

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

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6.

All the Best

Section A

Higher Education in INDIA: Issues and challenges

Some of media reports are here -

- "Indian universities once again performed poorly in QS ranking",
- "JNU campus: a seat of politicization",
- "A student suicide in Kola," and
- "Supreme court appointed oversight Committee to supervise working of Medical Council of India" etc.

These news items shows the problems of higher educational institutes of India. It shows that Indian higher education system is facing a crisis period due to various factors cutting across - Social, economic, political, spheres.

Higher education of a nation has a instrumental role in research and development; technology upgradation and technology transfer from foreign universities. Apart from this, it is platform of global integration and used as a diplomatic tool. For Individual, it is passport to enter market to get quality job and contribute in economic growth.

In case of India, higher education system has different spheres— like— engineering, medical, law, humanities, bio-technical, space, military and defense research etc. Almost each sphere is facing one or other problems. At the same time they are facing some challenges and issues collectively.

One such issue is infrastructural related problems. Most of government institutes either lack proper infrastructure like library, laboratories, digital equipment or if they have it is not service. Absence of electricity, trained manpower is also aggravating this problem. Financial crisis is one of main reason behind poor/outdated infrastructure.

A related issue is quality of teaching staff. Teachers / professors are facing problem of lack of training, and old outdated curriculum. It has created gap between what industries want and what colleges are providing to students. This skill mismatch creating a youth population of degree holders but unemployed.

Infrastructural issues and curriculum problems has affected research quality and poor quality of research journals. This has affected overall quality of education and image of institutes. It is one of reason behind poor ranking of Indian universities at international level.

Another issue is privatization of higher education. It has resulted into issue of increase in cost of education; instances of donation / capitation fees; colleges are turned into factories with focus on profits. Bogus teachers are shown to fulfill the government norms and infrastructure is bare minimum just to avoid punishment.

This has resulted into issues of affordability of higher education, victimization of poor-classes and generation of doctors/engineers without proper skills etc. Values are getting disappeared from education system.

In addition to this, there are presence of bias- (1) crowding of engineering and medical has led to "dying humanities" (2) biasness against rural areas - most of higher education ~~system~~ institute present in urban areas and also inter state divide is present (3) biasness against women - very poor participation of women/girls in higher education. (4) Excessive focus on market-orientation and job orientation has led to poor enrolment in research programme.

Another issue is regulation of higher education institutes. As per Indian constitution, Centre and state both can run universities and colleges. To maintain a uniformity bodies like University Grant Commission (UGC), Medical Council of India (MCI), All India Council for Technical education (AICTE) etc are there

However, these bodies are facing several problems— politicization of these bodies due to appointment of "political" person; lack of expertise, lack of adequate autonomy in functioning, absence of adequate network/infrastructure for monitoring of colleges/universities functioning.

Similarly, centre and states are often not have consensus and led to friction which has affected standardization and uniformity of higher education system.

Some other challenges are - public sector versus private sector; maintaining the balance between autonomy and monitoring of universities; "teaching" has become a forced - profession and not often ~~not~~ voluntarily choice; geographical and terrain hurdle which affect financial feasibility of institutes etc.

In this regard central and state governments has taken few steps. Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA), as per Budget 2016-17, constituted recently

to deal with financial & funding issue. Another step taken is (MOOC) Massive Open Online Courses which provide free and easy learning any where at any time and it is complemented by Digital India Mission. Similarly to increase global collaboration and knowledge sharing, GIAN has been adopted. Under GIAN (Global Initiative for Academic ~~center~~ Network) professors and researcher of other ^{foreign} university of will deliver lectures.

Another, pathbreaking step is New National Education Policy which is still in draft stage but centre and states are exchanging and negotiating over issues. It will replace old policy of 1988. It will help in providing dynamic curriculum with current and future needs.

Similarly, recently India started to rank its own universities and college using NIRF (National Institute for Ranking Framework).

A lot has been done but a lot is yet to be done. Some future actions can be - better academic and industry integration, strengthening secondary and higher secondary education as these education offer foundation to higher education. An all India level - Indian Education Services can be created on the lines of Administrative Services. Political parties should refrain themselves from intervening college or university level politics. Increase in expenditure over education can be increased through CSR funds, Education bonds - having tax rebate.

Individual universities and colleges should be encouraged to get fund through Alumni:

To sum up, one can say that higher education is harbinger of social change. Therefore it should get enough attentions from public and private sectors. India is passing through important phase where it has demographic dividend and vibrant democracy. It is right time to harness the talent and capabilities of youth. Indian Constitution envisages social economic political justice and liberty equality of all. and it place ultimate responsibility on governments - Centre and states. Therefore, both Centre and states along with private sector and

voluntary organisation should work
in coordinated manner to improve
the quality of higher education.

Section B

Sexual harassment at work places:
the greatest hurdle of in women
empowerment.

Swami Vivekanand once explained the importance of women in society by saying that a bird can not fly on single wing similarly nation can not grow if it denies the opportunities to ^{their} women. In current scenario, women are facing various problems affecting their empowerment. Sexual harassment at work places is one such ~~p~~ hurdle.

Empowerment means one is able to realise one's own potential without any fear or discrimination. Anything which

creates hurdle in realising true potential is against empowerment. Sexual harassment of women employees at work places, whether public or private is a serious socio-political problem which is affecting over all economy of the nation and spoiling image of democratic India.

Sexual harassment can be verbal or non-verbal. It has wider definition covering - showing inappropriate gestures to asking sexual favour or molesting. There is a need to analyse closely reasons of sexual harassment because analysing the reason can only be helpful to remove such hurdle.

The prominent reason is patriarchy - It is a ideology which never give equal status to women and always consider women as object of love. It tries to control sexuality of women and envisage the men has a privilege to control the sexuality and reproductive role of women. Whether public or private, organised or unorganised patriarchy has a deep rooted presence.

A related reason is absence of values in modern day education and poor socialisation. Education often focus on money-making and not on man-making. As a result, when youth having such education join workplace it affect the working of that place.

Similarly socialization should be done in such a way that gender-equality as a value should have imprint on child's mind. But very often patriarchy has infected the socialization.

In addition to this, employees are not adequately trained and gender sensitized. Some public organisation like police are often notorious for that.

Some other reasons are - poor reporting of cases by women who are often pressurised not to report so as to save the prestige of organisation. Manytime women themselves not report as they may face severe repression like job-loss; dent in image etc or character etc. Very often "Victim" is transformed in accused.

Similar reason is absence
of fear of being punished due to
- poor implementation of laws,
overburdened judiciary, . Recently
a retired DGP of a state got
sentence of molesting a 'girl' (who
later ^{committed} suicide) after 20 years of
incident.

Sexual harassment at
work place has resulted into various
socio economic effects. One such
effect is poor women labour
force participation rate. World Bank
Report and IMF chief Lagarde
reported that Indian economy can
registered higher GDP growth if
women participation in economy
~~can be~~ increased significantly.

This has resulted in that
women's talent is not able to
harnessed by various sector.

Another effect is sense of insecurity into the mind of women. Parents "decide" in which field their daughter will work and girl are not allowed to choose the field of their choice. Such incidence of sexual harassment, strengthen the orthodox.

In addition to this, it is violative of fundamental rights of women. under article 21 - right to life. As they are not able to live their life fully. It is weakening the democratic values of ~~our~~ Indian society and eroding the faith of women over democratic values.

To deal with this evil union government has passed - Sexual harassment (Prevention) at work place Act 2013. This act was passed after Vishakha guideline given by Supreme court in Vishakha case in 1997. This act defines "work place" - very broadly i.e. it includes public, private, organised and unorganised. The definition of employee is also broad. Even a "women guest" at work place is covered.

Apart from this, act makes mandatory to constitute Committee in each organisation to deal with such complaint and report such cases to district level body.

Apart from this,
National Commission of women
and state level commissions are
also empowered to entertain
such complaints but such
incidents should ^{Not} be ^{more than} 1 year old.

Way forward

There are various issues which
is yet to be rectified such as lack
of expertise, investigation acumen
in women commission, removal
of 1 year old clause; i.e. all
cases can be investigated.

Women commission should be
given more teeth to monitor
police investigation.

All public and private employees should be properly gender sensitized. Gender sensitization should be part of all professional courses and trainings.

Along with this, fast track disposal of such cases will ensure the punishment of offender and maintaining the faith of women over judiciary. Also it will create deterrence into minds of ~~interested~~ offenders.

Many times acts are becoming victim of poor implementation and monitoring 2013 Act should not be victim of these. For that Centre and States should work closely. a

Apart from this, a social movement is needed to counter

ideology of patriarchy. Patriarchy has affected almost each and every sphere where women work or women are associated.

Thus dealing with patriarchy will help in dealing with many other problems like domestic violence, dowry, feminization of occupation etc.

women empowerment is need of society. As women empowerment help in making society discrimination free; strengthening of women voice especially in field of family planning. It helps in economic empowerment of women; which increases overall family income, improve in quality life and increases the chances

of ~~the~~ girl education and health.
To meet India's commitment with
regard to sustainable development
goals of creating gender equality
and maintaining obligation of
equal opportunities of work for all.
under directive principle, it is
needed to address sexual
harassment at work places.

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 (इस भाग में
 कुछ ना लिखें)

Higher Education: Issues, challenges.

What.
 why needed imp

✓ Passport to Market

- R & D - space ISRO; weather; medicine
- Technology upgradⁿ; to fight cc; disasters
- Quality job
- Platform of global integration cooperation; tool of diplomacy.

Issues

Pop & Infra $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{govt} - \text{fund} \\ \text{Pvt} - \text{Incentive} \end{array} \right\}$ - Indian & top grad at foreign univer.
 Trained Teacher; Digital Infra &
 PhD holder
 Journals; Quality; Boys Teachers
 Women; Sc STs
 Regional disparity
 Social bias toward Engg. Medicine
 Dying humanities - Skill gap. Industry - Acade
 absence of value.
 regulatory bodies issues

Constitⁿ

DPSP - unemployed; govt to take care
 Reservation in 16: 15;
 Centre - State -

Bodies

UGC, AICTE; MCI; Recently SC appointed RMLodho.
 1103; AIMS,

Challenges

Uniformity of Standard & Curriculum
 Centre - state politics -
 teaching as profession - degraded.
 autonomy or regulation

→ Poor Secondary & matriculation edⁿ → affect
- rural area. ; whether Pvt or public if both have balance?

Recent steps

- HEFA
- redraft NEP 1988
- MDDC, GIAN
- USC - TSR. Committee
- MCI - SC; Parliament
- Digital India -
- NIRF

Suggestions

- Industry - Academia integration
- vocationalisation - ↓ burden on higher burden.
- autonomy to school - (IES)
- depoliticization of student campus. (JNU)
- common consensus over higher edⁿ. among centre - state. curricular standards; more coope^r among colleges; uni

Introduction

Recent

- ① SC - MCI, P.S.C.
- ② QS. ranking
- ③ politicization of JNU campus.
- ④ student of Pda suicide

Body - 1) higher edⁿ < what -
unip - briefly

- 2) Issues - ~~economic~~ - financial crisis
- human
 - political ; bodies USC AICTE MCI
 - Quality
 - privatization

Challenge

Recent step

by ration

Om

Sexual harassment at workplaces: The greatest hurdle in women empowerment

- Patriarchy
- Pink color occupⁿ;
- { few job preferred over other - poor LFPR. - Informal sector SH; }
 - { Parental concerns. }
- Types of SH
 - verbal
 - non-verbal
 - physical
- Defⁿ of SH
 - Defⁿ of empower
 - realise potential
 - women

- Defⁿ of work place

- women empowerment
 - why needed
 - WB Report
 - Legrande
 - half of populⁿ; Equality lib of Constitⁿ
 - Vivekanand - wing
 - Independence
 - Planning of family
 - Quality life; girl child
 - harnessing talent of women
 - ↑ Exom → Pov. ↓

- SC {
- Vishakhaguideline
 - 2013 Act
 - SDG
 - Dev. dan paradox of India
 - N.C.W.

Suggestion

- gender ges sensitizⁿ - should be part of all employee - Pub. Pvt.
- Fast track disposal cases
- Serious imple of 2013 Act
 - Committee complaint
- giving more power N.C.W.
- value education
- Proper protection of women under Companies Act
- CCTV;



