be greater than 2.5% of GDP, but India spends hardly 1% of GDP as Health Budget.

(3) Availability of lack of Training/Untrained Staff :- RMP (Rural Medical Practitioners not trained upto mark).
- ASHA workers are not properly sensitized and trained.

(4) Secondary and Tertiary Health Centres are at Far-off Place. Muraffarpur, Bihar children died on way after suffering of Japanese Encephalitis (Eating Litchis, as in news)

Need of the hour

- ① ASHAs to be regularised, paid better and well trained & incentivised
 - ② Higher Budget Allotment as per National Health Policy, 2017 (2.5%)
 - ③ Welfare and Health Care Centres :- Better Infrastructure as per PM-JAY Yojna
 - ④ Generic - Medicines in Villages (Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadi Kendras)
 - ⑤ Well-linkage of Rural India to Secondary and Tertiary Health Care Centres -
- Free Ambulance
 - ⑥ Provide 24hr Drinking Water Supply (Har Ghar Jal Yojna), Sanitation and Toilets in households (Swachh Bharat Mission) and Proper Nutrition via Midday Meal, Integrated Child Development Scheme, Matru Vandana Yojna.
 - ⑦ Focus on Maternity Care : Institutionalised deliveries
 - ⑧ Digital and Tele-Medical Services can be made available in Remote Areas
 - ⑨ Drone services for supply of Medicines.
- All above Steps can help build healthy Rural India which can be asset for National Development

2. Provide a critical evaluation of the impact of globalization on the position of women in India.

(150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Globalisation is defined as Interconnectedness of human activities across the world. From globalisation 1.0 which led to colonisation to globalisation 3.0 (multipolarity), there have been a huge impact on position of women in India.

Positive Impacts on Women Position in India

Economy

- ① More opportunities for women for Jobs [Labour Force Participation of Women increased after 1991]
- ② Independent Earnings of women
- ③ High standard of living
- ④ Pink Collared jobs - Care Economy.

Social Position

- ① Respected, as she became economically independent
- ② Towards Equality → as seen working along with men
- Less Domestic violence, less stereotypes and prejudices
- More Love-Marriages - i.e. choice of choosing Partner
- Freedom to leave house → not confined within 4 walls.

Health Status

Education

- Women earn and feed themselves
- Their health status is better (reducing ^{Anemia} ^{care} ^{though slow})
- More women in Education

- Higher Education % of Women increased as per Economic Survey 2019-20
- Primary Education i.e. Enrolment Ratio of Women Increased.

Other +ves

- Globalisation led to high incomes, which consequently raised women status and freedom
- Women free to go abroad [better safety]

Negative ImpactEconomic:

- ① Confined to pink collar jobs like Nurses, etc
- ② Glass Ceiling: cannot promote beyond certain level easily. (Air Force - Permanent Commission)
- ③ Not paid equally to men, even in Bollywood
- ④ Labour Force Participation of Women decreased recently to 23% in 2019.
- ⑤ Feminisation of Agriculture as men migrate (Economic Survey, 2016) and also Brain Drain

Social Impact

- ① More Isolation, divorce and breaking of families
- ② Aware lack of safety especially at work places - Rapes, Harassment, sexually coloured remarks.
- ③ Live-In Relations, Marriage as contract.
- ④ Cyber-Bullying & Stalking.

Women position has been rising with globalisation but need of hour is to tackle new menaces like Cyber Crime against women, feminisation of Agriculture with good policies IMPLEMENTATION

3. It has been argued that private sector reduces education to the status of a commodity. In this context, discuss why education should be seen as a necessary public good. (150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि निजी क्षेत्रक शिक्षा का दर्जा गिराकर उसे एक पण्य वस्तु की स्थिति में ला देता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि शिक्षा को एक आवश्यक सार्वजनिक वस्तु के रूप में क्यों देखा जाना चाहिए।

Supreme Court of India, in case of Unnikrishna v. Union of India said that Education cannot be equated to Business Activity as it is a Public-Service, though being provided by both Private and Public Sector.

Constitution - Right to Education (21A) s/w 45A.

Education as Human Resource Development Factor →

① Demography of India : Youngest Population in the world, need to make it asset not liability; Education has huge role to play.

② Current Status : 74% Literacy Rate
→ ASER Report of Pratham → Learning Outcomes are poor.

③ Crimes on Increase : Lack of Moral Values, due to consumerism and commodification

③ Gender Inequality → Female Enrollment decline by Secondary level of Classes (ASER Report, Pratham)
→ Poor families cannot afford Private Education, so they prefer Educating Boys over girls

④ Economic Factors

Oxfam Report 99% of Population earn just 43% of total National Income in India.

→ Poor Population: → ^{Small &} Marginal Farmers (86%)
→ Unorganised Employees (>90%)
They have less sources of income, poor wages,

→ Increasing Unemployment

→ Pandemic increased Out of School Children → ASER Report 2020

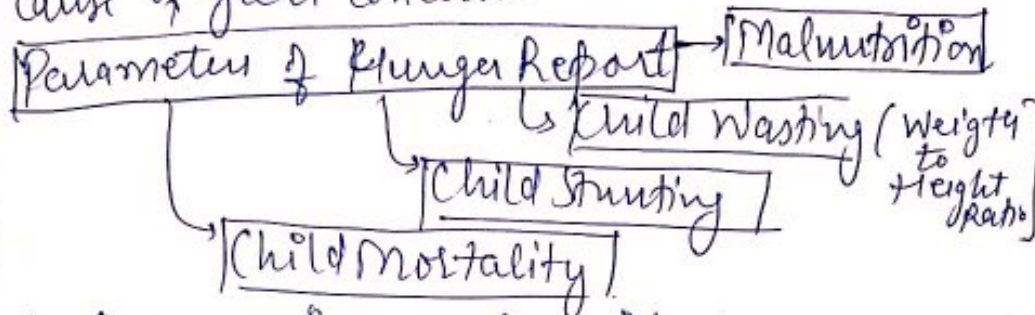
⑤ Infrastructure - Digital Infra, is costly right now, New Education Policy, 2020 advocates digital & Technological Build-up; Private Institutions will make it costly.

So, need of the hour → Education not to be treated as
Commodity or business
→ Education is levelled in Inequalities,
so must be treated as Public good
→ Poores cannot afford high cost Education,
so must be given for free/reasonable
Demography to convert into asset needs
Education, this can be done if education is
given/imparted as essential public good.
(Mohini Jain Case)

4. Despite undertaking many initiatives, malnutrition continues to be a matter of concern for India. Analyse. (150 words) 10

अनेक पहलों के बावजूद, कुपोषण भारत के लिए निरंतर चिंता का एक विषय बना हुआ है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per recent Global Hunger Index, India ranks 102 out of 153 nations, which is a cause of great concern.



India has high malnutritious, as seen from high child stunting, mortality and wasting. Despite of steps like Mid-day Meal Scheme, Public Distribution System, National Nutrition Mission, Integrated Child Development Scheme India is still facing Menace of Malnutrition.

Reasons ① Child Marriage → Early Marriages before 18 years of age
→ poor growth of mother & child

② Lack of focus on Nutrition / Balanced diet
- As per Saurya Swaminathan, India's nutrition of PDS system is skewed,
- It just focuses on carbohydrates (cereals) and not on proteins, vitamins.

③ Poor Health facilities → low Health Budget (less than 1% of GDP)
↳ Poor Sanitation, Drinking water Quality

is poor.

- Still menace of open-defecation prevalent.

- (4) - Immunisation Targets have not been accomplished as Per Indira Gandhi Scheme (Target = 85% - 90%)
we reached 60% in certain cases

- (5) Poor Health of Mothers (lactating Mothers) and Pregnant Women - Non Institutional deliveries are as high as 53% in India

- (6) Drawbacks of Schemes :-
 (+) Ration cards of Poores not made (not Targetted properly)
 (+) Anganwadis have vacancies.
 (+) PDS system leakages and poor quality grains being supplied

What can be done? -> (1) Strict action/laws against Child marriage and Proper Awareness

- (2) Primary Health Care & ASHA facility for Pregnant Women, adolescent girls and Children - Regular Check ups. (Matritandana Yojana)

- (3) High Budget for Health as per National Health Policy

- (4) Eat Right Movement to be made strong

- (5) Nutrition Focus :- in PDS (Provide Milk, and Pulses)

- (6) Target PDS on Poores, fill anganwadi vacancies
National Nutrition Mission should be strengthened by Public and Private Partnership and Awareness

5. Critically discuss the idea that followers of a religion share not only a community of religious interests but also common secular interests.

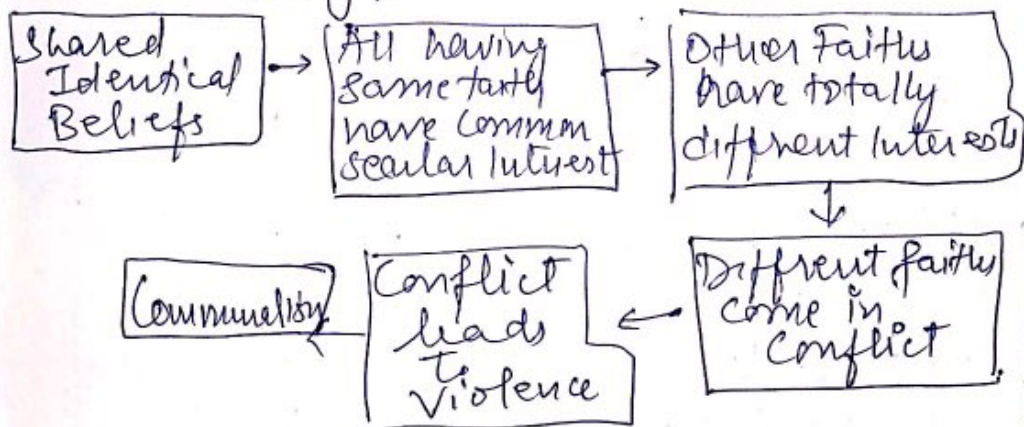
(150 words) 10

इस विचार की समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए कि किसी धर्म के अनुयायी न केवल धार्मिक हितों वाले एक समुदाय को अपितु सर्वनिष्ठ धर्मनिरपेक्ष हितों को भी साझा करते हैं।

It is a flawed consciousness, that people of same religion share common secular interest like Economic, Political and social. This ideology has given birth to Communalism.

Religion is about faith and conscience, it should only be limited to Religious Interests, rather than interfering into secular interest like Economy, Polity, etc.

WHY? → Communalism is born in following way :-



Secondly, Secular Interest of All are common be it economic, political, social :-

- ① Resources are limited, all want to have power to utilise resources.
- ② All want social justice, Equality and freedom

③ Education and Health are Important to all humans irrespective of ~~Religion~~ and faith.

So, it is false to say that particular Community of Religion have Common Secular Interests:-

(1) This is false consciousness created by those who want to be in power on basis of Religion (As done by Mohammad Ali Jinnah) which led to Partition.

(2) This leads to subversion of minorities as they feel deprived.

Eg. Right Wing Parties link their faith to nation, minorities feel targetted and Insecure, because of this.

Need of the hour → Secular country should focus on freedoms of Religion, along with other freedoms.

→ Police is to be sensitised to deal with Communal Violence.

→ Secular Interest of Religions are common to all. Welfarist Approach of Religion should focus on welfare of mankind, not on welfare of just few based on Religion.

Idea is to internalise the philosophy of Love and Justice. Religion should maintain distance from Secular Interests which are Prerogative of State.

6. The constant and aggravated contact with the Western culture has had an erosional impact on the Indian value system. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

पश्चिमी संस्कृति के साथ निरंतर और अतिशय संपर्क का भारतीय मूल्य व्यवस्था पर क्षरणकारी प्रभाव पड़ा है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Western Culture is way of living of People of America and Europe. With globalisation, hegemony of West Culture has entirely Indian Value System in following ways:-

MacDonaldisation:- People prefer fast Food, Pick-Up-Eateries, rather than enjoying nutritious Indian food at home. Love for 'Pizzas' and 'Pastas' and boxed food has taken away from 'dal-roti'

Walmartisation:- Artificial-Branding, Commodification, Consumerism have led to decline of local Markets and shops.

Art and Culture of India: Weavers have lost their traditional jobs, they have shift to new jobs, which is difficult due to competition.

Language: English has given birth to Hinglish (Hindi + English), Indi-Pop music (taken us away from Hindustani & Carnatic Music)

Western Medicines → taken over Ayurveda, Siddha, Indian System of Medicines.

Commodification and Consumerism has led

to lack of respect for JOINT families
& Elderly People.

① Led to Isolation of Elderly, Inter-Sex
marriages, Live in Relations, more
violence, suicides, depression due to
Work Culture and burden.

② Women treated as labour-commodity,
not respected as Indian Scripture provide

③ NETFLIX and OTT channels show Violence,
Sex-explicit scene, eroding moral values.

But Globalisation has also had +ve
Impact on Indian Value System:

① Indian food & Culture reached West & Foreign Countries

② Yoga - International Day celebrated
by UN & World on 21st June

③ Indian System of Medicine - WHO is conducting
research upon it

④ Indian Music shining out. [Brad Pitt singing
with Guru Randhawa]

⑤ Madhubani Art, G.I-Tags - Exported

⑥ Indian Talent shining in World - Manushi
Chiller, Riyanka Chopra, Prathmesh

⑦ Sadhguru teaching the world.

⑧ Women respected more and dignified
as they are becoming financially independent.
So, it depends upon us how we value our

Culture. Globalisation has both +ve and -ve impacts.
We must respect our culture & guard it from Globalisation.

7. A dispersed pattern of urbanisation leads to sprawl with associated problems. In this context, discuss how India should manage the inevitable process of urban growth going into the future. (150 words) 10

शहरीकरण का प्रकीर्णित पैटर्न संबंधित समस्याओं से युक्त अव्यवस्थित फैलाव का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत को भविष्य में होने वाली शहरी विकास की अपरिहार्य प्रक्रिया का प्रबंधन किस प्रकार करना चाहिए।

Urban Sprawl is recent, but inevitable phenomenon, under which the people move from crowded Central Business District to Outskirts and settle there

This is happening at fast way in an unplanned way :-

- ① Land Use Pattern Changing
- ② Agricultural land being acquired
- ③ Last Mile Connectivity declined.
- ④ Poor sewage, drinking & electricity facilities
- ⑤ Slums at Outskirt
- ⑥ Concretisation of Cities leading to Urban floods.

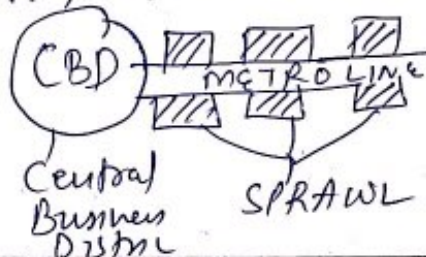
The above list is endless, these menaces can be dealt with in following manner:

① Planned Expansion of Cities

① Transit Oriented development :-

- Along Metro line, Railway line
- National Highway development
- Last mile connectivity will be checked

② Proper Infrastructure development by Private Public People Partnership as Kelkar Committee pointed.



- ③ Environmentally-Sound Development
- Proper care of Trees & Afforestation
 - Coastal Regulation Zone Rules to be Followed
 - Maradu Mistakes not to be repeated
 - MIYAWAKI style Afforestation as in Karnataka, Delhi

- ④ SPONGE Cities : which absorb rainwater
- to avoid Urban Flooding
 - Proper care that wetlands are not disturbed
 - Wetlands taken care of
 - Proper and Planned Sewage system

- ⑤ Facilities like 24 hour Water supply, Electricity,

- ⑥ Public Transportation System to be strengthened → E-Mobility Policy

- ⑦ Cycle - Friendly Roads

- ⑧ Wider Footpaths keeping in mind Pandemics like COVID-19

- ⑨ Proper Health & Education Facilities along with connectivity - Affordability, Accessibility and Availability

Planned City Expansion can solve the menaces of Urban-sprawl. Facilities like Land Pooling and People Participation in development must be strengthened.

8. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are in dire need of focused attention in view of the problems they are facing. Discuss. (150 words) 10

विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (PVTGs) द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के आलोक में, उन पर विशिष्ट ध्यान केंद्रित करने की सख्त आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups are marginalised among Marginals as pointed out by Dhebar Committee in 1970s (PVTGs)

There are 75 PVTGs like Orangs, Shompens, Idu-Mishmis, Adi-Tribes.

They are in dire need of ~~Def~~ Focused Attention due to :-

- ① They have very less population
- Orangs and Shompens in Andaman & Nicobar are less than 100 in number as per Census 2011.
- ② They are extremely isolated eg. Santal, Adivasi
- This means they are far from fruits of development like health, Education.
- ③ Fertility Rate among these tribes is very less that they are on verge on extinction.
- ④ Very-primitive - Occupation - the Agriculture like hunting and gathering, that too when forest area is declining.

③ Least level of development: They have poor health and are not educated.

When India is developing at a good pace, these PVTGs are declining in number. They are our Culture and Heritage. They must be protected :-

- ① As per XAXA Commission, tribals should be let free in their habitats and given support like Community Rights entitlements.
- ② Sensitised Forest Officials, mostly from Tribal communities.
- ③ PANCHSTEEL Type of Tribal development as envisioned by Pt. Nehru which is by Integrating & Isolating as per the need and demands of Tribals.
- ④ Forest Right Act, 2006 must be strengthened, so as to protect the rights of PVTGs.
- ⑤ Development should not be at stake of PVTGs as held by Supreme Court in Niyamgiri Hills Case. It must be sustainable.

PVTGs have rich culture and heritage. They have right to live under Art 21. State must not deny this right but protect it.

9. Highlight the challenges associated with the rising number of old age dependents in India. What can be done to deal with these challenges?

(150 words) 10

भारत में वृद्ध आश्रितों की बढ़ती संख्या से संबद्ध चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

Rising Elderly Population is major cause of concern. As per Population Council, by 2050, 13% of Indian population will be above 65 years. 2047 is year when average population will start getting older.

~~Challenge~~ **Reasons** → High Life Expectancy due to medical Advancement
↓
Lesser Death Rate
↓
Less Fertility Rate
(declining trends from 2001 to 2011)
Census

Challenges Associated

- ① Elderly population will be dependent on working population.
 - More Elderly means more dependence
 - More Health Expenditure out of pocket of working population for Elderly.
- ② Isolation of Elderly population
- ③ More disease in Elderly population
- ④ Source of income for families will start declining
- ⑤ Generation Gap leads to conflict in families - Hence nuclear families lead to

Isolation of Elderly Parents
 & Elderly Parents face social, Economic and Political Neglect as well

Remedies

- ① We need National Policy & Planning to cater needs of Elderly Citizens:-
 - ⊕ Proper Pension Saving Scheme in place
 - ⊕ Universal Pension Savings from now onwards.
- ② Removing stigma from Old Age Homes and making them a place of Outlets for Elders where they can socialise and entertain. This will help them solve problem of SOCIAL NEGLECT
- ③ Elderly Care Homes like Child Care Homes - This will create job opportunity as well.
- ④ Strengthening - Laws like Maintenance of Parents & Senior Citizens Act, 2008
 - ↳ Mandatory Maintenance of Elderly by giving Parents at least 2% of Income, each month or more than ₹3000, whichever is more.

Senior Citizens are locks of the House they must be respected and their guidance to future generation will lead us to sustainable development.

10. Highlight the impact of drug addiction on individuals, families and society. In this context, discuss the approach adopted by National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction.

व्यक्तियों, परिवारों और समाज पर मादक पदार्थों की लत के प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संदर्भ में, 'मादक पदार्थों की मांग में कटौती के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्ययोजना' द्वारा अपनाए गए दृष्टिकोण की विवेचना कीजिए।

(150 words) 10

Drug Addiction is the social problem that has huge impact on Indian Youth, which can otherwise prove to be a huge Asset for the country.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has come forward with Drug-Demand-Reduction, recently & Drug-addiction Policy in 2020.

Drug smuggling is one of the major organised crimes of worlds as said in Report of UN Office of Drugs and Organised crimes

Impact of Drug Addiction

Families

Individuals

① They become liability for nation

② Their health status weakens

③ Moral values decline as they can do anything for urge of Drugs

④ Number of suicides Increase

⑤ Feel Isolated and later on neglected by society

⑥ Stress of Parents / family Increase

⑦ Families broke due to addiction of husbands / wives

⑧ Impact on future of Children - Moral values in them decline as Parents are drug addicts. They feel depressed

- ④ Family Income is impacted.
- ⑤ After person gets impacted, ~~Fam~~ Convicted under NDPS Act, the family loses source of livelihood.
- ⑥ Drug Abuse leads to Domestic VIOLENCE
Wife-Battering

- Society
- ① Society loses moral values
 - ② Children are badly socialised to drugs of drug-addicts.
 - ③ Society becomes Hub of Crimes due to drug addiction
 - ④ Violence increase due to drug-fights and Intoxication.
 - ⑤ Economic Sources are impacted of society as men/women are drug addicts, focus is less on working for Economy.

Approach of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction

- ① India has Drug Triangle & Crescent on its Eastern & Western Borders.
- ② 1st Strategy is to keep Border Security Strong to stop the supply of harmful drugs



- ③ Strict Implementation of NDPS Act, → Deterrent Effect
- ④ Drug Deaddiction Centres to be run by State with help from Centre - in all affected district.
- ⑤ Strong Narcotic Control Board
- ⑥ OPIUM Based drug deaddiction
- ⑦ Proper Education
- ⑧ Employment Fosters
- ⑨ Awareness.

Punjab & North-East must be ~~given~~ given special attention

11. A Uniform Civil Code is a much needed step for India to move forward in the 21st century. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

21वीं सदी में आगे बढ़ने हेतु एक समान नागरिक संहिता भारत के लिए एक अत्यंत आवश्यक कदम है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Article 44 of Constitution of India states that the State shall endeavour to promote Uniform Civil Code in all its Territories. Goa is the shining example of Uniform Civil Code.

Meaning → Uniform Civil Code means Personal Laws should be uniform and apply to all equally. Here Personal Law means Civil laws related to marriage, adoption, inheritance, divorce, maintenance and guardianship.

Why Constitution makers put it in Constitution Part IV?

- India is land of diversity.
- Different Religions ⇒ different personal laws.
- There is huge dearth of justice in certain personal laws like :-
 - ① Polygamy.
 - ② Gender discrimination dowry.
 - ③ Divorce methods like Triple Talak.
 - ④ Genital Mutilation in Dowry.
 - ⑤ Sacrifice of lives (Santhans, etc.).

Some of these personal laws, being discriminatory in nature impact the Human Rights and huge blow to them.

Advantage of UCE

- Gender Equality
- Justice will be promoted.
- No discrimination in Personal Laws.

Disadvantages

- ① India has diversity of Religions, faiths and Cultures. It is Crisible of Diversities
 - Article 25, 26 provide Right to freedom of Conscience, right to propagate, profess and practice any religion.
 - So, 25 and 26 Art. will be put at stake if diversities are treated uniformly.

② Minorities will feel Oppressed :-

Minorities will get feeling of isolation, Insecurity and they will think they are targeted.

③ This can lead to Communal Violence in the Country.

③ Lack of Education & Scientific Temper development : There is huge illiteracy in society. Illiterate Population can be

easy target of Balausareis & Radicals. They would not accept changes and will resist leading to violence and anarchy.

- Human Rights violations will take place.

Supreme Court Judgements :

- ① In Sarla Moudgil v. U.I - 1995, Supreme Court defined that it was a bad state of affairs that Art. 44 has remained a dead letter in Constitution.
- ② In Shah-Bano v. U.I, Supreme said that Uniform Civil Code will ensure justice & impartment to society.

Law Commission Report - Recently, Law Commission Report on UCC, said :-

- ① Uniformity is not solution to evils
- ② Diversity must be accommodated
- ③ Society all the Personal Laws of different faiths & base them on Universal Principles like Justice, Equity.

This suggestion of Law Commission is viable. As UCC is currently neither desirable nor possible. Liberal Interpretation of UCC, with respect to Art. 14, i.e. Equal Protection of All i.e. Positive Discrimination can be done. All Personal Laws must respect Justice, Equity & Freedom.

⇒ Triple Talag. Judgement & consequent Act, Women Succession (2005 Act) are steps in right direction.

12. In India, geography, identity and a sense of deprivation have historically combined to drive regionalism. Elaborate. (250 words) 15

भारत में भूगोल, पहचान और वंचना की भावना ने ऐतिहासिक रूप से संयुक्त होकर क्षेत्रवाद को बढ़ावा दिया है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Regionalism is defined as ideology that holds the society to particular region.
ie it is defined as love and Attachment for the Region.

Various forms of Regionalism :-

Secessionist	Sub National	Inter State	Intra State
Eg: Khalistan Movement	Eg: Dravidian Movement	• Karnataka v. Maharashtra • Recently North East States	• Eastern UP • Western UP • UP Dhanbha & Saharanpur
Violent conflict			

Above given are -ve forms of Regionalism. But Regionalism can be positive as it developed during Freedom Struggle and strengthened it. Same helped in Revolt of 1857. (Dhan Commission to) Faz Ali Commission created language as one of basis for states.

Cause of Regionalism :- It can be following whether one or combination of 2 or more:-

① Geography → North East isolation due to hilly terrain and less connection
② Vidhanbha due to droughts.

② Culture → North East culture different

③ Language → South India (Dravidaland)
→ Non-Hindi Movement

④ Underdevelopment → Telangana & Andhra Pradesh
→ Uttarakhand from Uttar Pradesh
→ Jharkhand from Bihar
→ Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh

- ③ Political consciousness like Justice Party in Madras
↳ Akali Dal in Punjab
↳ DMK in Tamil Nadu

Historical Development of Regionalism
based on Above given factors:-

- ① Dravida Movement : Identity is different
 ④ Different from Aryans.
 ④ Original sons of India.
 ④ Agitation against Hindi-language imposition
 ④ Led to demand of separate state.
 ④ Later on pacified with DMK formation
 and Consolidation of Political Party

② NORTH-East - Theatre of ^{Sub-}Nationalism & Regionalism

2.1 ASSAM : ① 1971 - Religious Persecution of Bengalis in Bangladesh

② 1972 - Bangladesh formed + Exodus of Bangladeshi Speaking Muslims to India.

③ Reasons of Exodus - Lack of development
- Exodus of Bengalee Speakers.

④ ASU - Assam Students Union agitation from 1980 to 1985 (Assam Accord)

⑤ Assamese feel their Culture is threatened by Bangladeshi Muslims ⇒ NRC-2020

2.2 BODOLAND - Bodo Speaking population is minority in Assam in Chirang, Baksa, Udalguri (threatened)
 - Lack of development.
 - Recently, Bodoland Autonomous District formed

after huge agitations & violence

- 2.3 Nagaland
- ① Geography is isolated
 - ② Lack of Development
 - ③ Historically not under Colonial Rule
 - ④ Isaac-Muviah tactics of National Socialist Council of Nagalim - demands Greater Nagalim & Constituent flag.

- ③ Punjab Khalistani Movement due to Punjabi language and Sikh Religion separate Identity and clash of 1984 - Delhi riots strengthened the movement

- ④ Vidharbha in Maharashtra & Saurashtra in Gujarat & Eastern Uttar Pradesh seek separate status as they are under-developed.

- ⑤ Separatist Movement in (Jammu & Kashmir) due to Religious Identity of Muslims, Urdu language & history & geography. (1948 Doodnagar & Accemmar)
So, Combination of geography, Identity and underdevelopment leads to Regionalism growth historically.

Types of Regionalism → development
→ multiparty growth
→ Democracy strengthens
→ Federalism strengthened is
Quasi-Federal Polity
Decentralisation of Power → Development

Political Analyst - Rasthreedudin says diversity must be accommodated, aspirations of all must be taken care of. This can happen by Inclusive growth following Sustainable Development Goals.

13. According to the WHO, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being. In this context, discuss emerging trends in mental health issues in India.

(250 words) 15

WHO के अनुसार, स्वास्थ्य वस्तुतः पूर्ण शारीरिक, मानसिक और सामाजिक कल्याण की एक स्थिति है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं में उभरती हुई प्रवृत्तियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Mental Health is defined as state of well-being of mind and Psychology of a person.

When India got Independence, it was suffering from Communicable diseases.

As per Burden of Disease Report of Health Ministry → Now Non Communicable Diseases are at vogue like in developed countries (like Heart Attack, mental Issues, depression, brain stroke, Parkinson disease, etc.)

Causes of Mental Diseases

- ① Urban life : More stress, Isolation anonymity in cities, less social value lead to mental health Issue
- ② Commodification and Consumerism leads to more need of money for maintaining status, leading to Mental Stress and depression
- ③ Pollution - It affects brain, especially Air and Noise pollution.
- This leads to sleeping disorder, Insomnia and hence Mental Stress

- ④ Nuclear Family: Earlier joint families meant less stress and sharing of Burden.
But today Nuclear families lead to isolation, increasing burden and mental stress.
- ⑤ Students life is full of stress due to lack of Playful time and less exercise.
- ⑥ Stagnant life - ~~no exercise~~ and hours before screen also adds to mental stress.
- ⑦ Poverty, Epidemic, Health and Education stress is another leading cause of depression these days.

Emerging Diseases

- ① Stress, depression
- ② Hallucination
- ③ Insomnia
- ④ Multiple-Role-disorder
- ⑤ Autism
- ⑥ Genetic diseases like Parkinson disease.
- ⑦ dementia due to old age - increasing life expectancy.

EPIDEMIC - PANDEMIC COVID-19

Lockdown led to more Mental Stress as observed by Oxfam-Report

Due to Isolation, domestic violence,
lack of Economic resources, Job-
retrenchment led to Mental health
Issues.

Consequences → Drain of Money from
Pocket due to Health Issue

→ Stress shifts on Economy - i.e.
more ~~days~~ holiday me less work,
hence economy is affected

→ Social life is affected as Stigma is
attached to those who have mental
health Issues.

POLICIES → Mental Health Act, 2017
↳ To protect Rights of
disabled.

① Suicide Committees to be presumed
to be mentally ill & treated
accordingly & not treated as
enormals v/s 309 of IPC.

② Treatment Protocol to be formed.

③ Manodarpan portal by Ministry of
Education for Children-Stress.

④ Number of Doctors dealing with
mental Health is very less (1:100000)
This must be improved.

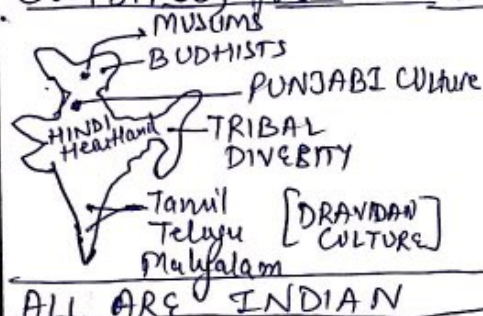
So, Gov. needs to take proper care
of Policy in favour of Mental Health,
Asylums and Regular checkups in Mohalla
clinics in Urban Areas.

14. What are the challenges associated with cultural diversity in India? How has India been able to accommodate and manage this cultural diversity? (250 words) 15

भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता से जुड़ी चुनौतियां क्या हैं? भारत इस सांस्कृतिक विविधता को समायोजित और प्रबंधित करने में किम प्रकार सफल रहा है?

Culture is defined as way of life that distinguishes people's group from other group

India is cradle of Cultural diversity with multiplicity of Religions, language, cuisine, food-habits, personal laws, etc.



Challenges with Cultural Diversity

① Inter-Region Disparities -

Some States / Regions are more developed while others are under-developed.

Eg: Eastern UP, Samashtra of Gujarat, etc.

② Regionalism → Bodoland in Assam

↳ Demand for Gorkhaland in West Bengal due to Language difference Bengali & Nepalese vs. Bangaltee language in Darjeeling

→ North-East Theatre of Sub-Regionalism

↳ Current blockade of Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland in Assam

↳ Demand for Greater Nagalim

↳ Demand for Jammu & Kashmir and Keralistan as separate state

- ③ Communalism : Majority treats their religion as National Aspect
 ① Minority feels insecure.
 ② leads to Conflict and violence
 Eg.: Babri Masjid demolition (1992)
 • Godra Riots (2002)
 • 1984 Delhi-Hindu-Sikh Riots
 • Murattapur Riots 2012
 • Delhi Riots, 2020

- ④ Majoritarianism : One Culture is taken over by another, leading to conflict and later on violence.
 Eg:- Hindi v/s Non-Hindi Speakers.
 - Demand for Dravidaland.

- ⑤ Ignorance or lack of Development of Tribal Regions As they are Isolated.
 So, differences lead to dispute, later on Conflict, which turns into violence

India has been Accommodating & Managing Cultural Diversity in following ways

- ① ACCOMMODATIVE over Assimilative
History :- Turks, Mongols, Mughals and British were given accommodative space in Country; rather than assimilating one community culture into another. If this happened, it was healthy like Gandhara Art, Ind-Islamic Architecture.

- ② Common History of Freedom Struggle helped India Unite as they fought common Colonial Enemy.
- ③ Role of Constitution : ① Quasi-Federal Structure ② Fundamental Rights to all. ③ Federal Structure of Constitution (3 lists) ^{4th Schedule}
- ④ Special Status to deserving States to Accomodate Diversity for Development
[37] A to K → Maharashtra, Gujarat
incl. (Vidarbha, Saurashtra).
Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Karnataka, etc.
for respecting Cultural Diversity in Governance.
- ⑤ Scheduled Areas under Art. 344 read with Schedule V and VI in Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, and Arunachal Pradesh along with other areas of certain States as per Schedule V
- ⑥ ILP - Inner Line Permit under Bengal Eastern Frontier Act for outsiders in North Eastern states like Manipur, Tripura
- ⑦ Extra Constitutional Way: Assam Accord 1985, Andpur (Longwal-Rajiv Pact) of Punjab, formulation of Nagas Peace Accord.
So, all these methods helped India to accommodate Interests of Diversities towards UNITY

15. The high incidence of poverty combined with multiple deprivations among poor is the most important development challenge for India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

निर्धनों के मध्य व्याप्त अनेक अपवंचनाओं के साथ संयुक्त निर्धनता की उच्च व्यापकता, भारत के लिए सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण विकासोन्मुख चुनौती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sustainable Development Goal-I adopted by United Nations talks about Zero Hunger and Eradication of Poverty by 2030.

But Poverty Elimination is one of the biggest challenge in path of development due to Poverty Incidence & resulted Multiple deprivations.

Poverty : State of deprivation of basic needs of life like food, shelter and clothes. [United Nations Human Rights Commission]

How is Poverty measured?

- ① As per World Bank, those earning less than \$1.9 per day are below poverty line
- ② As per Tendulkar Commission, it is those in Urban areas = Earning less than ₹1000 and in Rural areas less than ₹867 are below poverty line.

Incidence of Poverty is measured through Gini Coefficient by Lorenz Curve. Gini Coefficient being 0 means

Equality, As closer is Gini - Coefficient to 1, it means more incidence of Poverty and More Inequality

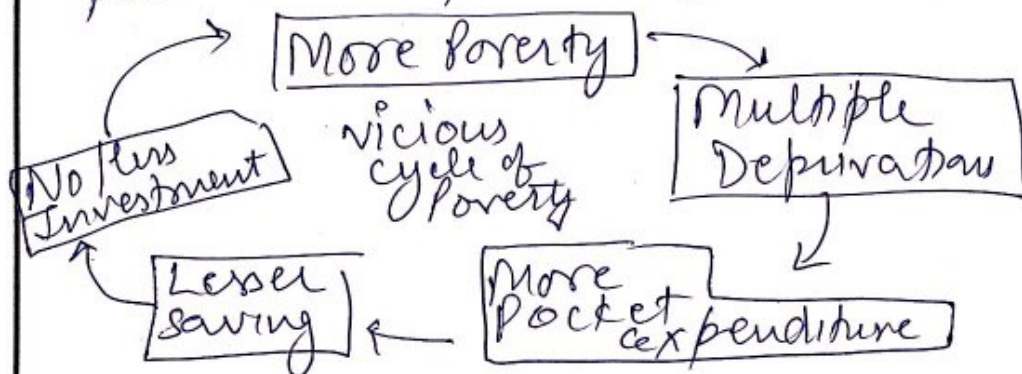
Poverty and Multiple Deprivations

As per United Nation Development Program poverty is not just about Income, but other deprivation of health, education and Standard of living measured through:

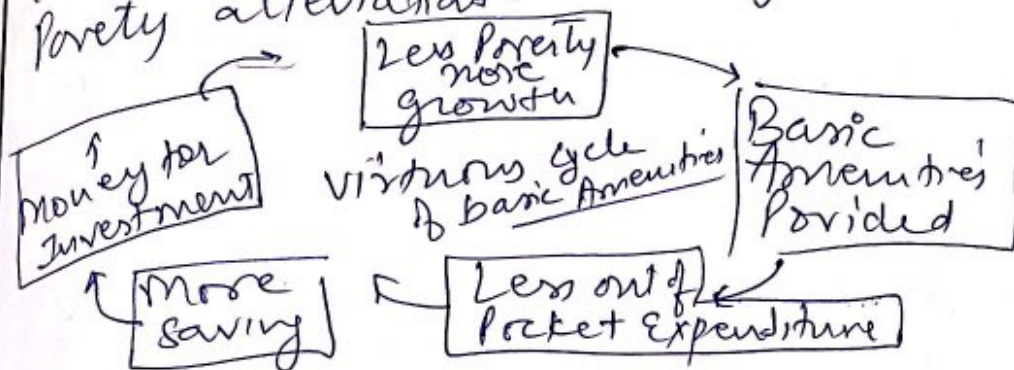
- Infant Mortality Rate
- Expected Average years of Schooling
- Mean years of Schooling attended
- Flooring • Clean drinking water
- Sanitation / hygiene • Fuel / Power

Multiple Deprivations & Poverty: VICIOUS CYCLE

What are these deprivations? → Health, Education, clean drinking water, Sanitation, Electricity, fuel / power, etc are housing are basic needs which poor are deprived of.



If these amenities are provided, it will lead to virtuous cycle of poverty alleviation.



So, it is important to spend on Basic Amenities by Government following Welfarist Approach, to fight with the Incidence of Poverty.

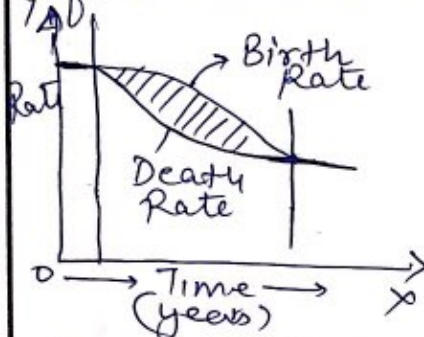
Govt. Expenditure on Education, Health, Housing for All, Clean Water, Sanitation will lead to more focus on Economic growth, as people will earn more, save more & invest more to fight against Poverty, achieving SDG-1 along with other such goals like SDG-2, SDG-6 (Health and Water) and Empowerment of Women (SDG-5).

16. Highlighting the population growth trend of India in the last few decades, identify the key contributing factors behind this trend. (250 words) 15

विगत कुछ दशकों में भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस प्रवृत्ति में योगदान करने वाले प्रमुख कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

Population is measured by Census after 10 years, this is done by Ministry of Home Affairs.

Trend in Population Growth in last few decades : It is determined by



- ① Crude Birth Rate
- ② Crude Death Rate
- ③ Migration
- ④ Life expectancy

As shown above - from last few decades

- ① Birth Rate is declining
- ② Fertility Rate has fallen from 3 to 2.3 in India. - We need to reach at 2.1 - for sustainable growth for Replacement
- ③ Death rate has fallen in past few decades due to - Medical Advancement & Hygiene focus.
- ④ Life Expectancy has increased from 53 to 67 years in 2011 Census.
- ⑤ Migration : Outmigration means migration from Country/Place of origin.
In-Migration $\Rightarrow$ Migration To Place-of

Residence. Emigration and Immigration
is wnt. different countries.

Trends → ① More men Migrate from
Rural to Urban Areas.

② Urban Population increased to
29.7% which is ~~very~~ increasing at
a very fast pace.

Demography in Population

- ↳ Average Age of Indians is 28 years.
- ↳ By 2030 it will be 29 years.
- ↳ India will be youngest Country
for next few decades.
- ↳ Ageing Population is Increasing
due to high life expectancy.
- ↳ By 2000, it will be 13%.

Key-Contributing Factors for growth
Upto 1.28 Billion number in

2011 Census — India being Second highest
Population in the world after China.

- ① High Birth Rate (though it is declining)
- due to increased institutional delivery
 - Health Care Facilities
 - less Mortality Rate
 - ASHA workers focusing on mother
and Child Health Care.

- ② ~~High~~ Low Death Rate
- ① Medical Advancement
 - ② Hygiene & Sanitation (Normal Bharat to Swachh Bharat Mission)
 - ③ Life Expectancy increased due to above reasons
 - ④ Medical Care Facilities by Govt.
- ③ Migration for Employment, Work, Marriage, agriculture wages are poor, diversifying Economic sources
- ④ Mother Mortality Rate has declined to 112 in the Nation by 2020 data of Ministry of Health.
- ⑤ Child Mortality Rate has declined to 33
- All this has happened due to National Health Mission, Public Health Care Facilities & Private Medical Advancement
- ⑥ Fertility Rate is declining due to Education and Family Planning Policies.
- Government's Nation Population Policy 2000 was revised in 2011, Campaign like Hum Do Humare Do must be strengthened with focus on sex and contraceptive education for having Sustainable growth of Population & Economy

17. Caste in India has maintained its political significance despite dilution of its social character. Discuss with relevant examples. (250 words) 15
- भारत में जाति के सामाजिक चरित्र के कमजोर हो जाने के बावजूद उसने अपना राजनीतिक महत्व बनाए रखा है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste in India is peculiar social stratification based on Indian Varne system.

Features of Caste System as per MN. Srinivas :-

① Based on Vedas :-
Chaturvarna → Brahmanas, Kshatriya, Vaishyas & Shudras

② Endogamous

③ Polluting and Separation Culture

④ Based on Occupation and Birth

But now this Caste system is declining due to :-

① Education & Globalisation

② Urbanisation - Cosmopolitan Character

③ Inter-Caste Marriages being promoted.
- Eg: in Haryana - ₹10,000 is given for Inter-caste Marriage

④ Untouchability Offence Act, 1955
to Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
to Prevention of Atrocities against SC/STs Act, 1986 1989
to fight against Untouchability

⑤ Reservation based on Protective discrimination in Education 15(4)
Promotion and Job Recruitment
Art. 16(4) read with 332 and
335, 73rd & 74th Amendment,
1995 w.r.t Panchayati Raj Reservation

⑥ Economic Upliftment led to taking away from Caste distinction to Class distinction based on Income & Standard of Life

⑦ Concept of Sanskritization in vogue (MN Sinhas)
Despite this happening, Caste has been highly relevant in politics due to following reasons & in following ways:

(1) Still poorest of poor of Caste feel deprivation: E.g. Hatmas Rape of Dalit Girl, Death of Rohit Verma, Student of dalit Caste
So political parties empower these marginals by Bhishm Arora & Chander Shekhar Azad.

(2) Populist Policies: Caste is a Vote Bank for politicians - give false concessions
E.g. Jats - Reservation, Gujjar
Andolan - for Reservation
Marathas - Reservation

These policies help the politicians to win the votes based on Caste, creating rift in the society.

(3) Yadavas of UP and Thakurs still follow Patriarchal and Oppressive ways to deal with low Caste. So Political Parties win such voters in their own ways like Samajwadi Party of Yadavas

(4) Brahmin & Non-Brahmin Movement of South India in history still impact politics of today - Eg: DMK - Iyers and TDP - Kamma Party, Chetty Party. Caste and sub-caste Identity help the politicians to win people to come in power.

⇒ Politics is all about controlling the allocation of Limited Resources, so caste provides ground which is deeply engraved in minds of society. Though a lot of progress have been made, but much more is required to be done. So, politicians use this ground to stay relevant & in this process they keep caste-Relevant, which is to some extent unethical.

18. It can be argued that caste like social stratification is a feature present across religious distinctions in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि जाति जैसा सामाजिक स्तरीकरण भारत में सभी धार्मिक संप्रदायों में विद्यमान एक विशेषता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste is social stratification based on birth and Occupation, came into existence in form of DIVISION of LABOUR, later on normalised into daily lives.

④ Chaturvarna system:
 → Brahmins
 → Kshatriyas
 → Vaishyas
 → Shudras

⑤ Pancham Varna - Chandals

MN Srinivas' Characteristics of Caste

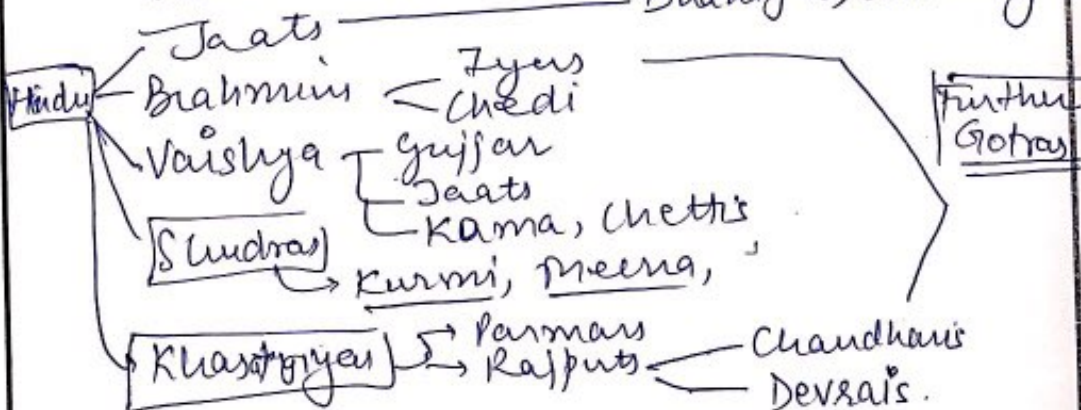
→ Based on Birth
 → Occupation
 → Endogamous
 → Pollution by low Caste
 → Food Habits (Internal to Caste)

This is not just limited to Hindus,

but has shifted across the Religion.

This is known as ASSIMILATION of CASTE into other Religions

① Hindus - Caste has further evolved into Jatis and Gotras like Brahmins, Chaudhary, Dhakys, Chandary



② Muslim Religion

- Caste has reached Muslim Religion which was based on Equality
- Convert - Sudras - Ajzals different from Ashraf
 - ↓
 - High Caste
- Ajzals
 - ↓
 - Low Caste

- Muslims Caste Division further into Jatis like:
 - Weaver (Julaya)
 - Cobbler (Mochi)
 - (Darji) Tailors.

⇒ This division like Hinduism is based on ~~Religion~~ Occupation, later on Ascribed by Birth

③ Christians

→ Conservatives & Protestants

↳ They are different from those converted into Christianity

→ Christianity Religion treats converts as they belong to low caste

→ Prevalence of discrimination is seen

→ They are not treated at Par with original Christians.

- 4) Sikh-Religion:- Sikh Jats and Majhabis
Sikhs are two major distinct Caste
 - Jats - Upper Caste
 - Majhabis - Lower Caste.

Low Caste feel following attitudes
 whether in Hinduism, Sikhism, Muslim
 or Christianity:-

- ① Separate Area of Residence (Gheto)
- ② Separate Wells and Place of Worship
- ③ Upper caste do not take food from
 lower Caste.

It is only Buddhism which treat
 all equally, as seen by B.R. Ambedkar
 because they follow Lord Buddha's
Asthangmarga - free from discrimination

So, it can be seen that Caste has
 been assimilated by other religions
 Even it being a social Evil.
 The need of now is to base religion
 on True values like Justice & Equality

19. What are some of the problems faced by migrants in urban areas in India? Suggest some policy reforms to address these problems. (250 words) 15

भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रवासियों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली कुछ समस्याएं क्या हैं? इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए कुछ नीतिगत सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Urban Areas are regions of Developed India (in patches) where there is municipality, municipal Corporation, Notified town Area Committee as form of governance (Statutory Towns) Census Towns → Municipality + comparatively

- > 5000 population
- > 400/sqkm density
- > 75% population in Non-Agriculture

Migration is movement of people from place of Origin to Place of Residence, either temporarily or permanently

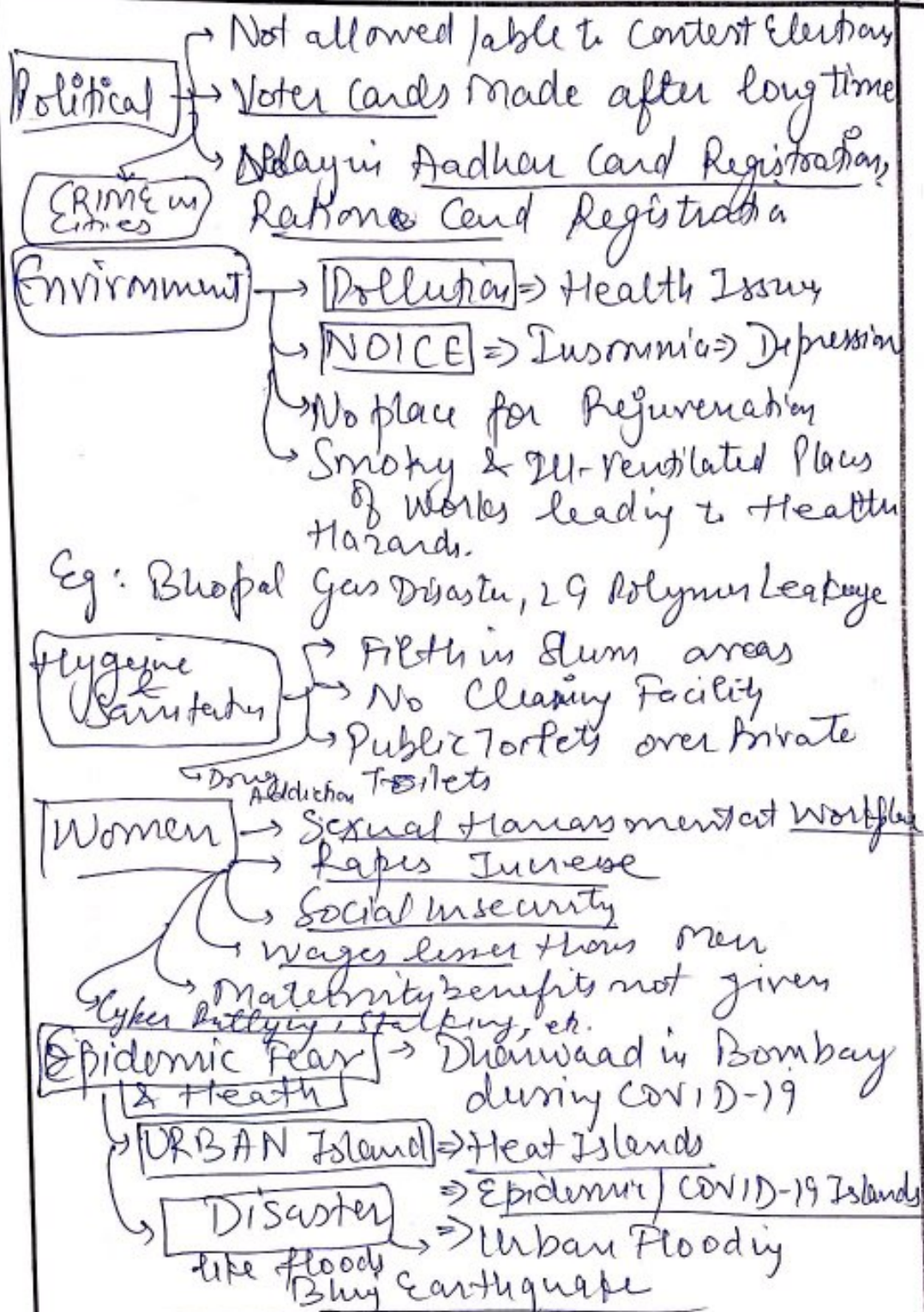
Problems faced by Migrants

Economic

- Slum Areas = Poverty, Islands
- Slum Areas = No proper Education facility, Health facility, no last
- Last Mile Connectivity is an Issue
- Women not paid at par with men
- Migrants not paid at par

Social

- Isolation → Nuclear Families
- Anonymity - Less socialisation
- Commodification → Impersonal Relations
- Depression ⇒ Suicides
- Discrimination against Migrants



POLICY REFORMS → Planned Urban Expansion, based on Land Use Policy with Public Private People Participation (PPPP)

ECONOMIC → Slum Areas to Managed Planning
Residential Areas - Housing for All
→ Scheme like **MCNREGA** in Urban Areas
→ **Fix Minimum Wages** in both Organised
& Unorganised Sector & Strong Implementation
→ **Planned Land Use** → **Rights to Residents**
→ Public Transport (E-Mobility) & E-Rickshaw
for Last Mile Connectivity.

SOCIAL Policy → like **[New Urban Policy 2019]**
→ Parks and Places for Recreation.
→ Fix maximum hours of working
→ Mohalla Clinics for Counselling

Political Empowerment → Register as voters,
(migrants & provide them facilities
→ Register Crime Reports & Fight against
Crime by strict Punishments

Environment → Miyawadi Style Afforestation
→ Coastal Zone Development
Keeping in mind the **CRZ Rules, 2019**
No Maradu Replication
→ To fight Urban Flooding - Warning
System like I-Floods (Bombay)
C-Floods (Chennai)
→ Develop **Sponge cities** - sewerage +
Afforestation +
Well maintained wetlands.

Women Laws are there, but should be
strictly implemented; the Cause must be
Internalised. Cyber Law to be checked.

Smart Cities along with **Smart Villages**
can solve the problems of Migration
and migrants.

20. Highlight the need and challenges of mainstreaming vocational education in India. What measures have been taken by the government in this regard? (250 words) 15

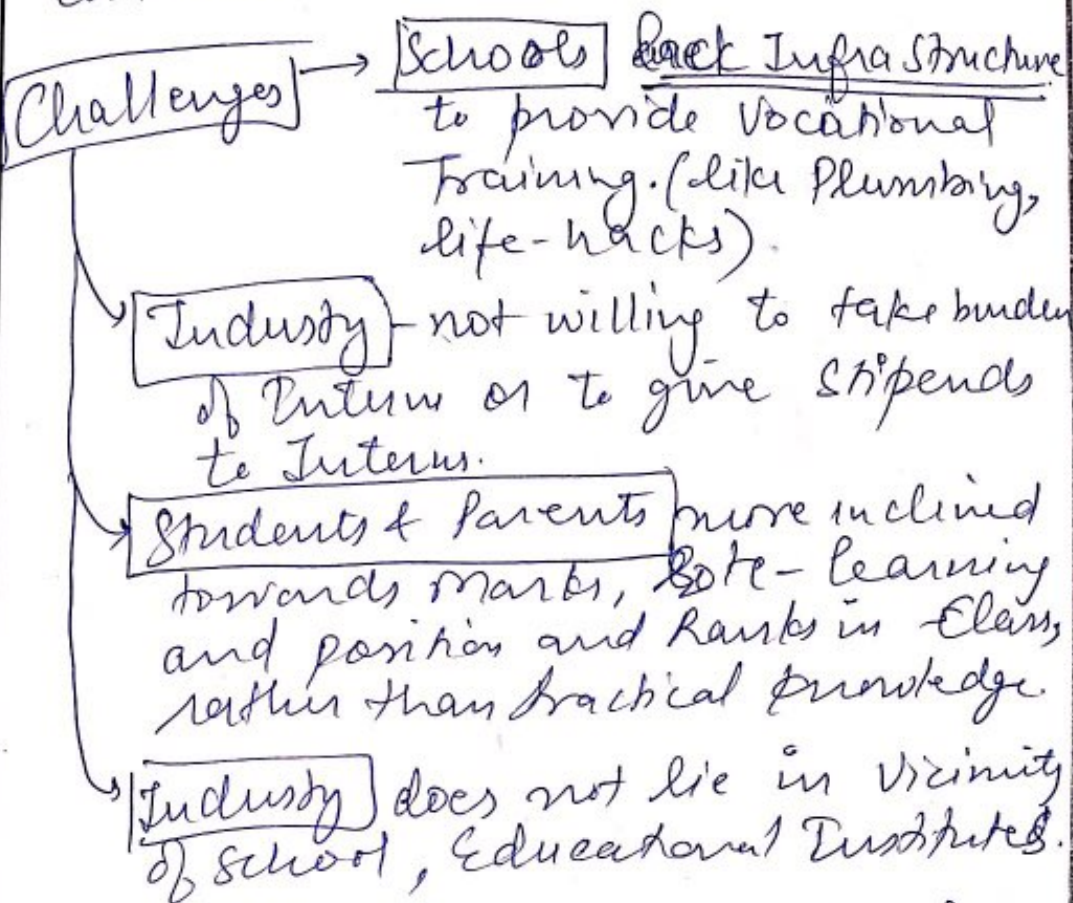
भारत में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को मुख्यधारा में लाने की आवश्यकता और चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Vocational Education means education that have practical Application based on life-skills and technology; in order to prepare the Human Resource to work in field.

Need of Vocational Education

- ① As per Newly made New-Education Policy 2020, on recommendations of Kasturirangan Committee, the learning Outcomes must be focused upon; it can happen with vocational Learning.
- ② It makes the students ready to Work in field.
- ③ As per Infosys, the students who are pass out of colleges, are largely not directly employable. They had to be trained. This training can happen in form of Work while Learning, Apprenticeship / Internships.
- ④ Demographic Dividend ~~will~~ has to be changed into Asset, before it gets converted into liability.

To channelise this demographic dividend, Vocational Education is need of the hour, as put forward by Kasturba Committee.



Biggest Challenge is convergence of Educational Institutes & Industry

Measures taken by Govt.

- ① National Curriculum of NCERT provides for Vocational Training for Science Labs, VISIT to Science-Parks
- ② Provision of ATAL TINKERING LABS

for linking Schools to Innovations and learning by doing.

③ Compulsory Internship in Courses like MBBS, Law, B-Tech & Professional Courses

④ National Apprentices Programme announced in Budget 2020 - To give Stipend and incentivise those Industries offering Apprenticeship

⑤ National SKILL India Mission
- Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
- Skill Development Centres in all districts by Central & State Govt.

⑥ Municipalities to get the Civil Engineer Interns while Development Programmes on (Those who are Recent Pass outs of College)

⑦ SKILL Centres and ITIs to teach Plumbing, Sitching, Electricity Repair works as Vocational Institutes for Practical Education.

Need of the Hour is to build Strong India, convert demography into Asset so that India can Realise 5 Trillion \$ Economy By 2024.