

LO Syllabus, PYQ

04 June 2025 02:17 PM

Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GS1 : 110 Marks (Social Issues)• GS2 : 35 Marks (Social Justice)
Syllabus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.• Role of women and women's organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.• Effects of globalization on Indian society.• Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism. <p>• Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.</p> <p>• Development processes and the development industry —the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders.</p> <p>• Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the</p> <p>Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.</p>
Answer Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intro : Definition + Data + Report + Current Context• Diversity of Dimension : Range of Points > Depth• Crisp Short Points / Space and Depth• Conclusion way forward : Constitution + Best Practice + Inter linkages

PYQ		
Indian Societies	The life cycle of a joint family depends on economic factors rather than social values. Discuss	2014
	Customs and Traditions suppress reason leading to obscurantism. Do you agree?	2020
	Explore and evaluate the impact of "work from home" on family relationships?	2022
	Do you think marriage as a sacrament is losing its value in modern India ?	2023

Caste	Caste system is assuming new identities and associational forms, hence caste system cannot be eradicated in India. Comment	2018
	Has caste lost its relevance in understanding the multicultural Indian society? Elaborate your answer with illustrations	2020
	Why is caste identity in India both fluid and static ?	2022
	Inter caste marriages between castes which have socio economic parity have increased to some extent but this is less true of inter religious marriages. Discuss	2024
Diversity in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe any four cultural elements of diversity in India and rate their relative significance in building a national identity. • The spirit of tolerance and love is not only an interesting feature of Indian society from early times but it is also playing an important part at the present. Elaborate • What make's Indian society unique in sustaining its culture? Discuss • How does Indian society maintain continuity in traditional social values? Enumerate the changes talking place in it • In the context of the diversity of India, can it be said that the regions form cultural units rather than the states? Give reasons with examples for your view point. • Do we have cultural pockets of small India all over the nation ? Elaborate with examples • Critically analyse the proposition that there is a high correlation between India's cultural diversities and socio economic marginalities. (2024) 	
Secularism	<p>How do the Indian debates on secularism differ from the debates in the West? 2014</p> <p>How is the Indian concept of secularism different from the western model of secularism? Discuss. 2018</p> <p>What can France learn from the Indian Constitution approach to secularism? 2019</p> <p>What are the challenges to our cultural practices in the name of secularism? 2019</p> <p>'Constitutional morality' is rooted in the constitution itself and is founded on it's essential facets. Explain the doctrine of Constitutional morality with the help of relevant judicial decisions. 2021</p> <p>Are tolerance, assimilation and pluralism the key elements in the making of an Indian form of secularism? Justify your answer. 2022</p>	

Regionalism	<p>Growing feeling of regionalism is an important factor in generation of demand for a separate state. Discuss (2013)</p> <p>What is the basis of Regionalism ? Is it unequal distribution of benefits of development on regional basis eventually promotes regionalism? Substantiate your answer . (2016)</p> <p>Do you agree that regionalism in India appears to be a consequence of rising cultural assertiveness? Argue. (2020)</p> <p>What is regional disparity? How does it differ from diversity? How serious is the issue of regional disparity in India? (2024)</p>
Communalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguish between Religiousness / Religiousity and communalism giving one example of how the former has got transformed into the latter in independent India. 2017 • Communalism arises either due to power struggle or relative deprivation. Argue by giving suitable illustrations. 2018 • Discuss the impact of post liberal economy on ethnic identity and communalism. 2023
Population	<p>Discuss the changes in the trends of labour migration within and outside India in the last four decades. 2015</p> <p>Empowering women is the key to control population growth. Discuss 2019</p> <p>Discuss the main objectives of the population education and point out the measures to achieve them in India in detail. 2021</p> <p>Critically examine whether growing population is the cause of poverty or poverty is the cause of growing population</p> <p>Demographic dividend in India will only remain theoretical unless our manpower becomes more educated, aware , skilled and creative . What measures have been taken by the government to enhance the capacity of our population to be more productive and employable ?</p> <p>What is the concept of a 'demographic winter' ? Is the world moving towards such a situation? Elaborate. 2024</p>

Globalisation	<p>Critically examine the effect of globalisation on the aged population in India. 2013</p> <p>Discuss the positive and negative effects of globalisation on women in India? 2015</p> <p>To what extent globalisation has influenced the core of cultural diversity in India? Explain 2016</p> <p>Globalisation is generally said to promote cultural homogenisation but due to this cultural specificities appear to be strengthened in the Indian society. Elucidate. 2018</p> <p>Are we losing local identity for the global identity? Discuss. 2019</p> <p>Is diversity and pluralism in India under threat due to globalisation? Justify your answer. 2020</p> <p>Elucidate the relationship between globalisation and new technology in a world of scarce resources, with special reference to India. 2022</p> <p>Globalisation has increased urban migration by skilled, young, unmarried women from various classes. How has this trend impacted upon their personal freedom and relationship with family? 2024</p>
Scheduled Tribes	<p>What are the major <u>legal initiatives</u> by the state since independence addressing discrimination against Scheduled Tribes ?</p> <p>Why are the tribals in India referred to as scheduled tribes ? Indicate the major provisions enshrined in the constitution of India for their upliftment.</p> <p>Given the diversities among tribal communities in India in which specific contexts should they be considered as a single category?</p>
Women	<p>Explain why suicide among young women is increasing in Indian society.</p> <p>Explain the role of gig economy in the process of empowerment of women in India</p> <p>Explain the constitutional perspectives of Gender Justice with the help of relevant constitutional provisions and case laws</p> <p>What are the continued challenges for women in India against time and space ?</p> <p>How does patriarchy impact the position of middle class working woman in India ?</p> <p>Discuss the various economic and socio cultural forces that are driving increasing feminisation of agriculture in India</p>

Development Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The penetration of SHGs in rural areas in promoting participation in development programmes is facing socio cultural hurdles. Examine • How can the role of NGOs be strengthened in India for development works relating to protection of environment? Discuss throwing light on the major constraints. • The SHG Bank linkage program which is India's own innovation. Has proved to be one of the most effective poverty alleviation and women empowerment programs. Elucidate • Examine critically the recent changes in the rules governing foreign funding of NGOs under the Foreign contribution regulation act , 1976 • The emergence of SHG in contemporary times points to the slow but steady withdrawal of the state from developmental activities. Examine the role of SHGs in developmental activities and the measures taken by the GOI to promote SHGs • Micro finance as an anti poverty vaccine, is aimed at asset creation and income security of the rural poor. Evaluate the role played by SHGs in achieving the twin objectives along with empowering women in rural India • CSO and NGO provide an alternative model of public service delivery
Health	<p>Identify the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that are related to health. Discuss the success of the actions taken by the <u>Government</u> for achieving the <u>same</u>.</p> <p>Public health system has limitation in providing universal health coverage. Do you think that private sector could help in bridging the gap? What other viable alternatives would you suggest?</p> <p>Appropriate local community-level healthcare intervention is a prerequisite to achieve 'Health for All' in India. Explain.</p> <p>In order to enhance the prospects of social development, sound and adequate health care policies are needed particularly in the fields of geriatric and maternal health care. Discuss.</p> <p>"Besides being a moral imperative of a Welfare State, primary health structure is a necessary pre-condition for sustainable development." Analyze.</p> <p>The increase in life expectancy in the country has led to newer health challenges in the community. What are those challenges and what steps need to be taken to meet them?</p> <p>In a crucial domain like the public healthcare system the Indian State should play a vital role to contain the adverse impact of marketisation of the system. Suggest some measures through which the State can enhance the reach of public healthcare at the grassroots level.</p>

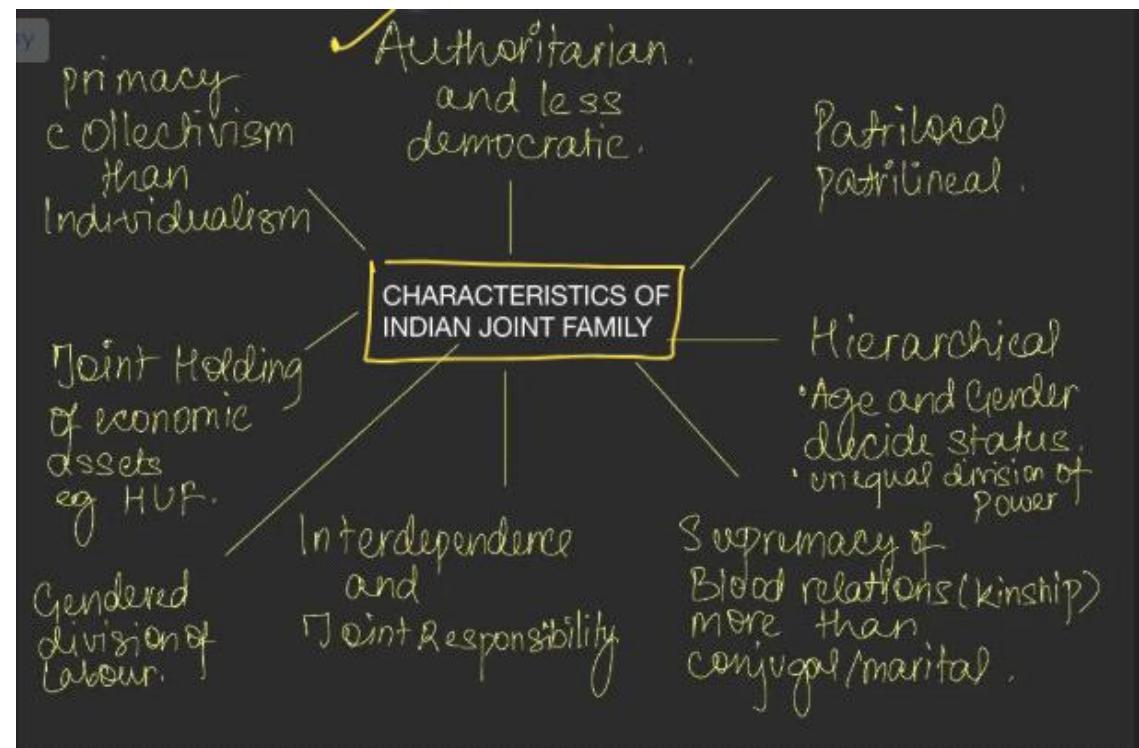
Education	<p>Should premier institutes like IITs/IIMs be allowed to retain premier status, allowed more academic independence in designing courses and also decide mode/criteria of selection of students . Discuss in light of growing challenges</p> <p>The quality of higher education in India requires more improvement to make it internationally competitive. Do you think that the entry of foreign educational institutions would help improve the quality of technical and higher education in the country? Discuss</p> <p>Professor Amartya Sen has advocated important reforms in the realms of primary education and primary health care. What are your suggestions to improve their status and performance?</p> <p>National education policy 2020 is in conformity with the SDGs -4 . It intends to restructure and reorient education system in India. Critically examine the statement.</p> <p>How have the digital initiatives in India contributed to the functioning of the education system in the country? Elaborate with answer</p> <p>The right of children to free and compulsory education act 2008 remains inadequate in promoting incentive bases system for children's education without generating awareness about the importance of schooling. Analyse</p>
Poverty	<p>Though there have been several different estimates of poverty in India, all indicate reduction in poverty levels over time. Do you agree ? Critically examine with reference to urban and rural poverty indicators. 2015</p> <p>An essential condition to eradicate poverty is to liberate the poor from the process of deprivation. Substantiate this statement with suitable examples . 2016</p> <p>Poverty alleviation programmes in India remain mere show pieces until and unless they are backed by political will. Discuss with references to the performance of the major poverty alleviation programmes in India. 2017</p> <p>Hunger and poverty are the biggest challenges for good governance in India still today. Evaluate how far successive governments have progressed in dealing with these humongous problems. Suggest measures for improvement. 2017</p> <p>Despite implementation of various programmes for eradication of poverty by the government in India , poverty is still existing. Explain by giving reasons 2018</p>
Poverty	<p>There is a growing divergence in the relationship between poverty and hunger in India. The shrinking of social expenditure by the government is forcing the poor to spend on non food essential items squeezing their food budget. Elucidate. 2019</p> <p>The incidence and intensity of poverty are more important in determining poverty based on income alone . In this context analyse the latest UN multidimensional poverty index 2020</p> <p>Covid 19 pandemic accelerated class inequalities and poverty indicators India. Comment 2020</p> <p>Poverty and malnutrition create a vicious cycle, adversely affecting human capital formation. What steps can be taken to break the cycle ? 2024</p>

Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic dividend in India will remain only theoretical unless our manpower becomes more educated, aware , skilled and creative. What measures have been taken by government to enhance the capacity of our population to be more productive and employable ? • Still development programmes have succeeded in increasing Human Resources supply to various sectors . In the context of the statement analyse the linkages between education and, skill and employment. • The crucial aspect of development process has been the inadequate attention paid to Human Resource development in India. Suggest measures that can address this inadequacy.
Pressure Group	<p>Pressure group politics is sometimes seen as the informal face of politics. With regards to the above assess the structure and functioning of pressure groups in India.</p> <p>How do pressure groups influence the Indian political process? Do you agree with the view that informal pressure groups have emerged as a powerful than formal pressure groups in recent years?</p> <p>What are the methods used by farmers' organisations to influence the policy makers in India and how effective are these methods?</p> <p>Pressure groups play a vital role in influencing public policy making in India. Explain how the business associations contribute to public policies.</p>
Women Organisation	<p>Male membership needs to be encouraged in order to make women's organisations free from gender bias. Comment</p> <p>Women's movements in India has not addressed the issues of women of lower social strata. Substantiate your view</p>
Urbanisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the various social problems which originated out of the speedy process of urbanisation in India • With a brief background of quality of urban life in India , introduce the objectives and strategy of the 'Smart City Programme'. • Does urbanisation lead to more segregation and/or marginalisation of the poor in Indian metropolises

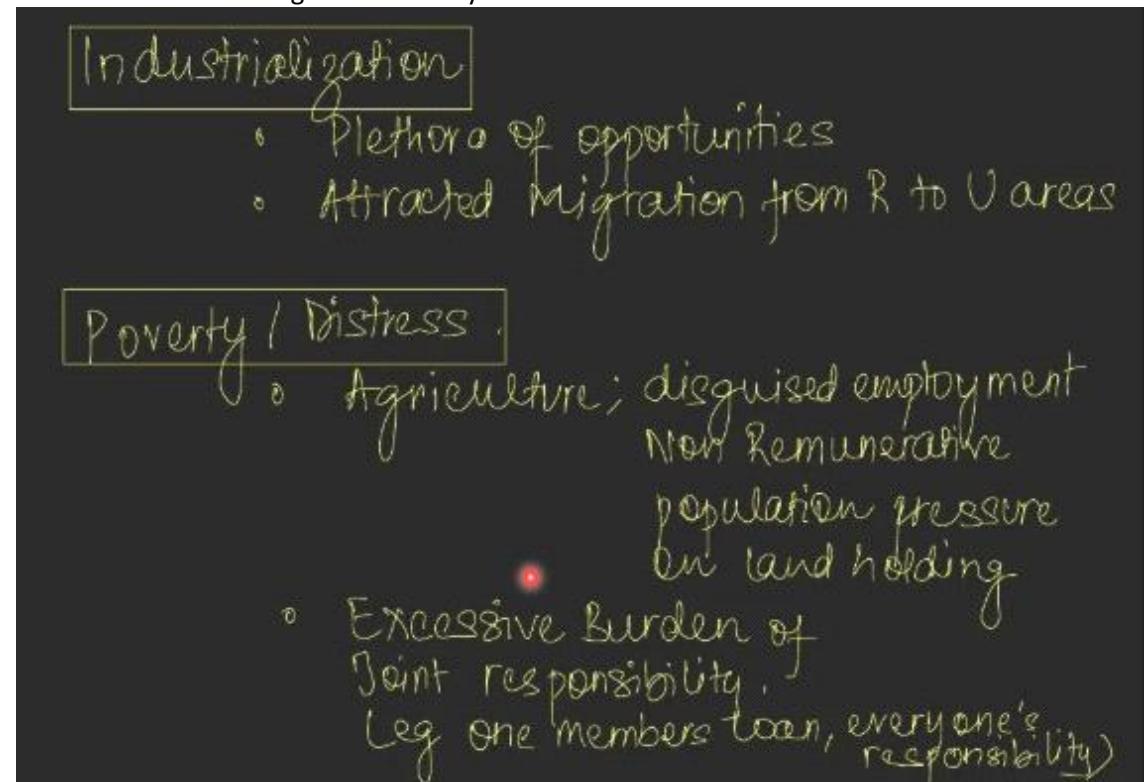
L1 Salient Features, Family

21 January 2025 02:09 AM

Indian Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Caste system<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Hierarchy◦ StratificationOrthodoxy and Superstition ; customs and traditionsPatriarchal ; subordinate status of women	<p>Indian Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Values of Tolerance Love and Accommodation, eg. Sarva Dharma SambhavaDiverse ; linguistic, Religious, cultural, ethnicity, racial Salad Bowl Model.Blend of traditional and Modern<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Urban areas.Kinship and family Ties<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ JF ◦ Collectivism◦ Patrilineal◦ Patri-local
FAMILY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Family : Social Institution, Basic Unit of Society<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Cohabitation : Sharing house together◦ Interdependence among membersTypes :<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Kinship Type : Blood related◦ Conjugal Type : MaritalMore Types:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Residence :<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Patrilocal (Wife Shifts)◦ Matrilocal (Husband Shifts)◦ Inheritance :<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Patrilineal (Father side, male heir),◦ Matrilineal (Mother decent, Nayars in Kerala)◦ Authority :<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Patriarchal (Male Domination or Superiority),◦ Matriarchal (Garo Community)◦ Composition :<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Joint (3 or more generations)◦ Nuclear (Couple + Unmarried Children)	
Joint Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Characteristics of Joint Family	



- Factors for ending of Joint family :



Urbanisation

- Ability to sustain economic independence better living stds.
- modern amenities; outsourcing of care responsibilities.
eg. Domestic Help.
- smaller units; eco viable
- high cost of living ; inability to sustain huge sized family eg. 1 child norm.

Assertion of Rights by women

- challenging traditional roles, stereotypes (patriarchal)
- Economic Independence (Autonomy)
 - Demand democratic decision making
 - More emphasis on marital relationship.

Forces of modernity

Education

enhancing
one's ability
to find a job.

orthodoxy / conservatism

collectivism → Individualism.

changing / challenging prevalent values

Modernity / Rationalism.

Privity

Individual Freedom,
Anonymity.

Globalization

Social media → Westernisation influence

normalizing the change in types.

Technological enhancement

- Communication technology; easier to stay connected even when living apart
↓ reduced the necessity of living together (eg video calls)
- Appliances/ Devices; life easier
eg. Microwaves ↓ dependence on extended family support
/ ready to eat meals / washing machines.
- Multiple travel options; easier to keep visiting extended relatives.

Role of state :

- Family control measures ↓ TFR.
↓ Family size
- Social Security programs ; reduced economic dependence on children during old age
eg. pension schemes for elderly Health insurance

child households

Shift from Joint to Nuclear Families

- Positive Impact :
 - Enhance Personal Autonomy : More freedom in decision making, Enhanced Privacy, Less Interference. Good for Career / Spouse / Intercaste marriage
 - Economic Independence : Limited Member, No extra burden of joint responsibility, lack of support, Lack of Support ensure competitiveness and brings innovation to make sure economic advancement
 - Improvement status of women : participation and decision making is more, less patriarchal control, participation in workforce -> Dual Income Household
 - Democratic / Egalitarian : All members including children opinion are respected / heard -> Communication improved
 - Control on Birth Rate : Population control, Difficult to control many children, Joint responsibility of both parents
 - Discontinuation of regressive customs / Tradition / Beliefs : Critical Thinking, Role models, Ex : Period Shaming
- Negative Impact :
 - Loss of Social Support System : Joint family member are always available, absence of Kinship ties, Loneliness / Depression -> Psychological + Emotional needs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Insecurities : Nuclear family need to bear full burden of Economic crisis, Job loss, Health. • Increased pressure of child rearing : Raising child in joint is easy, Nuclear responsibility is solely on parents • Work life Balance struggle : Specially women has double burden , Change in family type but not the mindset • Breakdown of Social Bonds : Intergenerational disconnect -> further widens generational gap -> Erosion of traditional care giving • Alienation of elderly : vulnerable, Lack of Socialisation + Lack of transfer of values / Ethics / Culture
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclearization -> Limited to Urban • Census 2011 : 70% Household are Nuclear Family

L2 Traditions, Marriage

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Traditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Customs : Beliefs + Norms + Practiced by Majority in Society• Traditions : Customs going on for several generations
Negative Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examples :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dowry - Gender Discrimination,• Sati Pratha -• Child Marriages -• Untouchability - Social Exclusion• Triple Talak - Gender Injustice• Parda System - Gender Injustice• Idol Immersion - Pollution• Blind Faith to Godmen - Sexual Abuse• Witch Hunting• Animal Sacrifice• Denial in religious entry of menstruating women• Honor Killing• No logical define basics to it
Positive Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examples :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Respecting Elders : Social Cohesions• Fasting : Healthy Strategies• Ayurveda : Indian Medical Knowledge in food• Yoga• Philosophy of Spiritualism over materialism• Tribals : Sacred groves• Bishnoi : Black Bucks• Values and Beliefs : Karma (Payment of deeds) - Deterrent and insures moral upliftment
Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DPSP : Fundamental Duties to develop scientific Temperate and spirit of Inquiry• By Education as a tool to develop critical thinking -> accepting progressive customs and rejecting regressive ones

Marriage	
Changing Norms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Method of Companionship :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Live in Relationships + LGBTQ + Diluted Marriage + Casual Dating,• Monogamy -> polygamy

① New Societal Norms

- Shift in attitude marriage as a personal choice rather than a social obligation.
- acceptance of different forms of relationships (Alternate options)
- Different sexual orientations challenging notions of M-W marriage.
- companionship not synonymous to marriage.

eg.

Live-in Relationship

Cohabitation

not formalization.

eg legal sanction of values.

LGBTQIA+

decriminalisation.

of Homosexuality

but not same sex marriage.

demy

✓ Destigmatizing Divorce

Not a Taboo anymore

changing views on commitment

• Utility of Marriage are changing :

- Difference in Child rearing
- Dependence on family is reducing

② Change in the meaning / Forms / utility of Family

- Dependence on Family ↓ thereby need for Marriage ↓

eg
single
Mothers.

• Nuclear Families

less answerability to whole family

Couple more empowered to take a decision

- Child less couple/ single parent household

• Autonomy + Women Independence :

③ Individualism / Autonomy

- prioritizing personal growth, career
- Aspirations clash collectivism / Ambitions
- More autonomy

③ Individualism / Autonomy.

- prioritizing personal growth, career
- Aspirations clash collectivism / (Ambitions)
- More autonomy in choice of spouse as well as divorce (love marriages[↑])
- Commitment issues

④ Women education + economic independence

- Assertion of rights
- Action against ill treatment
- Delayed marriages, [NFHS]
- No longer necessity for eco-security
- misconduct, Abuse,

- Social Media : Quick gratification available --> Distraction

⑤ Social Media.

- Easier Distraction
- Easier access
- Greater instances
- Exposure to western culture + influences.
- virtual dating + virtual socialization.
- eg Dating Apps
Adultery / Cheating / Extra marital Affairs,
eg. polygamous relationships.

-  Majority marriages conventional > Alternate models .
- Religious sanction ; monogamy, duties, responsibilities
Life long companionship.
eg Personal laws ; influenced.
 - Social sanction ;
 - Legitimacy to a relationship in India
 - eg Easier rentals for married couples
 - proliferation of matrimonial sites + event management business ; reflecting the popularity of marriages in India. eg "Big Fat Indian Wedding"
 - Marriage as an institution changing more in Urban areas > Rural areas .
Limited to cosmopolitan cities .
 - Family imp inst ; Marriage is a prerequisite indispensable for child rearing
 - state favours ; reconciliation period

Impact

- Role of Family diminishing
| impacting the stability in society.
- rift values < New old
- women
↑ autonomy
liberation / freedom . often M ; tool for control / gendered Roles
- Mental Health issues
↑ loneliness
↑ Dissonance
Unmet emotional needs / support
- Ageing Alone
Lack of companionship and support
↑ vulnerability
- child
→ socialisation impacted .
→ Insecurity ↑
→ Trauma associated displacement from one parent / familiar place residence
→ Neglect eg Day care

CASTE

- Caste : Caste system as a social institution is unique to the Indian society. It is a system based on hierarchy and the social status, duties and rights of an individual are based on the basis of birth in a particular group.
- Division hierarchy : Rights according to position
- Basic Features :

- Stratification of society and hierarchy
- Endogamy and ways to perpetuate (Khap panchayats/ Honour killings)
- Status based on birth - hereditary
- Notions of purity and pollution- Distance and civil disabilities/ untouchability
- Restrictions on commensality (inter dining)
- Social segregation extended to physical segregation
- Occupation restrictions based on caste
- Untouchability

Agents of transformation	AGENTS OF TRANSFORMATION	CHANGES
	<p><u>Urbanisation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cosmopolitan outlook • Anonymity of city life • common public space sharing e.g Residential societies/Restaurants/Transport • Group identities more defined on economic similarities 	<p>Tolerant / less concerned with diverse identities.</p> <p>Freedom against caste based discrimination .</p> <p>Inability to follow norms of Distance</p> <p>Emphasis on class > Caste.</p>
<u>State Intervention</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Art 14</u> • <u>Art 15</u> • <u>Art 16</u> Reservation in employment • <u>Art 17</u> Abolition of untouchability. • <u>Reservation of seats LS/ State legislatures</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality before law in a modern democracy • Right against discrimination. • Opportunities leading to better socio eco development status ↑.

Prevention of Atrocities against SC/ST Act

- Manual Scavenging Act
- NCSC.

- Protection against inhuman practices, derogatory remarks and practices.
- Opportunities for grievance redressal.

Social Factors.

MN Srinivas.
[Sanskritization]

- emulation of habits/mannerism of the higher castes
e.g. vegetarianism.

More acceptance and social mobility.

Class Identity replacing caste

Agents of transformation	Changes
Capitalism / Industrialize / Globalization Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Opportunities • Less dependence on caste based occupation • Economic upliftment + Social status prestige changing
Urbanisation / Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interaction of inter caste based on common economic strata • Ex : Workplace + Travel Housing • Anonymity • Social Groups form on economic similarities
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 16 : Public Employment • Schemes : Stand up scheme for SC ST by providing credit
Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban area appeals are around, Infra + health + Safety + Unemployment • Lesser concern on caste
Globalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposed to idea of Consumerism and materialism. • Idea on Class (Economic) • Focus on Similar living stats • Intercaste marriage between same class is increasing

Example of persistence of

- NFHS suggests only 10% of marriages are inter caste
- Caste based matrimonial sites e.g. Brahminmatrimony.com and adds still

class	<p>mention caste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalit capitalist facing issues with access to credit • Caste based discrimination and violence persists : Alwar Dalit boy beaten up in school on touching a water bucket, midday meal discriminations • Persistence of SCs still employed in manual scavenging • Politicisation of caste or caste based political party : BSP , Bhim Sena , ticket distribution often according to caste based vote banks , Lingayats in Karnataka • Assertion of caste identities in dominant castes : eg Jats , demand for OBC reservations • Higher incidence of poverty in SC than in other groups • Gaps in social development indicators: higher enrolment ratio in sc in higher education: 14%, national 26% • caste based reservation increase caste consciousness and also discrimination: eg discrimination against doctors made with the help of reservations
Example of caste dilution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing incidents of inter caste marriage (challenge to endogamy) • Orthodox practices / institutions challenged eg Child marriages prohibited , more autonomy to choose partner as an adult. • Common public places : intermingling , mixing and less regard for caste based distance • Non adherence to caste based occupations eg Brahmins taking to trade and commerce • Class > caste in urban areas terms like "self made person" • khap panchayats put under judicial scrutiny (SC guidelines to stop interference) • less emphasis in modern society
Conclusion	<p>The caste system is undergoing a transformation, while urbanisation, education and affirmative actions by the state have considerably eroded the most rigid and hierarchical forms of the caste system yet it continues to influence various aspects of Indian life from politics to education and even occupation.</p> <p>Efforts must be made to create an inclusive and egalitarian society where one is not judged on the bases of his ascribed status but on the basis of his merit. State action must be accompanied with education and sensitisation efforts in order to truly transform the society.</p>

New Form of Castes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We do not caste our vote, we vote our caste • Casteization of politics : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political leader providing benefit to caste conscious people only if voted • Politicization of caste : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caste group demanding for resolution of caste related problem in return of votes
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Caste Identity / consciousness

- Casteization of politics
- politicization of caste

- Caste based mobilisation → political parties
 organisation based on welfare
 assertion of particular caste
 to compete ↑ interest of BSP
- politicising caste →
- Ticket distribution in election
 - portfolio distribution
 - alliances
 - supporting Reservation demands

Reservation

• Unintended Benefits : Undesirable

- Land reforms -> Middle class peasants -> ownerships -> Economic Power -> Multiple number + Population -> Dominant caste in rural area
 - Example : OBC, Jats, Yadav
- Indian people competing for backward caste tag

Unintended effect of Reservation

Dominant caste

Land Reforms

middle class
peasants

Economic power
+ population

Political power

e.g. Jats (Punjab, Haryana),
Yadavs (UP, Bihar),
Marathas (Andhra),
Reddy (Andhra)

Mandal commission
OBC reservation
(relative deprivation
in education indicators)

↑ Caste consciousness
and "competition
of claiming the
tag of Backwardness"

Marriage

• Endogamy : inside caste marriage

- Intercaste marriage are only prevalent between Upper and Middle class only.

→ Caste still a dominant factor
for marital considerations.

- Intercaste marriages
also more prevalent
b/w Higher caste - Middle caste
eg Brahmin - Vaishya.
- But very few between Upper caste
and Dalit.

→ Crime against SC/ST creates
a backlash and solidarity
Caste consciousness

eg Dalit Boy beaten in school (Rajasthan),
for touching water Bucket

Sub categorization

- Subcategorization → Further alienation in society → Difference in society

→ Subcategorization of castes : fragmentation and division in SC/ST OBCs
(SC upheld validity) + Caste based survey
Data can further expose inequalities and increase divisions.
↑ tensions weaker - Dominant castes
↑ Caste based consciousness.
↑ Demands on the basis of Caste Identity.

Inter Caste / Inte Religious Marriage

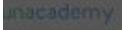
- Inter caste marriage : 10%
- Inter religious Marriage : rarity
- Inter Caste Marriage :
 - Honor Killing in name of Caste pride
 - Khap Panchayat : Elders come together to make decisions for village members
- Inter Religious Marriage:
 - Religious orthodoxy is prevalent : Conservative thought process
 - Scars of historic communal tension / riots
 - Politicisation of religion
 - Complexities in formalizing a marriages : difference in personal laws
 - Love Jihad and Kerela Story
 - Often required conversion -> Dubbed forced
 - Difference in culture, tradition and beliefs -> Problem in adjusting

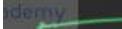
- Fear of social ostracization / Boycott

L3 Diversity in India

07 June 2025 12:47 PM

Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Varieties of people present in India<ul style="list-style-type: none">Based on Language + Religion + Racial + Caste + Geography + genderBased on culture : Food + dressing etc
Model of diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Melting Pot Model :<ul style="list-style-type: none">created from various different cultures -> come together at one place -> created one unique common cultureEX : American cultureSalad Bowl Model :<ul style="list-style-type: none">Various cultures coexisting at same place => Unified Country -> Every culture retains its identity -> without diluting their own cultureNo unique common culture, No loss of cultureEx : Indian Culture
Indian Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Unity in diversity<ul style="list-style-type: none">Unity without uniformity : No need of uniformityUnity without homogenisation <p>The diagram illustrates the 'How' of Indian diversity. It branches into two main categories: 'Racial' and 'Religious diversity'. The 'Racial' category includes Negritos (e.g., Irulas TN, Nicobarese), Mongoloids (NE, Ladakh), Nordics/Aryan (NW, Gangetic Belt), and Dravidians (southern India). The 'Religious diversity' category includes Hindus (80% of population, with multiple sects like Vaishnavites/Shairites), the second largest Muslim population (sects like Shias/Sunnis/Ahmediyas), Christians, Sikhs, Jainis/Buddhists, and is labeled as the 'Birthplace of 4 religions'.</p>

 Tribal Diversity * ST, 8.2% population 75 PVTGs. 500+ tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NE ; Bodos, Mishmi, Nagas, Garo, Khasi HP/J&K ; Bakarwals, Gaddis. South ; Irulas/Todas/Paliyan. central India ; Gonds, Bhils, Mundas. A&N ; Santhals, Sentinelese, Shompens.
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 Cultural diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> festivals ; Bihu (Assam) Onam (Kerala) Durga Puja (WB) Gangaur (Raj.) Different cuisines / Food Habits Wheat - West, Rice (east) Dalbaati Churma (Raj.) Litti Chokha (Bihar) Performing Arts Dances Bharatnatyam (S) Kathak (CN) Manipuri Musie , paintings Hindustani Carnatic. World Kalamkari Crafts ; Jamdani (WB), Patola (Gujarat) Bidri metal (Karnataka) Architecture Nagara (Khajuraho) Dravida (Brihadishwara T) Vesara (Channakeshvara - Hoysalas) 					
<u>Linguistic diversity</u>	<p>1600 languages Country with the 2nd highest no. of languages.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Indo Aryan Group. eg Sanskrit Hindi Marathi </td><td style="padding: 5px;"> Dravidian group. eg Kannada Malayalam </td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Sino Tibetan eg. Assamese Manipuri </td><td style="padding: 5px;"> Tribal eg. Santhali </td></tr> </table>		Indo Aryan Group. eg Sanskrit Hindi Marathi	Dravidian group. eg Kannada Malayalam	Sino Tibetan eg. Assamese Manipuri	Tribal eg. Santhali
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Sino Tibetan eg. Assamese Manipuri	Tribal eg. Santhali					

Culture Pockets	Category	North	West	East	South
	Temple	Nagara	Rock Cut	—	Dravida
	Language	Hindi, Indo-Aryan	Marathi, Gujarati	Bengali, Assamese	Dravidian Languages
	Food	Dal Baati	Dhokla, Thepla	Macher Jhol,	Rice, Sambhar,

		Choorma	Pakhala	Rasam
Dance	Kathak	Garba, Dandiya	Sattriya, Chhau	Bharatanatyam, Kathakali
Festivals	Holi, Diwali, Baisakhi	Ganesh Chaturthi, Navratri	Durga Puja, Bihu	Pongal, Onam
Challenges with Diversity				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity clashes -> Threat to unity • Obstacle to secularism : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Law for all citizen -> Removing religious conflict in Public sphere • Divisive politics - Easy to garner votes by creating fear on Diversity / Division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polarization of voters : Communal clash -> riots -> Sentiment to vote on communal basis
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Regionalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overlap of cultural diversity + territorial region Interests of a region (superior) > Interests of a nation. eg Demand for separate states ; threat of Parcellisation of India. (Risk to unity) eg Khalistan. eg Dravida mvt (south). eg Greater Nagalim (Ethnicity) • 2 Communalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prone to inter religious tensions and clashes (Risk to social fabric) Hatred takes extreme form ; communal Riots Threat to the peace and harmony of a society. eg Babri Masjid, Godhra, Cow vigilantism. • 3 Obstacles in secularisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple religions + customs + rituals difficulty in forming a composite culture eg. challenges in Uniform civil code. • 4 Threat to internal security and law + order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protests/ Agitations ; Separate state ; disruption of normal life ; law + order eg Manipur disturbances (clashes Meiteis and Kukis) eg Insurgency due to Nagalim demand eg Naxalism. • 5 Divisive politics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> politicians ↑ differences and distrust b/w religious, caste based appeals perceived threat to culture eg. Hindu Rashtra. Maharashtra for Marathis only. ↳ polarisation of votes disrupts social Harmony. • 6 Regional development disparity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eco/ HD indicators backward in a region. Resource curse ; Sense of Injustice eg Jharkhand. - Naxalism/ LWE • 7 Ethnic clashes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different cultures + competition for resources eg Bodo and Bengali speaking Muslims (Assam) Assam Accord. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 <u>Regional development disparity</u> Eco/ HD indicators backward in a region. Resource curse; sense of injustice eg Jharkhand. - Maoism/ LWE • 7 Ethnic clashes Diff culture + competition for resources eg Bodo and Bengali speaking Muslims (Assam) Assam Accord. • 8 Racial discrimination Comments/ Remarks against people of NE) - Increases feeling of alienation. Racist remarks (N-S India) • 9 Misuse by External non state actors Terrorists incite feeling of fear / perceived sense of discrimination in minorities, ↑ Incite them for violence, eg ISI supporting Mujahideen in J&K.
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Marginalized because of Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relation Between Cultural Diversity and Marginalisation • Marginalisation : Disadvantage as compare to main stream society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example : Education + health + Employment etc • Reason : because of differences -> Discrimination + Social Exclusion + Barrier / Obstacles • Marginalisation Examples : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caste based Discrimination : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Education enrolment is less ○ Education dropout rate is high ○ High Poverty present in lower caste • Religious Discrimination : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sachar Commission -> Muslim community are facing issue in Employment and politics • Tribals Discrimination : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diverse group have dependency on forest -> forced to move out ○ Their livelihood effected -> displaced -> forced to labour jobs ○ Less education, more poverty • Linguistic Minorities : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Obstacles and barrier ○ Issue with governance / education / employment / politically represented • Regional Diversity / Geography Diversity : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NE India, Andaman is not connected with main India ○ Leads to lack of development
Positive of Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even being minority some community performed very well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ex : Sikhs, Parsi, Jains • Diversify -> asserting -> demands reservation -> Socio Economic upliftment • Some area given concession just because of difference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Schedule 5-6 : Provided autonomy • Tourism thrives on fact of diverse nature • States Intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mother Tongue in education ○ Provide scholarship and education, Ekalavya / RTE ○ Forest Rights Acts to tribal ○ Autonomy by schedule 5 and 6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ TRIGFED : MSP for minor forest produce ○ Culture circuits + One districts one products ○ MODNER : Investments in NE ○ Reservation -> Positive Discrimination
Bonds of Unity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factors which unify India <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geographical isolation : Indian subcontinent bound by Himalayas and seas / Indian monsoon creates similar climatic conditions, sowing cycles and agricultural practices/ Indian rivers 2. Political factors : Single citizenship/ common laws, rules, government/ constitutional safeguards to protect diversity and prevent discrimination/ article 19 inter state mobility / secularism 3. Traditions of accommodation : Assimilative culture: Kushans, Turks , Bhakti, Sufi, 4. Historical : under one big kingdom often- Gupta's, delhi sultanate, Mughals . Nation building during common struggle against the British (sentiment of nationalism) 5. Economic : freedom of trade and commerce, GST 6. Cultural : pilgrimages (chardham) foster a sense of unity 7. Sports : unites and rejoices when India wins
Sustaining Culture and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Relevance : Maintain Harmony, Internal Security, Avoid communal tension <p>Historical.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hinduism ; not rigid but a multiple sect way of life / Vaishnavism • Influence of Buddhism / Jainism • Philosophy of Religion • Liberal/ Tolerant rulers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eg Ashoka's edicts ; message social harmony aid to sects Ajivikas eg Akbar; Sulhi-kuw; peaceful coexistence • Assimilative traditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eg Bhakti/ Sufi movements . eg Kabir. • India ; home of diverse groups . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eg Aryans Kushans Turks . • Influence of leaders . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eg Gandhiji Sarva Dharma Sambhava . H-M Unity . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Love Tolerance Relevance : Insecurities can be elevated

Love and tolerance
relevant today;

- Respect for Diversity
- Prevent imposition of Majoritarian culture
- Security of Religious and linguistic minority
- Ensure social harmony and fraternity
- Prevent instances of hate crime and discrimination
- Prevent communalism, Radicalization.
- Ensure legitimate channels used for Dissent and Seeking Justice
- India's image of Vasudeva Kutumbakam, eg voice of Global South.

• Sustaining Factors :

- **Family** - Agents of Socialization - Acculturation.
eg Respect for elders, Greeting guests, collectivism .
- Religion - Values Truth (+ve)
Stress Honesty Lessons from Geeta ,
on tradition and culture Epics/Texts - Harishchandra
- Evolving nature India society ; Blend Tradition + modern
∴ not redundant .
- Spirit of Tolerance ; Respect for diversity .
No suppression of diff cultures .
- Societal control/ sanctions < ostracisation
Reward/ punishment
- Assimilation (no competing cultures/dominance)

Cont'd ; 8 steps to preserve cultural practices, Religious practices / customary practices
eg. Art 29-30 (minorities)

- Setup museums, public Holiday on festivals.
- display of diversity Republic day functions.
- Festivals ; showcase cultural Heritage
 - Dances
 - Music
 - Cuisines.
- inculcate values, "Triumph of Good over evil" (Dussehra)

- Changes in recent time :

CHANGING.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Intolerance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Hate crime ◦ Mob lynching ◦ Cultural Chauvinism .
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Materialism / consumerism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Greed ◦ Dishonesty Ends > Means ◦ Corruption of values .
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Individualism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Nuclear families ◦ Divorces .
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Rationalism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ challenging discrimination ; caste ◦ patriarchal norms, stereotypes, roles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Globalisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Culture ; Homogenisation ◦ Youth ; OTT > local drama / dance forms ◦ English > local dialects .

Steps to Accommodate

- Linguistic Diversity :

- Constitution : Primary education should be given in mother tongue
- Linguistic reorganisation of State

Linguistic Diversity recognise + protect language based identities .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Special officer for linguistic minorities (Art. 350 B) 2. 22 languages recognised under 8th schedule 3. Art. 29+30 (right to conserve their culture, language + establish/administer educational institutions 4. Linguistic reorganisation of states
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- Tribal Diversity :

- Forest Right Act : land rights and accessing forest
- PVTG : PM Janman Schemes

	<p>Tribal Diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ prevent alienation ◦ sp. provisions to ensure integration in civilisation ◦ sp. safeguards customary laws culture subsistence pattern 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 5th/6th schedule: modifications of laws according to the customary laws of the tribals /Autonomous Councils / PESA : more powers to gram Sabha 2. Article 19 : Tribals areas -Reasonable restriction on movement / Inner line permit system 3. Assam Accord 4. NCST 5. PVTGs : understanding diversity and extreme vulnerability 6. ST and other forest dwellers (Recognition of forest rights) Act, 2006
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious Diversity : ◦ Fundamental right of freedom of religion ◦ National Holidays on basis of religious festivals 	<p>Religious diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ prevent clashes between religions ◦ interreligious domination ◦ keep communalism check ◦ ↑ secular fabric
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Diversity : ◦ Participatory Governance : Panchayati Raj System 	<p>Regional diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ to ↓ regional disparity ◦ ensure inclusive development
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unity through Uniformity + Salad Bowl Model + Distinctiveness • Fraternity -> Brotherhood + Tolerance <p>Unity in Diversity does not mean unity through uniformity. India's tradition of accommodating diversity is best described using the '<u>Salad Bowl Model</u>' wherein different cultures retain their identities and distinctiveness yet stay together due to strong bonds of unity</p> <p>Existence of diversity does not create challenges, the handling of it does. The <u>preamble</u> envisions the philosophy of the constitution and directs the state as well as people to promote <u>Fraternity, to ensure harmony</u> and inculcate a spirit of <u>brotherhood</u> amongst all diverse sections of India</p> <p>India is a garden of flowers of many hues and each flower has its own beauty- Rabindranath Tagore</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local self government: 73rd /74 th CA - Grassroots participation + strengthening of democracy 2. Zonal councils 3. Federalism : state autonomy acc to 7th schedule + preserve cultural uniqueness 4. Finance commission: Devolution of taxes to states 5. Special category states : more assistance in CSS
Way Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethno Centrism -> Cultural Relativism • Cultural Chauvinism (Own culture superior) -> Liberty 	

Way forward
Values / keywords

ME

Tolerance

fraternity

Composite Culture without
Homogenisation of diversity

Unity without uniformity

Promote
cultural relativism.

Ability to interpret
other's culture in their
context

Liberality - Not cultural chauvinism.

change

Ethnocentrism,
Preconceptions of
other's cultures
and customs based
on one's own.

L4 Secularism

08 June 2025 10:52 AM

Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Secularism : Ideology / Belief• Secularisation : Practice of implementing secularism<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitutional Provision + Laws + State Section + Judicial• Secular : State of Being
SECULARISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ideology : Separation of Religion from State (Economic / Laws / Rules)• State is neutral + State has no religion or does not uphold any religion<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Theocratic State : State with religion• Article 14 / 15 / 16 : No discrimination on basis of religion <p>• Secularism is a principle that advocates the separation of religion from politics and governance. It seeks to establish a society where religious institutions and state institutions are independent of each other.</p> <p>• Secularism means separation of religion from political, economic, social and cultural aspects of life. Religion to be treated as a purely personal matter.</p> <p>• Secularism is the principle that makes a state neutral in the matter of religion and hence does not uphold any particular religion as the state religion</p> <p>• Secularism is a doctrine where all religions are given equal status, recognition and support from the state or it can also be defined as a doctrine that promotes separation of state from religion.</p> <p>• Opposing all forms of inter-religious domination is known as secularism. Secularism also opposes intra-religious domination. Secularism is not anti-religious.</p> <p>• Indian Secularism is all about achieving the peaceful coexistence of various religions. India respects all religions on par with one another.</p> <p>• Full freedom to all religions and tolerant towards all. Equal opportunities for followers of all religion and no discrimination on grounds of religion</p>
Secularisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Process of implementing secularism : by State and Society

	<p>Secularisation is the process which leads to emergence of a secular state and society</p> <p>'Secularism' is usually understood as an ideology, 'secularisation' is seen as a process of a decline in religious activities, beliefs, etc.</p> <p>Secularisation is the process of separating religious or spiritual concerns from society and replacing them with nonreligious values</p> <p>Secularisation is that religions modify their doctrines and practices in response to the changing needs of the members and in response to changes in society.</p> <p>A secular person is one who does not owe his moral values to any religion. His values are the product of his rational and scientific thinking.</p>
India Secular History	<p>ANCIENT PERIOD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hinduism and plurality of sects: Vaishanavism, Shaivism • Religious freedom and Coexistence: Buddhism and Jainism • Ashoka's edicts and message for religions toleration. Aid and grants for various sects. Eg Ajivikas <p>MEDIEVAL PERIOD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhakti and Sufi movements; Process of assimilation of ideas of various religions, God and devotion seen as personal. Saints had followers from all religions, e.g. Kabir and professed peaceful coexistence. • Akbar in Mughal period issues a decree proclaiming all aspects of the state's matter to be in his sole purview. Sulh-i-kul : peaceful coexistence. Abolished Jaziya and employed Hindus (Rajputs) as Mansabdars <p>MODERN PERIOD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1857 revolt: Participation of both Hindus and Muslims • British policy of divide and rule : Bengal Partition, 1909 separate electorates, communal award, partition • Equal participation in Non Cooperation movement • Nehru report 1928: No state religion, protection of minorities • Gandhi Ji's Inclusive approach: Sarva Dharma Sambhava • Post Independence: Secular country, no state religion, provisions for religious freedom and The term secular included in the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976

Difference bw Indian and Western Secularism	INDIAN	WESTERN
	<p>State is neutral to all religions but also supports the existence of all religions. The state has the right to intervene to remove social evils and under the broader ambit of constitutional morality. Porous wall</p>	<p>Strict non interference of religion and state in each other's affairs. Complete wall of separation. Eg USA, France</p>
	<p>Religious plurality; multiple religions. Citizens have the right to practice, propagate and profess any religion. State can intervene to maintain peace and harmony between religions</p>	<p>Homogenous society; Christianity the dominant religion therefore less focus on inter religious issues.</p>
	<p>Focus on intra religious aspects and also prevent intra religious domination. e.g. Social reforms and banning untouchability</p>	<p>Non interference in intra religious issues as long as it functions in the broader ambit of law.</p>
	<p>Attention to minority rights. Art.29, 30 and also to the rights of both individual and communities</p>	<p>No community or minority rights, Individual rights as the main focus</p>
	<p>Positive secularism; State can provide aid to religious and educational institutions run by religious communities.</p>	<p>State cannot give financial support to institutions run by religious communities</p>
	<p>State has the policy of setting up departments of religions endowments and wakf boards.</p>	<p>Religion is considered entirely private</p>
	<p>There is not a clear cut distinction between the private and the public. Eg there is no restriction in wearing religiously prescribed clothing in public places. Eg Burqa</p>	<p>There are often restrictions in public areas. Eg France</p>
Constitutional Provision	<p>The term 'Secular' was added to the preamble by the forty-second constitution Amendment Act of 1976, (India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic).</p> <p>It emphasise the fact that constitutionally, India is a secular country which has no State religion. And that the state shall recognise and accept all religions, not favour or patronise any particular religion.</p> <p>While Article 14 grants equality before the law and equal protection of the laws to all, Article 15 enlarges the concept of secularism to the widest possible extent by prohibiting discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.</p> <p>Article 16 (1) guarantees equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters of public employment and reiterates that there would be no discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth and residence.</p> <p>Article 25 provides 'Freedom of Conscience', that is, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practise and propagate religion.</p> <p>As per Article 26, every religious group or individual has the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes and to manage its own affairs in matters of religion.</p>	

As per Article 27, the state shall not compel any citizen to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious institution.

Article 28 allows educational institutions maintained by different religious groups to impart religious instruction.

Article 29 and Article 30 provides cultural and educational rights to the minorities.

Article 51A i.e. Fundamental Duties obliges all the citizens to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood and to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

Issues with Indian Secularism

Issues with Indian Model of Secularism

- Extent and type of state intervention
- Intervention or inaction interpreted differently by different religious groups
- Inability to distinguish between Public and private
- Laws and judgements imposed without the true secularisation of the society resulting in limited success.

Challenges to Secularism

- Religious diversity and religious identity being dominant
- Growing radicalisation and fundamentalism
- Communalism
- Majoritarianism
- Conflicts around places of worship and conversions
- Lack of political will
- Religion in politics and polarisation
- External Factors

Indian Porous Wall Approach

- Reason of adopting porous wall model
 - Prone to lots of Conflict -> Inter religion and intra religion
- ✓ Multi-religious, Multi-ethnic, Multi linguistic society: 8 major religions (Heterogenous)
 - Overlapping identities based not religion and caste
 - Communal tensions prevailing at the time of independence, price paid in the form of partition.
 - Assimilation and tolerance part of it's cultural history: melting pot of cultures
 - Poor socio-economic and educational parameters at the time of independence. Literacy rate less than 20%
 - Presence of discrimination within religions. Eg status of Dalits and women

- Uniqueness of Model :

- Need to look case by case for intervention of
- ERP : Essential Religious Practices :
 - Doctrine of Essential Customs - non essential and violating rights be made void
 - Example : Triple Talaq is not essential in Islam, Sabarimala women entry

State Intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive intervention : State is providing support/ aid to all religion Negative Intervention :State is curbing / restricting any social evil in name of religion <table border="1" data-bbox="430 204 1557 833"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="430 204 997 249">Positive</th><th data-bbox="997 204 1557 249">Negative</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="430 249 997 384">Promoting and protecting diversity: Right to establish and maintain educational institutions and also receive grants. (Aid)</td><td data-bbox="997 249 1557 384">Ban of regressive practices like untouchability. Prevention of atrocities against SC/ST Act.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="430 384 997 518">Eg. Haj Subsidy, Bodies for religious endowments. Assistance for Kailash Mansarovar Yatra.</td><td data-bbox="997 384 1557 518">Gender justice: Sabrimala (Young lawyer's Association vs State of Kerala). Triple Talaq (Shyara Bano) , Age of consent</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="430 518 997 608">Welfare schemes for minorities; Nai udaan Ministry of Minority Affairs for specific attention</td><td data-bbox="997 518 1557 608">Health and gender justice: Bohra community's Practice of genital mutilation</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="430 608 997 698">Appointments of commissions like Sachar Committee to know the socio-economic status of minorities</td><td data-bbox="997 608 1557 698">Regulation (partial or full) of minority educational institutions according to the type of aid</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="430 698 997 833">Protection of religious freedoms and constitutional remedies.</td><td data-bbox="997 698 1557 833">Ethical concern and Animal rights; Practice of Jallikattu</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Positive	Negative	Promoting and protecting diversity: Right to establish and maintain educational institutions and also receive grants. (Aid)	Ban of regressive practices like untouchability. Prevention of atrocities against SC/ST Act.	Eg. Haj Subsidy, Bodies for religious endowments. Assistance for Kailash Mansarovar Yatra.	Gender justice: Sabrimala (Young lawyer's Association vs State of Kerala). Triple Talaq (Shyara Bano) , Age of consent	Welfare schemes for minorities; Nai udaan Ministry of Minority Affairs for specific attention	Health and gender justice: Bohra community's Practice of genital mutilation	Appointments of commissions like Sachar Committee to know the socio-economic status of minorities	Regulation (partial or full) of minority educational institutions according to the type of aid	Protection of religious freedoms and constitutional remedies.	Ethical concern and Animal rights; Practice of Jallikattu
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Criticism of Indian Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arbitrator + Subjective + Competence of Courts More Possibility of politicization of Religion - because of scope of Intervene by state <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent and type of state intervention Intervention or inaction interpreted differently by different religious groups Inability to distinguish between Public and private Laws and judgements imposed without the true secularisation of the society resulting in limited success. 												
Challenges with Indian Secularism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious Diversity and Complexity to formation of common law Communalisation for History -> Justifying place of worship 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sambal Violence , Gyan Vapi Masjid, Ayodhya Ram mandir Communal violence in neighbouring country 												

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious diversity and religious identity being dominant • Growing radicalisation and fundamentalism • Communalism • Majoritarianism • Conflicts around places of worship and conversions • Lack of political will • Religion in politics and polarisation • External Factors
Impact of Secularism on cultural Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secularism provide Religious freedom and Common Morality (gender + Social + Equality) • Cultural Diversity if practice norms beliefs performed in name of Religion. • Does Secularism decrease cultural diversity : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UCC + Triple Talaq + Jalle Kattu + Animal Sacrifice + Jain santhara • Female Genital Mutilation + ERP + Dowry + Child Marriages + Anga Pradakshnam • Impact : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring Equality + Rule of Law + Social Justice + Gender Justice • Uphold Constitutional Morality • Preserve Minority rights of religion (Art 25-30) -> Enable Heterogenous • Intervention only case of regressive practice -> Principled Distance
Conclusion	<p>Secularisation of society along with secular laws and judgements</p> <p>Prerequisite for a healthy functional democracy in a globalised world</p> <p>Secularisation based not on uniformity but homogenisation as a result of consensus</p> <p>FD Art 51A: promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood</p> <p>Matured and modern democracy. Constitutional morality defines outlook more than religious beliefs</p> <p>Secularisation and state interventions have helped in securing equality, liberty and justice.</p>

Introduction :

Even though the term 'Secular' was added to the preamble by the 42nd constitutional Amendment Act of 1976, the Indian society since time immemorial has displayed secular traditions and is one of the finest examples of peaceful coexistence.

The term "Sarva Dharma Sambhava" meaning equal respect for all religions is the true essence of Indian secularism. These secular traditions have been part of India's history and this diversity of religions and cultures has been accommodated both as a 'salad bowl' as well as a 'melting pot'.

HINTS: use current affairs topics like models of secularism debates sparked again due to France's hard stand against the burqa or Essential religious practices or UCC

Conclusion Hints :

Secularisation of the society for secularism to truly flourish. Strive for balancing democratic ideals like equality, liberty and justice with religious sentiments of the people.

India's model of Secularism is not just about separation of religion and state but also enabling in nature. The flourishing democracy for over 75 years is a testament to the success of this model.

Conclusion on comment Q's : Principled distance, Not coercive but only intervention in regressive practices.

L5 Regionalism

09 June 2025 02:42 PM

REGIONALISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regionalism is feeling : Socio Psychological<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nationalism : sense of belonging for whole nation• Regionalism : sense of belonging for smaller region• Develop a sense of identity by common : Language + Culture + Religion + Ethnicity <p>Regionalism is the expression of a common sense of identity by the people from a specific geographical area united on the basis of multiple factors like language, culture, common interests</p>
Regional Disparity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inequality in regions• Resource Curse :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contribution is high but impact in development is not visible• Ex : Chhattisgarh and Chhattisgarh plateau region• Give rise to Naxalism• N/S Divide, Finance Commission Devolution• NE India, Lack of Infrastructure development -> Insurgency• Rural area : lack of health and education , Ex : Bimaru States• Leads to Migration from Northern states to Southern state<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ex : Anti Bihari Sentiment• Unequal Green Revolution in Punjab and Haryana• Per Capita Income Difference : Bihar is very less
Types of Regionalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intra state : Within State -> Vidarbha• Inter state : Within two states -> Water Disputes• Supra state : Many States are involved -> North South divide• Secessionist : Different Nation -> Khalistan
Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geography : Common location factors<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Similar climatic conditions ; similar problems ; tendencies (Rainshadow area) Eg. Vidarbha.◦ Administrative Apathy due to remote location ; neglect Eg. NE demands for autonomy.◦ Different vegetation diff subsistence patterns (dependence of forests Eg. Tribal areas demanding shifting cultivation) ↑ autonomy◦ Difficult Terrain hamper infrastructural development ∵ penetration of Governance• Economic Factors :

- Internal colonialism.
 - Resource curse; Mineral rich region used for eco growth other region
 - Inculcates feeling of Injustice
 - Eg. Jharkhand (Chotanagpur region)
- Regional Disparity.
 - Unequal development due to eco policies.
 - Discontent + Relative deprivation
 - Eg. Saurashtra in Gujarat
 - Telangana from Andhra.
- Competition for Resources.
 - Fuels regional assertiveness
 - Eg. Water sharing Kaveri (Karnataka - TN)
 - Land border disputes b/w Maharashtra - Karnataka.
 - Eg. Finance Commission - [North-South]
- Lack of Development + Unemployment
 - fuel ideologies; "Son of Soil"
 - Reservation for locals
 - Eg. Maratha Reservation
 - Karyana Reservation
 - Anti migrant sentiment
 - Eg. Anti Bihar sentiment.

Cultural Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linguistic Assertion : <p>Demand for a separate state for the speakers of a particular language.</p> <p>Eg. Andhra P. (Telugu).</p> <p>Reorganisation of states.</p> <p>Reaction against attempts of imposition of a language.</p> <p>Eg. Dravida Nadu movement against imposition of Hindi.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic Clashes :

Competition between diff tribal groups
 perceived threat of cultural domination,
 eg, Bodo (Assamese) vs Bengalis.
 clause 6 in Assam accord to preserve culture
 eg, Demand for Greater Nagalim,
 (unification of all Naga inhabited areas)

- Cultural Majoritarianism inducing insecurities in minorities

Hindu - Muslim (religious clashes)
 Separatist demand of J&k.

- Rise of Nativism

preferential treatment to people
 born in an area + justified using culture
 (Jobs, Housing)
 Eg. Maharashtra for Marathi Manus.

Political Factors

- Formation of leader on basis of fear of injustice
- Leader invoke feeling of region sentiment for vote bank

Exploitation of sentiments / diversity
 creating perceived sense
 of deprivation
 to consolidate their vote bank.

Eg. Shiv Sena - Agenda of local reservation
 DMK.
 Anti migration.
 Local festivals
 Folklore / history
 to spread
 regional
 sentiments
 (Shivaji &c.)

Negative impact

- Internal Security + Separation ideology

1. Threat of Disintegration / Parcellization of India .

Eg. secessionist demands (Islamic fundamentalist groups in J&K)
2. Challenge to Internal Security of India,

Eg. Insurgencies / protests men create law and order situations resources disrupting day to day life

Eg. Non state actors across the borders incite tensions (eg. Money laundering for funding separatist campaigns).

- Affect Federal Structure : Centre state relation
- Regional issue > national Issue -> Lead to voting ideology
- Other state will demands for same

- Confrontational Federalism,
- ↑ inter state hostility eg. Karnataka - TN.
 - restrictions can threaten economic integration of India
 - Non refusal to implement schemes (eg.)
4. Regional issues hijack agenda of National policies + affect international relations.
 - eg. Tamil issue with Sri Lanka, Teesta water sharing problem (WB)
 5. Governance Problems;
 - Fulfillment of one demand, spurs 10 more
 - Feasibility of smaller states ,

- Economy activity disruption + investment reduce + Ease of doing business reduce
- Threat to feeling of nationality and fraternity
- Ethnocentrism : judging others by own culture and customs

6. Economic stress.
- stalled eco activities due to Agitations, violence, Instability
 - higher burden on exchequer eg demand for special category status (eg Bihar) for more financial devolution PC devolution debates.
7. Hampers the development of a

6. Economic stress.

- stalled eco activities due to agitations, violence, instability
- higher burden on exchequer eg demand for special category status (eg Bihar) for more financial devolution PC devolution debates.

7. Hampers the development of a composite culture wherein a person's identity is defined more by their nationality and less by a region.

8. Threat to social harmony + inward looking attitude

- Regionalism leads to cultural ethnocentrism prejudice/stereotype/discrimination against people from other regions eg. N-S discrimination,

Positive Impact of Regionalism

- Ensure Heterogenous Diversity + Regional Demand heard
- Regionalism demands -> legitimate form -> sense of justice -> reduce extremism

1. Preserves cultural diversity prevents homogenization.
state's efforts; conserving languages, festivals, cuisines.

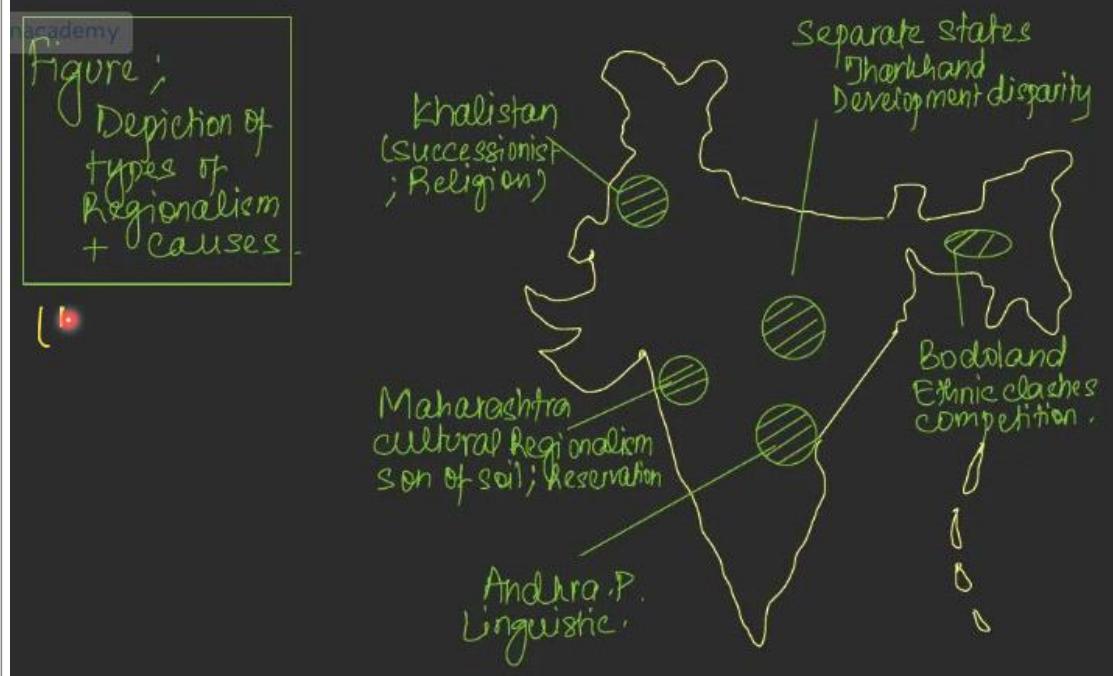
2. Strengthens representative democracy.
eg. Demands for devolution (3 Tier)
Demands for autonomy (Autonomous district councils)

3. Contributes to Nation building.
Legitimate demands — do not take extreme forms
accepted. insurgency. — accommodated in the governance structure

- Innovation on Competition : ULB (Urban Local Bodies), SDG India Index
- Regional attractiveness -> Economic, Ex : GI Tags, One district one product

	<p>4. <u>Competitiveness spurs innovation.</u> eg. competitive Federalism states competing + reforms to attract investments LEADS index. eg. Aspirational Districts programme ^{FC} _{VLB}</p> <p>5. Economic development based on regional advantages. eg. One district, one product eg. Tourism attractiveness due to cultural regional diversity.</p>
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Checks on Regionalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive growth with Regionalism development + Connectivity + Devolution of taxes Federal units and backward region given importance Cultural sensitivity + Participative Democracy + Grievance redressal mechanism Decentralisation and deepening of grassroot democracy (5th&6th schedule) Effective grievance redressal using legitimate channels to keep discontent in check Promoting cooperative federalism : Niti Aayog replaces planning commission to encourage button up planning. Eg Aspirationak districts Program, Eco survey : Saturation approach Cultural exchanges programs for sensitisation: Ek Bharat shresht Bharat Preservation of Cultural rights (8th schedule, display of culture in Independence Day functions) Infrastructure development and connectivity (promoting integration of NE region for effective governance). Eg Bharatmala programme Balanced and inclusive growth (special category status+ FC devolution criteria income distance) Focus on human development along with economic growth to prevent youth engagement in insurgent activities Unifying using Sports (ICC World Cup) to create a national identity and sentiment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Survey : need to follow Saturation Approach -> 100% implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance based on collaboration : Public + Pvt + Govt + Ministries + NGO Ex : Tribal or backward area schemes.
Conclusion	<p>"Regionalism is a <u>double-edged sword</u>. It can be a force for unity or division, depending on how it is managed" - Nelson Mandela</p>



L6 Communalism

09 June 2025 06:03 PM

Communalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identity defined on basis of religion -> Belief of Religion Supremacy<ul style="list-style-type: none">Result in tension / Conflict and violent clashes in form of riots <p>Communalism is the belief that because a group of people follow a particular religion, they have as a result common social, political and economic interests - Bipan Chandra</p> <p>Refers to a belief in the supremacy of one's own religion over others and advocates the promotion of the interests of one's own group even at the cost of others. It often leads to tensions, conflicts and violent clashes.</p>
Evolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1st Stage : Consciousness -> Religious Affiliation (Identity) -> Common Interest -> bedrock2nd Stage : Community feels interest are different from other religion community3rd Stage : Interest conflicts -> Hostile -> Anti Religion -> 2 Nation Theory <p>Communalism ; Stages and Evolution .</p>
Evolution in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Historical Factor : Colonial times<ul style="list-style-type: none">Education -> Strong Hindu Middle Class -> Lagging behind of Muslim peopleBritish used divide and rule -> Isite massesFreedom Struggle unity -> British -> demand of separate nation

• Communalization of History / History writing,

eg Characterizing based on religion of the majority rulers.

Ancient ; glorified as period Hindu Rule
Medieval ; Muslim Rule associated with atrocities against Hindus.

eg. Over highlighting incidents from the past that have a potential of

Demolition of temple / mosque by historical ruler. ↑ religious consciousness

• Celebration of a ruler / fear / Injustice as the champion of Hindu

cause (eg. Shivaji vs Afzal Khan) • Highlighting religious persecution

• Colonial practice of Divide and Rule

eg. • Bengal partition

• Separate electorate 1909,

• AIML vs INC

• communal award

• Negotiations with Leaders of diff religious communities

• Partition.

• Economic factors and Regional Disparities

○ Discontent because of lack of development

Competition for scarce resources and opportunities

manipulated by leaders to demand special concessions on the basis of religious identity.
(e.g. Separate Nation).

Disparity in socio-economic development

Relative deprivation

Discontent

Fear of economic domination of majority

eg. Higher incidence of poverty in Muslims
S A C H A R committee.

Socio-economic status coinciding with Religion distinctions.

Overlap - Religion - class

eg. Mopilla Rebellion b/w Hindu Zamindars Muslim peasants.

• Political factor : Politization of Religion

• Politics of appeasement ; Garner votes on the basis of favoring or opposing a religious issue.

eg. Place of worship.
Ram Mandir / Babri Masjid

- politics of appeasement; Garner notes on the basis of favoring or opposing a religious issue.
eg. Place of worship.
Ram Mandir/Babri Masjid

- Religious appeals during campaigning to spread hate/inculcate fear/increase differences in a society. — Polarisation.
- Charged speeches etc incite communal violence.
- Majoritarian politics/Religious nationalism ^{militant Nationalism} leading to alienation of other sections Eg. Hindu Rashtra.

• Socio Culture Factors : Cultural Chauvinism

Revivalist
Socio-religious movements

Eg. Wahabi
movt
and Shuddhi
(Char waqasi)
movt

competition of
supremacy
fanned the
fire of
communalism.

Differences of
customs,
traditions,
belief
/cultural diversity

Fear of imposition
/cultural
chauvinism

Eg. Triple Talaq
Ban.

Eg. Beef Ban.

- Intolerance
- Stereotypes
- Discrimination.

• Administration apathy and desensitisation

→ Govt officials: Bias/stereotype/prejudice.

✓ Denial of Right to Equality (Art 14)

Induce dissatisfaction; Treatment like
2nd class citizens

Resulting: Alienation of communities

→ Failure; Governance + Criminal Justice System -

Eg. Laxity in interrogating
perpetrators of communal
violence / Sympathy towards
majority

↑ Injustice / Fear / Insecurities.

- Social Media

- Sensationalisation
- political parties to manipulate public opinion and create a sense of fear and insecurities
- Hate speech in the garb of freedom of expression.
- Communal views/identity ↑ echo chambers .
- Anonymity ; difficulty in monitoring triggering content
- Rapid transmission of unverified news / misinformation/Fake news eg whatsapp forwards .
 - ↑ incite violence
 - ↑ incidents of mob lynching .
- Leveraged as a tool to indoctrinate/Radicalize.

- Religion Fundamentals

Religious fundamentalism

conservative/orthodox religious groups

- strict adherence to ideas in scriptures and ideologies
- resist attempts at secularising or modernising
- Lack of Tolerance ↑ communal tension and violence .

Communal violence

- Scars of past experiences or a past event on injustice
- leads to feelings of revenge , suspicion and Hate which in turn leads to further violence .

- Impact of International Development

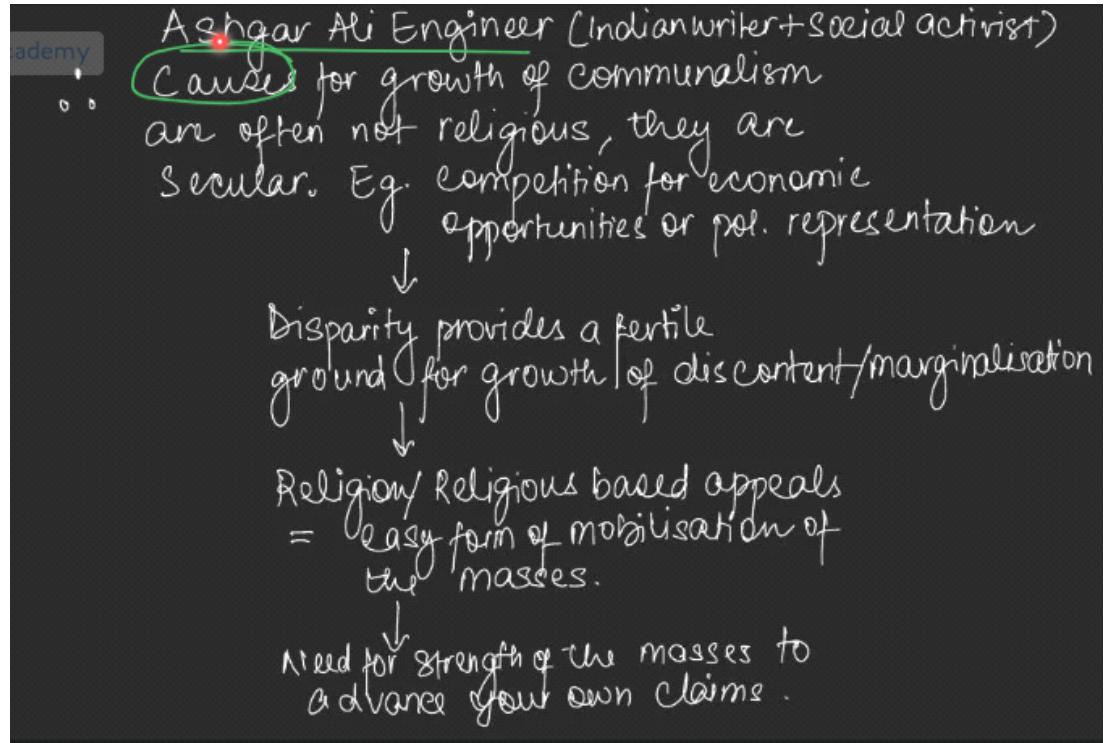
Tensions in neighborhood can lead to tensions domestically .

↓
Acts of revenge

Eg disturbances in Tripura after violence against minorities in Bangladesh

Causes of Growth of Communalism

- Ashgar Ali Engineer (Indian writer + social activist)
- Causes for growth of communalism



Communalism in
contemporary
time

- ✓ Love jihad (Hadiya case 2017, right to marry)
- ✓ Public office holders associated with places of worship
- Different interpretations of Supreme Court verdict
- Clashes on Claim over places of worship : Contestation over Ajmer Sharif (claim it was a shiva temple), Gyanvapi etc.
- Rising radicalisation and fundamentalism, Example news of ISIS recruits from Kerala
- Beef consumption and transportation (50% of victims/ target of violence associated with beef controversies are Muslims)
- Forcible conversions
- Stereotypes associated with particular religions, example high population rate of a particular community and fear psychosis development
- Hate speech on social media
- Mob lynching and mob violence
- Fake news
- Communal violence
- Opposition towards implementation of secularism eg UCC
- Citizenship amendment act ,2019 and Shaheen Bagh protests
- Shraddha walkar case (NCR) 2022 : Development of stereotypes and discrimination against the whole community on the basis of crime committed by one member
- Communal riots : Anti Sikh riots 1984, Godhra 2002, Delhi riots 2020,
- Bahraich communal tensions : Vandalism & Tensions during religious processions
- Sambhal Violence

Impact of communalism

1. **Unaccountable democracy** : Voting on the basis of religious considerations perpetuate again the use of religious appeals by the politicians thereby reinforcing the assumption that agenda such as development, employment, poverty, infrastructure are not important parameters in the Indian political discourse and elections
 2. Threat to unity and integrity of India : Communalism taking an extreme form of Religious fundamentalism can incite violence and acts of terrorism
 3. Threat to internal security: Educated + unemployed youth easing indoctrinated and radicalised (ISIS recruits from Kerala)
 4. Barrier to economic development: Agitations, protests, law and order disruptions create an unfavourable image of India as an investment destination. Destruction of public property, disruption of day to day economic activities
 5. Threat to the social harmony and secular fabric of India
 6. Hindrance in implementation of most laws, judgement and amendments : opposed on the pretext of discrimination (Triple talaq, CAA protests)
 7. Ghettoisation: Threat and fear force communities to live together in closely spaced clusters
 8. Mass exodus and internal refugee crisis (Eg Kashmiri Pandits)
 9. Communalism + Regionalism can lead to demands of secession and separation (Eg J&K) pose a threat to territorial sovereignty of India (Paid a heavy price in the form of partition)
 10. Loss of faith in the criminal justice system and anarchy : (Inability to convict the culprits in an event of communal violence)
 11. Obstruction in the formation of a composite culture of India and fraternity
 12. Violation of fundamental and human rights
 13. Society characterised by Hate, suspicion, Fear, Intolerance and bias : Loss of social capital
 14. Impact on the reputation of a country in the international domain ; dent on soft power
- Ghetto : part of a town where people of the same race, religion live in poor conditions
 - ghettoization -> Formation of slums areas

Steps to curb Communalism

- Inclusive growth and poverty alleviation
- Credit support, skill development and encouraging entrepreneurship (Addressing the problem of unemployment among youth- reduce influence of radicalisation)
- Specific interventions/ welfare schemes to eliminate disparities based on data submitted by specific commission (Sachar committee report on religious minorities highlighting disparities)
- Ranganath Misra committee recommended reservation for minorities in central and state government jobs
- Schemes Eg USTAAD (skill development of minorities) , Nai Udaan and nai roshini (education)
- Strict separation of politics from religion : stricter implementation of Section 123 of RPA 1951 when religious based appeals are considered a corrupt practice
- Ensure political parties do not religious appeals to garner votes by increasing the powers and strict vigilance powers of the Election commission of India
- Effective, unbiased, non partial application of model code of conduct
- Specific and strict legislations to criminalise Hate speech and mob violence (reduces ambiguities, develop SOP, stringent provisions to increase deterrence) Eg Manipur anti lynching law
- Strict and specific laws against communal violence to reduce instances of inability to convict the accused due to the sheer numbers. (Increases confidence in the state and justice system to be effective against acts of injustice and punish for the same) + Time bound investigation

Religiousness vs Communalism

Religiousness	Communalism
Devotion / Faith / Belief Relation with god	Society Division on religious line Interest - common Incompatible with other religion
Personal affair	Community Consciousness
Adherence : Prayer + Rituals + Customs -> Private Matter	Public display + Public Interference of religion
No superiority in Religion, No Hierarchy	Religion chauvinism : Own religion superiority
Positive Effects -> moral Enrichment + Spiritual + Optimistic + Deterrence + Karma	Negative Effect -> Tension in society + Radicalisation + Violence + Mob Lynching

	No politicization	Politicisation
Religion instances turn into Communalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues related to place of worship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ram Mandir, Barbi Masjid -> Riots in Gujrat + Mob lynching • Issue related to how to worship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cow slaughter, Beef Ban, Noise from Masjid 	
Conclusion	<p>Communalism remains a <u>persistent challenge</u> to India's social fabric, undermining the nation's secular ethos and hindering its progress. To effectively curb communalism, a multi pronged approach is imperative, encompassing political will, education, interfaith dialogue and economic empowerment. India's diversity is its strength and communal harmony is essential to harness its potential.</p> <p>MK Gandhi : I do not want India to be wholly Hindu, wholly Islamic or wholly Christian but wholly tolerant with all its religions coexist and flourishing.</p> <p>MK Gandhi : The various religions are like different roads converging on the same point. What difference does it make if we follow different routes, provided we arrive at the same destination?</p>	

L7 Population, Demographic Winter

11 June 2025 08:54 PM

POPULATION									
Determinants of Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth rate /Fertility rate : adding to population • Death / Mortality rate : subtracting to population • Migration : subtracting 								
Theory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malthusian Theory : In world, human population growth pace Resource development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be in non-equilibrium • Ex : Food Production, Poverty • Nature ensures checks in form of famine, droughts, epidemic -> Equilibrium • Demography Transition Theory : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underdeveloped : High birth rate + High death rate -> Low population growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Poverty, healthcare, nutrition agrarian • Developing : High birth rate + Decline in death rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Population Explosion ◦ Cultural lag -> No effect on birth rate, takes time ◦ Longer life expectancy because of better Healthcare and Nutrition • Developed : Low birth rate + Low Death rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Stable population, Stagnate or declined ◦ High cost of living ◦ Can be seen in South Indian States 								
Total Fertility Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TFR : Women in child bearing age 15-49 years old, the average number of children born to women in a population • Replacement Level Fertility rate : 2.1 <div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 10px;"> <p>LANCET Study in 2024 : predicts the fertility rate in India may dip to 1.29 by 2050 which is far lower than the replacement level fertility rate of 2.1</p> <p>NFHS : India's total fertility rate has reached 2.0 which was around 6 in the 1950s</p> </div> • Decline in TFR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predicted India will have TFR of 1.29 in 2050 <table border="1"> <caption>Data points estimated from the graph</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>TFR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1950</td> <td>6.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>2.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2050 (Projected)</td> <td>1.29</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Year	TFR	1950	6.0	2022	2.0	2050 (Projected)	1.29
Year	TFR								
1950	6.0								
2022	2.0								
2050 (Projected)	1.29								

Improved healthcare :

Immunisation (mission Indradhanush)

Family planning awareness and methods popularised by AASHA workers

Institutional deliveries

Significantly lowering Infant mortality rate below 30 thereby increasing the assurance of child survival and therefore preference for small family sizes

- Women empowerment

Educated women are likely to be married later thereby reducing the fertility span and encouraging autonomy in reproductive decision, use of contraceptives and family planning

Women entering workforce preferring smaller sized families due to double burden

- Urbanisation, Economic development and Nuclear families

Higher cost of living, couples preferring to retain their standard of living by limiting family size

Nuclear families with dual career households excessive exclusive burden on child rearing

Eg TFR in urban areas is lower than adjoining rural areas

- Better access to family planning methods and high contraceptive prevalence rate

- Impact of Decline in TFR + Ageing :

- Positive :

- Stabilize the population

- Economic Growth will increase

- Fall in dependent population

- Share in Working population increase -> More disposable income

- Increase Women participation : Lower child responsibility

- Better wages : Stagnant Workforce -> improve working condition

- More bargaining power

- Better Governance

- Capital Expenditure > Welfare expenditure

- Reduce pressure on limited resource

- Reduce environment degradation, lesser GHG emission

- Sustainable Growth

- Reduction in pressure of land use, less Infra demand

- Reduce Poverty

- Negative :

- Shortage of labour workforce -> dent economic growth

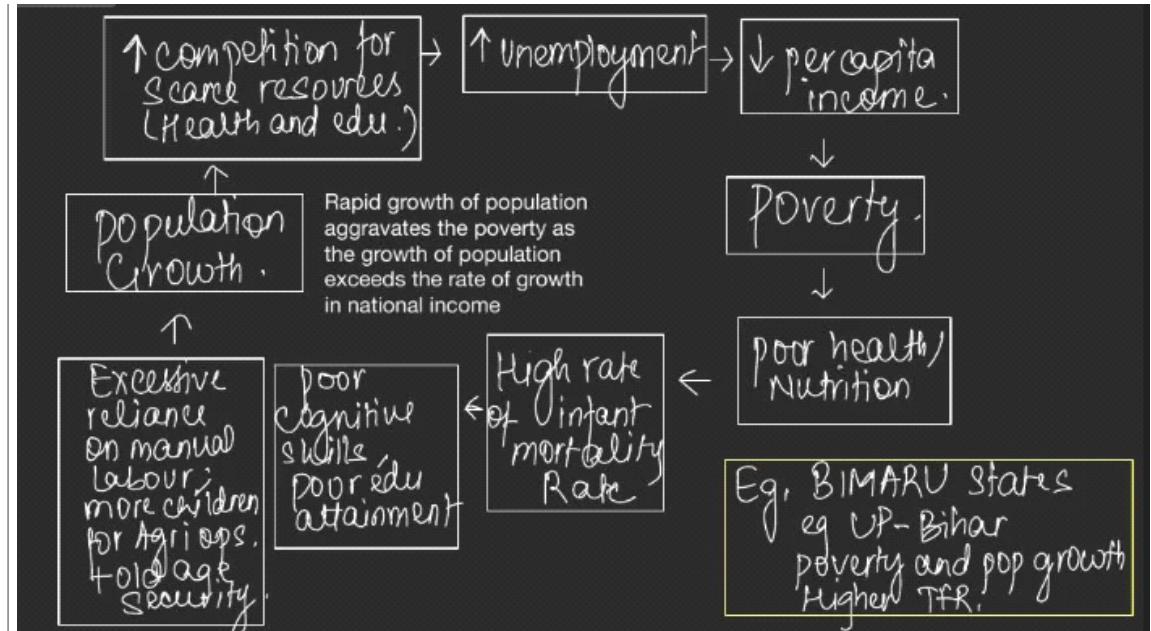
- Govt Investment -> Welfare for elderly will increase

- FDI moves to countries with Higher workforce

- Increase in sex selective abortion

- Internal Security : Lower Supply of soldier

Reason of Population Growth



High birth rates (northern states and decrease in death rates due to advancements in healthcare leading to longer life expectancy, the combined effect of both adding to the population rise and explosion

- High Infant mortality rate high therefore chances of survival were low therefore encouraging parents to have more number of children. In 1970s was 130+ per 1000 live births now significantly reduced to 27/1000 live births

High illiteracy :

- Less educated families are not informed about planning strategies or methods such as contraceptives.
- Non attainment of education pushes people into primary sectors such as agriculture requiring more hands on the farm lands

Cultural factors :

- Contraceptive use and abortion is prohibited according to the norms of few religious communities thereby discouraging the use of safe family control methods as well as continuing all unintended pregnancies in order to conform to religious morality

Social factors

- Son meta preference, common practice in patriarchal society of India ie parents will keep having children (often girls initially) until they attain a sufficient number of sons they desire.
- Patriarchal norms, roles and stereotypes discouraging women's participation in the workforce and increasing the burden on only domestic responsibilities like child rearing.
- This notion promotes the practice of early or child marriages which are often associated with longer fertility spans and higher fertility rates.
- Prevalence of the joint family system which reduces the burden solely on the couple for child rearing

Economic factors:

- Predominantly underdeveloped economies rely excessively on agriculture. The labour intensive nature of agrarian economy prefer more number of children to be used as manual labour for farm operations.
- Economically status of the family is inversely proportional to number of children

Implication of Population growth

IMPLICATIONS/ IMPACT OF HIGH POPULATION

- Unemployment ; Expanding population \rightarrow (labour force)
the creation of adequate employment
 \rightarrow CMIE (Centre for monitoring of Indian economy);
Unemployment at an alltime high 8.5%
 \rightarrow Jobless growth.
- Poverty ; High pop growth \rightarrow Reduced per capita income
 \sim 16% population.
- Inequality ; Top 10% possess more than 60% of wealth
- Inflation ; Mismatch in demand and supply
 \rightarrow Impact on wages ; more labour supply,
fewer jobs
 \downarrow bargaining power.
 \rightarrow affecting the std of living.
- Pressure on Govt exchequer
Priority of welfare expenditure $>$ Capital expenditure (infra.)
 \rightarrow arresting growth rate
- Population pressure leading to land fragmentation,
uneconomical land holdings
Non remunerative agricultural activities
Disguised employment.

demy Distress migration.

Issue of "Brain Drain" from India.
leading to a loss of productive
Human resource.

o Perpetuate Gender Roles and Burden.

Higher Fertility Rate; more no. of children
patriarchal notions → rearing/care burden
(dependents)
falls on women.

∴ unlikely be joining the workforce
Not full realisation of the DD.

demy Gender Inequity.

→ Neglect of the girl child; substandard
nutrition, non investment in education,
(son meta preference)

o Prone to social tensions; ↑ Regionalism.

→ Competition for scarce resources
eg. Jobs

→ Son of soil policies.

→ Anti-migration attitude

→ Ethnic clashes. (fear of domination)

→ Chettisation.

o Excessive priority on Quantity > Quality

Eg. Govt struggle to provide

Basic Healthcare and educational

Services

→ Unavailability

of H. care progr.

1:000 W/H/O

→ Focus on

enrollment

Not quality

ASER report

o Unplanned and Unsustainable Urbanisation

→ Proliferation of slums

→ Overcrowding

→ Traffic congestion.

→ Unaffordable Housing.

Environmental Degradation .

- enormous pressure on natural resources
- land use change ; deforestation/ wetlands
- water scarcity ; excessive C/W extraction.
- Energy demands ↑ reliance on fossil fuels.
- Biodiversity threat ; Man-Animal conflict ↑
- Increase in GHG - Global warming and climate change
- Air pollution
- Excessive waste > Ability of nature to recycle

Population Control

Population education

- India was the first country to explicitly announce its population policy in 1952 and aim was to reduce birth rates and stabilise population
- Objectives of population education are :
- 1. Promoting informed decision making about reproductive health - Eg knowledge and awareness of contraceptive choices , methods to eliminate unintended pregnancies and promoting spacing between births
- 2. Educating people of the long term effects of excessive population growth on development and the environment and encouraging people to choose a higher standard of living
- National Population policy 2000 : Objectives to meet unmet needs of contraception, health care infrastructure for reproductive and child health care, medium term objective to bring the TFR to replacement level by 2010. Targets of reduction of IMR below 30, make school education mandatory upto 14 years, achieving universal immunisation and promoting institutional deliveries
- Community engagement for awareness generation: AASHA workers and NGO to provide contraceptives and educate people about family planning
- Population education in school curriculum
- Use of media, celebrities and educational campaigns to change the attitude and preferences of people

Women empowerment

- Educational and employment opportunities : UN population fund suggests that only 8.24 percent of women are able to make decisions on their family planning.
- Educated women are more likely to have delayed marriages, entering the workforce thereby choosing a small family size
- Improving health indicators: institutional deliveries, antenatal care and nutrition, proper breast feeding practices and handholding by AASHA workers improves maternal and child health thereby increasing survival chances
- Increase in marriage age : Jaya Jaitley committee recommends 21
- Increase in awareness about reproductive rights and increased access to contraceptives and methods of sterilisation
- Schemes : Janani suraksha Yojana , ICDS, immunisation, ASHA workers

Education

- Understand implications and prefer to retain their standard of living
- Survey by sample registration: Fertility rates for illiterate women was around 3 and fertility rate for literate women 1.7
- Direct link to socio economic development, late marriage and reduced span of fertility

Social measures

- Enhancing social security schemes to act as buffer during old age and lesser dependence on children
- Educating about sterilisation (women 90%+ even though more invasive)

Economic development

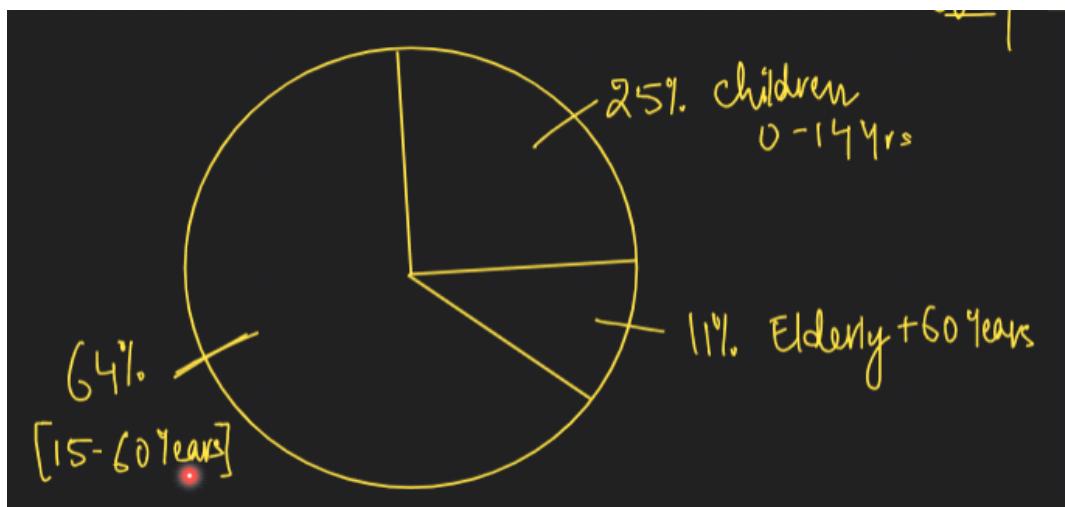
- Change in sectors of the economy from agriculture to manufacturing and services
- improved standard of living and preference for small family size
- Urbanisation

Demographic Winter

- Countries like Japan facing Ageing in population
 - Better Health care -> Long life Expectancy
- Migration : US / Canada do not face ageing problem
 - Constant supply of workforce
- Way Forward :
 - Social Security -> cater need of elderly
 - Formalisation of economy, Economic Dividend (Solver dividend to elderly)
 - Hybrid Work : tech for elders

Demographic Dividend

- Demographic Dividend :
 - Reward : Economic growth potential arises from shifts in country age structure
 - When the share of the working-age population (15-64 years) is larger than the dependent population (children and elderly).
 - Working age population -> Potential to build economy



Demographic dividend, as defined by UN Population fund, is "the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population is larger than the non working-age share of the population .

Issues and Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural Transformation of economy : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skipping of Industrial phase between agrarian and Service based sectors • Need of Collaboration between Industry and Academia • Triple Deficit : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Nutrition : Lower calroes intake • Hidden Hunger : Deficiency in mineral and vitamins • Obesity : wrong food available, High carbs and high fat • Ensuring workforce ready for future : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constant Upskilling : Training in tech, AI etc • Jobless growth : <p>Situation when the level of output in the economy tends to rise without a proportionate rise in the opportunities of employment.</p> <p>Rate of population increase is not keeping pace with the rate of job creation</p> <p>According to the Periodic Labour Force Participation survey : LFPR 49% in 2023</p> • Educational progress quantitatively but not qualitatively <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mismatch between educational curriculum and industry level skills for employability. Resulting in the creation of an inferior human capital base Economic Survey 2023-24 : Only 51% of the country's youth is deemed employable , ie about one in two graduates are not yet readily employable straight out of college. • Poor health indicators affecting the productivity of the <u>future workforce</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malnutrition: 'Triple Deficit of our demographic dividend' - Wasting, stunting and anaemia affecting the cognitive development in the children Rise in disease burden : Non communicable disease like existence of obesity, cardiovascular disease and cancer drastically affecting the health of the workforce India ranks poorly in the HDI : 134 • Disproportionate engagement of population only in a specific sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive Concentration in agriculture ; 50% of population engaged amounting to only 18% of the output resulting in disguised employment Predominantly informal nature of the Indian economy
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and cultural barriers <p>Patriarchal attitudes discourage women's participation in the labour force. Societal norms, roles and expectations create a double burden for the working woman both of office work as well as unpaid domestic work. Female LFPR : only 37% This undue burden reducing the productivity of the woman worker as well as discourage more women to join the workforce thereby not allowing India to reap its full demographic dividend</p> Infrastructural constraints <p>Inadequate infrastructure such as transport/logistics facilities, electricity and communications systems limiting the growth of industries. Economic survey 2022-23 : logistics costs in India 14% of GDP against the global benchmark of 8%</p> 	
Steps taken by State	<p>Job creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting entrepreneurship Labour intensive industries Subsidy linked credit for MSME MUDRA Yojana for collateral free loans Start up India and Stand Up India SHG diversifying livelihood (lakhpatti didi scheme) MGNREGA Production linked incentive scheme Promotion of Gig economy <p>Infrastructural boost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM GATI SHAKTI to boost logistics Bharatmala Sagarmala Renewable energy 	<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ayushman Bharat (reduction in OOPE) PMBJP : generic medicines Reduce disparities and U-R divide Combat malnutrition: Fortification and targeting micro nutrients deficiency (hidden hunger) Improving WASH to reduce disease burden Promote health living to combat NCD <p>Strategic interventions To harness potential</p> <p>Gender equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase women's participation in the workforce Crèche facilities Adequate maternal leave and benefits Flexible work from home models Safety at workplace (POSH) Women SHG to take up new activities using micro finance <p>Human capital formation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skilling and Vocational Training PMKVY Employment linked incentive schemes (budget 2024) Model skill loan scheme Modernise industrial training institutes (ITI) Internship in top companies Responding to changing skilling : digital skills and regular skill upgradation <p>Qualitative education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEP 2020 RTE HEFA

L8 Migrations

15 June 2025 06:52 PM

Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank Report : India the top remittance from diaspora • Census 2011: Migrants population is 45 crore 						
Need of Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Push factor : Reason to move out <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TFR High : Excess supply of labour -> Move out • Underdevelopment -> No job -> Surplus labour -> move out • Agrarian Distress • Social Issues : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Need of anonymity -> Lower caste people -> Ghettoisation ◦ Communal Tension ◦ Patrilocal character of Marriages ◦ Escape areas with social Issues and Tension, Ex : Kashmir Pandit • Political Migration : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ethnic Cleansing, Ex : Civil war ◦ Instability, Lack of protection, Wars ◦ Ex : Tamil, Rohingyas, US visa • Environment factors : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Air Pollution, Delhi migration ◦ Sea level rising ◦ Non availability of clean water ◦ Natural disaster • Pull factor : Attractiveness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TFR Low : Low Supply of labour • High Development -> Investment -> More job creation • Economic + High paying jobs • Brain drain : Movement of Indian STEM people moving outside India 						
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Migration : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural -> Urban : better lifestyle • Rural -> Rural : agrarian, marriage • Urban -> urban : to metro cities for skilled workforce • Urban -> outskirt : reverse migration due to covid and remote work • External migration : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing -> Developed : • Safe tax haven : high network individual to UAE • Rain drain to western countries • Diaspora attract more diaspora : Canada being mini Punjab • India in migration : from Nepal , Myanmar, Bangladesh, Tibet • Regional migration : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North to south Migration 						
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of migration on Source country and Destination country : <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Aspect</th> <th>Source Country (Origin)</th> <th>Destination Country (Host)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Economic Impact</td> <td>- Loss of working-age labor- Remittances boost local economy</td> <td>- Availability of cheap labor- Increased economic productivity</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Aspect	Source Country (Origin)	Destination Country (Host)	Economic Impact	- Loss of working-age labor- Remittances boost local economy	- Availability of cheap labor- Increased economic productivity
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Economic Impact	- Loss of working-age labor- Remittances boost local economy	- Availability of cheap labor- Increased economic productivity					

Demographic Impact	- Aging population- Reduced population growth	- Population growth- Cultural diversity
Social Impact	- Family separation- Skill loss ("brain drain")	- Social tensions or integration challenges- Enrichment of culture
Political Impact	- Reduced pressure on employment policies	- Migration policy becomes critical issue
Healthcare & Services	- Reduced pressure on services	- Strain on public services and housing
Education	- Emigration of educated youth	- Skilled labor supply improves innovation
Cultural Impact	- Cultural dilution due to emigration	- Cultural diversity increases
Environmental Impact	- Less urban pressure on infrastructure	- Urban crowding and resource strain

L9-10 Globalisation

12 June 2025 12:35 AM

GLOBALISATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Globalisation is seamless and free movement of<ul style="list-style-type: none">• People : Migration• Goods and Services : Liberalised trades• Capital : Open Economy allowing Investment• Interaction and interdependence• Significant because of Technology :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ease of Connectivity, Travel, Networks, ICT• Global Supply Chain :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One Global Village -> Borderless Society• Impacting Social / Economy / Polity / Culture of region• Ancient Times : Several travellers and trade routes (Silk route / roman route / space trade)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Slower pace and smaller Scale• Today : High Volume and High pace -> Higher Importance<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More risk of disruption in supply chain -> High Impact
Impact on Elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trend : Demographic Winter -> UNPF report says 20% Elderly• Example : Italy, Japan, South Korea• Positive Influence :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improvised Health care technology by collaboration<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Palliative care : Reducing suffering using drugs or psychology◦ Affordability : Generic Medicines◦ Telemedicine : Online Consultancy◦ Collaboration in research -> Increased Life Expectancy• Easy Information access :<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Articles on internet, WebMD• Combat Isolation / Alienation / Loneliness<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Easy staying in touch using Smart phone• Economic Security : Privatisation<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Silver Dividend : Merit / value / Experience -> Consultant / Boards◦ Increased bar on age• Funds for Humanitarian purpose<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Running old age home• Negative Influence :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Empty Nest Syndrome<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Younger generation prone to move outside house -> Higher migration -> Nuclearization family structure◦ Breakdown of traditional family support system -> Elderly feel Socially Isolated, alienated and vulnerable -> Affect Mental health• Urbanisation :<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Marked by anonymity -> Erosion of community ties◦ Loss of sense of security◦ Personal Bonds, Ex : Connection in Mohallas• Economic Insecurities :<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Elderly Skills redundant, Lacking social security◦ Pension not matches inflation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruralisation of ageing : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Leaving behind parent in rural areas ◦ Geography confined to underdeveloped areas, Denial of healthcare • New Consumption pattern + Sedentary Lifestyle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Non communicable Diseases ◦ Like : Diabetes, heart Disease, cancer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Alienation : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth : exposure to Western culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Generational Gap + Digital divide • Aged : Custodian traditional values • Feminization of Elderly : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex ratio tilted : Elderly Women higher popultaion • Marrying early and Bio resilient • No Economic independence -> more vulnerable • Tripple burden : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being Women : Societal problems • Being Elderly : weak • Being Widow : No one cares
Impact on Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive Influence : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Opportunity : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Increase in access to Global market -> Increase in IT sector and service based jobs -> Increase status -> Decision making in society ◦ Diversification of jobs : appropriate job for women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Earlier : Only care giver, like Teacher, Hostess, Nurse etc ▪ Pink collar jobs -> limited job options ▪ Now : More diversified options in job ◦ Exports increased -> Industry related to export grow <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More employment of women ◦ Gig Economy promoted : like urban company, solan service ◦ Development of Entrepreneurship -> self employed • Families : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduction in gender norms in nuclear family ◦ Dual income -> Moe power in decision making ◦ Choice of spouse / Abortion realted job • Influence of Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ More international Support + Influences domestic demands ◦ Restriction on Parda / Hijab system protest ◦ "Me too" Movement, # slogans • Better education • Society : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Exposed to global ideas -> less conservative -> Open mind ◦ Change in tolerance + More freedom + Liberal + Less Restriction • Negative influence : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem in office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Double burden : Women need to work in office and home ◦ Motherhood penalty : maternal leaves -> Discrimination in promotion, roles ◦ Glass ceiling -> Less women in leader position / invisible ceiling ◦ Sexual Harassment • Indian Industry : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Decrease in handicraft -> loss of traditional industry ◦ Many women employment -> facing wage issue

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feminisation of agriculture : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Men migrating -> leaving women in rural areas ◦ Stratification of potential areas ◦ Women need to do agriculture • Commodification / Objectification of women : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ideal women beauty standards, used to advertise products ◦ Projecting women image to selling products -> using insecurities ◦ Porn industry + Hourglass figures + Zero figure • Migration -> Human trafficking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Women victim to Sex forced labour ◦ Digital harassment 						
Impact on Cultural Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arts : <table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e6f2ff;"> <p>cade HOMOGENISATION ; Diluting Diversity</p> </td><td style="background-color: #e6f2ff;"> <p>Performing Arts</p> </td><td style="background-color: #e6f2ff;"> <p>HYBRIDISATION/GLOCALISATION : No dilution of diversity</p> </td></tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion of traditional music with the influx of western music as younger generations may prefer more contemporary styles • Cultural appropriation- use of Indian musical elements by western artists without giving any credit. • Competition from international artists • Loss of regional music, dances and drama forms with the penetration of mass media even in remote locations. • Patronage , taste and consumption patterns changing. • Eg. Only few members of the younger generation hear Qawali. • Eg. Less attraction to learn traditional dance forms like kathak and Bharatnatyam in schools and more focus towards salsa and ballet. • Eg more emphasis on concert culture, stand up comedy shows than local regional art forms like Nukkad Natak , Ramleela , Tamasha (Maharashtra) and Chau from eastern India. </td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of fusion music due to cross pollination Eg. Indie Pop and remixes • Eg AR Rahman has blended Indian classical music with western elements. • Dubbing of English films in Indian languages • Internet and international collaborations have helped in showcasing of Indian talent to a global audience • Huge popularity of Indian movies in foreign countries (soft power) • Combination of sci fi themes of west and Hindu mythology of east (Eg The film Kalki) • Global tourism has led to the cultural revival of Yoga . • Eg 21st June as international yoga day. • The popularity of cities like Rishikesh. • Kalariyapattu popularised by Vidyut Jamal using the Internet • UNESCO list of intangible cultural heritage: Vedic chanting, kumbh mela </td><td></td></tr> </table>	<p>cade HOMOGENISATION ; Diluting Diversity</p>	<p>Performing Arts</p>	<p>HYBRIDISATION/GLOCALISATION : No dilution of diversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion of traditional music with the influx of western music as younger generations may prefer more contemporary styles • Cultural appropriation- use of Indian musical elements by western artists without giving any credit. • Competition from international artists • Loss of regional music, dances and drama forms with the penetration of mass media even in remote locations. • Patronage , taste and consumption patterns changing. • Eg. Only few members of the younger generation hear Qawali. • Eg. Less attraction to learn traditional dance forms like kathak and Bharatnatyam in schools and more focus towards salsa and ballet. • Eg more emphasis on concert culture, stand up comedy shows than local regional art forms like Nukkad Natak , Ramleela , Tamasha (Maharashtra) and Chau from eastern India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of fusion music due to cross pollination Eg. Indie Pop and remixes • Eg AR Rahman has blended Indian classical music with western elements. • Dubbing of English films in Indian languages • Internet and international collaborations have helped in showcasing of Indian talent to a global audience • Huge popularity of Indian movies in foreign countries (soft power) • Combination of sci fi themes of west and Hindu mythology of east (Eg The film Kalki) • Global tourism has led to the cultural revival of Yoga . • Eg 21st June as international yoga day. • The popularity of cities like Rishikesh. • Kalariyapattu popularised by Vidyut Jamal using the Internet • UNESCO list of intangible cultural heritage: Vedic chanting, kumbh mela 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language : 						

Languages

- English becoming a global and connecting language, causing an erosion of other regional languages.
- Eg most private schools focusing on English as a medium and also becoming the mother tongue in westernised educated households.
- Multiple languages on the verge of extinction; Eg Madhika (Telugu, Tulu, Kannada)
- Internet penetration in a globalised world has made translation easy reducing the requirement to learn multiple languages

- 2-3 language formula in schools still support the sustenance of regional languages.
- India boasts of the second highest diversity of languages in the world
- Language still an important aspect of people's cultural identity, therefore states reorganised in the basis and often demands of regionalism on the basis of linguistic considerations.
- Cultural revivalism in the face of perceived sense of threat posed by globalisation.
- Popularity of 'Hinglish' ie bilingual medium in media and normal communication.

• Dressing / Festivals / Crafts

Dressing
Festivals
Crafts

- Shift traditional dresses like sarees, salwar kameez, lungi to western clothes like T-shirts and jeans.
- Blurring of the distinction between male and female dresses.
- Traditional weaves and handloom artisans are suffering due to competition from machine made cheap goods.
- Eg Jamdani, chikankari, Khadi (struggling to retain its demand)
- Walmartization : homogenisation of retail sector (same type of products). Eg Zara H&M, Hamleys and peppa pig not Kondapalli toys.
- Western festivals like Mother's Day, Valentine's Day becoming more popular and reduction in values and sacredness of traditional festivals.

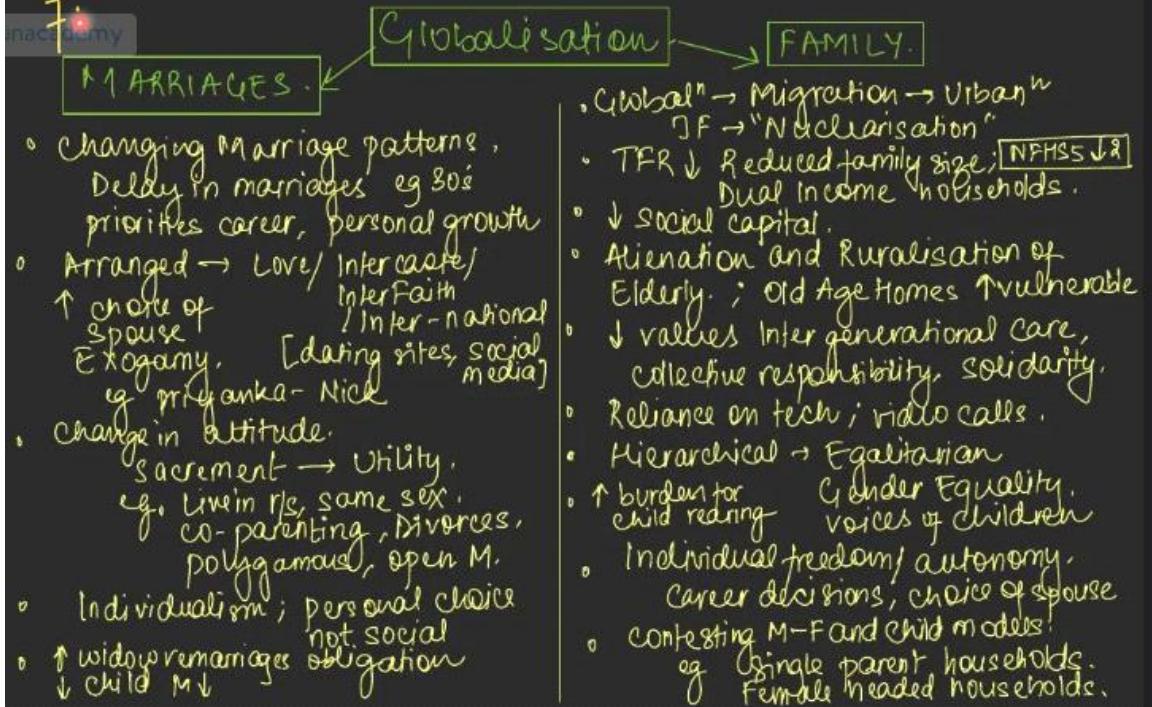
- Sarees gaining popularity world over. Eg showcased by multiple celebrities on the red carpet of the Cannes film festival.
- Indo western styles are trending.
- Traditional festivals like Diwali, Holi still celebrated with a lot of enthusiasm by the same youth also celebrating western secular festivals like New Year's Eve.

• Cultural Values :

change

Cultural Values

- spiritualism - materialism / consumerism
- collectivism - individualism
- Respect + care + resp - Autonomy / privacy / responsibility
elderly
- Atma Deva Bhava - - formality / impersonal
- Beliefs; superstition (+) - ✓ Gender equality
Patriarchy ✓ Rational / CT.

Impact on Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive Impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure to global culture : More tolerance + sensitisation + cosmopolitan attitude • Connectivity : Expression of feeling using tech + Blogs + Arts + Photo • Awareness to global issue + climate change • Advancement in education • Enhanced Closeness : open Communication, Demo Decision, Ask Question • Ability to question : Breaking intergeneration transfer • Global Competitive : Enhance in Quality of Human resource, innovation • Widening aspirational and career choices : Diversifying even in in conventional work • Negative Impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Dependency : Providing tab instead of giving own time -> Social Isolation • Emotional Intelligence : Need Parent to navigate control and understanding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Technology -> Delayed Emotional intelligence ◦ Gaming Disorder, ADHD, Brain rot • Excessive screen time : Virtual character become more important <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not able to differentiate virtual world and real world ◦ Body Dysmorphia -> Use of filter ◦ Suppression of social skills because of lack of interaction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dealing failure • More cases of Obesity • Cultural Disorientation : Halloween vs Diwali • Influence of Consumerism : Attachment to Materialism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Preference on material assets > Value of Individual • Susceptible to cyberbullying and identity theft and inappropriate contact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ex : Blue Wahle challenge • Divide and Disparity on basis of Rural and Urban
Impact on Marriage and Family	 <p>The diagram illustrates the interconnected impact of Globalisation on Marriages and Family. Globalisation is shown at the top, influencing both Marriages and Family. Marriages is connected to Family. The list below details various changes resulting from this influence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing Marriage patterns, Delay in marriages eg 30s priorities career, personal growth • Arranged → Love/ Intercaste/ ↑ choice of InterFaith spouse E*ogamy. [dating sites, social media] eg Priyanka- Nick • Change in attitude. Sacrament → Utility. e.g. live in r/c, same sex, co-parenting, Divorces, polygamous, open M. • Individualism; personal choice • ↑ widow remarriages not social obligation ↓ child M↓ • Global" → Migration → Urban" JF → "Nuclearisation" • TFR ↓ Reduced family size; NFHS5 J& Dual income households. • ↓ Social capital. • Alienation and Ruralisation of Elderly; Old Age Homes ↑ Vulnerable • ↓ values Inter generational Care, collective responsibility, solidarity. • Reliance on tech; video calls. • Hierarchical → Egalitarian • ↑ burden for child rearing Gender Equality, voices of children • Individual freedom/ autonomy. Career decisions, choice of spouse • contesting M-F and child models. e.g. Single parent households. Female headed households.

L11 Scheduled Tribals

13 June 2025 08:51 PM

SCHEDULED TRIBES							
Marginalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Exclusion • Denial of Opportunities + Resources + Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vs Mainstream society • Disadvantage created by Society • Differences or diversities -> create lack of inclusion • Social Exclusion has Multiple effect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political : Lower representation • Economic : Working in lower work • Social : Sabarimala case 						
Social Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment -> remove all restriction, disadvantage and inequalities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing access to opportunity + resources + rights • Enable capacity of Choices (Expand) <p style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;"> <u>Social Empowerment</u> refers to the process of granting individuals or communities the ability to address <u>social issues</u>, overcome discrimination, and reduce <u>health disparities</u>, thereby enabling them to make informed choices and participate actively in society. </p>						
Disparities	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Poverty</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">50% (Multidimensional poverty index) National av. ~ 27%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Health</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">IMR. ; 41/1000 live Births ; STs. 30 - National. ↑ higher incidence of Sickle cell disease</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Education</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Literacy ; 59% - ST National ~ 73%</td> </tr> </table>	Poverty	50% (Multidimensional poverty index) National av. ~ 27%	Health	IMR. ; 41/1000 live Births ; STs. 30 - National. ↑ higher incidence of Sickle cell disease	Education	Literacy ; 59% - ST National ~ 73%
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Health	IMR. ; 41/1000 live Births ; STs. 30 - National. ↑ higher incidence of Sickle cell disease						
Education	Literacy ; 59% - ST National ~ 73%						
Tribals Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adivasi : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original inhabitant of particular areas • Living close to forest, forest dwellers • Political Structure : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alienated to taxation, ruler administration, Empire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not brought into any civilization • Tribal Chief : with not significant higher power • Power -> Decentralized, Clan based assembly • Religion : 						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No emphasis on scripture, literature and Texts • Nature Worship -> Pray to natural spirits + personification + God in trees • Difference in custom and tradition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Society : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egalitarian -> No Hierarchy or Stratification -> Same status • Clan based common ownership • Endogamy marriage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood based on forest -> Collecting Minor forest produce • Agri Hunting Gathering + Nomadic Pastoralism • Subsistence Production -> Self Sustain -> No surplus to market • No exposure to monetary economy or banking system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum Population : Central India • Maximum Concentration : NE States
Diversity in tribals group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some are more vulnerable in comparison • Categorisation of PVTG (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difference in livelihood : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Santhal : Agri ◦ Mankidia : Forest products (Siali Fibres) ◦ Irlia (TN) : Snake Charmers ◦ Gaddis, Bakarwals : Nomadic Pastoralist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difference in Social structure : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Matrilineal : Khasi / Garo ◦ Interacted with mainstream : Santhal ◦ Not interacted : Jarwas, Santales
PVTG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PVTG (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups) : More marginalised than usual ST community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population declining • Pre agrarian tech • Severally poor -> Economic backwardness • Very low level of Education <p>Initially known as Primitive Tribal Groups, the PVTGs are defined by the government as tribal communities that show either a declining or stagnant population, use of pre-agrarian technology, economic backwardness, low literacy etc. They are found to be living in some of the remotest and most inaccessible areas in the country. There are 75 such communities which are spread over 18 States and Union Territories,</p>
Tribal Associated Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primitive technology and livelihood + Geo Isolation • Shyness and Alienation + Distinct Culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement and land alienation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral rich -> Mining displacement, Rourkela, Bhilai, Jamshedpur • Energy need -> Hydro Power infra -> Submergence of Forest/Land Sardar Sarovar dam

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Conservation : Protected area, Restricted curtailment of rights • Development reason • Displacement create more problem <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood Deprivation -> No skill -> Unemployment -> High Poverty • Basic Access to common things, like Water, fodder, fuel • Gaps in rehabilitation efforts • Policies of colonial govt : Reserving forest for timber + railways + tax collection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debt trap by outsiders like moneylenders -> Cycle of indebtedness -> forced labour • Therefore Govt regulate through Schedule 5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Control : Money lending + Land transfer + Inner line permit • Resource Curse : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth because of minerals -> Tribals getting displaced + Underdeveloped • Unemployment or under wage labours -> No reward for Minerals • Tribals paid huge fees -> Internal security problem -> Naxalism • Health issue : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition : 40% child under age of 5 are stunted • Non Communicable diseases are prevalent • Alcohol and tobacco abuse -> Addiction • Low population of health care infra and professional -> inhabitant remote geo area • Superstition and aversion against modern scientific medicine and invention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Vaccine hesitance -> Increasing Infant mortality rate ◦ Lack of development of maternal health • Increase in genetic disorder -> Sickle cell disorder <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not diverse while matchmaking -> clan endogamy -> inbreeding • Cultural Challenges : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinct culture -> Culture imposition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Assam Accord • Small tribal language extinct -> Subsumed by other prevalent local language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ex : Extinction of Sova language • Loss of traditional knowledge, Ayurvedic and Medicinal plant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Huge arise in patent, No benefit when company uses this knowledge ◦ Patent reduce access and stop practice to knowledge • Restriction in practicing religion in forest -> Sacred grooves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Due to forest conservation laws • Educational problem : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education available in foreign language : Language barrier • Low income condition -> Child labour -> or drop out ratio
Govt/Schemes for Tribals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 15(4) + article 16 (4) -> Reservation in education and employment • 5th Schedule + 6th Schedule -> ensure decentralized governance -> Self governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlling laws related to insecurities and tribals norms • PESA -> Empower self-governance, power to Gram Sabha, (Adults who can vote) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispute resolution + control minor forest produce + address needs • FRA 2006 -> Provide titleship to tribals to own forest or forest goods upto 4 hectares • Art 338 A NCST -> watchdogs ST rights, grievance redressals, advice govt

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schemes : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAPST : Ensure all miniseries area specifically for tribal • TSP : Ministries target ST in their area • Dharti aba janjatiye Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan : Infra, health, education improvement • TRIFED : PSU, value addition to Minor forest produce • Van Dhan Vikas Yojna : MFP collected in hub -> processed (value addition) • Eklavya Model : ST specific school for class 6-12, free of cost • NSTFDC : Easy credit / Concessional loans to entrepreneur activities / Self employment • Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran yojana : term loan to ST women • PM Janman : Nine ministeries, In PVTG groups 		
Government Provisions	<p>Article 15(4) : Reservation of seats for higher education</p> <p>Article 16(4) : Reservation in public employment (7.5%)</p> <p>Article 29 and 30 ; Preservation of the culture of the minorities (includes tribals)</p> <p>Article 46 : obligation on the state to protect the interests of the weaker sections, in particular SC and ST</p> <p>Article 350 : Right to conserve a distinct language, script and culture</p> <p>Reservation of seats in Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies</p> <p>Reservation of seats in panchayats</p>		
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PESA (Panchayat extension to scheduled areas) Act, 1996

- Objective ; empower the tribal communities by ensuring their traditional rights and promoting self governance.
- Powers to the gram Sabha (most decentralised form of democracy)
Control over resources and management control: Minor Forest produce
Mandates consultation with gram Sabha before land acquisition in scheduled areas
Power to resolve disputes as per traditional customs and practices
- Seeks to prevent the transfer of tribal lands to non tribals

Impact and significance:

- Recognises the distinct social, cultural and economic needs of the tribals
- Aims to address the historical neglect and marginalisation
- Aims to safeguard their livelihood
- Given them an opportunity of self governance and manage their affairs
- Promoting their development in a manner that aligns with their cultural identity

The scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

- *Title rights* - i.e. ownership - to land that is being farmed by tribals or forest dwellers as on 13 December 2005, subject to a maximum of 4 hectares; ownership is only for land that is actually being cultivated by the concerned family as on that date, meaning that no new lands are granted^[14]
- *Use rights* - to minor forest produce (also including ownership), to grazing areas, to pastoralist routes, etc.^[15]
- *Relief and development rights* - to rehabilitation in case of illegal eviction or forced displacement,^[16] and to basic amenities, subject to restrictions for forest protection^[17]
- *Forest management rights* - to protect forests and wildlife^[18]

The Indian government's focused efforts towards tribal development date back to the implementation of the **Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in 1974-75**, which evolved into the **Scheduled Tribe Component (STC)** and the **Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST)**. These plans ensured that various ministries targeted tribal welfare through a coordinated approach. The financial commitment has significantly increased, with the **DAPST budget rising from ₹25,000 crore annually to ₹1.2 lakh crore in 2023-24**. The Union Budget 2024-25 has further increased the **allocation to ₹13,000 crore** for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, reflecting a **73.60% increase** over the previous year's estimate.

Launch of Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan

On **October 2, 2024**, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the **Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan** in Hazaribag, Jharkhand. With an outlay of over **₹79,150 crore**, this ambitious program aims to address **critical gaps** in social infrastructure, health, education, and livelihood development across approximately **63,000 tribal villages**. The Abhiyan benefits **over 5 crore tribal people** across **549 districts and 2,740 blocks**, spanning **30 states and Union Territories (UTs)**. It integrated **25 interventions across 17 ministries** and departments of the Government of India.

Van Dhan Vikas Yojana – Promoting and backing tribal entrepreneurship

A vast network of Van Dhan Kendras established across the country

Posted On: 16 APR 2021 7:47PM by PIB Delhi

"We will establish 50,000 'Van Dhan Vikas Kendras' in the tribal areas of the country to ensure the availability of **primary processing and value addition for forest produce** and to provide employment for tribals and increase tribal income," Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi.

TRIFED, in association with Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is also implementing two "TRIFOOD" projects at Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh and Raigad in Maharashtra under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana. These two MFP processing units will operate in a hub and spoke model with the Van Dhan units which will be the feeder units. This will benefit the associated Tribal households. TRIFED is exploring the setting up of similar MFP based Industrial parks in partnership with State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and other states.

The scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) is being implemented as a central sector scheme to provide quality education to Scheduled Tribes (ST) students (Class 6th to 12th) in remote areas to enable them to access the best opportunities in education and to bring them at par with the general population. Government has decided to establish one EMRS in **every block** with more than **50% ST** population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per 2011 census) subject to availability of suitable land to be provided by the State Government. EMRSs are intended to

04 APR 2022 4:08PM by PIB Delhi
National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), extends concessional loans to Scheduled Tribe persons for undertaking income generation activities

The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), a PSU under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, extends concessional loans to the eligible Scheduled Tribe persons for undertaking income generation activities / self-employment as per the schematic norms. The schemes of NSTFDC are implemented across the country. The prominent schemes of NSTFDC are given as under:

Term Loan Scheme: NSTFDC provides Term Loan for viable projects costing upto ₹50.00 lakh per unit. Under the scheme, financial assistance is extended upto **90%** of the cost of the project and the balance is met by way of subsidy/ promoter contribution/ margin money.

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Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY): This is an exclusive scheme for economic development of Scheduled Tribes Women. Under the scheme, NSTFDC, provides loan upto 90% for projects costing upto ₹2.00 lakh. Financial assistance under the scheme is extended at highly concessional rate of interest of 4% per annum.

Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups (MCF): This is an exclusive scheme for Self Help Groups for meeting small loan requirement of ST member. Under the scheme, the Corporation provides loans upto ₹50,000/- per member and maximum ₹5 Lakh per Self Help Group (SHG).

Adivasi Shiksha Rinn Yojana (Education Loan Scheme): This is an Education loan scheme to enable the ST students to meet expenditure for pursuing technical and professional education including Ph.D. in India.



However, the implementation of the programme will be done through nine ministries, which will ensure that existing schemes are taken to these PVTG-inhabited villages. The targets that the government has set for itself are to build 4.9 lakh pucca homes, lay 8,000 km of connecting roads, link all households with piped water, set up 1,000 mobile medical units, construct 2,500 anganwadi centres, 1,000 multipurpose centres and 500 hostels, install mobile towers in 3,000 villages, and so forth. The plan also intends to set up vocational and skill training centres in 60 aspirational PVTG blocks and build 500 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras to help people trade in forest produce, in addition to connecting 1 lakh of these households to an off-grid solar power system and bringing in solar street lights.

Initiatives for Better Health Outcomes

Under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the National Health Mission has developed and distributed a comprehensive guideline to states for the prevention and control of haemoglobinopathies, including Sickle Cell Disease (SCD). Recognizing the severe impact of SCD, a genetic blood disorder prevalent among tribal populations in Central, Western, and Southern India, the government has intensified efforts toward its near-total eradication. To this end, the Sickle Cell Anaemia Elimination Mission was launched by the Prime Minister in Madhya Pradesh on July 1, 2023.

Improved Infrastructure and Livelihood Opportunities

The **Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY)** aims to provide basic infrastructure in villages with a significant tribal population. Under the scheme, **36428 villages having 50% tribal population and 500 Scheduled Tribes (STs)** have been identified for providing basic infrastructure facilities in these villages, which includes villages in the Aspirational Districts identified by NITI Aayog.

Conclusion

- 2013 Xaxa committee : recommendation -> Implemented

- Health assemblies
- Plans related to Infant mortality rate, Sensitivity vaccination
- Land -> Public purpose, Insure no divert to private entities
- More Ekalavya model schools with Skilling based education
- Implementation on 5th, 6th, PESA and FRA
- Awareness by NGO and Civil societies
- MFP -> Value addition

L12-13 Women Issues

14 June 2025 01:44 AM

WOMEN	
Issues faced by Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Society :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Femicide : 60% killing by intimate /partner or family• Rape and sexual assault : NCRB - 85 cases of Rape reported daily• Domestic Violence : WHO - 1/3 experience physical and sexual violence by an intimate partner• Sexual Harassment at workplace• Dowry related harassment and deaths• Female Foeticide : "Missing girls" and "son meta preference" - Economic Survey• Honour killing• Acid attacks• Eve-teasing• Cyber stalking• Forced prostitution: CEDPA Report - Every day 200 girls enter into prostitution and 80% of them against their will• Indecent representation; Deep Fakes• Health :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Teenage Pregnancies increasing risk of complications• Unsafe abortions ; Study - only 22% abortions in India are considered safe• Lack of institutional deliveries : MMR is 103 (2020) NFHS• Period poverty ; Reproductive tract infections• Prone to Cervical and breast cancer• More than 50% of the women in India are anaemic (Malnutrition)• Complications in pregnancies : Gestational diabetes, preeclampsia• Sexually transmitted diseases : Lack of bodily autonomy and choice of contraceptive• Older women ; Menopause and osteoporosis• Mental health ; 2-3 times at a greater risk to be affected by depression and anxiety• Education

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disparity in Literacy : Census 2011 - 80% Men and 64% for women • Gap in primary and secondary education • High drop out after puberty- Lack of adequate sanitary infrastructure in schools • Social cultural barriers : Engaged in domestic chores • Poverty : Preference to invest in son's education (Economic survey son meta preference) • Child marriages ; Inability to complete education • Discouragement for taking STEM fields
Government Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 14,15,16 : Promote equality • Article 15 (3) Govt to take special actions to benefit women • Article 23 : Prohibit Human trafficking and forced labour • Article 39(a) : state to secure means of livelihood • Article 39(d) : Equal pay for Equal work • Article 42 : Humans conditions of work and maternity relief • Article 51 : Renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women • 73/74th Amendment Act 1992 : 1/3 seats reserved in local bodies
Landmark Judgement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vishakha vs. State of Rajasthan : Guidelines to combat sexual harassment at workplace • Navtej Singh Johar vs. Union of India : Decriminalising Homosexuality • Shayara Bano vs UOI : Practice of triple talaq unconstitutional safeguarding the rights of Muslim women • Indian Young Lawyers Association vs. State of Kerala : Equality in matters of religion
Women and Economic participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic labour force survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Women Participation : 37% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ World : 49% • India Rank : 129 • Participation in Lok Sabha : 13% • Cause : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Stereotypes • Pink collared Jobs -> limited economic option • Double burden -> burden of house hold chores • Glass Ceiling -> prevention in promotion • Glass Cliff -> Given leadership to be used as escape goat

- Culturally and socially defined roles :

Traditional gender roles often dictate that women must prioritise family and household responsibilities over work perpetuating the 'sexual division of labour'.
Eg Caregiving is the responsibility of the woman and earning an income is the responsibility of the male bread winner
- Gender stereotypes limiting women's participation in only a few sectors of the economy
Pink collar Jobs : women considered better suited in care oriented sectors such as nursing, hospitality, teaching , beauty industry, flight attendants
- Gender Gap in the STEM workforce
World bank study reveals that despite a high proportion of female STEM graduates, women account for less than a third of the STEM workforce in India at 27 percent. This phenomenon of underrepresentation of women has been defined as 'Leaky pipeline' which is to say that despite the ability to succeed in STEM careers women tend to not pursue it
- Educational disparities translating into low employability
Patriarchal nature of India society - Prioritising investments in son's income if resources are limited.
Prevalence of Child marriages and girls dropping out of schools
- Concentration in the Informal sector thereby denying access to fair wages, job security, social security and exposure to exploitation and poor working conditions. Income earned sufficient only for mere subsistence thereby leading to 'Feminisation of Poverty'.

Eg It is estimated that more than 90% of the women workers are involved in informal sectors such as domestic workers, street vendors, labourers

Gender Wage Disparity

- International Labour Organisation : Gender pay gap in India stands at 27%.
ILO : in the informal sector women earn 40% lesser than men
Preference for men due to considerations such as distraction due to motherhood duties, maternity leaves, dual burden seen as reducing the productivity of the female worker.
Time Use Survey of India : Indian women spend almost 10 times more time on unpaid domestic and care work than men - 'Double Burden'
Career breaks : Migration due to marriage and pregnancies

- Glass Ceiling ; Invisible social barrier preventing women from being promoted to top positions. Women are underrepresented in corporate boardrooms and decision making roles.

Eg A study reveals that only 5% of the 500 Indian companies listed on NIFTY has a woman as CEO.

'Glass cliff' : a situation when women are promoted to leadership positions during times of crisis and when the chances of failure are high in order to use them as scapegoats. This in turn can reinforce gender stereotypes of women unsuitable for leadership positions

- Safety issues deter women from joining the workforce
Eg instances of sexual harassment at workplace create a hostile work environment.
Eg. Restricting the realisation of her full potential due to the need to avoid late night hours and shifts
- Lack of supporting infrastructure
Eg transportation and child care facilities to reduce the burden of the working women
- Stigma attached to the working women from upper caste families, they are often discouraged to work outside of home even if they are earning well. Often expected to prioritise families over careers
- Increase in income of men ; often accompanied with 'domestication of women'. With less pressure to supplement the income of the household, they choose to concentrate on the household or child rearing exclusively
- Digital divide and inadequate training in new skills
Eg Limited digital literacy hinders women's participation in tech driven jobs (Jobs of the future in 4th Industrial Revolution) thereby also reducing their scope of participation in the future

Steps taken

- Equal remuneration Act 1973
- Investing in women's education ; Vigyan Jyoti programme to encourage girls to pursue higher edu and career in STEM
- Stand Up India ; access to credit to women entrepreneurs
- SHG bank linkage programme; Lakhpatti didi schemes
- Maternity benefit Act
 - Incentivise employers to hire more women by provisions of tax benefits
 - Government can share a percentage of cost of leave so the burden on the employer only reduces ; Eg Singapore model where 50% of the cost is provided by government
 - Shift in social attitudes ; Sharing responsibility for child rearing
- Flexible work arrangements; work from home
- Skilling ; Women industrial training institutes under the skill India mission
- Prevention of sexual harassment at workplace act
- MGNREGA ; mandates 1/3rd jobs to women
- Push towards formalisation of labour
- Sensitisation efforts
- Encouraging role models ; Sudha Moorthy , Indra Nooyi, Falguni Nayar
- Recognising and Encouraging Care Economy (Economic survey 2024)

- Conclusion :

Indian women contribute only 18% to GDP despite constituting 48% of the population. According to WEF ; India's GDP could potentially increase by 27% if its female workforce participation becomes equal to that of men.

SDG 5 ; End all forms of discrimination, recognise and value unpaid work , ensure women's full participation and equal opportunities in political economic and public life.

Article 39 ; Right to an adequate means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work for both men and women

Sexual Harassment

Issues Faced by women at workplace associated with Sexual Harassment :

- physical sexual advances; kissing, holding hands, Groping
- Verbal harassment; sexually coloured remarks eg comment on her body parts.
- Sexual demands/ favors .
- Displaying sexually explicit material; showing pornography
- Quid pro Quo harassment; Authority ; to retain Job sexual ↑↓ benefit for promotion
- Retaliation; punitive actions for favore non compliance
- Cyber harassment ; Stalking
"Revenge porn" - Non consensual sharing intimate images .

Every district ; Local Complaints committee to receive complaints from establishments that have not constituted a ICC due to less than 10 members

SC; vishakha Guidelines

Defines : SH as physical contact, demands of sexual favour or sexually coloured remarks or showing pornography

Prevention of sexual harassment at work place act 2013

Defines workplace : Place of work or any place visited by employee, even transport provided by employer

Mandatory for an organisation with 10 plus members to form an internal complaints committee (ICC) ; must be headed by a woman senior employee And must have a member from the civil society, eg NGOs
Time limit to submit report ; 90 days

Complaint must be filed within 3 months + Provisions of Confidentiality

Aggrieved woman : working, visiting a workplace, inclusion of domestic worker, regular or temporary employed or even contract worker , remuneration or voluntary

• Limitation of POSH

• Women predominantly employed in the informal sector ; The act's applicability

- Women predominantly employed in the informal sector : The act's applicability is limited rendering a large number of women vulnerable
- Underreporting ; Fear of losing job, fear of victim shaming, social stigma, absence of substantial evidence to prove harassment deter women from reporting.
- ICC formation ; Many companies and sports federations have not complied
- Issues with ICC composition;
 - Majority members from the company itself - Chances of bias and influence
 - Conflict of interest and lack of independence if the complaint is against the employer or senior.
- Lack of awareness and training amongst women employees
- Unclear guidelines on the methodology to conduct inquiry by the ICC
- Act is not gender neutral

Marital Rape

- India : Still not criminalized

Marital rape ; compelling, forcing or subjugating the wife to have sexual intercourse without her consent. India is one of the only 36 countries where marital rape is still not criminalised.

- Poverty, unemployment and substandard conditions at work dent the self esteem of men and they are more likely to engage in forced sex to regain a sense of domination.
- Hyper masculinity and toxic masculinity celebrated and accepted even in the media (Eg movies celebrating lack of consent)
- Socialisation ; Man seen sexual violence as a child is more likely to emulate the same behaviour
- Perpetuates ; lack of legal remedy and underreporting
- Social acceptance of Man's rights over the wife after marriage.

Section 375 and 376 IPC : Criminalises Rape

- Exceptions ; sexual intercourse between a man and his wife and the wife is not under 15 years of age is not rape
- Marital rape is decriminalised

In *Hrishikesh Sahoo v State of Karnataka and Others*, currently before a three-judge bench of the Supreme Court, the stakes are high for Indian women. The petitioners challenge the constitutional validity of Exception 2 to Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code—and by implication, Exception 2 to Section 63 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, which replaces it. These provisions grant the Marital Rape Exception (MRE) to Indian husbands, stating that sexual intercourse or acts by a man with his wife, provided she is not under 18 years of age, do not constitute rape.

The IPC differentiates between rape within marriage and outside marriage. Under the IPC sexual intercourse without consent is prohibited. However, an exception to the offence of rape exists in relation to un-consented sexual intercourse by a husband upon a wife. The Committee recommended that the exception to marital rape should be removed.

Marriage should not be considered as an irrevocable consent to sexual acts. Therefore, with regard to an inquiry about whether the complainant consented to the sexual activity, the relationship between the victim and the accused should not be relevant.

JS VERMA COMMITTEE
Recommendation

- Argument in favour of exception -> not criminalized

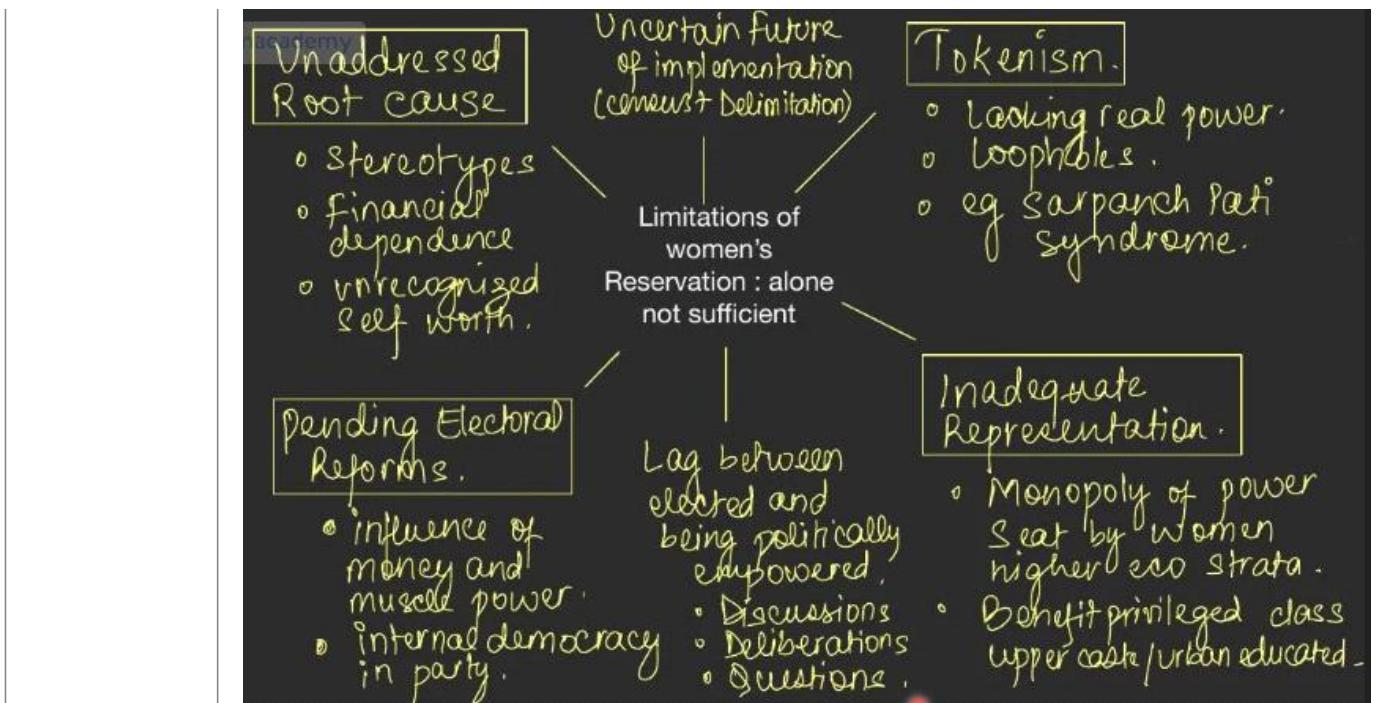
- Reasonable sexual access is an implicit expectation from marriage
- Upholding conjugal ties

- Reasonable sexual access is an implicit expectation from marriage
- Upholding conjugal ties
- Stability of society : Criminalisation might weaken the institution of marriage thereby making families vulnerable and fragile
- Marriage : distinction from other relationships, not violative of Article 14.
- Presumption of consent
- Other alternatives and remedies exist for physical abuse : Domestic Violence Act
- Enforcement difficulties ; Burden of proof or contesting testimonies
- Possibility of misuse : eg during instances of divorce and child custody related matters
- Invasion of privacy : excessive intrusion by the state in the personal lives of individuals
- Social issue demanding an intervention of a law based on democratic mandate and not legal associated with the judiciary

• Argument against exception -> criminalized

- Marriage is not a perpetual guarantee of consent
- Prioritising values : mutual respect, equality and companionship
- Violates dignity of an individual under article 21 : Denial of right to bodily autonomy
- Gender equality - consent of both partners , challenges the notion of the subordinate status of women in a marriage
- Violates Article 14 ; exception arbitrary and discriminatory
- Grave / long term consequences: disproportionate effects on women eg unwanted pregnancies
- Misuse alone cannot be a rationale for non existence of law: Role of the criminal justice systems to determine genuine cases
- No limitation on judiciary's ability to consider : eg interventions in sabrimala
- State intervention have previously been in cases of dowry, domestic violence, triple talaq the why shy away from this
- Justice JS Verma committee: recommend MRE removal
- Unethical even if legal

Women Political participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country like UK and US didn't give voting right to women for long time till 1920s • India, just after independence gave voting right to all • India, 18th Lok Sabha : 14% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rank 129 in political representation • South Africa = 45%, UK = 40% • 106th CAA : 33% reservation of seats in parliament • Limitation of 106 :
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Gig Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gig Economy : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Flexible + Short term + Free lancing + Contractual ◦ Women -> Double burden -> Allow women to work part time -> Balance home + work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Self-employed + Flexible services + Hybrid work condition ◦ Choose amount + time + period of inactivity • Role of Gig Economy : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ lack of job security ; only demand supply driven nature of job makes women vulnerable to fluctuations ◦ Informalisation continues; lack of social security benefits ◦ Need to incur costs for constant up skilling , no support ◦ Low paying jobs perpetuating poverty • Issues with Gig Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ lack of job security ; only demand supply driven nature of job makes women vulnerable to fluctuations ◦ Informalisation continues; lack of social security benefits ◦ Need to incur costs for constant up skilling , no support ◦ Low paying jobs perpetuating poverty
Maternity Benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women -> Mother -> Need time to nurture child and heal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Need help in wage loss -> protect employment ◦ For pregnant last stage + Lactating time • Objective : Protects the employment of a woman during the time Of her maternity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ entitles her for paid leave to take care of her born child • Applicable; establishments employing 10 or more than 10 persons (Formal sector) • Eligible to : paid maternity leave for 26 weeks Can be divided into pre and post delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ for first 2 live births

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more than 2 children than 12 weeks • Eligible for even adopting or commissioning mothers (12 weeks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory for establishments with 50+ employees to provide creche facilities • Provision for work from home even post maternal leave <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues / Challenge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non applicability in the unorganised sector and therefore lack of coverage ; More than 90% of the Indian women workers are in the informal sector • Further increases discrimination against employing women ; High cost of maternity leave to be borne singularly by the employee. It also increases the pay disparity • Reinforcing the stereotypes that childcare is solely the woman's responsibility . • In the age of capitalism the companies might see it as adding further cost of labour and might increase the cost of products resulting in Inflation, it might also reduce the competitiveness of India's companies abroad • Lack of awareness leading to non compliance • Women given a reduced role or discriminated after rejoining
Care Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Way Forward : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentivise employers to hire more women by provisions of tax benefits • Government can share a percentage of cost of leave so the burden on the employer only reduces ; Eg Singapore model where 50% of the cost is provided by government • Shift in social attitudes ; Sharing responsibility for child rearing • A dedicated fund to be setup in order to cover benefits even for the workers in the unorganised sector

Care Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data :  Women are still mostly engaged in unpaid work and family work. In the world, 75% of unpaid work is done by women. Women living in rural areas in low-income countries spend 14 hours a day on unpaid care work. Additionally, 42% of women worldwide are unable to work because they are responsible for care-related activities, which gives significant dissonance compared with men, at just 6%. Women in the care economy are an important force in the world providing care, but they are not paid for it. Imposing the burden of unpaid work • Steps needed to boost care economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition and valuation of unpaid work : Data Survey -> Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Monetary value of care work according to market wages for same work • Formalization of labour rights and regulation • Skilling + training + certification for proof <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Increase wages and bargaining power of worker • Private sector app -> Apps and aggregators -> Service provider • Financial incentives : Care economy -> tax rebates
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt Infra investment -> Elderly care, day care, centralised service
Domestic Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tip of iceberg : Huge problem of unreported cases NFHS 5 ; 30% of the married women in India between the age of 18-49 have experienced domestic and sexual violence. <p>According to NFHS5 dates more than 80% of the married women who are victims of marital violence do not seek help</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriarchal notion + lack of financial independence + low awareness of legal protection • Patriarchy ; Use of violence to prove their <u>superiority</u> and ensure <u>subservience</u> • Social acceptance ; Notions of husband have ultimate rights over his personal conduct over the wife • Personal vs public argument • Lack of awareness about legal protections and acceptance by women of their subjugated position in the family • Economic dependence of women • Socio economic problems ; Poverty, lack of employment, poor conditions of living (slums) , pandemic. Eg 'Shadow pandemic' of domestic violence ; Significant rise in domestic violence during COVID 19 • Social stigma ; preventing family honour leads to non reporting • Dowry demand related violence and torture • Alcohol and substance abuse are likely to increase the incidents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any women residing in shared residence with male counterpart • Sister, mother, daughter, wife • Extended to women in live in relationship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence Act 2005 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swadhan Grah : Shelter home for victims

- Definition of domestic violence: Broadly defines domestic violence to include physical, sexual, emotional, verbal, and economic abuse.
- Protection orders: Provides for the issuance of protection orders by the magistrate to protect the victim from further violence.
- Residence orders: Entitles the victim to reside in the shared household or to seek alternative accommodation.
- Compensation: Allows for the award of compensation to the victim for the injuries suffered.
- Provisions for child custody
- Establishment of shelters: Mandates the setting up of shelters for women victims of domestic violence.

Dowry

- A dowry is a payment, such as land property, monetary, cattle or any commercial asset that is paid by the bride's family to his family at the time marriage.

- Can Lead to :
 - Female foeticide, Infanticide, sex selective abortion and killing
 - Less resource in upbringing of girl child
 - Dowry related death, mental and health torture
 - Commodictauon of women
- Offense :
 - Cognizable : Arrest allowed
 - Non Compoundable : Cannot be settled out of court
 - Non bailable

NCRB ; More than 6000 dowry death cases registered in 2022

304 IPC ; Dowry Death with 7 years of marriage

498a IPC ; Legal provision aims to protect married women from cruelty inflicted upon them by their husbands or their relatives

Can be subjected to 3 years of jail term

Defines cruelty ; Any wilful conduct that is likely to drive a woman to commit suicide or to cause grave injury to her life, limb, or health whether mental or physical.
Harassment or torture with an intent to coerce the woman or her relatives to meet unlawful demands for property or money

No time limit to file a complaint by the aggrieved woman

- Issues :
 - Legal Sanction -> No social Sanction -> Bypassed in form of gifts
 - Underreporting : stigma attached to it, Culture and tradition
 - Misused -> Question genuine cases

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due diligence before arrest -> arrest sparingly <p>Certain safeguards against uncalled for arrest or insensitive investigation have been addressed by this court," the court said. "Still, the problem continues to a great extent." The court ordered setting up of Family Welfare Committees in every district to look into complaints of dowry harassment. District Legal Services Authorities will set up the panels. Complaints police or magistrates receive under 498A must be referred to the panels, which will look into them and submit reports. "Till report of the committee is</p>	<p>The Supreme Court on Tuesday strongly criticised the growing misuse of Section 498-A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), commonly known as the anti-dowry law, noting that it is increasingly being exploited to settle "personal vendettas" or exert undue pressure on husbands and their families. 11 Dec 2024</p>
NCW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Commission for Women : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory body formed by the National commission for women act Review constitutional and legal safeguards for women Advocacy of the rights of women Recommend legislative remedial measures Take suo moto complaints of violation of rights of women Research and studies for evidence based policy formulations Advise governments on all policy matters affecting women Provide legal aid and support to women Training and capacity building of law enforcement agencies to ensure sensitisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievements : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research, advocacy and campaign to ban discriminatory practices like Triple Talaq Women safety handbook for women on the move Stringent laws ; domestic violence act and dowry prohibition act Monitors the compliance reports of POSH act Workshops/ awareness campaigns against child marriage, female foeticide Recommend legislative provisions for preventing acid attacks and ensuring rehabilitation Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats to ensure speedy resolution of grievances

- Challenges :

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendatory powers only limiting its effectiveness • Inadequate financial resources to effectively run its operations and dependence on government funding, which has a possibility of impacting its independence • Members Appointed by the ruling government, possibility of conflict of interest, bias and partiality. Possibility of politicisation • Criticised for victim blaming during the mangalore pub attack in 2009 • Criticised for being silent and ineffective on cases of alleged sexual violence perpetrated by members of the armed forces in disturbed areas • Criticised on allegations of being soft in cases involving the ruling party and their allies. Eg Prajwal Revanna case
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WOMEN ORGANISATION	
Phase 1 1850 - 1915	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paternalistic in Nature : Top down effort <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding as criticism of British (White man Burden) • Arya mahila Sabha : By Pandita Rama Bai -> Education, Child marriage and • Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar : Widow remarriage • Raja Ram Mohan Roy : Abolition of Sati • Bharat Stree Mahamandal : Sarla Devi Chaudhari • Age of consent Bill : B Malabari -> 12 years • Savitri Bai Phule : Education of girl
Phase 2 1915-1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian -> Garner Woman -> No radical demands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women Concern overshadowed by Independence demand • Women India Association : Margarets -> Marriage and Voting • National Council for women in India • All India women Conference : cottage industry, marriage age -> 14
Phase 3 1947-Now	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National federation of Indian Women • Anti price rise movements -> Against inflation • SEWA : Skill training and SHG + Livelihood generation • All India Democratic Women Association : Political Representation • Forum against oppression against women • Nirbhaya Movement 2012 : Delhi rape case • Me too movement : POSH Act • Abortion reproduction rights • Women with Environment protection : Chipko movement

L14 Vulnerability - Elderly

15 June 2025 03:21 PM

Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vulnerable : Prone to exclusion and risk, poorly defended<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disability due to Poverty, Disability, Women• Elderly + Children + Transgenders + PWD <p>WHO and UNICEF ; Vulnerability a state of being or poorly defended [Section of pop exposed to more exclusion and risks] Disparity in HD indicators. Much lower than national average.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5/6 multidimensionally poor in India ; SC/ST [Social exclusion]• 45% Disabled population ; Illiterate (census 2011) [Alienation]• 37% LFPR women [Discrimination]
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Elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demographic Winter : TFR ↓ + Ageing ↑• Ex : Japan, Italy, South Africa• UNPF : percentage population above age of 60<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Today : 10.5 %• 2050 : 20 %• Financial Insecurity : only 15% secured• Informal character -> No pension• Pension not enough with inflation• Alienation + neglect -> Mental health<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduction in traditional support system• Abuse and exploitation -> property issues• Lack of elderly appropriate infrastructure• Digital divide -> benefit from e-governance is difficult• Feminisation of ageing :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sex ratio of women in 60+ group = 1033 females per 1000 males• Female lower age marriage + more resilient• Triple Burden for women : Elderly + women + Widow• Ruralisation of Ageing :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 70% of 60+ individual reside in rural areas• Enhance vulnerabilities + development deficit
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	<p>income. Also, nearly 70 percent of the elderly are living in rural areas and given the higher life expectancy of women at 60 and 80 years of age, the country is also witnessing a process of feminisation of the growing elderly population. A substantial part of the rural elderly, particularly elderly women, are barely literate, have little or no savings, and are completely dependent on their families for their financial as well as other needs. The rural elderly also suffer from severe caste and class-based discrimination. Old women, particularly widows, continue to face gender-based discrimination making their position extremely vulnerable.</p>
DALY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DALY : Disability Adjusted Life years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability caused by disease to not become part of society • Disease Burden -> Unproductive years <p>DALYs have become more common in the field of public health and health impact assessment (HIA). They include not only the potential years of life lost due to premature death but also equivalent years of 'healthy' life lost by virtue of being in states of poor health or disability. In</p>
Schemes for Elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMJAY + PM Vaya Vandana Yojna + Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojna <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c.d Article 41 ; directs the state to secure right to work, education and public assistance in certain cases such as unemployment, old age, sickness and disablementMaintenance and • Welfare of parents and senior citizens act 2007 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Makes responsibility of elderly care mandatory - Penalty for non maintenance and option of revocation of property in case of negligence - Provision for Old age homes • National social Assistance program ; old age pension scheme • PM Vaya Vandana Yojana ; Enable old age income security through provision of assured pensions/ returns linked to certain subscription amount. Assured 8% for 10 years • Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana ; providing physical aids and assisted living devices for senior citizens belonging to BPL category. • Vayoshreshta sammans ; awarding senior citizens and institutions • SACRED portal : online platform to cater to senior citizens seeking job opportunities • National Policy on senior citizens 2011 ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote concept of 'Ageing in Place' and institutional care as last resort Signatory to the Madrid action plan ; promote barrier free and age friendly society Employment will be encouraged; valuable Human Resources and be given credit for entrepreneurship (ensure productive ageing) Formation of national and state commissions to deal with cases of rights violation Establishment of National council for senior citizens to advise the government

Way
forward

- Longevity dividend ; Utilising the experience of the senior citizens in board rooms, policy formulations and business planning - More role in consultancy
- Financial inclusion ; Innovation in dedicated financial products to encourage savings and investments in pension funds
- Digital literacy ; Ensure the elderly are at par with the changes in technology used to access even the most basic services in today's time
- Startups with a significant social impact must be promoted ; GoodFellows aims to offer support services and companionship to the elderly
- Switzerland' time bank ; volunteer care giving initiative, where time invested in volunteering can be reimbursed later and demanded when one turns old
- Specific focus and attention on Geriatric care to cater to the unique problems associated with ageing
- Specific focus on the unique needs and demands of elderly women who suffer from more vulnerability.
- Japan - Leveraged technology. Eg elder care robots including dogs and furry seals to help fill a shortfall of caregivers - AI for monitoring health conditions, smart homes with sensors.
- Sweden's palliative care system : people with terminal illnesses receive pain management services and psychological support.
- Mental health care services
- PM JAY : 5 lakhs health insurance for senior citizens above the age of 80

L15 Vulnerability - Children

15 June 2025 06:33 PM

Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children Vulnerability : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependent economically, emotionally and physically • Lack of judgement of good / bad -> easily exploited • Child Labour : The term child labour is Often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. • India has highest number of child labourer : 10.1 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specially in lower developed states 
Causes and Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty -> Supplement family income -> Child labour to overcome poverty • Population Explosion + scarcity of resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children used as resource of money + inability to cater education • Type of development stage of Country : Under developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underdeveloped / Developing -> Labour intensive manufacturing or Agri / livestock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ High demand of manual labour -> Child labour ◦ Also lead to high TFR -> more population -> more labours • Lack of Education : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access in rural area • Affordability post class 8 : Not free anymore • Lack of belief in education -> Disillusion in utility of gaining education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Economic survey : 1/2 graduates are unemployed • Informalisation of Employer -> Allows child to become labour • Economic Viable : cheap or free labour, easy exploitation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special type of work : Children small hands helpful for textile industry • Social acceptance -> Parent ready to accept child labour -> No report or bribing official • Gendered Labour : Girls doing basic domestic chores and taking care of sibling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double Burden of girl child : Invisible form of labour • Globalisation + urbanisation -> Domestic help in urban areas • Disruption in education system -> Reluctant to go back to school <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After disasters or COVID-19 -> School dropout
Impact of child labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact cognitive development • Obstacle human capital formation -> Unskilled and under diverse labour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affect country development • Allow informal sector existence • Intergenerational poverty cycle : Not able to break cycle of poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family poor -> Education denied -> Child labour -> Adult -> Unskilled -> Poverty • Health impact : Mental health + Malnutrition + Occupational hazard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsistence abuse -> addiction • Rat hole mining : Small stature of child help in mining -> accidents • Sexual abuse of girls in labour -> Human trafficking and prostitution
Child Labour prohibition act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Labour prohibition (Amendment Act) 2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No employment : 14 years and below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Exception : Allowed child to work in family / family enterprises ◦ Children artist working in audio visual industry ◦ But only allowed beyond the school hours • Adolescent : 14-18 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Allowed to work in all occupation ◦ Exception : not allowed in hazardous industry like mining, explosive etc
Limitation of Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family enterprise not defined, details of hours not defined • Hazardous industry is reduced -> dilute effectiveness • Dilute in penalty -> Parents excluded <p style="margin-left: 20px;">from many problems. One, it has slashed the list of hazardous occupations for children from 83 to include just mining, explosives, and occupations mentioned in the Factory Act. This means that work in chemical mixing units, cotton farms, battery recycling units, and brick kilns, among others, have been dropped. Further, even the ones listed as hazardous can be removed, according to Section 4 — not by Parliament but by government authorities at their own discretion.</p> <div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of misuse • Loopholes: Vague provisions of family enterprise, no details and hour specified • Number of hazardous activities prohibited have been reduced • Dilution of penalties on parents (less strict) • Weak implementation: instances of Corruption and collusion with the authorised </div>
NCLP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National child Labour Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness • Bring children from industry to mainstream education

The NCLP Scheme seeks:

- A.** To eliminate all forms of child labour through
 - i)** Identification and withdrawal of all children in the Project Area from child labour;
 - ii)** Preparing children withdrawn from work for mainstream education alongwith vocational training;
 - iii)** Ensuring convergence of services provided by different government departments/agencies for the benefit of child and their family;
- B.** To contribute to the withdrawal of all adolescent workers from Hazardous Occupations / Processes and their skilling and integration in appropriate occupations through
 - i)** Identification and withdrawal of all adolescent workers from hazardous occupations / processes,
 - ii)** Facilitating vocational training opportunities for such adolescents through existing scheme of skill developments;
- C.** Raising awareness amongst stakeholders and target communities, and orientation of NCLP and other functionaries on the issues of 'child labour' and 'employment of adolescent workers in hazardous occupations/processes'; and
- D.** Creation of a Child Labour Monitoring, Tracking and Reporting System.

• PENCIL : Platform

• Reporting of child labour

PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) is an online portal that was launched w.e.f. 26.9.2017 to ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. The portal was created for smooth implementation of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme where it connects Central Government to State Government(s), District(s), all Project Societies and the General public. Further, online complaints regarding child labour can also be filed by anybody on the Pencil Portal; the system then automatically assigns the complaint to the concerned Nodal Officer for further necessary action.

Way forward

- Attendance monitoring in schools : recognising cases of absenteeism and dropouts
- Enhancing the utility of education: Bridge courses to reintegrate children, recognising the need for vocational training
- Community engagement and vigilance : Awareness campaigns to nudge people to report cancers on the PENCIL portal
- Govt and NGO collaboration: Eg Kailash satyarthi foundation "goodweave" initiative
- Conditional cash transfers : on the condition on school attendance can work as an incentive
- Business regulations and mandatory responsibility: Due diligence to ensure their supply chains do not use child labour

Child Marriages

- UNICEF : 1/3 child brides live in India
- Jaya Jaitley Committee : Advices raising legal age to 21 at par with men
- Amendment 2021 -> Not passed

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFHS : 23% women in age group of 20-24, are married before 18
Reasons behind early marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty : women is liability -> parent lacking resources choose to marriage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid girl share in property • Dowry need to be given • Girls supposed to be Paraya-dhan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered investment as she belongs to another family -> No benefit • Reluctance spending in education advancement • Responsibility shifted to groom and his family • Education -> Gender Disparity, huge dropouts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in education -> late marriage • Skewed sex ratio : Lesser number of brides <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ex : Haryana and Rajasthan have less • Practice Atta Satta : Promise of exchanging bride and groom • Religious and Cultural sanctions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ex : Islams allow post puberty marriage • Honor / Pride associated with control on girl's life : Caste endogamy • General perception -> Safeguard against exploitation to abuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men doesn't approach married women • Forging documentation • Lack of awareness, lack of caregivers • Assumption: Better fertility • Easier reinforcing of control over women
Impact of child marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education deprivations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of human capital formation, Demographic dividend • Population explosion -> More fertility period • Health of maternal and child related issues : like teenage pregnancy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infant mortality and maternal mortality • Marital rape common -> Denial of consent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denial of choosing own partner, Freedom Article 21 • Age gaps in marriage -> Feminisation of Aged groups
Child marriage Prohibition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition; Child marriage where either party is below the legal age of 18 for females and 21 for males • Provision of declaring the marriage null and void after coming of legal age • Punishment ; solemnizing, permitting or negligently failing to prevent - rigorous imprisonment for 2 years or fine 1 lakh or both • Provision for appointment of child marriage prohibition officers ; to prevent, collect evidence, sensitise and conduct periodical studies • District magistrate ; power to issue an injunction on request of officer or suo motu . Disobeying the order will attract punishment
Schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beto Bachao Beti Padhao

Objectives:

The **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana** aims to achieve the following goals:

1. Improve the child sex ratio
2. Ensure gender equality and women empowerment
3. Prevent gender-biased, sex-selective elimination
4. Ensure survival and protection of the girl child
5. Encourage education and participation of the girl child

The scheme is divided into three components:

(1) advocacy campaigns were launched to address the issue of declining CSR and SBR; (2) multi-sectoral interventions were planned and are being implemented in gender-critical districts across the country; and (3) a financial incentive-linked scheme—*Sukanya Samridhi scheme*—was launched to encourage parents to build a fund for female children.

• **Sukanya Samridhi Yojana**

- It is a government-backed savings scheme in India, specifically designed for the welfare of a girl child. Launched under the "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" campaign, it aims to provide financial security for her higher education and/or marriage.
- A minimum deposit of ₹250 is required initially, with subsequent deposits in multiples of ₹50. The maximum annual deposit is capped at ₹1,50,000.

• **Kanya Shree initiative of West Bengal**

- Ensuring women education by cash incentive

Kanyashree Prakalpa seeks to improve the status and wellbeing of girls, specifically those from socio-economically disadvantaged families through Conditional Cash Transfers by:

- Incentivizing them to continue in education for a longer period of time, and complete secondary or higher secondary education, or equivalent in technical or vocational streams, thereby giving them a better footing in both the economic and social spheres.
- Disincentivising marriage till at least the age of 18, the legal age of marriage, thereby reducing the risks of early pregnancies, associated risks of maternal and child mortality, and other debilitating health conditions, including those of malnutrition.
- It was also decided that the Scheme should confer more than just monetary support; it should be a means of financial inclusion and a tool of empowerment for adolescent girls. The schemes benefits are therefore paid directly to bank accounts in the girls names, leaving the decision of utilization of the money in their hands.

• Other Solution :

- Investing in girls education: UNPF increase in girls education can increase the median age of marriage
- Stricter provisions for registration of marriages to ensure effective tracking and enforcement of current laws
- Financial incentive schemes to keep girls in educational institutions to delay marriage
- Expansion of RTE to prevent dropouts post primary levels
- Skilling and women SHG
- Attitudinal change and sensitisation
- Monitoring using the help of civil society organisations

Supreme Court Guidelines

- Ban child Betrothals (engagement/ promise for the future)
- Child marriage prevention officer : prevent, gather evidence, increase sensitisation and submit regular reports .
- Officer appointed at the district level : solely responsible to discharge only this duty, no other burden of duty.
- Magistrates should increase vigilance on auspicious days
- Centre advised to create fast track courts to expedite justice delivery
- Ministry of women and child development: instructed to frame a scheme of compensation to those opting out of child marriages.
- Usage of technology to monitor school attendance to check absenteeism

L16 Development Process

16 June 2025 06:26 PM

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS	Issues in design and Implementation																				
Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Development : a multifaceted process of improvement in various aspects of a society, encompassing economic growth, social welfare, and modernization. It involves not just quantitative increases like GDP growth, but also qualitative changesIntra-generational : Inclusive to all sectorInter-generational : Sustainable development																				
Development vs growth	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Aspect</th><th>Growth</th><th>Development</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Definition</td><td>Economic growth refers to an increase in the output of goods and services in an economy, typically measured by GDP (Gross Domestic Product).</td><td>Development is a broader concept that includes not only economic growth but also social, political, environmental, and human well-being improvements.</td></tr><tr><td>Scope</td><td>Narrower – focuses mainly on economic factors like production, consumption, and income levels.</td><td>Broader – includes economic, social, political, and cultural factors that enhance overall quality of life.</td></tr><tr><td>Measurement</td><td>Measured by quantitative indicators like GDP, per capita income, or industrial output.</td><td>Measured by qualitative indicators like Human Development Index (HDI), education, health, poverty levels, and equity.</td></tr><tr><td>Focus</td><td>Primarily on economic output and financial indicators.</td><td>Focuses on human well-being, poverty reduction, equality, and sustainability.</td></tr><tr><td>Goal</td><td>To achieve increased production and higher income levels.</td><td>To ensure equitable distribution of resources, enhance life quality, and ensure sustainability.</td></tr></tbody></table>			Aspect	Growth	Development	Definition	Economic growth refers to an increase in the output of goods and services in an economy, typically measured by GDP (Gross Domestic Product).	Development is a broader concept that includes not only economic growth but also social, political, environmental, and human well-being improvements.	Scope	Narrower – focuses mainly on economic factors like production, consumption, and income levels.	Broader – includes economic, social, political, and cultural factors that enhance overall quality of life.	Measurement	Measured by quantitative indicators like GDP, per capita income, or industrial output.	Measured by qualitative indicators like Human Development Index (HDI) , education, health, poverty levels, and equity.	Focus	Primarily on economic output and financial indicators .	Focuses on human well-being, poverty reduction, equality, and sustainability .	Goal	To achieve increased production and higher income levels.	To ensure equitable distribution of resources, enhance life quality, and ensure sustainability .
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	<p>Nature</p> <p>Quantitative and short-term; may focus on output and wealth creation.</p>	Qualitative and long-term; emphasizes inclusive growth, environmental sustainability, and human potential.
	<p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in GDP - Rise in industrial output - Growth in exports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved literacy rates - Access to healthcare - Reduction in poverty - Increased gender equality
	<p>Equity</p> <p>Growth does not necessarily lead to equitable outcomes; often, inequality can widen.</p>	Development aims for inclusive growth , reducing disparities between rich and poor, and ensuring fair distribution of benefits .
	<p>Sustainability</p> <p>Economic growth can sometimes lead to environmental degradation and unsustainable practices (e.g., overconsumption of resources).</p>	Development emphasizes sustainability and balancing economic, social, and environmental needs for future generations.
	<p>Example of High Growth but Low Development</p> <p>China's rapid industrial growth led to high GDP but also severe pollution, inequality, and lack of basic social welfare.</p>	Scandinavia's welfare model focuses on balanced growth, social equity, environmental conservation, and high standards of living for all.
	<p>Time Horizon</p> <p>Short-term focus on increasing economic metrics.</p>	Long-term focus on improving overall quality of life and well-being of citizens.
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs <p>"What is needed now is a new era of economic growth - growth that is forceful and at the same time socially and environmentally sustainable." This call in the foreword of the 1987 Brundtland Report, "Our Common Future," still rings true twenty years later.</p> <p>Sustainable development - defined by the Brundtland Commission as <i>development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs</i> - has been enshrined in documents</p>	
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India is 5th Largest Economy • Still 134 ranked in Human development index <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>India ranks 134th in global human development index, says UNDP report</p> <p>Updated – March 15, 2024 07:43 am IST</p> <p>Country moves up a rank compared to 2021 but still falls behind that of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and China</p> <p>The infographic details the components of the HDI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long and healthy life: Indicators include Life expectancy at birth (Life expectancy index). Knowledge: Indicators include Expected years of schooling and Mean years of schooling (Education index). A decent standard of living: Indicators include GNI per capita (PPP \$) (GNI index). <p>India is highlighted as the 5th largest economy in the world yet ranks 134 in the Human Development Index.</p> </div> </div>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amartya Sen -> Welfare Economy -> capabilities approach 	

- Focus on Health + Literacy -> Enhance choice of livelihood
- Abhijit Banerjee -> Nobel for Experiment to eradicate poverty -
 - Helps govt to structure programme
 - Kenya : Poor Learning outcome -> because of remedial tutoring
 - Focus on teaching according to student friendly manner
 - Health related issue :
 - Provided Mini mobile vaccination van -> increased vaccination

MIT economists Esther Duflo and Abhijit Banerjee win Nobel Prize

Professors share prize with Michael Kremer of Harvard University, are cited for breakthrough antipoverty work.

This year's Laureates have introduced a new approach to obtaining reliable answers about the best ways to fight global poverty. In brief, it involves dividing this issue into smaller, more manageable, questions – for example, the most effective interventions for improving educational outcomes or child health. They have shown that these smaller, more precise, questions are often best answered via carefully designed experiments among the people who are most affected.

field experiments conducted in the mid-1990s by Kremer and his colleagues, which had shown that poor learning (as measured by average test scores) among schoolchildren in western Kenya was not caused by scarcity of textbooks or even by hunger (many students went to school without breakfast), Banerjee and Duflo tested the hypothesis that learning could be improved by implementing remedial tutoring and computer-assisted learning programs to address the needs of weaker students. Working with large student populations in two Indian cities over a two-year period, they found that such programs had substantial positive effects in the short and medium term, leading them to conclude that a major cause of poor learning in low-income countries was that teaching methods were not properly adapted to students' needs. In later

Composition of Development

• Economic

GDP, "industrialization, Infrastructure
eg LPG 1991 ; FDI + growth IT sector
Jobs

• Social/ Human development E/H/std living.

Social well being, ↑ quality of life,
Equity

eg. Universal healthcare PM JAY ↑ access
affordability.
Education - RTE ↑ learning.

• political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reforms / Governance / Institutions eg Democracy, equality before law, decentralised participation e.g. 73rd & 74th CAA ; political empowerment 106th CAA ; Gender equity.
• Environment Sustainability	<p>eco+social dev without env degradation or exploitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eg Bhutan; controlled tourism - env. sustainability eg RE for growth & carbon footprint

How to ensure Development



sunacademy SDGs	PROGRESS/ STEPS	ISSUES / SHORTCOMINGS
1 Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 crore people lifted out of poverty : Niti Aayog multi dimensional poverty paper 2013 to 2023 MGNREGA eg 	<p>Inequalities : 40% of ST multidimensionally poor</p> <p>High Gini coefficient: 0.4</p> <p>Inequality</p>
2 Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFSA - PDS Poshan Abhiyan ↓ Mid day Meals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35% children under 5 are stunted 50% of women and children are anaemic Hidden hunger
3 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM JAY Ayushman Bharat health insurance coverage 97% Institutional deliveries 93% Children immunised : Mission Indradhanush 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maternal mortality rate : 97 High OOPE Rise in NCDs : Cancer, Diabetes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 97% Enrollment in primary education : RTE • Gender parity between males and females in higher education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 19% persons with disability (15years+ above) complete secondary education • Only 28% enrolment in higher education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCPNDT • Beti Bachao Beti Padhao • 106th CAA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation in labour force • 929 sex ratio at birth • Only 13% operational landholding owner
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swach Bharat Abhiyan • Jal Jeevan Mission • 75% of rural households : safe and adequate drinking water through piped supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues of Water scarcity • Problems with behavioural change • Slums with no access • Solid and municipal waste management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surya grah muft bijli Yojana • Saubhagya Yojana : 100% households with an electricity connection • 96% households with clean cooking fuel (LPG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55% from non fossil fuel sources • Issues of interruptions in supply • Refilling of LPG
DBT / AADHAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DBT : Direct Benefit transfer • DBT and Aadhar as ways to deliver benefit • Advantage : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency -> Every transaction / record is online, Digital footprint • Accountability -> Removes intermediaries, removal of human • Corruption reduce -> Target Delivery -> Reduce Leakages, and fraud • Removing inclusion and exclusion errors • Reduction of Black Market selling. Ex : NFSA, PDS • Efficiency transfer -> Electronic transfer -> Quickly. Ex : PM Kisan • Financial Inclusion : Awareness to Banking facilities • Empower Beneficiary • Digital literacy • Limitation : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy Concern : usage of data, Misuse of data • Biometric Authentication issue : Labour fingerprint not matching • Need of DBT : leaking led to wasting of 2% of Indian GDP 	



Schemes	Scheme	Target Beneficiary	Challenges	Interventions	Impact
	PAHAL (Pratyaksh Hanstantrit Labh)—Modified DBT for LPG Subsidy	Consumers who have subscribed to LPG connection for domestic use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inefficient payments transfer - Huge subsidy outlay due to inclusion of non-beneficiaries in the database. -Diversion to commercial use, leakages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumers were encouraged to enrol under the scheme with their existing bank accounts. - Smooth enrolment process with clear communication about the pre-requisites and a strong grievance redressal system. -Direct subsidy transfer to LPG consumers in their bank accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Weeded out 3.34 crore duplicate/fake/inactive consumers and registered 14.85 crore active LPG consumers. - Total subsidy transferred under PAHAL (since 1.1.2015) is ₹ 28,713 crore. -DBT implementation and Aadhaar seeding has resulted in estimated savings of ₹ 14,672 crore during 2014-15. -Estimated savings from LPG consumers who have given up subsidy is about ₹ 3,105 crore
Collaboration and Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multilevel, Multisectoral planning -> Various dimension interconnected policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ex : Midday meal (Hunger + Education) • Optimum use of resources and avoid duplication of efforts : Eg MGNREGA evolves collaboration between centre, states and local governments. Assets like water reservoirs or community halls can be constructed by understanding the need reflected by Gram Sabha. • Development challenges are a complex mix of multiple dimensions and should not be treated in isolation. Eg Swach Bharat Abhiyan = Not just a mere building of toilets but its continued usage will depend on the availability of piped water to every household. Eg Mid day meal an approach to target two objectives- Hunger and educational outcomes • Localized solutions (bottom up approach vs top down approach) . Tailor made plans based on competitive advantage of a place . Eg One district one product 				

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- Localized solutions (bottom up approach vs top down approach) . Tailor made plans based on competitive advantage of a place . Eg One district one product
- Increased accountability and monitoring: Different departments can ensure oversight and reduces chances of corruption
- Disaster and pandemics requiring international collaboration in a globalised world : Eg Development aid, Humanitarian aid, Vaccine support
- Public Private partnerships : Reducing the burden entirely on the government and bringing in the expertise of the private sector . Eg Skill development mission, Sector skills councils headed by private players and also training offered in industrial training institutes . Eg Hybrid annuity model for highway construction.
- Collaboration Industry/ Universities and government can promote Innovation . Eg sandbox
- Promotes sustainable development: Policies framed not just for growth but also keeping in mind environmental impact. Eg Green Energy, Production but using renewable energy, Mobility by using electric vehicles, Setting up industries but not in ecologically fragile zones
- Federal cooperation for seamless tax regulatory environment for growth. Eg GST one nation one tax. International cooperation needed for curbing instances of tax avoidances
- Niti Aayog : Aspirational district programme : convergence of multiple ministries, multiple administrative officials to ensure last mile delivery of schemes. Eg SDG India index
- Development aid by international collaboration: World Bank sponsoring multiple skill development initiatives like SANKALP and STRIVE in India
- Non state actors : Development benefits reach the last man standing and also enhance outcome based reporting : Accountability. Pratham ASER Report . Greenpeace raising issues of sustainability

Economic Survey
2023-2024

- Suggestion for changing the Welfare Paradigm
 - New Welfare approach : bringing effectiveness by increasing the impact of per rupee spent - Reforms and accountability along with utilisation of technology
 - Digitisation of healthcare, education and governance: DBT and JAM trinity have reduced leakages and boosting fiscal efficiency
 - Output Budgets and Outcome monitoring framework by Niti Aayog
 - Focus on capital expenditure: creation of societal assets
 - Data based governance: monitoring, evaluation and sharing of best practices
 - Saturation Approach : To ensure last mile connectivity, Eg Aspirational districts programme, PM JANMAN
 - Investments in Health : Ayushman Bharat
 - Increase social security scheme coverage : APY

Survey
2023-2024

- New Welfare approach : bringing effectiveness by increasing the impact of per rupee spent - Reforms and accountability along with utilisation of technology
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- Increase social security scheme coverage : APY
- Encouraging the participation of private sector : CSR initiatives in social sectors

Issues and
Shortcomings

L17 Dev Industry : NGO, SHG, Donor

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Development Pillars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Pillars : <p>1) Government : Capital Expenditure, Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Welfare Expenditure: health + Education + PDS, Socio Economic ◦ Resource Crunch + Accessibility issue <p>2) Market : Private Sector (For Profit) -> Output + Profit oriented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ PPP Coloration (Public Private Partnership) ◦ Exclusion because of affordability <p>3) Civil Society Organisation: To help them self</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not for profit, 2nd sector, Voluntary ◦ Like : Donor service
CSO / NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO : Civil Society Organisation • NGO : Non-Governmental Organisation • Working for Cause (Economic Socio Issues) • Not profit, made by civilians, independent of state <p>According to World bank Civil society is an umbrella term encompassing NGO, SHGS , cooperatives and charitable donor organisations When mobilised, civil society also called the 'third sector' after government and commerce has the power to influence the elected policy makers.</p> <p>Non profit organisation, independent of the state and work on a voluntary basis Right to form associations, unions and cooperatives is a FR under article 19(1)(c)</p>
Example	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Akshaya Patra : Hunger midday meals 2. Kailash satyarthi foundation : Child rights and welfare 3. Pratham : Education ASER 4. PUCL : Human and civil rights (minorities also) 5. HelpAge India : Elderly 6. OXFAM : Poverty, Inequality 7. Chhaya foundation: Acid attack victims
Significance / Role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness — Sustainable • Advocacy — Animals/ plants/ marine sp • Expertise — Data/ Reports/ highlight • pressure created ; Greener economy RE • Knowledge - Tech expertise : eco fragile conservation

- Advocacy : Voices of the voiceless
Demanding Rights of the vulnerable sections or the disadvantaged groups
Methods using : Public interest litigation
Eg NAZ foundation fight for the recognition of rights of the LGBTQIA community
Eg PUCL championing the cause of prison reforms and rights of the under trials
- Ensure accountability from the state and empower the voter to make an educated decision
Eg Information and research on the impact of a scheme by filing RTI and research papers
Eg PRS INDIA : Comments, analysis and research on new laws, stating its shortcomings
Eg RTI itself is a product of the work of 'Mazdoor Kisan Shakti sangathan'
- Instrumental in encouraging judicial activism to fill in gaps
Eg Vishakha guidelines for preventing of sexual harassment at workplace

SCAMPERY

- Instrumental in policy formulation
Conduct research, analysis and prepare ground level report- often experts and members of the NGOs are inducted for policy discussions
Responsive governance : Inputs provided by NGOs will be based on locals needs, opportunities and constraints thereby increasing the effectiveness of governance
Share feedback on the impact of the policy or scheme and suggestions for improvements
Eg Education policies and interventions heavily rely on PRATHAM's ASER report
- Helping the voter secure his right of knowing his representative and showcasing discontent
Eg Discussions on criminalisation of politics after 'Association for Democratic reforms' publishes research paper on the number of MPs with a criminal case pending.
Eg ADR : vocal advocate of NOTA
- Policy implementation and fill the gap left by the state and the market
Eg instrumental in last mile delivery of service : Role of Akshaya Patra in the mid day meal scheme. Eg major role played during the pandemic: relief camps and basic provisions for migrants
- Vocational training and capacity building

Environmental conservation

Spreading awareness against the harmful affects of indiscriminate use of fossil fuels
Concerns associated with dam building activity
Ensuring a balance between growth and sustainability
Against Deforestation
Eg Narmada bachao aandolan
Eg Chipkoo movement
Eg PETA (animal rights org) opposes animal sacrifices, abuse of animals for clothing or entertainment
Eg Help in Suffering : street animal rescue centre

Associated Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Political activism</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Furthering the agenda of a political party, accused as political proxies in some cases. - Eg Protests / Agitation and petitions filed on those issues • Mismanagement/Diversion of funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siphoning of funds for different usage and not the intended purposes - Allegations of being safe havens for money laundering after receiving foreign funds - Inflated expenditure on administrative purposes eg travel allowances of members
	<p>Inadequate capacity building and lack of the culture of volunteerism in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eg No news digital skills Eg Predominance of generalists not specialists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues relating to transparency and accountability of internal structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eg Timely tax audits, furnishing of information on source of funds CBI : only about 10% of the NGOs filed their annual income and expenditure statement Questions over authenticity form an attitude of aversion in donating in charitable organisations • Conflict with the state : issues of over regulation, stringency, non cooperation in development projects, allegations of misuse, Dissent/criticism dubbed as anti national • Lack of coordination and collaboration in activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eg very few instances of MOU between state and NGO to ensure last mile implementation of a scheme or policy • Paternalistic attitude and lack of representation of community in decisions
Regulation on NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Activism : Hinder and conflict governance • Diversion of fund : Misuse or using fund for private purpose • IB report : Hinder development of Dam, Nuclear Power plant -> Obstructors Activism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allegedly Stalling development process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foreign funded activism to implement the agenda of foreign countries which are detrimental to the interests of the Indian nation state - Obstructionist Activism (IB report) : obstacles in public projects and therefore impacting India's growth and development

Government Argument	<p>IB report accuses Greenpeace for several protests and claims this will cost India 2-3% of its GDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eg Against thermal power or coal based power plants - Against Nuclear power plants (Kundakulam in TN) - Anti GM crops (main funding from Germany) <p>Greenpeace : In 2015 license suspended for failing to abide by FCRA norms</p> <p>Eg : Amnesty International allegations of inciting discontent and protests in J&K : 2020 stop operations in India</p> <p>Government : allegations of money laundering as well</p> <p>Eg Environics Trust funded protests in Odisha against multinational corporations, coal projects</p> <p>Eg OXFAM : Diversions of funds and colluding with international organisations like WB, EU to pressurise India</p> <p>Eg. Centre for policy research (CPR) January 2024 : cancelled the FCRA registration for violation ie publishing current affairs</p> <p>Eg license cancellation of World vision India : child development</p>
FCRA Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA) <p>① prohibits certain section for receiving foreign funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ civil servants ◦ MLAs, MPs ◦ Journalists ◦ Judges . <p>② compulsion to register for licence FCRA and open bank acc in SBI if receiving foreign funds (MUST)</p> <p>③ Fund Use and restrictions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not for political nature ◦ not for anti development/antinational activities ◦ Not diverted other than purpose ◦ Restriction on Administrative expenses (20%) <p>④ Identification ; Aadhar details of employees</p> <p>⑤ Periodic supervision ; renewal in 5 years .</p>
Way forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy on voluntary sector 2017 ; Government must play an enabling, encouraging and empowering role for an effective voluntary sector to prosper. It must enable the voluntary organisations to mobilise necessary resources to function optimally • NGO- DARPA ; A portal which allows all NGOs to enrol and serves as a repository of information about NGOs both sector wise and state wise therefore instrumental in promoting partnership between the government and NGOs • Mandatory CSR requirements under Companies act thereby promoting the flow of funds to NGOs and ensuring compassionate capitalism • Regulations and FCRA to ensure NGOs are not working as a proxy for illegal activities • MOU between government and NGOs to ensure effective application of welfare based projects
Conclusion	<p>Civil society role in bridging the gap between the state and the citizens is indispensable for achieving equitable and sustainable development. By acting as a watchdog, service provider and advocate, civil society enhances democratic processes and strengthens the foundation of a just society.</p>

SELF HELP GROUPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10-20 Individuals with same socio - economic strata • Collectivism + Responsibility + Peer Pressure -> Risk ↓ + issue resolved <p>Informal and voluntary association of people choosing to come together to improve their socio economic condition.</p> <p>Group of people with a similar socio economic background and pursuing common interests</p>
Example of SHG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started by SEWA 1970 in Gujarat <p>1970s SEWA Self employed women's association gave a fillip to the SHG in Gujarat</p> <p>1990s Kerala state supported kudambashree programme</p> <p>1990s NABARD commenced the SHG Bank linkage programme to provide easier micro credits to SHGs</p> <p>Accepted as appropriate models through which the schemes of GOI like the NRLM will be implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness of SHG <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NABARD survey : More than 55% of households covered under SHGs reported an increase in assets and the average value of assets per household increased by 70% • Employment expanded by 18% • About 40% of households studied were below their state specific poverty line in pre SHG enrolment stage and it came down to 22%
Micro Credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started by Muhammad Yunus -> Nobel Prize <h3>Microcredit as a Means of Fighting Poverty</h3> <p>By establishing Grameen Bank in 1983, <u>Muhammad Yunus</u> sought to realise his vision of self-support for the very poorest people by means of loans on easy terms. The bank has since been a source of inspiration for similar microcredit institutions in over one hundred countries.</p> <p>Banks in the traditional system have been reluctant to lend money to anyone unable to give some form or other of security. Grameen Bank, on the other hand, works on the assumption that even the poorest of the poor can manage their own financial affairs and development given suitable conditions. <u>The instrument is microcredit: small long-term loans on easy terms.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More Examples :

	<p>In her maiden visit to Kerala on May 17, 2023, President Droupadi Murmu inaugurated the silver jubilee celebrations of Kudumbashree, the largest self-help group network in the country.</p> <p>Kerala State's initiative to form SHG for poverty removal</p> <p><i>Women Self Help Groups in India have risen to the extraordinary challenge of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) pandemic. They are meeting shortfalls in masks, sanitizers and protective equipment, running community kitchens, fighting misinformation and even providing banking and financial solutions to far-flung communities.</i></p>	<p>In May 2017, the skilling project transformed into a cooperative movement "Looms of Ladakh", a federation of rural women from eight villages who aspired to do more with their new-found training. The collective enterprise adopts the "farm to fashion" model: primary producers are directly involved in procurement of raw wool, processing and selling. The group has centres in different villages of Ladakh where women are engaged in group production. Many women work from home as well and supply products to the federation.</p>
SHG Roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides collective organisational strength to the poor, marginalised and vulnerable sections thereby ensuring social justice • Poverty alleviation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Easier access to credit to start a micro enterprise : collective borrowing strength , lesser documentation and collateral free -No reliance on exploitative informal money lenders that charge an exorbitant rate of interest -Livelihood diversification: Disguised empowerment in agriculture (unremunerative)- New opportunities in pickle making, Incense sticks, primary value addition (jams) Eg recently introduced lakhpati didi scheme under NRLM -Pooling in establishing a corpus of fund : purchasing power to shift to mechanisation of production, enhancing the labour productivity. Eg Sewing machine. -Self employment opportunities near the place of residence -Supplementary income of the household provided by women thereby increasing the disposable income and standard of living -Market linkages and market assistance: opportunities to fetch a better price for the same produce -Collective sale : increasing in bargaining power and price discovery + reduction in cost of logistics -Improvements in savings : Training in financial planning and thrifting 	

**SHG contribute
to Women
Empowerment**

- Easier access to micro credit to begin micro enterprises without excessive need of formal documentation and collateral
- Economic independence resulting in better status in society and in the domestic sphere, challenging notions of patriarchy
- Capacity building and training: more avenues to diversify income, resilience during the lean periods of agricultural
- Entrepreneurship and leadership development : Eg initiative of opening a small tea stall, garment shop, organic produce stall etc.
- More autonomy on consumption choices and a multiplier effect : women have a higher chance of investing in children's education and nutrition- inter generational Better educational and health indicators
- Leadership and confidence translated into political representation: more women who are members of SHG are likely to contest for elections in the panchayati raj system
- Collective strength+ mutual support: power to be vocal against issues of domestic abuse, Addiction and gambling activities in the rural areas.
- Training and awareness initiatives: Women more aware of their reproductive rights, contraceptive options, need to space out deliveries, importance of institutional deliveries and safer products for menstrual hygiene thereby ensuring better health outcomes in women
- Psychological support : strength in togetherness during times of distress

academy • Financial Inclusion

- SHG bank accounts and access to micro credit
 - SHG acts as an intermediary between banks and members
 - Fair terms of borrowing, solving the problem of exploitative moneylenders
 - Women Bank correspondents to ensure last mile connectivity
 - Training on savings and financing planning
 - Awareness of bank accounts for availing benefit of government subsidies in the form of DBT payments
-
- NABARD survey :
Majority of members developed savings habit against 23% earlier
Three fold increase in savings
70% of loans taken went into income generation ventures
 - Usha Thorat Committee and Rangarajan committee both suggest and praised the model of SHG to increase financial inclusion. Recognised their role in reducing the amount of collateral needed to avail credit by reducing the burden on a single member and solving the problem of inadequate reach of institutions

<h3 style="text-align: center;">Steps taken to enable SHG members to become Lakhpatti Didis</h3> 	
<p>A five step process has been taken up by the Ministry for enabling <u>Lakhpatti Didis</u>, that includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Potential Lakhpatti Didis • Creating a pool of <u>Master trainers</u> and Community Resource Persons • Cascading Training and Capacity building of various Stakeholders such as SHGs and its federations, Community Resource Persons, Master Trainers, and the Staff/experts supporting this initiative • Training, Capacity Building and exposure visits of potential Lakhpatti Didis on various <u>Livelihood Models</u> and making accessible relevant resource documents for self-learning • Preparation of Lakhpatti Plan of the identified households, consolidation of the plans and <u>development of product and/ or service clusters</u>, value chain interventions, establishing linkages with various stakeholders, schemes of government, private sectors partnerships etc. • Mapping of Community Resource Persons with identified Didis for Handholding support and linkages. • Digital Aajeevika Register for reporting the livelihood activities and income periodically (Six Monthly linked to Agriculture season and/ or on completion of business cycles). 	
Issues with SHG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional disparity : Concentrated in southern states, need to expand in BIMARU states and NE states • Concentrated in rural areas ; need to shift to focus to urban areas as well • Limited value addition ; many activities still undertaken based on primitive skills, therefore prevalence of subsistence level wages and limitation of no substantial increase in income (II ARC) • Lack of NGO - SHG linkage or qualified resource personnel to act as mentor for skill upgradation • Lack of participatory character ; Exploitation by few strong members who try to earn a lion's share of profit by taking advantage of illiteracy and ignorance of the other members • Lack of stability ; High instances of women migration due to marriage • Problems with marketing: remote location, absence of proper brand name, poor packaging, sub optimal use of technology such as social media, e commerce to increase the visibility and ensuring better price realisation • Bias of commercial banks to give bigger loans to companies vs micro finance to SHG fearing an increase in Non performing assets • Financial mismanagement : Usage of credit and funds for consumption expenditure like marriage, construction of house etc

Way forward

- Second ARC recommendations :
- Government must act as a facilitator and promoter
 - Thrust on the expansion in areas like UP, Bihar and north eastern state to ensure inclusive development
 - Must be extended to urban areas
 - Commercial banks and NABARD in collaboration with state governments must constantly innovate and design new financial products for targeted requirements of SHGs
 - Positive attitude of government functionaries must be inculcated to see the SHGs as potential entrepreneurs and not just passive recipients of benefits
 - Educate bank employees and financial institutions to value the potential of rural credit and usage of technology to reach far flung areas

 - Promotion of government's adoption of this model to reduce poverty. Eg Lakhpati didi scheme
 - Remove information asymmetry about local source of raw materials and innovative ways to use
 - Encourage SHGs to form cooperatives to better brand their products and undertake common sales promotion activities and bulk sourcing of raw materials
 - More participation of NGOs to provide basic education, training and capacity building

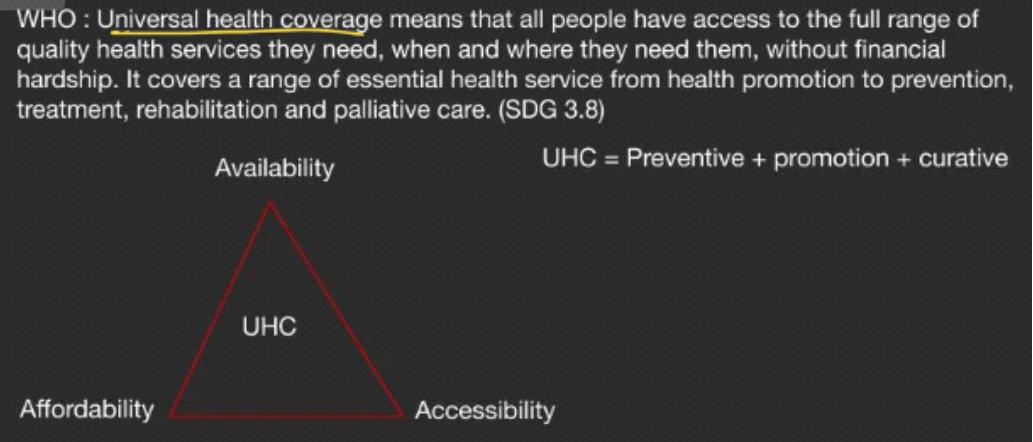
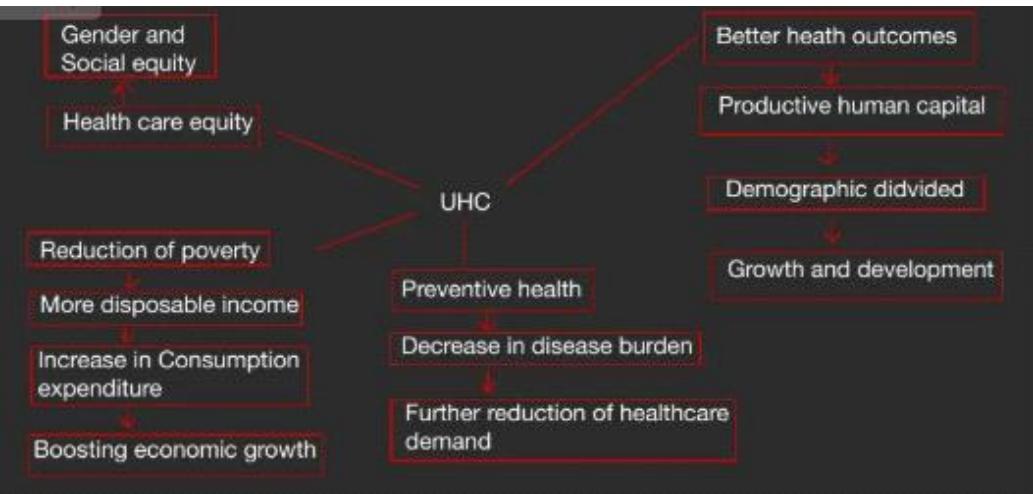
DONOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Instruction funding project in country in need • Easy loans or grants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign governments or international organisations that offer financial assistance to fund projects in developing countries • Assistance : Concessional and long term loans, Voluntary grants and donations + Technical expertise and capacity building
Example	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institution those provide funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank : ICDS , SANKAL and STRIVE • Bill and Melinda Gates : Maternal and child health, vaccination, HIV prevention • UNICEF : Girls education initiatives, water and sanitation programmes • World Food programme: Food security, nutrition, Millets, Mid day meals • JICA : Infrastructure- Delhi Mumbai international corridor, Energy hydro power plants
Role Played	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting in Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance for developing countries that face resource constraints. • Technical support and expertise : Capacity building and Knowledge transfer. Eg UNDP assistance in implementing SDGs, WHO assistance in achieving Universal health coverage • Promoting sustainable development and transition to greener economies. Eg Global Environment Facility funds National Adaptation fund for climate change. • Encourages Research and Innovation. Eg bill and Melinda gates in vaccine development. Eg Rockefeller foundation in smart agriculture. • Humanitarian aid and assistance during disasters. Eg Doctors Without Borders • Sharing of best practices to improve governance: Eg Global Hunger Alliance • Promoting social inclusion and Human development. Eg UNICEF in girls education initiatives, world bank in skill development • Regional disparity: ADB projects to support infrastructure in North East region

Issues and Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donations are not sustainable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced <u>sense of participation</u> and monitoring by the local communities. Eg protests during displacement for infra creation. • Lack of integration of unique local needs. Eg vulnerability mapping of disease prevalence • Excessive dependence on external sources can make the country vulnerable. • Dependency syndrome and no mobilisation initiatives • External assistance often clubbed with arm twisting. Eg LGP • Alleged instances of use of external organisations to increase instability in India and halt developmental processes. • Multilateral organisations often under the influence of powerful nations, they might leverage this to arm twist foreign policy influence.
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L18-19 Health

17 June 2025

10:30 AM

Universal Health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone + Whenever + Wherever + Quality driven + Affordable Being Healthy just not means absence of disease <p>WHO : Universal health coverage means that all people have access to the full range of quality health services they need, when and where they need them, without financial hardship. It covers a range of essential health service from health promotion to prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care. (SDG 3.8)</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">UHC = Preventive + promotion + curative</p> 
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Right of Human Improved health outcomes : Reduced mortality rate and increasing life expectancy Reduction in financial burden : shields individuals from catastrophic expenditures ; out of pocket expenditure Poverty alleviation by absorbing health related financial shocks Productive and healthy human capital formation Healthy Human Resource more efficient in reaping the demographic dividend + economic growth Social equity: health as a right irrespective of socio economic status
Problem in achieving UHC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource Constraint + Low Doctor Population + Doctor migrate to urban + Own spending + <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient allocation of funds : Less than 2% of the GDP is allocated to the health sector Disproportionate resource allocation : Concentrated in the tertiary and secondary care sectors Shortage of skilled healthcare professionals : Doctor- patient ratio in India is 1:1456 while the WHO standard suggests at least 1:1000 Skewed geographical distribution of the doctors : More in urban areas therefore starves rural areas of availability of qualified professionals High out of pocket expenditure PIB : 64% in 2023-14 to 47% now thereby reducing the disposable income of the people and suppressing consumption spending Lack of social security benefits : Predominantly Unorganised and informal workforce Low health insurance penetration in India and tedious process of insurance claims ;

achieving UHC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient allocation of funds : Less than 2% of the GDP is allocated to the health sector • Disproportionate resource allocation : Concentrated in the tertiary and secondary care sectors • Shortage of skilled healthcare professionals : Doctor- patient ratio in India is 1:1456 while the WHO standard suggests at least 1:1000 • Skewed geographical distribution of the doctors : More in urban areas therefore starves rural areas of availability of qualified professionals • High out of pocket expenditure PIB : 64% in 2023-14 to 47% now thereby reducing the disposable income of the people and suppressing consumption spending • Lack of social security benefits : Predominantly Unorganised and informal workforce • Low health insurance penetration in India and tedious process of insurance claims ; predominantly dominated by public health care • Supplementary expenditure : High cost of medicines, often not covered by medical insurance companies • Issues faced by migrants : lack of documents, proof of residence. Concentrated in urban slums, (higher TB burden 1.5 time the national average) • New health challenges due to demographic change : Ageing population and increase in life expectancy needing specific interventions in geriatric health care • Excessive focus on communicable diseases more than Non communication diseases ; NCD responsible for 60% of fatalities • Excessive focus on curative healthcare more than preventive healthcare • Disparities in health indicators of the vulnerable sections; NFHS - lower immunisation and higher infant mortality rate than the National average in SC/ST population, Women (50% anaemia) , Tribals (sickle cell anaemia) • Insufficient focus on social determinants of health : Sanitation, Poverty, illiteracy affect health parameters adversely • Isolated strategies : Not incorporating the new 'one health approach' - Interdependence of Human, environment, animal health (Eg Pandemic and rise in zoonotic diseases) • Lack of inter sector policy coordination
Limitation of Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordability + Skewed concentration in urban + • Affordability issue : Expensive , excluding a huge section of low income groups. 47% OOPE - Financial burden, Debt and fall in poverty trap. Low health insurance penetration • Skewed concentration in urban areas. Eg metros but states like Bihar , UP only a few health care facilities- Overburdened Public health hospitals • Profit objective and unnecessary treatments and unethical practices: Unnecessary diagnostic tests, over emphasis on hospitalisation to claim insurance. Conflict of interest in doctor's recommendations • Lack of regulation, lack of accreditation: not NABH quality, Professionals under qualified • Lack of standardisation and Standard operating protocols • Neglect of primary health care : Important for early diagnosis, preventive health care, immunisation
Steps to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent Disease

achieve UHC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM Jan Arogya Yojana : largest publicly funded health insurance scheme, covering bottom 40% of the population Pradhan Mantri swasthya suraksha Yojana : correct regional imbalances in the availability of tertiary health care infrastructure, eg setting up of AIIMS like institutions PM Bharatiya jan aaushadi paryojana : Generic medicines increasing affordability National Health policy 2017 : increase in expenditure in health to 2.5% by 2025 must be higher according to the spending of similar developing countries to finally reach 5% Investing in other determinants of health : sanitation (swatch Bharat) nutrition (poshan abhiyan) preventive health care (vaccines), clean water and environment (National clean air programme) (Jal Jeevan mission) One health mission : ensure coordinated effort across sectors Governance strategy to Balance : preventive and curative health care, healthcare for communicable and non communicable diseases. (Eg FSSAI Eat right movement) Performance incentives to state showcasing better health outcomes Data driven policies and schemes , eg Japanese encephalitis vaccine first introduced in priority state with higher incidence Digital health and telemedicine (e Sanjeevani portal) Targeted focus and interventions for vulnerable sections: maternal, paediatric and geriatric healthcare
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UHC Practices	<p>The Chinese government has also established a healthcare insurance system that covers almost 96% of the population and benefits more than 1.36 billion people. This system</p> <p>China's healthcare budget is gradually increasing. The ratio of health expenditures to GDP in 2021 was 6.5%. It was only 4.3% to 5.2% during the period from 2000 to 2010.</p>	<p>Japan's early adoption of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) has attracted worldwide attention, as it is the country with the longest healthy life expectancy in the world.</p> <p>One of the reasons for this is that for more than half a century Japan has maintained a health insurance system that all permanent residents of Japan for more than three months are required to join, allowing people living in Japan to access appropriate healthcare services at a cost they can afford. This is characterized by a free-access system that allows patients to choose any healthcare provider, from small clinics to large hospitals with the latest medical facilities, and all medical services are provided at a uniform price anywhere in Japan.</p>
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Type of healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary : First point of contact -- close and near - Availability + accessibility Secondary and Tertiary are for special needs <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Population that can be addressed</th><th>Complexity and specialization</th><th>Point of delivery</th><th>Services</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary</td><td>75%-85% </td><td>● ○ ○ ○ ○</td><td>Primary Health Centre, Sub-Centre</td><td>E.g. preventive, general medicine, obs/gynae, paediatrics</td></tr> <tr> <td>Secondary</td><td>10%-12% </td><td>● ● ● ○ ○</td><td>District hospitals, Community Health Centres</td><td>E.g. cardiologists, urologists, dermatologists</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tertiary</td><td>5%-10% </td><td>● ● ● ● ●</td><td>E.g. large teaching hospitals, medical research institutes</td><td>E.g. complex medical, surgical interventions, oncology, trauma</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Population that can be addressed	Complexity and specialization	Point of delivery	Services	Primary	75%-85% 	● ○ ○ ○ ○	Primary Health Centre, Sub-Centre	E.g. preventive, general medicine, obs/gynae, paediatrics	Secondary	10%-12% 	● ● ● ○ ○	District hospitals, Community Health Centres	E.g. cardiologists, urologists, dermatologists	Tertiary	5%-10% 	● ● ● ● ●	E.g. large teaching hospitals, medical research institutes	E.g. complex medical, surgical interventions, oncology, trauma
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Primary Healthcare issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resource Shortage Diversity -> General medicine + Nursing + Lab + Pharmacies Quality of Healthcare : Substandard infrastructure 40% PFC in rural don't have proper equipment for normal functions 																				

- Funding crunch
- PHC : Diagnosis (Curative)
 - Limited and less focus on preventive (Awareness)
- Poor Coverage in urban area -> Dependence on private -> affordability
-

Community Health Care Workers

- Bridge Gap

- Bridge gap between community → Formal health care systems.
Underserved / remote / rural areas.
- Maternal + child health.
Eg. Anganwadi workers.; antenatal / postnatal care
Home visits ↑ institutional deliveries (↓ IMR)
ICDS ; immunization + nutritional supplements.
NFHS-5 ; 70%+ children (12-24 months)
received vaccines from CHWs.
- Health promotion + literacy.
Eg. ASHA education campaigns sanitation,
family planning, CD(TB.)
Eg. CHW → distributed masks ↑ hygiene
awareness Covid.

Disease surveillance (early detection of outbreaks)

- Eg. CHWs - TB case detection
+ follow up of treatment
- Eg. malaria endemic areas + distribution of bednets in high risk zones.
- Referral services
Facilitate transport +↑ awareness Govt schemes.
- Data collection imp for health records, policy formulation and outcome monitoring.

- Issues :

Issues faced CHW;

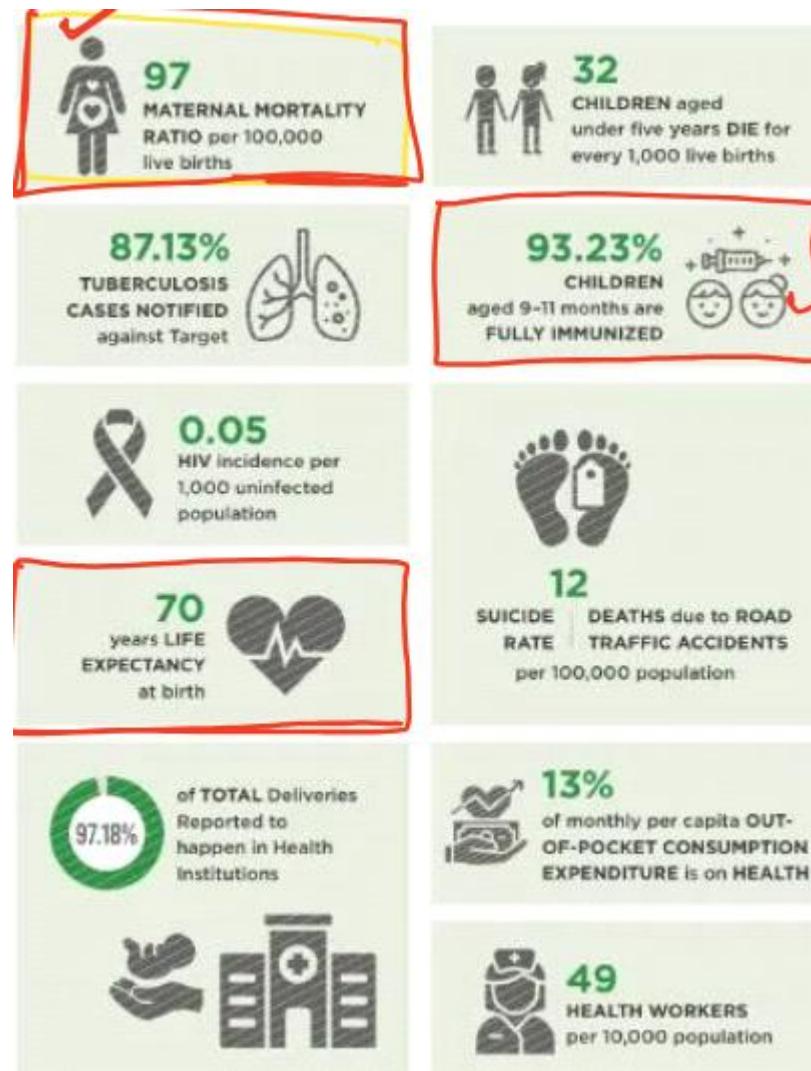
- excessive Burden
- Insufficient compensation ; No social security benefits
- Lack of other infra; transport, medical supplies
- Caste - Gender discrimination
- Lack of incentives or proper remuneration
- Inadequate synergy CHWs - civil society organisations
- cultural barriers ; eg vaccine hesitancy
- Lack proper training and capacity building .

Maternal Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2023, India recorded 19,000 maternal deaths, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounting for 7.2% of global maternal mortality, 2nd largest contributor. • India was followed by the Democratic Republic of Congo, also at 7.2%, and Pakistan at 4.1%. • India has made strong progress, with the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • falling from 384 in 2000 to 103 in 2020 • 2023 : down to 80 in , <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ an 86% drop since 1990, global average decline of 48%.
Children Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMR : 2011, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for the country is 44 per 1000 live births. • U5MR : 2010, the under five-mortality rate is 59 per thousand live births. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neonatal causes (52%), Pneumonia (15%), Diarrhoeal disease (11%), Measles (3%), Injuries (4%) and Others (15%)
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Equity + healthy human capital + Inter-generational health <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensures <u>gender equity</u> : Women with better <u>reproductive rights</u> and options of <u>family planning</u> are more likely to finish education and join the workforce 2. Mother's health has a direct bearing on infant's health : Child spacing, prenatal testing, weak anaemic mothers more prone to post delivery haemorrhage 3. Maternal malnutrition has been linked to increased risk of maternal morbidity, premature birth and still births 4. Impact on intergenerational human development : Adequate prenatal care, safe deliveries, appropriate child feeding practices ensures proper nutrition for the child, that impacts the cognitive development, physical growth and future productivity of a child 5. Healthier Children are better equipped to reap the benefits of education and increase their employability in the future (Human capital) leading to alleviation of poverty and ultimately adding to India's demographic dividend 6. Women's health care challenges are different : Specific maternity interventions needed, instances of maternal diabetes, breast cancer and cervical cancer 7. Interventions in maternal and child health are instrumental in breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty, malnutrition and diseases 8. It is not just a humanitarian investment but an investment for a more healthier and productive future
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of safe abortion + Unsafe delivery + Birth control + Gestation Diabetes + Infertility PCOS + <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural Barriers + Malnutrition in diet + Girl child neglected

1. **Maternal mortality rate 103 in 2020 (India)** , according to a UN report and globally according to UN **maternal death occurred**, almost every **two minutes**
2. Infant mortality rate in India is 26 per thousand live births
3. Unsafe abortions are a leading cause of maternal mortality. In India. Only 22% of abortions were considered safe. Lack of access to safe abortion clinics, stigma attached to abortion (teenage and unmarried)
4. According to NFHS5, birth control remains a woman's burden with female sterilisation contributing to 68% of total contraceptive use across various methods.
5. High incidence of gestational diabetes, which raises the risk of high blood pressure and causing a serious complication of pregnancy.
6. Issues of infertility such as PCOS PCOD.
7. Barriers to institutional and deliveries : distance , transport facilities, restricted mobility, availability
8. High prevalence of anaemia among women and children : More than 50% in women and children
9. Malnutrition in children caused by multiple factors like poverty, food insecurity, improper child feeding practices : Half of all children with wasting in the world, live in India. Stunting rate of 37% . Malnourished children are more prone to developing infections and have a weakened immune system
10. Existence of Vaccine preventable diseases : Measles , rubella, pneumonia . Pneumonia and diarrhoea are the leading cause of death amongst children
11. Patriarchal social norms : neglect of the girl children thereby increasing the vulnerability thereby perpetuating the cycle of poor health

Solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better Nutrition + Anganwadi + Clinical setups +Vaccines + Asha Workers scheme + labour rooms + maternal benefit • Immunisation + Indradhanush + Poshan Abhiyan+ Mid-day meal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM Matru Vandana Yojana : maternity cash incentive scheme to provide conditions for safe delivery • Janani suraksha Yojana : reduce maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery • PM Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan : antenatal care and check up free of cost on the 9th of every month • Integrated child developmental services (ICDS) : nutritious meals, pre school education, primary health care and immunisation for women and children under 6 • Mission Indradhanush : vaccination • POSHAN Abhiyan : targets reducing stunting, under nutrition, anemia by 2%, 2% and 3% respectively and create awareness relating to malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women • Mid day meals : Education and nutrition for children • Incentive the role of ASHA workers since they are the first responders in the community, to increase awareness about health related interventions eg. iron folic acid supplements to reduce anaemia • Sensitisation to eliminate taboo attached with abortions and stricter implementation of laws to crack down on unregistered clinics • Use of technology to scan and detect early complications in order for timely intervention
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SDG Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development Goals • Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being • Overall score improved from 52 in 2018 to 77 in 2023-24. 93.23% children aged 9-11 months are fully immunised, and the Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,00,000 live births stands at 97. • Indian Report
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Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	70	Global SDG target 3.1 aims to reduce the maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030.
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25	Global SDG target 3.2 aims to reduce the under-5 mortality rate to at least 25 per 1,000 live births by 2030.
Percentage of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 3.2 which aims to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age. 100 percent immunization coverage (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) is a prerequisite to achieving this global target.
Tuberculosis (TB) case notification against target in percentage	100	Global SDG target 3.3 aims to end the epidemic of tuberculosis by 2030. Notification of cases of infectious diseases is a critical step in controlling and preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Hence, the TB case notification against the annual target is set at 100 percent.
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0	The target is aligned with the global SDG target 3.3 that aims to end the epidemic of AIDS by 2030.
Life expectancy	73.63	The aim is to enhance life expectancy (i.e., the average period that a person may expect to live) by ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages. Hence, the target has been fixed as the average of the top 3 best performing States from the base year (2014-2018).

Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	3.5	Global SDG target 3.4 aims to reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being, by 2030. Hence, the target has been set to reduce the suicide rate by a third from the base year (2015) figure.
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.81	Global SDG target 3.6 aims to halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents. Hence, the target has been set to reduce road traffic accidents by half from the base year (2015) figure.
<u>Percentage of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported</u>	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 3.7 which aims to ensure universal access to reproductive health-care services by 2030.
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)	7.83	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 3.8 which aims to achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection and access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. The target has been fixed as the average of the 3 best performing States.
Health worker density per 10,000 population	44.5	Global SDG target 3.c aims to substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce. The WHO, in its report "Monitoring Health in the Sustainable Development Goals: 2017, World Health Organization, Regional Office for South East Asia", lays out a target to have a skilled health professionals density (physicians/nurses/midwives per 10,000 population) of 44.5.

- Schemes :

Goal 3:
Good Health and Well-being



- ④ National Health Mission
- ④ Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (Ayushman Bharat)
- ④ Mission Indradhanush 5.0
- ④ Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN Abhiyan 2.0
- ④ Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)
- ④ PM Matru Vandana Yojana
- ④ PM Jan Aushadhi scheme
- ④ National Ayush Mission (NAM)
- ④ Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana
- ④ Pradhan Mantri TB Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan
- ④ Anaemia Mukt Bharat
- ④ Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

Ayushman Bharat Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Largest Publicly Funded Health Insurance -> Health for all • Government provided coverage : 5 Lakh / Family / Year • Covers bottom 40% Population
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availed in Public + Private (Empanelled) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitalisation in secondary and tertiary is necessary • Pre+ After hospitalization are covered

- Medicine and Diagnosed test covered if hospitalized
- OPD is not covered
- Eligibility : Socio Economic Caste Census
- Cashless treatment

Key Features of PM-JAY

- » PM-JAY is the world's largest health insurance/ assurance scheme fully financed by the government.
- » It provides a cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization across public and private empanelled hospitals in India.
- » Over 12 crore poor and vulnerable entitled families (approximately 55 crore beneficiaries) are eligible for these benefits.
- » PM-JAY provides cashless access to health care services for the beneficiary at the point of service, that is, the hospital.
- » PM-JAY envisions to help mitigate catastrophic expenditure on medical treatment which pushes nearly 6 crore Indians into poverty each year.

- » It covers up to 3 days of pre-hospitalization and 15 days post-hospitalization expenses such as diagnostics and medicines.
- » There is no restriction on the family size, age or gender.
- » All pre-existing conditions are covered from day one.
- » Benefits of the scheme are portable across the country i.e. a beneficiary can visit any empanelled public or private hospital in India to avail cashless treatment.
- » Services include approximately 1,929 procedures covering all the costs related to treatment, including but not limited to drugs, supplies, diagnostic services, physician's fees, room charges, surgeon charges, OT and ICU charges etc.
- » Public hospitals are reimbursed for the healthcare services at par with the private hospitals.

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves 15 crore family, 50 crore beneficiaries and 11 states • Reduce expenditure from 64% to 47% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PMJAY has covered more than <u>15crore families</u> which 50crore beneficiaries and 11 states have pushed for hundred percent coverage of their population ensuring health insurance protection for the vulnerable and lower income sections 2. PMGAY has increased savings by drastically, reducing out-of-pocket expenditure from 64% to 47% now thereby preventing families from falling into the debt and poverty trap due to healthcare expenditure 3. it has ensured no upfront cost is involved by providing cashless Access to health services 4. It has also increased the quality of healthcare that can be availed by a common citizen as private sector, hospitals are also impaneled 5. PMJAY scheme has increased inclusivity by catering to specific needs of the transgender community with 50 packages specifically designed for the community, including sex reassignment surgery. 6. PMGAY has also increased digitisation of health services with the Ayushman Bharat digital mission, thereby enhancing ease of access of medical records of a particular patient and streamlining operations 7. The scheme has also helped in reducing allied and miscellaneous costs associated with medicines and diagnostic by providing for coverage before and after hospitalisation 8. World's largest public funded health insurance scheme is definitely a significant step for achieving the goal of universal health coverage 9. Insurance coverage has increased since the scheme will cover the most vulnerable 40% of the population 10. Seamless experience: portability of benefits across India significantly benefiting the migrant sections
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness + Limited Reach + Private (Reginal Disparity) + Lack Infrastructure + Low Accessibility • Lag in regulation -> unnecessary surgery + hospitalisation 	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of awareness amongst the beneficiaries, especially in rural areas 2. Supply side issues : regional disparities in distribution and availability of healthcare care infrastructure and professionals in many areas, there shortage in rural and remote areas. Affordability checked but the problem of availability remains 3. Issues in implementation: state- private sector problems due to delay in reimbursement of claiming to the empaneled hospitals therefore discouraging the private sectors' participation 4. Issues of quality check and accreditation 5. Leakages, fraud and loopholes : unnecessary surgeries and mandatory hospitalisation to claim reimbursement by hospitals, problems of ghost beneficiaries 6. No coverage of OPD or general consultation cost or diagnostic costs if not hospitalised
Way Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand Coverage + PPP + Federal coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansions of <u>scope of services</u> : diseases, procedures and services • More coverage of miscellaneous expenses • Convergence with other health care schemes to avoid duplication of efforts and funds • Enhance Participation of the private sectors to reduce the excessive burden on public health care systems • Enhance the quality of public health care systems • Stricter implementation for ensuring authentic beneficiaries and stop malpractices by hospitals • Increase in overall expenditure in healthcare: at least 2.5 % as envisioned by the National health policy 2017 and ideally to 5% of GDP successively • Coordination with states since health is a state subject

Social Determinant of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evryth8ng that effect health <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>The social determinants of health (SDH) are the non-medical factors that influence health outcomes. They are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies and political systems.</p> </div> 	<p>The following list provides examples of the social determinants of health, which can influence health equity in positive and negative ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income and social protection • Education • Unemployment and job insecurity • Working life conditions • Food insecurity • Housing, basic amenities and the environment • Early childhood development • Social inclusion and non-discrimination • Structural conflict • Access to affordable health services of decent quality.
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Economic; poverty → regular diagnostics.
Affordability problem put hospitals
Not enough resources; Nutrition
(preventive H.)

Education; Awareness → exercises
vaccines / follow medicine routine
better employment ↑ resources

Social ; Gender; women - menstrual care products.
discrimination - anaemia.
MMR.

Tribals; IMRT (alienation)

Vaccine hesitancy

sickle cell disease

Food security; cereal centric diets; hidden hunger
+ Nutrition Lancet; Obesity ↑ NCDs in 55%
Malnutrition.

Healthcare access/Quality; Rural-urban divide
delays in diagnosis - referrals.
↓ penetration H. Insurance
vulnerable OOPEx.

Environment; poor sanitation in slums.

↑ risk of Diarrhoea.

Dirty water borne; vector borne
eg Dengue.

Air pollution; ↑ respiratory illness
(Asthma)

Regulatory Ecosystem

- Budgetary constraints : less than 2% of GDP - NHP 2017 recommends 5%
- No explicit recognition of the right to health under the constitution but the SC in State of Punjab v Mohinder Singh Chawala recognised that the right to health is fundamental to the right to life under article 21.
- High level group on health 2019 : right to be healthy should be declared a fundamental right. Will strengthen people's access and create an obligation and responsibility on the state.
- Public health as a subject is in the state list of the 7th schedule : Challenges of regional disparity, expertise and fiscal dependence on centre.
- Federal issues of implementation of schemes : eg PMJAY
- Fragmentation of governance: Lack of coordination between various ministries. Eg Ministry of Jal Shakti - sanitation, PDS nutritional security. (MCAFPD)
- Lack of inter sectoral synergy : Sanitation, one health approach, nutrition
- Skewed focus on secondary and tertiary
- Excessive focus on curative and not preventive
- Need for Treatment or equipment cost caps for essential healthcare services . Eg cap on prices of stents in cardiovascular procedures

Sanitation with health

INTERLINKAGES
PYQ : Wash scheme

- Mental Health
 - No access to proper toilets
 - ↑ psychological stress, fear of harassment
 - Absenteeism in schools due to poor menstrual infra.
 - ↑ dropouts

Barrier in absorption of nutrients,
 ↑ malnutrition,
 ↑ Stunting/ Wasting
 eg S. Asia children suffer intestinal worm infections.

SANITATION + HEALTH

Environment
 Air pollution
 respiratory illnesses
 eg NCR,

Infectious Diseases

- contaminated water
- Typhoid/ Cholera
- Diarrhoea
- WHO; 3 lakh children died due to poor sanitation
- (IMR ↑ Bihar/ Jharkhand states)

Vector Borne Diseases

- Dengue
- Malaria
- Eg high cases in ghats with poor drainage systems.

Digital Health

- Better access and online consultations : Telemedicine, e Sanjeevani, Practice
- Cost effective : No need of travel. Eg National digital health mission provides seamless access to health records without duplication of diagnostics
- Government : Real time Data to monitor disease prevalence, identify hotspots, policy formulations, predict outbreaks
- Quicker and easier claims of insurance
- Wearable devices : watches and fitness trackers help in monitoring heart rate, cardiovascular health etc.
- Information based empowerment: Eg WebMD online database to help individuals recognise symptoms and seek help
- Better health surveillance: Arogya Setu and covid vaccination certificates
- E pharmacies : Apollo , 1mg requiring submission of prescription thereby countering excessive overuse of antibiotics leading to AMR

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e-Hospital

The e-Hospital application is a Hospital Management Information System (HMIS) for internal workflows and processes of hospitals. This one-stop solution helps in connecting patients, hospitals and doctors on a single digital platform.[6] e-Hospital is made available to Central Government/ State Government/ Autonomous/ Cooperative hospitals on the cloud through the SaaS (Software as a Service) model.[7]

eSanjeevani



eSanjeevani - the National Telemedicine Service has evolved into the world's largest documented telemedicine implementation in primary healthcare.

Conclusion	<p>Alma -Ata Conference : "Health for All" : Human right and healthcare as a primary responsibility of the government</p> <p>In order to provide UHC : government may act as the guarantor and enabler although not necessarily the only provider of health and related services.</p> <p>SDG 3</p>
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L20 Education

18 June 2025 12:38 AM

EDUCATION	
School Education Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drop high when moving toward Primary (97) -> Secondary (57) -> Higher Education (28)• Informal Nature of Education policy<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Informal nature of Early childhood care and education : No fixed curriculum and no teacher training. Anganwadis lack stimulating infrastructure and also suffer from issues of inadequate training and capacity building. Further exclusion of children belonging to marginalised communities.• Access and Participation : Regional disparity in rural, remote and backward areas. Successive drop in enrolment ratios with higher education levels : 96% in elementary education, 57% in secondary education and 28% in higher education. (SDG India Index)Despite increasing access, enrolment in government primary schools declined by 2.3 crores in absolute numbers from 2007-2015 while enrolment in private primary schools increased by 1.4 crores. - Perception problem of substandard quality.Establishment of primary schools in every habitation has increased access to education, however it has lead to development of schools with low number of students. The small size of schools makes it operationally and economically challenging to deploy teachers and critical physical assets.
Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus on Quantity over Quality -> people moving to private schools<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inadequate and <u>substandard infrastructure</u> : 12% of schools lacking access to basic infrastructure such as electricity and access to drinking water.• Lack of separate toilet facilities is one the main reasons of high dropout of girls after attaining puberty due to the need for proper facilities during menstruation.• Restricted application of ICT based learning : Only about 47% of the schools in India have computers• Curriculum based on<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Substandard pedagogy : Less practical learning through experiments-Rote learning of facts and less focus on developing conceptual understanding-Force students to concentrate only on a few subjects-Exam based on testing only memory based knowledge, does not inculcate critical thinking.-One time nature of exam creates excessive stress.• Poor learning outcomes: ASER report by PRATHAM NGO highlights that the percentage of children in Class 5th who can at least read a Class 2nd text was only 42%.

- Issues with Teacher management
 - Teacher shortage and teacher absenteeism
 - Poor training, knowledge and capacity development.
 - Recruitment process : Focus only on evaluating knowledge base but hardly any focus to evaluate teaching competency and skills.
 - Deployment of teachers for non educational purposes (Election duty)
 - Less autonomy granted to use innovation to teach subjects.
 - Hardly any upgradation of new skills. Eg use of ICT.
- Excessive and sole focus on academics. Less support for extracurricular activities and sports leading to a discouragement for students. Eg. Issues of rising obesity in children. Low medal tally in sports events while the most populous country.
- Lack of counselling : Lack of aptitude test cultures and guidance to decide career choices and help in college applications. Lack of dedicated focus on resolving mental health issues faced by children. (Eg bullying, peer pressure, stress and anxiety)

- Equity
 - Only 19% persons with disability (15 years and above) have completed secondary education
 - Discrimination: High dropout rates amongst the SC and ST
 - Affordability issue for the economically weaker section after class 8th (RTE) : Gaps in implementation of the 25% seats to be filled by BPL students even upto class 8th in private schools.
- Lack of vocational training : With a huge opportunity cost incurred to continue education, students from most poor households drop out after the age of 14 due to abject poverty and the need to supplement the income of the families by doing labour.

NEP Suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Education Policy 2020
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- Restructuring School curriculum ; more relevant for the needs at different stages of development. 10+2 structure will be redesigned into a 5-3-3-4 design.

Figure 1: Revised school curriculum

Existing structure	Proposed structure
Not covered (ages 3-6)	Foundational stage - 3 years of pre-primary (ages 3-6) + 2 years of Class 1-2 (ages 6-8)
Class 1-10 (ages 6-16)	Preparatory stage - Class 3-5 (ages 8-11)
	Middle stage - Class 6-8 (ages 11-14)
Class 11-12 (ages 16-18)	Secondary stage - Class 9-12 (ages 14-18)

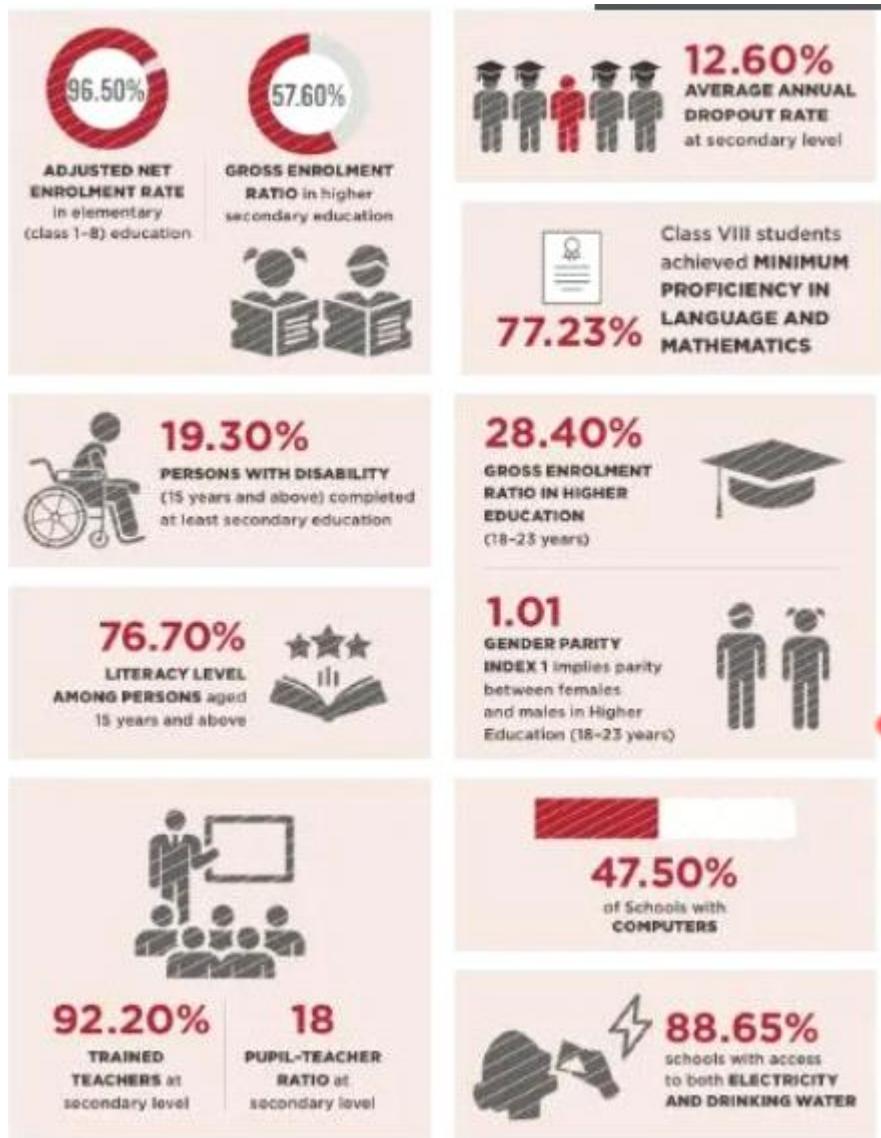
0@gmail.com

- Early Childhood care and education (ECCE) :
85% of a child's cumulative brain development occurs before the age of six
NEP recommends ECCE for age group of 3-6 years incorporated in school curriculum
Consist of play and activity based learning comprising of alphabets, languages, puzzles, painting and music.
Delivered through anganwadis, aanganwadis in primary schools and stand alone primary schools.
National curricular and pedagogical framework to be developed by NCERT.
- Achieving foundational literacy and numeracy
Ability to read and understand basic text and carry out basic addition and subtraction
Recommends every student must attain it by Grade III
National repository of high quality resources will be made available on government e learning platform (DIKSHA).
- Ensuring Universal coverage and inclusivity :
RTE has achieved near universal GER at elementary level but high drop outs in successive levels.
Decline in GERT higher for females, SC, ST and persons with disability.
Recommends targeted schemes and policies to be created for such groups.
- Reforms in Curriculum content :
Reduce load and only focus on essential core content to allow critical thinking, discussion and analysis based learning.
Give flexibility in choice of subjects.
Create a new national curricular framework for school education by NCERT, revise every 5-10 years.
- The medium of instruction should be in the local mother tongue of the child at least till grade 5
- Assessment of students :
Board exams should test only core concepts
Students should be given a chance to choose subjects
Should have option to take exams on upto two occasions during a year to reduce stress.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher training : 4 year B.E.d programme combining high quality content, pedagogy and practical training. 50 hours of continuous professional development training every year. Frame a national curriculum framework for teachers education by NCTE in consultation with NCERT. Effective governance of schools : Recommends grouping schools together to form a school complex, consisting of 1 secondary schools and other schools and anganwadis in 5-10 km radius. This will ensure adequate number of teachers for all subjects in a school complex, adequate infrastructural resources and effective governance. 																		
SDG 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality Education • Ensure and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all • Targets in SDG 4 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #e64a89; color: white;"> <th>Indicators</th> <th>Targets</th> <th>Justification of targets</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (ANER) in elementary education (Class 1-8) (%)</td> <td>100</td> <td>This target corresponds to the global SDG target 4.1 which aims to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education. The National Education Policy 2020 also aims to ensure universal access and afford the opportunity to all children of the country to obtain quality holistic education, including vocational education - from pre-school to Grade 12.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (Class 9-10)</td> <td>7.67</td> <td>This target corresponds to the global SDG target 4.1 which aims to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education. The National Education Policy, 2020 aims to curtail drop-out rates and ensure universal access to education at all levels. Average of the top 3 best performing States from the base year (2015-2016) has been set as the target.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (Class 11-12) (%)</td> <td>100</td> <td>The National Education Policy, 2020 aims to ensure that all students have universal, free and compulsory access to high-quality and equitable schooling from early childhood care and education (age 3 years onwards) through higher secondary education (i.e., until Class 12).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of students in Grade VIII achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by the pupils at the end of the grade</td> <td>100</td> <td>This target corresponds to the global SDG target 4.1 which aims to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education with relevant and effective learning outcomes.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education (18-23 years)</td> <td>50</td> <td>The National Education Policy, 2020 aims for GER in higher education to reach 50 percent by 2035.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets	Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (ANER) in elementary education (Class 1-8) (%)	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 4.1 which aims to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education. The National Education Policy 2020 also aims to ensure universal access and afford the opportunity to all children of the country to obtain quality holistic education, including vocational education - from pre-school to Grade 12.	Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (Class 9-10)	7.67	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 4.1 which aims to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education. The National Education Policy, 2020 aims to curtail drop-out rates and ensure universal access to education at all levels. Average of the top 3 best performing States from the base year (2015-2016) has been set as the target.	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (Class 11-12) (%)	100	The National Education Policy, 2020 aims to ensure that all students have universal, free and compulsory access to high-quality and equitable schooling from early childhood care and education (age 3 years onwards) through higher secondary education (i.e., until Class 12).	Percentage of students in Grade VIII achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by the pupils at the end of the grade	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 4.1 which aims to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education with relevant and effective learning outcomes.	Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education (18-23 years)	50	The National Education Policy, 2020 aims for GER in higher education to reach 50 percent by 2035.
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Percentage of persons with disability (15 years and above) who have completed at least secondary education	100	This target corresponds to global SDG target 4.5 which aims to ensure equal access to all levels of education for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities by 2030.
Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	1	This target is aligned with the global SDG target 4.5 which aims to eliminate gender disparities in education.
Percentage of persons 15 years and above who are literate	100	This target is aligned with the global SDG target 4.6 which aims to ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy, by 2030.
Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity and drinking water - both)	100	The National Education Policy 2020 aims to provide effective and sufficient infrastructure so that all students have access to safe and engaging school education at all levels from pre-primary school to Grade 12. It aims to take special care to ensure that no school remains deficient in infrastructure support.
Percentage of schools with computers	100	The National Education Policy 2020 aims to ensure adequate resources (shared or otherwise), such as a library, science laboratories, computer laboratories, playgrounds, sports equipment and facilities, etc. for every school.
Percentage of trained teachers at secondary level (Class 9-10)	100	This target is aligned with global SDG target 4.c which aims to substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers.
Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (Class 9-10)	30	The National Education Policy 2020 proposes to ensure a PTR of under 30:1 at each level of school education.

- Indian achievements



RTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to Education Act 2009
Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obligation on govt to provide Primary Education <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The 86th amendment to the constitution of India in 2002, provided Right to Education as a fundamental right in part-III of the Constitution. 2. The same amendment inserted Article 21A which made Right to Education a fundamental right for children between 6-14 years. The 86th amendment provided for a follow-up legislation for Right to Education Bill 2008 and finally Right to Education Act 2009.
Feature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Child denied of education on basis of education • Include textbook, uniforms and stationary items • Regulation followed <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compulsory and free education for all : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is obligatory for the Government to provide free and compulsory elementary education to each and every child, in a neighbourhood school within 1 km, up to class 8 in India. • No child is liable to pay fees or any other charges that may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education. Free education also includes the provisions of textbooks, uniforms, stationery items and special educational material for children with disabilities in order to reduce the burden of school expenses. 2. Norms and standards : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Right to Education Act lays down norms and standards relating to Pupil-Teacher-Ratios (number of children per teacher), classrooms, separate toilets etc. • It had a clause for "No Detention Policy" which has been removed under the 2019 amendment, to focus also on quality of education and improve outcomes 3. Special provisions for out of school children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Right to Education Act mandates that an out of school child should be admitted to an age appropriate class and provided with special training to enable the child to come up to age appropriate learning level. 4. Provisions to ensure trained teachers in adequate numbers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Right to Education Act provides for rational deployment of teachers by ensuring that the specified Pupil-Teacher-Ratio is maintained • It also mandates appointing appropriately trained teachers i.e. teachers with the requisite entry and academic qualifications. • It also provides for prohibition of deployment of teachers for non-educational work, other than decennial census, elections to local authority, state legislatures and parliament, and disaster relief.

	<p>5. Inclusive and holistic development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Right to Education Act 2009 prohibits all kinds of physical punishment and mental harassment, discrimination based on gender, caste, class and religion, screening procedures for admission The Right to Education Act 2009 mandates for all private schools to reserve 25 per cent of their seats for children belonging to socially disadvantaged and economically weaker sections. This provision of the Act is aimed at boosting social inclusion <p>6. Effective monitoring and oversight mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All schools covered under the Right to Education Act 2009 are obligated to constitute a School Management Committee comprising of a head teacher, local elected representative, parents, community members etc. The committees have been empowered to monitor the functioning of schools and to prepare school development plan. <p>7. Justiciable right</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Right to Education Act is justiciable and is backed by a Grievance Redressal (GR) mechanism that allows people to take action against non-compliance of provisions of the Right to Education Act 2009.
Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97% enrolment rate <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in enrolments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most important achievement of the RTE has been that it allowed India to achieve almost 100 per cent enrolment rates. The figures are nothing if not impressive—total school enrolment stood at a record 97.2 per cent in 2018. The dropout rate of children from public schools has declined from 5.62% in 2012 to 4.13% in 2015. Improvement in teacher availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considerable progress in education inputs over the last decade due to efforts like SSA and RTE – pupil-teacher ratios have fallen over 20 percent (from 47.4 to 39.8). Improvement in infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been significant improvements in the physical infrastructure of schools in India. The fraction of schools with usable girls' toilets doubled, reaching 66.4 per cent in 2018, according to Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), Inclusive and affordable education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 3.3 million students secured admission under 25% quota norm under RTEIt made education inclusive and accessible nationwide. Removal of “no detention policy” has brought accountability in the elementary education system.

Shortcoming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality not good -> poor outcome <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Over emphasis on quantity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learning outcomes are not mentioned anywhere in the RTE Act. There is a significant emphasis on inputs but none on outcomes. • According to the Annual Status of Education Report 2016, the percentage of children in rural government schools in Class 5 who can read at Class 2 level or better is only at 50.3% 2. Inequality persists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former Chief Economic Adviser of India, Arvind Subramanian and economist Rohit Lamba found that in terms of the number of years of educational attainment, India's Hindu upper castes are converging with that of the most developed nations. In contrast, the gap between upper caste educational attainment and that of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Muslims is as great as three to three and a half years. 3. Migration to private schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unified District Information System for Education data shows that there has been a significant increase in private schools enrolment. • An analysis by the Centre square foundation found that today 47.5% of students in India attend private schools, with over 16 states having over 50% of students in private schools • Enrolment in government schools has decreased from 74.1% in 1978 to 52.5% in 2017. This drastic decrease in government school enrolment can only reflect the fact that parents are unhappy with the quality of education in government schools. 4. Digital divide and the pandemic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per the Broadcast India Survey 2018, there are only around 30 crore smartphones in the country. While internet adoption has doubled since 2010, there are still more than 70 crore of those in India who are not connected to the internet • With such enormous entry barriers, the pandemic has brought forth the failure of the Union and State governments to implement "free" and "compulsory" education under the RTE Act.
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	<p>5. Insufficient coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minority institutions both aided and unaided were exempt. Onus on private unaided schools is higher than the government schools • Age group for which Right to Education is available ranges from 6 – 14 years of age only, which can be made more inclusive and encompassing by expanding it to 0 – 18 years <p>7. There are no special audit mechanisms like in the case of MGNREGA.</p> <p>8. Issue of teacher absenteeism</p> <p>9. Problems in implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most private schools don't reserve 25% quota for EWS category even after the government directive. • Five States namely Goa, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim and Telangana have not even issued notification regarding 25% seats for underprivileged children of society under the RTE.
Way Forward	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Firstly, the RTE Act needs to be amended to include online learning, which also has potential ramifications for the right to the internet to be made a fundamental right 2. Regulating private schools for governance and infrastructure, and bringing about uniform quality indicators so that parents can make a more informed choice 3. The government needs to take various steps like strict enforcement of 25% quota, timely reimbursement to schools, use of advanced technology like biometrics to check teacher absenteeism 4. Minority Religious Schools need to be brought under the RTE. 5. More focus on teacher training programs. Eg. NISHTHA prog (NCERT) capacity building 6. More Budgetary allocation for Education 7. The recent initiatives of having smart classrooms in public schools could go a long way in addressing this need of an enabling ecosystem with features and facilities like digital content, broadcasting classes conducted by experienced teachers, interactive classes through video conferencing 8. NEP 2020 is according the highest priority to achieving foundational literacy and numeracy by all students by Grade 3, which we are committed to achieving by 2025. National Initiative for Proficiency in reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN) Bharat will be launched. 9. Sensitisation : using NGOs about the importance of Schooling 10. Best Practices : Incentives for attendance to families
Higher Education institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of enrolment as compare to SDG 4 target of 50% -> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ India has 27% -> Insufficient coverage ○ China has 50% enrolment

- Solution -> Flexible duration, entry and exit
- Regional Disparity
 - Rural - urban and North South
 - Few colleges, low density
- IITs, IIMs, AIIMS -> Meant to be hubs of regional growth
 - Became closed campus -> Not intended impact on expectation
- Institution do not cater to demand on category needed
 - North needed more education on agriculture
- Regulatory -> Severally fragmentated
 - USG : General education, Basis undergraduate degrees
 - AICTE : tech Edu and Engineering
 - Professional Licence
 - NMC : MBBS
 - BCI : Law
- Duplication of resources and infrastructure
- Lack of coordination and Holistic Policy
- NAAC -> Voluntary Accreditation
 - Quality of higher education is not good
 - Criteria give emphasis on infrastructure and not the quality of education provided
 - Less weightage on Outcome
- Politicization of appointments -> appeasement
 - Restricts the performance and leadership
 - Private college running by Political connected individual
 - Make allegation lesser
- Quality : Outdated curriculum and assessment
 - Less Practical and more practical
 - No sync between academia and industry -> Rote Learning
 - Lack of standardisation -> Percentage vs CGPA, best of 4 Best of 5, Arbitrary
 - Plagiarism in time of AI
- Education paradox:
 - Primary education -> Focus on Private
 - Higher education -> Focus on Public
- Faculty selection -> Memory based evaluation
 - Does not guarantee teaching ability
 - NTA NET -> MCQ based exam test memory
 - Lack of upgrade and vocational training
 - Ad Hoc Appointment + Lack of Job security -> Poor Disincentive
- R&D Funding is < 1% of GDP
 - Public sector funding > Private sector
 - Lack of collaboration PPD
 - Skewed Focus -> Only with technical research, No Social, Surveys etc
- Poverty -> Individual don't go for higher education because of lack of utility
 - Would prefer joining labour work after 12th education
 - 50% Graduates are employable
 - India : 5% skilled

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ South Korea : 19-24 age have 95% skilled
NEP 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEP 2020 Suggestion for Higher Education • NEP suggest increase in funding in education to 6% of the GDP <div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase GER to 50% by 2035 • Institutions to be given options to run open distance learning and online programmes to improve access to higher education. • Restructuring Institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research universities: focus equally on research and teaching - Teaching universities: focused primarily on teaching - Degree granting college : focused on undergraduate teaching. - Grant autonomy: Academic, administrative and financial decisions • Moving towards multidisciplinary education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration of arts with science, technology, engineering and mathematics - UG degree more flexible with multiple exit option with appropriate certification. - Academic bank of credit to digitally store academic credits earned from various HEI for awarding degree. • Regulatory structure : <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Ensure distinct functions of regulation, accreditation, funding and academic standards setting are performed by separate independent bodies to avoid conflict of interest. Eg National Higher education regulatory authority (single regulator)</p> • Improving Research : Setting up of an independent National Research Foundation for funding and facilitating quality research in India. • Increase participation by foreign universities to open campus in India, by giving them exemptions from regulatory and governance norms. • Vocational education should be integrated in school and HEI in a phased manner of next 10 years. Aims to ensure at least 50% of learner's in school and higher education should be exposed to vocational education by 2025 </div>

L21-22 Poverty

21 June 2025 10:31 AM

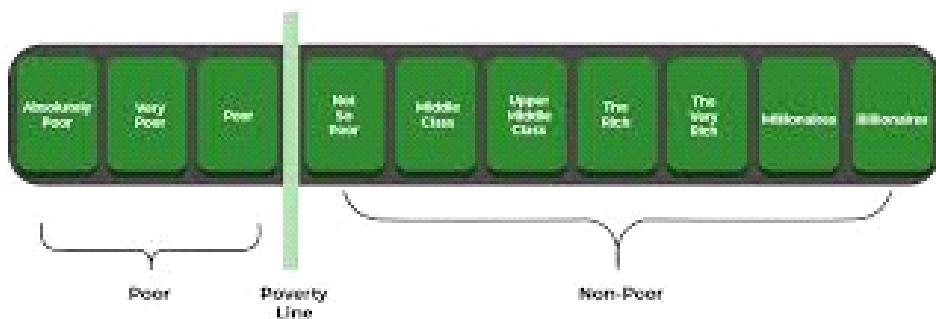
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poverty is a state or condition where individuals lack the financial resources and essentials for a basic standard of living• Gandhi -> The worst form of violence• Poverty leads to all other deprivation like sanitation, health, drinking water, education etc <p>Poverty is about more than a lack of income. It has a range of different socioeconomic dimensions, including: the ability to access services and social protection measures and to express opinions and choice; the power to negotiate; and social status, decent work and opportunities. Poverty is also the root cause of many human rights and labour rights violations. For example, child labour, forced labour and human trafficking are each deeply connected to poverty.</p>
Absolute / Relative Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monetary threshold marked by country -> BPL Below poverty line• Needed to count poor people in Country<ul style="list-style-type: none">• World bank Globally : \$2.15• India : Rs 33 <p>Absolute poverty is when household income is below a certain level. This makes it impossible for the person or family to meet basic needs of life including food, shelter, safe drinking water, education, healthcare, etc.</p> <p>8.5 percent of the global population – almost 700 million people – live today on less than \$2.15 per day, the extreme poverty line relevant for low-income countries. Three-quarters of all people in extreme poverty live in Sub-Saharan Africa or in fragile and conflict-affected countries.</p> <p>Economic inequality, comparing the conditions of the people as compared to the median or average per capita income in a country. It highlights the inequality and gap within the population</p>
Poverty Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relative Poverty• Economic Inequality, Less than general average income of country• Provide the comparison of intensity of poor people <ul style="list-style-type: none">• India Poverty Line<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Urban : 1000/per person/month• Rural : 800/Month

Poverty line is the minimum level of income deemed adequate in a particular country. It is a monetary threshold under which an individual is considered to be living in poverty.

NSSO : poverty estimation data based on Monthly per capita consumption/ expenditure ie monetary value of per capita expenditure for a minimum calorie intake
 2100 calories / day/ person : Urban areas
 2400 calories/ day/ person : Rural areas

2011-12 poverty line derived to be
 Rs 816 / per person / month : Rural areas
 Rs 1000 / per person / month : Urban areas

Poverty Line



- Head Count ratio :

- Incidence of people living below poverty line

Head count ratio is the perception or proportion of the population living under the poverty line
 It gives an indication of the incidence and prevalence of poverty in the country.

$$\frac{\text{No of people living under poverty line}}{\text{Total population of the country}} \times 100$$

World vs India

- Till 2014 : Downward slope
- 2020 : Covid 19 increased poverty all over world and India

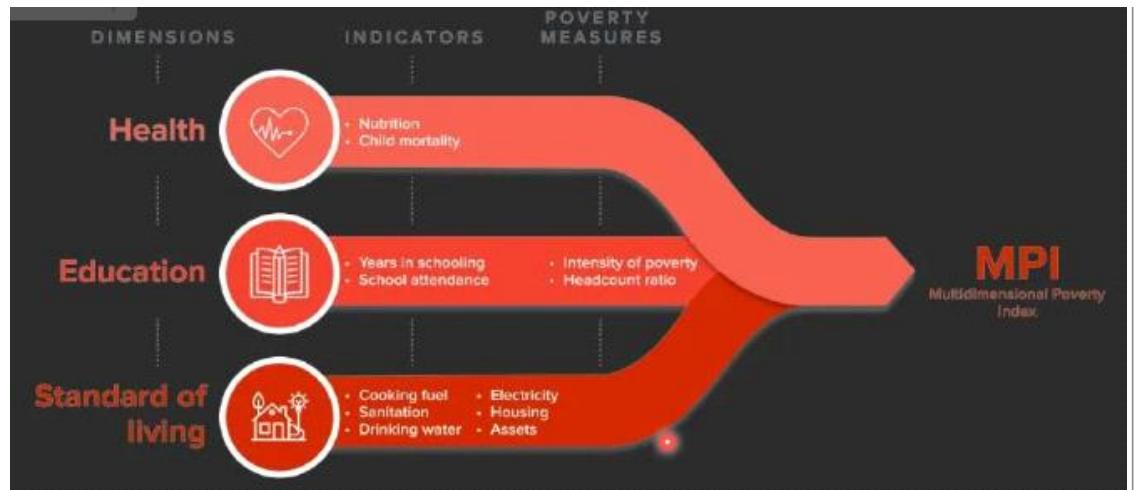




Prior to 2015, World Bank data for India was available for only select years.
Source: World Bank

the Secretariat

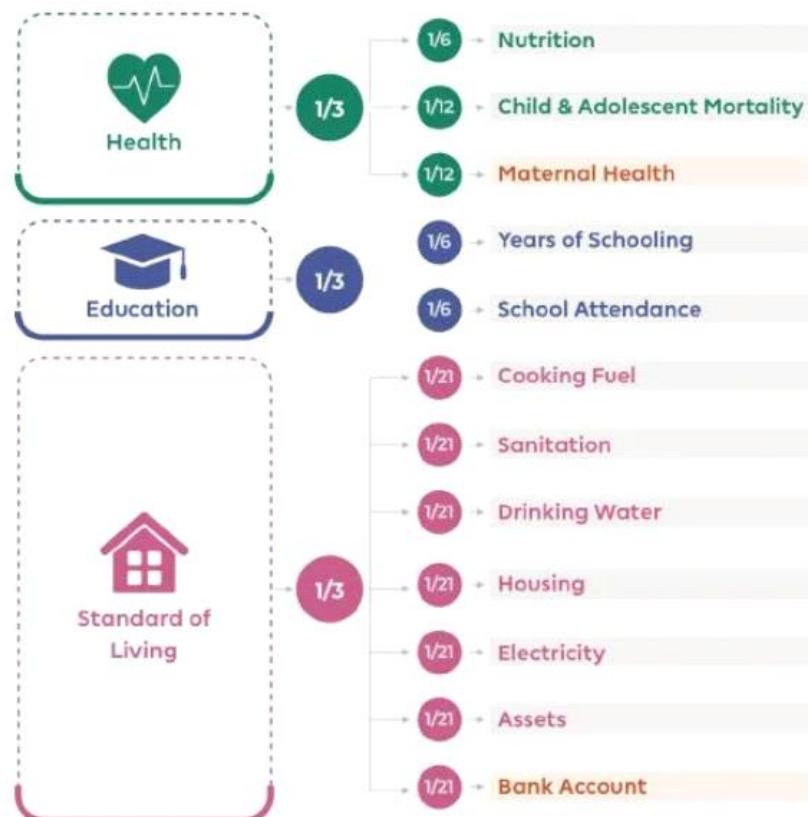
<p>Muti Dimensional Poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 : Developed by UNDP and OPHI • Checks the incidence (head Count) and Intensity of poverty <p>The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was developed in 2010 by the Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Programme and uses health, education and standard of living indicators to determine the incidence and intensity of poverty experienced by a population.</p> <p>The World Bank's measure takes inspiration and guidance from other prominent global multidimensional measures, particularly the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Oxford University, but includes monetary poverty less than \$2.15 per day, the international poverty line at 2017 PPP (Purchasing Power Parity), as one of the dimensions. Under this broader definition of poverty, many more people come into view as poor.</p>	<p>MDPI Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Dimensions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health : Nutrition + Child Mortality • Education : years of schooling + Attendance • Standard of Living : fuel + sanitation + drinking water + electricity + shelter + assets
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Dimensions of Poverty	Indicator	Deprived if living in the household where...	Weight
Health	Nutrition	An adult under 70 years of age or a child is undernourished.	1/6
	Child mortality	Any child under the age of 18 years has died in the five years preceding the survey.	1/6
Education	Years of schooling	No household member aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.	1/6
	School attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8.	1/6
Standard of living	Cooking Fuel	The household cooks with dung, wood, charcoal or coal.	1/18
	Sanitation	The household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to SDG guidelines) or it is improved but shared with other households.	1/18
	Drinking Water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water (according to SDG guidelines) or safe drinking water is at least a 30-minute walk from home, round trip.	1/18
	Electricity	The household has no electricity.	1/18
	Housing	Housing materials for at least one of roof, walls and floor are inadequate: the floor is of natural materials and/or the roof and/or walls are of natural or rudimentary materials.	1/18
	Assets	The household does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck.	1/18

National Multi Dimension Poverty Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed by Niti Aayog The National MPI contributes to India's progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 1.2, which aims to reduce poverty in all its dimensions
NMDPI Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difference with MDPI : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health -> Maternal health Standard Living -> Bank Account

Indicators and their weights

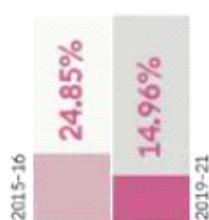


Indian Statistics

- India Poverty headcount Ration Declined : 24.85 % (2015) -> 14.96 % (2019)
- Indian Intensity of poverty decreased : 47.14 % (2015) -> 44.39 % (2019)

Highlights: MPI Progress Report 2023

Steep decline in
Poverty Headcount Ratio



135 million
(13.5 crore)
people escaped
multidimensional
poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21



India on track to achieve
SDG Target 1.2
(reducing multi-dimensional
poverty by at least half)
much ahead of 2030

All **12**
indicators have
shown improvement

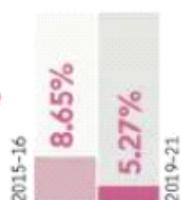
suggesting that impact of Government
interventions is increasingly visible on ground

Fastest decline in percentage
of multidimensional poor in
rural areas from



Reduction
in the incidence
of poverty

in urban areas



The **Intensity of poverty**,
which measures the
average deprivation among
the people living in
multidimensional poverty
improved from about



UP, Bihar, MP, Odisha
and Rajasthan



average deprivation among the people living in multidimensional poverty improved from about 2015-16
 2019-21

47.14%	44.39%
--------	--------



UP, Bihar, MP, Odisha and Rajasthan recorded steepest decline in number of
MPI poor



Improvement in nutrition, years of schooling, sanitation, and cooking fuel played a significant role in reducing the MPI value

Govt Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiative to alleviate Poverty Food Security : PDS PMGKAY, PM POSHAN Mid day meal Maternal Health : PM SMA Energy : PM Ujjwala Yojna, Saubhagya Scheme Sanitation and Water : Swatch Bharat, Jal Jeevan Mission Money : Pm Awas Yojna, Pm Jan Dhan Yojana
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana</p> <p>Largest School feeding scheme in the world covering 11.80 cr children in 11.20 lakh schools.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>01</p> <p>Largest food security scheme in the world- 81.35 cr beneficiaries with 75% population in rural areas and 50% in urban areas</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>PM Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan</p> <p>Provided clean cooking fuel to 31 cr individuals distributing 10 cr LPG connections.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>02</p> <p>PM POSHAN</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Saubhagya Scheme</p> <p>Construction of 11.33 cr household toilets in rural areas</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>03</p> <p>Assured, and quality antenatal care to all pregnant women with 3.94 cr free antenatal checkups provided.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Jal Jeevan Mission</p> <p>50 cr bank accounts opened</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>04</p> <p>PM Ujjwala Yojana</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>PM Awas Yojana</p> <p>Construction of over 4 cr homes for underprivileged in rural and urban areas</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>05</p> <p>Improved electricity coverage for almost 100% of population.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Swachh Bharat Mission</p> <p>Provided 14 cr tapwater connections</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>06</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>PM Jan Dhan Yojana</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>07</p> </div> </div>

Poverty Estimation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method to adopt in order to formulate poverty line (BPL Line) Dadabhai Nairobi in his book "poverty and British rule in India" made the earliest estimation Of poverty in India
Initial Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hunger based poverty calculation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Committee : Planning commission group (1962) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty lines for rural and urban areas Rs 20 and Rs25 capita per month • VM Dandekar and N Rath 1971 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure based poverty line estimation : must be adequate to provide 2250 calories per day • YK Alagh committee 1979 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty line based on calorie requirements: • Rural : 2500 • Urban : 2100 • Revise subsequently according to inflation
Later Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift from hunger to Multidimension requirement • Lakdawala committee 1993 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumption expenditure based on calories intake like earlier • Introduced state specific poverty lines to reflect price differences across states • Use CPI- IL for urban and CPI-AL for rural to calculate price differences • Tendulkar committee 2009 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shift from calorie based approach to include other expenditure on Health, education and other non-food items eg Fuel, clothing, edible Oil etc • Uniform poverty baskets across rural and urban areas • Adjusted to temporal price shifts (inflation) and consumption baskets <p>The percentage of the population living below the poverty line in India decreased to 22% in 2011-12 from 37% in 2004-05, according to data released by the Planning Commission in July 2013. This blog presents data on recent poverty estimates and goes on to provide a brief history of poverty estimation in the country.</p> <p>National and state-wise poverty estimates</p> <p>The Planning Commission estimates levels of poverty in the country on the basis of consumer expenditure surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rangarajan committee (2014) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More comprehensive consumption basket : Food education, housing • Fats, proteins and calories • Separate rural and urban poverty line baskets • Currently Tendulkar committee used • Rangarajan committee not used -> Number of poor will become higher
Challenges with Estimation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple Methodologies -> tendency to accept less comprehensive method to underestimate the number of poor • Tendulkar committee is official acceptance • Rangarajan is not accepted -> increases count

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive focus on just income and calorie intake <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less focus on multidimensional poverty • Myopic view -> restricted view • Excessive focus on incidence and not intensity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head count ratio and poverty lines focused • Mismatch between poverty line and inflation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of periodic revision • Absolute consumption basket <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumption pattern changes frequently • Ex : Access to internet is basic requirement today • Underreporting + Overreporting + Delays in data collection + Delay in publishing • Informal nature of Indian Economy -> less data in income level and consumption pattern • Regional disparity + Socially exclusion + Seasonal Poverty • Impact of global disruption -> inflation -> poverty line not changed
Solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better consumption pattern • Better data collection • Better Policy making

Reason of Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Causes -> Drain of wealth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Factors : Exploitation during the British rule • Deindustrialisation • Drain of wealth : Salaries, Return on investments (Capital) • Ruin of traditional cottage industries • India supplier of raw materials and market for British manufactured goods • Impoverishment and famines created due to excessive land revenue and mismanagement of food grains • Foreign rule: lacking investments in the welfare sectors • Economic Inequalities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic inequalities : OXFAM report top 10% Indian hold 70% of wealth • Lack of inclusive growth • Jobless growth : Unemployment and lack of livelihood • Growth but not a trickle down effect or impact on Human Development • Informal economic: Poor wages and lack of social security increasing vulnerabilities to emergency shocks • Limited financial inclusion and access to formal credit : Indebtedness • Excessive dependence on agriculture : Prone to seasonal, climatic and price vulnerabilities + Issue of disguised employment (45% population and 18% GDP contribution) • Other Example :
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- Social exclusion : Restricted access to education- 40% of ST population multidimensionally poor
- Discrimination based on gender : Wage disparity and feminisation of agricultural
- Lack of public funded health care support: OOPE 47%
- Hunger : Malnutrition hampers cognitive development and employability in the future reinforcing poverty

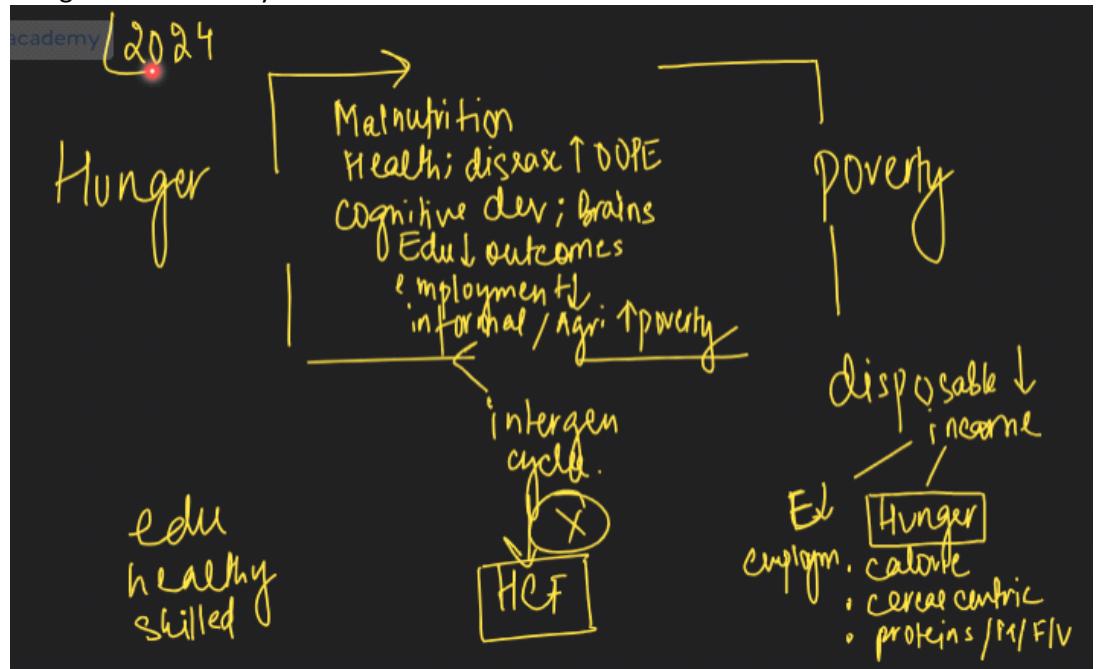
- Inadequate infrastructure which acts as multiplier for growth of a region : Regional disparities- Roads , Electricity in rural areas creating a divide and ruralisation of poverty
- Governance failures and vacuum : Corruption and leakages of benefits , Inability to reach last mile. Eg BIMARU States and Backward districts

- Climate change induced extreme weather events : Displacements due to flooding, sea level rise and vulnerabilities of those engaged in Agriculture. Eg Erratic monsoon and crop failures impacting income.

- Population explosion : Scarce resources distributed amongst many family members it reduces the standard of living . Extreme competition for limited jobs and opportunities increases inequalities. Eg Land fragmentation in India (Economic survey : 89% farmers in India are small and marginal) . Eg low per capita income

- Conflicts / Global disruptions : UN report - 40% population in poverty are in countries exposed to violent conflicts . Wars disrupt food security, supply chains and cause rapid inflation. Instability and violence also causes forced displacements. Eg increase in global prices of food grains post the Ukraine Russia war

- Hunger led to Poverty



- Ruralisation of Poverty

Covid 19
impact

India has made significant progress in reducing poverty in recent decades but the economic downturn associated with the covid 19 pandemic is estimated to have temporarily increased poverty and inequality

- Rising unemployment
- Informal economy and lack of social security
- Disruption of gig economy due to lockdown
- Migrant crisis and reverse migration
- Slum dwellers living in congested areas with no access to health care facilities further increasing health care expenditure and lesser disposable incomes
- Women and Children : Disruption of health and vaccination services
- School closures world wide led to significant drop outs and push towards child labour, child marriages
- Disruptions of supply chains and increases in prices reduced the purchasing power of individuals
- Disruptions of capacity building and skill training programmes created a dent for future ready workforce

- An estimated 71 million people are expected to be pushed back into extreme poverty in 2020, the first rise in global poverty since 1998. Lost incomes, limited social protection and rising prices mean even those who were previously secure could find themselves at risk of poverty and hunger.

Steps of
Poverty
alleviation

5th FYP ; employment Generation
Garibi Hatao (poverty alleviation)
7th FYP ; Anti poverty programmes
Supply ; food, clothing, shelter
Aim; improve the living
Standards of people
9th FYP ; complete elimination of poverty

Policy	Public distribution system	Pre independence and post	Affordable and subsidised rice and wheat supply
Integrated rural development programme		1978	Alleviate rural poverty by income generating assets and opportunities for self employment
Rural landless employment guarantee programme		1983	Additional opportunities for landless labourers
Pradhan Mantri gram in Awas Yojana		1985	Creation of Housing units by giving subsidised loans Improving std of living : housing, education, drinking water

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	1989	90-100 days employment particularly in backward districts . BPL sections main priority
Targeted PDS	1997	Fair price shops for food grains at subsidised rates
National maternity benefit scheme	1999	6000 in 3 instalments : later renamed and updated as Janani Suraksha Yojana
Jawahar gram Samriddhi Yojana	1999	Development of infrastructure like schools and roads in rural areas + create wage employment
Antyodaya Anna yojana	2000	Subsidised food to the poorest of the poor. 35kg per month
Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana	2001	Wage Employment and food to BPL sections in rural India
MGNREGA	2005	100 days of wage employment for unskilled work. Demand driven employment scheme in rural areas. + create durable assets in rural areas
NRLM		
NULM		
PM Ujjawala Yojana		

Issues with Poverty Alleviation Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue cycle of dependency • Focus on welfare instead of empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive focus on wage employment creating a pressure of job creation on the government and continuing the cycle of dependency • Poor targeting : inclusion and exclusion errors for BPL lists . Eg instances of PDS scheme with ghost beneficiaries • Governance Challenges: Subsidies eg Blackmarketing, corruption in PDS systems • Underutilisation of funds : Eg Bihar government could not spend 30% of health care budget • Reduced focus on entrepreneurship
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Alleviation Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive focus on wage employment creating a pressure of job creation on the government and continuing the cycle of dependency Poor targeting : inclusion and exclusion errors for BPL lists . Eg instances of PDS scheme with ghost beneficiaries Governance Challenges: Subsidies eg Blackmarketing, corruption in PDS systems Underutilisation of funds : Eg Bihar government could not spend 30% of health care budget Reduced focus on entrepreneurship Over reliance on welfare benefits and lack of empowerment focus by investing in skill development and providing credit. Eg only 5% in age group of 19-23 skilled in India . Inadequate access to basic services : OOPE 47% due to excessive privatisation of health care ecosystem Other dimensions impacting standard of living were ignored till recent years : access to sanitation facilities, clean drinking water. Eco growth strategies did not result in the development of a matured manufacturing sector to absorb the agricultural workforce Delays in wage payments + Federal issues in resource allocation : Eg MGNREGA Population explosion far outpaces the efforts for poverty reduction. Regional disparities lead to ruralisation of poverty Reduced focus on reaping the advantages on collective strength. Eg SHGs, Cooperative and Farmer producer organisations
Change in Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitory (Welfare / Wage Employment / Freebies) -> Empowerment (Capabilities) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocated by Amartya Sen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monetary approach to a capabilities approach Economic growth to inclusive growth Shift in focus from jus wage employment + food security to multiple dimensions and deprivations Incidence as well as intensity for better targeted policies and resources From wage employment to self employment and empowerment by Skilling, credit and SHGs Specific focus on social equity . Eg PM Svanidhi for street vendors , Vishwakarma scheme for traditional artisans.
Way Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive Growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive growth and job creation Financial inclusion and access to credit (PMJDY, MUDRA , STANDUP) Strict implementation on the priority sector lending quotas + Push towards micro finance SHG creation and enhancing the collective power to setup enterprises Shift from Agriculture to non agricultural sector (Manufacturing + MSME) : Eg PMEGP Right to work and MGNREGA schemes for urban poverty alleviation Maintaining food security but also ensuring nutritional security: PDS revamping towards a diversified diet to curb incidence of malnutrition Enhance formalisation of economy and increase social security schemes (APY/ Shyam yogi mandhan yojana) Universal health coverage (SDG3) : lessen the hardship incurred in healthcare expenses - PMJAY Education and skill development programmes : Opportunity to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty. Eg RTE, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan + PMKVY Access to affordable housing : PMAY Access to Clean cooking fuel : PM ujjawala and Pahad subsidy Access to electricity connections and proper sanitation (Saubhagya and Swach Bharat Abhiyan) Governance reforms : JAM trinity, DBT to stop leakages and corruption Progressive taxation policies and usage of CSR funds for social impact Increase penetration of health insurance and pension schemes Development aid by donor organisations like World bank, UNICEF etc to assist in development Promote gender equality and social inclusion Climate resilient strategies. Eg assured irrigation for farmers, new farming methods in the face of land degradation and less water availability

L23 Human Resources

24 June 2025 01:01 AM

Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Working Age population : Health + Education + Skills / Training• Workforce + Contribute eco development + Factors of Production<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Labour + Skills + innovation• Demographic Dividends : 60% population with working age group (Potential)• Indian Population : <p>Demographic Dividend / HR.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Age Group</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Children (0-14 years)</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>Workforce (15-60 years)</td><td>64%</td></tr><tr><td>Elderly (60+ years)</td><td>10%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Age Group	Percentage	Children (0-14 years)	25%	Workforce (15-60 years)	64%	Elderly (60+ years)	10%
Age Group	Percentage								
Children (0-14 years)	25%								
Workforce (15-60 years)	64%								
Elderly (60+ years)	10%								
Challenges to human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of Structure Transformation<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issues in structural transformation of the economy- underdeveloped manufacturing sector therefore leading to lack of workforce absorption- Resultant 45% population engaged in agriculture contributing to only 18% of GDP- Disguised employment. Economic survey has suggested 8 million jobs have to be created in the non farm sector to sufficiently absorb the increasing workforce• Jobless growth : Growth of the economy did not automatically lead to employment and livelihood generation- denying the opportunity for inclusive growth and perpetuating inequality. OXFAM report top 10% own 70% of India's wealth.• Informal economy: 90% of workforce without fair wages, job security or social security benefits hindering the productive potential of the workforce.								

- Redundant skills: Skill upgradation does not keep pace with the pace of technological development and change in job profiles. Eg Industrial Revolution 4.0 and excessive push towards automation
- Relatively small sizes of firms in India (MSMEs) have limitations in terms of capital investment, adoption of new technology or achieving economies of scale.
- women's limited participation in the workforce: Overwhelming occupation with domestic chores and care functions.
- Substandard educational quality : Lack of vocational training. Mismatch between skills acquired and skills demanded in job markets. Excessive focus on rote learning and very little industry exposure.
- Health : Burden of NCDs and malnutrition creating an unproductive workforce which is not performing at optimum capacity

Significance of Skilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For whom -> Each and Every one Section <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who do not have access to higher education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 28% student are getting Higher education -> No access to 70% ○ Skilling also for 28% student -> Market relevant skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50% of graduate are not employable • 90% of workforce are in informal sector -> Formal Sector • Vocational training in School Education -> Utility Education • Globally compliant Workforce • Lower migration needed • Better working Condition + Wages increase + Social Security • Abundant + Cheap + Skilled supply of labour -> Compete with China FDI • Social Justice + Gender Justice + Breaking poverty Cycle
Challenges to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population + Lack of Quality Trainer + Resource crunch

Social Perception and Awareness

Low Aspirational Value of Vocational Education: Vocational training in India is often perceived as a less desirable path, meant for those who cannot succeed in the formal academic system.

Lack of Awareness and Information Asymmetry: Many potential trainees, especially in rural areas, are unaware of the opportunities available for skill development.

Financial Constraints

Inadequate Funding: Government expenditure is progressively increasing yet gap remains from the side of the private sector

High Cost of Training: For many, the cost of vocational training remains prohibitive. A significant portion of potential trainees, particularly from economically weaker sections, are unable to afford the fees associated with skill development programs. This is compounded by the limited availability of scholarships and financial aid.

Lack of multidisciplinary skill development ecosystem: most skills imparted in only one field and domain. Training not holistic but in silos.

Inadequate focus on upskilling and life long learning, excessive focus only remains on the youth just entering the workforce

Credit access related constraints for setting up of new enterprises: issues like collateral, credit history and risk aversion of banks to lend to micro enterprises due to fear of NPA

Difficulties in doing business: excessive documentation, delays in licences, red tapism

Social attitude favourable towards professions with job security (government jobs) and adverse attitude towards the risks involved in entrepreneurship

Lack of skilled workforce in India and poor vocational training ecosystem in Higher education institutes.

Infrastructure Deficiency

Outdated and Insufficient Facilities: A significant portion of India's skill development infrastructure, including Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), suffers from outdated equipment and inadequate facilities.

National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) nearly 80% of ITIs reported that their equipment was either obsolete or insufficient for current industry standards.

Geographical Disparities: The availability of training centers is skewed, with urban areas better served than rural ones. This disparity results in limited access to skill development programs for rural and remote populations, increasing regional inequalities.

Mismatch with Industry Requirements: A significant challenge is the misalignment between the skills imparted by training institutions and those demanded by the industry.

Lack of initiative by industry eg MSME often perceive skill training as leading to higher costs. Preference to hire unskilled or uncertified workers to reduce wage payments further discourages the need for skilling.

Inadequate and poor quality of trainers who impart skill training

Lack of skilling strategies based on local advantages and needs

Govt Schemes

- Model Skill Loan Scheme

Model Skill Loan Scheme is reform, liberalisation which was demand of the public, says MoS (I/C), Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and MoS, Ministry of Education, Shri Jayant Choudhary

Posted On: 25 JUL 2024 8:00PM by PIB Delhi

Shri Jayant Chaudhary, Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and MoS, Ministry of Education, Government of India launched the revised Model Skill Loan Scheme aimed at providing access to skilling courses, including high-end courses which often come with high course fee, without any financial constraints. This will empower the youth of India to be future-ready workforce.

The scheme is aimed at providing easy access to advanced-level skill courses, which potentially pose a significant financial barrier for many deserving students and candidates to gain futuristic and in-demand industry skills.

Recognising the significant role played by NBFCs and Micro Finance Institutions in the skill loan market, the MSDE, with approval from the Ministry of Finance, has made pivotal modifications to the scheme guidelines. Now, NBFCs, Micro Finance Institutions, and Small Finance Banks will also be eligible to extend loans which will be backed by guarantee against default up to 75% of the loan disbursed. Furthermore, the maximum ticket size of individual loans eligible for credit guarantee cover has been increased to INR 7.50 lakhs from the earlier limit of INR 1.50 lakhs.

16. Will I get financial assistance for doing my internship?

After joining the internship, each intern will receive a monthly assistance of ₹5,000 for the entire duration of the 12-month internship. Of this amount:

- Partner companies will release ₹500 each month based on the intern's attendance and related company policies regarding good conduct, etc.
- Once the Company makes the payment, the Government will pay ₹4,500 to the candidate through the Direct Benefit Transfer to the intern's Aadhaar seeded bank account.

- Additionally, a one-time grant of ₹6,000 will be provided by the Government of India to each intern after joining the internship. This amount will be disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) after joining the internship.
- Insurance coverage shall be provided to each individual intern under insurance schemes of the Government of India, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, for which premium amount shall be provided by Government of India. In addition, the company may also provide additional accidental insurance coverage to the interns.

- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna 4.0
 - Framework : To Streamline

2. Target Group, Eligibility and Geographical Coverage:

	Short Term Training	Special Projects	Recognition of Prior Learning
Target Group	Candidates looking for fresh skilling, re-skill/upskill, out-of-education candidates, School/college dropouts or unemployed youth of Indian nationality.	Marginalized, vulnerable groups, etc. requiring special attention or job-roles with focus on future skills	Candidates with prior learning experience or skills and willing to get assessed and certified.
Eligibility	Indian nationals possessing valid Aadhaar and fulfilling eligibility criteria of respective job role. In case of RPL, prior experience will be required in the job role for which RPL certification is being sought and as specified in the job role.		
Age Group	15 – 45 years	15 – 45 years	18– 59 years

Overall Policy Framework	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship			
Regulatory framework	National Council of Vocational Education and Training (NCVET)			
Implementing Agency	National Skill Development Corporation			
Assessment & Awarding	Sector Skill Councils	Other entities recognized by NCVET	State Education Boards	
Trainer & Assessor	National Skill Training Institutes	Centre of Excellences	ITIs	Other Institutions like Tool Room/Technology Centres, SDI etc.

that with the help of this initiative, aspiring candidates can choose from a plethora of skill courses in sectors such as healthcare, IT, AI-data science, cloud application, digital marketing, hospitality, animation, gaming, graphic designing, and drone technology. These courses, driven by changing industry dynamics, offer substantial placement opportunities and potential for international mobility, he observed.

The Prime Minister's Internship Scheme (PMIS Scheme) announced in the Budget 2024-25, aims to provide internship opportunities to one crore youth in top 500 companies in five years. As an initiation to this Scheme, a Pilot Project of the Scheme targeted at providing 1.25 lakh internship opportunities has been launched on 03.10.2024 for the Financial Year 2024-25.

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Overall Policy Framework</td><td colspan="4">Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship</td></tr> <tr> <td>Regulatory framework</td><td colspan="4">National Council of Vocational Education and Training (NCVET)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Implementing Agency</td><td colspan="4">National Skill Development Corporation</td></tr> <tr> <td>Assessment & Awarding</td><td>Sector Skill Councils</td><td>Other entities recognized by NCVET</td><td>State Education Boards</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Trainer & Assessor Training</td><td>National Skill Training Institutes</td><td>Centre of Excellences</td><td>ITIs</td><td>Other Institutions like Tool Room/ Technology Centre, SDI etc.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Training Providers</td><td>Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra</td><td>Skill Hubs (Schools, Colleges, Universities etc.)</td><td>Industry Partners</td><td>Skill Centres, Tool Rooms, Hunar Kendra, etc.</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Industry Partners (curriculum development, demand aggregation, financial contribution)</td><td>Candidates (Pre-registered, counselled and greater ownership)</td><td>District Skill Committee (Local demand mapping, skill plan and monitoring)</td><td>Skill India Portal (End to End Digital Platform)</td></tr> </table>	Overall Policy Framework	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship				Regulatory framework	National Council of Vocational Education and Training (NCVET)				Implementing Agency	National Skill Development Corporation				Assessment & Awarding	Sector Skill Councils	Other entities recognized by NCVET	State Education Boards		Trainer & Assessor Training	National Skill Training Institutes	Centre of Excellences	ITIs	Other Institutions like Tool Room/ Technology Centre, SDI etc.	Training Providers	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra	Skill Hubs (Schools, Colleges, Universities etc.)	Industry Partners	Skill Centres, Tool Rooms, Hunar Kendra, etc.		Industry Partners (curriculum development, demand aggregation, financial contribution)	Candidates (Pre-registered, counselled and greater ownership)	District Skill Committee (Local demand mapping, skill plan and monitoring)	Skill India Portal (End to End Digital Platform)
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Improvement in Skilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable Skilling -> Specific target Schemes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable skilling : Special focus on women and marginalised sections such as SC/ST+ Encourage entrepreneurship by providing microcredit to SHGs • Rural skill development: Increase number of training centres to reduce the divide + awareness generation. Training in adopting new farming technologies. Eg Drone Didi scheme • Integrate skilling with entrepreneurship development: Seed funding, easier credit and providing market linkages . Eg MUDRA loans • Public private partnerships + engage CSO • Optimum use of existing infrastructure by altering time eg school and colleges in evening hours as skill training centres • NEP 2020 : Vocational education and multidisciplinary education along with multiple entry and exit options • Industry- academia collaboration • Leverage technology : eg ICT, open learning to ensure accessibility, scalability and customisation. Eg swayam/ Diksha • Industry incentives to promote apprenticeship. Eg subsidies or tax exemptions • Labour management portals to connect job seekers and job providers • Skill India international centres and MOUs with countries to ensure to ensure "mutual recognition of qualifications" • Single window clearances for ease of doing business • Skilling for the future, industry 4.0 • Easy access to credit for MSME and cluster based approach to ensure economies of scale • Regulatory sandbox to promote innovation 																																			
Human Resource Utilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using full potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality education for better employability • Vocational training + Skill development • Digital skills for the future • Gender inclusivity at workplace • Employment generation : Sectoral change • Entrepreneurship development • Attract more investment • Usage of local competitiveness: ODOP • Reap Human cultural capital with soft skills • Universal health coverage : enhancement in productivity and reduce 																																			

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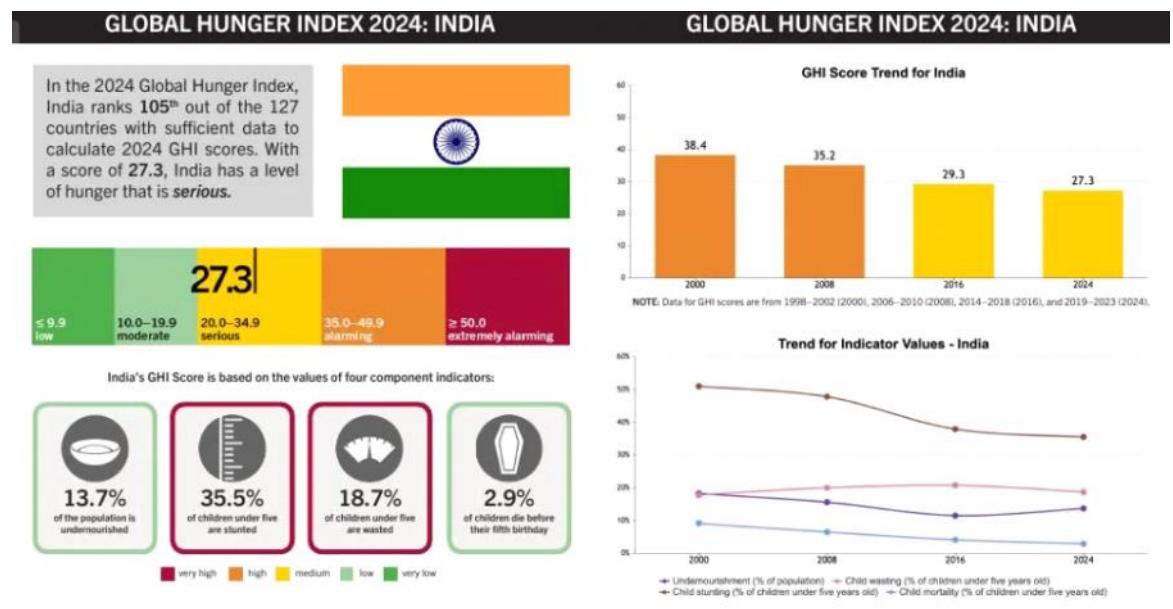
L24 Hunger

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Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hunger is the feeling of discomfort or weakness caused by a lack of food or adequate nutritionThe Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) defines hunger as the habitual (or chronic) consumption of too few calories to provide the minimum dietary energy an individual requires to live a healthy and productive life. <p style="text-align: center;">FAO defines hunger as a condition characterised by insufficient calorie intake.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">• It often manifests in multiple forms of malnutrition severely impacting the health and productivity of an individual</p>						
Type of Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Acute + Chronic + Hidden2023 : 1/11 people face hunger, 1/5 in Africa <table border="1"><tr><td>Acute hunger</td><td>It designates undernourishment over a definable period. The most extreme form of hunger arises with crises like droughts from El Niño, wars, etc.</td></tr><tr><td>Chronic hunger</td><td>It designates a state of long-term undernourishment. The body absorbs less food than it needs. It usually arises in connection with poverty.</td></tr><tr><td>Hidden hunger</td><td>It is a form of chronic hunger. Due to an unbalanced diet, there is a lack of important nutrients, such as iron, iodine, zinc, or vitamin.</td></tr></table>	Acute hunger	It designates undernourishment over a definable period. The most extreme form of hunger arises with crises like droughts from El Niño, wars, etc.	Chronic hunger	It designates a state of long-term undernourishment. The body absorbs less food than it needs. It usually arises in connection with poverty.	Hidden hunger	It is a form of chronic hunger. Due to an unbalanced diet, there is a lack of important nutrients, such as iron, iodine, zinc, or vitamin.
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Malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hidden Hunger<ul style="list-style-type: none">Undernutrition : Lower quantity of caloriesMicronutrient deficiencies : Lower quality of nutrition intakeObesity : Diet related. 25% Diabetes cases related to Obesity <p><u>Malnutrition</u> refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients. The term malnutrition addresses 3 broad groups of conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">undernutrition, which includes wasting (low weight-for-height), stunting (low height-for-age) and underweight (low weight-for-age);micronutrient-related malnutrition, which includes micronutrient deficiencies (a lack of important vitamins and minerals) or micronutrient excess; andoverweight, obesity and diet-related noncommunicable diseases (such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes and some cancers).						
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Our Nation is Food Production and Surplus state<ul style="list-style-type: none">Export : Rice, wheat etcImport : Pulses, oilseed etcManagement : Food Distribution (PDS / FCI) + Reducing Wastage + Cold Chain + Supply Chain						

Global Data

- Global Hunger Index : India -> 105th / 127 Countries



- Stunting, wasting reduced

The indicators for malnutrition like underweight, stunting and wasting have shown a steady improvement in the National Health Family Survey (NHFS) conducted by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. As per the recent report of NFHS-5 (2019-21), the nutrition indicators for children under 5 years have improved as compared with NFHS-4 (2015-16). Stunting has reduced from 38.4% to 35.5%, while Wasting has reduced from 21.0% to 19.3% and Underweight prevalence has reduced from 35.8% to 32.1%.

Causes of Hunger

- Hunger :
 - Poverty : 14% of population is Multi dimensionality poor
 - Lower quantity or quality (less diversity in food)
 - Lack of Food Security, Food Management, Supply Chain
 - Lack of self-sufficiency in pulses, oil seed -> Protein is not cheaper
 - Artificial Scarcity : Hoarding
 - Disaster + Wars + Climate Change
 - Excessive Population -> Malthusian theory
- Malnutrition :
 - Hunger + Poverty
 - Dietary practices : Cereal dense (Carb = Calories)
 - Hidden hunger : Iron - anaemia, Vit A - Night Blindness, Iodine - Hypothyroid
 - Diseases -> Disrupts absorption of nutrient even when food provided
 - Lack of Sanitisation -> Ex : Diarrhoea, Intestine worms
 - Son Meta preference : Neglected girl child
 - Inter Generation cycle : maternal health led to healthy baby

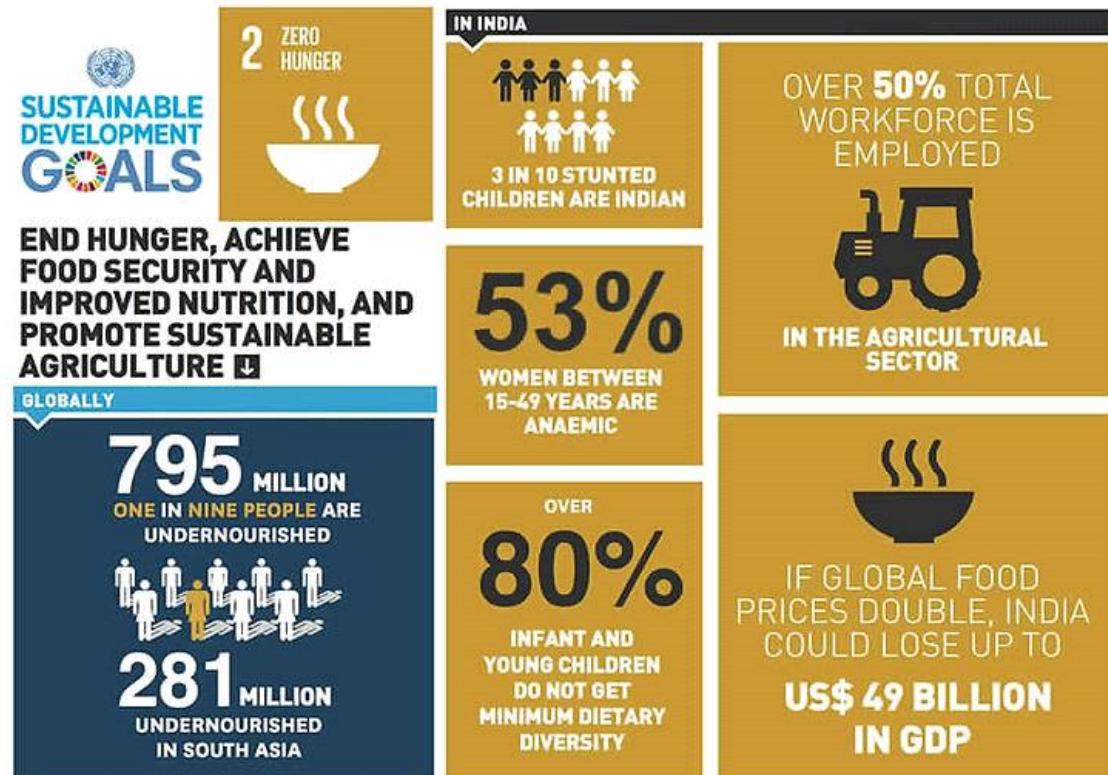
Impact of Hunger

- Poverty cycle continues
- Constraint in Human Resource formation, unproductive
- Lower cognitive development

Way Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing poverty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving economic conditions and reducing poverty levels through job creation and better access to education. • Improving public distribution systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the public distribution system to ensure that food is distributed equitably and efficiently. • Increasing agricultural productivity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing agricultural productivity through better irrigation, improved seeds, and better technology can help increase food production and availability. • Promoting dietary diversity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging the consumption of a more diverse range of foods, particularly fruits, vegetables, and protein-rich foods. • Focusing on maternal and child health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving maternal and child health by promoting breastfeeding, adequate nutrition, and immunization. • Addressing gender inequality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing gender inequality and promoting education for girls can help improve their nutrition and reduce malnutrition. • Strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure that nutritional programs are effective and efficiently implemented
Govt Schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Nutrition Mission (NNM), Poshan Abhiyan : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NNM was started in 2018 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to reduce the level of under-nutrition and also enhance the nutritional status of children in the country. • National Food Security Act, 2013: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act legally entitles up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population to receive subsidized food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System. • Eat Right India Movement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An outreach activity organized by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for citizens to nudge them towards eating right. • Zero Hunger Program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched in October 2017, it aims at eliminating hunger and malnutrition by 2030. • It aims to intervene on farms by organizing nutrition-focused farming systems, providing zero hunger training, and establishing biofortified plant genetic gardens. • Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMMVY is a Centrally Sponsored DBT scheme with a cash incentive of ₹ 5000/- being provided directly in the bank/post office account of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers. • Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman scheme (PM Poshan Scheme): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a school meal programme designed with the aim of improving the nutritional status of school-age children across the nation
SDG 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 2 of the 2030 Sustainable Development agenda seeks to end hunger and all forms of

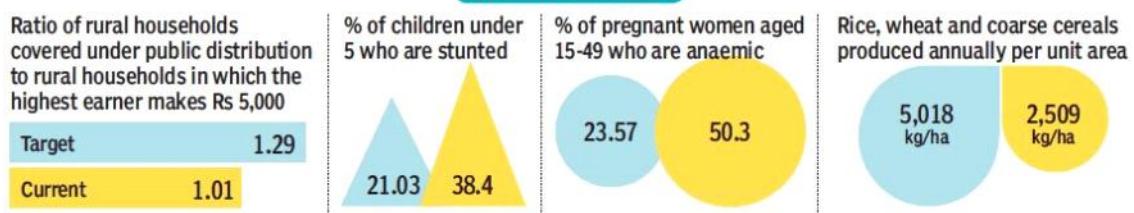
Zero hunger

malnutrition, and double agricultural productivity in the next 15 years.

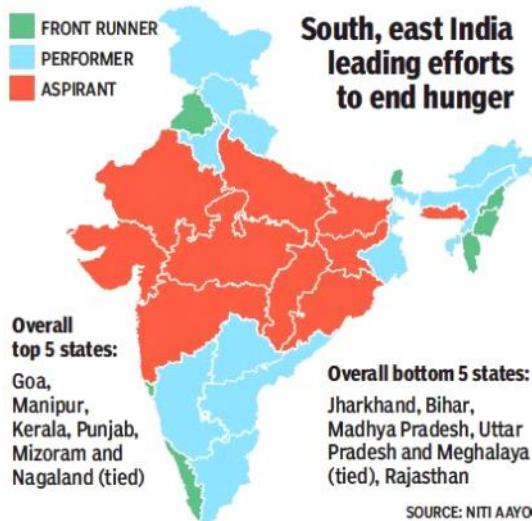


The UN has set 2030 as the deadline to end global hunger and India, with its massive population, has a big role to play. But nationally, India has performed poorly in its efforts to eliminate hunger with most states not on track to meet the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. A look at where Indian states stand

TARGETS FOR 2030



FRONT RUNNER
PERFORMER
ASPIRANT



PDS EFFECTIVENESS Ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system to rural households where the highest earner makes less than Rs 5,000 (Worst 5 states)



STUNTING IN CHILDREN % of children under 5 who are stunted i.e. their height-for-age is below the WHO standards (Worst 5 states)

Bihar	48.3
Uttar Pradesh	46.3
Jharkhand	45.3
Meghalaya	43.8
Madhya Pradesh	42.0

ANAEMIC EXPECTING MOTHERS % of pregnant women aged 15-49 who are anaemic (Worst 5 states)

Jharkhand	62.6
Bihar	58.3
Haryana	55.0
Tripura	54.4
Meghalaya	53.1

FOOD PRODUCTION Kg of rice, wheat, coarse cereals produced annually per hectare (Worst 5 states)

Maharashtra	1,069.6
Chhattisgarh	1,469.2
Manipur	1,485.1
Odisha	1,485.2
Sikkim	1,507.9

L25 LGBTQA, PWD

01 July 2025 02:35 PM

Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cisgender : Same body same identity The word cisgender (often shortened to cis; sometimes cissexual) describes a person whose gender identity corresponds to their sex assigned at birth, i.e., someone who is not transgender.^{[1][2][3]} The prefix cis- is Latin and
Transgender	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gender Identity different from Sex• Different from Sexual Orientation <p>A transgender person is someone whose gender identity differs from that typically associated with the sex they were assigned at birth. Other definitions of transgender also include people who belong to a third gender</p> <p>Being transgender is distinct from sexual orientation, and transgender people may identify as heterosexual (straight), homosexual (gay or lesbian), bisexual, asexual, or otherwise, or may decline to label their sexual orientation.</p>
Sexual Orientation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attraction to particular sex• Sexual orientation refers to an individual's enduring pattern of emotional, romantic, and/or sexual attractions to men, women, or both sexes.• Heterosexual: Attraction to the opposite gender.• Homosexual: Attraction to the same gender. This can be further specified as lesbian (for women) or gay (for men).• Bisexual: Attraction to both men and women.• Asexual: Lack of sexual attraction to anyone.• Other orientations: There are many other ways individuals may identify, including pansexual, queer, and demisexual, among others.
LGBTQIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lesbian: A woman who is primarily attracted to other women.• Gay: A person who is primarily attracted to people of the same gender. While often used for men, it can also be used by women and non-binary people.• Bisexual: A person who is attracted to more than one gender.• Transgender: A person whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth.• Queer: An umbrella term for sexual orientations and gender identities that are not exclusively heterosexual or cisgender. It can be used as a reclaimed term or as an alternative to other labels.• Intersex: A person born with sex characteristics that don't fit typical binary notions of male or female.• Asexual: A person who experiences little to no sexual attraction.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + : This signifies the inclusion of other identities not explicitly listed in the acronym, such as non-binary, pansexual, two-spirit, and many more
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2011 : 4.87 Lakh Transgender People in India <p>The Registrar General of India (RGI), during Enumeration of Census 2011, for the first time provided three code i.e. Male-1, Female-2 and other-3 for enumeration. This was at the discretion of the respondent. In case the respondent wished to record neither '1' nor '2' then enumerator was instructed to record sex as 'other' and give code '3'. It is important to note that the Census of India does not collect any data specifically on 'transgender'. Thus, the category of 'other' would not only include 'transgender' but also any person who desires to record sex under the category of 'other'. It is also possible that some transgender would have returned themselves either male or female depending upon their choice. The population of 'other' as per Census 2011 is 4,87,803.</p>
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homophobic mindset -> Discrimination + Hate crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrimination: One of the most marginalised groups Social Stigma and ostracisation by society : Eg Abandoned by their own families, discrimination in accessing rental housing Insensitivity of administration. Eg inconsistent/ Non gender neutral laws or penal provisions. Safety issues and prone to bullying, sexual, physical violence and hate crime. Eg Transphobia Lack of inclusive educational opportunities: Harassment and discrimination leads to higher drop outs. Literacy rate is only 43% in the transgender community Economic deprivation: Lack of education and social acceptance forces them into only a few exploitative sectors like Sex work, begging and increases the risk of human trafficking. Unique set of Health related challenges : Hospital not equipped or sensitised enough to cater to needs like sex reassignment surgeries and hormonal therapy. Due to high engagement in sex work more vulnerable to sexually transmitted diseases like HIV . Mental health issues like stress, anxiety and depression leading to a higher suicide rate amongst the transgender community. Issues of substance abuse Denial of civil rights eg Marriages, adoption, inheritance.
SC Cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supreme Court cases on gender Justice

	<p>NALSA vs Union of India : Court recognised persons who fall outside the male/female gender binary to be the Third Gender and be given the right to self determination</p>	2014
	<p>Navtej Singh Johar vs UOI : Decriminalisation of Homosexuality (377)</p>	2018
	<p>Anamika vs Union of India : trans women can seek protection under sections protecting women from sexual abuse</p>	2020
	<p>SC 5 judge bench unanimously rejected the plea for the LGBTQIA persons' right to marry.</p>	2023
Transgender Person Act 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act for Social Justice to Trans Gender People <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act defines the transgender person as someone whose gender does not match the gender assigned at birth The district magistrate office will assign a certificate of identity Right of residence in original household Prohibition against discrimination in education, employment, or healthcare Penalties, and punishments for offences National Council for transgender to advise and aid the government in legislative matters Mandatory for every establishment to have an equal opportunity policy as well as a dedicated person to be assigned as complaint officer Special medical care facilities like HIV surveillance centres to conduct regular service and to provide specific medical care facilities like assistance in reassignment surgery as well as hormonal therapy counselling. 	
Limitation Shortcoming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denies Right to self evaluation of gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non fulfilment of the NALSA judgement ; Denies right to self identification/determination Reservations not provided under the act Non recognition of civil rights ; Marriage, inheritance and adoption IPC and other criminal codes not fully amended to bring gender neutral provisions to protect them against abuse <p>Rules state that to apply for a Certificate, applicants must provide (i) an application form, (ii) an affidavit declaring themselves to be transgender, and (iii) report from a psychologist of a government hospital. Based on these documents, the District Magistrate may certify the applicant as transgender. This raises the following three issues.</p>	
Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Karnatac gibt proivided 1% resrvation for trasngender 	

Karnataka made history by amending recruitment rules to introduce a 1 percent reservation for transgender individuals.

The Yogyakarta Principles

In 2006, in response to well-documented patterns of abuse, a distinguished group of international human rights experts met in Yogyakarta, Indonesia to outline a set of international principles relating to sexual orientation and gender identity. The result was the Yogyakarta Principles: a universal guide to human rights which affirm binding international legal standards with which all States must comply. They promise a different future where all people born free and equal in dignity and rights can fulfil that precious birthright.

• Way forward :

- Civil rights ; Demand for same sex marriages should be addressed
- Specific counselling and mental health interventions since high suicide rates
- Sensitisation and reducing the apathy of the administration and law enforcement forces
- Data collection to ensure proper policy interventions
- Awareness campaigns, Popularisation of role models

• Smile Scheme :

Academy

SMILE SCHEME

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has launched an umbrella scheme “**SMILE - Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise**” on 12.02.2022, which includes two sub-schemes - ‘Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons’ and ‘Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging’. This umbrella scheme covers several comprehensive measures including welfare measures for both transgender persons and persons who are engaged in the act of begging with focus extensively on rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, counseling, education, skill development, economic linkages etc with the support of State Governments/UTs/Local Urban Bodies, Voluntary Organizations, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and institutions and others.

Recognizing the right of self-perceived identity to transgender persons a National Portal for Transgender Persons was launched in November 2020. The identity certificate issued through this Portal is a valid and recognized document for update of name and gender in AADHAR, educational certificates etc. Till date a total of 1642 transgender identity certificates have been

Safe residential facility in front of shelter home for destitute transgender persons has also been kept as an essential part of the SMILE scheme. The shelter homes, called Garima Greh, not only provide free lodging and food but also free counselling, life skills, technical skills so that the residents come out as a confident and positive person with respectable mode of livelihood. Till date more than 400 transgender persons have been provided skill development trainings and have gained employment. There are 12 Garima Greh

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PWD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person with Disability
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.2% of Population is Disabled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross underestimation : • Under reporting, Some disability is not recognized, Benchmark are high • Overlap between underdeveloped Countries and high number of Disability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of lack of nourishment and poverty • Domestically -> Underdeveloped states have higher Disability population • Rural and Urban Disparity <p>3.1 Prevalence and incidence of disability</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. In India prevalence of disability (percentage of persons with disability in the population) was 2.2% with 2.3% in rural and 2.0% in urban areas. <p>3.2 Level of education among persons with disabilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Among persons with disabilities of age 7 years and above, 52.2% were literate. b. Among persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above, 19.3% had highest educational level as secondary and above.
Social Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability is more Social than Physical • They don't need Sympathy, they need social equity. • Disability created because of special infra they need • Sympathy -> Empathy -> Compassion
Disparity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education : Disable of age 15 : 19.3% attended Secondary Education • Workplace : Only 36% of Disability are employed • Healthcare : Unique need only catered in Urban areas • Societal stigma : leads to Exclusion, Depression, Suicidal rate increase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stereotypes : Karma -> Custom and belief restrict action • Political Participation : lower representation, Less than 1% of MP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less advocacy reforms, No knowledge of challenges • Entertainment and Recreation requirement for PWD : Social Welfare • Reason of Diparity : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infra is not equipped with Disability friendly structure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Like : Ramp, Braille, Special teachers, Toilet • Lack of Qualified professional to deal with Disability person • Majority of PWD in Rural areas. • Lower R&D : preventing Cure • Expensive assistive Living Devices

2016 PWD Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of person with Disability Act 2016 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines disability ; increased the coverage from 7 to 21 • Persons with benchmark disability ; 40% • Speech and language disability, acid attack victims also included • All public building buildings shall be made accessible for disabled persons • Reservation ; 4% government jobs and 5% in higher education institutes • Central and state advisory boards for disability; advise governments on policies • Free education for Children with benchmark disabilities till 18 years • Appointment of Chief Commissioner for persons with disabilities; suo moto cases of deprivation of rights • Designation of special courts for speedy resolution • Limitation of Act : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation Gaps • Specialised Physical infrastructure is still not available, it comes with an additional cost for private companies • Stigma and discrimination continues ; discourages continuation in schools • Reservation limited to public employment ; does not provide enough opportunities as the private sector still continues to be reluctant • Subjectivity in Definition of disability ; vague provisions misused at times , challenges in quantifying disability • Recommendations of the bodies only recommendatory • Lack of focus on intellectual disabilities eg dyslexia • Lack of regular surveys and detailed data collection • Lack of special provisions for inclusive entertainment
Schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiative : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrier free and conducive environment for Divyangjans • Built environment: accessibility in public buildings • Transport accessibility • ICT accessibility : government websites accessible ADIP ; Assistance to disabled persons for purchase / fitting of Aids and appliances Separate department of empowerment of persons with disability; Terminology; Divyang in place of Vinlang Rehabilitation council of India ; ensure good quality rehabilitation services • Accessible India Campaign

Accessible India Campaign

The Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan), **launched on December 3, 2015** aims to achieve universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) across India. The key focus areas include improving **Built Environment**, **Accessibility** in public spaces, enhancing **Transportation Accessibility** for independent mobility, creating an accessible **Information and Communication** ecosystem, and expanding **Sign Language Access** through interpreter training and better media support.

- **Dishna Centre :**

This scheme aims at setting up Disha Centres for early intervention for Persons with Disability (PWD) aged 0-10 years, covered under the National Trust Act, through therapies, trainings, and support for family members. Registered Organizations (RO) should provide the following minimum facilities in their Disha Centre:

- **PM Daksh : Skill Development for PWD**

PM-DAKSH

PM-DAKSH (Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi) Yojana is a one-stop destination for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), skill training organizations, and employers across India to be a part of the National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities implemented by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD). Under this portal, there are two modules:

- **Divyangjan Kaushal Vikas:** Skill training is conducted for PwDs through the portal across the country.
- **Divyangjan Rozgar Setu:** The platform aims to act as a bridge between PwDs and employers having jobs for PwDs. The platform provides geo-tagged based information on employment/earning opportunities within private companies as well as PwDs across India.

Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/ Appliances (ADIP) Scheme.

The main objective of the Scheme is **to provide grants-in-aid to the various implementing agencies (National Institutes/Composite Regional Centers/Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO)/District Disability Rehabilitation Centers/State Handicapped Development Corporations/ other Local Bodies/NGOs)** so that they are in a position to assist needy persons with disabilities in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances to promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and at the same time enhancing their economic potential.

L26 Pressure Group

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PRESSURE GROUP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pressure groups are organized group of people working to promote a common cause and upholding common interests• Also called Interest Groups or Advocacy Group• Trying to sway the Government / Political Party / Public opinion / Admin
Methods / Technique	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lobbying :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Using position / power they hold, can engage with govt to influence / impact policies• FICCI, ASSOCHAM, CII -> Ease of doing business• Adani, Ambani -> BJP• Electioneering :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support Political parties and mobilizing opinion• AITUC will support party with better labour law, RSS for BJP• Propaganda :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increasing awareness and make public aware• Weight of popularity to negotiate with Govt• Ex : Farmer groups protest for MSP• Democratic :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protests + Meetings + Processions• Increase the awareness• Ex : Anna Hazare Lokpal movement
Role Played	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhanced Democracy<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increasing Representation and Participation of people• Work as link between voter and voted• Enrich Policy Formation<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expertise and grievances required from particulate section• Accountable : Watch Dogs<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Petition + Public Opinion + Protest + reports• Prison Reforms, Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan• Insure Social and Gender Justice• Pluralism : Religious and minority rights• Environment and Sustainability
Issues with Pressure Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vested Interest -> incompatible with National Interest• Short term gains -> Hijack Electoral Agenda, need vote bank -> Political parties supporting unsustainable demands• Pressure created leads to politicization of matter -> Governance come to halt<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ex : Implementation of ARM bills, UCC Backlash• Use of non-democratic means to create pressure<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vandalism + Disruption of day to day service + Damage of infrastructure• Ex : Blockade by Farer on state Highway• Politicisation of pressure groups : Intention to destabilize India (proxy for opposition)

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disproportionate influence of Private Industrial Sectors• Large number of fragmented groups -> Lack of unity and coordination -> weak protest• Lack grass route level representation• Resistance to social reforms / equality / Constitutional morality<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conservative right wings oppose LGBTQIA |
| | |
| | |

L27 Urbanisation

01 July 2025 02:35 PM

Urbanisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Density increasing in Urban areas <p>Urbanisation refers to migration of people from rural to urban areas resulting in a permanent concentration in relatively small areas forming cities</p> <p>Urbanization reshapes our world, blending opportunities and challenges. Cities promise economic growth and cultural vibrancy but also face issues like overcrowding, environmental stress, and inequality. As urban areas expand, we must balance innovation with sustainability, ensuring cities become inclusive hubs rather than victims of uncontrolled growth and disparity.</p>
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">2011 : 31% of Indian population live in Urban -> Contribute 70% of GDP2023 : 35% people live in Urban Areas2036 : 40% people in Urban <p>India is urbanizing rapidly. By 2036, its towns and cities will be home to 600 million people, or 40 percent of the population, up from 31 percent in 2011, with urban areas contributing almost 70 percent to GDP. How</p>
Urban Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Population concentration high + Secondary / tertiary Activity + <p>Demographically : Increase in population and concentration ; characterised by density. Occupational structure of the majority of population</p> <p>Sociologically : Heterogeneity, impersonality, Anonymity, Individualism, Division of labour</p> <p>Census of India defines an urban area as following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- all places with municipality, corporation, cantonment board- a minimum population of 5000- at least 75 percent of the male main working population engaged in non agriculture- Density of population of at least 400 persons per sq km
Sub Urbanisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Satellite Towns like Greater Noida <p>Population shift from core areas of the cities to the fringes of the cities known as suburbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Overcrowding Pace of urbanisation > capacity of urban areasFinancial Constraints / Affordability .High cost of real estate/Housing and rentals .Mass transit system , (eg Metro)Reliance on personal transportFlexible work culture (eg. work from home) ,
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Excessive Pollution

Issue	<p>Air pollution and poor air quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPCB : 80% of India's cities have poor air quality Poor AQI : Frequent incidents of NCR Schools 100+ non attainment cities India : largest emissions of anthropogenic sulphur dioxide (20% of the global) Rise in Respiratory diseases Reasons : Urban transportation, excessive reliance on private vehicles, concentration of industries and associated emissions , high energy demands (cooling) : Rise in GHG emissions and particulate matter, over reliance on coal for power generation, release in gases from landfills, lax governance, stubble burning in adjoining areas , construction sector dust 	<p>Encroachment of Wetlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chennai lost 90% of its wetlands to unplanned urbanisation, Construction and concretisation Lack of flood control, carbon sequestration increasing vulnerabilities to urban floods Reduction in recharging of ground water
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management + Heat Island <p>Inefficient Waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causing air, water and soil pollution Open and unsanitary landfills contribute to contamination of drinking water and emission of gases due to decomposition Leaching of harmful metals Dumping of untreated waste water by industries with harmful chemicals 40-60% of cities' sewage is dumped in nearby rivers 	<p>Deforestation and loss of green cover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive concretisation : Buildings, roads and pavements Increase climate change vulnerabilities: Urban heat island effect (Heat wave intensified in urban areas) Centre for science and environment : India saw 320+ heatwave days in last 2 years
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive burden on overpopulation on natural resources Mismanagement of resources (Limited culture of refusing grey water) , excessive groundwater extraction, deforestation, inadequate infrastructure for water distribution Eg The IT hub, Bengaluru water crisis (April 2024) WWF : By 2050, at least 30 Indian cities will face grave water risk 	
Urban Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common cases of Flash Floods : Inundation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visuals of inundation of the NCR of India, exposes ; vulnerabilities of urban cities to the problem of flooding. previous ; Hyderabad 2020, Chennai 2021 . instances 	

- Reason of flooding :

1. Meteorological Factors

- Rainfall concentrated in one season.
(Monsoon)
Eg. June 2024; Delhi highest R. in 80+ years
 - Cyclones and coastal storm Surges.
 - Cloud Bursts in hilly regions.

2. Unplanned urbanisation /

- ↑ density of population
 - Overburdened infra, lack of focus on topography, Hydrology
 - ↑ flood risk.

3. Encroachment of wetlands/ lakes

- Expansion of cities to low lying areas near flood plains. (Yamuna)
 - wetlands diminishing ; Buffer diminishing (eg East kolkata wetlands) to absorb excess.

4. Concretisation

- Concretisation . Buildings

 - ↑ Impervious construction . Pavements
 - ↓ percolation Roads .
absorption of water .
 - ↑ surface run off .

5. Interference in Hydrology and Topography.

- construction in river drainage basins / hampering the natural flow.
 - illegal sand mining on river bed. ↑ soil erosion and flooding of banks.

6. Insufficient Drainage system.

- ↑ population, not parallel ↑ solid waste M, drains, sewer lines
- prone to chocking, siltation ↓ flow/ retention capacity during rains.

7. Governance irregularities

- Overlap / poorly defined responsibilities
- multiple deg's / confusion ↓ lack of accountability.

Impact on Family

• Family and kinship ties

- Joint family transforming Nuclear families
 - spatial constraints, High cost of living, economic independence
 - Reverse trend also (Dual career household)
- Smaller family sizes and change in Total Fertility Rate
 - Urban women prioritizing edu, career (less than 2 now)
 - ∴ delayed marriage + pressure of work-domestic + amenities of Health services↑ responsibilities.
- Emergence of Egalitarian families
 - Reduced effect of patriarchy
 - as women increasing participation in workforce
 - ∴ ↑ social status and independence.

Impersonality,

Social groups based on a culture of transaction lacking any deep connection or emotional bond.
 New group, eg. work colleagues,
 ↓ kinship ties.

• Individualism

- Female headed households/family -
 Eg. Single Mothers, live in relationships.
- Individuals' assertion of rights and choice
 eg. choosing a spouse (love marriages)

• Fewer agents of socialization

- Busy parents, Child socialisation dependent on schools, ↓ transfer of values/culture
 ↓ social control.

- Realisation of Elderly
- Erosion traditional support system
- Excessive Double burden women
- Distant - children - culture
- ↓ socialisation - outsourcing
- ↓ Social capital - excessive Individualism ↑
- Vulnerability of the instⁿ of marriage

Impact on caste System

- Socio Economic Background > Caste
 - Dilution of caste based Identity.
 - Class > Caste
on common socio-eco strata.
 - Meritocracy valued than ascribed status.
 - Anonymity
 - Sharing of public places (Carpooling, restaurants, public parks, public transport); Rules of distance / purity or pollution not enforced.
 - Completions/Needs of Urban life (specialised division of labour. eg House help).
 - Cosmopolitan attitude
↓ instances discrimination ↑ Intercaste marriages .

Problem with urbanisation

- Growth > Planning
 - Unplanned and haphazard urbanisation
Excessive migration due to push and pull factors from rural to urban areas
Lack of prior and integrated planning of land use - often associated with lack of transport, education and health facilities.
 - Problem of Housing
Excessive population pressure on the finite resource: land creating a mismatch in demand and availability. Density of urban areas is high therefore concentration of population in a small area.
Private developers no regard for affordable housing plus maximising land use often lead to problems of encroachments of wetlands.
Gated colonies with a horizontal spatial spread reducing availability of land.
Eg extremely expensive rentals in Mumbai thereby drastically reducing a person's disposable income and perpetuating poverty.
Eg Problems of expensive rentals and inflated land prices resulting in a phenomenon called 'Sub Urbanisation' examples settlements in peripheries of the cities (Greater noida) but in turn increasing air pollution due complete reliance on private vehicles to travel everyday.

- Infrastructural strain
 - Rapid population growth in urban areas overwhelms urban infrastructure.
 - Unavailability of water supply (long queues for collecting water).
 - Over reliance on Ground water extraction (private borewells) - Mihir shah committee.
- Sanitation, Drainage and sewage issues
 - Drainage of untreated waste water into water bodies
 - Clogged drainage reduces the ability to absorb surface run off leading to flooding
 - Large pools of stagnant water a breeding ground for diseases like malaria and dengue
 - Frequent instances of water logging and urban flooding disrupting day to day life
- Transportation and traffic congestion
 - Mismatch between vehicular population and road infrastructure.
 - Excessive reliance on private cars in the absence of well developed mass transit systems ensuring last mile connectivity.
 - Substandard quality of existing infrastructure ; potholes after monsoon
- Pollution
 - GHG due to vehicular exhaust and industrial emissions
 - Poor air quality in most Indian cities
 - Urban Heat Island effect

Academy

- Inequality

- Stark contrast between skyscrapers and impoverished areas, grappling with dilapidated infrastructure and limited opportunities.
- Lack of social cohesion and issue of unemployment increasing the gap between have and have not.
- Informal sector in the urban areas do not offer remunerative employment nor any job security thereby reducing the bargaining power and increasing the vulnerabilities of the marginalised.
- Rise in consumerism
 - Attitude of consumption because of factors such as rise of the middle class, change in culture of pleasure not essentiality, malls, E market place (ease of access) and globalisation (exposure to multiple choices and products)
- Increase in Crime and violence
 - Concentration in slums unfit for human habitation, violation of rights of basic dignity and privacy thereby increasing instances of Psychological issues- unfolding into Drug abuse
 - Stark contrast between Rich and poor - Perceived feeling of relative deprivation and motivation to ensure instant/ quick gratification.
 - Women asserting their freedom eg Late work shifts without the actual shift in attitude towards women. (Eg Eve teasing, rapes)

Slum

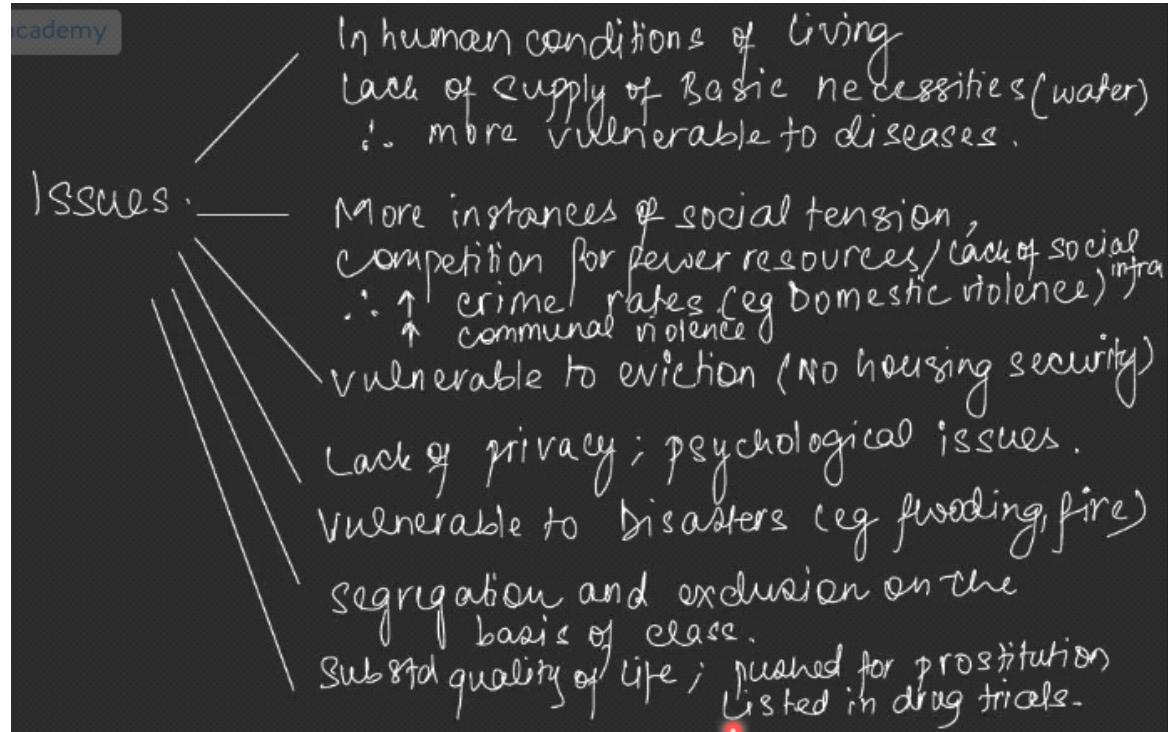
- Densely packed with weak housing, not fit for living life with dignity
 - A highly populated urban residential area consisting of densely packed housing units of weak build quality and often associated with poverty
 - Residential dwellings unfit for human habitation
 - UN Habitat : Slums lack durable houses, sufficient living space, access to safe water , access to adequate sanitation and security of tenure

Rural → Urban → Migration → Towns → saturation of Housing facilities

slums
/ unauthorised colonies ← overcrowding ← |

- poverty
- lack of affordable housing
- informalisation of economy.
(No minimum wages, no job security)
- High scale migration
- Not a vote bank for any political party

• Issues :



Social

• Impact of urbanisation on Social Issues

Problems

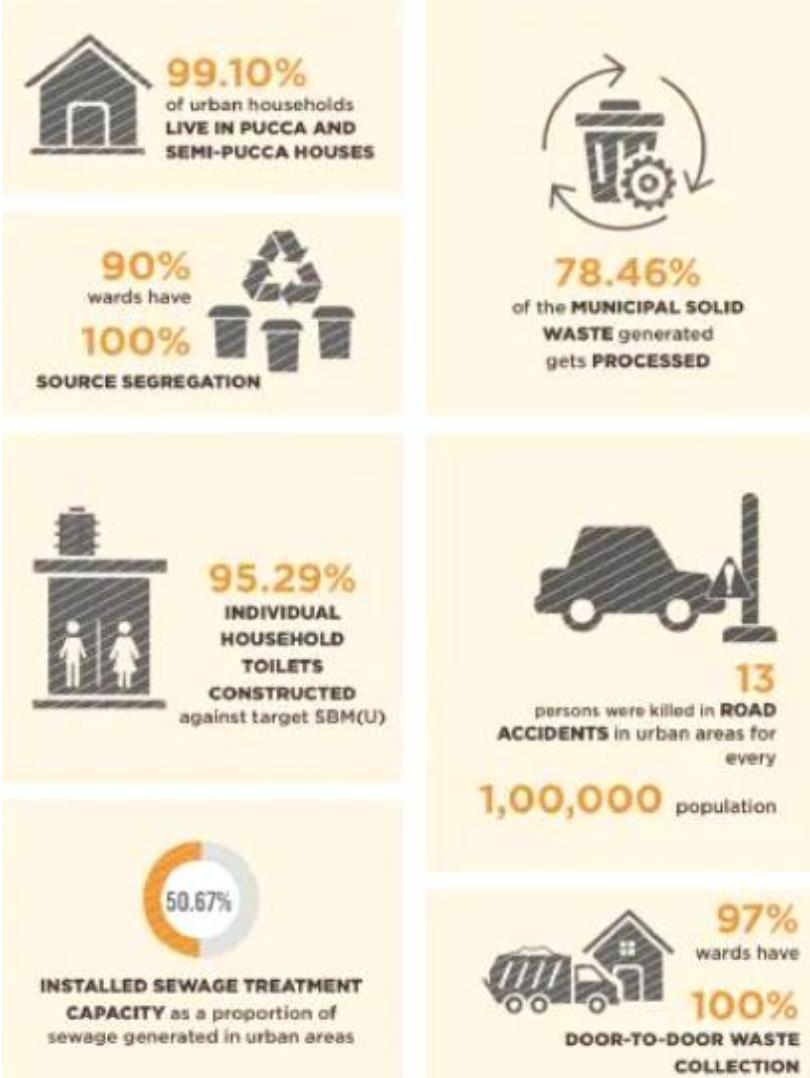


Way Forwards

• Solution :

- Resource efficiency and circular economy : Reduce , reuse and recycle
- Eg Swach Bharat mission 2.0 aims to make garbage free cities with efficient waste source segregation and door to door collection
- CPCB National action plan for municipal solid waste : State action plans to be modelled on it
- Mass Rapid transit system reduces the dependence on staying in the core areas of cities. Eg Local trains and metro.
- Last mile connectivity to enhance the attractiveness of rapid transit systems . Eg YULU, e rickshaws
- Encouraging local level planning by empowering municipalities + Incentives for urban reforms and future city plans . Own tax generation by providing basic services and facilities.
- Promoting development in satellite towns or tier2/3 cities can reduce the pressure and migration to the overcrowded metros
- Planning for future by integrating several needs : Eg residential, commercial, services like hospitals and schools and recreational (green spaces) - Self sustainable units
- Climate resilience with eco friendly materials and disaster ready infrastructure
- Smart solution and e governance
- Safety and security: CCTVs
- Localised health care solutions eg Mohalla clinics of NCR
- Environmental sustainability: Odd even schemes , GRAP , greener solutions (Eg rooftop solar)

• UN Focus Point

	<p align="center">SDG 11</p> <p align="center">UN Environment focuses on:</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td>Resource efficient cities</td><td>Approaches</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Resource Augmentation</td><td>Promotion of principles Circular Economy and 3R's approaches (reduce, reuse and recycle)</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Material and Energy Intensity Management</td><td>Development of lifecycle analyses</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Smart and Intelligent Cities</td><td>Promotion of resource efficient smart city solutions</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Clean Cities</td><td>Promotion of Sustainable Consumption and Production practices to prevent unsustainable accumulation of pollution and waste</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Pollution and Waste Prevention</td><td>Promotion of the Polluter Pay Principle and Extended Producer Responsibility schemes</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Pollution and Waste Management</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Green and Healthy Cities</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>• Land-use planning for Urban Ecosystem</td><td>Measuring and analyzing resource use in cities</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Mobility Management</td><td>Promotion of transport planning aims to improve mobility, while reducing environmental and social impacts. This includes Just-in-Time and Intermodal Transport schemes</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Socioeconomic Equity</td><td>Social Cents, Economic Parity, Affordability to Pay</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Resource efficient cities	Approaches	• Resource Augmentation	Promotion of principles Circular Economy and 3R's approaches (reduce, reuse and recycle)	• Material and Energy Intensity Management	Development of lifecycle analyses	• Smart and Intelligent Cities	Promotion of resource efficient smart city solutions		Clean Cities	Promotion of Sustainable Consumption and Production practices to prevent unsustainable accumulation of pollution and waste	• Pollution and Waste Prevention	Promotion of the Polluter Pay Principle and Extended Producer Responsibility schemes	• Pollution and Waste Management			Green and Healthy Cities		• Land-use planning for Urban Ecosystem	Measuring and analyzing resource use in cities	• Mobility Management	Promotion of transport planning aims to improve mobility, while reducing environmental and social impacts. This includes Just-in-Time and Intermodal Transport schemes	• Socioeconomic Equity	Social Cents, Economic Parity, Affordability to Pay	
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SDG 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 2023 :  <p>The infographic displays the following data points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing: 99.10% of urban households live in pucca and semi-pucca houses. Waste Management: 90% wards have 100% source segregation, and 78.46% of municipal solid waste generated gets processed. Toilets: 95.29% individual household toilets constructed against target SBM(U). Road Safety: 13 persons were killed in road accidents in urban areas for every 1,00,000 population. Sewage Treatment: 50.67% installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas. Waste Collection: 97% wards have 100% door-to-door waste collection. 																										
Schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atal Mission 																										

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25th June 2015 in selected 500 cities and towns across the country. The Mission focuses on development of basic infrastructure, in the selected cities and towns, in the sectors of water supply; sewerage and septage management; storm water drainage; green spaces and parks; and non-motorized urban transport. A set of Urban Reforms and Capacity Building have been included in the Mission.

- PMAY

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission intends to provide housing in urban areas. The Mission addresses urban housing shortage among EWS/LIG and MIG categories including slum dwellers by ensuring pucca houses. It provides Central Assistance to the implementing agencies through States/Union Territories (UTs) and Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for providing houses to all eligible families/ beneficiaries.

- Smart Cities

Smart Cities Mission aims at promoting cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of ‘smart solutions’. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development by creation of replicable models which act as lighthouses to other aspiring cities.

- National Urban Livelihood Mission

National Urban Livelihood Mission aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. The mission also aims at providing shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner and would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors.

- Scheme for Special Assistance

Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2022-23 – Part VI (Urban Planning Reforms) (allocation - Rs. 6000 Cr):

The reform components include Modernization of Building Bylaws, Adoption of Transferrable Development Rights (TDR), Implementation of Local Area Plans (LAP) and Town Planning Schemes (TPS), Implementation of Transit-oriented Development (ToD), Creation of Sponge Cities, Removing Taxation for running the Buses for Public Transport. Funds amounting to Rs. 4093.16 Cr were released by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of finance to 12 States.

Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2023-24 – Part – III (Urban Planning Reforms) (allocation – Rs. 15000 Cr)

The reform components include Augmentation of human resources for strengthening urban planning ecosystem, Implementation of Town Planning Scheme (TPS)/ Land Pooling Scheme, Modernization of Building Bylaws, Promoting in-situ slum rehabilitation, Transit-Oriented Development (TOD), Transferable Development Rights as planning tool, Strengthening natural ecosystems of urban areas through urban planning.