

The Jammu & Kashmir Reorganisation

Q. 1
Act 2019 overturned the special provisions granted to J&K which acted as a hindrance for the integration of J&K to the country.

- many Central laws were not applicable in J&K
- High cases of violence & terrorism
- Discriminatory provisions against women sustained
- Created a separate set of rules for state - property, flags, etc.

The present state of affairs more than 1 year after the overturning showcases a promising picture:

- ① Instances of violence have fallen.
- ② Important legislations extended to J&K eg. MGNREGA, etc.

Divide into:
Political scenario
Economic ..
Social ..
Security ..
Governance ..
①

- Govt. benefits
- Women & SC/ST population
- Central govt. schemes

- (3) Ladakh which became a separate UT, has been ~~a~~ very welcoming of the move.
- (4) Government is intent on the economic development of the state eg. Investors summit, etc.
- (5) Most of the leaders have been released from custody and are taking part in political activities.
- (6) True Grass root democracy is being witnessed with the Panchayat elections

Talk about
Kashmiriyat
Jammu-Kashmiriyat
Desaniyat
template

The Govt. should thus work more towards building trust and goodwill amongst people with emphasis on socio-economic development of the region.

What
are the issues
arising?

- To get answers
to Q. Mention
two sides
of the issue
- Political
• Demographic
• Economic
• Internet
• Increased
encounters

Q2

The Panchayati Raj Institutions were institutionalised by the 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 of the Indian Constitution, adding Part IX.

After more than 25 years of its existence, its record has been a mixed bag as:

<u>Remarkable Successes</u>	<u>Staggering Failures</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Led to democratic decentralisation & subsidiarity. 2. Social Justice - empowerment of SC/ST and women (art. 243D) 3. Panchayats have been implementing schemes, identifying beneficiaries, etc. 4. Undertakes social audit of MGNREGA. <p><i>mention 1.4 million female leaders</i></p> <p><i>rural development multi-level planning</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of devolution of subjects by state under 243G 2. Problem of Sarpanch pati, not true empowerment 3. Ridden by ascriptive values - casteism, patriarchy, etc. 4. Lack of funds especially utilised funds. <p><i>(3)</i></p>

Broad

5. Role of PRIs during COVID-19 has been commended.
6. Some Panchayats are generating own revenue.
e.g. Coimbatore village through wind energy generation.
7. Local resource mobilisation through Gram Panchayat Development Plan.

5. Poor own resource generation.
6. Lack of well trained functionaries.
7. Multiple parastatals prevent true autonomy for PRIs.
8. Poor implementation of provisions like setting up District planning committees.

Way forward
2nd ARC in 6th Report recommends

- Local resource mobilisations.
- Setting up of Legislative council with representation of PRIs.
- capacity development of PRI.

3S

(always write
2-3 lines of conclusion)

- Local governance
- private sector
- executing agency

Q3

The National Digital Health Mission
aims to digitise the health care sector with seamless integration of all stakeholders.

Present struggling Health sector

- Poor doctor: population.
(1: 1445)
- Skewed regional disparities
- Crumbling health infrastructure
- Affordability
(67% out of pocket expenditure)
- Lack of culture of medical Health records

fixed

The National Digital Health Mission
has following features:

- ~~No~~ Digital Health ID (voluntary) for citizens
- Emphasis on telemedicine;
- Maintenance of Health records of all patients.
- Maintenance of database of all healthcare professionals'

(5)

There will be a paradigm shift in health care as:

- ① Tackles the challenge of non-availability of doctors to some extent.
- ② Regional disparities are taken care of.
- ③ Expertise will be available throughout the country.
- ④ Health record maintenance will help in better & more effective treatment.

Decent answer

However, some concerns do remain regarding the sector.

- privacy concerns with the mission.
- Absence of Data Protection law
- Does not tackle core infrastructural challenge
- Medical expenses for expert treatment may still be unaffordable.
- connectivity concerns

Thus, NDHM is definitely a step in the right direction but more fundamental reforms needed to reach SDG 3 → Health for All. give some concrete solutions

On your conclusion

Q4

With the striking down of the NJAC in 2015, the Judiciary upheld the system of judges appointing judges, through collegium.

Collegium system

First Judges → Second Judges → Third Judges → NJAC
case (1982) case (1993) case (1998) (2015)

Collegium for SC Judges → CJI + 4 senior most judges

The system is considered to be an anathema & against transparency as:

- * Collegium decisions are not transparently taken.
- * Judiciary is not directly accountable to people, thus executive should have some role.
- * Concerns of conflict of interest.
- * Against the spirit of checks and balance.

?

Issue of Secrecy, nepotism, no accountability

However, judges appointing judges itself is not wrong as:

- * Upholds independence of judiciary
- * Judiciary needs to keep executive in check, thus appointments can't include executive.

Way forward

- * Judiciary should be brought under RTI for transparency
- * Memorandum of Procedure should be adopted at the earliest.
- * Involvement of Legislature can be thought of (e.g. Senate in USA approval)

Thus, the judiciary should reach a consensus to balance the needs of independence with transparency & accountability.

System between
JAC &
Collegeium

Q5

SHGs are voluntary groups of people with similar socio-economic conditions, with intention to save and improving living conditions.

The SHGs which earlier had limited objectives soon became key determinants of social capital.

SHG providing benefits in pandemic

- ① By running community kitchens.
- ② Production of masks, sanitisers and their supply.
- ③ Providing essentials to the people during quarantine.
- ④ Can assist PRTs in enforcing lockdown, quarantine, social-distancing norms.
- ⑤ Spreading awareness about hygiene and best practices

e.g. Kudumbashree in Kerala was a key reason for Kerala's covid control.

Draw small flowchart to highlight timeline of evolution of SHGs

to give examples on each point

9

Measures to make them more empowered

- * Create SHG federations wherever they don't exist.
- * Digital literacy & education
eg. Mission Shakti.
- * Enhance availability of funds
- * Emulating success of southern states in north & eastern India.
- * Skill development of SHG members
- * Training for specific tasks.
eg. Odisha training SHGs in disaster management
- * Involve SHGs in social audits.

SHGs are thus an important resource for India visible in tough times, which needs to be further strengthened & upskilled.

B.S

(10)

Q6

The Higher Education in India paints a dismal picture with a few islands of excellence in the sea of mediocrity.

AILING HIGHER EDUCATION

1. Low Gross enrollment Ratio of 25%, thus less outreach.
2. Poor quality of curriculum.
3. Poor employability of Graduates (only 48.25% - India Skills Report)
4. Lack of skilled teachers.
5. Proliferation of private institutions with poor quality control.
6. Lack of industry-academia linkages.
7. Poor emphasis on research. (only 0.67% of GDP on research)
8. Regulatory lapse.

Use a
for this flowchart

Over regulation
Under regulation
Issue
Corruption
Terror

The Higher Education Council of India (HECI) set up under Yashpal Committee recommendation, is a unified Education regulator

Role of HECI

- * Set, Review & exercise the curriculum of higher education
- * Assessment & accreditation of institutes
- * Can take action against institutes not following norms.
- * Develop regulations for the sector to be a global hub

Flaws 1. Cannot conduct inspections

2. It lacks power of financial disbursals

3. It may become overburdened & bureaucratic.

Solutions should always be given in the order of given through flowchart. The council thus has a major role to play in realising the vision set by NEP 2020. How to improve HECI?

Q 8

The global institutional architecture of 1940s was set in the post world war, beginning of cold war mindset. Institutions like the UN, WB, IMF, etc. were set up at this time.

These institutes cannot help face the challenges of 2020s, as:

- ① They lack representation of the present world order eg. ~~UNSC~~ UNSC, India, Africa, Latin America, etc. underrepresented & ~~inequality~~ ~~inequality~~
- ② Present challenges require global cooperation:
 - Terrorism
 - Climate change
 - Pandemic

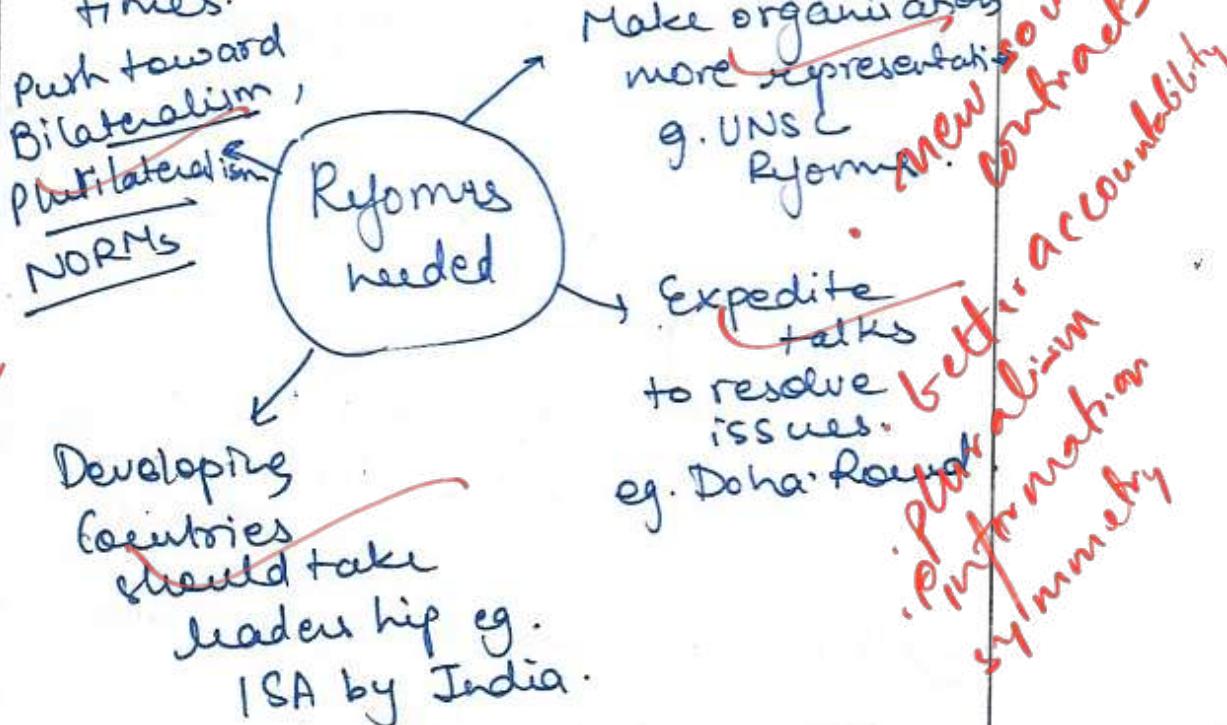
They cannot be solved by hegemony & exclusion

1b

③ Many problems are caused by non-state actors who do not recognise these institutions as legitimate.

④ Even institutions of 1990s face challenge to keep abreast with problems of 2020s eg. De-globalisation & the impasse in WTO

⑤ Credibility crisis of organisations like WHO visible in challenging times.



Thus, our collective conscience should help regig the global institutions to face new challenges.

189

The Centre has got more power to raise resources & states responsibilities based on the unique federal system we adopted.

Subheading

Schedule 7 gives states responsibilities under state but including Health, Police, Water, etc. which require more responsibilities. Centre has more power to raise resources as ⇒

- It has more taxation subjects under Schedule 7.
- It can raise loans from abroad.
- It can collect surcharge & cesses which it need not share
- GST also heavily skewed to centre as states gave up ^{taxation} rights.

The dichotomy has come under scious scrutiny in the pandemic as :

(15)

- Centre through PM CARES received more funds due to CSR law not applied to CM Relief funds.
- Centre got aid from organisations like WB, NDB, etc. not available to states.
- This was also the time when
 - State revenues fell.
 - Responsibilities increased
- Poor transfers from center.
- Liquors, etc. were also banned, source of revenue reducer.
- GST compensation delays

Such a situation should be used as an opportunity to review Schedule F (Bibek Debroy committee) to reduce their dichotomy

BB

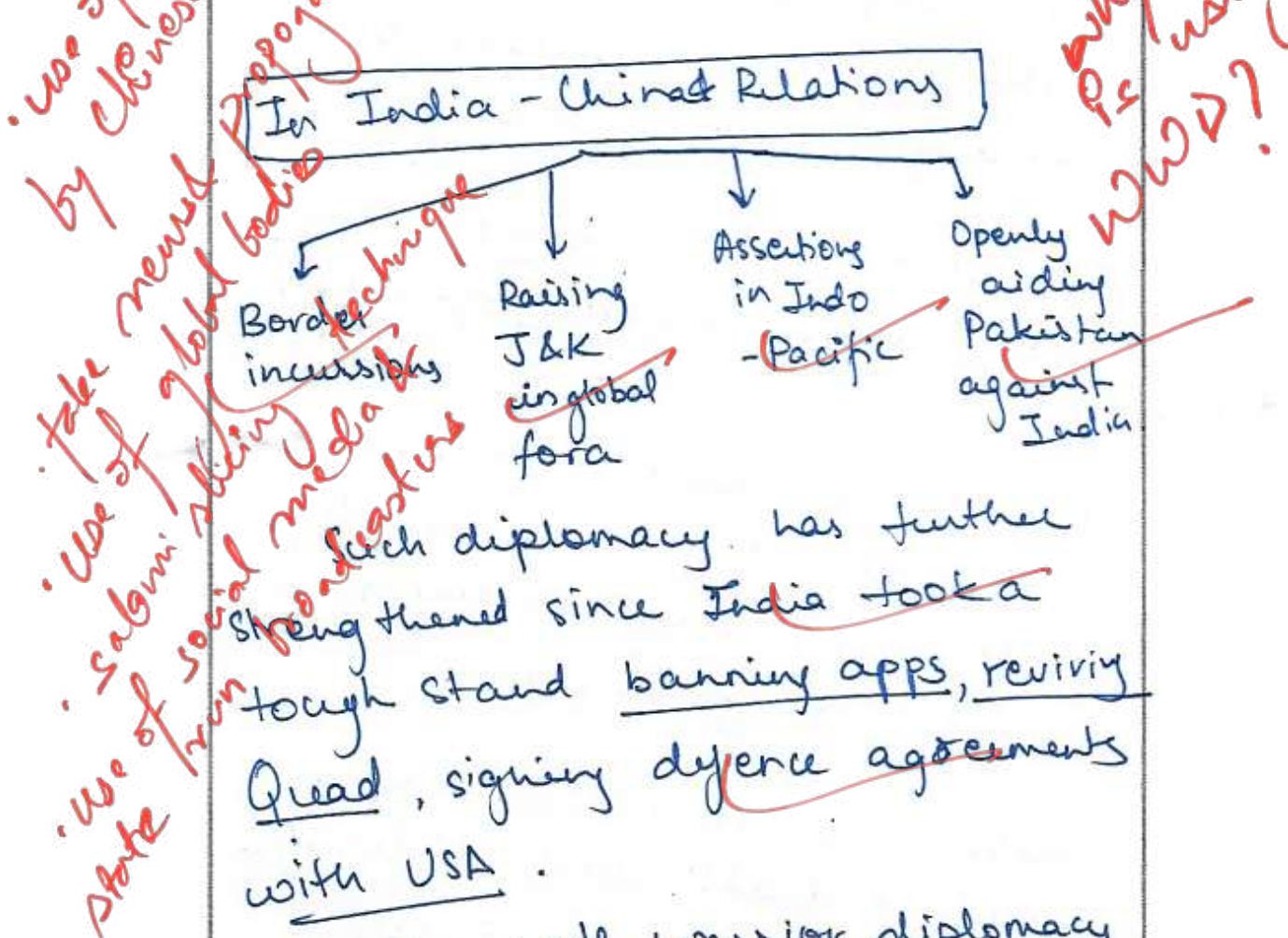
State can not give state health

- Health infrastructure
- Lockdown implementation.
- Needed to boost economic activity in state.

mention proper solutions
fiscal structure
Amendment to
ST & T
Revenue to raise
more funds for
state
Cooperative
federalism

Q10

'Wolf warrior' diplomacy is assertive, confrontational and aggressive diplomatic tactic used by China to show its clout.



Such diplomacy has further strengthened since India took a tough stand banning apps, reviving Quad, signing defence agreements with USA.

The wolf warrior diplomacy if not handled aptly risks in tension escalation.

Options available with India

1. Recognise the strategy and not fall for provocations.
2. Continue with the De-escalation talks in Round 8 at the moment.
3. Collaborate with like minded countries facing the same wolf warrior diplomats - may. eg. Australia
4. India can use bilateral ties to flag its coercive eg. Wuhan spirit revival.
5. Continue taking steps in its national interest. eg. banning more apps, thus sending the right message to China.

Thus, a confrontational China should be dealt with diplomatic maturity & nuanced stance.

(3.4)

Q11

The death penalty is the highest form of punishment in India which has been subject to much debate.

The Supreme Court in various judgements ranging from Ranga Case Bacchar Singh Case has developed the 'rarest of rare case' doctrine.

The doctrine suggests that death penalty should not be the norm, rather the exception.

In India, lower courts give verdict in favour of death penalty as well. Thus, death penalty itself isn't rare, but its execution is rare, due to the prevalence of mercy petition.

Mercy Petition

- It is the request for mercy against

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(कृपया इस जगह कुछ नहीं लिखें।)

Summary
the intro
in a single
par- graph
or better
structure

in
you were supposed
to mention about
how it is not
rare.
. 102 DPs in 2019
. 162 DPs in 2018
. 765 people
hangled since

death penalty. It is applied to both the President as well as Judiciary as last resort. features

President & Governor (Art 72
2161)
• Pardon • Commute
• Respite
• Reprieve

- It is not a right, rather is the discretion to be accepted.
- It is necessary to prevent injustice which is irreversible from taking place.

Death penalty mercy petitions are thus given on humanitarian grounds.

The debate about death penalty stems from following arguments:

for Death Penalty

- * It is applied in cases of rare cases where crime is too heinous.
 - * Acts as a strong deterrent.
 - * Sense of justice for kin of family and society at large.
 - * Resources of state in maintaining prisoners beyond reform, is reduced.
- closure
judicial validity by various judgements
judicial arbitration

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anything here
(कृपया इस जगह
कुछ नहीं लिखें।)

[Against death penalty]

- * It is irreversible punishment.
- * Subjectivity in Judgements is possible.
- * Against human rights, amounts to state committing crime.
- * Retributive justice is preferred over the more humane reformatory justice.

Even the Constitution, under article 21 which gives right to life, gives room for death penalty by 'procedure established by law terms'; thus showcasing the fact that death penalty is a grey area open for interpretation.

This is why
many developed &
nations abolished
capital punishment &
no evidence of
falling crime

mention:
equitable
justice for all
proper
investigation
more
deterrent

Q12

According to estimates, 67% of all prisoners in India are undeterred.

Thus, they are languishing in jail for crimes which are not even proven against them.

The recent case of custodial death of father-son duo in Tamil Nadu raised the call for an anti-torture law in India.

Anti-torture Law

- showcases commitment against usage of any form of torture by the police.
- will provide punishment against torture acting as deterrent.
- will ensure the rights of undeterred are safeguarded.
- India as a signatory to Human Rights Declaration, should morally oblige to such a law.

in a flowchart
in a mind map
Diagram for
Presentation
Question and
Answer
PPT
PowerPoint
Prisoners
in India

Such an anti-torture law is
especially needed for a democracy
like India because:

- ① India follows principle of innocent until proven guilty, thus use of torture to solve crimes is against our ethos.
- ② It will bolster India's image in its commitment to uphold human rights & improve its case for extradition.
- ③ It will ensure that scientific methods of investigation are developed rather than resorting to torture.
- ④ It will help strengthen entire criminal justice system, as legitimate means will be followed.

Outdated &
2001 provisions
Help Police or
law enforcement or
agencies
of
accused

- ⑤ At present conviction rate for custodial violence is very low showing the sorry state of affairs.
- ⑥ It will help restore the public faith in police as protectors which is important for democracy to survive.

The anti-torture legislation will also be an impetus for further police reforms as it crushes the dictum that when all you have is a hammer, everything looks like nails

way forward?

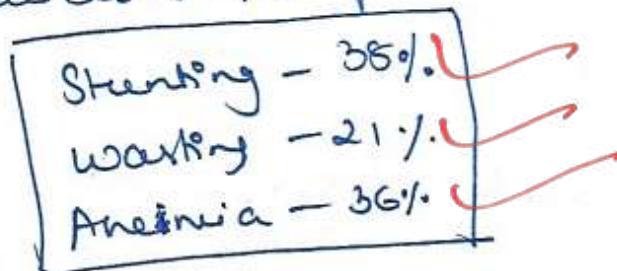
law commission
recommendation



Q13

Childhood malnutrition is the problem whereas children do not receive proper nutrition needed for their physical & mental growth

The Global Hunger Index 2020 showcases the problem in the figure.



childhood malnutrition is a multi-dimensional problem
as it includes:

- (1) Lack of nutritious diet and food security concerns.
- (2) Offshoot of poor maternal health.
- (3) Problems of health of child leading to malnutrition eg. Diarrhoea.

maternal
outcome level
nutritional
element
policy focus
the MSP

(4) Sanitation also has implications on childhood malnutrition.

(5) Skewed diet provided by interventions like mid-day meal scheme.

(6) Lack of inclusion of all children in Govt. initiatives e.g. exclusion errors caused 20mn children to not receive mid-day meal.

The Poshan Abhiyan aims to tackle maternal and childhood nutrition, to be a malnutrition free India by 2022.

Targets	
reduce by %age.	3%
Stunting	- 2%
Wasting	- 2%
Anaemia	3% } every year
Undernourishment	2%

The institutional framework of the Abhiyan tries to overcome the challenge

by :

- Real time monitoring
- Involvement of Anganwadi services. → Home visits
- focus on first 100 days of child's life
- includes birth spacing, delaying age of marriage → such awareness campaign.

However, with the pandemic disrupting progress, there needs to be a revamped Poshan Abhiyan to achieve targets as suggested by Niti Aayog.

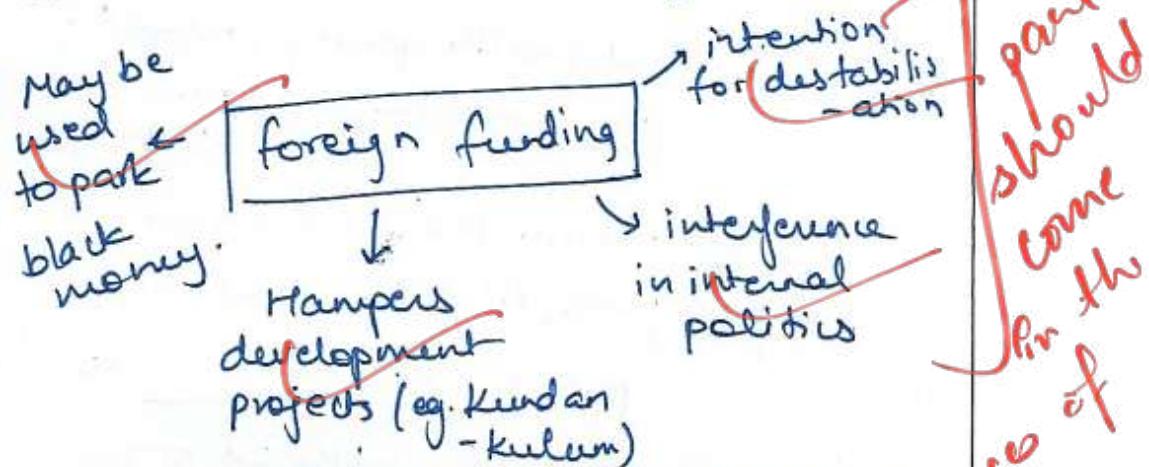


1
• *Tantradhar*
• Involvement of public
• What are the challenges w.r.t.
• P.A.?
• You are not giving concrete
• Solutions giving short
• Long term
• Previous marker
• Always suggest
• 27
• Inform & reform your answers

Q 14

NGOs act as an important constituent of social capital that is needed for a thriving democracy.

The funding of NGOs have been a point of concern, especially when it comes to foreign funding.



With these concerns the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act [FCRA] 2010 was enacted to regulate the receipt of foreign funds by NGOs.

Some provisions

- Declaration of funds
- Mandatory registration of NGOs
- Rules of utilisation of funds
- Aims to bring transparency in foreign funding.

The recent amendment to FCRA Act makes a few provisions even more stringent.

The suspension of NGOs based on provisions of FCRA raises concerns as well as is seen as a useful step by some quarters.

Needed Step:

- The violation of FCRA has security implications for India.
- It will help true NGOs to work without suspicion and targets only violating ones.
- Lack of transparency in the absence of such powers with the Govt.

Concerns with the Step

- May be used to target NGOs that speak against Govt. policies. e.g. Amnesty called it a witch hunt.

- It hampers the much needed trust between Govt. & NGOs.
- It also disincentivises future foreign investors thus causing funding issues.
- The recent amendment simply adds administrative burden on NGOs [eg account in SBI, Delhi]

way forward

Other mechanisms to strengthen

NGOs should be followed based on Vijay Kumar Committee Recommendation

and National Policy on Voluntary Sector, 2007.

- Middle ground
- Better regulation
- Better audit



Political
tool to
suppress
Opponent

Particular
action
see command
when you
have space.

Q 15

Police Reforms have long been
overdue with many recommendations
of committees and court verdicts
still not being implemented.

Police Reforms through constitutional courts:

- Daraswati Commission.
- Robiyo Committee
- Padmanabiah Committee.
- Sali Sorabjee - Model Police Law
- 2006 → Prakash Singh Judgement
of SC.

National
Police
Commission
(1977)

The present state of policing in India require some reforms because:

- ① High number of vacancies
- ② Crumbling police infrastructure.
- ③ Poor training, especially for constabulary (87% of police)
- ④ Poor adoption of technology.
- ⑤ Insensitivity of police to citizens.

The State Governments face challenge in bringing about police reforms even though Police is a state subject under Schedule F.

- Lack of funds to invest on police reforms.
- Absence of political will to take up police reforms.
- Training professionals and infrastructure is lacking with states.
- Law & Order problems are persistent, thus can't divert time for training.
- Lack of public pressure for demanding police reforms.

2nd ARC in its Report on Public Order says that police should be a service than a force, thus should be people friendly.

Steps to
make people
friendly

- Sensitivity training of police especially constables
- More inclusion of women (at present 7%)
- Grievance Redressal for citizens to be robust in police station.
- Soft skills should be included in mid-career training.
- Community policing and Jan maitri Policing model (Kerala) to be adopted.

The Delhi Police e-Nipun online training module for police should be adopted as a best practice, further political will must be generated towards broader police reforms.

ATI:
Independent
Complaint
Authority
Accountability
Us. of tech
Model Police
2006
SMART
Police

The Civil Services that we inherited from British India is said to retain its legacy of ivory tower mentality and apathetic towards Citizens.

Administration in a Welfare State has broad responsibilities than merely following rules of procedure.

- Development administration
- Citizen empowerment
- Coordination with all stakeholders
- Change management through policy implementation
- from rigid stability to dynamism with changing times of Globalisation, 4th IR, Pandemic, etc.

It thus becomes important for administration to be responsible and citizen friendly. In the

what
arts
bureaucracy?

- Rigidity & adherence to rules
- loss of autonomy & neutral character
- Corruption & nexus
- loss of secured tenure

Kathua Case, we saw the faults
of an ivory tower administration.

Transformation to responsible &
citizen friendly administration

- ① Grievance Redressal mechanism
for citizens should be made
robust.
- ② 360° appraisal should be adopted
which includes citizens as
stakeholders.
- ③ Social audit of different schemes
should be institutionalised,
e.g. as is done in MGNREGA.
- ④ Sensitivity training of civil servants
(Kiran Aggarwal committee)
- ⑤ Adoption of Code of Ethics
(2nd ARC) which includes
empathy, commitment, selflessness
etc.

Civil
Service
board

⑥ Initiatives by civil servants towards citizen centricity should be awarded.

e.g. Operation Sulaiman by Prashant Nair.

⑦ The new Mission Karmayogi should be designed in such a way to bring about true behavioral change in civil servants.

Civil Services as the steel frame of the country needs to feel the pulse of the people for effective development administration, reforms should thus be at the core of personnel management.

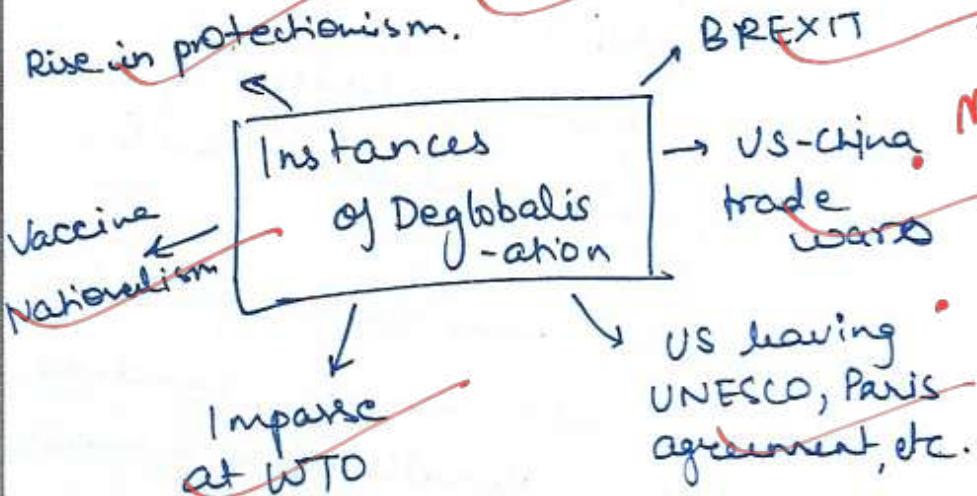
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Q 17

De-Globalisation is a movement reversing the globalisation trend of being moving towards a border-less 'global village'.

De-Globalisation can be seen in various forms of:

- Trade restrictions / Protectionism
- Travel restrictions
- Refugee crisis.
- Hyper-nationalism.
- Breakdown of multilateralism.



These instances suggest a shift from the 1990s to 2010 era of globalisation.

Reasons behind deglobalisation

1. fear of loss for domestic populace by globalisation (eg. America first)
2. Faultlines of Globalisation were visible eg. 2008 financial crisis.
3. Rise in ex Right wing, nationalistic politics eg. Brazil, etc.
4. The vaccine and pandemic shows -
-countries need to protect own citizens first.
5. Globalisation institutions lacked dynamism.
eg. Dispute Settlement Mechanism of WTO.
6. lack of global leadership,
commitment and consensus.

However with global challenges like terrorism, climate change, pandemic looming large, globalisation remains resilient.

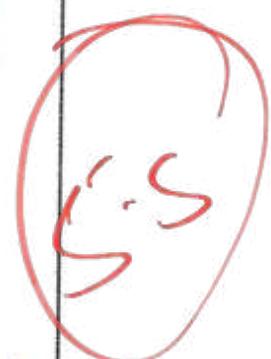
Implications for India

- * Hurting India's interest.
eg. trade ~~restrictions~~ raised by USA.
- * India has opportunity to take up global leadership.
eg. India's offer to make vaccine available for the world.
- * India needs to push for reforms in multilateralism.
eg. India's new NORMS strategy
- * India faces threat of terrorism, climate change more acutely, thus needs global partnership to deal with it.
eg. CCIIT, ISAT, etc.

Globalisation is too powerful a concept to be reversed, the present hijacking needs to be handled with caution.

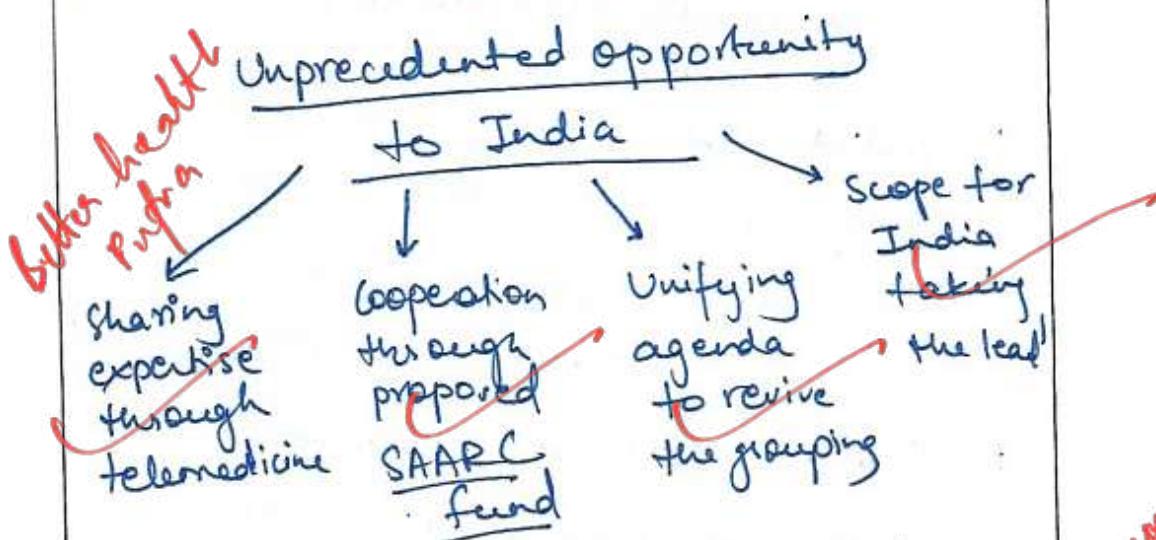
Purlikaar aur
always positive
to negotiate
through
this
're Purlikaar
way

Discusses
separately



Q18
Draw a map of SAARC region

The video conference that PM Modi held with SAARC leaders on Covid19 strategy brought to fore the potential the grouping holds.



SAARC has had a rough history and remained dormant till date because:

- Policy of Pakistan to use terror against India.
- The SAARC ~~meet~~ ^{summits} have been stalled since the 9/11 attack.
- Other mechanisms are being used for regional cooperation. eg. BIMSTEC.
- India & Pakistan are not even in talks to resolve the impasse.

→ only focus on Indo-Pak angle.
Add: SAARC
Weak institutions
Poor infrastructure
Colonial legacy
Emergence of China
India as big brother

SAARC, however, needs to be revived as it is also in India's interest as:

- ↳ The region has historical and cultural links
- ↳ Regional cooperations are successful even economically eg. ASEAN, EU, etc.
- ↳ The region faces similar challenges, threats, etc
- ↳ For regional stability, such a mechanism is vital.

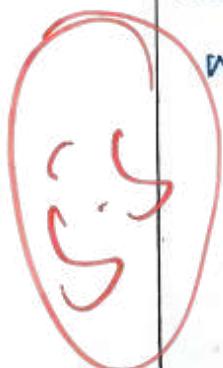
they
contain
population
area covered
by the region

Steps India should take to
revive SAARC

- ① Continue the engagement that it began during COVID to take stock of condition of neighbours, thus showing goodwill & cooperation

- SAARC - take
 - Multinational connectivity & intra-cooperation
 - Tech cooperation
 - Economic development
- ② Ensure that other institutions under SAARC continue to sustain
recently concerns over South Asia University was raised.
- ③ Continue issue based engagement until summit level talks resume
- ④ Build consensus among + members for need for revival, instead of Big Brother attitude

India needs its neighbours more so in the present times, and should take the lead in reviving this dormant SAARC to make it a thriving cooperation.



Talk about
South Asian
solidarity

Question No.
(प्रश्न नं.)

Q19

CIVILS DAILY

Please don't write
anything here
(कृपया इस जगह
कुछ नहीं लिखें।)

Public Interest Litigations (PILs)

are cases filed in courts where the locus standi (consideration) is relaxed.

Though PILs any citizen can file a case for a public cause, for e.g. prison reforms, mental health, etc.

It was institutionalised in India by PN Bhagwati & VK Iyer in the Russianara Khatamna case.

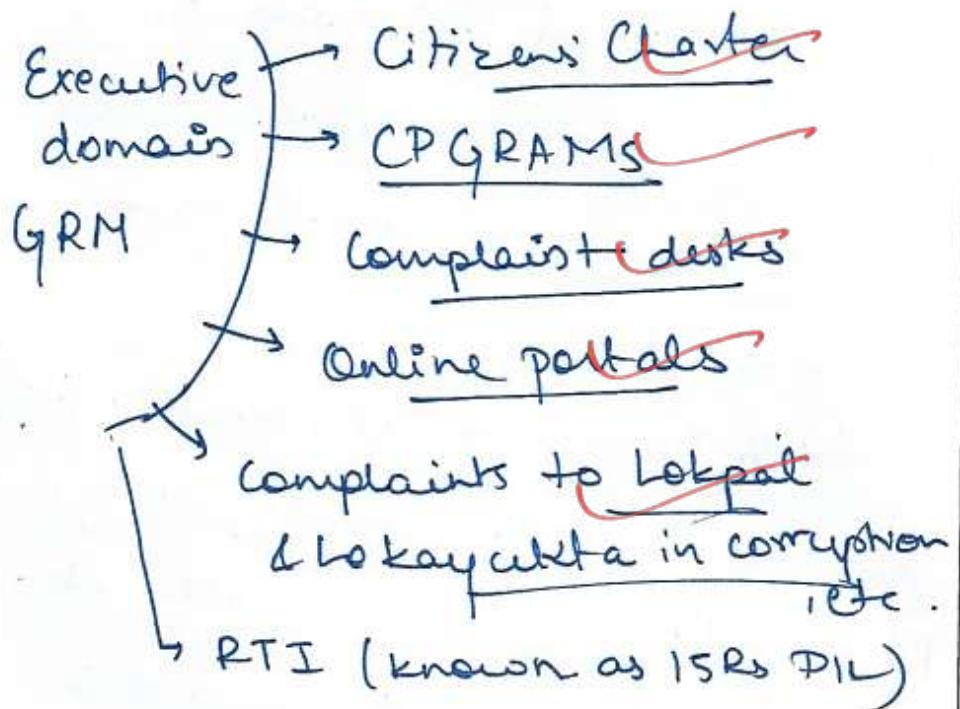
, and has since been strengthened, where courts even take up suo moto cases.

PILs are often seen as grievances of the citizens against the laxities of the executive. Citizens thus use the judiciary.

43

*We should
discuss
this
evolution.*

for the Grievance Redressal rather than through executive domain.



These mechanisms however are not considered to be successful in grievance redressal because:

- Lack of awareness about such mechanisms.
- Bureaucratic Red tapism in these mechanisms.
- Citizens not satisfied with the redressal itself.

*Lack of democratic
grievance redressal
lack of manpower
digital divide
apathy*

- PILs reach wider platform for discussions (deliberations) than executive mechanism.
- At times, PILs are also misused for ~~personal interest~~ rather than public interest.

This part needs to be discussed!
For a separate heading or what other reasons are there for misusing PILs

As per the Swarajam Model

adopted by India, we are committed to a robust Grievance Redressal Mechanism which must be widely publicised as well.

Solutions?
Always give 3-4 points in the end before concluding your answer.



45

Q.20

The New Education Policy (NEP), 2020 has been adopted based on recommendations of Kasturirangan Committee Report.

It is the third such policy to be adopted in India, the other being in 1968 & 1986.

The NEP, 2020 ~~was~~ ^{is considered} to be a major shift ~~in~~ ^{for} the education policy in India, thus cannot be called simply as 'old wine in new glass', as it envisages India to be a global knowledge superpower.
Don't conclude your viewpoint for the 1st part itself.
Let answer like the discussion forward.

Radical Changes

1. It overhauls the system of 10+2 education ~~in India~~ to a 5+3+3+4 years system

How it is a new wine in a new glass:

② It emphasises on vocational education in schooling level itself

③ It expands education for the age of 3 to emphasize on foundation learning, basic numeracy & literacy.

④ It re-imagines school governance with common accreditation for public & private schools.

Higher education

① It emphasizes on research by establishing National Research Foundation.

② Introduces 4 year degree programs & abolishes MPhil courses.

③ Aims at globalizing Indian Education, allowing global players.

④ It focuses on multi-disciplinary & cross-disciplinary curriculum.

Some incremental adoption

- It envisions increase in Education spending from present 4.2% to 6%.
- It focuses on 100% enrolment in lower & elementary education by 2030.
- The language policy envisioned can be seen as being influenced by the preceding education policies.

Thus, the NEP, 2020 is more tilted towards a New India as it also emphasises on Technology and other demands of a post-globalised world.

why considered
a new glos.
issue of
accessibility
& privatisaion
etc there

Mention
some
suggestions
to improve
NEP.