



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

निबंध
ESSAY

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

टेस्ट कोड/ Test Code : 4514

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 32+2 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए तीन खाली पृष्ठ (पृष्ठ संख्या. 30-32) दिए गए हैं।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 32+2 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

Three blank pages (Page Nos. 30-32) have been provided for rough work.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01387488

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : HARSH NEHARA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

02/08/25

निबंध
ESSAY

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi - Karol
Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवार को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवार को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द, आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidate should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>



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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

(प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें)

प्रवेश-पत्र में प्राधिकृत माध्यम में **निबंध** लिखना आवश्यक है तथा इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर करना आवश्यक है। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अलावा अन्य माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तरों पर अंक नहीं दिए जाएंगे।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर निर्दिष्ट शब्द-संख्या के अनुसार होने चाहिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए किसी पृष्ठ व पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

ESSAY

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Test Code : 4514

Maximum Marks : 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

The ESSAY 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 a medium other than the authorized one.

World limit, as specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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.

All the Best

खंड A और B प्रत्येक से एक-एक विषय चुनकर दो निबंध लिखिए, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 1000-1200 शब्दों में हो :

Write **two** essays, choosing **one** topic from each of the Sections A and B, in about 1000-1200 words each : 125 x 2 = 250

खण्ड – A / SECTION – A

1. किसी युद्ध को जीतने के लिए आपको एक से अधिक बार लड़ना पड़ सकता है।
You may have to fight a battle more than once to win it.
2. विवेक के मामलों में बहुमत के कानून का कोई स्थान नहीं होता है।
In matters of conscience, the law of the majority has no place.
3. जो विद्यालय के द्वार खोलता है, वह कारागार के द्वार बंद करता है।
He who opens a school door, closes a prison.
4. केवल शीत ऋतु की कठोरता में ही हम वसंत की गर्मी का वास्तविक महत्व समझ पाते हैं।
Only in the depths of winter can we truly appreciate the warmth of spring.

खण्ड – B / SECTION – B

5. हम सदैव अपने युवाओं के लिए भविष्य का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते, परंतु हम भविष्य के लिए अपने युवाओं को तैयार कर सकते हैं।
We cannot always build the future for our youth, but we can build our youth for the future.
6. नकल करना सुरक्षित होता है; नवाचार के लिए साहस की आवश्यकता होती है।
Copying is safe; innovation demands courage.
7. हम जितना अधिक स्वचालन को अपनाएंगे, हमें उतना ही अधिक मानवीय बनना होगा।
The more we automate, the more human we must become.
8. तत्काल मान्यता की चाह एक व्याकुल मानसिकता वाली पीढ़ी को जन्म दे रही है।
The pursuit of instant validation is creating a generation of restless minds.

खण्ड - A / SECTION - A

1. किसी युद्ध को जीतने के लिए आपको एक से अधिक बार लड़ना पड़ सकता है।
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Only in the depths of winter can we truly appreciate the warmth of spring.

He who opens a school door, closes
a prison

" Education is the most powerful
weapon that you can use to
change the world "

The quote by the former
South African president Nelson Mandela
points at the transformational power
of education. Schools since the
beginning of civilization have served
as true beacons of light in transforming
a man into a human being.

The Academy in Athens established by Socrates, the scholars of Taxila, Nalanda or Oxford have all contributed to transform man from a brute creature of nature to a civilised part of culture. Thus the

schools have been centres for avoiding social conflicts, crimes and closing the doors of prison.

In our essay we are going to explore how schools and education has transformational power to create a society that does not require prisons, further we will discuss whether education in itself is sufficient, additionally what are the challenges that we face today in order to open the gates of schools for all and in the end we will discuss what can be done to truly provide the access of education to all. But first let us understand what schools and prisons

mean in content of an discussion?

Schools are places of Enlightenment where the young members are imparted with tools to live a well informed life. These are places where we encounter new ideas, and broaden our worldview while developing new capabilities.

Prisons on the other hand are places where those who violate the legal norms are locked up. Prisons can be physical but also cognitive, where one is locked by their own thoughts, prejudices. Schools aim to ~~close~~ minimise the numbers of inmates in these prisons. But what does schools do to ~~not~~ close these prisons?

Schools teaches an individual to differentiate between the right and wrong in social content. for instance the values of society are imparted into the young child by allegory or story.

telling, and rewarding good behaviours.

further, schools develop the ability to think critically by questioning the already held beliefs. for instance it was education that developed the capabilities of Dr. Ambedkar to question societal norms of untouchability by questioning them logically. This questioning diluted the casteist attitude of millions while uplifting the downtrodden thus freeing all of them from the poisons of their beliefs.

~~And~~ In addition to this schools are places where one can attain tools to realise the true potential as shown in movie Taare Zameen Par where Ishaan Awasthi, a challenged child break free from the shackles of his disability with the support of his teacher Mr. Nikumbh (Amir Khan). This support turned Ishaan into a capable artist from a violent child.

further, schools create conditions necessary for a society to innovate and move out of the prison of old rigid ideas. As the education about rationality, humanism, and civil liberties allowed the Indian leaders to question the colonial narrative of 'white man's burden' through the 'drain theory', thus liberating masses from hallucinogenic effects of colonial prison.

Education also allow individual to acquire skills necessary to fulfill the ~~basic~~ physiological and basic needs like 'roti, kapda, Makaan' (food, cloth and housing) and move towards attaining higher order needs in Maslow's hierarchy. Thus, preventing one from venturing into the world of crime to fulfill basic needs.

Further, schools provide individuals with courage to question the wrongs of the society. As it was an educated Kautilya who questioned immoral practices of Dhanananda and later vowed to destroy the immoral kingdom and free its citizens from the prison of a corrupt king.

Thus, a school is a place where one door can close hundreds of doors of prisons creating an empowered individual, progressive society, strong nation and peaceful world. But education or schools alone are not enough.

There are numerous instances where well educated individuals end up behind the doors of prisons. The curious case of Elizabeth Holmes, who through her biotech startup Theranos aimed at revolutionising the healthcare,

She was a Stanford graduate but now resides in a California prison as the startup was fraud which embellished millions of dollars of investors funds without a working product

There are numerous other examples, like Osama bin Laden, an engineer by education turned to be globally feared terrorist due to his own radical beliefs. Thus moral and value driven education is necessary to truly turn man into a human. The knowledge without purpose or science without humanity is of no use and only turn the man into a clever devil.

The world today faces myriad of challenges in realising the actual potential of education to turn the world into a peaceful abode

first and foremost challenge is the unequal access to education among different social groups. ~~The~~ Only 49 percent of tribal women in India are literate, far behind the national average of 74 percent. This disparity allows the persistence of discrimination, locking them in prisons of suffering for life.

further the decadence in the education sector by commercialisation, excessive focus on rote learning e.g., valuing output (marks) over outcome (capabilities) has proved to be a hindrance in universalising the true education or 'Talim' as dreamt by Mahatma Gandhi. These issues have only strengthened the locks of prisons rather than unlocking them.

Additionally the goal of spending at least 6% of GDP on Education set by National education policy, 2020 is still an elusive dream with less than half of this being allocated to education sector in budget 2025. Overcoming these challenges require sustained efforts.

firstly, enhanced focus on educating the disadvantaged groups like tribals through Eklaya model residential schools and women through expansion of Kasturba Gandhi balika Vidyalayas is necessary. Educating these groups is necessary as Benjamin franklin remarked that "Investment in knowledge provides the highest interest".

Secondly, the national leaders must realise that it is time to enhance the spending on education in order to empower citizens in modern age and make them aware of new challenges like cyber crime or digital arrests. In order to do this Civil society, corporates through CSR can be onboarded to ensure the effort is from whole of society.

finally, reformation and rehabilitation of those already in prisons is necessary as incarceration without rehabilitation is incubation.

In order to prevent the prisons from becoming hotspots of radicalisation, a concrete rehabilitation policy is necessary.

~~Thus~~
To sum up, we can say that schools truly are centres where possible criminals ~~are~~ of future can be turned into effective leaders of tomorrow and the leaders of today have crucial role to ensure everyone get equal access to these opportunities.

further, it not merely acquisition of practical knowledge that matters but the moral values that truly shape who we become because "true education is what's left after one has left the school"

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

खण्ड - B / SECTION - B

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राफि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. हम सदैव अपने युवाओं के लिए भविष्य का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते, परंतु हम भविष्य के लिए अपने युवाओं को तैयार कर सकते हैं।

We cannot always build the future for our youth, but we can build our youth for the future.

6. नकल करना सुरक्षित होता है; नवाचार के लिए साहस की आवश्यकता होती है।

Copying is safe; innovation demands courage.

7. हम जितना अधिक स्वचालन को अपनाएंगे, हमें उतना ही अधिक मानवीय बनना होगा।

The more we automate, the more human we must become.

8. तत्काल मान्यता की चाह एक व्याकुल मानसिकता वाली पीढ़ी को जन्म दे रही है।

The pursuit of instant validation is creating a generation of restless minds.

~~Copying is safe; innovation~~

Copying is safe ; innovation demands
Courage

During 1970s, Kodak was a market leader in film cameras. It was during this time in 1975 when Steve Sasson, a Kodak engineer developed the world's first digital camera. He presented this innovation to the higher level executives and said that this is the future.

However, the executives feared

that this might cause the company
to lose its profitable film business
and thus they decided to continue
their old processes and products.

The inability to show the courage
to innovate ~~their~~ ~~to~~ new business
model led company to bankruptcy in
2012. while the digital camera took
over the market. The classic example
is a proof of how it requires
immense courage to innovate and
overcome the tendency of merely
replicating the already proven procedures.

Moving forward our
discussion will explore, why copying
is often considered as safe and
does it require courage to innovate.
We will further discuss how can
one inculcate the courage to innovate
while also exploring some views
opposite to our claims. But first lets
get a hold of what these terms mean.

Copying refers to the mere replication of already existing and proven concepts without applying one's own mind. While innovation signifies coming up with novel or unseen ideas that often challenge the already set precedents. It requires courage which is the quality of being brave and stand by one's own ground irrespective of opposition or threat and concern for one's safety. Copying is often considered safe, but why is it so?

It is because copying something that already has a proof of working might have less chances of failure. Thus it becomes easy to replicate without any risk of loss. It further becomes easier to gain acceptability in the beginning, this support can provide additional motivation to continue the endeavour.

Further, copying is less resource intensive and does not require pooling of funds for years while also providing instant results. For instance it is alleged that Ad Khan, father of Pakistan's atomic bomb bought designs from China thus avoiding years of research and the expenditure of billions of dollars.

Additionally, since one is copying the already existing concepts the disruption caused by new ideas is avoided hence maintaining the status quo and avoidance of any backlash that innovating might cause. Thus copying is generally considered safe compared to innovation. But what is it different about innovation that it necessitates courage?

Firstly, innovation requires commitment, time and resources on an individual's part. For instance

the discovery of blue LED took decades of research, required overcoming hundreds of failures and discouragement by the peers who remarked it to be impossible. However the courage to continue research led to a giant leap forward in developing coloured screens that have become an inseparable part of our lives.

Secondly, innovation requires institutions to overcome years of inertia. They not only need to learn new concepts but also unlearn old ones. Just as the innovation of basic structure doctrine in Keshavananda Bharti Case (1973) required the Indian open court to find better practices to already existing 'best' practice of parliamentary sovereignty. It required courage to limit the powers of parliament to amend the very soul of Constitution of India.

Thirdly, ~~innovating~~ new ideas has uncertainty of results attached to them. Overcoming this fear require immense courage as R.f. Kennedy remarked that "only those ~~can achieve something greatly~~ who can dare to fail greatly, can achieve something greatly". for instance the movie Oppenheimer showed how the team of Mohattan project feared that the trihity test can ignite the whole atmosphere. Overcoming this uncertainty and fear required courage.

finally, innovation and new ideas also require the determination to challenge the society to change its established ways. Changing social conscience requires courage as shown by social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy while challenging practices like Sati and innovating new standards of morality

~~However, the notion that copying is safe cannot be taken at its face value.~~

Thus, we can conclude that innovation require courage and thinking of the highest order.

However, our earlier premise that copying is safe cannot be taken on its face value. As copying something without applying one's mind with regards to context of application can be hazardous. For instance applying the Environmental impact assessment standards of Himalayas to the western globe just because both are 'mountains' can have deleterious impact on the environment.

Additionally, there are also instances when conditions can force one to innovate and change as it is said that nobody can stop the idea whose time has come. Just

Like the grave balance of payment crisis led India to innovate and change its economic policies despite political resistance from oppositor.

However, it is generally accepted that copying something while applying one's own mind as done by Indian Constituent assembly in borrowing legislative procedure from U.K. is safer than innovating new ideas which require courage.

Moving forward, one might ask that how can we foster innovation today? what are the other ingredients required to innovate something novel? So let's see how can one individual, institution and nation contribute to innovating new ideas.

firstly, on individual level one must strive to think

Critically. and question the already existing norms as only a doubter is the true man of science.

Copernicus dared to question the Church's view about geocentrism and thus proposed idea of heliocentrism

Secondly, Institutions like schools, families, etc must promote multidimensional studies and break the false silos of knowledge. The integration of art and technology led Steve Jobs to develop the iPhone.

Thirdly, a nation striving for innovation must create an environment for research and development. Respecting freedom of questioning while increasing the funds for research are two crucial steps. A nation like India, which spends 0.68 percent of its GDP must learn from Israel which

spends around 6 percent of its GDP, faring much higher in the Global Innovation Index.

Moving forward, a critical balance also needs to be maintained between adopting best practices and developing new ones.

Copying must not be looked down upon as long as it is done for greater good as Rigveda also highlights the importance of letting all the good ideas from around the world to come to you.

Further, innovation must also be promoted in order to improve upon the already existing practices as the Paris Deal developed onto the foundations laid by Kyoto protocol while addressing its shortcoming as well by innovating better practices.

To sum up, one must always cultivate the wisdom to adopt and adapt best practices while also innovate in order to stay ahead in these times of rapid technological advancements. It is innovation that will always drive the society and nations forward as remarked by Churchill that

"The Empires of the future will be the empires of mind"

that means driven by innovation, new ideas & technological progress.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

Intro

Kodak → Steve Jobs (1) → (2) P_{1,2}

Thesis → Innov com (2) → P₃
 → copying easy (1) → P₃
 → why innov over copy (3)

Def'n → (1) Copying → replic already existing w/o. putting own mind (1) Change
 (2) Innov → Something novel, unseen, Challenges the norm.

Arguments

(1) Why copy copy/com
Proof of working exist →

(2) less resource intensive.

(3) Maintains status quo
comfort zone →

Why innov require change

(1) Indiv for oneself to view from Institutional Inertia
differe (Overcome Unlearn) → B.S.D (S.C.)

(2) Commitment, time, resources / youth (for)
Blue LED transformed

(3) Uncertainty of results
waste → Oppenheimer could ignite atom bomb

(4) Intensive, multidimensional view.
Constit Assembly various nations

(5) Prove that it works
Compu exists for other to accept
the innov. → Space → Dragon

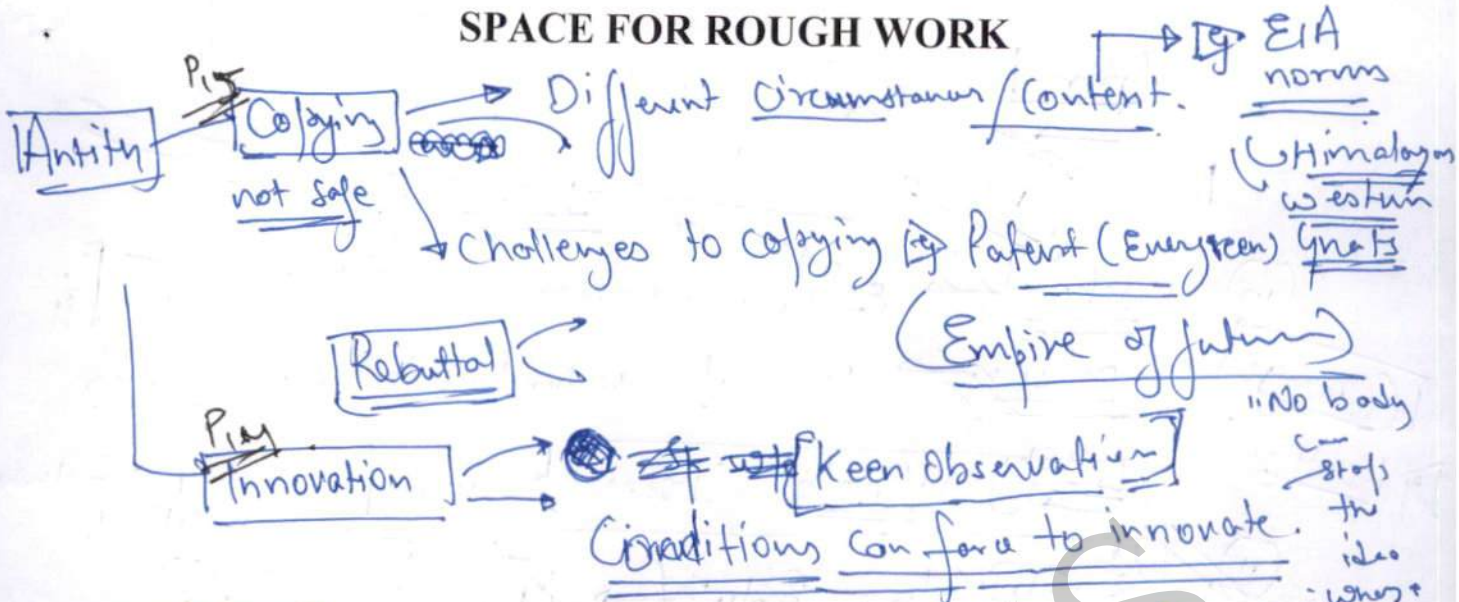
P
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BSD
Cont'n

find better practice to best

R/K
Big differ
Country
of world
Society

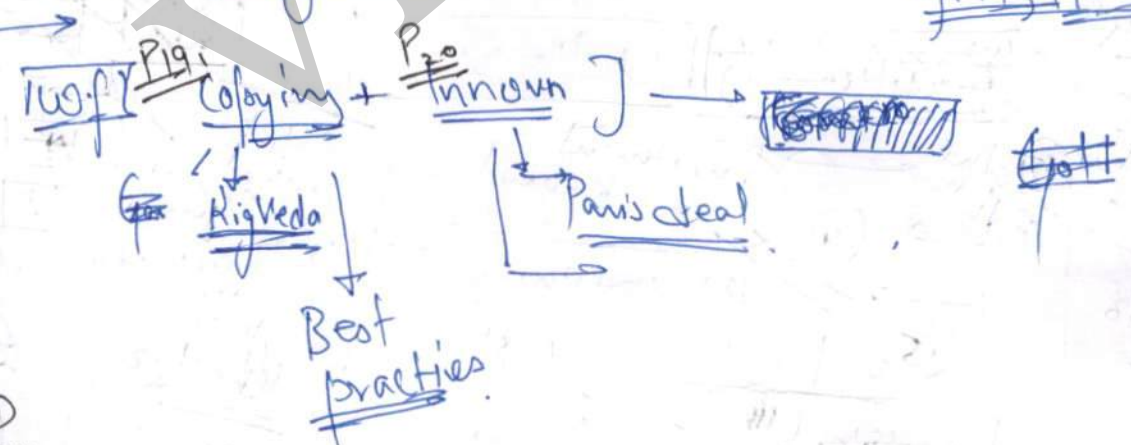
SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



How to foster innov → Rebuttal → Still come to innov. if not curbed by LIP reforms

- ① Multi dimensional P_{16} Stock
- ② Critical thinking → Art + tech → Iphone → Doubter tree man of science
- ↳ Challenge ideas → Rebuttal & Openness
- ③ Have beneficence in mind → Science w/o humour → Fritz Harber

P_{18} ④ funding 0.64% of



P_{19} — Sum up.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Intro

P. 1, 2 Edu'n most powerful weapon to change the world"
Thesis P. 3

School ^{instr} Edu'n, new ideas, make human a man — B. 3

Prison physical, redundant thoughts, crimes

Schools Classes Prison

10
Change
Kautilya

11
New
Leader
Impact
millions

15 Value Edu'n → Right vs Wrong

16 Critical thinking → influence
family indoctrination

17 Capabilities & Outcome
Kautilya → Chandragupta

18 Society → move forward innovate
Plato

19 New ideas → frog in the well
Prit Kim

20 ~~Supcom~~ family indoctrination

Challenges

21 Value Edu'n → Investment in knowl

22 Social inequity → 49% of women

23 Expenditure 6% NEP

24 ~~Rate Learning~~

25 ~~Rate Learning~~

26 Edu'n what remains after
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27 Edu'n what remain



Educate a woman
Edu'n a man
Women

19 Social equity
17 Expenditure

18
Prisons
Cubs who rehab
to incarceration

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