



PILLAR#6- HRD: HEALTH, HUNGER, EDUCATION, SKILL, POVERTY, WEAKER SECTION, SDG

- ⇒ The advantage of buying Iphone, OnePlus, Nokia or AndroidOne series of phones is they provide (free) operating system updates/security patches for 2-3 years. I believe coaching industry too needs to adopt similar business practice.
- ⇒ So, this 'Win20CSP update patch/handout' is for my old batch students who had joined my economy classes anywhere between Jan-2019 to Jan 2020. It contains updates since the end of last year's UPSC Prelim-2019, including Full Budget 2019 (that came in July after election), (SkyBlue cover) Economic Survey 2018-19, (Purple cover) Economic Survey 2019-20, Budget-2020 and other Current Affairs Updates from newspapers
- ⇒ I've deliberately omitted ball by ball commentary surrounding GDP/inflation/unemployment data during Corona because Economic Survey 2021 will provide a very clear picture and analysis of it. And UPSC examiners are smart to avoid 'dynamically changing' information.



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60 HRD → POPULATION CENSUS (जनगणना)

- 1872: Mayo conducted Census for the first time in India, but not first time in World
- 1881: Ripon started census every decade.
- Constitution → Union List Entry 69 → Census Act 1948: Home Ministry → Registrar General and Census Commissioner → At district level under respective DM (IAS).
- Post Independence, Census conducted every 10 years. 2011= 7th Census of Free India.

60.1.1 Census -2021

- ⇒ 2019-Dec: Union Cabinet allotted Rs. ~8700+crores for conducting Census of India 2021
- ⇒ Following details will be captured: Housing Condition; Amenities & Assets, Demography, Religion, SC & ST, Language, Literacy, Economic Activity, Migration & Fertility.
- ⇒ For the first time, Mobile app will be used for data collection.
- ⇒ Census-2021 will be conducted in two phases:
 - 1) Population Enumeration: 9th February to 28th February 2021.
 - 2) House listing and Housing Census: April to September 2020.



- In this phase, parallelly, National Population Register (NPR: राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या रजिस्टर) will also be updated for entire India except Assam. NPR exercise done under Citizenship Act, 1955)

Homework- NPR/Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) from POLITY courses/material

60.1.2 Demographic Indicators → Sample Registration System (SRS)

- ⇒ Home Ministry → Registrar General of India → नमूना पंजीकरण प्रणाली
- ⇒ Annual demographic survey for birth/death etc indicators started in the last 1960s.
- ⇒ 2020-May = data for 2018 released.
- ⇒ birth rate - 20 per 1000 population. Death rate - 6.2 per 1000 population. Infant Mortality Rates - 32 per 1000 births
- ⇒ As such poor cost benefit chasing 'best / worst States & UT'. In all such surveys,
 - Usually Bihar / Madhya Pradesh / Chhattisgarh / Andaman will be worst part
 - Usually Kerala (State), Delhi (UT) etc will be in the better part.

60.1.3 World Population Prospects 2019 (Released in 2019-Jul)

Published by United Nations department of economic and social affairs.

2019	Population in billions	% of world population
India	1.37	18%
China	1.43	19%

In the next eight years (2027), India's population will pass China's. Then India will remain the most populous country in the world for the entire century. 2027 के बाद भारत पूरी शताब्दी के लिए दुनिया में सबसे अधिक आबादी वाला देश

60.1.4 State of World Population Report



- By United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)- United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency HQ: New York.
- Theme of 2019's: Unfinished business- pursuit of rights and choices (अधूरा कामः अधिकारों और विकल्पों की खोज)
- Theme of 2020's report: 'Against my will: defying the practices that harm women and girls and undermine equality'. (मेरी इच्छा के विरुद्धः महिलाओं और लड़कियों को नुकसान/ कमज़ोर करने वाली प्रथाओं को चुनौती देना)
- Highlighted the problems of sex-selective abortion, neglect of girl child = 46 million Indian girls are either not allowed to be born or died before age of 5 due to neglect. (2013-17). भूषणहत्या तथा नवजात बच्चीओं की उपेक्षा के चलते 46 million लड़किया भारत की आबादी से गायब हैं
- Early marriage = obstacle to education, income and safety of women in India.
- 2010-19: India's population grew at 1.2% per year= more than double speed of China



Q What was the theme of the annual report published by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on State of World Population – 2019. (UPSC-CAPF-2019)?

- a) Worlds apart : Reproductive health and rights in an age of inequality
- b) The power of choice : Reproductive rights and the demographic transition.
- c) Unfinished business – the pursuit of rights and choices for all
- d) How our future depends on a girl at this decisive age

60.1.5 **II** Census-2011: migration (स्थानान्तरण)

- Migrant = person settled in a place different from his previous residence.
- 37% of Indian are internal migrants. Among them, majority are female (70%)
- Main reason for migration:
 - Female: marriage (70%)
 - Male: work & employment (28%)> moved with household > moved after birth.

Q According to the Census 2011, in India, what is the % of people (approximately) considered to be migrants (internal), i.e. now settled in a place different from their previous residence? (UPSC-CDS-i-2020)

- (a) 25% (b) 35% (c) 45% (d) 55%

Q Which one of the following is the biggest cause of migration of females in India? (UPSC-CDS-i-2020)

- (a) Employment (b) Education (c) Marriage (d) Business

60.2 **PC** ES19: INDIAN DEMOGRAPHY @2040- POLICY SUGGESTIONS

ES19 projected that by 2031: National TFR will fall below the replacement level (i.e. TFA < 2.1), because of:

1. continued urbanization.
2. improvements in health care → decline in infant mortality → mothers will not produce second / third child to offset the loss of the first child.
3. increase in female education → family planning, birth control, postponement of marriage
4. other socio-economic drivers.

शहरीकरण, अच्छी चिकित्सा, महिला शिक्षा और दूसरे सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों के चलते कुल प्रजनन दर प्रति-स्थापन दर पर पहुँच जाएगा।

This demographic transition will have the following implications for the policymakers:

60.2.1 **SD** Demographic Changes (जनसांख्यिकी परिवर्तन) and Education

- ⇒ Proportion of elementary school-going children, i.e. 5-14 age group, will witness significant **D**.
- ⇒ Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have more than 40% of elementary schools with fewer than 50 students enrolled. It'll be better to consolidate/merge such schools located within 1-3 kms radius of each other. बच्चों की संख्या में कमी जिसके चलते स्कूलों को बंध/विलीन करना होगा।
- ⇒ Japan, China, South Korea, Singapore and Canada, already doing the same. We should focus on quality and efficiency of education rather than quantity of schools. स्कूलों की संख्या नहीं गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाओ

60.2.2 **SD** Demographic Changes and Working-Age Population (कार्यशील आयु की जनसंख्या)

- ⇒ India's demographic dividend will peak around 2041, when the share of working-age population (20-59 years) will be 59%. Then it will begin to **D**. 2041 के बाद बुजुर्गों की संख्या बढ़ेगी



- ⇒ So before that time, we will have to create additional jobs to reap the demographic dividend, prevent social unrest from unemployment. उससे पहले रोजगार सृजन नहीं किया तो सामाजिक आक्रोश
- ⇒ The population of coastal States will begin to age sooner than the interior states. So, migration of workers will have to encouraged, and we will have to provide them with affordable rental homes. आंतरिक राज्यों से तटवर्ती राज्यों में मजदूरों को लाना होगा, किराये के मकानों को प्रोत्साहित करे

60.2.3 Demographic Changes and Health Care Facilities (स्वास्थ्य सुविधा)

- ⇒ India already has low per capita availability of hospital beds compared to other emerging and developed economies.
- ⇒ Although India's population growth rate is going to slow down, but in absolute terms our population is going to increase in the next 20 years. So we will have to increase the per capita availability of the hospital beds. अस्पतालों में खटिया बढ़ाने की जरूरत
- ⇒ We also need to increase investments in geriatric health-care, old age homes. वृद्धाश्रमों को बढ़ाना होगा

60.2.4 Demographic Changes and: Retirement Age (निवृत्ति आयु)



- ⇒ While the life expectancy will improve but the total fertility rate will decline so, some states will start transitioning to an ageing society by the 2030s.
- ⇒ Due to ageing population and increasing pressure on pension funding, Germany, France, Japan & others have begun raising the pensionable retirement.

If India's the age of retirement: (सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु में बढ़ातरी करना)

- ✓ It'll help keeping the Government funded pension programs viable. सरकारी पेंशन योजनाओं का बोज कम रहे
- ✓ Income tax revenues will remain viable (Because salaried person is likely to pay more Income Tax compared to a retired person who is receiving lower amount of pension.)
- ✓ We can benefit from the experience of older people who continue in the job-service.

However, Government should notify this change well at least 10 years in advance, so people can make their pension/retirement plans accordingly.



61 HRD → HEALTH (स्वास्थ्य)



SDG Goal#3: Ensure Healthy Lives & Promote Well-being For All

61.1.1 [YEARBOOK] Ministry of Science and Technology

(विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय)

Dept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Department of Science and Technology (DST) ⇒ Department of Scientific and Industrial Research ⇒ Department of Biotechnology
Subordinate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Survey of India, The National Survey and Mapping Organisation ⇒ National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO)
Statutory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Under DST: Science & Engineering Research Board, Technology Development Board
Autonomous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ National Innovation Foundation in DST ⇒ Indian Science Cong. Association, KOLKATA, in DST ⇒ National Institute of Immunology, in Biotech Department ⇒ ++Truckload of Science and Research bodies.
PSU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Bharat Immunological & Biological Corporation ⇒ Indian Vaccine Corporation Ltd (IVCOL) ⇒ Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) ⇒ (*) Central Electronics Ltd.

(*) means approved for strategic disinvestment (=privatization) in 2019

NOTE: Dept of Pharmaceutical = Chemical & Fertilizer ministry (Pillar#5)

61.1.2 [YEARBOOK] Ministry of Health And Family Welfare

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय consists of <list not exhaustive>

Dept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Dept. of Health and Family Welfare – Dept. of Health Research
Attached offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Directorate General of Health Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) → release annual report ‘National Health Profile of India’. ○ National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO)@Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) → Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) for drug clinical trials & approvals. – National Health Authority (NHA) to implement PM-JAY ₹5L.
Statutory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Indian Nursing Council → Florence Nightingale award. She was a British reformer & founder of modern nursing. – Pharmacy Council, Dental Council: New Delhi – Medical Council Of India: Accused of corruption & mismanagement in granting permission to new medical colleges → National Medical Commission (NMC: राष्ट्रीय चिकित्सा आयोग) Act 2019 replaces this archaic body with a new commission with powers to control fees in private medical colleges, system of ‘common entrance exam’, and ‘exit (Licentiate) exam’ to ensure doctor quality etc. – Indian Red Cross Society – All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi
Autonomous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Population Stabilisation Fund – All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore – International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, a ‘Deemed University’, nodal for National Family Health Survey (NFHS). 1st NFHS (1992-93), 4th NFHS in 2015-16. 5th NFHS in 2018-19. – Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) – Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR, origin in 1911) – National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 💼 Budget-2020 allotted <₹70,000 cr on health which is barely 0.3% of GDP. if we add union+state budgets = 1.6% of GDP. – Government aims to ⬆️ it to 2.5% of GDP by 2025. – WHO recommends minimum 5% of GDP be spent on public healthcare
PSU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (*)Hospital Services Consultancy Ltd. (HSCC) – (*)HLL Lifecare
Intl Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – UN Specialized Agency: World Health Organization (WHO) HQ: Geneva, Switzerland (1948) specialized agency of the United Nations संयुक्त राष्ट्र की विशेष एजेंसी

(*) means approved for strategic disinvestment (=privatization) in 2019

61.1.3 World Health Organization (WHO: विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन)

- ⇒ At Geneva, Switzerland, 1948.
- ⇒ Supreme decision-making body: Health Assembly (स्वास्थ्य सभा)
- ⇒ It consists of all member states. It elects the Director-General of WHO for a period of five years.
- ⇒ WHO's Health Assembly's decisions are implemented by the Executive Board (कार्यकारी बोर्ड).
- ⇒ The Executive Board has 34 individual health experts elected for three-year terms.
- ⇒ 2020-May: India's health minister Dr. Harsh Vardhan elected as the chairman of the Executive Board.



- ⇒ WHO-Controversy#1? Mishandling of the coron crisis. US President Trump wants to withdraw membership from WHO. Brazil also threatened similar.
- ⇒ WHO-Controversy#2? Taiwan wants to be added as an observer in WHO. China hates this because they want Taiwan to admit, 'Taiwan is a part of China.'

61.1.4 [YEARBOOK] Ayush Ministry



- Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga (Maharshi Patanjali) and Naturopathy, Unani (Arabs. Noted person in India: Hakim Ajmal Khan freedom fighter), Siddha (by Tamil Siddhar Saints) and Homoeopathy (by a German Physician), abbreviated as AYUSH
- 2017: Sowa-Rigpa (Tibetan) medicine system is latest to be added in the Ayush list. Govt also planning to setup a national institute for it in Leh.

Dept	N/A
Autonomous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, Delhi - National Institutes for individual subjects of AYUSH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ayurveda @Jaipur, Naturopathy @Pune, Unani Medicine @Bangluru, Siddha @Chennai, Homoeopathy @Kolkata, Sowa Rigpa@ Leh - Central Councils for research in individual subjects of AYUSH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Siddha@Chennai, other subjects' @New Delhi
Statutory Bodies	<p>Following bodies regulate the syllabus/practitioners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Council of Homoeopathy(CCH) - Central Council for Indian Medicine (CCIM). 2018: Govt wants to replace this body with National Commission for Indian System of Medicine. Common entrance and exit exam for practitioners etc. <p>Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940- two statutory bodies related to Ayush</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani Drugs Technical Advisory Board (ASUDTAB) 2. Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani Drugs Consultative Committee (ASUDCC),
Attached / Subordinate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Medicinal Plant Board (NMPB) - (#)Pharmacopoeia Laboratory of Indian Medicine (PLIM) - (#)Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory (HPL) - Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy (PCIM&H)
PSU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (*) Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.

(*) means approved for strategic disinvestment (=privatization) in 2019

(#)Ayush Ministry Before 2020	Ayush Ministry from 2020-Jun
1) Autonomous Body- Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy (PCIM&H)	⇒ These 3 are merged together and made a "Subordinate Office" named Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy (PCIM&H)
2) Subordinate offices#1: Pharmacopoeia Laboratory for Indian Medicine (PLIM)	⇒ benefit? operational efficiency.



3) Subordinate offices#2: Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory (HPL)	परिचालन-संबंधी क्षमता मैं बढ़ोतरी होगी
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61.1.5 → National Policy for Rare Diseases-2020

- ⇒ विरल/असाधारण रोगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय नीति-2020 replaced 2017's policy.
- ⇒ Upto ₹15 lakh financial support through Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi.
- ⇒ Govt will also encourage donation / crowdfunding.
- ⇒ Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to create a database of rare diseases like Haemophilia, Thalassemia, Sickle cell anaemia, Lysosomal storage disorders etc.

61.2 → CHEAP MEDICINE → NPPA PRICE CONTROL



- 1997: National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA: राष्ट्रीय औषधि मूल्य निर्धारण प्राधिकरण) setup as an attached office under Department of Pharmaceuticals under Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers.
- NPPA derives power from Essential Commodities Act, 1955 → Drugs Prices Control Order (DPCO), 1995 & 2013. → NPPA monitors availability & prices of drugs. It enforces price ceilings on 800+ essential medicines.
- **Pharma Sahi Daam:** NPPA's app & portal. Customer can check drug prices before buying.
- **Pharma Jan Samadhan:** NPPA's webportal where consumers can file complaint about drug pricing and availability.
- A **coronary stent** is a tube-shaped device placed in the arteries that supplies blood to heart. Stent keeps the arteries open for coronary heart patients. 2017: NPPA enforced price ceilings on Stent to stop profiteering by the companies and hospitals. In later years, NPPA slightly increased the Stent price considering the increased cost of production.
- 2019-Dec: NPPA allowed companies to raise prices of some medicines like BCG vaccine, Choloroquine, Dapsone, Metronidazole, Ascorbic Acid (=Vitamin C tablets). etc. because pharma-companies were reporting losses due to low pricing.
- **ES20 vol1ch4: NPPA drug price control has harmed more than it has helped.** Its logical argument is similar to what we learned in Pillar#4A: food inflation → Essential Commodities Act. Here, NPPA price control → companies discouraged to produce more / innovate more → shortage of medicine supply → chemist (illegally) demand more prices from patients.



ଓଡ଼ିଆ → AYUSHMAN BHARAT & PMJAY ₹ 5 LAKH INSURANCE



Budget 2018: Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM). Core Scheme: NOT 100% funded by Union. It has two components:

1. Primary Health Care Centers (PHC) to be transformed into Health & Wellness Centres (स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण केंद्र). Free drugs, checkup, mother-child care etc.
2. National Health Protection Scheme (AB-NHPS) → Later renamed ‘Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)’ to give free Health Insurance of ₹ 5 lakh per poor family, per year. (More in Pillar#1D)

61.2.1 Health Cess to build hospitals

- ⇒ Budget-2020: Introduced 5% Health Cess (स्वास्थ्य उपकर) on the customs duty on imported medical devices (आयातित चिकित्सा उपकरण).
- ⇒ This Cess ₹ will be used for building (Ayushman Bharat) hospitals in PPP mode,
- ⇒ In Aspirational Districts (आकांशी-जिले=backward districts identified by NITI Aayog.)
- ⇒ So the PM-JAY patients in those backward district, can actually get medical treatment.

61.3 : ATMA-NIRBHAR BHARAT → MEDICINE / HEALTH



Homework: Corona science tech / vaccination angles

61.3.1 : → National Digital Health Mission (15th Aug, 2020)

- ⇒ 2020-15th August speech. PM announced राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन
- ⇒ Who? Health Ministry → National Health Authority (NHA) (Recall PM-JAY walli organization from Pillar1D. This is same NHA)
- ⇒ Citizens to be given Unique Health ID (UHID) with personal records about diseases, diagnosis, report, medication etc. (रोग, निदान, रिपोर्ट, दवा आदि)
- ⇒ UHID will be free of cost, voluntary, consent-based with opt-out feature. (नि: शुल्क, स्वैच्छिक और सहमति-आधारित. मरीज अपना डेटा हटवा/डिलीट भी करवा सकते हैं).
- ⇒ Patients can share it with verified doctors = saves time/trouble of keeping multiple files/xerox/X-rays etc.
- ⇒ NDHM also has digi-doctor, tele-medicine, e-pharmacy. (डिजी-चिकित्सक, दूरभाष-दवाइया, ई-ऑषधालय)

Conclusion? NDHM will help providing access to inclusive, affordable, and safe healthcare to the people of India. This will greatly help in SDG goals.... राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन भारत के लोगों के लिए समावेशी, सस्ती और सुरक्षित स्वास्थ्य सेवा पहुँचाने में मदद करेगा. सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए उपयोगी



61.3.2 Health → E-Sanjeevani telemedicine

- ⇒ Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) → Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC, Mohali centre) → e-Sanjeevani Tele-Consultation Services (टेली/दूरसंचार से चिकित्सा परामर्श सेवाएँ).
- ⇒ It provides Patient registration, Audio-Video Consultation with a Doctor, ePrescription.

61.3.3 Health → iGOT

- ⇒ HRD Ministry's 'Digital Infrastructure Knowledge Sharing' (DIKSHA) platform For education and training → inside DISHA, they developed a new portal 'Integrated Government Online training' (iGOT) portal.
- ⇒ iGOT provides Training modules for Doctors, Nurses, Paramedics, Hygiene Workers, Policemen, civil servants@Union & State, National Cadet Corps (NCC), and other volunteers for Corona crisis= capacity building. क्षमता निर्माण

61.3.4 Corona → Health Apps / Portal overdose

	Department of Consumer Affairs monitors health-safety guidelines @retail stores, with help of tech-startups Safejob and Seekify. These tech-startups provide online training to kirana shop owners about Corona safety guidelines.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ uses Bluetooth technology and GPS location data to track people infected with Corona / came in close contact with infected patients. ⇒ Developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC, under MEITY) with help of NITI Aayog & private sector IT experts. ⇒ Controversy? Privacy / hacking / misuse of data. (नागरिकों की निजता पर खतरा)
	Ministry of Science & Technology → CSIR → AarogyaPath Supply Chain Portal gives info about real-time availability of masks, PPE (Personal Protective Equipment), medicines and other critical healthcare supplies for Corona
	Niti Aayog and the Department of Biotechnology's Consortium for Affordable & Rapid Diagnostics (CARD) to Indian production of coronavirus testing kits.
	Oxford University to how strict a country's Corona lockdown measures were. Marks: 0 to 100 (100 = strictest). Scoring changes with time. E.g India <20 in January, but 100 during March-April. किस देश ने कितने कठोर तालंबंधी के कदम उठाए।

61.3.5 NITI's "Healthy States, Progressive India" Report 2019 (released 2019-Jul)

- The ranking is categorized into Larger States, Smaller States and Union Territories (UTs), to ensure comparison among similar entities. Total 23 indicators are measured.
- In the overall performance, Top-3 are Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra. Bottom-3 are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Odisha.

Although Tamilnadu State Govt has criticised ranking methodology. Why/HOW? Negative News not imp.

61.3.6 National Health Profile 2019 (Released in 2019-Oct)

- ⇒ Who? Heath Ministry → DG Health Services → Central Bureau of Health Intelligence doing annually.
- ⇒ Only One Govt Doctor For 10,926 People. (WHO's recommended doctor-population ratio of 1:1000)



- ⇒ India's public expenditure on healthcare barely **1.28% of GDP**. (WHO recommends 5%). स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर सरकारी खर्च बहुत कम हो रहा है
- ⇒ + other filler stuff: IMR & MMR decreased, life expectancy increased, but anaemia is a huge health concern as more than 50% of Indian women and children suffer from it.

It's a 340 pages document, chasing the ascending descending ranks=poor cost:benefit.

61.4 HRD → HEALTH → HUNGER, MALNUTRITION, FOOD SECURITY



- **Hunger** is the distress arising from insufficient calorie / food intake. (भूखः भोजन न मिलने पर होने वाली पीड़ा)
- **Malnutrition** is the deficiency arising from insufficient calories and / or insufficient nutrients in a person's diet. (कुपोषणः अपर्याप्त भोजन / पोषक तत्वों के चलते होने वाला शारीरिक अभाव /समस्या)
- **खाद्य सुरक्षा Food security** means the availability of nutritious food at stable & affordable prices round the year for all the people. (स्थिर / किफायती दामों पर पूरे साल पोषणक्षम आहार/भोजन मिलना)
- SDG Goal#2 requires India to end hunger & achieve food security.

61.4.1 → Hunger → NFSA → One Nation One Ration Card

By 2021-March, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution will...

- Connect all ration cards to a central server
- Give e-Point of Sale (e-PoS) machine to all PDS shops.
- Then a beneficiary of National Food Security Act (NFSA) can buy grain from any shop in the country.
- It will especially help the seasonal migrant workers to avail the benefits both in their home state and employment state. (प्रवासी मजदूर अपने वतन-राज्य और रोजगार के लिए जिस राज्य में अस्थायी रूप से गए हैं उन दोनों राज्यों में सस्ता अनाज खरीद पाएंगे)

	IMPDS portal Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IMPDS)) to implement national level portability.
	Annavitran Portal to display the sales data of subsidized foodgrains bought through e-Point of Sale (e-PoS) devices. राशन की दुकानों पर सस्ते अनाज की बिक्री के आँकड़े

61.4.2 Hunger → Food distribution reforms taken by Govt

- ✓ Global Positioning System (GPS) and Radio-frequency identification (RFID) based real time vehicle tracking system for trucks used to transport subsidised food grains. It curbs the menace of diversion of subsidized food grains in black market. (राशन अनाज वितरण प्रणाली में जीपीएस का प्रयोग से कालाबाजारी के अवसरमें कमी)
- ✓ electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices are being installed at Fair Price Shops (FPSs). This helps tracking the distribution of food in a more systematic manner.
- ✓ Aadhaar Number helps removing duplicate / ghost / dead beneficiaries.
- ✓ Toll-free helpline.



61.4.3 📈 Hunger → NFSA → ES20 says ↓ number of beneficiaries

- ⇒ NFSA provides grains at heavily subsidized price to 67% of Indian population. We should reduce the number of beneficiaries to bottom-20% poorest Indians. (सिर्फ एकदम गरीब लोगों को लाभ दो !)
- ⇒ For ‘relatively less poor’ people, Govt should charge slightly higher prices. (जो कम गरीब है उनहे थोड़ा मंहगा दो)
- ⇒ We should also explore Conditional Cash Transfer Schemes, wherein poor families are given money to buy (non-subsidized) foodgrains from the market. This will ↓ FCI’s procurement and stock keeping burden. (सशर्त नकदी हस्तांतरण योजनाएँ: परिवार बाजार भावों पर अन्न खरीद ले)

61.4.4 📈 Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)- free grains in Corona

- ⇒ Corona → Atma-Nirbhar → PMGKAY: 80 crore poor people will get 5 kg [wheat or rice] + 1 kg of pulses for free every month for the next three months.
- ⇒ Boss? Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution → FCI → releases the foodgrains to State government. Funding: ₹1.5 lakh crores
- ⇒ Duration? Phase-1: from April to June 2020. Phase-2: July to November 2020.

61.4.5 📈 Corona: other initiatives for cooking / hunger?

- ✓ 📈 ATMANI → PM GaribKalyan → Free monthly LPG cylinder to PM-Ujjwala beneficiaries for next 3 months. (Ref: Pillar#5A: energy)
- ✓ 📈 ATMANI → 🌱 If a migrant is not covered under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) or unable to get food because he does not have a ration card....then, State Government will distribute (5kg grain per person + 1 kg chana per family) per month x for 2 months. Union will bear its full cost.
- ✓ 📈 One Nation One Ration Card to be implemented across India by 2021-March. (At present only 20 States have done it) → Then migrants will be able to get NFSA’s subsidized food at any place, irrespective of whether his name entered in given State’s ratio card database or not.

61.4.6 📈 → Global Hunger Index (GHI: वैश्विक भूख/क्षुधा सूचकांक)



Annual reported by Concern Worldwide (Ireland) and Welthungerhilfe (Germany). Previously this report was prepared by IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute).

To compute the GHI, they measure four indicators:

1. **Undernourishment:** Population whose caloric intake is insufficient
2. **Child wasting:** low weight for height.
3. **Child stunting:** low height for age. caused by (chronic) long-term insufficient nutrients
4. **Child mortality (0-5 age)**

GHI	2018	Index 2019 (Released 2019-Oct)
First rank?	15 nations	17 nations: Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba etc.
India's rank	103/119	102 /117



GHI	2018	Index 2019 (Released 2019-Oct)
India's GHI score	32.0	30.3 (lower the score = hunger is declining). However, wasting among children<5age is rising.
Bottommost	Central African Republic (CAR) in both years	
Report's THEME?	Forced Migration & Hunger	Challenge Of Hunger & Climate Change

Separately, UNICEF's **State of the World's Children report** for 2019, highlighted that in India, **every second child** is affected by some form of malnutrition.

Although NITI Aayog Vice Chairman Rajiv Kumar defends, “*International surveys’ methodologies are faulty, otherwise as per Indian Government’s own surveys like Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (2016-18) there has been improvement in India.*” (वैश्विक / आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के मिनती करने के तरीकों में ही गलती है, हम गलत नहीं हैं)



62 EDUCATION: UPDATES AFTER 2019's PRELIM COURSE

(Definition) Education is the process of imparting knowledge in a systematic manner, usually at a school or university.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER: सकल नामांकन दर) = (No. of students enrolled in an age group or std) / (total population in that group).

1. Presently GER in 6 to 14 age group is ~97.2% means 2.8% children (6-14 age) out of school.
2. Budget-2020: GER (girls) >> GER (boys) in all 3 levels i.e. elementary, secondary, higher secondary.

Thanks to Beti-Bachao-Beti-Padhao scheme.

62.1 NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020 (नई शिक्षा नीति)



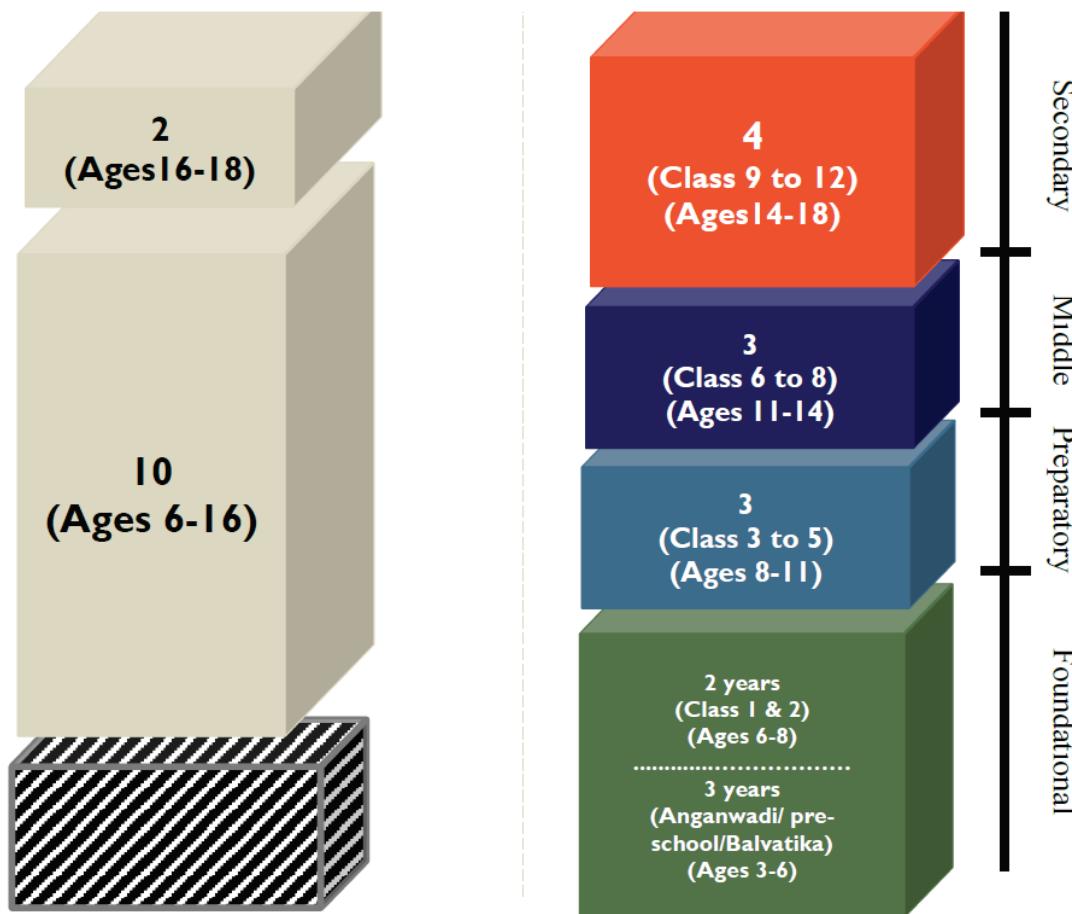
- ⇒ 1948-49: University Education Commission
- ⇒ 1952-53: Secondary Education Commission
- ⇒ 1964-66: Education Commission under Dr. D.S. Kothari
- ⇒ 1968: National Policy on Education
- ⇒ 1976: 42nd Constitutional Amendment: Education put in Concurrent List (समवर्ती सूची)
- ⇒ 1986: National Policy on Education (NPE) → modified in 1992.
- ⇒ 2015-16: T.S.R. Subramaniam Committee for education policy
- ⇒ 2017-19: Dr. K. Kasturirangan Committee for education policy

62.1.1 NEP-2020: Introduction

(Origin) 2017: HRD ministry had set up Dr. K. Kasturirangan Committee, to replace the education policy of 1986. Based its report, Government announced a new National Education Policy in 2020 with following salient features: निश्चित मुख्य विशेषताओं के साथ



62.1.2 Education: Schooling → Curriculum changed (स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम में बदलाव)



International studies have found 3-6 years = crucial for mental development. So, the Government will target it through three years of Anganwadi/ pre school. (मानसिक विकास के लिए प्री-स्कूलिंग महत्वपूर्ण है ऐसा अंतरराष्ट्रीय संशोधन मैं पाया गया)

62.1.3 Education: Primary- other reforms

- ⇒ Target: 100 % Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) from pre-school to secondary school education by 2030. (सकल प्रवेश अनुपात)
- ⇒ National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy - to ensure by 2025, all children in class 3 are able to do basic level of reading and maths. (बुनियादी साक्षरता और गणित क्षमता)
- ⇒ No rigid separation between academic streams (science vs commerce etc.) शैक्षणिक धाराओं मैं भेद नहीं किया जाएगा
- ⇒ No rigid separation curricular and extracurricular activities (अध्यास प्रवृत्तियां बनाम पाठ्येतर प्रवृत्तियां)
- ⇒ No rigid separation between vocational and academic streams. (व्यावसायिक और शैक्षणिक धाराएँ)
- ⇒ Vocational Education to start from Class 6 with Internships.
- ⇒ We'll use counselors & social workers with schools e.g. Psychological counselling, sexual harassment, bullying, depression (मनोवैज्ञानिक परामर्शदाता)
- ⇒ Open / Distance learning for classes 3, 5 and 8 through NIOS. (दूर - शिक्षण)
- ⇒ Collectively, this will help bring 2 crore "out of school" children back into the schooling. (दो करोड़ बच्चों की स्कूल-वापसी)



Setup “Bal Bhavans”	These will be special daytime boarding schools with art-related, career-related, and play-related activities.
Setup Samajik Chetna Kendras (Social Consciousness Centres)	These will be setup in the Free (Spare) school infrastructure.
🎭 Artists	Colleges and school complex to have Artist(s)-in-Residence. Such artists will promote traditional arts / Lok Vidya. कलाकारों के निवास की व्यवस्था

62.1.4 🎓 Education: Primary- ECCE upto age 8



- ⇒ For upto class12 NCERT will develop National Curricular Framework for School Education (NCFSE: पाठ्यक्रम की राष्ट्रीय रूपरेखा)
- ⇒ For upto class8 NCERT will develop a National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education (NCPFECCCE or ECCE: बचपन की परवरिश और शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षा शास्त्र)
- ⇒ Ministries of HRD, Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD), Ministry of Health and Tribal Affairs will jointly implement ECCE.
- ⇒ ECCE will focus on improving the syllabus (Curriculum: पाठ्यक्रम) and teaching methodology (=pedagogy: शिक्षा शास्त्र)
- ⇒ **How exactly?** We are NOT here for UGC-NET exam. But basically it involves reducing the pressure of rote-learning/coaching classes to pass the exams, it improves critical thinking ability and emotional intelligence, 21st century skills, scientific temper etc. समालोचनात्मक सोचक्षमता, भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता, 21 वीं सदी का कौशल, वैज्ञानिक स्वभाव आदि
- ⇒ ▾ in Curriculum to Core Concepts. पाठ्यक्रम में कटौती

62.1.5 📚 Education: Language / Medium (भाषा /माध्यम)

- ⇒ Teaching in mother tongue/ regional language? Yes upto class5 definately And we'll try to continue it even upto class8 and beyond. (पांचवीं कक्षा तक मातृभाषा या प्रादेशिक भाषा में शिक्षा)
- ⇒ Sanskrit medium to be offered at all levels of school and higher education
- ⇒ @secondary level, we'll also offer foreign languages. (माध्यमिक स्कूलों में विदेशी भाषा में भी)
- ⇒ **Three-language formula** i.e. All students will learn 3 languages in their school. At Least two of the languages must be native Indian. e.g. You may opt for (1) mother tongue: Gujarati/Punjabi/Marathi (2) Hindi/Sanskrit (3) English / French / Russian etc. (3 भाषाओं का सूत्र है या सिद्धांत)
- ⇒ No language will be imposed on any student. [This is to calm the apprehension of Southern states that students will be compulsory required to learn Hindi. कोई भी भाषा विद्यार्थियों पर थोपी नहीं जाएगी]
- ⇒ **New organizations** will be setup 1) National Institute for Pali, Persian and Prakrit , 2) Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation (IITI: अनुवाद और निर्वचन).



62.1.6 Education: Higher (उच्च शिक्षा)



- ⇒ **Target:** Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER: higher education): 26% (2018) → 50% (2035);
- ⇒ Add 3.5 crore admission seats in higher education. (उच्च शिक्षा में प्रवेश सीटों को बढ़ाया जाए)
- ⇒ Creative combinations of subjects & multi-disciplinary courses to be allowed. e.g. philosophy and architecture, Earth Science and architecture. (अलग-अलग विषयों का रचनात्मक संयोजन)
- ⇒ At present, most Private colleges are usually affiliated to some universities. Colleges have to follow the admission process and syllabus defined by the university. In the next 15 years gradually more autonomy will be given to colleges in this area. (महाविद्यालयों को अपनी प्रवेश प्रक्रिया और पाठ्यक्रम बनाने में ज्यादा स्वतंत्रता दी जाएगी)
- ⇒ Vocational education to be integrated. (व्यवसायिक शिक्षण को शामिल किया जाएगा)

62.1.7 Education: Higher → Credit (गुण आधारित शिक्षा)

- ⇒ In the USA, a student completes a particular course = gets credit. When he accumulates sufficient number of credits he can get a degree.
- ⇒ Students can enroll in more courses to earn more credits and finish the college graduation faster. Some Indian universities too adopted the Credit Based Semester System (CBSS).
- ⇒ NEP-2020 policy aims to improve it further by creating an "Academic Bank of Credits" with Transfer of Credits. If you enroll in multiple courses / Institutions = your credits will be stored digitally so you can combine them to earn a degree. अकादमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट की स्थापना। अलग-अलग कोर्स की पढ़ाई खत्म करने पर गुण दिए जाएंगे, जिसका डिजिटल संचय इस बैंक में होगा। इन गुणों को जोड़कर विद्यार्थी डिग्री हासिल कर सकता है।

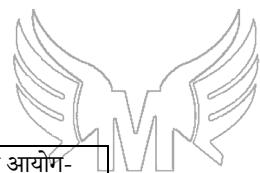
62.1.8 Education: Higher → Entry & Exit (प्रवेश और प्रस्थान)

- ⇒ IIT: 4 years course = BTech degree. If a student is weak/wants to EXIT after 3 year, IIT will give a Bachelor of Science (BSc) degree. Such proposal was approved in 2019
- ⇒ so with similar pattern, in NEP-2020 proposed: multiple entry and exit points with appropriate certification. उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान में प्रवेश के बाद अलग-अलग चरणों पर आप पढ़ाई छोड़ सकते हैं उस हिसाब से आपको प्रमाणपत्र/उपाधि मिले

If you Exit @	What you get?
1 year	Certificate प्रमाणपत्र
2 years	Advanced Diploma उच्च डिप्लोमा
3 years	Bachelor's Degree स्नातक की उपाधि
4 years	Bachelor's with Research अनुसंधान के साथ स्नातक

62.1.9 Education: Higher → New Orgs → HECI

BEFORE	AFTER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Multiple Regulators in the higher education sector for example UGC, AICTE, Medical Council of India (later replaced with National 	<p>Higher Education Commission of India(HECI: भारत का उच्च शिक्षा आयोग) will be set up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ as a single umbrella body for entire higher education, excluding medical and legal



<p>Medical Commission (NMC), Bar Council of India etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ UGC / AICTE officers would demand bribes during inspections/ for approving the funds. ⇒ Government colleges may not be subjected to as strict rules as private sector colleges. <p>उच्च शिक्षा पर नियंत्रण के लिए विभिन्न संस्थाएं थीं जिन के अफसर प्रत्यक्ष निरीक्षण के बहाने रिश्वतखोरी करते थे। सरकारी कॉलेजों पर गुणवत्ता के नियंत्रण निजी कॉलेजों जितने सकते नहीं थे</p>	<p>education (Bar council). भारत का उच्च शिक्षा आयोग-जोकि चिकित्सा और वकालत के अलावा सभी उच्च शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों का नियंत्रण करेगा</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ It will do faceless inspection with technology =less scope for bribery, similar to Faceless assessment in IT dept. (फेसलेस निरीक्षण) ⇒ It will penalise Higher education Institutions (HEIs) For violating the rules. (नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वाले उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों पर जुर्माना /दंड) ⇒ Both Public and private higher education institutions will be governed by the same set of rules.
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HECI to have four independent verticals -

1. National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) for regulation. नियंत्रण के लिए एक संस्था
2. General Education Council (GEC) for standard setting, मानक बनाने के लिए एक संस्था
3. Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) for funding, अनुदान के लिए एक संस्था
4. National Accreditation Council(NAC) for accreditation. मान्यता के लिए एक संस्था

👉 above fullforms may be IMP4UGC-NET, but not so much for IAS.

62.1.10 📚 🎓 Education: Higher → New Orgs → Others

MERU	Similar to IITs & IIMs, the Government will set up Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs: बहु-विषयक शिक्षा एवं संशोधन के लिए विश्वविद्यालय)
NRF	National Research Foundation will be created as the apex body for research in India. संशोधन के लिए उच्चतम संस्था
University Definition	we'll expand the definition of university to include more institutions that offer Research-intensive and Teaching-intensive courses.
Ministry renamed	Ministry of HRD to be renamed as M/o Education मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय का नाम बदलकर शिक्षा मंत्रालय करेंगे

62.1.11 📚 🎓 Education: Adult/PH (प्रौढ़ शिक्षा और विकलांग शिक्षा)

- ⇒ 🎯 Target: 100% Adult Literacy.
- ⇒ We'll focus on life-enrichment programs.
- ⇒ We'll prepare a National Book Promotion Policy to encourage writing, publishing and reading of good books. (राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक संवर्धन नीति- अच्छी किताबें लिखी जाए प्रकाशित की जाए पढ़ी जाए)
- ⇒ We'll prepare a uniform/standard Indian Sign Language (ISL) across the country for students with hearing impairment. बधिर छात्रों के लिए भारतीय सांकेतिक भाषा.



62.1.12 Education: Open/Distance/E-Learning (दूर - शिक्षण/ई शिक्षा)



- ⇒ We'll provide open learning for classes 3,5 and 8 through NIOS.
- ⇒ We will encourage more online / distance learning courses using Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) technology.
- ⇒ E-learning content in Regional Languages. प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में ई-शिक्षण सामग्री
- ⇒ Divyang (PH) Friendly Education Software. विकलांगों के लिए शैक्षणिक सॉफ्टवेयर

New Org: NETF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) ⇒ for idea exchange on how to use Technology for improving the learning, exams, administration of school/colleges. ⇒ राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी फोरम- शिक्षा, परीक्षा, स्कूल प्रबंधन में प्रौद्योगिकी का बेहतर इस्तेमाल
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62.1.13 Assessment of students (छात्रों का मूल्यांकन)

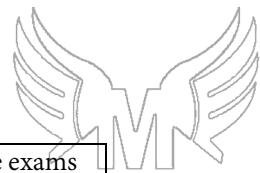


360 degree Holistic Progress Card to track Student Progress (समग्र विकास कार्ड के साथ मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया)

BEFORE	AFTER
Summative Assessment Exams = only at the end of semester / year checking factual / memory based knowledge. सत्रांत परीक्षाएं जिसमें सिर्फ यादादाश्त / रटने का मूल्यांकन होता है	We'll encourage Formative Assessment = During the class-ask oral questions, give homework assignment etc to check student's analytical/critical thinking, and conceptual clarity. रचनात्मक आकलन ताकि विद्यार्थी की विश्लेषण और वैचारिक स्पष्टता को जांच सके
BOARD EXAM = test of memory & factual knowledge. High stake exam: life and death situation if 99% not scored. बोर्ड की परीक्षा: जुए का ऊंचा और जोखिम भरा दांव जिसमें बाजी जिंदगी और मौत की लगी हो।	Board exams will test core concept and 'application of knowledge'. It'll be made 'low-stake' (e.g. school assignments marks may be counted, more admission opportunities even with low score etc) विद्यार्थी की रटने की क्षमता नहीं किंतु वैचारिक स्पष्टता, ज्ञान के अनुप्रयोग को परखा जाएगा. बोर्ड परीक्षा में अच्छे गुण ना मिले तो भी जिंदगी-बर्बाद- उस जोखिम को कम किया जाएगा।

62.1.14 Assessment of students: bodies (मूल्यांकन/परीक्षा के लिए संस्थाएं)

new body	National Assessment Centre called 'PARAKH' (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development) for setting assessment standards. परीक्षा में मूल्यांकन कैसे करना है उसकी मानक तैयार करने की संस्था
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	National testing agency will continue to function and will offer common entrance exams for admission in various college अलग-अलग कॉलेजों में दाखिले के लिए सामान्य प्रवेश परीक्षा
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62.1.15 Assessment of schools (स्कूलों का आकलन)

- ⇒ States/UTs will set up an independent State School Standards Authority (SSSA: स्कूल मानक के लिए राज्य का प्राधिकरण).
- ⇒ These bodies will require schools to disclose information e.g. how many seats/facilities/fees in your school, how is your school's board exam result etc.
- ⇒ This will public oversight and accountability. स्कूलों ने अनिवार्य रूप से अपने विद्यार्थियों की संख्या, बोर्ड परीक्षाओं में परिणाम, फीस इत्यादि अलग-अलग जानकारी देनी होगी जिससे सार्वजनिक निगरानी तथा जवाबदेही बढ़ेगी
- ⇒ School Quality Assessment & Accreditation Framework (SQAAF)= NOTIMP स्कूलों के आकलन के मानक

62.1.16 Teachers recruitment and training (शिक्षकों की भर्ती और तालीम)



- ⇒ by 2030: Minimum degree qualification for teachers = 4-year integrated B.Ed. .
- ⇒ National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) + NCERT to design as new framework for Teacher Education (NCFTE: शिक्षकों की तालीम/शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय रूपरेखा)
- ⇒ National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) will design National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST: राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक मानक)
- ⇒ Teachers' Recruitment will be made more transparent, merit based promotions, they will be given more operational freedom in teaching etc. (भर्ती प्रक्रिया ज्यादा पारदर्शी, योग्यता आधारित पदोन्नति, पढ़ाने में ज्यादा स्वतंत्रता)
- ⇒ A National Mission for mentoring the (College) teachers. With help of senior/retired faculty. (वरिष्ठ/निवृत्त प्रोफेसरों द्वारा वर्तमान शिक्षकों को गुरुशिक्षा/तालीम दी जाएगी)

Above fullforms / features not greatly imp for UPSC but for UGC-NET/TAT

62.1.17 NEP-2020: Funding (वित्तपोषण)

- ⇒ Union+State's total public investment in education currently about 4.4% = will be raised to 6% of GDP at earliest. (शिक्षा में सार्वजनिक निवेश को बढ़ाकर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के 6% तक किया जाएगा)
- ⇒ We'll expand & reform the National Scholarship Portal to cover more SC, ST, OBC, and other Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups(SEDGs) such as women, transgender, etc. (कमजोर वर्ग को छात्रवृत्ति देने के लिए विभिन्न सुधार)
- ⇒ Gender Inclusion Fund to improve education of girl child. (लैंगिक समावेशन निधि)
- ⇒ Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups (विशेष शिक्षा क्षेत्र)
- ⇒ We will encourage private colleges to give scholarship to students

62.1.18 NEP-2020: Criticism (आलोचना/निंदा)

- ⇒ Not enough clarity about funding mechanism and fees regulation, so, it'll only encourage privatization / commercialisation of higher education. शिक्षा का निजीकरण



- ⇒ Not enough focus on girl education, weaker section. कन्या और कमज़ोर वर्ग का शिक्षण
- ⇒ Teachers demand related to permanent jobs, good salaries and suitable work conditions not mentioned. स्थाई नौकरियां अच्छी तनख्बाह के बारे में कोई बात नहीं
- ⇒ Only lip service about emotional needs of the students, depression and suicide due to excessive competition. छात्रों की भावनात्मक जरूरतों के बारे में सिर्फ दिखावे की बातें
- ⇒ Doing Sanskrit promotion for RSS-BJP-Hindutva agenda.
- ⇒ X/Y/Z Good Recommendation of the previous committee/ best practices from the foreign country are not adopted. अन्य देश और अन्य समिति की अच्छी बातों को शामिल नहीं किया

Mitron such negative things NOT important for scope of exam.

62.1.19 NEP-2020: Conclusion

- ✓ SDG goal#4 aims for inclusive, equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. समावेशी, समान गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा और सभी के लिए आजीवन सीखने के अवसरों को बढ़ावा देना।
- ✓ With aforementioned reforms, NEP-2020 will surely help in a long way to universalize the education, reap demographic dividend and achieve SDG Goal#4. उक्त सुधारों द्वारा नई शिक्षा नीति वाकई में शिक्षा के सार्वत्रिककरण, जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश को हासिल करने और सतत विकास लक्ष्य को हासिल करने में मदद करेगी

62.2 PRAGYATA GUIDELINES ON DIGITAL EDUCATION (2020-JUL)



- ⇒ By HRD/Edu-Ministry ई शिक्षा के बारे में दिशानिर्देश
- ⇒ Corona lockdown= 240 million Indian children unable to go to school.
 - Synchronous digital education: This is real-time (live) teaching. (जीवंत प्रसारण)
 - Asynchronous digital education: non-real time e.g. article, recorded TV program.
- ⇒ PRAGYATA guidelines = eight steps of e-learning: Plan- Review- Arrange- Guide- Yak(talk)- Assign- Track- Appreciate.

Class	Screentime Recommendation (Synchronous/ Live classes)
Pre Primary	not more than 30 minutes.
Classes 1 to 8	Not more than two lectures of 30-45 minutes each
Classes 9 to 12	Not more than four lectures of 30-45 minutes each on the days

- ⇒ Further individual school-teachers should not be required to teach more than 2 to 3 hrs of online/day
- ⇒ Do's and Don'ts to ensure physical wellbeing (Back pain, eye strain), Mental health and wellbeing, Cyber safety, Digital privacy. शारीरिक पीठ दर्द, आंखों का तनाव, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, साइबर सुरक्षा, डिजिटल गोपनीयता/निजता।

For more on E-learning, E-Court, E-Diplomacy charms and challenges: <https://unacademy.com/class/economy-pillar1a-money-3-cryptocurrency-intro-to-mains-answer-writing/W0Y024BN>



62.2.1 📚 CBSE: Syllabus reduction (पाठ्यक्रम में कटौती)

- ⇒ CBSE ↓ class 9 to 12 syllabus by 30% for 2020-21 Academic year to ↓ the burden of students during Corona lockdown
- ⇒ 🚫 Controversy? Federalism, Nationalism, Secularism and other important topics were also dropped from syllabus. (संघवाद, राष्ट्रवाद, धर्मनिरपेक्षता जैसे अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को अभ्यासक्रम से हटाया गया)
- ⇒ CBSE clarified this is only one time step for 2020-21 only. So in future these topics may be re-added. (सिर्फ एक बार के लिए लिया गया कदम है)

62.3 EDU (📐📊) → RANKINGS FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION



Figure 1: Fake-spiderman to help students cheat in board exam by climbing walls to deliver 'chits'.

62.3.1 Annual Status of Education Report ASER Report by NGO Pratham

ASER Report-2018

- ⇒ ~70% class3 kids cannot read class2 books or do subtraction.
- ⇒ ~50% class 5 kids can't read class2 books. ~70% class 5 kids can't do division..
- ⇒ ++ data about How many girls are out of school? how many enroll in private schools? etc.

ASER Report-2019 (Released in 2020-Jan)

- ⇒ 2019's report focused on the students in the 'early years (aged 4 to 8) in rural areas'.
- ⇒ In Class1: only 16% of students can read text. Only 60% can recognize two digit numbers. However, these figures are slightly better among private school children compared to Government school children.
- ⇒ Even cognitive skills (संज्ञानात्मक कौशल) such as sorting images by colour and size, recognising patterns, identifying human emotion in poster faces etc are less than satisfactory.
- ⇒ % of girls studying in Government schools >> in private school.
- ⇒ Parents send even underage students (4-5 years) to sit in class1 (perhaps to get them free meal). But such underage students can't be expected to learn class1 subject matter, as their brain is yet to develop.

62.4 📚 EDU → PORTALS/APPS/ORGs → POST-CORONA

 Abhyas app	National Testing Agency (NTA)'s mobile app for IIT-JEE mock tests.
 VidyaDaan 2.0 (2020-April)	HRD/Edu Ministry portal To help the educators contribute e-learning content via DIKSHA portal
 YUKTI 2.0	Young India Combating COVID with Knowledge, Technology and Innovation (YUKTI) is HRD/Edu Ministry's portal for sharing info about: Research, Innovation, Technologies, Startup (संशोधन, नवपरिवर्तन, तकनीक, स्टार्टअप) esp. those related to Corona
 Bharat Padhe Online (2020-April)	HRD/Edu Ministry campaign for Crowd sourcing of Ideas for Improving Online Education ecosystem of India



 SAMARTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ It is an open source Enterprises Resource Planning (ERP) software. उद्यम संसाधन आयोजन के लिए बना सॉफ्टवेयर ⇒ Helps keeping track of student attendance, teacher salary, fees collection, exam score etc. It is developed by the HRD/Edu Ministry ⇒ under the National Mission of Education in Information and Communication Technology Scheme (NMEICT). =Such microscopic technical preparation = NOTIMP
 STARS program by World Bank	World Bank project of \$500 million to  school education in six States viz Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, and Rajasthan.
 GOAL Project	Facebook + Tribal Affairs Ministry to skilling and mentorship of ST youth through online mode
 Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report	<p>by UNESCO. 2020-June</p> <p>Corona affected the access to education od 1.5 billion students across the world.</p> <p>Poor suffered the most because of no access to internet.</p> <p>Plus lots of data but poor cost-benefit in chasing it</p>
 Global Education Coalition	<p>launched by UNESCO. 2020-May</p> <p>To coordinate educational activities during Post-Corona</p>

62.5 EDU → MISC. PORTALS / INITIATIVES (BEFORE CORONA)

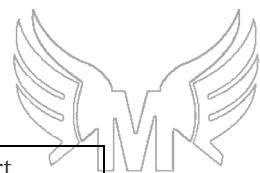
 As such Following things more imp4 UGCNET/TAT exams. less so for IAS/UPSC. Rarely 1-2 MCQs asked in past. Just go for basic word-association 

62.5.1 Edu → Misc: School infra/result monitoring

Shaala Saarthi portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ To collaborate with NGO, Corporates for sharing innovative practices running schools.
Shaala Siddhi portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Help the Schools in their self-evaluation.
UDISE+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ HRD Ministry's portal for Unified District Information on School Education

62.5.2 Edu → Misc: E-learning

e-Pathshala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ By NCERT to provide textbooks in e-books, audiobooks format.
SWAYAM Portal Launched in 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ HRD Ministry's free Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) portal for school, college courses. Anyone can join and learn online for free. ⇒ SWAYAM = Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds. ⇒ National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) is an initiative by 7 IITs + Indian institute of science (IISc). They've launched many free courses on SWAYAM portal. ⇒ 2019: Version 2.0 launched which offers 1) courses translated in Indian languages 2) online degrees 3) better features etc.
SWAYAM PRABHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ HRD Ministry's project to run 32 DTH channels for education e.g. 'IITPAL' TV Channel to assist the class11-12 students prepare for IIT entrance exam.



ODB	⇒ Operation Digital Board (ODB): HRD Ministry to create minimum 2 smart classes for every Secondary/Senior Secondary schools by 2023.
E-Gyankosh	⇒ massive open online course (MOOC) portal by IGNOU.

62.5.3 Edu → Misc: Anti-ragging / life values

Deeksharambh 2019	⇒ HRD ministry's (higher education) Student Induction Programme. UGC prepared guidelines for it e.g. setting up mentor groups, physical fitness & hobby groups, interaction with teacher before start of semester etc. so freshers become comfortable in college.
Jeevan Kaushal	⇒ UGC designed this Curriculum for Life Skills (Jeevan Kaushal) for Under Graduate to give them Life Skills like communication skill, interpersonal skill, time management, problem solving ability, decision making capacity, leadership ability

62.5.4 Edu → Misc: Startup ke liye

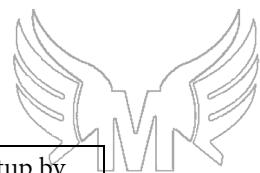
NEAT	⇒ National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT). HRD Ministry ties up with Edutech companies for personalized learning via Artificial Intelligence (AI)
Smart Hackathon 2017	⇒ HRD ministry's annual competition inviting youth to develop hardware / software solutions to address problems faced by Government organizations, PSUs and even NGOs.

62.5.5 Edu → Misc: Teachers' training

ARPIT initiative	⇒ Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching for online training of college faculty.
EQUIP five year plan	⇒ HRD Ministry's five year plan to improve higher education in 2019-2024.

62.5.6 Edu → Misc: NRI/foreign teachers/students ko bring to India ?

VAJRA 	Ministry of Science & Technology pays ₹ ₹ to get NRI/Overseas scientist faculties to come & teach in India under VAJRA (Visiting Advanced Joint Research) scheme.
GIAN Network	⇒ HRD Ministry's Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN) portal helps students connect with national & foreign faculty, industrialists for knowledge sharing.
Study in India (2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – HRD Ministry's campaign to attract foreign students to study in our higher educational institutions. – Through centralised admission web-portal (studyinindia.gov.in) – Student awareness seminars, social media campaigns in South-East Asia, Middle East and Africa. – 25-100% fee waivers to meritorious foreign students. – Budget-2020: If foreign student from Asia / Africa wants scholarship, he'll have to pass Indian Scholastic Assessment (IND-SAT) online test.



	⇒ Related: e-VidyaBharati and e-AarogyaBharati (e-VBAB) Network: It's setup by External Affairs Ministry for health-education info exchange with AFRICAN Countries.
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62.5.7 Edu → Misc: Girl students / girl scientists

KIRAN	Ministry of Science & Technology for helping women scientists
UDAAN	⇒ HRD ministry's 'UDAAN- Giving Wings to Girls' scheme gives free coaching to 1000 selected girls so they can pass IIT/technical institutes' entrance exam.

62.5.8 Edu → Misc: Making science/research useful/popular

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2014	⇒ HRD ministry gives ₹₹ to IIT, NIT etc to carry out research / consultancy for rural / local problems.
DHRUV	⇒ ISRO to train 60 talented students from Class 9 to Class 12. ₹₹ by HRD Ministry (So later some of them could become scientist)
STRIDE	Faculty given ₹₹ for research in this Scheme for Trans-disciplinary Research for India's Developing Economy (STRIDE)
ECHO	Prime Minister's Principal Scientific Advisor (PSA) → setup EChO Network for providing leadership training to scientists and researchers.
PMRF	Prime Minister Research Fellows by HRD Ministry Talented B.Tech / M.Tech / M.Sc students from selected institutes given direct Ph.D admission in the IITs / IISc + monthly stipend.
IMPRINT India	IIT and IISc joint initiative to solve major engineering and technology challenges of India, started in 2015.
IMPRESS	Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS). It gives ₹₹ to social science research.
SPARC	Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC) HRD Ministry gives ₹₹ for Joint Research Projects between top ranked Indian Institutions and globally ranked Foreign Institutions.
NRF Foundation (proposed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – While China and USA spend over 2% of their GDP on research, India spends less than 0.7%. – Presently individual ministries give research grants, which results into lack of coordination, some sectors receive too much attention, some get neglected. So, (Full) Budget-2019 announced to setup a National Research Foundation (NRF) to coordinate research funding in India.
Further,	Ref: Pillar#4 handout → Smart India Hackathon, and truckload of other schemes for IPR but beyond a point, poor cost benefit.

62.5.9 Edu → Misc: National Unity

Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat	⇒ HRD ministry pairs 1 state/UT with another state on yearly basis e.g. Rajasthan : West Bengal. They organize Youth Exchange, sports, singing-dancing, cultural programs etc. → More unity in India & less stone pelting.
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ALT	⇒ Appointment of Language Teachers (ALT) Scheme: HRD Ministry to give ₹₹ for appointment and training of Hindi teachers in North Eastern States and the Urdu Teachers in States/UTs.
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62.5.10 Edu → Misc: Civic duties, Adult Edu

Kartavya Portal	⇒ HRD Ministry Launched on the 70 th Constitution day on (26/11/19). ⇒ The portal will be used primarily for holding monthly essay / quiz / poster making competitions for students for Nagrik Kartavya Paalan Abhiyan- to create mass awareness about fundamental duties. नागरिक कर्तव्य के प्रति चेतना जागृत करना
Saakshar Bharat 2009	⇒ HRD ministry scheme for achieving min. 80% Adult literacy, & reduce the gap between male-female adult literacy rates.

62.6 CONCLUSION-TEMPLATE-EDUCATION:

- ⇒ SDG Goal #4: ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. OR
- ⇒ India can't achieve SDG Goal 1 (Poverty removal) or SDG Goal 5 (Gender Equality) without achieving SDG Goal 4 (education). OR
- ⇒ Without education, a person can't lead productive life in a globalising world OR
- ⇒ Education improves a society's health and nutritional status, economic growth, population control, empowerment of the weaker sections.

Aforementioned schemes / initiatives / challenges are important in that regard / need to be addressed on priority basis. शिक्षा प्राप्त किए बिना भारत लक्ष्य 1 (गरीबी हटाने) या लक्ष्य 5 (लैंगिक समानता) प्राप्त कर नहीं सकता है। शिक्षा के बिना, कोई व्यक्ति वैश्वीकरण की दुनिया में उत्पादक जीवन वहन नहीं कर सकता। शिक्षा, समाज के स्वास्थ्य और पोषण की स्थिति, आर्थिक विकास, जनसंख्या नियंत्रण, कमज़ोर वर्गों के सशक्तीकरण में सुधार करती है। इसलिए ऊकत कदम प्रशंसनीय / ऊकत चुनौतियों से लड़ना जरूरी।



63 HRD → SKILLING, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, RECRUITMENT



Meaning & Significance:

- **(Definition)** Skill (कौशल) is the special ability to perform a task in a proficient manner. Vocational training is the method to improve a person's skill for a given trade e.g. Auto repair, Plumbing, carpentry or welding
- **(Definition)** Demographic dividend (जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश) is economic growth potential when the share of working-age population (कार्यशील आयु की जन संख्या) becomes larger than the dependent population (आधिक जनसंख्या: below 15 years & above 65). India >65% population is below 35 age.
- (DATA) Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-18: less than 14% workforce in 15-59 years has received formal training. Majority of them learned the work through self-experience, family or on-the-job training.
- By 2020, average age of Indian population will be 29 years against USA (40 years), EU (46), Jap (47). During next 20 years, 1st world's labour force to decline by 4%, while in India it will increase by 32%. So we've to reap our demographic dividend but that requires skill development.

63.1 YEARBOOK RECRUITMENT & TRAINING RELATED MINISTRIES

63.1.1 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय

Dept	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) 2. Department of Pensions and Pensioners' Welfare (DPPW). Associated with Jeevan Pramaan digital life certificate with help of MEITY Ministry. (Ref:Pillar-1D) 3. Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG: प्रशासनिक सुधार और लोक शिकायत): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o celebrates Civil Services Day on 21st April since 2006, o runs CPGRAMS portal for receiving citizen complaints, o Good Governance index for States 2019: Tamilnadu>Maharashtra >Karnataka.
Attached/ Subordinate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) for training IAS Probationers. ⇒ Staff Selection Commission (SSC) ⇒ Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM) ⇒ Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) ⇒ Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) which obtains powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act (1946)
Constitutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ UPSC



Statutory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Read about following in Detail from Laxmikanth: ⇒ Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) from 1985 ⇒ Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) setup in the 60s based on the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption, given statutory status in 2003. ⇒ Central Information Commission (CIC) under the Right to Information Act, 2005 ⇒ Lokpal act in 2013 → 1st Lokpal Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose in 2019.
Autonomous	<p>National Recruitment Agency (NRA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ to conduct the Common Eligibility Test (CET) to screen/shortlist candidates for Staff Selection Commission (SSC), Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) and Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS). ⇒ Based on the score obtained in the CET, candidates may appear in the domain-specific tests by SSC, RRBs & IBPS respectively for the actual recruitment.

63.1.2 Mission Karmayogi: Training of Civil servants (2020-Sept)

Mission Karmayogi:- National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB) To implement this, Government employees will be trained for new India. Govt will setup....

- 1) Public Human Resources (HR) Council headed by Prime minister
- 2) setup a not-for-profit company Special Purpose Vehicle company for e-training
- 3) Integrated Government Online Training-iGOT Karmayogi Platform.

more details not important, unless Public Administration is your optional subject

63.1.3 [YEARBOOK] Ministry of Labour and Employment

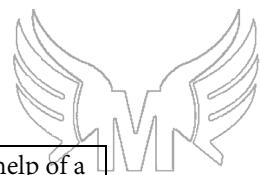
Given in the full-course handout

63.1.4 [YEARBOOK] Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

Given in the full-course handout

63.1.5 Skilling → Post Corona / Atma-Nirbhar

NMIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Home Ministry → National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) : online Dashboard - National Migrant Information System (NMIS). ⇒ It can help coordinating the transport/train arrangements for migrants to return back home. And also for monitoring the spread of COVID-19 virus / contact tracing.
SWADESH 2020-June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ SWADES (Skilled Workers Arrival Database for Employment Support) is a joint initiative by Skill Ministry, Aviation Ministry and External Affairs Ministry ⇒ It's a skill mapping exercise of the returning citizens under the Vande Bharat Mission (from foreign countries during Corona). ⇒ Returning Workers will fillup online SWADESH Skills card. → Data shared with companies → Job placement ⇒ विदेशों से वतन वापस आए भारतीय श्रमिकों का कौशल मानचित्रण
ASEEM 2020-Jul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Aatamanirbhar Skilled Employee Employer Mapping (ASEEM) portal



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">⇒ by Skill Ministry → by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) with help of a Bengaluru startup company "Betterplace".⇒ To map regional details of workers vs local industry demands.⇒ This will help the government to analyse the migration patterns and implement the skill development courses⇒ श्रमिकों का विवरण बनाम स्थानीय उद्योग में श्रमिकों की मांग।
YuWAAH 2019-Nov	<ul style="list-style-type: none">⇒ UNICEF project for skill development of adolescent and young Indians, labelled "Generation Unlimited India"

63.2 (👩‍💻 🎨) CONCLUSION-TEMPLATE-SKILL

- According to India Skill report 2019 more than 50% of youth with college degrees are unemployable. To reap the demographic dividend of India, it is therefore necessary to focus on the vocational training and skill development. OR
- SDG Goal 8 requires India to provide full, productive & decent work/employment for all. A person without skill remains either unemployed, disguisedly unemployed or underemployed. Aforementioned schemes / initiatives / challenges are important in that regard / need to be addressed on priority basis.
- भारत के जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश को प्राप्त करने के लिए, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण और कौशल विकास पर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। सतत विकास लक्ष्य प्राप्ति हेतु सभी के लिए पूर्ण, उत्पादक और सभ्य रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की आवश्यकता है। बिना कौशल वाला व्यक्ति या तो बेरोजगार रहता है, प्रच्छन्न रूप से बेरोजगार रहता है। उक्त योजनाएँ / पहल / चुनौतियाँ उस संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण हैं / प्राथमिकता के आधार पर संबोधित करने की आवश्यकता है।



64 HRD → POVERTY (गरीबी)



Definition: Poverty is the lack of sufficient money to meet the minimum standard of living- including food, clothing, shelter, health and education. भोजन, कपड़े, आश्रय, स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा सहित जीवन के न्यूनतम स्तर को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त धन/पैसों की कमी को गरीबी कहते हैं।

64.1.1 Vicious Circle of Poverty (गरीबी का दुष्पक्ष/विषचक्र)

- ⇒ Poor person doesn't have enough money to buy good food / education → his productivity remains low
→ he doesn't have enough money.
- ⇒ low level of development in Less Developed Countries (LDCs: अल्प विकसित देश) is also explained through the vicious circle on supply and demand side:

Supply Side (आपूर्ति)	Demand Side (माँग)
Poor person has low income → low savings → low investment / capital → he can't start or expand business to increase his income → more poverty	Low income → low demand by poor families (of mobiles, TV, fridge) → low capital investment by companies / factories due to lack of customers → less new jobs → more poverty

64.1.2 Economics Nobel 2019 for Global Poverty Alleviation



- ⇒ Originally, Nobel Prizes were given for 1) Physics, 2) Chemistry, 3) Physiology or Medicine, 4) Literature, and 5) Peace. From the fund created by Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel.
 - ⇒ 1968-69: Bank of Sweden started giving “Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences”. So, technically not a Nobel Prize, but it's nicknamed as “Nobel for Economics”
 - ⇒ 2018: US Economists Nordhaus & Romer for ‘integrating climate change & technological innovations into long-run macroeconomic analysis’
 - ⇒ 2019: Abhijit Banerjee (born in Mumbai, presently Professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA) & his wife Esther Duflo (France) and Michael Kremer (USA) received it for their “experimental approach to alleviating global poverty.” (“वैश्विक गरीबी को कम करने के लिए प्रयोगात्मक दृष्टिकोण।”)
 - ⇒ They'll receive 9 million Swedish krona, to be shared equally between the Laureates.
- 2019's winner had suggested we should divide poverty issue into smaller & manageable questions such as:**
- ⇒ “How can we improve educational outcomes? → extra classes for the weak students
 - ⇒ “How can we improve child health?” → increase vaccination → give foodgrains to parents if they bring child for vaccination.



64.2 📈 💰 ↗ POVERTY → MEASUREMENT / ESTIMATION (गरीबी का निर्धारण)

Given in the full-course handout

64.2.1 📈 💰 ↗ Videshi methods → Inequality (असमानता)

Global Wealth Report 2019 Released in Oct'19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By Credit Suisse, an Investment banking company of Switzerland. - 2018 report: 'inequality rising in India. richest 10% of Indians own 77% of the country's wealth.' (In 2017, they owned ~53%) - 2019 report: India ranks fifth globally in terms of the ultra-rich population, but more than 75% of Indians have personal wealth below \$10,000.
Oxfam Inequality Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UK's NGO Oxfam International's 'Commitment to Reducing Inequality (CRI) Index' - It measures Govt's 'seriousness' in reducing inequality by 3 dimensions 1) Govt's spending on social sector 2) progressive taxation 3) labour rights. - 2018 Ranking: #1: Denmark, #147: India, #157: Nigeria (lowest) - 2019 Ranking <update when announced> - 2020-Jan: Oxfam presented a report in WEF-Davos summit that 1% Indian hold four times more wealth than 70% of poor and it would take a female domestic worker in India 22,277 years to earn what a top CEO of a technology company makes in one year.
Global Social Mobility Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ By World Economic Forum (WEF). ⇒ If children can experience a better life than their parents, then the country has +ve social mobility. ⇒ It measures– access to health, education, technology access, work opportunities, social protection etc. ⇒ 2019: report launched for the first time. Ranking #1 Denmark > #2 Finland > #3 Norway >...#76 India >....#82: Côte d'Ivoire
Period Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ It's a concept about how social taboo/hygiene issues surrounding menstruation period prevent women from rising to their true potential in education and employment. मासिक-धर्म के साथ जुड़े हुए सामाजिक-निषेध और स्वच्छता की समस्याओं के चलते महिला शिक्षा-रोजगार में उनकी वास्तविक क्षमता को हाँसील नहीं कर पाती अतः पुरुषों की तुलना में 'गरीब' रह जाती है। ⇒ Menstruating girls miss school because they don't have access to sanitary products / separate toilets to change pads at school. ⇒ Chhaupadi = an ancient practice in rural Nepal. Menstruating women forced to live in separate mud huts → death due to infection / illness. ⇒ 2020: Scotland- first country to issue a bill/law for providing free sanitary products to women, to end period poverty.

64.3 📈 💰 : ₹ 💳 POVERTY REMOVAL → MGNREGA (2005)

⇒ 2005: Parliament enacted MGNREGA Act.



- ⇒ **2006:** launched in 200 districts → 2008: launched in the whole country as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम)
- ⇒ **Boss?** Ministry of Rural Development → Centrally sponsored scheme → core of the core scheme → not 100% funded by the Union. केंद्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना → अति महत्वपूर्ण योजना
- ⇒ It promises to give minimum 100 days of unskilled manual labour to rural household whose adult members volunteer for it. Households are eligible for unemployment allowances if employment not been provided within 15 days of demand.
- ⇒ MNREGA labourers are used for creating durable assets as per local needs e.g. ponds, wells, cattle sheds, granary, vermicompost plants, crematorium; renovation of Anganwadi centres, school buildings, playground (तालाब, कुएं, अन्न भंडार, वर्मी कंपोस्ट प्लांट, स्मशान। स्कूली इमारतों का पुनरुद्धार, खेलकूद के मैदान)
- ⇒ No contractors / machinery allowed.
- ⇒ In any project, 60% of amount should go towards wages and 40% towards material. (ज्यादा हिस्सा वेतन में)
- ⇒ Union bears 100% wage cost and 75% of material cost.
- ⇒ Wages are linked to Consumer Price Index (Agriculture labour:AL). [Although Modi thinking of linking it with CPI-Rural] महंगाई के हिसाब से वेतन को बढ़ाया जाता है
- ⇒ Social audit by the gram sabha at least once in every 6 months. ग्रामसभा सामाजिक ऑडिट/ हिसाब की जांच करेगी
- ⇒ **Atma-Nirbhar:** MNREGA wage from ₹182/day to ₹202

64.3.1 MGNREGA: Use of JAM-DBT

ES19 noted that: During UPA/ManMohan-raj, MGNREGA suffered from widespread corruption, political interference, leakage, and significant delay in wage payments.

- ⇒ So, distressed villages/ farmers would migrate to cities / other states in search of work because even if private parties gave them wages lower than MGNREGA (due to delays in MGNREGA).
- ⇒ However, during Modi-raj, the use of technology helped fixing these problems
- ⇒ 2015: **Jan Dhan, Aadhaar and Mobile (JAM) Technology** revolution started
- ⇒ **Aadhar linked Payments (ALP):** Biometric data, ghost accounts removed.
- ⇒ 2016: MoRD's **National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS)** and **NREGASoft** → Money transferred to State Govt's bank account → NPCi's **Aadhar Enabled Payment System (AEPS)** → Direct Benefit Transfer (प्रत्यक्ष हस्तांतरित लाभ) to Beneficiary's bank account.
- ⇒ Since Wages directly into MGNREGA workers' bank accounts → reducing scope for delays / leakage / corruption in payment

64.3.2 MGNREGA: Use of Space technology (अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग)

- Geo-tagging ('भौगोलिक चिप्पी लगाना) is a process of adding latitude and longitude to a photo/video. In MNREGA, PM Awas Yojana, Gram Sadak Yojana etc.
- PM Modi introduced the concept of Geo-tagging for preventing ₹ ₹ siphoning in fraudulent / non-existent assets / claiming ₹ ₹ multiple times on same asset.
- GeoMGNREGA portal for keeping track of assets through mobile based photo geo-tagging



64.3.3 MGNREGA: Use of Apps

- **JanMnREGA:** an asset tracking + feedback app for MGNREGA assets.
 - **Gram Samvaad Mobile App:** Here citizens can find information about the money allotted to their village under various rural development schemes, It has initiated debate at the gram panchayat level why development is not happening despite the release of funds.

Thus, use of technology has reduced delays and scope for corruption in MGNREGA, thereby increasing its efficacy in helping the rural people during the times of distress. Similar models need to be adopted in all the other centrally sponsored schemes for ensuring India's rapid economic growth and human development.

64.3.4 MGNREGA: Future suggestion by ES19? (अन्य सुझाव दीजिए)

- ✓ **Big Data Analytics:** We should do real time monitoring of demand for work under MGNREGA @district level. If more work demand by villagers = proof of farm / rural distress. Then correlate with weather data etc. then display flash alert on policymaker's dashboard. So he can take corrective actions. e.g. Timely release of crop insurance claims, distribution of more loans, additional allocation of foodgrains in PDS Shops etc. कितने मजदूर काम मांग रहे हैं उस डाटा पर अविरत निगरानी रखकर, अग्रिम कदम उठाने चाहिए
 - ✓ Deepening MGNREGA workers' financial inclusion through microinsurance, micropensions, microcredit schemes. वित्तीय समावेशन करना चाहिए, सूक्ष्मा बीमा सूक्ष्म ऋण की व्यवस्था
 - ✓ **Upskilling the MGNREGA Workers:** Convergence of MGNREGA with Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY). So, they can eventually find gainful employment, and don't have to demand 'unskilled' MGNREGA work all the time. कौशल्य बढ़ाना चाहिए. ताकि भविष्य में उस मजदूर को वापस इस योजना का लाभ मांगने के लिए ना आना पड़े

64.3.5 Atma-Nirbhar → Prime Minister Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA)



- ⇒ PM started this from Bihar's Telihar village in 2020-June.
 - ⇒  **Boss?** Ministry of Rural Development coordinates with other ministries e.g. roads, mines, jal Shakti etc.
 - ⇒  **Where?** 6 states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Odisha to help the returnee migrants. चुनिंदा राज्यों में लागू किया जाएगा जहां पर प्रवासी मजदूर बड़ी मात्रा में वतन वापस आए हैं
 - ⇒  **Duration?** 125 days. To build Panchayat Bhavans, Community Toilets, Rural Mandis, Rural Roads, Cattle Sheds, Anganwadi Bhavans Etc. with help of returnee migrants. कोरोना महामारी में वतन वापस हुए श्रमिकों को रोजगार देने के लिए यामीन बनियादी अवसंरचनाओं का निर्माण करेंगे

Q MCQ. Which one of the following is the earliest launched scheme of the Government of India?

(UPSC-CDS-i-2020)



65 **G** **T** HRD → WEAKER SECTION → MINORITIES, SC/ST

65.1 **G** **T** MINORITIES (अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय)



65.1.1 **G** **T**: **II** Minorities → DATA/Index/Report: Religious freedom (धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता)

- ⇒ United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF)
- ⇒ Their Religious Freedom Report 2020: India is labelled as a Country of Special Concern (CSC) because of the communal violence. (ऐसा देश जिसपर अमरीकी धार्मिक स्वतंत्र्य आयोग को विशेष चिंता है, सांप्रदायिक हिंसा के कारण)
- ⇒ But India's External Affairs ministry has rejected this report so we need not apply much brain here. (भारत के विदेश मामलों के मंत्रालय ने इसे खारिज किया है।)

65.1.2 **G** **T**: **U** → Pilgrim → Hajj → Subsidy



- 1932: British Indian Government started subsidized sea-transport Muslims going for Hajj to Mecca, Saudi Arabia.
- In Modern times, Civil Aviation Ministry gave 'Hajj Subsidy' to Air India to provide cheap transport, free meal etc. to them. (The beneficiaries selected by Haj Committees under Minority Ministry).
- 2012: Supreme Court ordered Govt to gradually phase out Hajj subsidy & use ₹ ₹ for educational and social development of Muslims instead.
- 2018: Govt finally cancelled Hajj Subsidy based on Afzal Amanullah committee (2017) report.
- 2019: Minority Affairs ministry's "E-MASIHA" health app for Haji pilgrims.

65.1.3 **G** **T**: **U** → Pilgrim → Hajj → Mehram

- Earlier, Muslim women were not allowed to go for Hajj without 'Mehram' i.e. husband, son or a male first blood relation as guardian.
- But PM Modi allowed Muslim women aged 45/> to go without Mehram, in a group of at least four women, based on Afzal Amanullah committee (2017) report.

65.2 HRD → WEAKER SECTION → SCHEDULED TRIBES (ST)





65.2.1 ST → Central Tribal University

- As per the 13th schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, Union Government has to setup a tribal university each in Andhra and Telangana
- **2019-June:** Central Tribal University will be setup in Araku of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh.

65.3 WEAKER SECTION → SC, OBC, EWS, PH

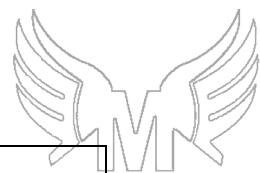
65.3.1 [YEARBOOK] Ministry of Social Justice And Empowerment

सामाजिक न्याय एवं सशक्तिकरण मंत्रालय Consists of... <list not exhaustive>

Dept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dept of social Justice and empowerment. - Dept of empowerment of persons with disabilities. (दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग, previously called निःशक्त कार्य विभाग but Modi felt it derogatory so changed name.)
Constitutional Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Art 338 : National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC: राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग) - Art 338B: National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC: राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग) via 102nd amendment Act. 2018. Originally, it was setup as a statutory body in 1993.
Statutory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1992: Rehabilitation Council of India Act (for PH) - 2019: National Council for Transgender Persons (ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय परिषद)
Non-statutory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK). Its Act expired in 2004, since then functioning as a 'non-statutory body' through Gazette notification. - National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes 2003, reconstituted in 2005..... 2015 formed under Chairmanship of Bhiku Ramji Idate to prepare state-wise list of DNTs. British Government had notified some tribes as 'Criminal Tribes' under Criminal Tribes Act (CTA), 1871. Post-Independence this act was removed and such tribes were 'denotified'. Most DNTs are categorized as SC/ST/OBC though a few of the DNTs are not covered in any of these categories.
Autonomous Bodies / Foundations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2019-Feb: Development and Welfare Board for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities (विमुक्त, घुमंतू और अर्द्धघुमंतू समुदायों के लिए विकास एवं कल्याण बोर्ड) under Society Registration Act - Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation - National Institute of Social Defence (सामाजिक रक्षा), Delhi
PSU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC): A 'non-for-profit' company under Companies Act. - Similar Corporations for Backward Classes, Safai Karamcharis. - Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)
Imp Days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From 2015 onwards: 26th November is observed every year as Constitution Day, because on 26/11/1949 Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution. - 14th April: Dr. Ambedkar's B'day.

65.3.2 [Yearbook] Ministry of Law and Justice (विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय)

Dept	⇒ Department of Legal Affairs
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Legislative Department ⇒ Department of Justice
Executive body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Law Commission of India is a non-statutory non-constitutional body set up through gazette notification. 2020: 22nd commission formed for 3 years.
Statutory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) and SALSA @State to provide free legal aid to poor people. ⇒ Bar Council of India to regulate lawyers ⇒ Delimitation Commission
Constitutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Election Commission
App	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Nyay bandhu app by Department of Justice to connect poor people with volunteer advocates willing to provide Pro Bono (=free) legal service. ⇒ Tele-Law App and helpline number to help rural and poor people in understanding the legal issues.
Index	<p> Rule of Law Index (कानून का शासन सूचकांक)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ By World Justice Project (WJP) a non-profit organization with offices in USA, Singapore, and Mexico. ⇒ 2020 Report: #1 to 3: Denmark, Norway, Finland... ... #69: India, #128: Venezuela most pathetic. ⇒ Index focuses on nations' performance on factors such as government openness, fundamental rights, civil and criminal justice and containing corruption. (सरकारी पारदर्शिता, मौलिक अधिकार, नागरिक और आपराधिक न्याय और भ्रष्टाचार)

👉 Separately, we've a Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय) but no MCQ worthy stuff.

65.4 WEAKER SECTION → OBC & EWS

Polity angles are plenty but. Economy / Schemes points of view not much. Some contemporary issues are:

65.4.1 Weaker Section → OBC Sub-categorization (ओबीसी उप-वर्गीकरण) commission

- ⇒ (Origin of OBC Reservation) While the term 'OBC' is not mentioned in the Constitution, Article 15 allows the State to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes (SEBC) of citizens.
- ⇒ 1979: Mandal Commission gave report on SEBC.
- ⇒ 1990: PM VP Singh granted 27% reservation to OBC in central government jobs and admissions, which was permitted by the Indra Swahny Judgement with certain caveats (50% breach, creamy layer etc).
- ⇒ (Origin: why Sub-categorization) over the years, certain communities within OBC list have benefitted more than other OBC communities.
- ⇒ So, OBC Sub-categorisation (ओबीसी उप-वर्गीकरण) is an attempt to divide the OBCs into two groups: 1) more affluent ones and 2) less affluent ones,
- ⇒ so that the less-affluent ones may be given separate quota within 27%, and some additional schemes / funds earmarked only for them. (ओबीसी में कम समृद्ध समुदायों को अलग से आंतरिक कोटा/लाभ दीए जाने पर विचार हो रहा है)



- ⇒ Article 340 allows the President of India to appoint a commission to investigate into the issues related to SEBC → . 2017: A commission under Justice G. Rohini to look into the issue of OBC-subcategorization.
→ it is given extension till 31/01/2021 (आयोग की अवधि को बढ़ाया गया है)

65.4.2 Weaker Section → EWS Reservation

- 2019: 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act to provide 10% reservation to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS: अनारक्षित श्रेणीमें आर्थिक रूप से कमज़ोर वर्ग) among the unreserved category i.e. those not in SC/ST/OBC list.
- Gujarat became the first state to implement the 10% EWS quota after this amendment.
- Union Social Justice ministry looks after the matters related to EWS.



66 HRD → WEAKER SECTION → WOMEN & CHILDREN



(Introduction Template- Origin/DATA) While nearly half of the Indian population consists of women, but despite more than 70 years of independence they are lagging behind in the men. For example, हालांकि भारत की आधी आबादी महिलाओं की है किंतु आजादी के 70 साल बाद भी वे पुरुषों के अनुपात में पिछड़ी हुई हैं। वैश्विक संगठनों द्वारा बनाए गए अलग-अलग रिपोर्ट में भी यही बात प्रस्तुत हुई है।

- ⇒ UNDP GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX, (यूएनडीपी का लैंगिक असमानता सूचकांक)
 - female Labour Force Participation Rate in India is less than 30%, (महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर)
 - share in Parliament seats is less than 15%. (संसद में महिलाओं की संख्या)
- ⇒ World Economic Forum's GLOBAL GENDER GAP REPORT too points towards a similar gloomy picture. (विश्व आर्थिक मंच का वैश्विक लिंग अंतर रिपोर्ट में भी कुछ ऐसा ही हतोत्साहित करने वाला चित उभर कर आता है)

66.1 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT CONSTITUTION AND LEGAL ANGLES

given in the full course handout

66.2 REPORT → WEF → GLOBAL GENDER GAP REPORT

Annual report by the World Economic Forum since 2006, to measure

Gender Gap Across Four Pillars & India's Rank →	2018	2020*
1) Economic Opportunity: Female labour force participation rate, wage equality, number of women in managerial / senior executive position.	142	149
2) Educational Attainment: female literacy, enrollment rate at primary secondary tertiary level	114	112
3) Health & Survival: Life Expectancy at Birth, Sex Ratio.	147	150
4) Political Empowerment: How many females in Parliament, how many ministers, how many became Prime Minister or President ?	19	18
Overall Rank of India →	108	112
Bottom Ranker	Yemen (149)	Yemen (153)
Top Ranker	Iceland (#1)	

* After 2018 they directly released report for "2020" in 2019-Dec.

66.2.1 Report → OECD's SIGI Report, 2019

Social Institutions and Gender Index prepared by OECD since 2007. Although not annually updated. It measures various types of discrimination faced by women at home and in the society. Nations are classified into Very low level of discrimination to very high level. 2019 Ranking: India medium category.

66.2.2 Gender Indices → Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI)

- ⇒ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) started for the first time in 2020
- ⇒ It measures how the public's own social beliefs obstruct gender equality in politics, work, and education.



- ⇒ 90% of world people and 98% of Indians hold one bias against females e.g. men are better political /business leaders than women etc.
- ⇒ Consequently, women will suffer in 4 indices: 1) political empowerment, 2) educational empowerment, 3) economic empowerment 4) physical integrity
- ⇒ NUMBER OF female heads of country have ▼ (e.g. British PM Theresa May replaced by a male, South Korea & Brazil's female presidents impeached/removed on the charges of corruption)

66.2.3 🏠: ⚡️⚡️⚡️ Atama-Nirbhar: PM GARIB KALYAN → Women will benefit, how?

Table 1: plus, many other initiatives refer to respective pillars for more!

Social Security (More in Pillar#1D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ ₹500 per month to 20 crore women PM Jan Dhan Bank accounts for next three months. (April, May, June 2020) ⇒ (Single time) ₹1,000 to 3 crore poor senior citizen, poor widows and poor disabled 👷👷 Further, male and female workers will benefit from following ⇒ If worker earning <₹15,000 per month in a firm with <100 workers → Govt will pay 24% of his monthly wages into his EPFO account for next 3 months. ⇒ EPFO workers can withdraw xx% from their account for next 3 months. ⇒ ₹50 lakh insurance cover for health workers involved in managing the Coronavirus such as doctors, nurses, paramedical staff, ASHA workers etc. for the next 90 days.
(1D) Loans	Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) to be given ₹20 lakh collateral free loans.
MGNREGA	👷👷 MNREGA wage ↑ from ₹182/day to ₹202
Food/ Cooking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ PM GARIB KALYAN → PM Garib Kalyan Ann (अन्न) Yojana: 80 cr poor people will get 5 kg [wheat or rice] + 1 kg of pulses for free every month for the next three months ⇒ (Pill: 5A) Free monthly LPG cylinder to PM-Ujjwala beneficiaries for next 3 months.

66.3 🏳️🏳️ WEAKER SECTION: LGBT (समलैंगिक और किन्नर)



- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI)
- 2018: Supreme Court declares Indian Penal Code (IPC) Section 377 unconstitutional. Consensual homosexual acts between consenting adults are decriminalized.
- 2019: Akhil Bhartiya Kinnar Siksha Seva Trust (a non-government body) announced setting up India's first university for transgender community in Fazilnagar in Kushinagar district in UP (Uttar Pradesh).
- 😊 2020: Manipur NGO's initiative "Khudol (gift)" for giving food, medicine, and quarantine facility material to LGBTQI+ & HIV community during Corona Crisis. It's listed among top-10 global initiatives for an inclusive fight against Corona, by UN.

66.3.1 🏳️ National Council for Transgender Persons (NCTP: द्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय परिषद)

- 2016: Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill → became Act in 2019. to prohibit discrimination



against them in education / employment / residence; National Council for Transgender (NCT) for their welfare. While SC earlier directed Govt to give reservation to TG but bill did not have it.

- ⇒ NCPT is a statutory body under Transgender Persons Protection of Rights Act, 2019
- ⇒ Chairman = Union Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment
- ⇒ Vice Chairman= Union Minister of state for Social Justice & Empowerment (उपाध्यक्ष)
- ⇒ representatives of various Ministries/Departments, NHRC and NCW, State Govt/UT, NGOs.
- ⇒ Five representatives of transgender community.
- ⇒ Non ex-officio members will have 3 years tenure.
- ⇒ More details about the functions and responsibilities prepared from CA-PDF/Polity courses.



67 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Introduction: Human development measures the ‘richness’ of human life, rather than measuring ‘richness’ of the economy. It stands on three foundations 1) To live a healthy and creative life 2) to be knowledgeable 3) A decent standard of living. मानव विकास अर्थव्यवस्था की ‘समृद्धि’ को मापने के बजाय मानव जीवन की ‘समृद्धि’ को मापता है। यह तीन नींवों पर खड़ा है 1) एक स्वस्थ और रचनात्मक जीवन जीना 2) शिक्षा हाँसील करना 3) एक अच्छा जीवन स्तर हाँसील करना।

As per NCERT:

- Four pillars of human development are Equity, Sustainability, Productivity and Empowerment.
- Four approaches (दृष्टिकोण) to human development are:

Approach	Description
1. Income Approach	- Oldest approach. Higher income = higher human development. (आय दृष्टिकोण)
2. Welfare Approach कल्याण	- People are not participants in development but only passive recipients. - higher government expenditure on education, health, social services etc welfare scheme required to help them.
3. Basic needs बुनियादी जरूरतें	- by International Labour Organisation (ILO). - Six basic needs: health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing need to be focused
4. Capability Approach क्षमता	- By Prof. Amartya Sen: Government should focus on building human capabilities in health, education and access to resources (such as jobs, loans etc) = human development.

Which of the following are considered to be the four pillars of human development? (UPSC-CDS-i-2020)

- a) Equity, inclusion, productivity and empowerment
- b) Equity, productivity, empowerment and sustainability
- c) Productivity, gender, inclusion and equity
- d) Labour, productivity, inclusion and equity

67.1 UNDP's HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT (मानव विकास रिपोर्ट)

- New York: United Nations → Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) → United Nations Development Programme (UNDP: संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम) prepares this annual report since 1990, based formula devised by Economists Mahbub ul Haq (Pak) & Amartya Sen (India). Mahbub ul Haq was the first to give human dev concept
 - 2018's Report published in 2018-Sept. It didn't have any 'theme', just a statistical update.
- **2019's Theme:** Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today: Inequalities in human development in the 21st century.
-



UNDP's report provides **FIVE** indices of Human Development viz.

FIVE INDICES (started from)	2018 Report			2019 Report (Released in Dec'19)		
	#1	India	#bottom	#1-5	India	#bottom
1990: Human Development Index (HDI)	Norway	130: (improved from 131)	189: Niger	Norway, Swiz, Ireland, Germany, HongKong	129	189: Niger
2010: Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). It doesn't give 'rank' but % of poor people. (Ref: Poverty section)	Doesn't measure rich nations	27.5% Indians are Poor	91.9% South Sudanese are poor	Doesn't measure rich nations	27.9% Indians are poor	91.9% South Sudanese are poor
2010: Gender Inequality Index (GII) (Ref: Women section)	1: Switzerland 5: Norway	India: 127	160: Yemen	1: Swiz, 5: Norway	122	162: Yemen
2014: Gender Development Index (GDI). Doesn't give 'rank', it clubs nations into group 1 to 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group#1: Norway, Swiz, US, UK etc - Group#5: India, Niger, Chad & their friend-circle 			Same as last year		
2010: Inequality Adjusted HDI	Not important / poor cost benefit in chasing it for exam					

67.2 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT → MISC. INDICATORS

Gross National Happiness Index (GNHI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1972: term coined by the fourth king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, - It is an indicator to measure sustainable development, environmental conservation, culture and good governance.
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed in mid-1970s by Morris D Morris - Focuses on 1) life expectancy, 2) infant mortality rate 3) literacy rate - Scores a nation on a scale of 1 to 100. Score 1 = represents the worst performance.

MCQ. In the context of any country which one of the following would be considered as part of its social capital? (Asked in UPSC-Pre-2019)

- The proportion of literates in the population.
- The stock of its buildings, other infrastructure and machines.



- c) The size of the population in the working age group.
d) The level of mutual trust and harmony in the society.

68 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)

68.1.1 [Yearbook] Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (पर्यावरण वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय)

Dept	⇒ N/A
Subordinate/ Attached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Forest Survey, Dehradun ⇒ Botanical Survey, Kolkata ⇒ Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata ⇒ Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy, Dehradun ⇒ Directorate of Forest Education, Dehradun ⇒ National Institute of Animal Welfare, Haryana ⇒ National Zoological Park, New Delhi ⇒ National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi ⇒ National River Conservation Directorate, New Delhi ⇒ National Centre For Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai
Statutory Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ 1960: Animal Welfare Board of India under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Haryana ⇒ 1972: Central Zoo Authority, under Wildlife (Protection) Act, Delhi ⇒ 1972: National Tiger Conservation Authority under Wildlife (Protection) Act, Delhi ⇒ 1972: Wildlife Crime Control Bureau under Wild Life (Protection) Act, Delhi ⇒ 2002: National Biodiversity Authority, under Biological Diversity Act, Chennai ⇒ 2010: National Green Tribunal, under National Green Tribunal Act, Delhi ⇒ Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB Delhi) to implement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 ○ Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 ○ Environment (Protection) Act 1986
Autonomous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development, Uttarakhand ⇒ Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun ⇒ Indian Institute of Forest Management, Madhya Pradesh ⇒ Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Punjab ⇒ Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun ⇒ Salim Ali Center for Ornithology and Natural History(SACON), Anaikatti, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
PSU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair

68.1.2 [Yearbook] Ministry of Earth Sciences (पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय)

Dept	⇒ N/A
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Attached	⇒ National Center for Seismology, Noida ⇒ Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology, Kochi
Subordinate	⇒ India Meteorological Department (IMD), New Delhi ⇒ National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, Noida
Autonomous	⇒ National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai ⇒ National Centre for Polar & Ocean Research, Goa ⇒ Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune ⇒ Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Service, Hyderabad ⇒ National Centre for Earth Science Studies, Kerala
PSU	⇒ N/A or not Not MCQ worthy

68.2 ES20 ON SDG & ENVIRONMENT

- Vol2Ch10: Government's expenditure in last five years (2014-2019)
 - On health as % of GDP = steadily 
 - On education as % of GDP = steadily 
 - On other social services (water, sanitation, urban dev, SC-ST-OBC welfare, labour welfare, nutrition, natural disasters etc) = NOT steadily 
- Vol2ch6: CEA Subramanian K. talks about how absence of a certain input creates challenges to SDG such as:

Education and Electricity Nexus	⇒ non-electrified schools have ⇒ Poor staff-retention (लोग नोकरी छोड़ के चले जाते हैं) ⇒ Higher Drop-outs, Poor results in exams ⇒ States with lower literacy rates have low electricity rates at the schools and vice-versa
Health and Energy Nexus	⇒ Hospitals and states with electricity consumption have lower Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

 **Homework:** Economic Survey 2020 contains certain info about environment/forests. So, prepare following information

 ES20 vol2ch6 bullet number	Topic to focus
6.21 →	ISA's new awards in collaboration with Indian state Governments
6.25 & 6.26 →	Forest report: types & sizes of forests etc.
6.27 upto 6.29	Shannon-Weiner Index for Biodiversity, forest distribution across world, carbon stock.

Don't waste time in other sections of this chapter, as I've either covered them (e.g. crop residue in 4A etc.) and/or they're not worth MCQ utility.

68.3 SDG → INDIA'S IMPLEMENTATION / MONITORING

India has tasked NITI Aayog to monitor the SDG implementation in India, tie up with Union ministries, State governments, academia, civil society and other stakeholders.



- ✓ 2018-Dec: NITI prepared 'Baseline (आधार रेखा) Report of the SDG India Index', which contains baseline vs targets to be achieved for each goal & how much progress has been made by the States.
- ✓ Accordingly, NITI assigns "SDG Goal Score (0-100)" to each State & UT and classifies them into following categories:

68.3.1 NITI's SDG India Index (2018): overall scoring

Score →	2018's Report	2019's (Released in Dec'19)
Monitoring	62 indicators across 13 goals	100 indicators spread across 16 goals.
Aspirant: 0-49	आकांक्षी: Assam, Bihar, UP	Not any
Performer: 50-64	अच्छा प्रदर्शन: Remaining State/UT	Among these most pathetic is Bihar(50), whereas Uttar Pradesh shown highest improvement than last year.
Front Runner: 65-99	अग्रणी: Himachal, Kerala, TN, Chandigarh and Puducherry	Best: Kerala(70) & Chandigarh (70). Then Himachal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Telangana, Karnataka, Goa, Sikkim, and Puducherry = total 8 States & 2 UT
Achiever: 100	सफल: all SDG goals achieved but no one here YET.	

For example, SDG Goal#3 Ensure Healthy Lives & Promote Well-being For All

Associated Targets under Goal#3	SDG Goal#3 States/UT categorization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reduce MMR (Baseline:130) → Target 70 (by 2030), Kerala already achieved. ✓ Eliminate TB by 2030 (No State Yet Achieved) ✓ Reduce Under-5 Child Mortality Rate (Baseline:50) → Target 11 (by 2030), Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu achieved. ✓ Increase no. of Govt doctors , nurses and midwives per 1,00,000 population: (Baseline:221) → Target 550 (by 2030). Kerala already achieved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Achiever: None achieved all targets ✓ Frontrunners: Kerala, TN, Puducherry etc ✓ Performer: MH, Gujarat etc. ✓ Aspirants: Bihar, UP etc.

68.3.2 NITI's VNR Review to UN

- ⇒ 2020-Jul: NITI presented India's second time Voluntary National Review (VNR: स्वैच्छिक राष्ट्रीय समीक्षा) to UN's SDG monitoring forum.
- ⇒ Theme of the report: "Taking SDGs from Global to Local". कि सतत विकास लक्ष्य हासिल करने में हमारी अब तक की प्रगति क्या रही है? ज्यादातर बोल बच्चन और चिकनी चुपड़ी बातें हैं, परीक्षा उपयोगी माल बहुत कम है.

68.4 SDG GOALS VS INDIA'S NOTABLE SCHEMES

Covered in the full handout



68.5 MAINS ANSWER WRITING: MOCK QUESTIONS

- 1) "National Education Policy 2020 (NEP-2020) aims to bring transformational reforms in school and higher education." Discuss. "(नई) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का उद्देश्य स्कूल और उच्च शिक्षा में परिवर्तनकारी सुधार लाना है।" चर्चा करें।
- 2) "NEP-2020 is built on the foundational pillars of Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability". Substantiate. (नई) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति को समानता, गुणवत्ता, किफायत/कमर्खर्ची और जवाबदेही के स्तंभों पर बनाया गया है।
- 3) Enumerate the measures in the NEP for (INSERT SUB-Sector: school education / higher education / assessment etc.) (नई) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के x/y/z/ क्षेत्र के अनुसंधान में प्रमुख प्रावधानों की सूची दीजिए।
- 4) Enumerate the Atma-Nirbhar reforms undertaken by the government of India to help the <INSERT Beneficiary type: Women, Migrants, Poors> आत्म निर्भर पहल में भारत सरकार द्वारा <महिला /प्रवासी मजदूर /गरीब वर्ग> के लिए उठाए गए कदमों की सूची दीजिए।
- 5) With a suitable example of a Government scheme, explain how e-governance and use of technology can result in greater transparency and accountability? एक सरकारी योजना के उपयुक्त उदाहरण के साथ, समझाएँ कि कैसे ई-गवर्नेंस और प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग से अधिक पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही हो सकती है?
- 6) "Use of ICT-technology has enhanced MGNREGA's efficacy in combating rural distress." Elaborate. - "आईसीटी-प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग ने ग्रामीण कष्ट/संकट से निपटने में मनरेगा की प्रभावकारिता को बढ़ाया है।" विस्तार से बताएं।

68.6 MRUNAL'S ECONOMY BATCH PRELIMS AND MAINS 2021

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