



# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1408)

Name of Candidate	SIDAQ SINGH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	160702
Center		Date	12/08/2020

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar  
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.

VisionIAS

All the Best

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

Rural health care in India faces The triple challenge of availability, affordability and accessibility. COVID 19 has highlighted the cost of gaps in rural health care.

### Significant challenges in rural health care

Significant challenges

- Physical infrastructure: Only 9 hospital beds per 10,000 population available in India (Japan = 21/10,000). KPMG Survey, 2016, 75% hospitals are present in urban areas.
- Human resource: Doctor - population ratio in India = 1:1500 (WHO recommendation = 1:1000). KPMG Survey, 80% of doctors catering to urban population
- Health spending (Public expenditure) = 1.4% of GDP (National Health Policy 2017 recommended 2.5% of GDP (NHP))

- High Out of pocket expenditure = 60%.
- Lack of preventive healthcare = diagnostic services, clean drinking water, sanitation etc.

### Steps Needed

- (i) Increase public health spending to 2.5% of GDP by 2022
- (ii) NHP, 2017 recommended 2/3rd of public expenditure should be on Primary Health Centres (PHCs). So PHCs in rural areas should be increased.
- (iii) Preventive healthcare should be improved. PHCs should offer diagnostic services. Water and sanitation facility should improve in rural areas.

Primary health care (which acts as gatekeeper) and preventive health care hold the key to improve rural healthcare.

2. Provide a critical evaluation of the impact of globalization on the position of women in India. (150 words) 10

Globalisation refers to increasing interdependence, interconnectedness and integration of societies and economies to an extent that an event in one part of globe impacts the other.

Globalisation has impacted position of women in India both, positively and negatively.

Positive  
Impact  
of  
Globalisation

- Increased jobs: Due to entry of MNCs, jobs for women have increased. Eg: Service sector economy
- Globalisation has given a boost to urbanisation which has indirectly improved socio-economic position of women
- Globalisation has led to rise of organisation like SEWA (Self Employed Women's Association) which promote women to tap their potential

↳ Globalisation has encouraged feminist movements (Eg MeToo) and values like gender equality, justice etc which strike at roots of patriarchy.

Negative impact of Globalisation

- Commodification of women: Eg Advertisement industry
- Glass Ceiling effect: Women not given opportunity to rise beyond a certain level
- Dual burden: Job + Domestic Work  
(~~Industrial~~ Sector)
- Increasing women employment + persistence of patriarchal mindset  
↓  
Sexual harassment of women at work place
- Women employment is largely created in informal sector

Though globalisation has created enormous opportunities for women, however it needs to be ~~assured~~ <sup>insured</sup> that women are empowered enough to bag such opportunities.

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

Private education has helped to increase literacy rate, enrollment rate, investment in education sector, modern facilities etc in education ecosystem.

However it is often alleged that private sector has commodified education because of high tuition fees, capitation fees, high charges for using high-tech and modern infrastructure, teaching industry etc.

However education should be available to all as a public good based on principle of non-exclusivity. This is because:

- ① Education is a fundamental right which is available to all (Art 21A, universal education from 6-14 yrs)
- ② Education is a tool of empowerment

as it decides the employability of an individual

③ Demographic dividend : If India wants to reap its demographic dividend, education should be available as a public good.

④ Decreasing disparity : Education to all would ensure balanced regional development and help decrease gap between rural & urban areas and between developed and less developed states.

⑤ It would help decrease NEET (not in Education, Employment and Training) population (in 2017 = 30%) in India.

By treating education as a public good, the goal of National Education Policy 2020, of making India a knowledge economy would be attained.

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

Malnutrition refers to deficiency, excess or imbalance in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients.

### Initiatives to counter malnutrition in India

- Poshan Abhyan: improving nutritional outcomes of children, adolescents and pregnant and lactating women
- ICDS / Integrated Child Development Services - Supplementary nutrition provided
- Mid Meal Scheme
- SABLA: To provide nutritional support to Adolescent girls (11-18 yrs)
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram.

However malnutrition is still a concern because:

- ① Global Hunger Index, 2019 - India is ranked 102 out of 117 nation
- ② Findings of NFHS-4 (2015-16)

- ▷ Wasting = 21%. (In NHHS 3 = 20%.)
- ▷ Underweight = 35%. (NFHS 3 = 42%.)
- ▷ Stunting = 38%. (NFHS 3 = 48%.)

As per Global Nutrition Report, 2018, India carries  $\frac{1}{3}$  burden of global stunting.

(II) Condition is miserable in states like Madhya Pradesh, where stunting and underweight population among children = 42%.

(IV) Severe micro-nutrient deficiency - Vitamin A, Iron, Zinc, Iodine in India.

To improve the situation and attain SDG Goal 2 of Zero Hunger, multi steps like improving PDS System, going for fortification, diversification and supplementation along with improving child feeding practices is needed.

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

India is a land of many religions - Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists etc. The followers of one religion share common religious interests like reading Namaz, offering prayers to God, performing havans etc.

However they share common secular interests also!

① Culture : People of same religion share the same culture. Eg: Vasudera Kutumbukam (Hinduism), Universal brotherhood (Sikhism) etc.

② Peace and order : Followers of a religion would always desire peace and stability in the society.

(iii) Common economic interests : Followers of a religion would desire a growing economy as it would be beneficial in interests of all.

(iv) Stable polity : as it would lead to certainty and would be beneficial in long run.

(v) Fraternity and brotherhood : as it would maintain unity, which would strengthen our social fabric.

Secular interests are common not only among people of same religion but across all communities because the fundamentals of a harmonious society are same across all religions.

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

Due to globalisation, western culture is affecting the Indian value system. Though some analysts believe that this process has eroded the Indian value system, however the Indian value system has imbibed some good features also.

### Positive impact of contact with Western culture

- ① Rationalism: Superstitions had become a part of indigenous system. Contact with western culture helped realise the importance of reason and science.
- ② Gender equality: Contact with western culture has helped to improve the position of women by countering patriarchy.

- ③ Openness: Indian society has become more open to new ideas as compared to 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- ④ New ideas like humanism, liberty etc have been well received by Indian society.

### Negative impact of contact with Western Culture

- ① Consumerism: due to impact of social media, hollywood etc.
- ② Family bonds: due to emphasis on individualism, family bonds have been weakening.
- ③ Institution of marriage: Increasing divorce rate, live in relationship etc.
- ④ Commodification of women: Advertisement industry, Pornography etc.

Value system cannot remain static. We need to learn new elements while ensuring resilience of good elements of native value system.

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

As per World Bank, 34% of India's population was living in urban areas in 2017, which is expected to cross 50% by 2050. Due to rapid rate of urbanisation, urban sprawl is taking place which stretches the urban infrastructure and leads to unplanned and haphazardous expansion of city.

To manage urban growth for future, following steps need to be taken:

① Transit Oriented Development (Hong Kong Model) to ensure maximum people inhabit the core region of city.

② Housing facility: low cost housing should be promoted by relaxing FSI (Floor Space Index) Norms and

implementing Model Land Tenancy Act,

- ⑬ Improving city infrastructure through schemes like AMRUT, Smart Cities Mission etc to increase carrying capacity of cities.
- ⑭ Improving infrastructure in rural areas (RURBAN Mission) to slow down rate of urbanisation
- ⑮ Improved city planning / Master Plans and ensuring provision of low cost housing for migrants.
- ⑯ Speedy development of Tier II & III cities to decrease pressure on megacities.

This will help in achieving SDG Goal 11 — Resilient, Inclusive, Safe and Sustainable cities.

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

Out of a total of about 705 Scheduled Tribes in India, 75 tribes are PVTGs.

Due to their nature, PVTGs face some problems.

PROBLEMS

- Stagnant or declining population  
Eg: Sentenelese, in 2001 census = 39; 2011 census = 15
- Health issues: due to isolation, their body is unable to fight against diseases like TB, etc
- Education: Low literacy rate (10-45%)
- Poor implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA)
- Displacement due to infrastructure projects
- Recognition: Eg: Paudi Bhuiyan of Odisha were not recognised by state government till June 2006

Government is taking steps like Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA - T.S.S), Scheme for Development of PVTGs, Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojna etc.

### Way forward

- Proper implementation of PLA, 2006 and PESA, 1996
- Implementation of recommendations of Xaxa Committee
  - ↳ giving more power to Gram Sabhas, returning land after mining to Gram Sabhas (as done by Andhra Pradesh government) etc

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

As per Sample Registration Survey 2018, elderly people (60 years and above) form 8% of total population. This section of population faces numerous challenges:

Challenges

- Abuse: The incidents of physical abuse of elderly are increasing
- Financial vulnerability due to lack of social security, increases dependence on other family members
- Aliments / Morbidities: Diseases like diabetes, mobility issues etc.
- Neglect / Abandonment: forced to take refuge in old age homes.
- lack of health infrastructure to address requirements of this section (geriatric care)

Steps to deal with these challenges

① Financial security: PM Vaya Vandana

Yojna, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension etc are steps in right direction. (Monthly pension however needs to be revised).

- ② Provision of physical aids and assisted living devices - Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojna (by ALIMCO)
- ③ Government should increase creation of Day Care Centres for elderly people. CSR funds can be used in this regard.
- ④ NGOs working in field in active and productive ageing should be encouraged.
- ⑤ Ensuring basic amenities like food, shelter, medicine etc for elder - Integrated Programme for Older People (IPOP)

Multistakeholder approach involving government, youth, NGOs, civil society etc need to work jointly to improve situation of elderly.

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.  
(150 words) 10

According to UN World Drug Report 2019, drug use in India increased by 30% from 2009 to 2019.

Drug addiction impacts not only the individual but also family and society.

① Individual → physical, psychological and moral degeneration. Drug addicts often have mental disorder, suffer from diseases like HIV etc.

② Family → face financial stress, children are often deprived of education, domestic violence etc.

③ Society: Degeneration of human resource (loss of demographic dividend), increases crime rate, creates pressure on law and order administration etc.

## Approach of National Action Plan on Drug Demand Reduction

- Awareness generation & preventive education
- Community involvement - Mahila Mandals, SHG etc
- co-ordination with implementing agencies w.r.t sale of psychiatric drugs
- Steering committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- Treatment and rehabilitation of addicts.

Besides this government has also launched Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse and National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention

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

As per Article 44 of Indian Constitution, The State shall endeavour to create a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) for all its citizens. UCC would result into common set of laws for all personal matters - marriage, adoption, inheritance, maintenance and divorce for all citizens.

There are arguments both, in favour and against UCC.

### Need of UCC

- Harmonise different socio-cultural practices across different religions
- National Integration - The then CJ, Y.V Chandrachud in Shah Bano Case, 1985 said that UCC would help in national integration
- End discriminatory practices against women. Eg: Polygamy

- It would simplify legal system of India
- It would give an identity to Indian state.

### Arguments against UCC

- Some analysts argue that UCC goes against right to practice religion (Art 25)
- It might give a hit to multi-cultural nature of India
- Cherry-picking practices across different religions is not only subjective but a difficult task.
- It would go against constitutional provisions for protection of culture of states like Nagaland, Mizoram etc
- Might be seen by minorities as imposition of majority culture.

Law Commission of India in its Report - Reform of Family Laws 2018 recommended that neither it is the right time nor there is need of UCC. It rather recommended Codification of all personal laws as it would do away with practices which go against fundamental rights while incorporating other diverse practices.

However if UCC is to implemented, ~~developing~~ attempt should be made to develop consensus across ~~country~~ communities and it should be seen as a modernising reform.

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

Regionalism refers to a sense of togetherness due to geographical concentration of identity markers (culture, language, ethnicity etc), generally fuelled by a sense of relative deprivation (real or perceived).

Regionalism in India has been driven by combined effect of geography, identity and sense of deprivation. This can be explained as following:

- ① Demand of secession in Mizoram erupted soon after independence. Led by haldenga, [MNF] stressed on tribal identity and deprivation to carve a separate geographical entity for Mizos.

② Creation of 3 separate states of Chattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand. Geographical element (Chattisgarh and Jharkhand are rich in mineral resource), along with separate identity (eg hill people in case of Uttarakhand and tribals in case of Jharkhand), fired by feeling of regional deprivation (weak socio-economic indicators) led to creation of these states.

③ Demand for Nagalim: Phizo led the movement for separate Naga Nation in 1950s. Tribal identity and sense of deprivation have been the reasons for struggle by NSCN (IM) & NSCN (K) [Framework Agreement signed in 2015]

④ Demand for Gorkhaland: Gorkha identity, concentrated in tea growing regions of West Bengal, flared

by sense of relative deprivation due to geography has led to demand for separate state of Jharkhand.

- ⑤ Skewed development in Purvanchal, Nidharbha, Maru Pradesh etc has promoted regionalism in the region.

Though regionalism is not bad per se, but to prevent it from taking a disintegrative form, devolution of powers and functions should take place to third tier of government. 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> Schedule should be implemented effectively, along with PESA, 1996.

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

According to WHO, Mental Health is a state of well being such that an individual is able to use his/her creativity, face normal stress in life and contribute to society.

Emerging trends in mental health issues in India

(I) Increasing cases: As per National Mental Health Survey, 2015, 150 mn Indians were facing mental health issues. WHO estimates that 20% population in India would suffer from mental health issues by 2020.

(II) Critical shortage of health experts  
NMHS 2015 reported that there are only 2 mental health workers and 0.3 psychiatrists per 10,000 population.

in India

(iii) Increasing incidence of anxiety and depression leading to increase in suicide rate.

(iv) Less spending on mental health:

National Programme on Mental Health (NPMH) is not adequately funded.

(v) Lack of awareness and stigmatisation

People are not aware about symptoms of mental disorders and there is stigma attached to mental health diseases.

### Steps taken

(i) National Mental Health Programme

(ii) District Mental Health Programme (1996)

(iii) Mental Health Act, 2017

## Way Forward

- Increasing number of psychiatrists and mental health workers.
- Generating awareness to do away with stigma associated with mental health.
- Telemedicine Eg Schizophrenia Research Foundation's (SCARF) mobile clinic.
- Increasing spending on mental health as a percentage of health budget.

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

Indian society is an exemplification of multicultural, multi-religious, multi-racial and multi-ideological constructs exhibiting uniformity while maintaining their distinctiveness.

However, India has faced challenges associated with cultural diversity.

Challenges

- Regionalism: Demand for secessionism in past - eg, Khalistan, Dravida Nadu, Nagalim etc.
- Communalism: due to religious orthodoxy and intolerance  
Eg: Gujarat riots (2002), recent riots in north-east Delhi etc.
- Sons of Soil Movement: Conflict between Bengali Muslims and Bodos in Assam (2012), migrants from UP and Bihar in Maharashtra etc.

→ Identity politics : Swisive politics as votes are sought in name of caste, religion etc.

→ Racism : Exodus of people of north-east from Bangalore (2012), Nido Tama murder case (2014) etc.

Though there have been issues which have gone against the multicultural spirit of India, however India has been able to accomodate and manage its cultural diversity because of:

① Cultural ethos of India: SARVA DHARMA SAMBHAVA, VASUDEVA KUTUMBUKAM etc.

② Single constitution, which binds the entire nation. Its provisions allow constitution to flourish.

③ Federal polity which accomodates diversity. Eg: formation of separate state of Andhra Pradesh.

④ Special provisions: eg Sch 5 & 6 which preserves, protects and promotes

cultural diversity.

④ Tolerance : as values propounded by Sufi and Bhakti movement during medieval times, still guide the Indian citizens.

India is a potpourri of different cultures. While recognising the differences, it strives for unity, without uniformity.

write  
g this  
in  
in  
के  
लिखें

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस भाग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

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

(250 words) 15

According to Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2018 by UNDP and OPHI, India pulled 261 mn people out of poverty from 2005-06 to 2015-16. However still 373 mn people face acute deprivations

## Poverty and Multiple deprivations

① Health: According to Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), 5.5 crore people in India went below poverty line in 2018, because of out of pocket health expenditure.

② Education: weak learning outcomes as highlighted by successive ASER report

③ Nutrition: Global Hunger Index,

2019 ranked India 102. out of 117 nations.

④ Electricity supply : As per a survey by MoRD in 2018, 20% people in rural areas receive electricity supply for less than 8 hours.

⑤ Water supply : NSSO Survey, 2018, 80% people in India don't have piped drinking water facility in their homes.

This is a developmental challenge as:

① Poverty : Without development of human resource, SDG Goal 1 of ending extreme poverty by 2030 will not be achieved.

② Demographic dividend will not be reaped (SRS, 2018 → 66% of India's

population is between age group  
(15-59 yrs)

- Ⓒ Weaker sections like SC, ST, women, disabled etc will remain vulnerable
- Ⓓ India might fall into Middle Income Trap
- Ⓔ Would lead to rise of social tensions like Naxalism, reservation demands etc

Government should ensure proper implementation of schemes like PMAY, MGNREGA etc while ensuring proper skilling of youth. Giving a boost to MSMEs (because of their labour intensive nature) would be a step in right direction.

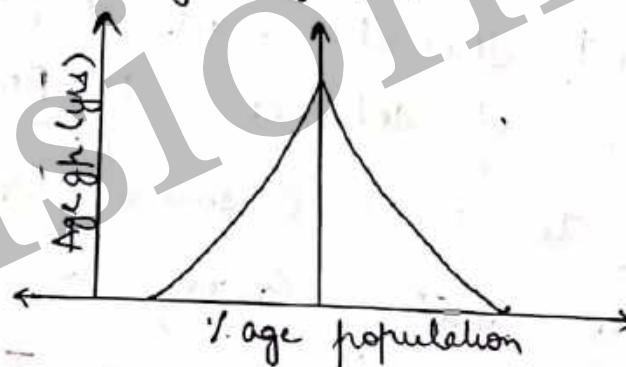
16. Highlighting the population growth trend of India in the last few decades, identify the key contributing factors behind this trend. (250 words) 15

As per UN's Population Division,  
India would become most populated  
country in 2024.

Over the decades, the population  
growth of India has shown transitions

(I) 1921-51 = Stage of steady population  
growth

(II) 1951-81 = Stage of population explosion



(III) 1981 - Present = Population is increasing  
at a decreasing rate.

Eg - Decadal Growth rate of population

- 1981-91 = 24%
- 1991-2001 = 21.5%
- 2001-11 = 17.5%

### Key factors behind the trend

- Increasing development: As per population transition theory, as nation's development takes place, rate of growth of population decreases.
- Increasing education: Education of mother is correlated to Total fertility rate (TFR). SRs, 2018 reported that if in the cases where female was a graduate, TFR was 1.7.
- Decreasing poverty: With decreasing poverty comes more awareness about size of family.
- Family planning programme <sup>by</sup> government  
Eg: Mission Parwar Vikas, awareness generation by ASHA workers etc.
- Urbanisation: In urban areas, TFR is less than rural areas. As more and more population is migrating towards urban areas, rate of population growth is decreasing.

Since the TFR is nearing the Replacement Level, family planning in India should focus more on reproductive health care and RMNCH+A healthcare.

VisionIAS

17. Caste in India has maintained its political significance despite dilution of its social character. Discuss with relevant examples. (250 words) 15

Caste System refers to a system of social and occupational segregation of people based on the notion of purity and pollution.

However, due to following reasons, social character of caste has diluted.

Reasons

→ Constitution of India, based on the idea of equality, has banned untouchability (Article 17)

→ Laws: Eg Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955; SC-ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 etc.

→ Urbanisation: Influence of caste or caste based discrimination is less in urban areas

→ Ideas of equality, fraternity, humanism, tolerance etc are

influencing large sections of society.

However in political sphere, the influence of caste has increased. This can be explained by:

- ① Mandalisation of politics: rise of caste based politics.
- ② Backward caste movement led to rise of parties like BSP (Kanshi Ram), Samajwadi Party etc.
- ③ Rise of identity politics -  
Vote bank politics.
- ④ ~~#~~ MN Srinivas called this MODERN AVATAR OF CASTE as caste calculations have begun to strongly influence Indian elections.
- ⑤ Caste based reservation issue -  
Eg: Maratha reservation, Jat reservation.

⑥ Sub-categorisation of Backward castes eg Mahadalits / Ati-dalits in Bihar.

Caste has shown immense resilience in political ecosystem. Political will is required to shun use of caste for divisive politics and instead seek votes on the grounds of development and governance.

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

VisionIAS

VisionIAS

VisionIAS

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

As per the estimates of central government, there are about 4 crore migrant workers in India. They faced a difficult time when the COVID 19 pandemic started.

Migrants face some specific problems in urban areas:

- (I) Housing: Most of migrant workers are forced to live in slums with poor sanitation, drinking water facility etc.
- (II) Access to government schemes: like PM Awas Yojna etc because they mostly don't have identity / residential proofs.
- (III) Livelihood: Most of them have no option but to join low paying informal jobs which offer no social

Security

- (IV) Isolation / Alienation at psychological level due to distance from their native place
- (V) Sons of Soil Movement / Cultural backlash as many a times migrants are seen as usurpers of native jobs / livelihood opportunities.

### Need of Policy reforms

- Access of schemes should be simplified, eg One Nation, One Ration Card, so that migrants can take their benefit.
- States should properly implement Interstate Migrant Workmen Act, 1979
- City planning should give due emphasis to housing requirement of migrant
- Financial Inclusion of Migrants to

- promote saving
- Legal aid should be provided to migrants if they have been discriminated with respect to wages at workplace

Migration would drive India's urbanisation in next decade. To make migration to urban areas sustainable, we need to create SMART VILLAGES along with Smart Cities, which are linked & inter-connected to cities

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

As distinct from general education, vocational education deals with imparting 'practical' skills to the student, so that he/she can master a specific craft or trade.

### Need of mainstreaming vocational education

- I To increase employability of unskilled worker, as 85% of India's workforce is in ~~un~~ informal sector.
- II To reap demographic Dividend (SR 2018 - 66% of India's population in 15-59 age group)
- III To decrease poverty: High Skill → High demand → High Pay
- IV Skilled workforce is necessary to usher in Industrial Revolution 4.0

⑤ To increase labour productivity and competitiveness : It would help India tap its export potential and become world's factory.

### Challenges in mainstreaming Vocational edu.

- ① Not considered a part of school curriculum.
- ② Non standardisation across different institutions offering courses and certificates of vocational education.
- ③ Missing industry - academia link.
- ④ Lack of skill training centres and teachers that impart skill.
- ⑤ Social perception : Skill training is looked down upon in society.

### Measures taken

- ① National Education Policy : Vocational education from 6<sup>th</sup> class onwards

- (ii) National Council of Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) to recognise & regulate training institutes
- (iii) National Skill Development Corporation <sup>Qualification Framework</sup> nationally integrated education and competency based skill framework
- (iv) National Skill Development Corporation promotes skill development by creating large, quality & for profit vocational institutions.

These measures would help India not only reap demographic dividend but will also lead to inclusive development