

Sociological Terms and Definitions for GS Paper 1

- **Achievement:** Attaining status through **competition** (e.g., free market or competitive examination) by hard-work, personal effort and accomplishment.
 - ✓ **Example:** An athlete winning a gold medal in the Olympics.
 - ✓ **Usage:** A merit-based society or system allocates status based on achievements.
- **Acculturation:** Acculturation is a process through which a person or group from one culture comes to adopt the practices and values of another culture, while still retaining their own distinct culture.
 - ✓ **Acculturation** is not the same as the process of **assimilation**, though some people use the words interchangeably. Assimilation can be an eventual outcome of the acculturation process, but the process can have other outcomes as well, including rejection, integration, marginalization, and transmutation.
 - ✓ **Example:** The embrace of Mexican, Chinese, and Indian cuisines within the U.S. This includes the simultaneous adoption of mainstream American foods and meals by immigrant populations.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Immigrants often consciously engage in the process of acculturation as they settle into their new community in order to succeed socially and economically.
- **Ascriptive:** A status assigned at birth or assumed involuntarily later in life, often based on biological factors that cannot be changed through individual effort or achievement.
 - ✓ **Example of Ascribed Status** is caste position.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Caste and class systems of stratification are opposite, extreme points on a continuum. The two systems differ in the ease of social mobility, the relative importance of achieved and **ascribed** statuses and the extent to which each restricts interaction among people considered unequal.
- **Assimilation:** It is a process of cultural unification and homogenization by which newly entering or subordinate groups lose their distinctive culture and adopt the culture of the dominant majority. Assimilation may be forced or voluntary, and usually remains incomplete or blocked where the subordinate or entering group is not accorded full membership on equal terms.
 - ✓ **Example:** An African immigrant to Australia learns English as a second language and adopts the typical dress and habits of other Australians.
- **Brahmanical Patriarchy:** It means “the need for effective sexual control over women to maintain not only patrilineal succession but also caste purity. It is important to understand that Brahmanical patriarchy does not mean the system of patriarchy among the Brahman caste in particular. It means that patriarchy which exists in societies and that which is organized based on the caste system.
- **Bystander Apathy:** It is a social psychological theory that states that individuals are less likely to offer help to a victim in presence of other people.
 - ✓ **Example:** CCTV footage of murder of a 16-year-old girl in Delhi recorded the killer stabbing the girl multiple times and hitting her repeatedly but none of the passers-by came to the aid of the 16-year-old girl.

- **Capitalism:** An economic system based on market competition and the pursuit of profit, in which the means of production or capital are privately owned by individuals or corporations.

✓ **Example:** Dalit Capitalism.

✓ **Usage:** In fact, democracy and capitalism often contradict each other. Capitalism, after all, frees individuals to pursue their own private interests in the marketplace; it promotes unconstrained liberty.

Democracy, on the other hand, constrains individual liberty in the name of the common good.

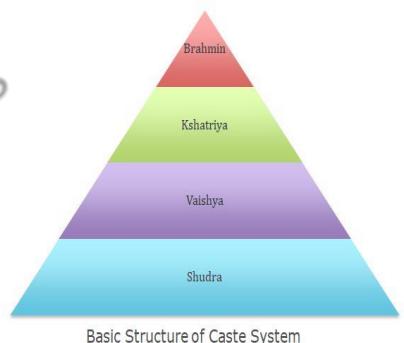
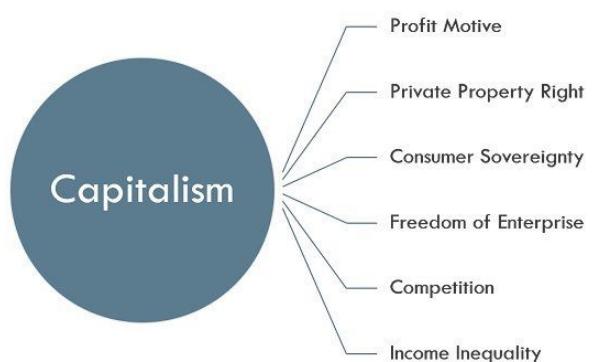
- **Caste:** Caste (locally referred to as “jati”) is defined as hereditary, endogamous group, which is usually localised. It has a traditional association with an occupation and a particular position in the local hierarchy of castes. Relations between castes are governed, among other things, by the concepts of pollution and purity, and general maximum commensality that occur within the caste.

- **Casteism:** It is the belief that people belonging to a single caste have similar interests and attitudes. Casteism is intense loyalty to the caste, and it is a phenomenon by virtue of which people belonging to certain caste groups are either discriminated against or shown favour regardless of their merits and demerits, just on the basis of their caste.
- ✓ **Example:** the belief that a Dalit is unclean, which persists even now in some parts of rural areas in India.

- **Civil Society:** The sphere of society that lies beyond the family but is not part of either state or market. The arena of voluntary associations and organisations formed for cultural, social, religious or other non-commercial and non-state collective pursuits.

- **Class:** An individual's or group's position within the social hierarchy, typically based on power, prestige, and wealth.
 - ✓ **Examples:** upper class (bourgeoisie), intellectual class, middle class, working class (proletariat)
 - ✓ **Usage:** Class boundaries are also maintained by language, speech patterns, and pronunciation. Members of the upper class speak more directly and in a more assured manner than do members of the working and lower classes.

- **Cohabitation:** It is an arrangement where two people are not married but live together. They are often involved in a romantic or sexually intimate relationship on a long-term or permanent basis.



COHABITATION VERSUS MARRIAGE	
COHABITATION	MARRIAGE
Cohabitation is living together, and having a sexual relationship without being married	Marriage is a legally and socially sanctioned union between two people, usually a man and woman
Not accepted in traditional societies	A legally and socially accepted practice in society
When two cohabitants want to end their relationship, they can just walk away	Spouses have to get divorced to end the marriage
Partners have no legal rights	A spouse has legal rights as marriage is a legal union
Cohabitants need a written testament to inherit when the partner dies	When a person dies, his or her spouse automatically receives inheritance

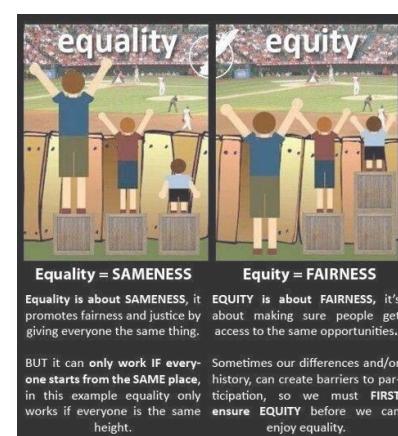
- **Commensality:** It is the practice of eating together, often strongly defined by societal rules and conventions.
- **Communalism:** Communalism is when groups, either ethnic or religious, fight for their exclusiveness, group identity or group interest, even at the cost of national interest or try to impose their way of life on another group, resulting in communal disharmony.
 - ✓ **Example:** Delhi riots of 2020.
 - ✓ **Usage:** British Government sparked communalism on religious ground through policy of Divide and Rule.
- **Communism:** An economic system based on the collective ownership of property and the means of production and a classless society.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Communism is often compared and contrasted to other economic systems such as capitalism
- **Community:** Community is a group of people who interact with one another, for example, as friends or neighbours and the members often share common values, beliefs, or behaviours.
 - ✓ **Example:** Village community, Rajput community etc.
 - ✓ **Usage:** In a village community, all the villagers help each other out in the event of need in agriculture and in other occupations.
- **Conjugal relationship:** The relationship between a married or cohabiting couple.
- **Consanguinity:** It means, related by blood; a type of kinship involving descent from a common biological ancestor.
- **Cultural pluralism:** It is a situation in which a minority group maintains its distinct culture while participating in a society with a separate, dominant culture.
 - ✓ **Example:** While India is mostly populated by people who would consider themselves Indians, many people of different cultures also live there. If British immigrants chose to speak English rather than Hindi and continue to follow their British traditions while working and living in India, this would be an example of cultural pluralism.
- **Custom:** A custom is defined as a cultural idea that describes a regular, patterned behavior that is considered characteristic of life in a social system.
 - ✓ **For example,** shaking hands, bowing, etc. are all customs of greeting people.
- **Discrimination:** It refers to practices, acts or activities resulting in the unjustified exclusion of the members of a particular group from access to goods, services, jobs, resources, etc., that are normally accessible to others.
 - ✓ **Example:** Caste based gender-based discrimination.

DIVISION OF LABOUR

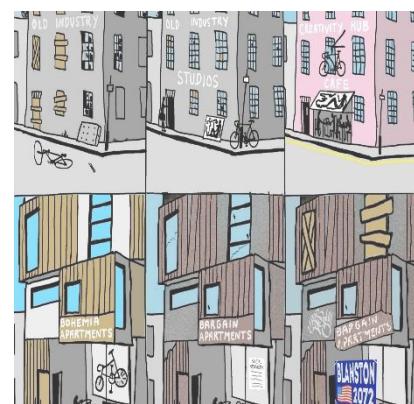
- **Division of labour:** It is the separation of tasks in any economic system so that participants may specialize. Individuals, organizations, and nations are endowed with or acquire specialized capabilities and either form combinations or trade to take advantage of the capabilities of others in addition to their own.

Simple division of labour International division of labour Territorial or Geographical division of labour	Complex division of labour Occupational division of labour
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- **Dual-career Families:** These are the families in which both adult partners work in paid employment.
- **Egalitarianism:** It is the principle that all people in a society have the same fundamental worth and should have equal civil, economic, and political rights.
 - ✓ **Example:** Equal access to education and health care independent of place of birth or wealth.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Egalitarianism, in every form and shape, is incompatible with the idea of private property.
- **Empty shell marriage:** It is a marriage in which the couple continue to live together (for ex., for the sake of the children) even though the marriage has broken down.
- **Endogamy:** It requires an individual to marry within a culturally defined group of which he or she is already a member.
 - ✓ **Example:** Brahmin caste endogamy.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Endogamy within castes is strictly enforced, and interaction between them in intimate social settings such as peer groups, clubs, neighbourhoods, and so on are minimized.
- **Enculturation:** It is the process by which people learn the dynamics of their surrounding culture and acquire values and norms appropriate or necessary to that culture and its worldviews.
 - ✓ **Socialization** is the process through which we learn the norms, customs, values, and roles of the society, from birth through death while **enculturation** is the process by which we learn the requirements of our surrounding culture and acquire the behaviours and values appropriate for this culture.
 - ✓ **Enculturation** takes place through observation whereas **socialisation** takes place through interaction.
- **Equality:** It is defined as the state of being equal in rights, status, and opportunity.
 - ✓ **Example:** Abolition of Untouchability.
- **Equity:** It refers to the provision of varying levels of support—based on specific needs—to achieve greater fairness of treatment and outcomes.
 - ✓ **Example:** Reservation policy in India.
- **Ethnocentrism:** The tendency to view your own society or culture as superior and the standard by which other societies and cultures are judged.
 - ✓ **Example:** Judging Other Countries' Diets.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Ethnocentrism is a nearly universal syndrome of attitudes and behaviours, typically including in-group favouritism.
- **Exogamy:** It requires the individual to marry outside of his/her own group. For ex., Gotra, village exogamy etc.
- **Family:** It is defined as a 'social group characterised by common residence, economic co-operation, and reproduction.



- **Fecundity:** It is the ability to produce offspring. It can also be described as the reproductive rate of an individual organism. Fecundity can be influenced by the availability of resources and the presence of potential mates.
- **Feminism:** It is a sociological approach which examines the ways gender operates within social structures such as families or education systems. Feminists are committed to bringing about equality in the status and power of women and men in society.
- **Fertility:** In the context of human population, this refers to the ability of human beings to reproduce. Since reproduction is primarily a female-centred process, fertility is calculated with reference to the female population, that is, in the child-bearing age group.
- **Fraternity:** It incorporates the ideals of collective action, cooperation and mutual aid. It is based on the idea that people have responsibilities to each other.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Fraternity stands for standing up for fellow citizens and to resolve dispute and conflicts in well behaved and orderly manner that would not harm the integrity of the nation.
- **Gaslighting:** It is a form of psychological manipulation that hinges on creating self-doubt. If someone is intentionally distorting reality to make you feel like what you're seeing or feeling isn't real, you could be a victim of gaslighting.
 - ✓ **Example: Stereotyping:** An article in the American Sociological Review says that a person may intentionally use negative stereotypes about someone's gender, race, ethnicity, sexuality, nationality, or age to gaslight them. For example, they may say that no one will believe a woman if she reports abuse.
 - ✓ **Usage:** People who experience gaslighting may feel confused, anxious, or as though they cannot trust themselves.
- **Gender:** In social theory, the term is reserved for the socially and culturally produced differences between men and women. (Different from 'sex' which refers to the physical-biological differences between men and women).
 - ✓ **Usage:** Sex is natural but gender is social.
- **Gentrification:** The planned or unplanned process by which wealthy or affluent individuals in the middle class displace poorer individuals in traditionally working class or poor neighbourhoods by purchasing property and upgrading it through renovation and modernization.
- **Glass ceiling:** It refers to the fact that a qualified person wishing to advance within the hierarchy of his/her organization is stopped at a lower level due to a discrimination most often based on sexism or racism. The glass ceiling refers thus to vertical discrimination most frequently against women in companies.
- **Glass Cliff:** Glass cliff refers to the tendency of groups to put women in power during times of crisis or downturn when the chance of failure is more likely. This term was coined by researchers **Michelle Ryan** and **Alex Haslam** in 2005.



- **Hierarchy:** It refers to the ranking of members in social groups based on the power, influence, or dominance they exhibit, whereby some members are superior or subordinate to others.
 - ✓ **Example:** Hierarchy in Caste, bureaucracy.
- **Household:** A household is where one individual or a group of people live together at one address and share living space.
 - ✓ **Example:** Individuals that live together when sharing university accommodation would be considered a household rather than a family unit.
- **Jajmani system:** It is non-market exchange of produce, goods, and services within the (north) Indian village, without the use of money, based on the caste system and customary practices.
 - ✓ It is a system of distribution whereby high caste land owning families are provided services and products of various lower castes such as Nai (Barber), Kumhars (Potters), Lohars (Blacksmiths), Dhobi (Washerman), etc.
- **Kinship:** An individual's social relationship to others as established by blood (consanguinity), marriage (affinity), or adoption.
- **Marriage:** A socially acknowledged and approved sexual union between two adult individuals. When two people marry, they become kin to one another.
- **Matrilineal:** It relates to descent or kinship through the female line
- **Melting pot of culture:** It refers to a place where a variety of peoples, cultures, or individuals assimilate into a cohesive whole.
- **Modernization:** It refers to a model of a progressive transition from a 'pre-modern' or 'traditional' to a 'modern' society. Max Weber defines modernizations as the rational transformation in the social, economic, psychological and political aspects of a society. It means a transformation of an agrarian society to an industrialized society.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Modernization consists of industrialization; urbanization; increasing levels of literacy, education, wealth, and social mobilization; and more complex and diverse occupational structures.
- **Monogamy:** It restricts the individual to one spouse at a time. Under this system, at any given time a man can have only one wife and a woman can have only one husband.
- **Multiculturalism:** It describes the existence, acceptance, or promotion of multiple cultural traditions within a single jurisdiction, usually considered in terms of the culture associated with an ethnic group.
 - ✓ **Example:** This can happen when a jurisdiction is created or expanded by amalgamating areas with two or more different cultures (ex., French Canada and English Canada) or through immigration from different jurisdictions around the world (ex., Australia, Canada, United States, United Kingdom, and many other countries).

- **Nation:** It is a psychological concept where people believe themselves to be a part of a wider community, based on several shared characteristics such as: common language, geographical location, history, religion, race, ethnicity, political aspirations, etc. However, nations may exist without one or more of such characteristics. A nation is comprised of its people, who are the ultimate guarantors of its existence, meaning and powers.
- **Nationalism:** It is an ideology that emphasizes loyalty, devotion, or allegiance to a nation or nation-state and holds that such obligations outweigh other individual or group interests.
- **National cohesion:** It is a process and an outcome of instilling and enabling all citizens in the country to have a sense as well as a feeling that they are members of the same country, engaged in a common enterprise and facing shared challenges. Indeed, National Cohesion goes beyond peace-keeping and conflict management. National cohesion is based on the fact that societies and individuals can only achieve their potential when living and working together. This is realized through the regulation and reconciliation of differences, competing interests and demands.
 - ✓ **Usage:** National cohesion is strongest when everyone in the country has the opportunity, the resources and the motivation to participate in society as fully as they wish and on an equal basis with others.
- **Nation - state:** A particular type of state, characteristic of the modern world, in which a government has sovereign power within a defined territorial area, and the mass of the population are citizens who know themselves to be part of a single nation. Nation-states are closely associated with the rise of nationalism, although nationalist loyalties do not always conform to the boundaries of specific states that exist today.
- **Neo-conservativism:** A political perspective that believes in traditional values and aims to change the moral and cultural fabric of society.
- **Neo-local Residence:** When a married couple live together in a new residence instead of with the husband's family (Patrilocal residence) or the wife's family (matrilocal residence).
- **Patriarchal bargain:** It describes the strategies women employ to gain a greater degree of security and autonomy within the bounds of their sex-based oppression.
- **Patriarchy:** It is defined as a system of social structures and practices in which men dominate and oppress women.
 - ✓ **Example:** Patriarchy within household in the form of unpaid domestic labour of women.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Industrialization is often blamed as the real beginning of modern patriarchal system in which women were branded as housewives.
- **Patrilineal:** It means the male lineage system in which there is a transfer of rights, property, surname, and wealth from father to coming generations.

Patriotism VS Nationalism

When someone loves his country, is he a patriot or a nationalist? In fact, there is no definite answer to this question. Patriotism and Nationalism are two words that have very similar meanings but also very different connotations, with one being positive and the other being negative. So, it is wrong to call a patriot a nationalist and vice versa: if you call someone a nationalist, they can take it as an insult

DEFINITION

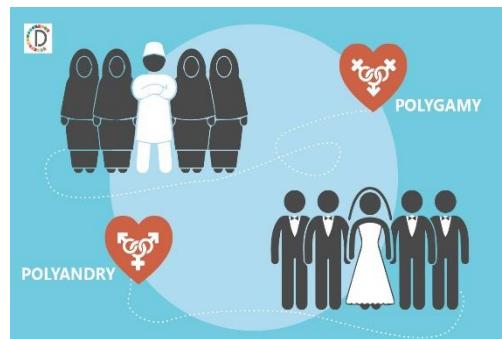
PATRIOTISM is the love someone feels for their country that is based on the idea that this country itself is good and that good people live there.

DEFINITION

NATIONALISM also is the love and affection for one's country, but it's based on the idea that this particular country is better than all the rest.



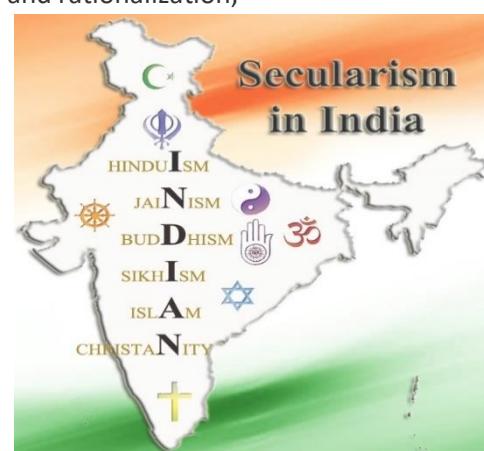
- ✓ **Example:** Mostly it has been seen that an offspring irrespective of gender takes his father's surname.
- **Patrilocal:** It is related to a pattern of marriage in which the couple settles in the husband's home or community.
- **Pink-collar jobs:** These are career fields that have historically been female-dominated.
 - ✓ **Example:** secretary, nurse, etc.
- **Pluralist societies:** A pluralistic society is a diverse one, where the people in it believe all kinds of different things and tolerate each other's beliefs even when they don't match their own. A pluralistic society accepts many different sorts of people, from different races, sexual orientations, cultures, and religions.
- **Politicisation of caste:** It refers to the rise of caste politics that has contributed to institutionalizing caste in politics. Political parties use caste as an instrument for social change. The political use of caste is institutionalizing and not abolishing caste in India. Caste politics is used by the political parties to garner vote banks and use caste as an instrument of securing power.
- **Polyandry:** It is a type of polygamy in which a woman has more than one husband.
- **Polygamy:** It is the practice or custom of having more than one wife or husband at the same time.
- **Polygyny:** It is a type of polygamy in which a man has more than one wife.
- **Reconstituted family:** It is formed when two families join together after one or both partners have had a previous break. This family type can sometimes be referred to as a blended family or a step family. With an increase in divorce rates, it is a family type that is on the rise.
- **Regionalism:** The ideology of commitment to a particular regional identity which could be based on language, ethnicity and other characteristics in addition to geography.
 - ✓ **Example:** Reservation for locals in private sector by Haryana.
- **Religious fundamentalism:** It is a type of religious revivalism, but it is a more extreme form of ideology. Fundamentalism involves strict interpretation of religious scriptures and is an effort by religious interpreters like to go back to pure and original religious values and behaviour.
 - ✓ **Example:** Religious fundamentalism with Rohingyas in Myanmar.
- **Religious pluralism:** Religious pluralism generally refers to the belief in two or more religious worldviews as being equally valid or acceptable. More than mere tolerance, religious pluralism accepts multiple paths to God or gods as a possibility and is usually contrasted with "exclusivism," the idea that there is only one true religion or way to know God.



- **Religious revivalism:** Religious revivalism is term applied to mass movements which are based upon intense religious upheaval. It is argued that modernization and globalization has led to increased uncertainty in people's lives, led to a sense of meaninglessness which has led to religious revivalism. To overcome these feelings, people turn to religion.
 - ✓ **Example:** Arya Samaj is one of the most important revivalist movements which was based on shuddhi movement.
- **Relative deprivation:** It is formally defined as an actual or perceived lack of resources required to maintain the quality of life (e.g., diet, activities, material possessions) to which various socioeconomic groups or individuals within those groups have grown accustomed, or are considered to be the accepted norm within the group.
- **Salad bowl:** It is a metaphor for the way a multicultural society can integrate different cultures while maintaining their separate identities, contrasting with a melting pot, which emphasizes the combination of the parts into a single whole.
- **Sanskritization:** It denotes the process by which lower castes in the caste hierarchy seek upward mobility by emulating the beliefs, rituals, ideology, customs and practices of the upper or dominant castes.
 - ✓ **Example:** Adoption or emulation of the practice of twice-born castes, of vegetarianism by people belonging to the so-called "low castes" who are traditionally not averse to non-vegetarian food.

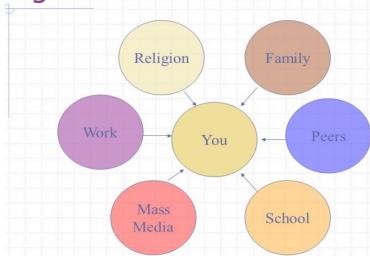


- **Sects & Cults:**
 - ✓ A **sect** is a small body or group of people who separated from a larger established group to follow a different doctrine. It is a faction of a larger body or group, especially religious groups, which developed their own distinct beliefs and practices.
 - ✓ Urge for change and reinterpretation are at the heart of the sects and they are defined as new religious movements which break away from orthodoxy of dominant religion. Sect is marked by a desire to disassociate from the existing social order.
 - ✓ A **cult**, on the other hand, is a quasi-religious group that has different and unorthodox ideologies with distinct rituals and practices and is headed by an authoritarian and charismatic leader. It never challenges the mainstream religion directly.
 - ✓ Cults have no concept of membership and it is loosely organized with little rules and regulations and members may even retain affiliations to other religions as well.
- **Secularisation:** It is a process of transformation of a society from close identification with religious values and institutions towards non-religious values and secular institutions. It refers to the belief that as society's progress, particularly through modernization and rationalization, religion loses its authority in all aspects of social life and governance.
- **Secularism:**
 - ✓ The doctrine by which the state is kept strictly separate from religion, i.e., separation of 'church and state' as in western societies.



- ✓ The doctrine by which the state does not discriminate between different religions and shows equal respect to all as in context of Indian Society.
- **Serial Monogamy:** The practice of divorcing, remarrying, divorcing, remarrying and so on.
- **Sexual Division of Labour:** The sexual division of labour (SDL) is the delegation of different tasks between males and females.
 - ✓ **Example:** Under the patriarchal system, men were the sole bread winners whereas women were expected to stay at home and complete the household work.
- **Social exclusion:** It manifests itself in the lack of an individual's access to functioning as compared to other members of society. It is a relative concept in the sense that an individual can be socially excluded only in comparison with other members of a society; there is no 'absolute' social exclusion, and an individual can be declared as socially excluded only with respect to the society it is considered to be a member of.
- **Socialization:** Socialization is a process that introduces people to social norms and customs. This process helps individuals function well in society, and, in turn, helps society run smoothly.
 - ✓ **Example:** Family members, teachers, religious leaders, and peers all play roles in a person's socialization.
- **Social justice:** According to United Nations, Social justice may be broadly understood as the fair and compassionate distribution of the fruits of economic growth.
- **Social movements:** They are a type of group action. They are large, sometimes informal, groupings of individuals or organizations which focus on specific political or social issues. In other words, they carry out, resist, or undo a social change.
- **Sologamy:** Sologamy or autogamy is marriage by a person to themselves. Supporters of the practice argue that it affirms one's own value and leads to a happier life.
 - ✓ **Example:** 24-year-old Kshama Bindu tied the knot with herself last month – the first example of 'Sologamy' in India.
- **Son Meta-Preference:** It is the phenomena where parents continue to produce children until the desired number of sons are born.
 - ✓ According to Economic Survey-2017-18, there are over 21 million '**unwanted girls**' in India, by analysing the sex ratio of last child (SRLC).
- **Son preference:** The social phenomenon where members of a community prefer to have sons rather than daughters, i.e., they value sons more than daughters. The existence of son preference can be established by observing social behaviour towards sons and daughters, or by asking people directly about their preferences and perceptions.

Agents of socialization



- ✓ **Usage:** Son Preference among Indian families has resulted in about 63 million women statistically "missing" from the country's population.
- **Stereotype:** It is a fixed and inflexible characterisation of a group of people.
 - ✓ **Example:** Gender stereotypes like Girls should play with dolls and boys should play with trucks.
- **Social stigma:** The shame or disgrace attached to something.
 - ✓ **Example:** Earlier having an illegitimate child (outside of marriage) was seen as a source of shame for women.
- **Stratification:** It refers to a society's categorization of its people into rankings based on factors like wealth, income, education, family background, and power.
 - ✓ **Example:** Class, gender, race-based stratification.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Social stratification may lead to social inequality in terms of income, social status, gender biases, race and ethnicity.
- **Symmetrical Family:** It is a family form in which spouses carry out different tasks but each makes a similar contribution within the home.
- **Tolerance:** It is the ability as well as the willingness to accept and respect the beliefs, practices, opinions, and behaviours of others that may differ from one's own. It involves recognizing and acknowledging the diversity and inherent dignity of individuals, even when their views, values, or actions may be different or unfamiliar.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Akbar's policy of religious tolerance created an environment where people of different faiths could practice their beliefs freely, contribute to society, and engage in intellectual pursuits without fear of persecution.
- **Tradition:** A tradition is a belief or behavior passed down within a group or society with symbolic meaning or special significance with origins in the past.
 - ✓ **Usage:** One example of tradition in India is the celebration of Diwali, which is one of the most widely observed and significant festivals in the country.
- **Tribe:** It is defined as a social group bound together by kin and duly associated with a particular territory; members of the tribe share the social cohesion and associated with the family together with the sense of political autonomy of the nation.
 - ✓ **Example:** Gonds, Bhils etc.
- **Untouchability:** A social practice within the caste system whereby members of the lowest castes are considered to be ritually impure to such an extent that they cause pollution by mere touch. Untouchable castes are at the bottom of the social scale and are excluded from most social institutions.



Social stratification



- ✓ **Example:** A study conducted in Gujarat found that Dalits cannot rent a house in a non-Dalit community; they must not touch the water pots or utensils of non-Dalits; and Dalit religious leaders are never asked to celebrate a religious ceremony in a non-Dalit area.
- **Welfare state:** A system in which the state takes responsibility for protecting the health and welfare of its citizens and meeting their social needs.
 - ✓ The state does this by providing services and benefits like Public Distribution Services, PM KISAN etc.
- **Westernization:** It refers to the process of the imitation of western countries by the non-western countries (also known as Europeanization or Americanization). In the Indian context westernization refers to changes that were brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of the British rule.

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Dalit Movements:

- **Who is a Dalit?** - Dalits are those groups of people who have faced social discrimination including the untouchability. They largely belong to the economically disadvantaged groups of our society. They are placed in the Scheduled Caste categories in our constitution.
- **Who coined the term?** - The category of Dalits was first used by **Jyotiba Phule** in the nineteenth century. It was first popularly used by the Dalit Panther in the 1970s.
- **Objectives of the movement:** Dalit movement raises issues of caste-based discrimination and economic inequality. It involves a struggle for social justice and other issues like implementation of the reservation policy, promotion in the job, denial of democratic rights like casting of votes.
- **Classification of movements:** **Ghanshyam Shah** classifies the Dalit movements into **reformative** and **alternative movements**. The former tries to reform the caste system to solve the problem of untouchability. The alternative movement attempts to create an alternative socio-cultural structure by conversion to some other religion or by acquiring education, economic status, and political power.
- **Phases of the movement:**
 - **Phase I:** Implementation of the universal adult franchise, reservation in educational and political institutions, and in jobs for the Schedules Castes led to politicization of Dalits which made them conscious of their rights.
 - **Phase II:** This phase was marked by the combination of class and caste struggles. An educated group of Dalits like young Dalit writers and poets, set up an organization known as Dalit Panther in 1972 which aimed at rejecting the caste system, as it was based on the Brahminical Hinduism.
 - **Phase III:** This phase during 1990s saw the proliferation of Dalit organizations in different states like BSP in Uttar Pradesh, RPI in Maharashtra etc. These organisations aimed to mobilize the majority other sections of the society, the Bahujan Samaj, consisting of the Dalits, backward class and religious minorities which excluded the high castes like Brahmins, Rajputs, and Banias.
 - **Phase IV:** According to **Sudha Pai**, an analysis of the Dalit movement in the country, in **contemporary times**, reveals a paradox. On the one hand, Dalit parties are in electoral decline as sections of the Dalits have moved away to non-Dalit parties, impacting the unity and strength of the Dalit movement. On the other hand, Dalit assertion remains strong, as seen from the strident reaction to atrocities in recent years and emergence of organizations/movements led by new Dalit leaders, such as the Bhim Army in Uttar Pradesh (UP) by Chandrasekhar Azad etc.
- **Challenges for the movement:** As **Gail Omvedt (1976)** perceptibly observes, the autonomous Dalit movement had to engage with three forces in colonial society:
 - It developed in opposition to the socially and culturally pervasive and historically deep-rooted hegemony of Brahminical Hinduism.
 - It had to contend with the hegemony of the nationalist movement, which under the leadership of the Congress, strove to take over the agendas of several subaltern movements while restraining their democratic and egalitarian potential.
 - It had to face a difficult relationship with the communist movement.
- **Conclusion:** Dalit Movement, a social revolution aimed for social change, replacing the age old hierarchical Indian society, based on the democratic ideals of liberty, equality, and social justice, has begun much earlier, became intense in the 1970s and began to deem at present. One reason behind this, as pointed out by **Uma Chakraborty**, is that the academicians are not paying much attention. Another vital issue is that the movement lack participation from all the communities of

Dalits. For instance, in Maharashtra, the Mahar dominated the movement. The other Dalit communities like the Mangs, Chamars were not actively involved in the Movement.

Women's movement

- **Definition:** Women's movement can be defined as the organized effort to achieve a common goal of equality and liberation of women and it presupposes sensitivities to crucial issues affecting the life of women. It comprises all the forms and processes of women's upsurge and assertion, including their fights alongside of men as well as their more obviously 'anti-patriarchal' struggles with men.
- **Objective:** The women's movement, like other social movements, brings about or intends to bring about a change in the existing social structure. The social change that results from a movement may be seen first in terms of the changes in the positions of the concerned section of a movement and secondly in terms of their impact on the wider society.
- **Phases of movement:**
 - **19th century:** This phase had immense contribution towards women's movement in India. Though the movement in this era was limited in terms of lack of mobilization of women, they targeted sati system, permitting widow remarriage, abolishing child marriage, promotion of education of girls etc. Leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar etc., played a key role.
 - **Freedom struggle:** Aparna Basu says that women were accepted in India's freedom struggle as political comrades and given equal opportunities for participation. This paved the way for involvement of women in the wider sphere of social, political, and economic life in future.
 - **Post-Independence:** Peasant movements, tribal movements, student's movements etc. witnessed the participation of women. Illena Sen says that women in these movements do not strive for autonomous or independent articulation of only their women specific demands. At the same time, their articulation of demands and issues exerts a pressure on their movements to take cognizance of the women in their mass base.
 - **Post 1970's:** During this period, participation of women further increased as they went to the forefront of all major socio-economic, political, and related environmental issues. For ex., Chipko Movement, Anti Dowry Movement, Anti Rape Movement etc.
 - The **contemporary women's movement** in India is characterized by decentralized structure and multiple arenas of interaction. Women's movement is also widening its domain and getting involved with issues related to environment, population, child rights, globalization, marketisation etc.
- **Conclusion:** Women's mobilizations of the past proved their intended organized actions (as in the case of anti-arrack, anti-price rise, Chipko etc.) always bring about wider social repercussions. Participating in such mobilizations definitely gives the women of the community a social identity. And this social identity of course makes way for their empowerment. Their further empowerment is realized through the affirmative actions taken by the state as well as the civil society organizations in response to their efforts and capacity to initiate collective action. Despite the dramatic accomplishments of the women's movement, gender equality has not yet been achieved. Even contemporary feminism has over time tended to follow the perspective of the upper or middle class from which it is largely drawn and this trend gets reflected even in #Metoo movement.

Environmental movement:

- **Definition:** Environmental movement is a type of social movement that involves an array of individuals, groups and coalitions that perceive a common interest in environmental protection and act to bring about changes in environmental policies and practices.
- **Origin of Environmental Movements in India:** The genesis of concern for environmental protection in India, can be traced back to the early twentieth century when people protested against the commercialization of forest resources during the British colonial period. However, it was only in the 1970s a coherent and relatively organized awareness of the ecological impact of state-monolithic development process started to develop, to grow into a fully-fledged understanding of the limited nature of natural resources and to prevent the depletion of natural resources.
- **Participation in the movement:** The participants of these movements in North are the middle class and upper-class people, who have concern for the nature. But in the south the protesters are generally the marginal population – hill peasants, tribal communities, fishermen and other underprivileged people. The examples could be taken as Chipko, N.B.A., Mitti Bachao Andolan, Koel-Karo Andolan etc. That is why the environmentalism of the North is referred as “**full stomach**” environmentalism and the environmentalism of the south is called as “**empty – belly**” environmentalism.
- **Reasons for the Emergence of Environmental Movements in India:** Major reasons of the emergence of environmental movements in India have been discussed by Aviram Sharma, which include reasons such as
 - control over natural resources.
 - False developmental policies of the government.
 - Socioeconomic reasons.
 - Environmental degradation/ destruction.
 - Spread of environmental awareness and media.
- **Ideological Trends in Indian Environmentalism:** Gadgil, Madhav and Guha Ramchandra have identified five broad strands within the environmental movements in India. These strands include:
 - **Crusading Gandhians:** They emphasize on the moral necessity to restrain overuse and ensure justice to the poor and marginalized.
 - **Ecological Marxists:** They see the problem in political and economic terms, arguing that it is the unequal access to resources, rather than the question of values, which better explains the patterns and processes of environmental degradation in India.
 - **Appropriate Technology:** They focus on practicing a set of socio-technical alternatives to the centralizing and environmentally degrading technologies presently in operation.
 - **Wilderness Enthusiasts:** They emphasize the scientific rhetoric of biological diversity and the moral arguments in favour of ‘species equality’ in pursuit of a more extensive system of parks and sanctuaries and a total ban on human activity in protected areas.
 - **Scientific Conservation:** Scientific conservationists are concerned with efficiency and management.
- **Conclusion:** Thus, the nature-based conflicts, the false developmental policies of the government, the marginalization of the tribal and other underprivileged groups and the environmental degradation are the root causes of emergence of environmental movements in India.

Farmers movement:

- **Agrarian movements** in India can be broadly classified into two main categories. Peasant Movements in India:
 - **Peasant movements:** The first category includes the movements related to poor, small and marginal agriculturists whose economic condition and survival is mainly attached to agriculture.
 - **Farmers movement:** The second category includes those of more affluent agriculturists who can produce sufficient surplus from the agriculture.
- In India, there is present **multiple modes of production**. In some pockets of the country there are **peasants, medium farmers, small and marginalised farmers** who do not make a huge margin of profit from land and **landless peasants**.
- **Peasant movement during British Period**
 - British introduced the **exploitative Land Tenure System** with Ryotwari system in western and southern India and Zamindari system in eastern and northern India. These two distinctive Systems of Land Tenure System gave way to the rise of feudal Lords, sub feudal Lords, sub feudal Lords there by giving rise to the evolution of large body of leisure class living on the exploitation of peasants in India.
 - Exploitative taxation and introduction of cash crops completely paralysed subsistence production. Peasants were exploited by both Landlords and exploitative market of British. Hence movement in diff parts of country Sanyasi Vidroh, Indigo Movement, Champaran Movement, Bardoli Movement, Eka Movement, Moplah Rebellion, Birsa Munda Movement.
 - Peasant movement offered platform for the **rise of localised leadership** in various parts of the country which became the precursor to the national movement in India.\
 - **Kisan Sabha Movement:** AR Desai considers that this movement is originally initiated by middle peasants and subsequently received ideological support from middle-class youth and finally when this movement acquired a nationalistic appeal several peasants joined the movement as a result of which class movement got converted into mass movement.
- **Post-Independence Agrarian movement:**
 - After India's independence peasant movement has gone to the state of oblivion. The factors responsible for that can be attributed to rural development programme introduced by the state.
 - By cooperative movements small and marginal farmers in India liberated themselves from historical exploitation, gather self-confidence and improved their quality of life. This view was contradicted by Marxist scholar **Utsa Patnaik**. She said all the big farmers are hijacking all the institutionalised benefits in their own favour. There is consolidation of capitalism in Punjab and Haryana.
- **Contemporary Agrarian movements:** This period saw the **rise of New Farmers movement** with following characteristics:
 - These farmers' movements do not believe in romanticising their lifestyle or social life.
 - These movements believed in the principle of going beyond locality. It is nothing but going beyond nation/nationality to internationalism.
 - They believed in united or undifferentiated struggle.
 - Gail Omvedt argues that the new farmer's movement believed in the new form of exploitation.
 - The demands of the farmers' movement include issues like remunerative prices, writing off loans, anti-government policy of procurement, levy policy, liberalisation etc. Other than these economic issues, the farmers' movement also focused on social issues.

Thus, agrarian movement did bring about a paradigm shift in the discourse, analysis and perception about farmers in India. It made the policy makers to address the deep-rooted crisis of agriculture as well as agrarian classes in India. It has also helped the farmers to be a part of international movement against such issues as globalisation, imperialism and capitalism.

Society content for class

Paternity leave

Concept :- It is a paid leave period reserved exclusively for fathers in relation to child birth.

Wrt INDIA

- No legal provision for paternity leave in India
- All India & Civil Service Rules allow Central Govt employees (< 2 surviving children), 15 days of paternity leave.
 - ↳ It extends to adopted kids
 - ↳ availed upto 6 months from date of delivery or adoption
- No mandatory prov' in priv. organization
 - ↳ eg:- Zomato India
(26 weeks of paid leave)
for new fathers

.) UNICEF \Rightarrow 16 weeks of paid leave.

Why paternity leave is imp^t

- .) Acc to ILO, child requires equal support from both parents in first 1000 days
(Quality father-child interaction \Rightarrow healthy dev^t of child)
- .) Postpartum depression + anxiety symptoms of new mothers can be reduced with father's ability to stay home.
- .) Nuclearization of family
 - \Downarrow
Lack of support of extended family
wet child care
 - \Downarrow
entire burden on mother
 - \Downarrow
with paternity leave, the burden can be shared.

- .) Bridging gender gap at home for facilitating equality at workplace.
(LFLFP : Reason :-) Career Break due to
Reproductive beh + child bearing responsibility)
 - .) Dual Burden

Challenges :-

- .) The culture of toxic masculinity
 - ↓
Hesitancy + Ridiculing in
doing what men consider
as 'WOMEN'S WORK)
- .) Lack of will among employers.
 - ↓
financial burden
- .) Gender based division of labor.
- .) Existing legislation (15 days of PL) are reinforcing
societal bias.

CHANGING TRENDS

- ↳ Eg of Zomato India
- ↳ Britain : Parents granted 1 yr. of paid leave
- ↳ COVID-19 : Work from Home culture

WAY FORWARD :-

- .) Socialization of children, Adolescents wrt notions of Gender equality
- .) Attitudinal change in society so as to ensure active participation of male partner during pre, peri, post natal stages.
- .) Legislative Reforms : Paternity Benefit Bill needs to be passed

Violence against women (class)

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

- Dowry is considered a cognizable offence for the purpose of investigation.
- Every offence under this Act is non-bailable and non-compoundable.
- Burden of proof is on the accused
- Makes the agreement for giving or taking dowry void
- Dowry Prohibition Officers could be established by the State Government
- Punishment with imprisonment or fine or both for:
 - Giving or taking or abetting the giving or taking of dowry
 - Demanding dowry
 - Advertisement related to dowry

**Mark
these
bullets**

Domestic Violence

→ Acc. to MoSPI, highest share in violence against women.

→ Premise :- SC ruled that women will have right to residence in the shared house (even if rented / owned by in-laws + husband has no ownership rights)

:- Brother-in-law, has liability to pay maintenance to victim (if stayed in joint family)

→ Provisions :-

- Define Domestic Violence :
 - ⇒ factual / threat of abuse
 - ⇒ physical, verbal, emotional, sexual, economic

Define 'women' : wife, mother, daughter, sister
live-in relationship, divorced-wife

Civil law : relief provided to aggrieved women

- ⇒ compensation
- ⇒ right to residence
- ⇒ custody of child
- ⇒ protection

Only when protection orders are breached it becomes

- ⇒ Cognizable
- ⇒ Non-bailable

.) **Punishment** : 1 yr max jail | 20,000 fine | both

.) provⁿ for **protection officer** : To help women wrt legal aid,
safe shelter + medical examination
+ **NGO's**

.) **Marital Rape** is not included

(*) **NOTE** :- .) To make ract 'Gender neutral', term 'Adult Male' has removed
.) Granting **maintenance** does not depend on wife's earning

.) **Live-in partner** (+) **divorced wife** incorporated
(can seek maintenance) (against marital abuse)

wrt Maintenance : SC held that deserted wives + children are entitled to
maintenance from the date they apply for it in court

Harassment of women at workplace :-

↳ Recently 'SC' held that objective of act is

- protection
- prevention
- Redressal of complaints

↳ Provision :-
) Defines what constitutes Sexual Harassment

→ Quid pro Quo

→ Hostile work environment

) Section 354 (a) of IPC defines sexual Harassment

- physical contact
- Request for sexual favour
- sexually coloured remarks
- showing pornography
- phy, verbal, non-verbal conduct of sexual nature

) Defⁿ of aggrieved women

 ↳ Irrespective of age / status

 ↳ client, customer

 ↳ Domestic works

) Applicable to both formal + informal Sector

) Complaint to be filed within 90 days

) Completion of enquiry , , 90 days

) Mandated to take action within 60 days of submission of Report

ICC (formal sector)

- Requires employees to create ICC
- power of **Civil Court**
- **Presiding officer** : Women (at senior level)
Members : atleast 2 from legal field
or women cause
+ from NGO (women cause)
- Atleast **50% members** (WOMEN)

LCC (informal sector)

- local committee in each district by state govt district office/collector
- Additional local complaint committee at Block level.
- **Chairperson** : Women from eminent field
Member : 1 (taluk/block/ward)
Member : 2 (NGO)
(atleast 1 (women), 1 (legal)
+ (SC/ST/OBC/minority))
Member : ex-officio (social welfare)

-) prov^ for **false complaint**
-) offence is **bailable** + **non-cognizable**
-) Online platform : **SHe-BOX**

④ SURROGACY :-

↳ Define :- It is a practice where a woman give birth to a child for Intending couple with intention to hand over the child after birth to "Intending couple".

- ↳ Prov' of fact :-
-) Prohibits commercial surrogacy.
 -) Surrogacy is permitted when it is
 - ⇒ for Intending couple suffering from proven Infertility
 - ⇒ Altruistic
 - ⇒ Not for producing children for sale, prostitution / exploitation
 - ⇒ for any cond' / disease specified through regulation
 - ⇒ Gestational surrogacy
 -) Registration of surrogacy clinics compulsory
 -) Central / state govt will appoint authorities for evaluating + taking action against breach of prov'.

Types of Surrogacy

- **Altruistic surrogacy:** It involves no monetary compensation to the surrogate mother other than the medical expenses and insurance coverage during the pregnancy.
- **Commercial surrogacy:** It includes surrogacy or its related procedures undertaken for a monetary benefit or reward (in cash or kind) exceeding the basic medical expenses and insurance coverage.
 - It was first legalised in India in 2002 after which India became the '**rent-on-womb**' capital of the world.
 - However, due to lack of proper laws and safeguards for the parties involved, multiple ethical legal challenges arose.
- Government has banned surrogacy for foreign nationals in 2015.

⇒ Eligibility Criteria for surrogate mother

- e-) Married women
) (25-35 yr) old
) have child of her own
) Surrogate only once
) possess certificate of medical / psy. fitness
) Willing woman

⇒ Eligibility Criteria for couples.

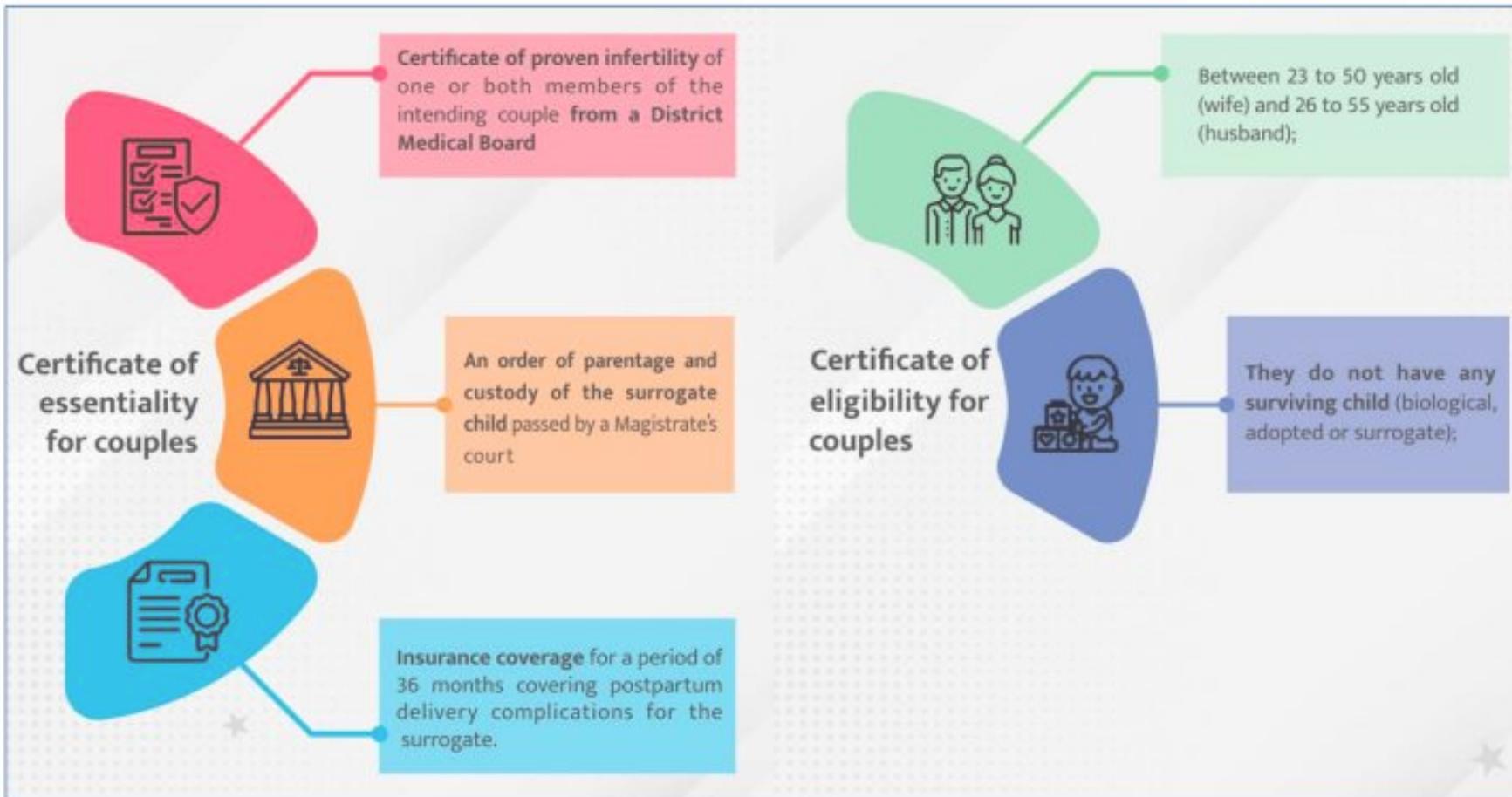
- e-) Certificate of essentiality
) Certificate of eligibility

⇒ Surrogate child will be biological child of Intending couple
⇒ abortion will require written consent of surrogate mother (+) authorisation from authority (MTP Act 1971)

⇒ Offences + penalties (30 yr jail (+) 10 lakh fine)

⇒ Intending women can also avail :-
 surrogacy

-) Indian
) Divorcee or widow
) 35-45 yr.



↳ Surrogate mother has [option to withdraw] her consent for surrogacy before implantation of embryo in her womb.

↳ of National Assisted Reproductive Tech^{g4} & Surrogacy Board.

- .) Minister-in charge of MHFW = chairman
- .) [FUNCTION]) Advising Central Govt on policy matters related to surrogacy
- .) Review + monitor implementation
- .) Lay down code of conduct of surrogacy clinics
- .) set minⁿ std of phy. Infra, labs, expert manpower
- .) oversee performance of various bodies
- .) [Supervise] the functioning of state Assisted Rep. Tech^{g4} + Surrogacy Boards.

Analysis of Act :-

- PROS :-
- Provides appropriate safeguards (penalties) for registration of surrogacy clinics + ensures
 - Safeguards rights of surrogate mother (wrt abortion, withdrawal, pre + post natal care)
 - RI of child : Abandonment of child (genetic | disability | gender) or changing of couple's social | marital status not allowed.
 - Ethical as it helps to alleviate the issue of infertility
 - Insurance coverage upto 36 months.

- Shortcomings :-
- If total ban will push Industry underground.
 - B.K Parthasarathi Vs Govt. of AP, rt. to decide wrt reproduction is a personal choice
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 - Restricting surrogacy to heterosexual couples + particular age grp (exclusion of LGBT, single person, old couple) violation of Right U/A 21 + U/A 14.
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- ④ Way forward :-
- .) Taking Care of Post-Partum Depression
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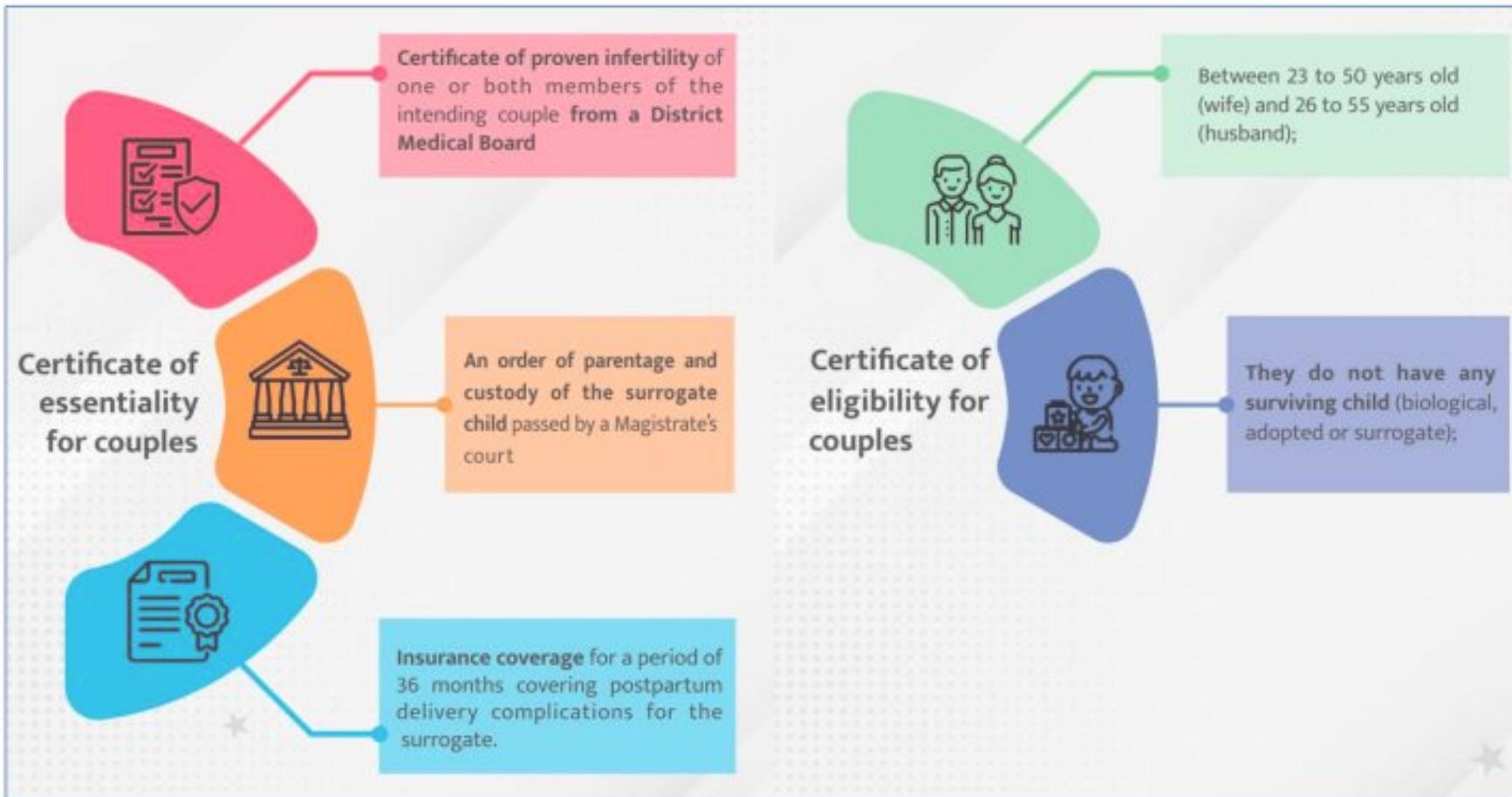
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Tribals in India:

India has the second largest tribal population in the world after Africa. Also, as per census 2011, India is home to around 700 tribal groups with a population of 104 million. They have developed a symbiotic relation with their local environment, around which they have developed their cultural traditions, economy and social life. For them their land is not merely a source of livelihood rather a representation of their cultural identity and existence.

How Tribal Communities are characterized and classified in India?

- **Vedic Period:** Before introduction of caste system, people used to live separately into various tribes. For instance, Banar tribe, Munda tribe etc.
- **Ancient & Medieval Period:** Tribal populations interacted with other populations. For instance, Akbar protracted guerrilla warfare for effective resistance of British entry into tribal areas of Chotanagpur by people from Santhal, Ho tribes etc.
- **British era:** The main classifications of tribes under the British rule in India were:
 - **Excluded Areas:** These were regions predominantly inhabited by tribal communities and were considered exempt from direct British rule. The British adopted a **policy of non-interference** in these areas, allowing the tribal communities to govern themselves according to their traditional customs and practices. These areas were referred to as "excluded" or "partially excluded" areas. Examples include present-day states like Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, and parts of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.
 - **Scheduled Tribes:** This classification was introduced through the **Government of India Act, 1935**. The British identified certain tribes as "Scheduled Tribes" based on criteria such as their primitive traits, distinct culture, economic and educational backwardness, and their geographical isolation. The tribes included in the Scheduled Tribes list were entitled to certain protective measures and affirmative action policies. This classification continues to be in use even after Indian independence, with periodic revisions and updates.
 - **Criminal Tribes:** During the British colonial era, certain tribal groups were labelled as "**Criminal Tribes**" based on the assumption that they were prone to criminal activities. The British administration imposed strict surveillance and control measures on these communities, treating them as inherently criminal. **The Criminal Tribes Act of 1871** was enacted to monitor and control these communities. After independence, the Act was repealed, and the stigmatizing label of "Criminal Tribes" was abolished.
- **Post-Independence:** After independence, Nehru formulated the following five principles for the policy to be pursued vis-a-vis the tribals also known as **Tribal Panchsheel**:
 - People should develop along the lines of their own genius, and the imposition of alien values should be avoided.
 - Tribal rights in land and forest should be respected.
 - Teams of tribals should be trained in the work of administration and development.
 - Tribal areas should not be over-administered or overwhelmed with a multiplicity of schemes.
 - Results should be judged not by statistics, or the amount of money spent, but by the human character that has evolved.

Government Policy towards tribals:

The Indian government's approach towards tribal communities has evolved over time, with different phases that include elements of isolation, integration, and assimilation as given below:

- **Isolation (Pre-Independence):** During the British colonial rule, tribal areas were often considered "excluded" or "partially excluded" areas, where the British administration adopted a policy of non-interference, allowing tribal communities to govern themselves according to their traditional customs and practices.
- **Integration (Post-Independence):** After India gained independence in 1947; the government pursued a **policy of integration**, seeking to bring tribal communities into the mainstream of national life while ensuring their welfare and protection. Efforts were made to extend education, healthcare, and infrastructure development to tribal areas, and tribal communities were encouraged to participate in the democratic process and governance.
- **Assimilation:** During the 1950s and 1960s, the Indian government pursued a policy of assimilation, influenced by the prevailing perception that tribal communities needed to be "mainstreamed". This period witnessed attempts to assimilate tribals into the dominant society by encouraging adoption of mainstream languages, religions, and ways of life.

Classification of tribals in India:

Given their evolution through time, tribal population in India is widely dispersed. There can be multiple ways to classify them.

- **Geographically**, they are divided into three main zones, namely North and North- Eastern Zone, Central Zone and Southern Zone.
- **Linguistically**, Indo-Aryan, Austro-Asiatic, Dravidian and Tibeto-Burman broad groups have been identified amongst tribes of India.
- **Racially**, Tribes of India are broadly classified into Mongoloid, Proto-Austroloid, and Negrito.
- **Constitutional:** The Constitution of India does not provide the definition of tribes but has a section on Scheduled Tribes under Article 342.
 - Scheduled Tribes (STs): People who have been listed in the Constitution and mentioned in successive presidential orders are called STs.
 - The President considers characteristics like tribes' primitive traits, distinctive culture, shyness with public at large, geographical isolation and social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a Scheduled Tribe.
- **Other Administrative Classifications:**
 - **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)** are more vulnerable among the tribal groups. Because of which PVTGs need more funds directed for their development. These include Asurs, Birhor, Bodo Gadaba, Bondo Poroja etc.
 - **De-notified Tribes:** Due to specific administrative as well as law and order reasons, these are communities or tribes that were 'notified' as being 'born criminal' during British regime under Criminal Tribes Act, 1871. This Act was repealed in 1952, and communities were 'de-notified', hence the name. These include Chhara, Devipujak, Sansi, Sandhi, Dafer tribes etc.
 - **Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Communities:** They are defined as those communities who move from one place to another rather than living at one place all the time.

These includes hunters and food-gatherers (Konda Reddis, Chenchus etc.), Nomadic Pastoral and Non-Pastoralists (Pardis, Banjaras, Bhils etc.).

What are the prominent impediments faced by Tribal Communities in their Developmental Path?

First during the colonial rule, and subsequently, in independent India, tribal communities have a long history of marginalization, neglect and oppression. Despite numerous steps, a huge gap exists between the tribal people and other section of society. This can be attributed to the following:

- **Socio-Cultural issues:**

- **Erosion of identity:** The traditional institutions and laws of tribals have come into conflict with modern institutions; inflow of non-tribals in scheduled areas, along with decreasing tribal population has led to degradation of tribal identity. Example, Bo language has gone extinct.
- **Education:** Early participation of children into work, poverty, inadequacy of educational institutions, lack of administrative policy regarding the educational institutions in tribal areas have contributed to the high incidence of illiteracy and early dropout.
- **Health and Nutrition:** Unhygienic and primitive practices, lack of nutritious diet, poor healthcare infrastructure, inadequate vaccination and immunization of infants and children leading to chronic infections, malnutrition and water borne diseases.
 - **Tribals face triple burden of diseases:** communicable diseases (malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy etc.), non-communicable diseases (diabetes, cardiovascular and cancers) and mental health problems like stress, substance abuse and so on.
 - For instance, as per UNICEF, 40 percent of under- five tribal children are stunted and 16 per cent of them are severely stunted.
- **Gender gap:** Women in indigenous communities (patriarchal tribes) do not enjoy equal rights and opportunities such as reproductive health, education, access to political power, social status etc. Women remain underrepresented in decision-making bodies like the assembly or parliament and community leadership roles.
 - For instance, in political representation in 2022, tribal state of Arunachal Pradesh has only four women MLAs in the current assembly of 60 members, and it has never had a woman MP since the attainment of statehood in 1987.

- **Economic issues**

- **Land Alienation:** Historically, the Forest policy of the British Government was more inclined towards commercial considerations.
 - Later, tribal lands were occupied by moneylenders, zamindars and traders by advancing loans etc. And with opening of mines, diversion of forest lands for railway construction etc. tribal were displaced from their own lands.
- **Poverty and unemployment:** Tribals followed primary occupations such as hunting, gathering, and agriculture. The technology used was primitive, thus there was no surplus production leading to meagre or no profit. Hence their per capita income was much lesser than the Indian average.

- Lack of skill, illiteracy and lack of higher education, low wages besides malnutrition etc. continue to be the major problems leading to poor employment opportunities and high unemployment ratio.
- **Environment issues**
 - **Man-Animal conflicts:** In recent times, man-animal conflict has gone up due to the increase in human population, land-use transformations for developmental activities, habitat fragmentation and increasing wildlife population as a result of conservation strategies.
 - **Natural resources:** With the advent of industrialisation in India, discovery of mineral and other resources in tribal inhabited areas, these pockets were opened to outsiders and state control replacing tribal control to boost growth.

Government measures for tribals:

Here are some key aspects of the Indian government's policies towards tribals:

- **Constitutional Safeguards:** The Constitution of India recognizes the rights and special status of tribal communities. Article 244 provides for the administration and governance of scheduled areas and tribal areas through the **Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution**, respectively. These provisions ensure the protection of tribal rights over land, forests, and natural resources and allow for self-governance and autonomy in tribal regions.
- **Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006:** This legislation, commonly known as the Forest Rights Act (FRA), grants legal recognition and protection to the rights of forest-dwelling tribal communities over land, forests, and other resources. It aims to correct historical injustices and prevent the displacement of tribal communities from their traditional habitats.
- **Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Scheduled Tribes Component (STC):** The Tribal Sub-Plan (now known as Scheduled Tribes Component) is a planning mechanism aimed at ensuring the allocation of funds and resources specifically for the development of tribal areas and welfare of tribal communities. It mandates that a proportionate amount of the budget should be allocated for tribal development in proportion to their population.
- **Reservation and Affirmative Action:** The Indian government provides reservations in education, employment, and political representation for tribal communities. A certain percentage of seats in educational institutions, government jobs, and legislative bodies are reserved for Scheduled Tribes. This affirmative action policy aims to address historical disadvantages and promote tribal representation and empowerment.
- **Special Development Programs:** The government has launched various targeted development programs for tribal communities. For example, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements schemes like the Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, Eklavya Model Residential Schools, Ashram Schools, scholarships, and skill development programs to enhance educational opportunities and skill development among tribal youth.
- **Healthcare and Social Welfare:** The government has implemented healthcare programs targeting tribal communities, such as the National Rural Health Mission and the National Health Mission, to improve access to quality healthcare services in tribal areas. Social welfare schemes like the Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs), Integrated Child Development Services

(ICDS), and Mid-Day Meal Scheme also aim to address the social and nutritional needs of tribal communities.

Measures that can be taken:

Socio-Economic Measures:

- **Tribal centred education system:** There is need to provide job-oriented education, set up non-formal and vocational training centres to meet local needs, and setting up of sports training centres to promote tribal children's talents.
 - Teacher training institutions should be opened in the Tribal Sub Plan areas and curriculum should be drawn up taking into account the socio-cultural milieu, tribal ethos, language etc.
- **Awareness:** There is a need to take up massive awareness creation activities among the tribal to make them realize their development potential. Area based approach should be adopted to create infrastructure and road connectivity.
- **Health:** Improving coverage and accessibility of Primary Health Care and instead of alienating or rejecting traditional healer's option of engaging them in the healthcare system must be explored.
 - Traditional herbal medicines should be protected through community ownership and intellectual property rights of tribal community over their own herbal medicines and practices should be ensured.
- **Identification:** Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) among the tribes need special attention, their customary right to land; forest and sources of livelihood must be respected and protected.
- **Funding:** Autonomous Councils must be covered under State Finance Commission (SFC) and SFC should lay down appropriate principles of resource distribution between State and Autonomous Council. Funding should not be left to arbitrary discretion of State Governments.
- **Employment:** There is a dire need to establish agro-based training institutions and related labour-intensive processing industries in tribal regions by engaging SHGs, cooperative institutions and Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas.

Administrative Measures:

- **Enlarging the Tribal Panchsheel-** Nearly three-quarters of a century after independence, several policies and constitutional safeguards, fortified by statutes and judicial pronouncements, are now in place. This advocates a pragmatic action plan in consonance with tribal Panchsheel.
- **ILO's Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989:** Indigenous and tribal peoples shall enjoy the full measure of human rights and fundamental freedoms without hindrance or discrimination. The ratification of this convention by India, would assert our choice to assimilate Tribals while respecting their social and cultural autonomy.
- **Representation:** There should be provision for reservation for tribal women (one-third) as well as smaller tribal groups in the Autonomous Development Council (ADCs) and other political institutions.

- Plenary powers could be given to Gram Sabhas to fight cases of tribal land alienation collectively, as tribal cannot afford legal battles, given their socio-economic conditions.

Sociological Viewpoints:

- **Verrier Elwin:** He believed that tribal communities possessed a rich cultural heritage that needed to be preserved and appreciated. He emphasized the need to protect their land rights, promote their traditional practices, and provide them with opportunities for socio-economic development without compromising their cultural integrity.
- **G.S Ghurye:** Ghurye wanted Scheduled Tribes to be assimilated into the Hindu society and polity, just as he wanted Scheduled Castes to also be merged. While he wanted the tribes of Central India to be integrated through Hinduislation, as he felt contact with the Hindus would enhance their status. On the other hand, he wanted the tribes of North-east to be politically integrated thought the administrative measures of the Indian state. Ghurye did not advocate Hinduislation of North-east tribes because of the significant presence of Christianity among the Nagas, Mizos and Khasis and also due to the fact that some of these sections of tribes had embraced Hinduism and Buddhism.
- **M. N. Srinivas:** His work emphasized the processes of social change and modernization among tribes. Srinivas coined the term "**Sanskritization**" to describe the process by which tribes adopt the customs, rituals, and beliefs of higher castes as a means of upward mobility and social recognition.
- **Surjit Sinha:** According to Sinha, the tribal society is isolated in ecology, demography, economy, politics and other social relations, from other ethnic groups. This isolation generates, and in turn, is bolstered by a strong in-group sentiment. Internally, the group is characterized by homogeneity on account of lack of social stratification and role specialization other than by age, sex and kinship.

In the era of globalization and the digital divide, it is vital for tribal population as well as the non-tribal population of India to bridge the representation gap in order to ensure appropriate legitimisation of tribal voices, identities, culture, collective human rights and contextual issues. As India is aspiring to be a global super-power, it needs to rethink and redefine its definition of development to incorporate the discourse of inclusive tribal development. This will also be in sync with the **Sustainable Developmental Goals agenda**.

Tribal consolidation

[Who are tribes?]

- # Homogenous
- # Unstratified community
- # Geographically Isolated
- # Unique culture
- # Distinct means of livelihood
- # Shyness of contact

[Issue w.r.t tribes]

Pre-British

British era

Post Independence

[Govt efforts]

[Lacunae/Way Forward]

Article 366 defines scheduled tribes, as such tribes which under art 342 are deemed to be scheduled tribe for the purpose of the constitution

Pre British

Tribals used to reside in hill areas and forest areas and their isolation and uniqueness was preserved.

Emergence of British Rule

Radical transformation of tribals, since their isolation was eroded by penetration of market forces.

Moneylenders, traders, middlemen invaded tribal areas and disrupted their traditional life

They were engulfed in debt and lost their land to the outsiders.

They were reduced to the status of labour, tenant or a sharecropper.

They suffered exploitation and oppression. Christian Missionaries destroyed their art - culture, tradition etc.

Colonialism transformed tribal relations with the forest. For ex - To conserve Forest and to facilitate their commercial exploitation various forest laws were

Passed which forbade shifting cultivation, restrictions were imposed on use of forest and forest produce.

With subjective realization of objective reality it resulted into various tribal revolt, for ex - Santhal revolt, Kol uprising, Munda revolt etc.

POST INDEPENDENCE

Biggest challenge was tribal consolidation.

① Policy of Isolation (Proposed by British anthropologist Verrier Elwin)

Elwin suggested creation of National parks where the tribal people could live safely without being victims of "over hasty and unregulated process of belief and civilization. This policy of Isolation was looked upon as a proposal to create a museum or zoo, instead of helping the tribal people to utilize the resources of modern knowledge and improve their condition of life.

② Policy of assimilation - Proposed by G.S. Ghurye

Ghurye said tribes are nothing but backward Hindus, hence they need to be brought in the fold mainstream society.

(3) Policy of Integration.

Proposed by J Nehru in 1950. It's also known as Tribal Panchayat.

Policy of integration says that the tribal areas have to progress and they have to progress in their own way.

Principles of Panchayat policy - Spelt out in 1952.

- ① Tribals should be allowed to develop according to their own genius.
- ② Tribal rights in land and forest should be respected.
- ③ Tribal teams should be trained to undertake administration and development without too many outsiders being inducted.
- ④ Tribal development should be undertaken without disturbing tribal social and cultural institutions.
- ⑤ The index of tribal development should be the quality of life and not the money spent.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

Definition (342, 366)

Political empowerment (330, 332),

Edu and Economic rights (243D, 243T)

Admin convenience (5th, 6th schedule) (15, 16, 46, 335)

Cultural rights (29)

Agency to monitor - Art 338A

QUR - why tribes are known as scheduled tribes?
Enumerate the constitutional provision w.r.t
welfare and rights.

QUR - Discuss any two legal safeguards w.r.t to
upliftment of tribes?

FRA , PESA , Prevention of atrocities act
2006 1989

North East

Tribal profile of NE is entirely different
from the tribal profile of central India -

- ① Geographical factors
- ② Connectivity problem (connected through
Chicken neck Corridors - Siliguri Corridor)
99% of NE International border
- ③ chances of illegal Migration
- ④ Due to poor connectivity development
took back seat.
- ⑤ Tribals are majority
Due to illegal Migration demographic
profile will change
culture and livelihood getting impacted.
- ⑥ Many a times political dynamics also
changes. For ex - one which happened
in Assam - NRC

Biggest problem was administration.

Tagging of area's as a group and cultural uniqueness is not respected.

Most imp - Historical factor. Entire NE was ruled by Bengal Frontier act of 1873 which said that outsiders are not allowed inside NE.

QUR - The NE crisis can be analysed with respect to demand for autonomy, demand for reservation and movement against outsiders? Substantiate with examples?

QUR - Discuss the issue of integration and autonomy w.r.t tribes in India?

In Answer ↳

- ① Background / premise
- ② Cause → Precipitating Factor
- ③ Course
- ④ Agreement / Consequence
- ⑤ Analysis

Ans. Despite govt efforts, tribal progress has remained dismal. Critically examine the factors responsible?

Lacunae in Government efforts

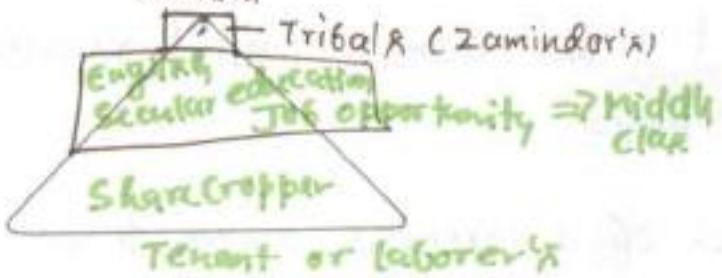
- # weak execution of the provisions, ineffectiveness of state govt in administering the policies.
- # Misappropriation of funds, allotted for tribal welfare.
- # Ill trained administrative personnel & corrupt tribal governance.
- # Lack of awareness among tribes about their rights and entitlement
- # Evasion of laws, preventing the loss of land to outsiders.
- # Development led displacement policy of the govt.
- # Neglect of primary education in tribal language.
- # Retreatment of tribes in inaccessible stretches, thereby leading to ineffective service delivery.
- # One size fit all approach failed to take note of the emergence of class element within the tribes.

EMERGENCE OF CLASS ELEMENT WITHIN TRIBES

Generally it's said that tribes are Homogeneous Community. But, when Britishers came, they tried to influence some tribal people. And

For lobbying purpose some tribes were given Zamindar status. And also due to arrival of English language, secular education and job opportunity \Rightarrow A middle class also appeared among tribes (However they were minuscule). The larger section was sharecropper or tenant.

British



within the tribal society 3 class structure appeared.

Tribes were considered by us as homogeneous and we didn't recognized the presence of class element within tribes. This class difference continued even in the post independence period. And elitism within tribes got consolidated in post independence period. Why? Because there was one size fit all approach (Demand is going on for creamy layer in STs)

In 1973, a Commission was established K/a Debbar Commission. Basically Debbar Comm. was constituted to study the status of tribes in Indian society. For the very first time this committee observed that tribes are not homogeneous. They observed that within the tribes there is a very highly deprived, Marginalized section came to be K/a PVTG (Particularly

vulnerable tribal group or Primitive tribal group)

Criterion of observation

- # Literacy level.
- # Primitive mode of technology was used.
- # Population growth is either zero or -ve.

Qn- There exists class differentiation among tribes
Examine the statement in context of Indian Society.

WAY FORWARD

Verginius Xaxa committee was set in 2013 to study socio-economic health and educational status of tribals. It suggested policy initiatives and intervention for tribal upliftment.

- # Gram Sabha's power needs to be intⁿ cont Land alienation. (In FRA its mentioned to take nod of gram Sabha for acquiring tribal land but more than often it is bypassed and nod is not taken from gram Sabha.)
- # Unused lands should be acquired and used for tribal rehabilitation.
- # On the lines of andhra pradesh the mining rights should be given to tribal co-operatives
- # Instead of constructing large dams, small sized water harvesting structures should be created in order to address the problem

of displacement and submergence.

- # Impose penalties on officials for delayed implementation of FRA or PESA.
- # Appoint a judicial commission to investigate Nasal cases registered against tribes.
- # Improve the accessibility to the tribal areas.
- # With respect to Autonomous councils in 6th Schedule, the FRA lies with autonomy. In case of any discretion, it is the decision of state legislature which will be applicable rather than autonomous council.

Media

- Media can be defined as one of the many means or channels of general communication, information or entertainment in a society.
- It is essentially a vehicle or means of message delivery to a target audience.
- TV, Radio, Newspapers, Internet are all examples of media.

Different manifestations of Media

- **Print Media:** it's a form of mass communication that takes places through printed publications, such as newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, etc.
- **Broadcast Media:** it includes mass communication through wide spectrum of communication means like radio, television, movies, music, etc.
- **Outdoor Media:** it consists of advertising like billboards, signages and posters meant to promote a product or event
- **Internet Media:** it consists of decentralized form of communication taking place over the internet through social media websites, apps, online forums, podcasts, etc.

What is the role of media in socialization?

- Socialization is the process of internalizing the norms and ways of life of the society, and media is key agent in facilitating socialization.
- **Role played by media**
 - Fourth pillar of democracy.
 - It aids the sharing, access of information and awareness generation.
 - It holds the government and people in positions of power accountable, and aids delivery of justice.
 - It reinforces the values instilled by other agents of society.
 - It furthers good governance and accountability.
 - Helps in dissemination information about government policies.
 - Mediums such as television and movies allow for observation learning as well as conditioning of behaviour.
 - Cinema, radio, television, and radio significantly influence generational cohorts during development tasks.
 - Children and adolescents use media to acquire a view of the world, and to build contract with peers and friends.
 - Debates and commentary on policies and decisions of the government, as well on matters of concern shapes perspective.
 - Social media can shape our behaviours, perceptions and opinions.

Positive impacts of media

1. Aids quick dissemination of information to public.
 - a. *Example: In the event of disaster or mishap, public can be alerted.*
2. It creates channels for offering support, empathy and kindness.
 - a. *Example: Crowdfunding of finance using media to finance medical expenses of needy.*

3. Exposure to media aids the adjustment of adolescent and children to the society.
 - a. *Example: Sensitization of individuals to host of issues in the world at large makes them more stable.*
4. Serves as key mode of entertainment and self-expression for people.
 - a. *Example: Artists use television, movies, and radio to make a living.*
5. Develops social and political sense in individuals.
 - a. *Example: Current affairs and news informs people of global developments.*

Negative impacts of media

1. Can negatively influence behaviour, outlook or personality of individual.
 - a. *Example: toxic masculinity promoted in pop culture can embolden individual to anti-social behaviour*
2. Fabricated reality can be imposed on users through media.
 - a. *Example: biased and distorted representations in news and editorials*
3. Lack of regulation on truthfulness and accuracy of information in media can give way to rumours, crimes
 - a. *Example: inaccurate reporting on an event can lead to feelings of fear and outrage in the public*
4. Beauty standards and behaviour stereotypes promoted through magazines and movies can lead to insecurity about body image among youth.
 - a. *Example: systemic racism against dark skinned actors in movies*
5. Excessive intake of media can impact real world socialization and communication among people.
 - a. *Example: smartphones have led people to neglect actual interactions in favour of the online world*

Social Media

- Social media includes all websites or apps which enables the users to create and share content along with social networking.
- It has pushed us in the age of **digital mass media**, where loads of content is produced and consumed by millions at the touch of a button.
- Social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook and Instagram, among others allow users to have conversations, share information and media to interact on the web.

Impact of social media on Social Culture

- a. Social Culture refers to belief, attitude, norms and customs prevalent in any society.
- b. **Positive impacts**
 - a. Provides a platform for interaction
 - i. *Example: social support through social media during lockdowns of COVID pandemic*
 - b. Helps in questioning prejudices about groups.

- i. *Example: diversified engagement on social media generates tolerance for variety of perspectives*
 - c. Provides exposure to occurrences and events
 - i. *Example: dissemination of information on incoming cyclone by IMD to public*
 - d. Provides voice to stakeholders
 - i. *Example: use of social media empowered voters, customers and clients to raise voice against grievances publicly*
 - e. Fosters awareness about different cultures and practices
 - i. *Example: social networking has made it much easier to be informed about developments in other countries*
 - f. Initiating social influence and external motivation
 - g. Platform for creative culture, artists and new digital economy
 - i. *Example: rise of cartoonists, digital illustrators, youtubers through social media driven content*
 - h. Facilitates inclusivity and accommodation.
 - i. *Example: use of social media to drive positive campaigns*
 - i. Facilitates adjustment of individuals with the society.
 - i. *Example: exposure to real world on media can help better equip one for life later on.*
 - j. Exposing crimes through witness statements, real time communication.
 - i. *Example: MeToo movement helped women come forward and report cases of sexual misconducts.*
 - k. Generating compassion and empathy for a cause.
 - i. *Example: ALS Ice Water Bucket Challenge to generate awareness about the fatal disease.*
 - l. Provides a platform for deliberation, debate and discussion.
 - m. Questioning regressive practices by helping to articulate collectively resistance and disagreement with a said practice.
 - n. Democratizes social culture by providing space to marginalized and vulnerable sections.
- c. Negative impacts**
- a. Perpetuates conformity to stereotypes and mainstream narratives.
 - i. *Example: use of filters, beauty and lifestyle trends on social media creating pressure on youth*
 - b. Can be weaponized to promote radicalization and indoctrinate minds of youth.
 - i. *Example: use of social media by ISIS to recruit and indoctrinate lone wolves into committing terrorism.*
 - c. Leads to factionalism and echo chambers in the society.
 - i. *Example: diminishing space for neutral stand, and confirmation bias on issues on social media.*
 - d. Cyber bullying, shaming, and defaming by anonymous perpetrators.
 - e. Use of social media for nefarious agendas contributes to social unrest.
 - i. *Example: drug peddling and pornography proliferating on social networks etc.*

- f. Diffusion of responsibility on social media, whereby people are less likely to take individual action to report a wrong doing.
 - i. *Example: group behaviour and cancel culture on social media*
- g. Behavioural addiction to use of social media due to continuous notifications, pings, targeted algorithms.

Impact of social media on Political Culture

- a. Political Culture refers to perception of people with respect to their political system.
- b. **Positive impacts**
 - a. Provides platform for constructive dissent.
 - i. *Example: citizens can articulate disagreement online peacefully.*
 - b. Strengthens democracy through accountability, transparency, etc.
 - i. *Example: progress reports, dashboards on government programs available on the internet.*
 - c. Mobilization of people through use of online campaigns.
 - i. *Example: users are more likely to stay informed about current events.*
 - d. Helps people drive collective action for a political cause.
 - i. *Example: mobilizing people for protests, marches, demonstrations like during Hong Kong Protests*
 - e. Promotes participative democracy through direct interaction.
 - i. *Example: provides for engagement among political representatives and people.*
 - f. Provides voice to voiceless and amplifies voice of the weak.
 - i. *Example: bringing issues of marginalized sections to the fore through digital medium.*
- c. **Negative impacts**
 - a. Fake news on social media can lead to social turmoil, rumour and fear mongering.
 - i. *Example: fake news led to COVID vaccine hesitancy in populace.*
 - b. Propaganda and disinformation can be used to misguide section of society, and create social unrest.
 - i. *Example: US Capitol Siege of 2021 after false allegations of election fudging by outgoing administration.*
 - c. Paid news and algorithms are used by parties and politicians to sway votes in their favour.
 - i. *Example: Cambridge Analytica and Facebook allowed user data to be harvested for political purposes by parties in the USA.*
 - d. Divisive, emotionally charged content especially on complex issues is detrimental to stability of democracies.

Media Ethics

- a. Media acts as a watchdog of public interest in modern democracies, and most of society uses mass media and social platforms to communicate and stay informed.
- b. Ethics is crucial to ensure a free flow of information and ideas in the society, free from any kind of obstruction, bias and prejudice.
- c. Media is mandated to follow ethics, in collecting and disseminating such information, called **Media Ethics**.
- d. Constitution of India makes a provision for freedom of press under **Article 19(a)**. It also provides for reasonable restrictions on press under **Article 19 (2)**.
 - a. Supreme Court of India in **Brij Bhushan & Others vs State of Delhi 1950** case, held that freedom of press is a part of Freedom of Speech and Expression under **Article 19(1)(a)**
- e. **Ethical issues in media:** Despite the obvious benefits, there are numerous problems and ethical challenges associated with the present media system.
 - a. Rise of fake news and disinformation for political and personal gains, whilst adopting the look and feel of credible news.
 - b. Challenges of ensuring and promoting media freedom.
 - i. *Example: As per Reports Without Borders report, the press freedom in the world is on a decline.*
 - c. Instances of political biases, paid news and media trials have registered a sharp rise.
 - d. Manipulation of behaviour through the use of targeted campaigns and algorithms.
 - i. *Example: Recent controversy regarding the fudging to TRP ratings by a media house.*
 - e. Increased corporatization of media leading to for profit reporting has had a negative impact on the quality of journalism.
 - f. Absence of objective fact-based journalism leading to false representation of truth and thereby promoting irrationalism in public.
 - i. *Example: citing presence of chips in currency notes*
 - g. Infotainment, sensationalization and propaganda of news leading to hazards like yellow journalism as opposed to serious responsible journalism.
 - h. Presence of fake news, media trials, distortion of facts for views, profits and favour.
 - i. *Example: sensationalized reportage on NCB investigations in Mumbai by media channels*
 - i. Behind the door deals and treaties between media houses, corporates and political parties creates issues of biased journalism.
 - j. Yellow journalism based on sensationalism and biased stories.
 - i. *Example: dramatizing reportage on counter terrorist operations*
 - k. Cyberbullying, doxing and shaming of people on online forums and social media platforms.

- I. Regulatory lacunae to address issues of unethical news coverage.
 - i. *Example: trial by media in Sushant Singh Rajput case and issues of hate speech*
- m. Lack of consideration for dignity and breach of privacy of people involved in the reportage by paparazzi.
- n. Increased tabloidization of media focusing on lives of celebrities and superficial coverage of current events.
 - i. *Example: scandalous reporting on the lives of British Royal Family by British tabloids.*
- o. Newer hazards like social-bots accounts and fake profiles are used on media platforms to manipulate discussions and boost specific messages.
- p. Filter bubbles or personalized content feeds result in lack of exposure to viewpoints outside one's worldview.
 - i. *Example: creation of echo chambers online on social media platforms*
- q. Increased instances of churnalism, based on reuse of secondary content on the internet instead of original reporting.
 - i. *Example: Media websites reporting on tweets made on Twitter, without actual news.*
- r. Rise of incidence of moral and social policing and cancel culture online.
 - i. *Example: Twitter backlash against Harry Potter author JK Rowling regarding her personal beliefs on a sensitive issue.*
- s. There is rise of surveillance capitalism due to capture and monetization of personal data by social media firms.
 - i. *Example: search engines like Google are notorious for browser fingerprinting one's online activity.*
- f. **Features of good media ethics**
 - a. Securing independence of media to infuse public confidence.
 - b. Presenting objective truth with accuracy and reducing scope for bias.
 - i. *Example: avoiding conflict of interest by denying funding from parties*
 - c. Impartiality of news presenters and TV room anchors.
 - d. Fact checking all relevant content and information.
 - i. *Example: using reliable sources for information gathering*
 - e. Serving public interest without fear or favour.
 - f. Sharing opinions with consideration and candour.
 - i. *Example: reporting on news of potential inflammatory nature with caution*
 - g. Respect for law of the land and imbibing universal human values in reporting.
 - h. Exercising caution and sensitivity while dealing with sensitive issues.

- i. *Example: reporting on heinous crimes, national security issues*
- g. **Principles to be followed to promote media ethics**
 - a. **Principle of Golden Mean:** It can be used to choose the desirable middle between two extremes, one of excess and other of deficiency.
 - b. **Principle of Utility:** Purpose of media should be to further the greater good for the maximum amount of people.
 - c. **Principle of Harm Minimization:** Through journalism and press, the aim should be to lessen the negative social and political consequences.
- h. **Mahatma Gandhi:** *"A free press should neither be an ally nor an adversary, but a constructive critic."*
- i. Best practices of Media Ethics
 - a. **BBC Model:** BBC is publicly funded through a license fee model which is paid by households, to curb the need to rely on any external corporate funding.
 - b. **Swiss Federal Act:** Freedom of press, radio and television is guaranteed by the Swiss Federal Constitution.

LAND REFORMS

Background

- * commercialization of Agriculture
- * Differentiation among Peasantry
- * Capitalistic transformation of Agriculture (Never Happened)



It led to Absentee Landlordism

Rack Renting

Illegal exactions

- ⇒ People's pressure increasing (due to ↑ in ppn)
- ⇒ Decline in Handicrafts
- ⇒ Lack of development of Modern Industry

Agricultural Status during Independence

Small Landholding

fragmented Landholding

Debt trap

Petty commodity Production

traditional technique

Post Independence Reforms

Institutional Reforms

Abolition of Zamindari

Tenancy Reforms

Land ceiling

Co-operatives

Technological Reforms

GREEN REVOLUTION

Commercialization of agri started with the arrival of the British (earlier subsistence agri)

Now many classes appeared like zamindars, middle剥削者 & sharecroppers tenants.

which led to capitalistic transfor^m of agri but that didn't actually took place

(Reason being that 3rd condition of Capitalism is that whatever earning one is getting needs to be reinvested.)
that never happened in India.

Instead of capitalistic transformation of agri → Agrarian
landlordism took place in India

Series of intermediaries appeared.

Rack Renting → Rents very high

Illegal exactions —

It was inf' because of

population ↑

↓ in Handicraft

Lack of Modern Industry

So only mode of Livelihood was agriculture

ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI

- # The process was completed in democratic manner by 1950's because Zamindar as a class became socially isolated during national movement.
- # However the compensation given was subjected to state variation.
Ex - J&K gave no compensation

Limitations in Abolition of Zamindari

Absence of Land records

Zamindar's were permitted to resume the land on basis of personal cultivation.
(Nowhere it was defined personal cultivation)

A committee was est KUMARAPPA Committee
it clearly & defined what constitutes personal cultivation.

Personal cultivation clause was followed by large scale eviction of tenants.

Since legislations were to be passed by states
there existed regional variation.

Judicial system was reported to defer the implementation of laws.

TENANCY REFORMS

State owner Tenant Sharecropper Land & labor

The purpose of tenancy reform was to protect the right of all four sections.

Owner Can not leave out land because of abolition of Zamindari system. Means one has to self cultivate the land.

It happen that there is a owner, who is child or disabled person or army personnel, can they cultivate land? Obviously No.

So there must be some provision related to right to leave land.

And also there must be "right to resume the land".
(when child is adult, soldier is retired etc)

Tenant Apart from safeguarding the rights of owner, it was very important to safeguard the rights of tenants.
which means → Right to Security of tenure

Reduction in Rent

Right to ownership (In case of long tenure)

Right to voluntary surrender

Idea was good but only problem was regional variation.

Right to leave land → In Orissa it was not permitted

In KN only soldier's were allowed

In UP widow, soldier's, differently abled were allowed

Right to resume the land → Andhra, not more than 75% of land
Bengal not more than 50%.

Security of tenure → Minimum 5 years of tenurial security
However in some places like WB
the only time tenants can be evicted
if they stop paying rent, stop cultivating

or leave out the land to the 3rd Party.

Reduction in Rent → It was reduced 20 to 25% in each and every state.

Exception - Punjab-Haryana Rent was allowed till 40%.

Right to ownership → MP 15 times the annual Rent Bihar, if land is cultivated for 12 years continuously, one becomes the owner of land.

Right to voluntary surrender → Most misused provision.
(Muscle power, blackmailing)

Sharecropper - Tenancy reforms were not applicable on Sharecropper's.

They were k/a Bargadars
Operation Barga

The sharecropper's were not given protection under tenancy legislation as they do not pay rent in cash but a fix produce as a rent.

Objectives → It was launched in 1977 in West Bengal.
The obj was timebound registration of sharecropper's.
To ensure permanent occupancy and hereditary rights.
To ensure cropdivision in the ratio 1:3

Operation Barga was failure.

However op. Barga was politically unviable
Due to skewed land man ratio, landlords often rotated the land among 2 or more sharecropper's. Hence registering all was economically unviable and any 1 was ethically incorrect.

Limitations of tenancy reforms

1. Security of tenure was a limited success, as a result the reduction in rent also became a difficult objective to achieve (post green revn' the rent was as high as 70% in Punjab)
2. The ownership rights were also partially achieved due to right to resume the land, voluntary surrender and shift to oral tenancy.

Landless Labor

Bhudan and Gramdan Movement

Started by Vinoba Bhave

The objective was to bring institutional changes through movement and not govt legislation. It was based on idea that average family of 5 should give 1/6th of their land, accepting a poor member as a part of their family.

The movement started from Telangana in 1951, however by 1956 it lost the momentum.

The major lacunae was substantial part of land given was unfit for cultivation or under litigation.

By 1955, the move took the form of **Gramdaan**

It was based on the idea that land belongs to God hence should be equally and collectively owned.

The move started in Orissa and around 4500 villages were acquired, However it was successful in only those areas where class differentiation has yet not emerged and mostly inhabited by tribals.

Ques -

Briefly discuss to what extent Bhudaan and gramdaan movement was a success in post-Independence period.

(2013)

Analyisis

Around 4 million Acre land was collected for donation. It was a voluntary move for which no compensation was given. It popularised the idea that land belongs to all and created the platform for development of co-operatives.

Ques

Critically examine the reasons which led to emergence of land reforms in India.

Land ceiling

1946 → All India Kisan Sabha proposed
25 Acres of land ceiling would be fixed

1949 → Kumarappa committee

The ceiling would 3time economic land holding.
whatever area of land which is sufficient
for a 5 member family is economic land
holding.

First 5 year plan → Recommendation's of Kumarappa
Committee was accepted.

But ultimate discretion with state govt
For ex - collection of data

Fixing the ceiling limit

Distributing the excess land
among poor landless people.

However, till 1959 nothing happened

1959 → Nagpur resolution

It declared the time limit within which the
ceiling has to be imposed.

ceiling was imposed on individual and not on family
limit of ceiling was very high.

lot of exemption's were given w.r.t land ceiling
for ex - co-operatives.

Repercussions

People started creating bogus co-operatives.

→ concept of co-operative failed

→ land ceiling failed.

↳ Long delays in ceiling also led to Benami transfers

Due to the failure of land ceiling, it gave rise to agrarian radicalism. For ex- Land grab movt or Naxalite movt.

It led to the emergence of 2nd wave of Land Reforms. That is CENTRAL LAND REFORM commission was set which had following recommendations. (1971)

- (1) Reduction in ceiling limit.
- (2) ceiling to be applicable on family as a unit.
- (3) withdrawal of exemptions
- (4) with respect to distribution of land priority will be given to SC and ST

Co-operatives

Concept

Evolution

Issues/Limitations

Operation Flood

Co-operatives refer's to Autonomous Association of person's united voluntarily to meet common economic, social and cultural needs and aspiration through democratically runned enterprise.

(Irrespective of shareholding everyone has one vote - ex Amul)
Amul not a limited company.)

Evolution

1949 - Kumartappa committee recommended to enforce the application of setting up of various co-operatives.

1st FYP - Small and medium farmer's will be encouraged to form co-operatives. If majority of farmer's agreed then decision would be binding on entire village.

1959 - Due to our exaggerated reports of int in agri productivity in China due to co-operatives has led to the declaration in Nagpur resolution

+ Future Agrarian pattern would be cooperative Farming.

- + However, Farmers will continue to hold their ownership rights on the land
- + will get the share in land produce according to their shareholding.
- + The Sharecropper's will get the share based on their labor

(After Nagpur resolution many congress leader's defected for ex - C Rajagopalachari. He believed that Nehru was overinfluenced with Communists China which is going against private owners.)
He created Swatantra party - 1959

1967 - Swatantra party one of the biggest opposition.
However, the myth that China's production was busted. (China's agri growth was false)

As a result in 3FYP the govt diluted its stand wrt co-operatives.

97th Constitutional Amendment act Added Art - 43B, 1971)(c) which stated that right to form co-operative is a fundamental right and state shall promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operatives.

Limitations of co-operatives

- # Setting up of bogus co-operatives to evade land reforms.
- # The co-operatives were viewed as a state sponsored project and hence, there was no motivation among the farmers to make any kind of investment, physical or otherwise.
- # In most of the co-operatives the leadership was cornered by well to do families which resulted in grabbing the scarce inputs.
- # According to RBI Report 1969 only 4 to 6% credit disbursed was secured by downtrodden, rest all the credit was cornered by the elite section.

The co-operatives failed to promote people's participation and autonomous functioning, instead it emerged as a venture of political and bureaucratic functions interference.

Operation Flood

Around 1990s the milk producer's of Kheda district were supplying milk to bombay through many middle men, who cheated them.

At this time Sarclar Patel suggested them to form union to have bargaining power. which resulted into

KDCMPUL Kheda district co-operative Milk producer union Ltd.

After independence the multinational dairy player's like Nestle were emerging.

At this point KDCMPUL decided to go for corporatization and Advertisement. And, hence a product name was chosen AMUL (Anand Milk union limited.)

(Meanwhile they realized that in winter milk production is not but demand was less as compared to summers. So in this situation they decided to create Milk powder and butter) Diversification of milk products

Reasons for success of AMUL

1. It focussed on corporatization
2. The facilities were provided for cattle for ex- 24 hours veterinary service, High quality fodder seed etc
3. widening the ambit of production areas to Capitalize on its resources.

4. Democratic mode of functioning which never overlooked, the interest of deprived.

1964 - National dairy development Board was est. Verghese Kurien became the chairman of the board.

NDBD - 1970 launched operation flood to replicate the success of Amul in other parts of the country.

Impact of operation Flood.

- # The annual milk production growth int from 0.7 l. to 4 l.
- # It further led to the int↑ in the income of Milk producer.
- # Dairy emerged as an imp activity or source of income specially for poor.
- # SEWA (Self employed women's association) Operation flood in collaboration with SEWA est 6000 women dairy co-operatives which led to women empowerment.
- # It also furthered the child development and created possibility for better nutrition and reduction in dropouts.

Ques- examine the success of operation flood and also explain why ex of AMUL could not be replicated in other co-oper. of country?

GREEN REVOLUTION

Positive Impact

- * Agricultural production int↑
(Reason → Per hectare yield has int)
- * Economic empowerment
- * Commercialization of agriculture
(Not just for sustenance and need but also for selling agri-produce in Market)
- * with int↑ in production, it led to more procurement by govt, which led to building up large stocks and facilitated various welfare programs.
- * It reduced the dependence on PL480 and it transformed the status of India from food deficit to food Surplus Nation.
- * with Mechanisation, it led to the int↑ in demand for casual labour.
- * It led to the creation of job opportunities in allied sectors for ex-agricultural inputs, transport sector, Manufacturing of farm equipment etc.
- * with int↑ in rural income there was a significant int↑ in level of consumption which led to the outsourcing of the various jobs. For ex- int↑ in demand Tailor's, carpenter's, domestic help etc.

Negative Impact

It created inter-regional and intra-regional inequality.

It is cereal specific revolution, as a result there was lack of diversified diet, problem of hidden hunger and malnutrition, shortage of other grains etc.

The environmental impact → depletion of groundwater

→ Fertility of Soil ↓

→ overusage of pesticide has led to health problem like - cancer

General Fact =

Shift in Authority from older generation to younger generation.

Consolidation of dominant caste.

Sudden prosperity has resulted into mindless consumption which has furthered relative deprivation.

With Mechanisation it has led to displacement of service class.

Since, it was, the process of GR was in favour of rich landlords, it led to polarisation of society due to swelling of small or landless labour class. (High input cost in GR)

Due to resumption of land for self cultivation it led to the displacement of tenant cultivator.

With the advent of GR the focus shifted from reducing structural inequality in land ownership

to optimising production through modern technology.

It int^s the incidence of migration, which is often termed as footloose labour

Ques: It is believed by many that GR created ground for red revolution (Naxal). To what extent you agree with statement?

Impact of Globalization on Indian Society

Introduction to Globalization

Globalization is a term used to describe how trade and technology have made the world into a ***more connected and interdependent place***. It is the process of ***interaction and integration*** among people, companies, and governments worldwide. Globalization involves the free flow of information, ideas, technologies, goods, services, capital, finance, and people.



Factors Leading to Globalization

1. Open Economy

- Since the reform of 1991, India's economy has become more open due to Liberalization and Privatization. This has resulted in increased interaction with global economies.
- Stakes of global financial institutions, like IMF and ADB, and the multilateral trade in the Indian economy.

2. Technological Factors

The increasing influx of technology has led to infusion of new skills and job transformation. ICT-enabled communication has lead to increasing consumer choices and expanding economies and interaction. Examples:

- Emergence of Pop Culture and Mass media*
- Globalized e-Commerce, such as Amazon and Ali Baba.*

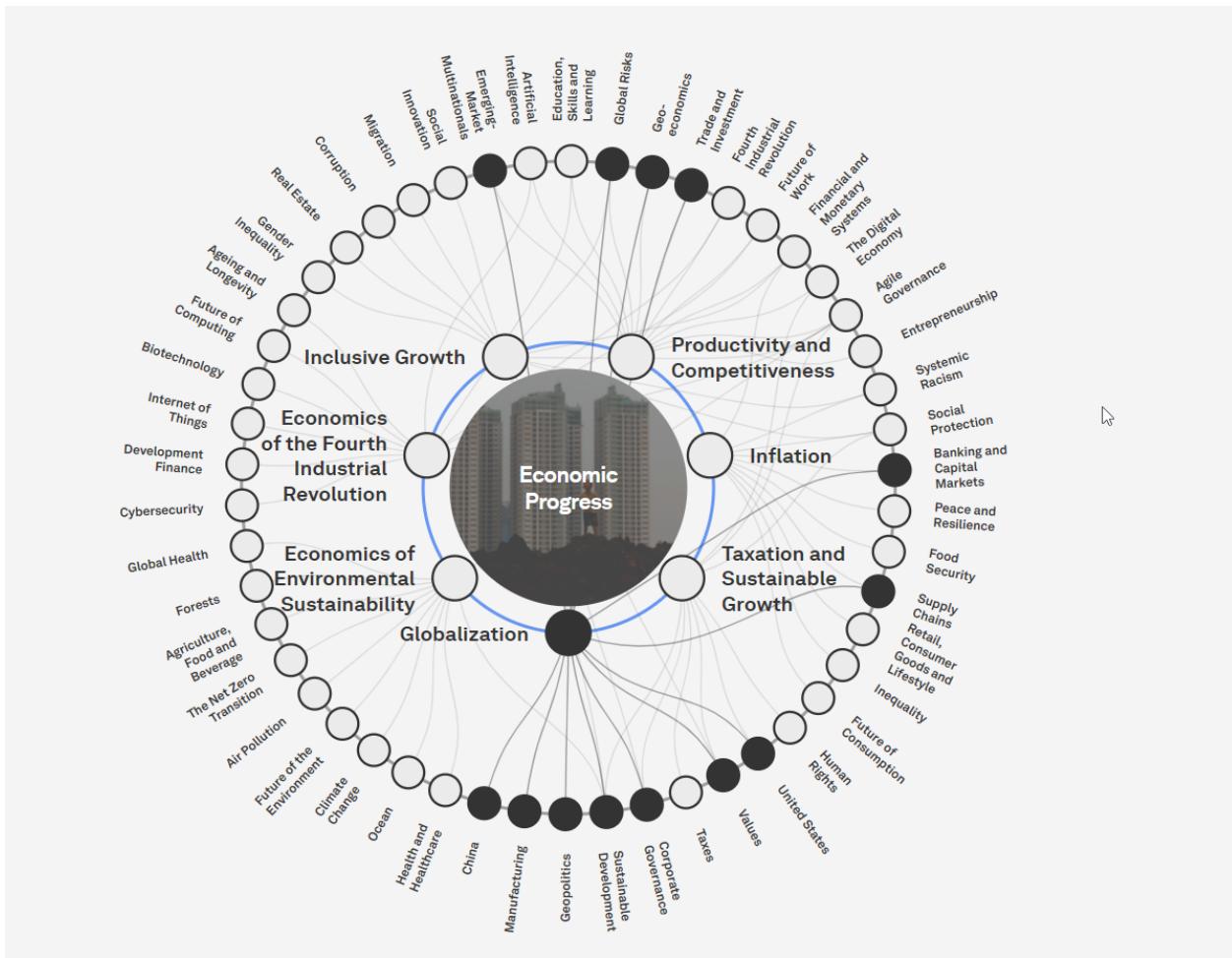
3. Enhanced Global Mobility:

Improved transport and increased air travel have facilitated the global movement of people and goods. Further, the easing visa regimes and demand of skilled workers, especially in the service sector-based economy.

4. Flow of Capital:

All over the world, there is a general reduction in capital barriers, making it easier for capital to flow between different economies. Liberal FDI regime, increasing ease of convertibility, and remittance system have led to a smoother to and fro movement of capital.

Globalization and Its impacts on Indian Society



Mindmap on Impacts of Globalization

Impact of Globalization on Media:

Media globalization is directly related to technological advancement and economic resources. As a result of this, there is greater access to news, music, movies, and videos from around the world. It has both visible and invisible impacts

Visible impacts:

- Increased presence of ***foreign media houses*** in India.
 - Eg: Al Jajaira and CNN
- Increasing solidarity with global issues, leading to the ***development of a global identity***.
 - LGBTQ+ movement and Pride Parade are becoming visible in India.
 - Women's movements, such as #MeToo.
- India emerging as a market of ***global media culture***.
 - Hollywood movies are being covered in Indian media.
 - India-centric characters are being designed. Eg: Pavitra Prabhakar, an Indian born Spiderman.
- Behavioral changes, such as use of ***common slang and dressing patterns*** in our everyday lifestyle.

Invisible Impacts:

Such impacts are psychological in nature.

- Altering consumption pattern.
- Acceptance of dating culture.
- Aggressive behavior and Gun culture.

Impact on Tribals

As per the census of 2011, Tribal people constitute 8.6% of the nation's total population. India is home to over 104 million Tribal people. Tribal life is dictated by the forest and access to it. Forest rights in India are the biggest piece of legislation that governs the ways of the tribes. Despite the constitutional and statutory protection, tribals lead a hard life.

Increasing globalization and new state perceptions of utilization of resources are diametrically opposed to the Tribal world view of resource exploitation and this has impacted the tribal life in many ways

Positive Impacts:

- **Increased Accessibility:** Globalization has lead to increased interaction and integration of the tribal community with the mainland. This is leading to increased access to

- To healthcare, both primary and secondary
 - Nearby educational institutes.
- **Increasing income opportunities:** Globalization has lead to increased employment in industries, and market integration, leading to improved income and livelihoods. Further, tourism has emerged as a significant area of Tribal income. Tribal products are reaching to new masses and in the hands of new consumers.
 - **TRIFED led marketing** making it easier for tribal artisans to sell their goods.
 - Increased demand for forest and organic food products, such as **Organic Honey**.
- **Promoting Indigenous Culture:** It has facilitated the recognition and promotion of indigenous cultures, traditions, and arts on a global platform:
 - Tribal Festivals are celebrated and given media coverage, within India and outside India as well. Eg: The Great Hornbill Festival.
 - Indigenous artwork is crossing borders. Eg: Indian PM gifted a tribal shawl to delegates at G20.



Home » Info-tech

Amazon to sell tribal products from Trifed on global marketplace

- **Other Positive impacts:**
 - Access to Information and communication infrastructure.
Internet connectivity and mobile infra.
 - Improved advocacy and support for tribal rights.
 - Solidarity at global level.

Negative Impacts of Globalization on Tribes:

- **Forest Resource Exploitation:** Globalization has led to the increased extraction of natural resources from tribal territories.
 - Vedanta's mining in Andhra and Odisha.
- **Prioritizing wealth over tribal interest:**



- Economic development projects benefiting external investors while disregarding the well-being and rights of tribal communities.
 - The implementation of Forest Rights act has been flimsy.
- **Prioritizing wealth over tribal interest:**
 - Economic development projects benefiting external investors while disregarding the well-being and rights of tribal communities.
 - The implementation of the Forest Rights Act has been flimsy.
 - **BALCO land in Chhattisgarh**, originally belonging to tribes, was sold to private entities at throwaway prices of **20rs per acre**.
- **Changes in Social Life:** The ethos of globalization has not only impacted the socio-economic conditions of tribal people but their cultural status also.
 - Loss of indigenous tribal identity.
 - Reduced interest in tribal music and culture.
 - Displacement from their ancestral land.
 - increasing crime rates.

It is visible that tribals have benefited less and negatively affected more due to globalization and modernization. The impetus is on the government to maintain the balance between ancient culture and modern practices and do the necessary.

Impact on Environment

Globalization has a huge impact on the environment both in positive and negative ways. Globalization helped to increase the major environmental damage that we are facing.

Negative impacts of Globalization on environment:

- **Carbon Emissions:**

Globalized trade increases carbon emissions from shipping, air travel, and long-distance transportation of goods.

 - E.g., importing **goods from distant countries** to meet consumer demands leads to increased emissions from transportation.
- **Deforestation and Habitat Loss:**

Global demand for commodities like timber, soy, and palm oil drives deforestation and habitat loss in regions with rich biodiversity.

 - E.g., the expansion of **palm oil plantations in Southeast Asia** has led to extensive deforestation and the loss of critical ecosystems.

- **Pollution and Waste**

The export of electronic waste from developed to developing countries for recycling often leads to improper disposal and pollution.

- India itself is the ***3rd biggest producer of e-waste***, most of which gets dumped into the oceans.

- **Overconsumption of Resources:**

Globalization and increased trade have fueled a culture of consumerism, leading to higher resource consumption.

- **Loss of Cultural Diversity:**

Globalization can lead to the ***homogenization of cultures***, eroding traditional practices and knowledge that are ***often environmentally sustainable***.

However, despite the obvious negatives, Globalization is also helping nations in sustainable development. Therefore, there are some positive aspects of globalization on the environment:

mint Premium | **OPINION**

→ **Globalization will work better for Planet Earth than its alternative**

- **Role in Resource Distribution:**

- The materials and resources are not evenly distributed globally.
- Globalization allows for the efficient sourcing and trading of resources from areas with abundant supply to areas with high demand.

E.g., Lithium, sourced from Australia and Chile, is made available globally and used in EV.

- **Technological Innovation:**

- Globalization promotes the exchange of knowledge, ideas, and technological advancements across borders.

E.g., Sharing of R&D in renewable energy ***technologies like solar panels*** and wind turbines has ***accelerated their deployment*** and reduced costs globally.

- **Access to Financing:**
 - Globalization allows for cross-border financial flows, making it easier for countries to access the necessary capital and investment for decarbonization projects.
E.g., the ***global carbon credit trading*** mechanism
- **Scalability and Economies of Scale:**
 - Globalization enables the establishment of global supply chains, allowing for large-scale manufacturing and distribution of renewable energy technologies.
E.g., Tesla company's Giga factory for the manufacture of EV batteries in China, Australia and the USA
- **Knowledge Sharing and Policy Alignment:**
 - Globalization facilitates the sharing of best practices, expertise, and policy frameworks among countries.
India itself has shown the way using formation of ISA and CDRI.

Global warming is the most important concern for every country. Renewable energy is touted to be the solution for tackling challenges of Global warming and Globalization can help in making such energy accessible to all.

Impact on Education

Globalization and education then ***come to affect one another through mutual goals*** of preparing young people for successful futures during which their nations will grow increasingly connected. As education serves as a ***foundation to global stability***, the development of ***multicultural awareness from an early age*** may integrate ideologies sourced from various societies in order to ***arrive at well-balanced conclusions*** regarding issues that surround the world as a whole.

Positive impacts:

- **Use of technology has addressed the problem of 4A'Q (awareness, accessibility, availability, affordability).**
- **Created competition which has led to positive revival of education system.**
- Globalization breaks the ***boundaries of space and time***. This has lead to increased access to avenues of learning:
 - ***MIT OpenCourseWare***, Stanford, and IITs offering free MOOC.
- Developing a holistic understanding of society with ***refined pedagogy and improved curriculum***.

- Further, in a Globalized world, **interdisciplinary research approaches** are seen as critical to achieving a more comprehensive understanding the complex reality currently facing the world.
- Creation of new employment and skills, leading to an economy based around education system.
- Mobility of students across borders is leading to increased understanding of cultures and developing a Global identity.
 - This is closer to Indian vision of **Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam**.
- Globalization encourages **explorations, experimentation to push the frontiers** of the potential of information technologies and communications for more effective learning.
 - During the Covid crisis, **software like Zoom were massively enhanced**, so as to make education continuous, despite the stopping of economy.
- The inherent gender bias in the education is being recognized and stripped away, even though gradually.
- Globalized education has led to women's empowerment significantly. Women have gained certain opportunities for job options.

Negative Impacts:

- The **cost of education** has gone up significantly due to the influx of ICT.
 - Existing divides in India, such as Rural-Urban divide and North-South divide are getting magnified:
 - During Covid, Rural Children did not have the same access to internet and suffered 2 years of poor schooling.
 - The education system faces the challenge of diluting the country's **unique cultural heritage**.
 - Globalization emphasized **standardized education systems**, which have not aligned with India's diverse cultural, linguistic, and regional contexts. This has resulted in increased marginalization and increased wedges in Indian society.
 - Lack of value based education.
 - Globalization => increased competition => survival of fittest => alienation of students from education system => education is no longer an end but a means to attain goals.
-

- Privatization of education and preference of English language and competitive screening has made the education system elitist.

Conclusion:

Globalization often emphasizes standardized education systems, which may not align with India's diverse cultural, linguistic, and regional contexts. The need is to dilute its negative impacts, making a broader system of education accessible to all.

Impact on Women

Globalization and education have impacted the lives of the women worldwide, including those in India. However, the impacts are skewed and therefore, we can see both the positive and the negative impacts on women.

Positive impacts:

- **Economic:**
 - Increased employment opportunities.
 - Improved opportunities in White Colored jobs.
 - Women have got access to multiple streams of raising credits.
- **Social**
 - increased social and life choices, from clothing to food lifestyle.
 - Enhanced self-confidence
 - Watered down the boundaries of patriarchy.
 - Participation in the decision-making process, even within the household.
 - The outmigration of men left women in charge of the household.
- **Health**
 - Awareness and access to healthcare choices including reproductive healthcare.
 - Decline in child mortality and child marriage, due to improved literacy.

Negative impacts:

- **Economic:**
 - ***Feminization of agriculture*** as Globalization and urbanization are happening parallelly, leaving women as a labor force in agriculture.
 - The divide between the economic choices of urban and rural women is rising.
 - ***Dual-burden*** of household and working place.
-

- Loss of employment in the traditional sector, due to rise in mechanization:
Handloom and food processing have undergone changes
- **Social**
 - Amplified gender disparities in terms of resources, time allocation, access to opportunities, and decision-making power, further exacerbating existing inequalities.
Eg: Women in the household get less time on their smartphones.
 - Patriarchy has appeared in a new shape:
Bank details of working women are kept with male members.
 - Sexual objectification of women in advertising and poor working conditions in garment factories, leading to the ***commodification of women***.
 - Influx in pornographic content and therefore the rise of sexual crimes against women.
- **Gender Inequality in New Shape:**
 - Women do two thirds of the world's work, ***receive ten percent of world's income*** and ***own one percent of the means of production***.
 - 96% of female workers are in the unorganized sector.
 - Exposed to more and more risks that cause health hazards and are forced to endure greater levels of physical and mental stress.
 - With rising opportunities, women are more exposed to sexual harassment at the workplace.
 - Rise in commercial Surrogacy has made India the [unofficial surrogacy hub of the world](#).
[Read this article in Times of India on Surrogacy](#)

Globalization provides opportunities and challenges for women in India, with the need to address patriarchal mindsets and rising crimes against women to ensure equal opportunities and empowerment.

Impact on Elderly

As a result of globalization, the elderly often face unique challenges and opportunities. Understanding these effects is crucial for ensuring the well-being and inclusivity of the elderly population in the globalized era.

Positive impacts:

- **Healthcare:**
 - Globalisation has decreased costs and increased access to new health care technology.
 - Average life expectancy and treatment facilities have become more accessible.
- **Communication and Social Relations:**
 - The rapid growth in communication technologies has made the world a small place. Elderly can easily connect with their relatives and kids, using a video call, even if the children are not staying with them physically.
 - The rising trend of making the elderly a part of social media life is making them involved more and more in the lives of their children.
- **Earning:**
 - 18 million India living outside send money to their parents at Home to improve their quality of life.
 - Increasing income levels means that people can invest in pension plans and healthcare plans for elderly members.

Negative Impacts:

- **Increasing Nuclear Families and Impact:**

The cumulative implications of globalization, industrialization and urbanization have imparted irreversible change to the structure of families in India:

- Migration patterns resulting from globalization may separate elderly individuals from their families

- Fallouts of disintegration of joint families such as separation from grand kids.
 - Unclear roles in a fast-changing world
 - The problem is aggravated when parents are economically dependent on children.
- **Increasing Generation divide:**
 - Changing socio-cultural aspects are making them hard to adjust to new social realities, such as dating culture and social media.
 - Erosion of traditional customs and rituals that are meaningful to the elderly, such as ***touching feet of elderly in the morning.***
 - **Isolation and Rejection**
 - With improved education, rapid technological changes and modernization have rendered their knowledge obsolete. This is leading to a sense of rejection.
Eg: The traditional handloom business, run through generations, are suddenly obsolete.

Conclusion: Even though the rapidly changing technology is the story of Globalization, elders have formal, technical and tacit skills which they've accumulated through long service. They can also help younger ones find pathways into secure and well-paid work through mentoring and job sharing. Thus globalization and India both needs to be attentive to the needs of elderly in changing world.

Impact on Indian Middle Class:

KOF BULLETIN • WORLD ECONOMY

Globalisation and Its Impact on the Middle Class

A new study shows that globalisation has diminished the income share of the middle class. Even the poorer parts of the population saw their income shares decline, while the shares of high incomes has risen. This effect is driven by developments in transition and developing countries.

Positive impacts:

- **Economic:**
 - Employment opportunities have seen a rise due to growth of the service based economy.
 - Average income levels have gone up leading to higher pay scales.
- Improved standard of living, even in the Indian tier 3 and tier 4 towns.

- **Social:**
 - Middle-income countries have seen a migration to western countries due to demand of skilled workforce and education-based employment.
 - Rise in urbanization leading to erosion of rural and traditional lifestyle. India's urban population is set to rise to 40% as per UNDESA by 2050.
 - Rural middle class has got access to White Goods. This is also leading to rural inequalities, giving birth to the phenomenon of '**Two Indias**'.
 - The traditional taboos of Inter caste and inter religion marriages have been broken more often than the pre-PLG era.

- **Political**
 - Rise of a cosmopolitan culture in Indian middle class, where they are connecting themselves to the global movements and happenings.
 - The middle class is politically more aware but it has failed to rise as a pressure group in policy making and decision making.

Negative Impacts:

- New Indian middle class is detached from Indian roots, hence rising problem about old age people. There is a spurt in the Old Age homes.
- Changing family structure due to increased economic activities has taken a toll on the way families are raised. Not only nuclear families are rising, but there is a new style of parenting ***called i-Pad parenting.***
- Even though middle class is learning to discard caste inequality but class inequality is still prevailing but also rising.
- Middle class is showing the highest rise in consumer culture, such as electronic gadgets.

Extra Read: [A year of discontent for the middle castes | Mint \(livemint.com\)](http://A year of discontent for the middle castes | Mint (livemint.com))

Impact of Globalization on Indian Society

Introduction to Globalization

Globalization is a term used to describe how trade and technology have made the world into a **more connected and interdependent place**. It is the process of **interaction and integration** among people, companies, and governments worldwide. Globalization involves the free flow of information, ideas, technologies, goods, services, capital, finance, and people.



Factors Leading to Globalization

1. Open Economy

- Since the reform of 1991, India's economy has become more open due to Liberalization and Privatization. This has resulted in increased interaction with global economies.
- Stakes of global financial institutions, like IMF and ADB, and the multilateral trade in the Indian economy.

2. Technological Factors

The increasing influx of technology has led to infusion of new skills and job transformation. ICT-enabled communication has lead to increasing consumer choices and expanding economies and interaction. Examples:

- Emergence of Pop Culture and Mass media*

b. Globalized e-Commerce, such as Amazon and Ali Baba.

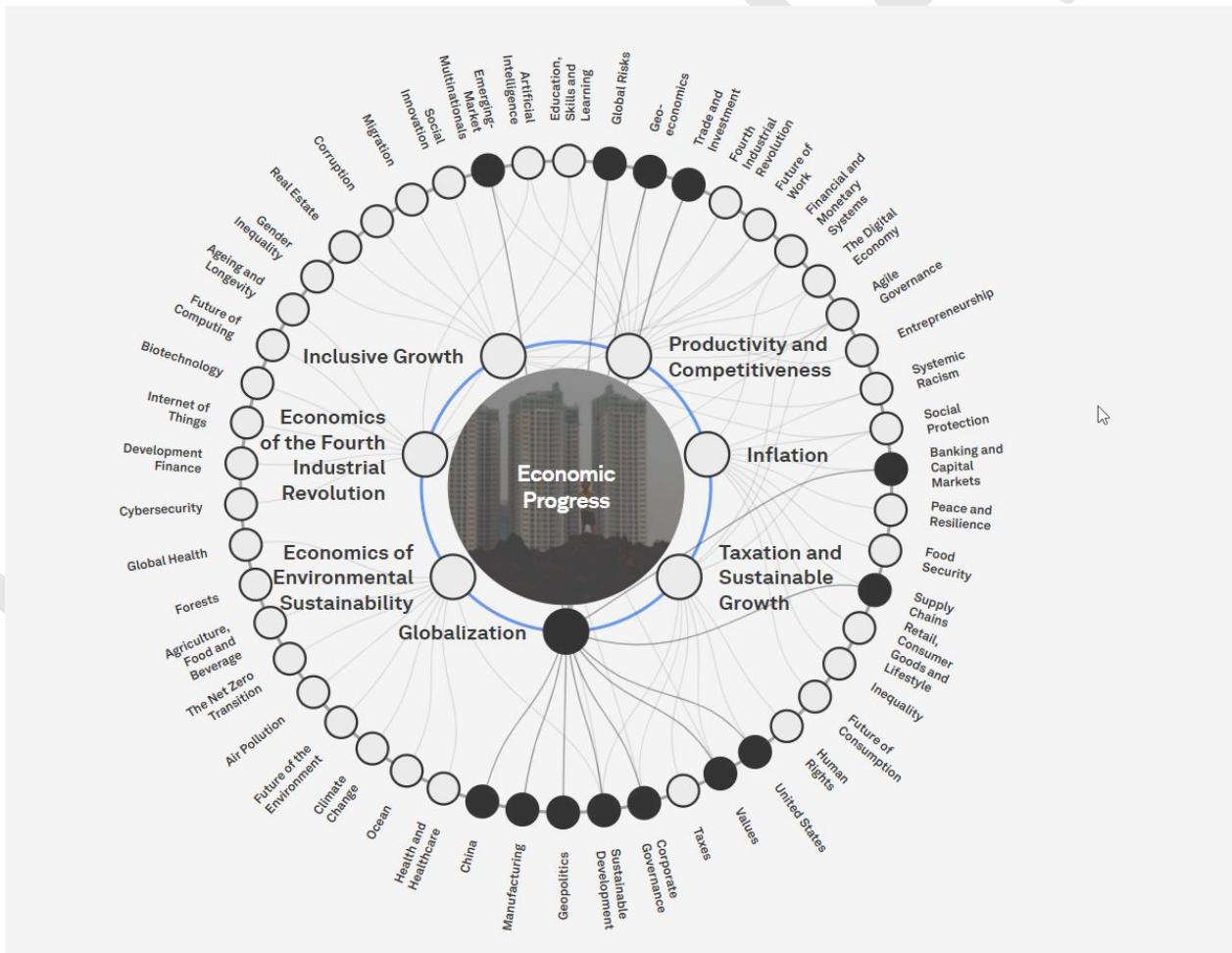
3. Enhanced Global Mobility:

Improved transport and increased air travel have facilitated the global movement of people and goods. Further, the easing visa regimes and demand of skilled workers, especially in the service sector-based economy.

4. Flow of Capital:

All over the world, there is a general reduction in capital barriers, making it easier for capital to flow between different economies. Liberal FDI regime, increasing ease of convertibility, and remittance system have led to a smoother to and fro movement of capital.

Globalization and Its impacts on Indian Society



Mindmap on Impacts of Globalization

Impact of Globalization on Media:

Media globalization is directly related to technological advancement and economic resources. As a result of this, there is greater access to news, music, movies, and videos from around the world. It has both visible and invisible impacts

Visible impacts:

- Increased presence of **foreign media houses** in India.
 - Eg: Al Jajaira and CNN
- Increasing solidarity with global issues, leading to the **development of a global identity**.
 - LGBTQ+ movement and Pride Parade are becoming visible in India.
 - Women's movements, such as #MeToo.
- India emerging as a market of **global media culture**.
 - Hollywood movies are being covered in Indian media.
 - India-centric characters are being designed. Eg: Pavitra Prabhakar, an Indian born Spiderman.
- Behavioral changes, such as use of **common slang and dressing patterns** in our everyday lifestyle.

Invisible Impacts:

Such impacts are psychological in nature.

- Altering consumption pattern.
- Acceptance of dating culture.
- Aggressive behavior and Gun culture.

Impact on Tribals

As per the census of 2011, Tribal people constitute 8.6% of the nation's total population. India is home to over 104 million Tribal people. Tribal life is dictated by the forest and access to it. Forest rights in India are the biggest piece of legislation that governs the ways of the tribes. Despite the constitutional and statutory protection, tribals lead a hard life.

Increasing globalization and new state perceptions of utilization of resources are diametrically opposed to the Tribal world view of resource exploitation and this has impacted the tribal life in many ways

Positive Impacts:

- **Increased Accessibility:** Globalization has lead to increased interaction and integration of the tribal community with the mainland. This is leading to increased access to
 - To healthcare, both primary and secondary
 - Nearby educational institutes.
- **Increasing income opportunities:** Globalization has lead to increased employment in industries, and market integration, leading to improved income and livelihoods. Further, tourism has emerged as a significant area of Tribal income. Tribal products are reaching to new masses and in the hands of new consumers.
 - **TRIFED led marketing** making it easier for tribal artisans to sell their goods.
 - Increased demand for forest and organic food products, such as **Organic Honey**.
- **Promoting Indigenous Culture:** It has facilitated the recognition and promotion of indigenous cultures, traditions, and arts on a global platform:
 - Tribal Festivals are celebrated and given media coverage, within India and outside India as well. Eg: The Great Hornbill Festival.
 - Indigenous artwork is crossing borders. Eg: Indian PM gifted a tribal shawl to delegates at G20.



Home » Info-tech

Amazon to sell tribal products from Trifed on global marketplace

- **Other Positive impacts:**
 - Access to Information and communication infrastructure.
 - Internet connectivity and mobile infra.
 - Improved advocacy and support for tribal rights.
 - Solidarity at global level.

Negative Impacts of Globalization on Tribes:

- **Forest Resource Exploitation:** Globalization has led to the increased extraction of natural resources from tribal territories.
 - Vedanta's mining in Andhra and Odisha.
- **Prioritizing wealth over tribal interest:**
 - Economic development projects benefiting external investors while disregarding the well-being and rights of tribal communities.
 - The implementation of Forest Rights act has been flimsy.
- **Prioritizing wealth over tribal interest:**
 - Economic development projects benefiting external investors while disregarding the well-being and rights of tribal communities.
 - The implementation of the Forest Rights Act has been flimsy.
 - **BALCO land in Chhattisgarh**, originally belonging to tribes, was sold to private entities at throwaway prices of **20rs per acre**.
- **Changes in Social Life:** The ethos of globalization has not only impacted the socio-economic conditions of tribal people but their cultural status also.
 - Loss of indigenous tribal identity.
 - Reduced interest in tribal music and culture.
 - Displacement from their ancestral land.
 - increasing crime rates.

It is visible that tribals have benefited less and negatively affected more due to globalization and modernization. The impetus is on the government to maintain the balance between ancient culture and modern practices and do the necessary.

Impact on Environment

Globalization has a huge impact on the environment both in positive and negative ways. Globalization helped to increase the major environmental damage that we are facing.

Negative impacts of Globalization on environment:

- **Carbon Emissions:**

Globalized trade increases carbon emissions from shipping, air travel, and long-distance transportation of goods.

- E.g., importing **goods from distant countries** to meet consumer demands leads to increased emissions from transportation.

- **Deforestation and Habitat Loss:**

Global demand for commodities like timber, soy, and palm oil drives deforestation and habitat loss in regions with rich biodiversity.

- E.g., the expansion of **palm oil plantations in Southeast Asia** has led to extensive deforestation and the loss of critical ecosystems.

- **Pollution and Waste**

The export of electronic waste from developed to developing countries for recycling often leads to improper disposal and pollution.

- India itself is the **3rd biggest producer of e-waste**, most of which gets dumped into the oceans.

- **Overconsumption of Resources:**

Globalization and increased trade have fueled a culture of consumerism, leading to higher resource consumption.

- **Loss of Cultural Diversity:**

Globalization can lead to the **homogenization of cultures**, eroding traditional practices and knowledge that are **often environmentally sustainable**.

However, despite the obvious negatives, Globalization is also helping nations in sustainable development. Therefore, there are some positive aspects of globalization on the environment:

mint Premium | **OPINION**

Globalization will work better for Planet Earth than its alternative

- **Role in Resource Distribution:**

- The materials and resources are not evenly distributed globally.

- Globalization allows for the efficient sourcing and trading of resources from areas with abundant supply to areas with high demand.
 - E.g., Lithium, sourced from Australia and Chile, is made available globally and used in EV.
- **Technological Innovation:**
 - Globalization promotes the exchange of knowledge, ideas, and technological advancements across borders.
 - E.g., Sharing of R&D in renewable energy ***technologies like solar panels*** and wind turbines has ***accelerated their deployment*** and reduced costs globally.
- **Access to Financing:**
 - Globalization allows for cross-border financial flows, making it easier for countries to access the necessary capital and investment for decarbonization projects.
 - E.g., the ***global carbon credit trading*** mechanism
- **Scalability and Economies of Scale:**
 - Globalization enables the establishment of global supply chains, allowing for large-scale manufacturing and distribution of renewable energy technologies.
 - E.g., Tesla company's Giga factory for the manufacture of EV batteries in China, Australia and the USA
- **Knowledge Sharing and Policy Alignment:**
 - Globalization facilitates the sharing of best practices, expertise, and policy frameworks among countries.
 - India itself has shown the way using formation of ISA and CDRI.

Global warming is the most important concern for every country. Renewable energy is touted to be the solution for tackling challenges of Global warming and Globalization can help in making such energy accessible to all.

Impact on Education

Globalization and education then ***come to affect one another through mutual goals*** of preparing young people for successful futures during which their nations will grow increasingly connected. As education

serves as a ***foundation to global stability***, the development of ***multicultural awareness from an early age*** may integrate ideologies sourced from various societies in order to ***arrive at well-balanced conclusions*** regarding issues that surround the world as a whole.

Positive impacts:

- **Use of technology has addressed the problem of 4A'Q (awareness, accessibility, availability, affordability).**
- **Created competition which has led to positive revival of education system.**
- Globalization breaks the ***boundaries of space and time***. This has lead to increased access to avenues of learning:
 - ***MIT OpenCourseWare***, Stanford, and IITs offering free MOOC.
- Developing a holistic understanding of society with ***refined pedagogy and improved curriculum***.
- Further, in a Globalized world, ***interdisciplinary research approaches*** are seen as critical to achieving a more comprehensive understanding the complex reality currently facing the world.
- Creation of new employment and skills, leading to an economy based around education system.
- Mobility of students across borders is leading to increased understanding of cultures and developing a Global identity.
 - This is closer to Indian vision of ***Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam***.
- Globalization encourages ***explorations, experimentation to push the frontiers*** of the potential of information technologies and communications for more effective learning.
 - During the Covid crisis, ***software like Zoom were massively enhanced***, so as to make education continuous, despite the stopping of economy.
- The inherent gender bias in the education is being recognized and stripped away, even though gradually.
- Globalized education has led to women's empowerment significantly. Women have gained certain opportunities for job options.

Negative Impacts:

- The **cost of education** has gone up significantly due to the influx of ICT.
- Existing divides in India, such as Rural-Urban divide and North-South divide are getting magnified:
 - During Covid, Rural Children did not have the same access to internet and suffered 2 years of poor schooling.
- The education system faces the challenge of diluting the country's **unique cultural heritage**.
- Globalization emphasized **standardized education systems**, which have not aligned with India's diverse cultural, linguistic, and regional contexts. This has resulted in increased marginalization and increased wedges in Indian society.
- Lack of value based education.
- Globalization => increased competition => survival of fittest => alienation of students from education system => education is no longer an end but a means to attain goals.
- Privatization of education and preference of English language and competitive screening has made the education system elitist.

Conclusion:

Globalization often emphasizes standardized education systems, which may not align with India's diverse cultural, linguistic, and regional contexts. The need is to dilute its negative impacts, making a broader system of education accessible to all.

Impact on Women

Globalization and education have impacted the lives of the women worldwide, including those in India. However, the impacts are skewed and therefore, we can see both the positive and the negative impacts on women.

Positive impacts:

- **Economic:**
 - Increased employment opportunities.
 - Improved opportunities in White Colored jobs.

- Women have got access to multiple streams of raising credits.
- **Social**
 - increased social and life choices, from clothing to food lifestyle.
 - Enhanced self-confidence
 - Watered down the boundaries of patriarchy.
 - Participation in the decision-making process, even within the household.
 - The outmigration of men left women in charge of the household.

- **Health**

- Awareness and access to healthcare choices including reproductive healthcare.
- Decline in child mortality and child marriage, due to improved literacy.

Negative impacts:

- **Economic:**

- ***Feminization of agriculture*** as Globalization and urbanization are happening parallelly, leaving women as a labor force in agriculture.
- The divide between the economic choices of urban and rural women is rising.
- ***Dual-burden*** of household and working place.
- Loss of employment in the traditional sector, due to rise in mechanization:
 - Handloom and food processing have undergone changes

- **Social**

- Amplified gender disparities in terms of resources, time allocation, access to opportunities, and decision-making power, further exacerbating existing inequalities.
 - Eg: Women in the household get less time on their smartphones.
- Patriarchy has appeared in a new shape:
 - Bank details of working women are kept with male members.
- Sexual objectification of women in advertising and poor working conditions in garment factories, leading to the ***commodification of women***.

- Influx in pornographic content and therefore the rise of sexual crimes against women.
- **Gender Inequality in New Shape:**
 - Women do two thirds of the world's work, ***receive ten percent of world's income and own one percent of the means of production.***
 - 96% of female workers are in the unorganized sector.
 - Exposed to more and more risks that cause health hazards and are forced to endure greater levels of physical and mental stress.
 - With rising opportunities, women are more exposed to sexual harassment at the workplace.
 - Rise in commercial Surrogacy has made India the [unofficial surrogacy hub of the world.](#)
 - [Read this article in Times of India on Surrogacy](#)

NEWS / BLOGS / LIFESTYLE / Commercialization of surrogacy in India: The effects of globalisation

LIFESTYLE

Commercialization of surrogacy in India: The effects of globalisation

January 24, 2023, 8:51 PM IST / Dr Tapan Panda and Sonal Muluk in Voices, Lifestyle, TOI

Globalization provides opportunities and challenges for women in India, with the need to address patriarchal mindsets and rising crimes against women to ensure equal opportunities and empowerment.

Impact on Elderly

As a result of globalization, the elderly often face unique challenges and opportunities. Understanding these effects is crucial for ensuring the well-being and inclusivity of the elderly population in the globalized era.

Positive impacts:

- **Healthcare:**
 - Globalisation has decreased costs and increased access to new health care technology.
 - Average life expectancy and treatment facilities have become more accessible.
- **Communication and Social Relations:**
 - The rapid growth in communication technologies has made the world a small place. Elderly can easily connect with their relatives and kids, using a video call, even if the children are not staying with them physically.
 - The rising trend of making the elderly a part of social media life is making them involved more and more in the lives of their children.
- **Earning:**
 - 18 million India living outside send money to their parents at Home to improve their quality of life.
 - Increasing income levels means that people can invest in pension plans and healthcare plans for elderly members.

Negative Impacts:

- **Increasing Nuclear Families and Impact:**

The cumulative implications of globalization, industrialization and urbanization have imparted irreversible change to the structure of families in India:

 - Migration patterns resulting from globalization may separate elderly individuals from their families
 - Fallouts of disintegration of joint families such as separation from grand kids.
 - Unclear roles in a fast-changing world
 - The problem is aggravated when parents are economically dependent on children.
- **Increasing Generation divide:**
 - Changing socio-cultural aspects are making them hard to adjust to new social realities, such as dating culture and social media.

- Erosion of traditional customs and rituals that are meaningful to the elderly, such as ***touching feet of elderly in the morning.***
- **Isolation and Rejection**
 - With improved education, rapid technological changes and modernization have rendered their knowledge obsolete. This is leading to a sense of rejection.
 - Eg: The traditional handloom business, run through generations, are suddenly obsolete.

Conclusion: Even though the rapidly changing technology is the story of Globalization, elders have formal, technical and tacit skills which they've accumulated through long service. They can also help younger ones find pathways into secure and well-paid work through mentoring and job sharing. Thus globalization and India both needs to be attentive to the needs of elderly in changing world.

Impact on Indian Middle Class:

KOF BULLETIN • WORLD ECONOMY

Globalisation and Its Impact on the Middle Class

A new study shows that globalisation has diminished the income share of the middle class. Even the poorer parts of the population saw their income shares decline, while the shares of high incomes has risen. This effect is driven by developments in transition and developing countries.

Positive impacts:

- **Economic:**
 - Employment opportunities have seen a rise due to growth of the service based economy.
 - Average income levels have gone up leading to higher pay scales.
- Improved standard of living, even in the Indian tier 3 and tier 4 towns.
- **Social:**

- Middle-income countries have seen a migration to western countries due to demand of skilled workforce and education-based employment.
- Rise in urbanization leading to erosion of rural and traditional lifestyle. India's urban population is set to rise to 40% as per UNDESA by 2050.
- Rural middle class has got access to White Goods. This is also leading to rural inequalities, giving birth to the phenomenon of '**Two Indias**'.
- The traditional taboos of inter caste and inter religion marriages have been broken more often than the pre-PLG era.

- **Political**

- Rise of a cosmopolitan culture in Indian middle class, where they are connecting themselves to the global movements and happenings.
- The middle class is politically more aware but it has failed to rise as a pressure group in policy making and decision making.

Negative Impacts:

- New Indian middle class is detached from Indian roots, hence rising problem about old age people. There is a spurt in the Old Age homes.
- Changing family structure due to increased economic activities has taken a toll on the way families are raised. Not only nuclear families are rising, but there is a new style of parenting ***called i-Pad parenting***.
- Even though middle class is learning to discard caste inequality but class inequality is still prevailing but also rising.
- Middle class is showing the highest rise in consumer culture, such as electronic gadgets.

Extra Read: [A year of discontent for the middle castes | Mint \(livemint.com\)](http://livemint.com)

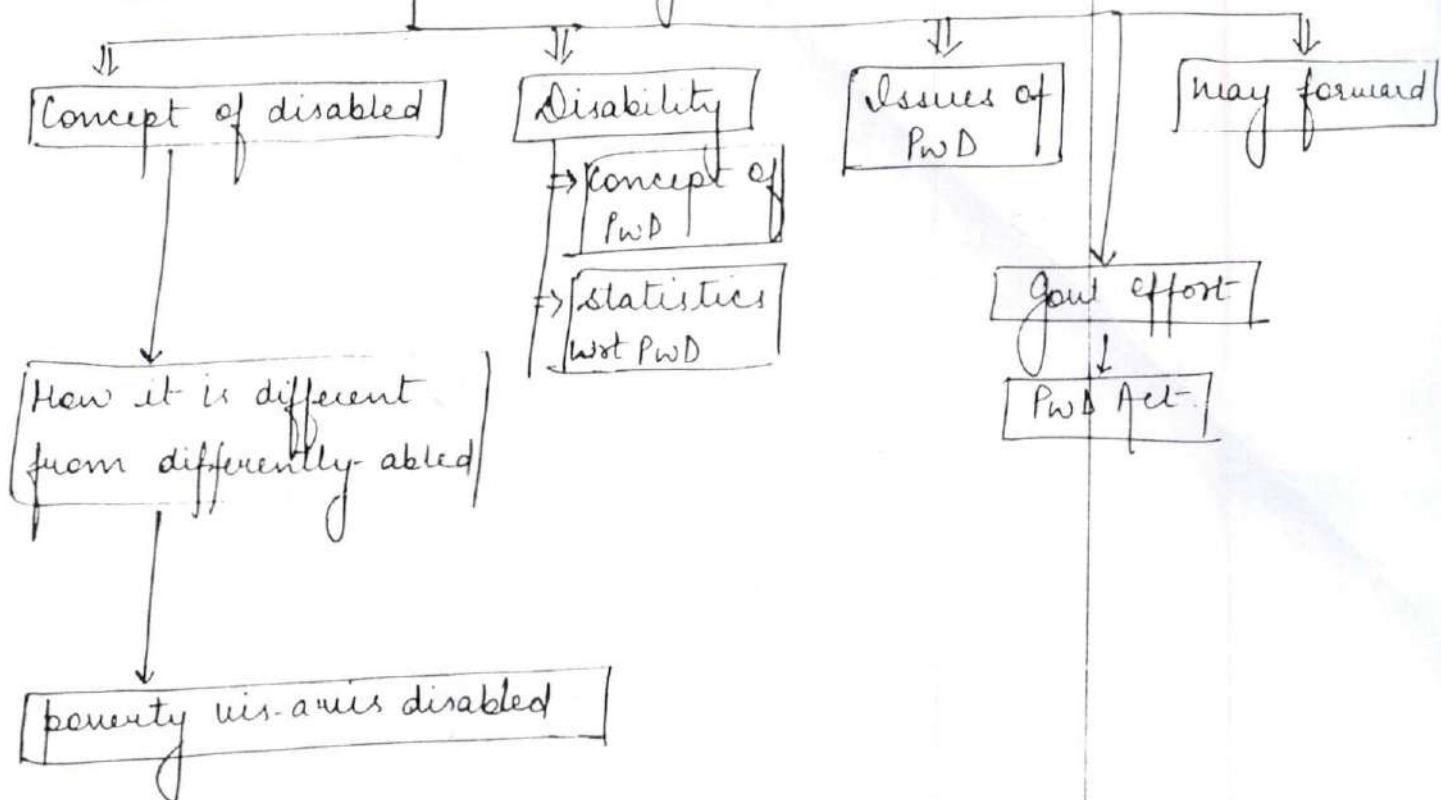
Date: 9/1/23

Class - 18

all acts & schemes related to vulnerable section.

→ L.
→ E. etc.

Person with Disability



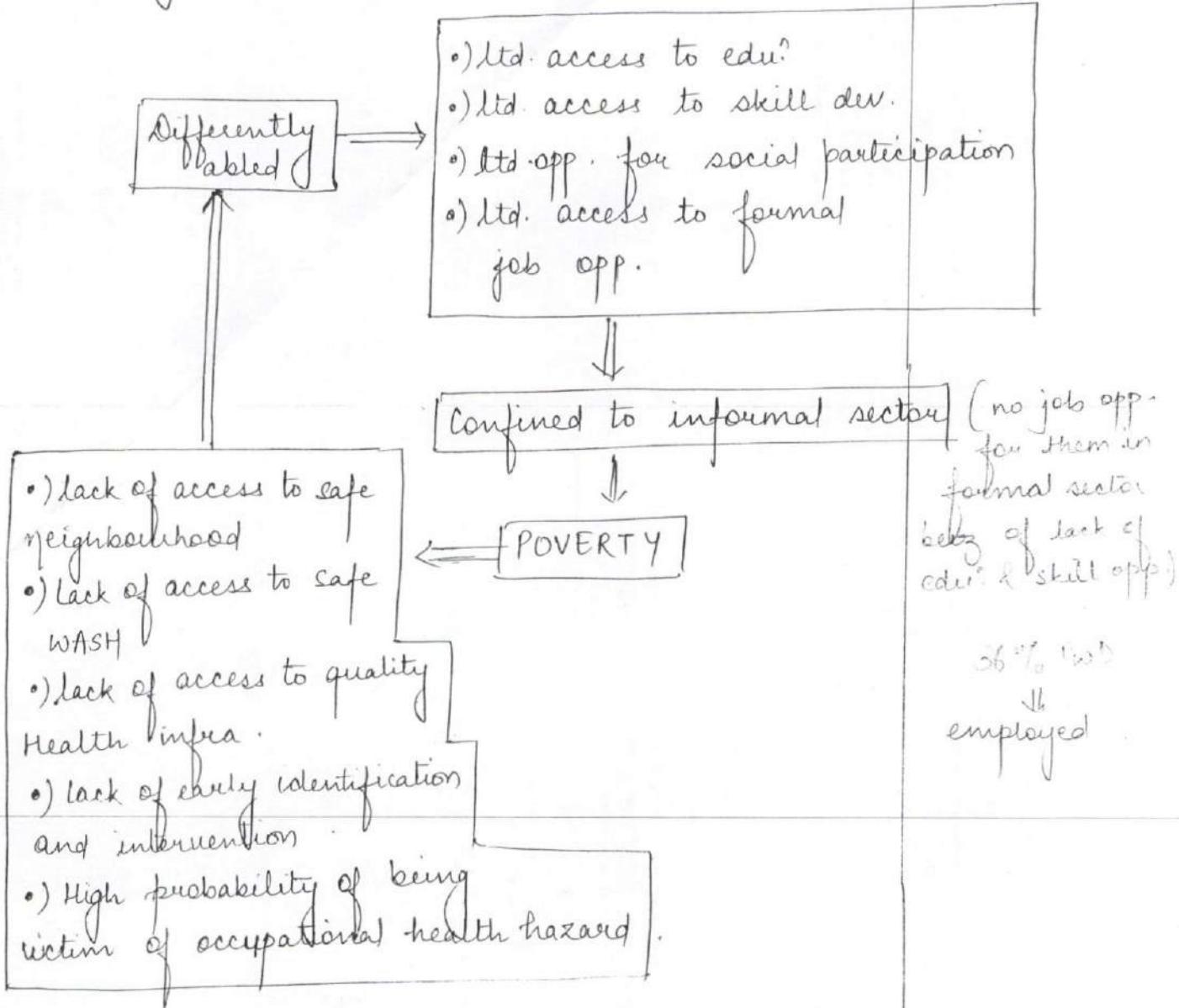
Concept of disabled :- Lack of ability to perform an activity which is otherwise considered normal.

It is a negatively connoted term and is often used in context of developing and underdeveloped nations. (विकास नहीं होने वाले देश)

The term to be used should be 'differently abled'.

The term 'disabled' draws attention towards public perception of disability i.e. "it is retribution of past karma, for which there is no respite".

Poverty vis-a-vis disabled, differently abled



Definition of person with disability :-

It refers to long term physical, mental, intellectual impairment which in interaction with the barriers hinders full and effective participation in the society.

Statistics :-

- ⇒ Acc. to Census 2011, 2.21% of population are PwD.
- ⇒ Acc. to Council of Social Development report
 - ⇒ 56% of PwD = Men
 - ⇒ 44% of PwD = Women
 - ⇒ 55% of PwD = literate
 - ⇒ 1/3rd of child w/D = out of school
 - ⇒ 36% of PwD = workers
 - ⇒ 69% of PwD = Rural areas

Issues of PwD :-

- ↳ Lack of credible data due to ambiguity over definition of PwD.

Census, 2011, PwD Act (1995) = 7 types of disability
↓
2.21% . PwD Act (2016) - 7 → 21

- ↳ Data is captured based on 'Household survey'
- ↳ Due to stigma associated especially with mental disability

Problem of under reporting

- ↳ Lack of adequate policy making (you don't even know the gravity of prob)

- ↳ Lack of infra. wrt accessing diff.

resources ↴ skill dev.
↳ Health etc.

- ↳ Problem of public perception wrt disability

↳ There exist attitude of sympathy,

apathy, mockery, ridiculing etc.

↳ There also exist stereotype wrt PWD

↳ They are unhealthy

↳ lead to low quality life.

↳ Lack of access to subsidised aid & assistive technology. (expensive)

↳ Lack of timely Identification & Intervention

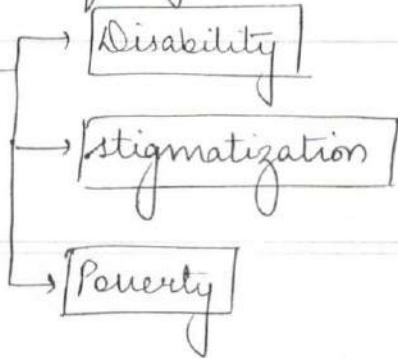
(during pregnancy
bvt tests are
very expensive -
parents can't
afford)

↳ Lack of political representation of PWD

denies them platform for
assertion of rights

⇒ Shashi Tharoor said
parliament India
is not friendly
for disabled.

↳ Triple Jeopardy



medical terminal
of pregnancy &
civ economy,
written in STEM
from handout

↳ There also exists the problem of
intersectionality where:

(Kimberly Crenshaw)

e.g.: A girl with disability is more vulnerable
as compared to others.

similarly, a poor PWD is more vulnerable
as compare to other.

- low job opportunities, innovative tech. and IT

- e.g.: Manasi Joshi - Para baddy player & world champion.
Avani Lekhara - cycling & Paralympic gold medalist.
Lavender Thakkar - Paralympic gold medalist - Jamlin
theatre.

They don't need
your sympathy.
you should be
compassionate.

e.g.: Anukriti Sharma
IPS officer bringing
electricity to a
70 yr. old woman's home

Person with disability Act

provisions :- Handout

to fulfil the
commitment of India
towards UNCRPD.

Analysis :-

- 1.) There exist a caveat that discrimination will be allowed if it is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate goal.
- 2.) The ambit of disability has expanded from 7 to 21 which has made the act comprehensive and inclusive.
- 3.) The concept of "Benchmark Disability" has been criticized due to its subjectivity and scope of misuse.
- 4.) The clause of 4% reservation in govt. jobs is less as compared to the requirement of differently abled people.
- 5.) Extending the ambit of RTE upto 18 yrs. for CWD is a welcome step.
- 6.) Although there exist provision for advisory bodies which will be apex policy making body but it does not hold much authority.
- 7.) The clause for having special courts for speedy disposal of cases is a welcome step.

8.) However, there is lack of provisions wrt attitudinal change, to ensure political representation of PwD and there is lack of clarity wrt management of funds.

9.) The act focuses upon creating an accessible and enabling environment by incorporating both private and public establishment.

Q Critically examine to what extent PwD Act ensures an effective mechanism for empowerment and inclusion of intended beneficiaries in society. (10M) (2016)

Q. "Disability is as social as it is physical." Discuss the statement in the context of Indian society. (10M)

Q. The rights of PwD act remains only a legal document w/o sensitization of govt. functionaries and citizens regarding disability. Comment. (10M, 2022)

↳ law only determine the dirⁿ: where Ⓛ should move.

Andrea Beittel

(may find)

reservation in political instiⁿ.

every understanding
" = physical but social
stigma
→ stereotype
→ poverty

The Hindu :-

"Constitution is like a north star which guides us" - Wainkypa Naidu.
(Newspaper - 7th July)

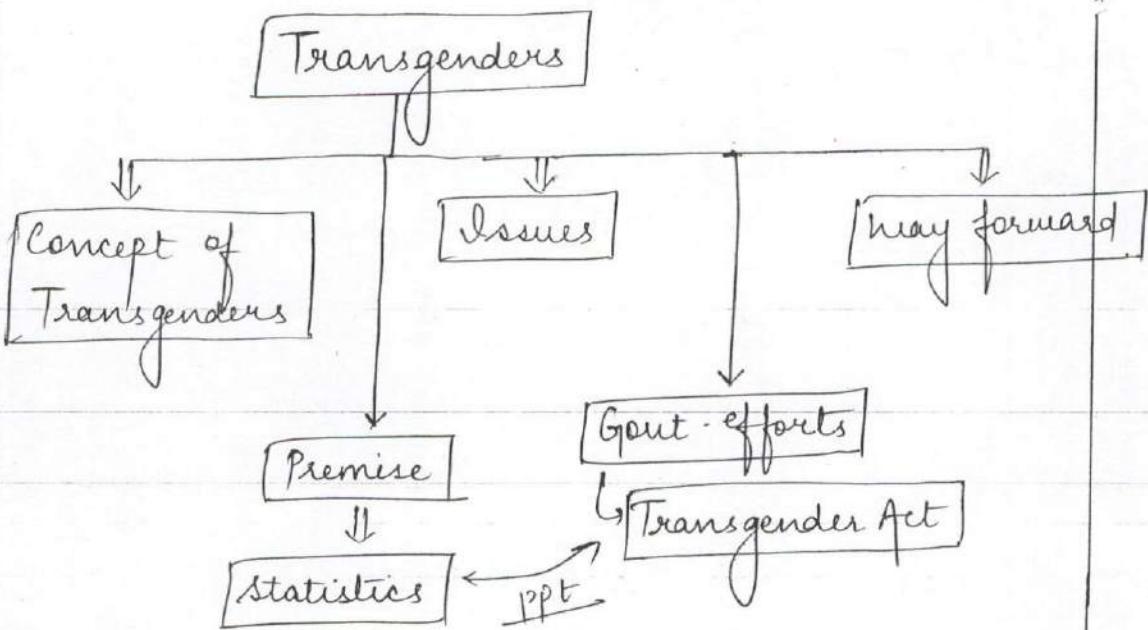
last para = conclusion

Accessible India campaign 2015

↳ we have provisions, schemes → need is for better implementation.

Way forward :-

- 1.) Identification of beneficiaries through social mapping and credible data collection.
- 2.) Ensuring sensitization of all the stakeholders to ensure better implementation and formulation of policies.
- 3.) Provide representation to PwD in decision making bodies.
- 4.) Promote inclusive education w/o any labelling.
- 5.) Ensure availability of subsidized aid & equipment and adaptive technology.
- 6.) Promote inclusive and accessible infrastructure for eg:- FICCI idea of accessibility index.
- 7.) Special incentives to private sector to create employment opportunities.
- 8.) Promoting entrepreneurship among PwD ^(@ of) through handholding.
- 9.) Attitudinal change towards PwD through cinema, social media, various reinforcement encouraging paralympics etc.
- 10.) Strict implementation of existing provisions and proper evaluation to plug in the loopholes.
- 11.) Early identification and detection of preventable disabilities.



Concept of Transgender :- A person whose sex assigned at birth is not in sync with their gender identity.

Transmen :- Women by birth → Men by gender.

cis gender = when your sex & gender aligned.

- ⇒ 2011 census ⇒ 4.88 Lakh trans people in India → Only 30K reg. in EC.
- ⇒ NHRC report 2018 ⇒ 96% of transgenders are denied jobs and forced to take low paying, undignified jobs.
- ⇒ 50-60% never attended schools & those who did face severe discrimination ⇒ 58%.
- (TG are harassed by their classmates & 15% by teachers ⇒ forcing them to discontinue their studies)
- ⇒ Only 6% TG are employed in private sector with only 1% having income > ₹ 5000 monthly.

Issues wrt Transgender :-

They are often considered vulnerable becoz of the following reasons:-

- 1.) Health Issues :- Prevalence of HIV among transgenders is high as compared to others.
- 2.) Due to various stigma, they are often denied jobs & are confined to low paying, undignified work such as begging, sex work, Badhai etc. And the problem was aggravated due to covid lockdown.
- 3.) They are victims of social ostracization and are shunned by both society as well as the family.
- 4.) They are subjected to diff form of abuse and the incidences of domestic violence has aggravated due to covid.
- 5.) Due to constant ostracization they suffer from mental illness such as anxiety, depression etc.
- 6.) Apathy and insensitive attitude of those in power has also aggravated their problems.
- 7.) Due to their exclusion wrt access to resources they are often trapped in the cycle of poverty.

- 8.) Lack of inheritance rights due to non-amendment of existing acts.
- 9.) Lack of gender neutral laws under IPC.
- 10.) Although they have been recognised as the 3rd gender but their right to have a family has yet not been recognised.
eg:- Lack of inclusion in the surrogacy act.

Way forward :-

- 1.) To make social welfare schemes more accessible for the community, it should ensure credible data collection.
- 2.) Psychological counselling to ensure sense of safety, hope and calmness.
- 3.) Promote self employment & vocational training.
- 4.) Intitiation of scholarship for gender non-conforming person.
- 5.) Convergent approach, for eg :- establishing linkages with livelihood programmes & literacy programme.
- 6.) Gender neutral laws wrt sexual harassment.
- 7.) Need for separate & dedicated anti-discrimination acts which penalises any discrimination based on gender.
- 8.) Sensitization of police, health care providers and mass-media awareness for the public.

Noida Metro Rail Corporation (NMRC) dedicated 1 station to trans community & renamed it pride station

Karnataka - 1st state to reserve 1 seat to TG.

3.7% of TG+HIV (2017)

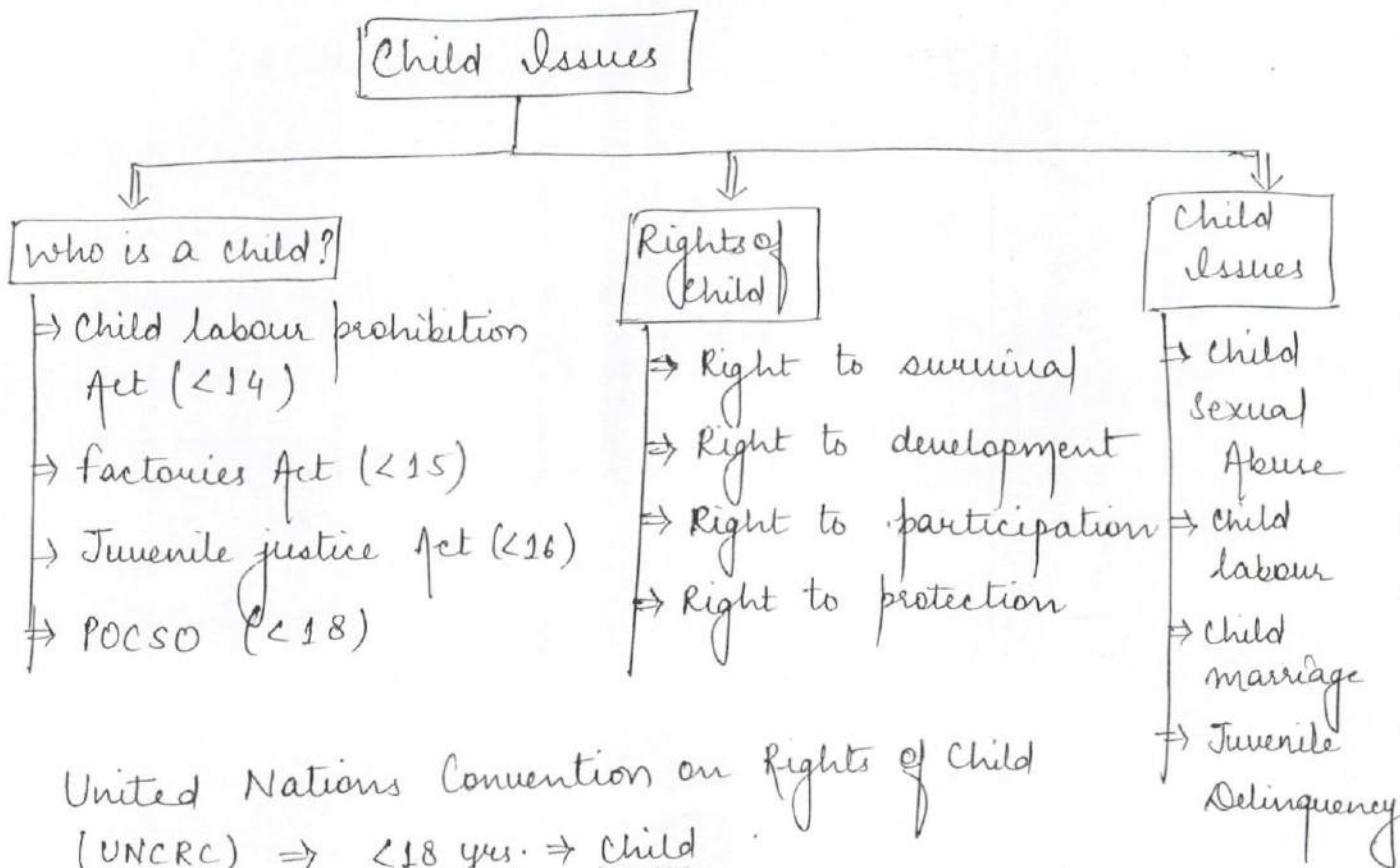
NCSC, NCST, women

composition
function
concern/analysis

Rules = way forward + change in attitude

- 9.) Give effect to SC judgement under NALSA in both letter and spirit.
 - 10.) Ensure rehabilitation of transgenders through welfare measure, skill dev. and vocational training
- Q In the context of the report of NHRC, enumerate the challenges faced by transgenders in context of Indian society

1) Stigmatization and discrimination
2) Legal and social recognition
3) Employment opportunities
4) Education and understanding
5) Health care and medical services
6) Social acceptance and rights



United Nations Convention on Rights of Child
 (UNCRC) \Rightarrow <18 yrs. \Rightarrow Child

India is a signatory and ratified also.

\Rightarrow To give effect to our commitment to UNCRC we passed a policy (2013) K/a

National Policy for Children

\hookrightarrow Every individual $<18 \Rightarrow$ child

\hookrightarrow 4 rights \rightarrow survival
development
participation
protection

\hookrightarrow MoW & CD \Rightarrow Released NPAC (2016)

(National Plan of Action
 for children)

\hookrightarrow Right to Survival :-

(i) Universal immunization

(ii) Robust Maternal & Child Health (MCH)

(iii) Good Quality Pre, peri & post natal care.

↳ Right to Development :-

- Extend the ambit of RTE to include pre school & secondary school
- Ensure 4AQ w.r.t Education sector

↳ Right to protection :-

- ↳ strengthen legislative, administrative and institutional mechanism to adopt Zero Tolerance Policy w.r.t violence against child.

↳ Right to participation :-

- ↳ Ensure participation of child in policy making & implementation covering issues related to them.

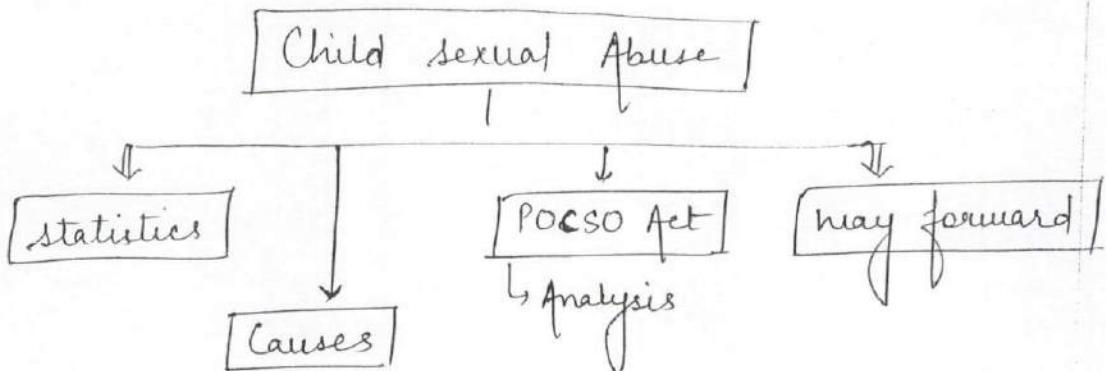
e.g:- Bal Panchayat (UNICEF)

- MoW & CD → under National policy for children estd. NCAG (National Coordination & Action Group) for implementation of provisions.

e.g:- Makkia panchayat (children's court) by Bhima Saṅgha, Karnataka - membership of 13500. to raise child issues - give redressal facility to check the working w.r.t to prevent child marriage & child labour.

Date: 10/11/23

Class-19



statistics :-

1) Acc. to NCRB, out of all crimes against children 36% fall under ambit of POCSO.

2) Acc. to study by MoW & CD

↳ 53% of children are subjected to sexual abuse

⇒ Out of which in 90% of cases, the accused is a known person

⇒ However only 6% of cases are reported

(stereotypes that child didn't know anything, parents didn't believe and didn't want to report if they believe they didn't report due to fear of disclosure of family. And in case of GJPL child ⇒ stigma attached)

⇒ CSA is shielded in society

... after this no fear in the population

(Broken window theory) further to inc. crimes

Causes

II

Socio-economic factors

↳ Low Bargaining power of child becoz there exist a stereotype that child is weak, passive & dependent.

↳ Disintegration of joint family.

↳ Emergence of dual career family

↳ lack of attention towards children \Rightarrow Aggravated their vulnerability to abuse.

↳ Lack of democratic parenting \Rightarrow Power dist. b/w parents & children is vast hence they are not able to communicate the incidences of abuse.

↳ Lack of awareness among parents wrt incidences of abuse (esp. against the boy child)

↳ Poverty + Caste issues + patriarchy \Rightarrow intersectionality approach

Psychological factors

↳ either the culprits are psychopaths or

↳ they themselves are the victim of child sexual abuse

↳ Broken window theory which results into absence of fear of conviction.

↳ Lack of safe places.
(home/school/transport)
creche

↳ Objectification & Commodification of child \Rightarrow child pornography

↳ Lack of state sponsored child care institutions
(for orphan/surrendered/abandoned child)

both wrt quality & quantity

↳ Dysfunctional families

Crime committed against juvenile
Non-cognizable

Child legally \Leftrightarrow Juvenile Justice Act (\Rightarrow child in need of care & attention)
admissible for adoption
(CARA)

Crime committed by juvenile. (O/S/A)
(CWA)

POCSO Act - refer PPT

Status of POCSO :- 1) Acc. to SC, the law

has failed to produce expected deterrence.

2) Proportion of child victim in rape cases have increased.

3) Higher no. of ~~fast~~ bails are granted under POCSO.

4) Conviction rate under POCSO is 28.2%.

and pendency of cases is 89%.

(To address the pendency of cases,
Ministry of Law & justice estd. 1023 fast

track special courts)

Analysis :-

- 1.) Poor reporting due to fear of ostracization
 - 2.) Lack of awareness among the child wrt sexual abuse.
 - 3.) Lack of infrastructure. for eg:- Lack of sensitized officials, overburdened officials hence sometimes they refuse to file the FIR.
 - 4.) Overburdened judiciary ∵ justice gets delayed.
 - 5.) Lack of trained prosecutor
 - 6.) Lack of adequate compensation for the child victims.
 - 7.) The monitoring agencies (NCPCR, SCPCR) have not been able to perform their functions due to lack of accountability.
 - 8.) Due to ↑ in age of consent to 18 yrs. the scope of misuse of the act has fed.
 - 9.) In the absence of availability of birth certificate proving the age of child also becomes a challenge.
 - 10.) Under ^{recent} JJF (amendment) few offences committed against the child has been made non-recognizable which will further aggrevate their vulnerability.
- Not severity of law but certainty of law which will be a determining factor.
- juvenile justice Act.

way forward :-

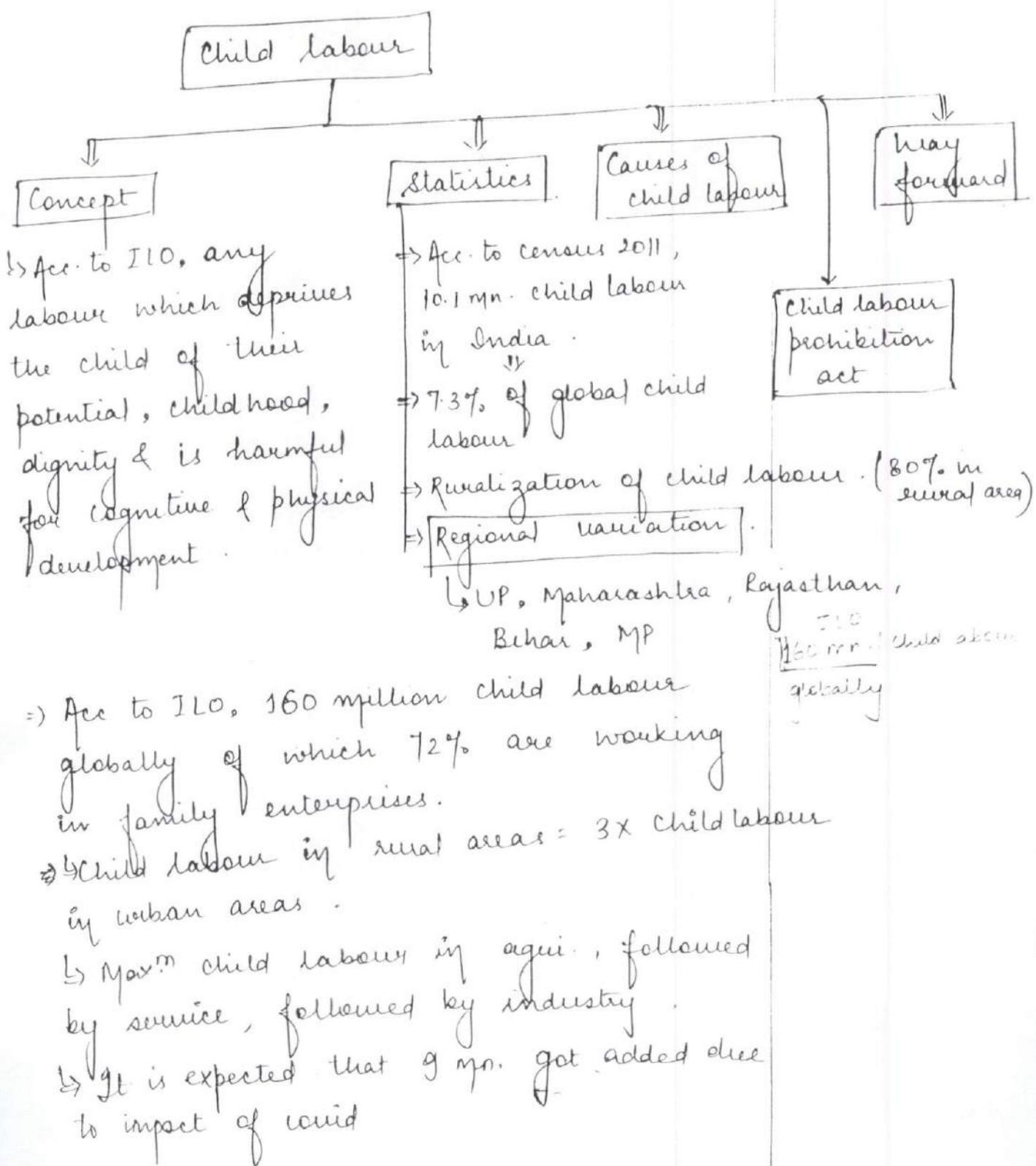
- 1.) formulation of a child protection policy based on zero-tolerance by the state govt.
- 2.) Periodic training wst sensitization of all stakeholders regarding child safety and protection.
- 3.) Age appropriate educational material wst safety, emotional wellbeing of the child.
- 4.) Orientation programme and courses for police personnel and forensic experts for capacity building.
- 5.) Reporting of pornographic content involving children should be made mandatory.
- 6.) Nationwide assessment of the impact of the POCSO act.
- 7.) Awareness among the parents and children wst sexual abuse eg:- Awareness about good touch - bad touch with help of cartoons / caricature in early age. (foundational stage- 3-8 yrs age)eg:- On the lines of Mukti Larmans under Bachpan Bachao Andolan , similar initiatives can be taken wst sexual abuse.
- 8.) Initiatives such as Operation Muskaan by Chhattisgarh police is worth replicating on pan- Indian basis .

POCSO
rules 2020.

on lines of
Mukti Larmans
under Bachpan
Bachao - children
share their experi-
ence.

Chhattisgarh -
Operation Muskaan
559 children .

9.) De stigmatization of child sexual abuse with the help of social media platforms or charismatic personalities lending their voice to the problem of sexual abuse.



Causes

Push, pull factors for eco-related issues.



Push factors

- ↳ Poverty, unemployment
- ↳ Lack of awareness about negative impact of child labour
- ↳ High fertility rate
- ↳ Girl child is considered as extension of mother's labor.
- ↳ Lack of educational infra. to absorb child (+) lack of relevant edu?
- ↳ Problem of bonded labour.
- ↳ Poor infra. of state child care instn.



Pull factors

- ↳ Low bargaining power.
- ↳ cheap labour
- ↳ Easy to hire & fire Acc to Leela Fernandis :-
- ↳ Emergence of new middle class characterised by Eng. speaking Urban living, working in pub. sector emerged in post LPG reforms.
- ↳ Some industries require the labour of child (eg:- Cotton plucking, carpet weaving, diamond cutting)
- ↳ Some industries does not require skilled labour. (eg:- Bidi rolling, garment industry) ↑ domestic labour (cheap)
- ↳ Driven by ideology of consumerism.
- New Middle class

CL ↗ Poverty.

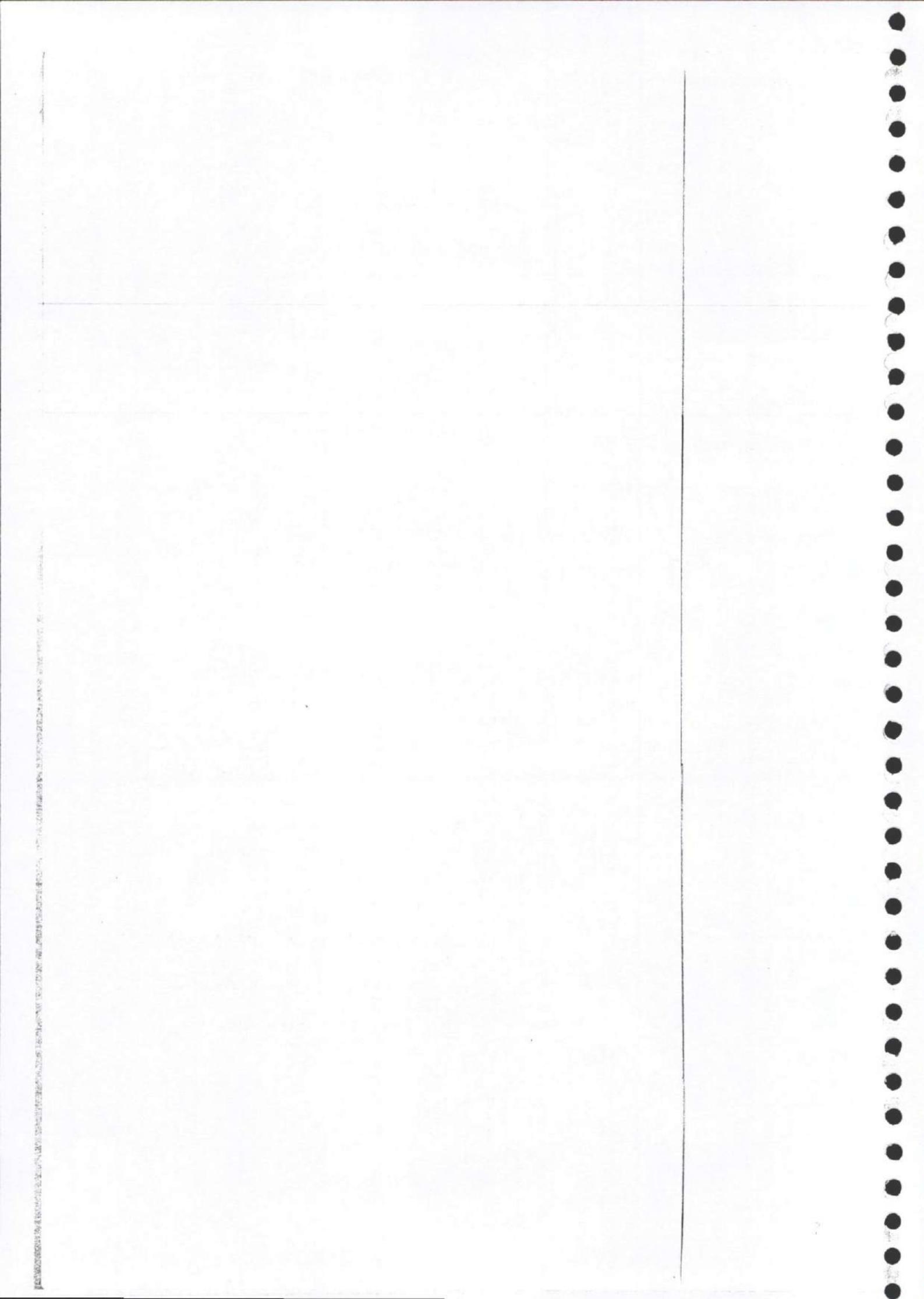
removing this is must.

Child labour prohibition act - Handout

Lacunae wrt implementation of the act:-

- 1.) Lack of credible data and poor identification
- 2.) Lack of judicial implementation of existing provisions due to limited administrative capacity.
- 3.) Lack of survey, identification, withdrawal and rehabilitation of child labour.

- 4.) Adoption of 1 size fit all approach and hence failure to understand the cause of child labour.
- 5.) Lack of A&B wrt education
- 6.) Dependency of MSME on the labour of the child and the belief that any effort to eradicate it might make them financially unable.
- 7.) Failure of govt. to generate adequate employment opportunities for adults.
- 8.) Failure to address the perception that more no. of children means more no. of working hands.
- Q. Discuss the impact of Covid 19 on incidences of child labour. (10M)



Solidification of Caste and Casterization of Politics

Challanges to Indian Democracy

- Candidates are being selected not based on merit, but caste equations
- Neglecting other sections not having numerical strength
- Disarmament (or anti-army) violence (ridiculing the army and its qualities)
- Formation of new caste based identities
- Aggression
- Final result is a result which can't get drafted to the Constituent Assembly (political equations)
↳ Inability to make a decision

Recognition

For

- to correct historical injustice
- Equity
- Dalit is a result of socio-economic crisis
- Inclusivity and diversity of India

Against

- Argument
- Remove discrimination
- Exit math?
- politicization of reservation
- for claves and misuse
- compromise efficiency

Q Impact of WFH on family relations.

Intro: During C-19 pandemic, companies started with Θ

work life balance

disturbed b/w

no diff. b/w work & leisure.

(Quality of family life)

[joint-nuclear]

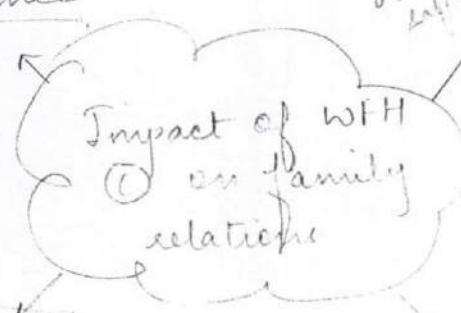
→ Reintegration of joint family

b/w parents

no need to go to workplace

then can go home.

→ stronger family relations



added as per Author.
why women

dual role.

→ shared responsibility in household chores.

→ domestic violence. Red. (escape goal)

women able to participate in labor market. Quality of life

[children]

independent living

→ could spent more time with parents. Primary care

[old age people]

→ children can take care of old age people from home. Chores, house work, cooking, shopping, medical care

3 "Insti" of a Θ is characterized by both continuity and change. Discuss this statement in the context of impact of globalization on Indian Θ .

Insti: Θ , lif.,

Change

globalization → industry → diverse job opp.

migration

(NP)

can sustain Insti

in metropolitan

Continuity

(JF)

globalization → (value sys.) → individualism / rationality

(NF) Nuclear family

social media → ties with extended kin

groups \uparrow → (JF)

family = unit of consumption

change

shocks → like covid. → (JF)

Conclusion: Still an agent of socialization and social control.

Q "India needs modernisation and not westernization"
critically analyse this statement.

→ Modernisation refers to the progressive transformation of society with respect to social, political, economic and attitudinal aspects.
while Westernization refers to blind imitation of culture of west.

Sometimes Westernization is mistaken as modernization in India, but what India needs is Modernization and not Westernization because:

1.) Modernization aims to change regressive practices. eg: Abolition of untouchability

while westernization follows practices of west without critical thinking.

eg: Wearing western clothes even if not comfortable.

2.) Modernization focuses on betterment of masses, while westernization is an elite concept limited to few

3.) With modernization, progressive changes in beliefs, values and infrastructure will lead to overall growth of the country.

On the other hand, Westernization can lead to 'virtual' colonialism.

But while focusing on modernization, there is a need to be aware about the challenges associated:

1.) Maintaining balance between traditional and modern values. Eg: traditional cooperation and modern competition

- Should not impact the diversity of the country

2.) Technological challenges associated with modern infrastructure. Eg: cyber attacks and data privacy etc.

3.) Environmental challenges associated with modernity. Eg: clearing of forests for developmental projects.

In 21st century, modernization is the need of the hour for India and it should be aligned with the demands, vision and needs of the people of India at large.

“ॐ” “श्री गणेशाय नमः”

Book No.

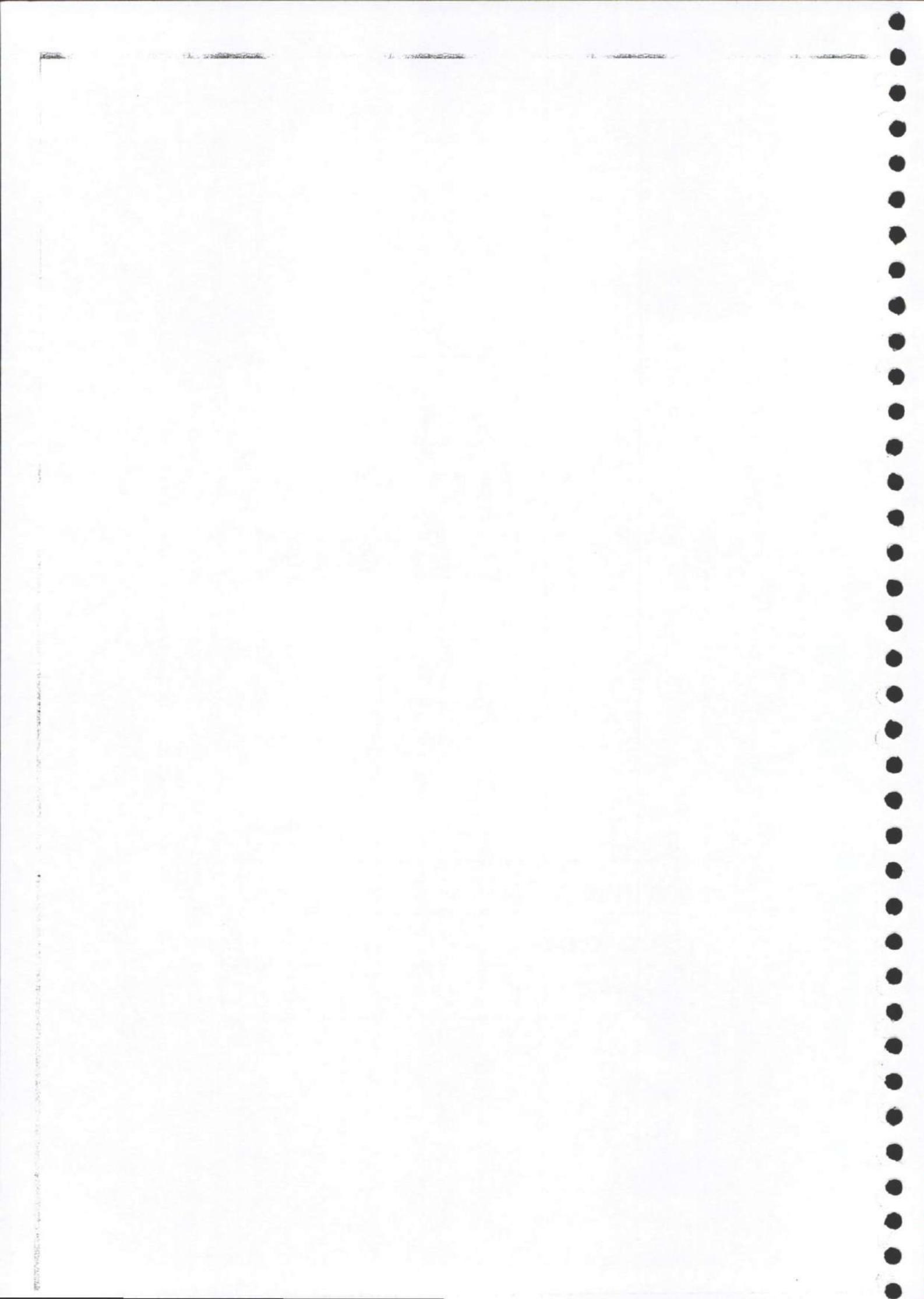
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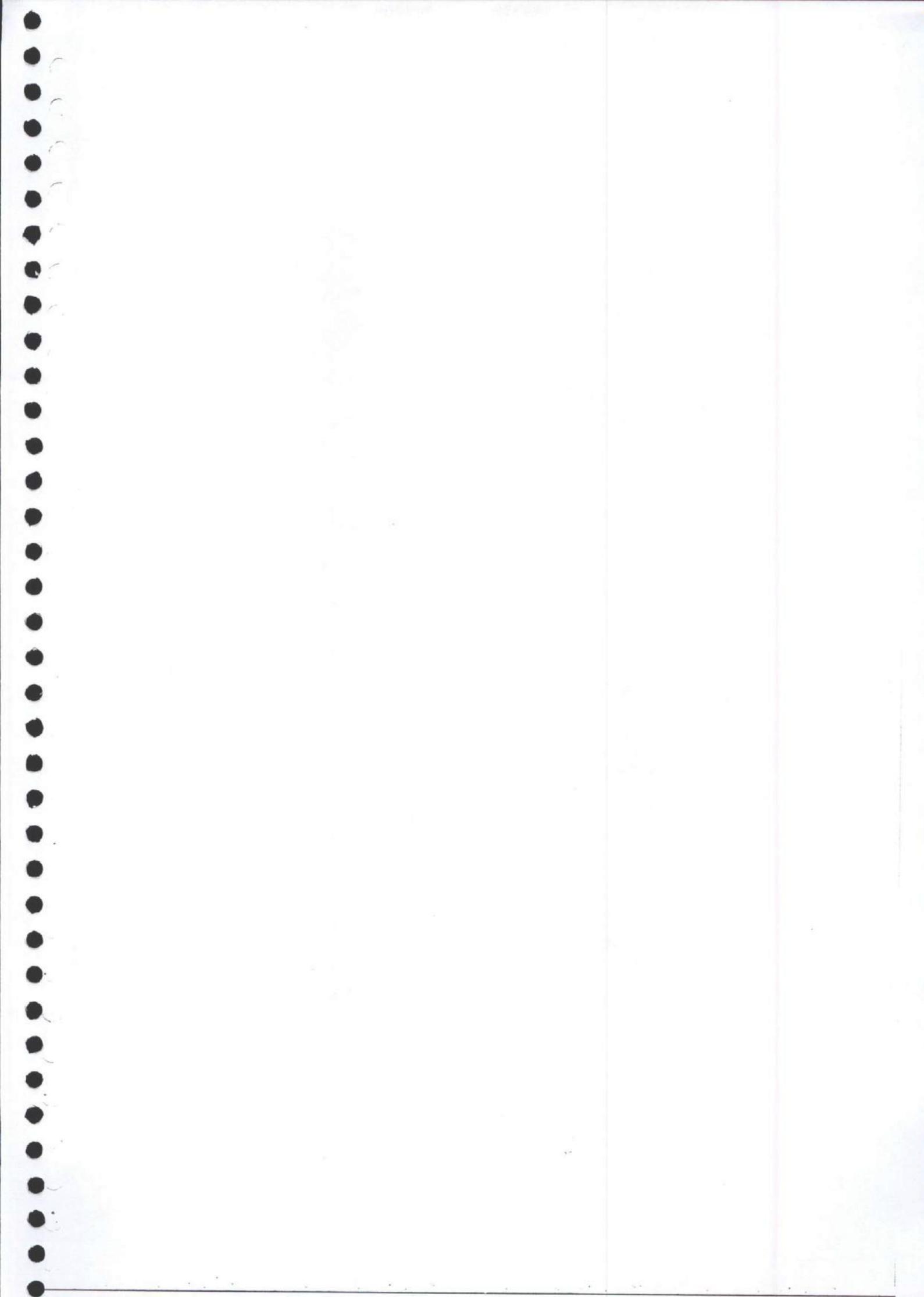
A4 SPIRAL NOTE BOOK

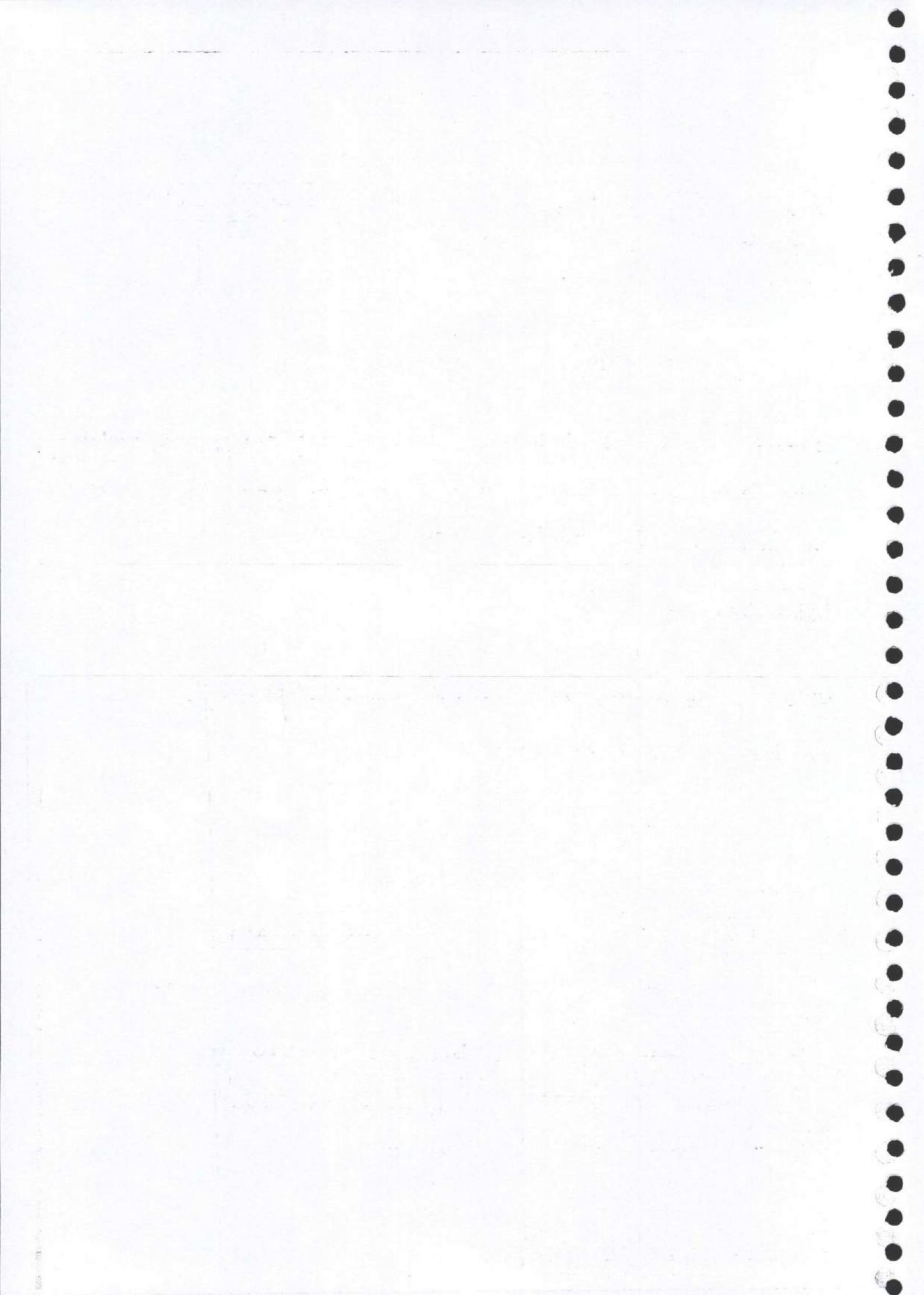
Name : Namita Soni

Subject : Society & social justice

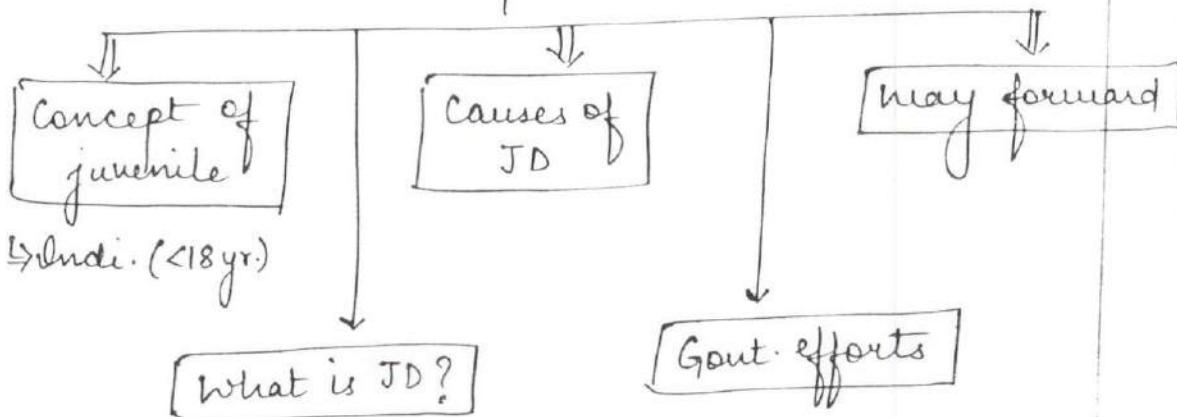
Contact :







Juvenile Delinquency

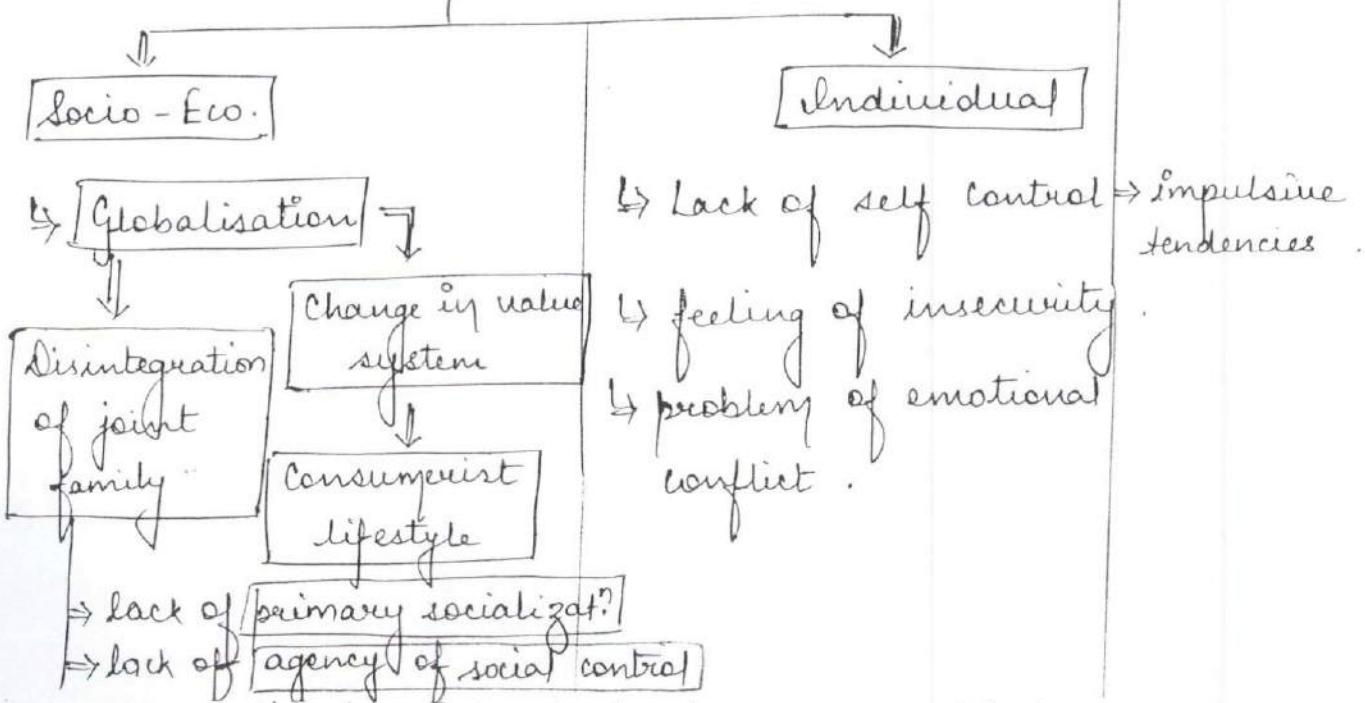


what is JD? :- Refers to a range of disapproved behaviour for which some kind of punishment is justified in public interest.

Statistics :-

Acc. to NCRB, juvenile offences ↑ by 23% in 2020 due to unemployment (& poverty) in the backdrop of Covid.

Causes



↳ [poverty (+) Unemployment]

(+) [Few incidences of social comparison]

↳ Few feeling of Relative Deprivation

↳ Few Crimes

↳ Autocreative and permissive parenting

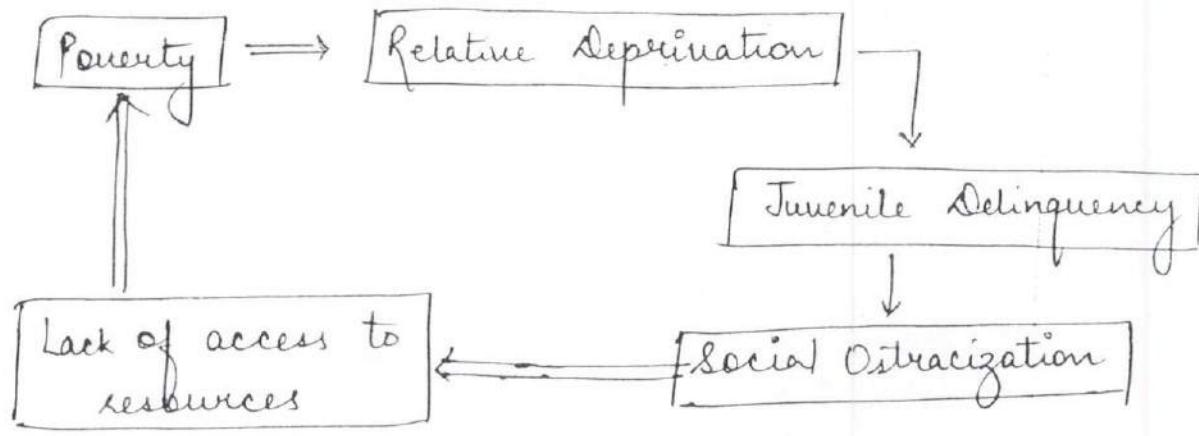
↳ Prob. of FOMO (+) Negative Reference group

↳ Negative impact of Cinema.

↳ [Labelling theory] (associating a -ve label with child like Matayak hai etc. ⇒ might become one) ⇒ JD Yes ∵ always associate +ve labels.

↳ Sub-culture of Crime
(अनृत Group me that is not considered as crime)

↳ Social Ostracization of juvenile delinquents which further forms the vicious cycle.

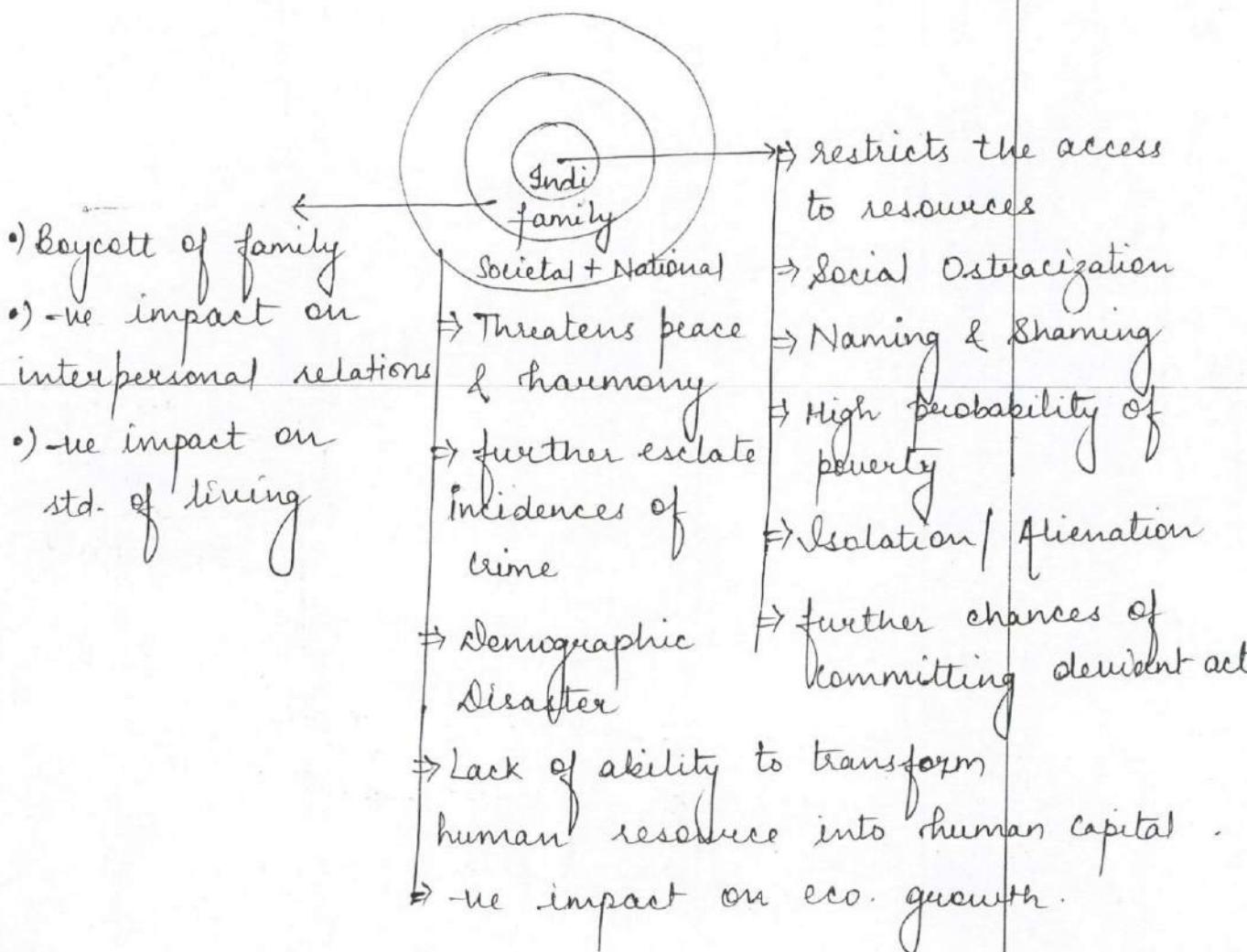


- ↳ Tech penetration of technology has also resulted into various addiction.
e.g.: Acc. to WHO, gaming disorder is among top 10 health related threat world over.
- ↳ Young children are more vulnerable to radicalisation by anti-social elements in the backdrop of growing economic distress.
- ↳ Lack of awareness about the laws along with lack of moral education in schools.

Date: 14/7/23.

Class - 19

Implications of juvenile delinquency :-

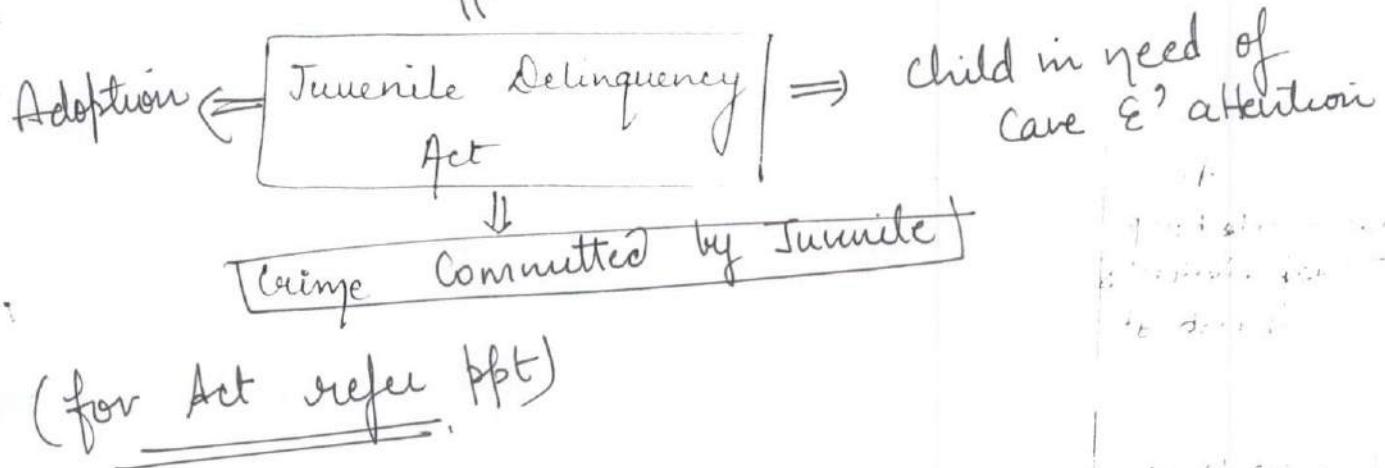


Tudi
eco. hinder growth & career prospect.
L health
↳ social ostracized

family / S

→ poverty → law & order
→ spill over effect

Crime Committed against Juvenile



Q The focus on risk factors that appear at young age and timely intervention is the key to prevent juvenile delinquency.
(bM)
Discuss.

Child Marriage

CONCEPT

when girl (<18 yrs)
boy (<21 yrs)

causes of
child marriage

Implication

debate w.r.t.
minimum age of
marriage for girls

Stats:-

Acc. to Census 2011,
30.2% girls were
married before
18 yrs.

Child
Marriage Prohibition
Act

(Refer ppt)

India consists of
1/3 of global child
brides

However, avg. age
of marriage has
risen to 22.3 yrs.

Causes of child Marriage :-

→ girls are considered as social liability
(prestige of family (+) prob. of safety & security)

→ Economic liability

(so people prefer to get them married
early as younger bride \Rightarrow less dowry)

- In marginalised families,
it may be an act of source of income
so younger girls are sold as brides (bride price)
 - Lack of 4A's wrt educational infrastructure
 - Patriarchal nature of families.
 - Prime responsibility of girl = (bear & beget a male child)
prefers younger brides
 - Lack of proper implementation of Act
 - Attitude of society → [accords low status]
to a girl child.
 - Child marriage is considered as a traditional practice
hence any
disputation will
lead to
social exclusion.
(e.g. of bandhini ghar
effect, confinement
is excluding social
norms)
- [Implications of child marriage] :-

- 1) It deprives girls of their education
and meaningful work.
- 2) It will lead to maternal depletion syndrome.
→ Malnourishment
due to early
and frequent
pregnancies.
- 3) ↑ incidence of violence against women.
eg:- Domestic abuse, vulnerability of
young mothers.
- 4) -ve impact on health and cognitive
development of women.
- 5) High maternal and child mortality
rate.

- 6.) Inter generational transmission of poverty both cause & consequence
- 7.) Adverse impact on society due to lack of ability to challenge patriarchy.
- 8.) Adverse impact on economy due to low female labour force participation.

• Art 21 violation
for both boys & girls -

Act provisions
handout

funcⁿ of panch.
officer. → what
actions you
will take (in
case study)

Way forward :-

- 1.) Proper enforcement of laws.
- 2.) Girl empowerment both wrt life and protection skills.
- 3.) Community mobilisation through media.
Nukkad natak, awareness campaign etc.
- 4.) Incentivise girls education until 12th std.
- 5.) Mandatory registration of marriages.
- 6.) Treating child marriage as human right violation.
- 7.) Organise a social movement on the lines of 'Bachpan Bachao Andolan' to address the problem of child marriage.
- 8.) Investment in education, welfare and employment opportunities for women-

Debate on raising marriageable age for girls.

For

- To ensure gender parity and correct the stereotype that girls mature at an early stage.
- It will widen the opp. for education, skill development & access to labour market.
- It will reduce the fertility rate which will further reduce incidences of morbidity and mortality (in Maternal depletion syndrome).
- The provision is in sync with fundamental right under Article 14 and 21.
- It will ensure proper physical and cognitive dev. of girls.

Against

- Age of consent is 18 hence ↑ in marriage age is not in sync with existing provisions.
- Since women are perceived as social liability. any further ↑ in age of marriage might lead to female foeticide or infanticide.
- Despite child marriage prohibition act, the problem is still persisting as it is a matter of tradition and economic vulnerability.
- It is a patriarchal set up and with an ↑ in marriageable age, girls will have no say in personal matters till 21 years.

- Stereotype ↑
- Exploitation of girls as wife

- They will have better awareness about their rights and entitlements which will ensure ^{right} better assertion ^{of domestic violence} _{incidences}.
- It will have inter-generational impact by ensuring informed socialisation, education and nutrition of the child.
- It will ensure greater participation in institutional decision making.
- It will help us promoting SDG-5.

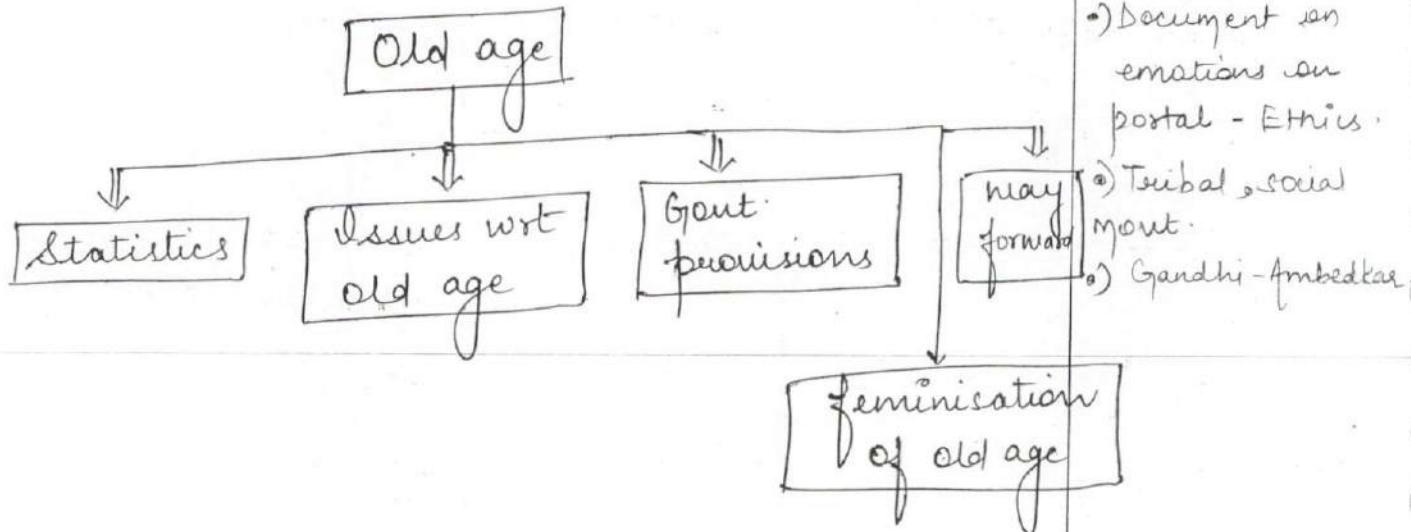
- Tanya Tetley task force found that age of marriage doesn't have any correlation with the nutritional aspect of women. It depends more upon the status of girl in the family.
- Acc. to 18th Law Commission, age of marriage for both boys & girls should reduce to 18 yrs.
- It will overburden the judiciary with cases.
- It will ↑ the incidences of unsafe abortions due to issue being stigmatized. → stigma associated with unmed. preg.
- Aug. age already ↑ to 18.3 age, then fixing marriageable age to 21 might not serve the purpose.

Q [Practice ques] :-

Q- Caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in Indian society. Discuss. (10M).

Q. Recognising unpaid work of women although is necessary but is a challenging task. Discuss. (10M)

Q . It has been argued by some that raising the min. age of marriage for females does not address the root cause but only the symptoms. Discuss. (10M) .



Statistics :-

- ↳ Acc. to Census 2011, 8.6% of population = Old age (> 60 yrs.)
- ↳ and expected to ↑ to 20% in 2050.
- ↳ Ruralization of old age. (70% old age popul: in rural areas)
- ↳ feminization of old age ($1033/1000$)
- ↳ expected to ↑ to 1060 by 2026.
- ↳ Regional variation (12.6% of old popul: - Kerala)

↳ Ministry of Health & family welfare has declared (2020-2030) as the decade of "Healthy Ageing". It can be used in introduction.

To develop & maintain functional ability of an indi. to ensure their well being in old age. not just old age but for all so that when they reach old age can have decent std of living.

↳ WHO :- "Active ageing"

↓
proper utilization of existing resources.
to ensure better quality of life for older people.

freedom to do
what you
consider
is valuable

↳ Longevity Dividend :- Economic growth potential generated due to ↑ in life expectancy.

Silver Economy is needed for that (if you want them to live on need).

It is the system of production, distribution and consumption of goods and services which is aimed at using the purchasing potential of older and aging population.

It aims at satisfying their consumption, living and health needs.

Initial estimation suggest that silver economy is worth ₹ 3000 crore.

Based on the recommendation of an expert group on silver economy

SAGE

initiative has been taken to promote those private enterprises which brings about innovation in products meant to benefit old people.

SACRED portal is launched to connect senior citizens with job providers in private sector.

ca - Chai (पानी)
Silver Economy

Entrepreneur

- Silver economy
- Longevity
- Livelihood
- Healthy ageing
- Safety

Issues of old age population :-

1) Failing health :- Ageing is synonymous & their defining health with old age population[↑], however problems get aggravated due to lack of aff's wrt can write in health infrastructure.

2) Income insecurity :- problem is aggravated as older people have lack of access to income support. & it further escalates due to lack of understanding of technology & stiff competition with youth.

3) Isolation and Neglect :-

Acc. to AgeWell foundation :-

↳ 43% of old people suffer from depression due to isolation as

No longer older gen. is treated as "source of wisdom" ⇔ Globalization → changing value system

→ Disintegration of joint family
↳ no one to take care of old people.

→ Dual Career family . . . (")

→ Penetration of technology & social media . (change in life style)

4) Subjected to abuse :- Due to corruption of value system, old people are often subjected to diff. types of abuse.
eg:- physical, financial, verbal, emotional, sexual abuse.

5) Problem of stereotype of Ageism → Often treated as a "liability"

6) Fem

6) Feminisation of old age :-

↳ Under representation of women in paid work makes them financially vulnerable in old age.

↳ Acc. to World Widows Report, India is home to highest no. of widows in the world, who are often subjected to stigma and discrimination.

↳ Lack of human capital formation,

↳ Digital divide (60% older women have never used digital devices and 59% of older women are not familiar with social media platform) → HelpAge ageing report

↳ Wst education, only 45% of them are literate.

- ↳ 43% of them are getting physically abused.
- ↳ As per UN Women Report :- Old women are less likely to enjoy income security and economic independence in old age
- ↳ They are less likely to engage in health seeking behaviour.
e.g:- 65% of them don't have access to health insurance.

- 7.) Lack of credible data
- 8.) Inadequate govt. owned old age homes
- 9.) Lack of preparedness . e.g- health insurance.
- 10.) In contemporary society, there is no formal awareness programme for people to prepare for old age, it sets in quietly and suddenly .

Q. what do you understand by feminization of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it. Also mention the measures taken by govt. in this regard. (15M)

Feminization
Handout

Way forward :-

- 1.) Create age friendly environment.
for eg:- Remove social and physical barriers,
promote health and build physical
and mental capacity
- 2.) Promote geriatric care. (~~policy for senior~~)
- 3.) (Policy for senior citizens 2011) :-
 - ↳ Mainstream the concerns of senior citizens.
 - ↳ Promote the care of old people
w/; the family and institutional care
should be the last resort.
 - ↳ Recognise old people as the productive
asset
 - ↳ Encourage employment opportunities.
eg:- self employment, SHGs, cooperatives (70% old
age in rural areas)
 - eg:- Age friendly agriculture equipments
to be promoted,
 - eg:- vocational trainers in schools,
 - eg:- Recruitment in think tanks.
 - eg:- creation of multigenerational care homes.
↳ working parents
can leave their
children with
old people.
- 4.) Social media platform can be
utilized to kick start global campaign
to combat ageism.

- 5.) Data driven policy making .
- 6.) Digital empowerment of old age population .
- 7.) Every company under CSR should dedicate a proportion of their fund to support the cause of old age people .
- 8.) Developing good quality govt owned old age homes .

Wst feminisation of old age :-

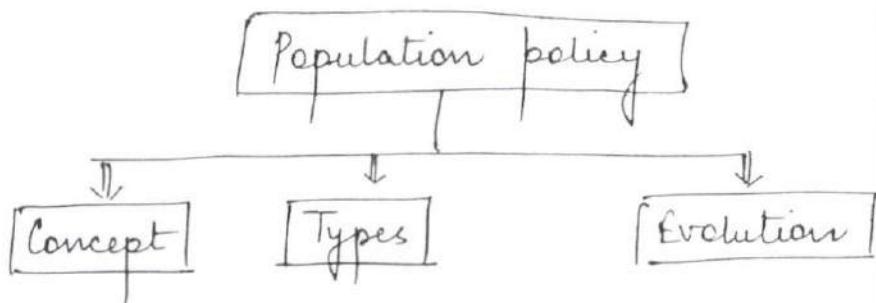
- ↳ Ensuring women property and inheritance rights .
- ↳ Promotion of education and skill dev.
- ↳ Encourage FFFP (coop., SHG, gender friendly agri.)
- ↳ special attention to older widows and transgenders .

Domestic violence act covers old age female .

Document on tribals , PVTGs etc .

Date : 15/7/23

Class 21



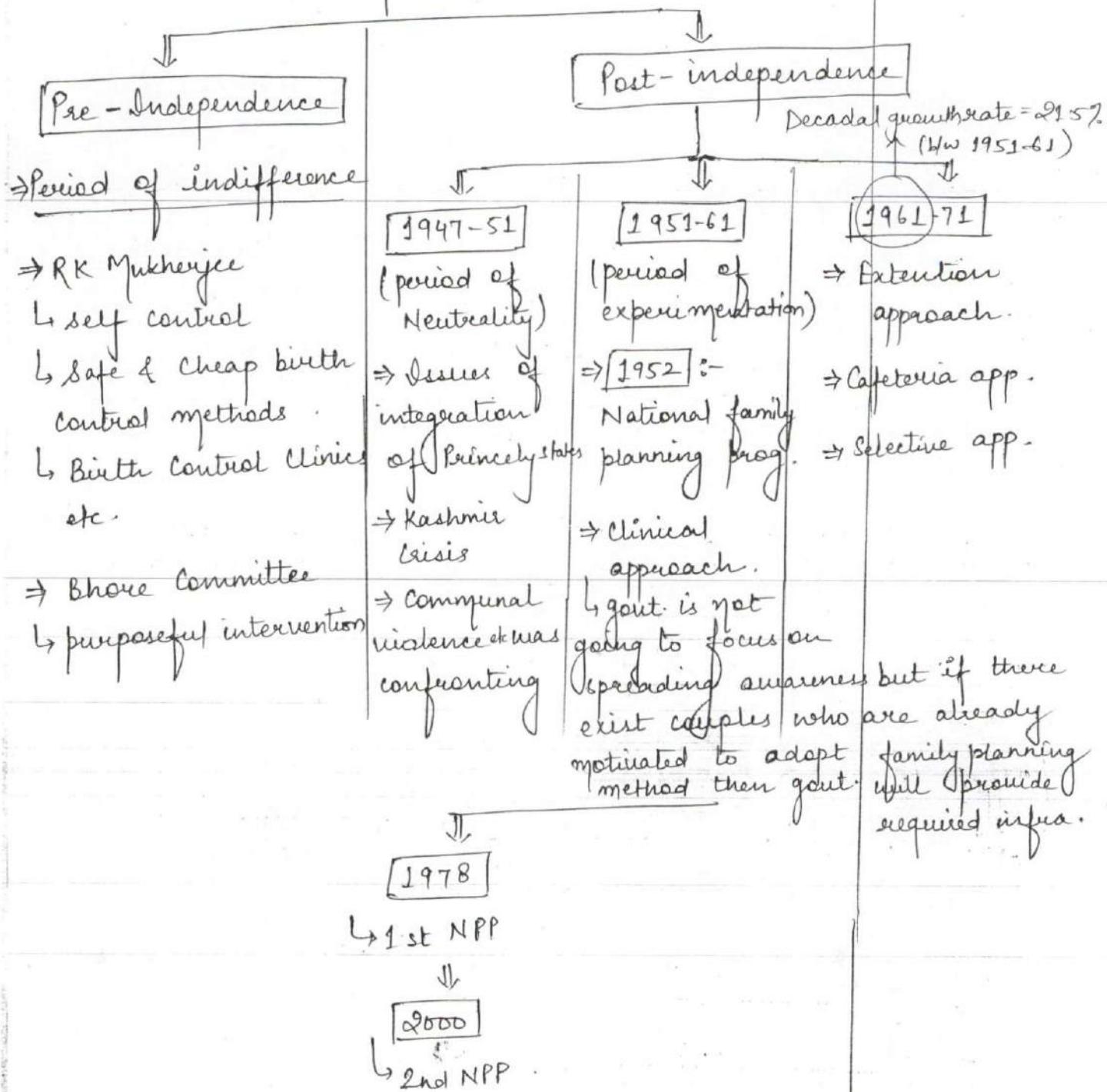
Concept :- purposeful measure aimed at affecting the demographic process.
eg:- fertility, mortality, emigration

Types :-

→ Ante Natal :- Reduce birth rate to stabilise the population.

→ Distributional :- prevents concentration of population, also focus on structure and composition.

Evolution



- ↳ Extention approach :- creating awareness among people regarding benefits of small families.
- ↳ Cafeteria approach - Govt. will provide access to diff. family planning methods however the ultimate choice will rest with people.
- ↳ Selective approach :- Married Couple in age b/w 25-35 yrs. were chosen for targeted intervention.

Despite aggressive efforts for 10 yr., the decadal growth rate came out 24.6% in 1971.

1st National population policy , 1978 :-

- ⇒ Rename family planning to family welfare.
- ⇒ Age of marriage was fixed to 21 & 18 yrs. for boys and girls respectively.
- ⇒ Monetary incentives for sterilisation
- ⇒ Voluntary sterilisation.
- ⇒ Introduce population education as a part of study curriculum
- ⇒ Use of media to spread awareness wrt family planning.
- ⇒ Thrust to Research in contraceptives or reproductive biology.

Population Education

It is a process by which a student investigate and explore the nature and meaning of population process, characteristics, causes of population change and its consequence.

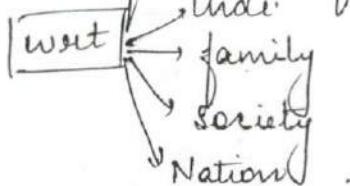
Objectives of population education :-

To develop an understanding about :-

⇒ Demographic concepts and processes.

⇒ Causes responsible for ↑ in population.

⇒ Consequences of population growth



⇒ Negative impact of population growth

⇒ Development

⇒ Environment

⇒ why small families are desirable? / (Benefits of small family)

⇒ Awareness w.r.t govt. policies & schemes.

⇒ Empowering people by enabling them to make informed decisions

Empowerment of decision
but informed decision

⇒ Also sensitize people, how their decisions impacts others in the society.

Initiatives taken by govt. wrt population edu? :-

- 1) At school level, National population edu? project was launched in 1980 to institutionalize population education in the existing system.
 - 2) ARSH prog. (Adolescent Reproductive & Sexual Health) was created.
 - 3) At higher level, introduction of lecture series on population edu? in 1986, assistance wrt survey research on population education etc.
- In Recent NEP 2020, govt has introduced population dynamics and management as an area of research.
- 4) wrt adult edu?, under NEP 2020, govt has incorporated family planning & welfare -
 - 5) Similarly wrt adolescents, the govt has incorporated National youth policy which aims to provide sex ed & prevent adolescent pregnancy.

Q. Discuss the main objectives of populat? edu? & point out the measures to achieve them in India. (10M)

→ awareness
→ cause
→ consequence
→ benefits of small fam.
→ govt policies

~~you know the truth
ans it frank~~
→ Janani Suraksha Yojana → population fund.
~~& confidence~~ → Mission Parivar Vikas. →

National Population Policy 2000

It was introduced with the objective of social and economic development to improve the quality of life and to provide people with opp. and choice to become productive asset in the society.

There were 3 fold targets of this policy:-

1.) Immediate target :-

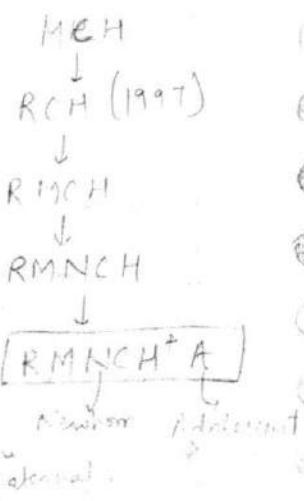
To meet unmet needs of contraceptive, health infrastructure, workforce and to ensure integrated service delivery w.r.t RCH (Reproductive & Child Health).
↳ deal with health of men & women.

2.) Mid term target :-

To reduce total fertility rate to 2.1 by 2010.

3.) Long term target :-

To stabilize the population by 2045.



M.S. Swaminathan's
observatn on NPP,
in 1993

↳ He discouraged
monetary incentives

↳ He was not in
the favour of
tubectomy.

↳ He believed in
a patriarchal ♂

(MS Swaminathan views)

one can't put
the entire onus
of fam. planning
on women.

He emphasized
on democratic
intervention wrt
population control
as he was against
one size fit all
approach.

(all reasons for
high mortalit) at diff
levels & choices
available for all)

Lastly he
suggested setting
up of popl. fund
to meet the
requirement of
implementing popl.
policy.

Need for new population policy :-

- 1) Need to change the perception regarding high population growth that it is not always a liability and can be transformed into an asset.
- 2) Due to lack of success on various parameters such as ⁿ³⁰² ₁₉₉₀₋₂₀₁₀ ⁿ¹¹² _{1990 by 2030} IMR, MMR etc.

(Reasons) } why? / causes of high mortality rate

- Lack of adequate post natal care
- High fertility rate leading to maternal depletion syndrome.
- Lack of safe WASH.
- Children dying becoz of indoor pollutⁿ. caused due to absence of LPG.
- Inertia existing wrt institutional deliveries.
- Lack of access to qualitative health infrastructure.
- Lack of awareness & affordability of various tests during ante natal period which results into birth defects and child mortality.
- Lack of awareness wrt negative implication of marriage among close relatives.
- Patriarchal society which denies women reproductive health rights (access to

contraceptives, safe & legal abortion, freedom to decide the timing & spacing of pregnancy, access to menstruation health and proper sanitation etc.)

→ unsafe abortion due to stigma related to unwed pregnancy

→ lack of proper equipments in the hospital along with presence of doctors ^(of medical practitioners aren't qualified) without requisite medical qualificat? ($\approx 53\%$ are Quacks acc to WHO)

Implications of

High Mortality Rate \Rightarrow High fertility Rate

\Rightarrow implications.

- 3.) Although the sex ratio has improved, the sex ratio at birth is still a challenge, social barriers such as preference for male child, lower status of girls, misuse of technology and proper implementation of PCPNDT Act needs to be addressed.
- 4.) The pace at which migration is happening is creating stress on infrastructure and social relationships, policy to address these issues is need of the hour
- 5.) Policy should be designed with an intention to reap the benefits of longevity dividend.

Population policy should be based on piece meal engineering approach - one should study the local regional demography and accordingly implement the policies.

Q. what do you mean by population policy?
Discuss to what extent there is a need
for new population policy. (10M)

Urbanisation

Concept

Defined as

- Movement of people from rural to urban areas.
- It not only involve residential movements, or change in occupation but also change in values, beliefs etc.

Urbanism

Statistics

Types of Urbanisation

problems associated

- ⇒ Housing & slum
- ⇒ socio-cultural
- ⇒ Physical infra. & envir.

way forward

58.2% nuclear families in India

Urbanism (Ideology associated with urban areas)

→ Refer as organisation of society.

→ Complex division of labour (specialisation↑).

→ high level of technology

→ High economic interdependence (Lock & Key hypothesis. eco. interdependence ⇒ no conflict)

→ Impersonality in social relations (lack of emotions in personal rel. no affection)

→ Heterogeneity & Anonymity

→ Individualism

Census defⁿ :- Urban Area : Statutory town notified by
(adopted in)
1961

• State govt.

• Minimum ppⁿ of 5000

• 75% of male working ppⁿ in non-agr. pursuit

• ppⁿ density (400 person/km²)

Right to Health

- ;) Understanding health as a Human Right
- ;) It will create legal obligations on state to ensure access to timely, acceptable + affordable health care of quality nature
- ;) It includes
 - safe + potable water
 - sanitation
 - food, housing
 - health related information
 - edn + gender equality
- ;) The Right to Health include both freedom & entitlements
 - FREEDOM :) Right to control one's health + body
 -) free from interference
 - ENTITLEMENT :) rt. to equal opp. to enjoy highest attainable level of health

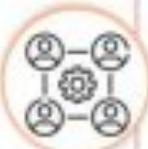
④ Key features of RTH

- ↳ **Inclusivity** :- Prioritize the needs of those furthest behind first towards greater equity (as envisaged in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Dev + & VHC)
- ↳ **Non-discriminatory** :- Rt. must be enjoyed by all w/o discrimination (on grounds of age, race, ethnicity etc)
- ↳ **Participatory** :-
 - ↳ To ensure that national stakeholders (including NGO's) are engaged in all phases of programming
 - assessment, analysis, planning, implementation, monitoring + evaluation
- ④ Acc. to **WHO** :- "the highest attainable std of health as a fundamental Right of every human being"
- ④ More than half of countries have some degree of guaranteed health care.

Core components of the RTH



Availability: Sufficient quantity of functioning public health and health care facilities, goods and services, as well as programmes for all



Accessibility: Requires that health facilities, goods, and services must be accessible to everyone. Accessibility include non-discrimination, physical accessibility, economical accessibility (affordability) & information accessibility



Acceptability: Relates to respect for medical ethics, culturally appropriate, and sensitivity to gender.



Quality: Quality health services should be: safe; effective; people-centred, timely, equitable, integrated and efficient.

④ challenges in providing RTH

-) **Low HealthCare spending** :- PHE < 2% of GSP
-) **Sub-optimal capacity** :
 - Doctors = 1: 1511 (WHO = 1: 1000)
 - Nurses = 1: 670 (WHO = 1: 300)
 - Beds = 0.5 bed for 1000 ppⁿ
- **Weak PHC** :
 - 60% PHC has only 1 doctor
 - 5% have none
 - (adversely impacts filtering of patients as well as prevention & early detection)
-) **Regional Disparity** :
 - 80% Doctors
 - 75% dispensaries
 - 60% hospitals

} in Urban areas.
-) **Lack of skilled workforce** : India needs additional 6.4 million Health workforce

-) **Neglected Diseases** : These are group of bacterial, parasitic, viral + fungal infections (common in low income countries) but receive little funding.
e.g.: dengue fever, leprosy, rabies, hookworm infection etc.
(affect poor, marginalised, rural pop")
-) **poor governance** : It leads to unreliability over Public Health Care.

④ Way forward wrt RTH

- ↳ Comprehensive law for RTH :- It must include foll prov'.
- .) Role of union, state, local govt should be clearly defined
 - .) RTH should be clearly mentioned in @
 - .) Inst^{nal} mechanism that can establish a network with govt, research Instⁿ & health care providers
 - .) State clearly various testing & treatment tracing process + mechanism for controlling epidemics
 - .) fiscal & monetary relief during emergencies
 - .) Special protection to Health Care & Sanitation workers.
- ↳ Enhance funding upto 3% of G.D.P.
- ↳ Digitize healthcare system

Constitutional provisions on RTH

- The Constitution of India does not expressly guarantee a fundamental RTH
- The Supreme Court of India in **Bandhua Mukti Morcha v Union of India & Ors**, 1984 interpreted the RTH under Article 21 which guarantees the right to life.
- There are multiple references in the Constitution to public health and on the role of the State in the provision of healthcare to citizens (refer to the infographics).

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS ON RTH



Article 39 (E)
directs the
State to
secure
health of
workers



Article 42
directs the
State to just
and humane
conditions of
work and
maternity
relief



Article 47 casts
a duty on the
State to raise
the nutrition
levels and
standard of
living of people
and to improve
public health



Article 243G
endows the
Panchayats
to strengthen
public health



National achievement Survey

↳ Report Released By : Department of school Edu + literacy (MoE)

↳ ABOUT :-) It assesses the health of School Edu system in the country

) Conducts comprehensive evaluation survey of child's learning competencies at 3rd, 5th, 8th & 10th std
(cycle period of 3 years)

) Collects Inf on relevant background variables such as

↳ School envt

↳ teaching processes

↳ Student home + background factors

) It covers whole spectrum of schools including

Govt schools (state + central Govt)

Govt aided schools

Private schools

- .) Triennial Survey
- .) 34 lakh students from both rural + Urban areas participated
- .) CBSE was conducting orgⁿ
- .) NCERT designed framework + tools
- .) Conducted in 22 mediaims of instruction (eg: English, Hindi, Punjabi, Bengali, Mizo, Assamese, Bodo, Urdu, Garo, Khasi etc)
- .) Conducted in diff^t subjects from diff^t grades.

↳ Grade 3 + 5

: Language, EVS, Math

↳ Grade 8

: Language, science, Math, Social science

↳ Grade 10

: Language, Science, Math, Social science, English

Significance of NAS

- ↳ Unravel the gaps in learning
- ↳ Support state/UT's in developing long term, mid-term + short-term interventions
- ↳ To improve learning levels
- ↳ To diagnose the consequences of school closure (covid) on learning of students w.r.t Socio-emotional + cognitive dev^t
- ↳ It can help in capacity building of teachers, officials to further scope of R + D
- ↳ Rich repository of evidences + data

- ↳ Household survey
- ↳ Conducted annually since 2005
- ↳ One-on-one oral assessment
- ↳ Includes both in-school & OoS children
- ↳ It focuses on basic skills
 - ↳ Reading
 - ↳ Maths
- ↳ Ltd to Rural areas
- ↳ Citizen-led Survey.

④ National achievement Survey

- ↳ School-based survey
- ↳ pen-paper test
- ↳ It considers children enrolled in govt & govt aided schools
- ↳ It looks at wider variety of skills
- ↳ conducted in both rural & urban areas
- ↳ conducted by NCERT

About NIPUN Bharat or National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy

- **NIPUN Bharat has been launched under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme ‘Samagra Shiksha’.**
 - **Vision:** To create an enabling environment to **ensure the universal acquisition of foundational literacy and numeracy.**
 - ✓ **So that by 2026-27 every child achieves the desired learning competencies in reading, writing and numeracy at the end of Grade III and not later than Grade V.**
 - **Implementing agency:** Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education.
 - **Beneficiaries:** Children in the age group of 3 to 9 years including preschool to grade 3 & children who are in class 4 and 5 and have not attained the foundational skills.
 - **Implementation strategy:** A five-tier Implementation mechanism will be set up at **National-State-District-Block-School level.**

Artificial Intelligence in Education

↳ [PREMISE] :- "State of Edu" Report for : Artificial Intelligence in Edu"
India, 2022

Released by UNESCO

- ↳ [ABOUT] :-
• It aims to guide stakeholders for leveraging AI in Edu
• Outline opp & challenges for AI in Edu
• 4th edition of Report

- ↳ [HIGHLIGHTS] :-
• India has highest relative AI skill penetration rate
(3.09 times global average)
• AI has contributed in Edu to reach \$7.8bn by 2025
at a rate of 20.2% CAGR (Mkt for AI in India)
• AI in Edu ⇒ regular upskilling of teachers
• It focuses on tutoring systems
Comprehensive & personalized Intelligent

- .) India leads in terms of women with AI skills
- .) Women a/c for $\frac{1}{3}$ of AI-related scientific publications
- .) In 2018, India had world second largest AI talent pool
(22% of women)



Challenges in Adoption of AI in Edu Sector

- .) Lack of comprehensive plan to provide a roadmap for integrating AI in education sector.
- .) Need of continuous upskilling of teachers
- .) Existing public Instⁿ may not be able to cope with speed of innovation in field of AI.
- .) Issue of availability of Human Resource.
- .) India's expenditure on educⁿ = 3.5% of GSP (global avg: 4.2%).
- .) Lack of resource & infra
 - Leg: 54% of ppⁿ donot use Internet
 - 85% of adolescent girls donot have laptop at home
 - 83% less than an hour at computer labs per week

- .) **Problem of Ethics**
(foreg: put companies often sell data w/o any financial benefit to data subjects)
- .) Adoption of **existing biases** by AI systems
(eg: Sex, Colour etc) AI amplify these biases
- .) **Data Colonialism**: intention of some countries to provide digital infra to large parts of world \Rightarrow get control over their data \Rightarrow Monetize it

Way forward :-

- Dev⁺ of a vision for making India, world's centre of AI innovation
- Create new funding opportunities
- new regulations to secure the use of AI by bvt companies
wrt → data use
→ privacy
→ transparency
- To overcome infra constraint, feature phones could be used in smart ways
esp poor pp".
(AI powered learning tools can be provided by SMS)
- Promoting R&D (Dev^g AI prog^{me} at Bachelor's, master's, doctorate level)
- PPP :-
 - ↳ strengthen AI training & research.
 - ↳ sharing of material & financial resources.
 - ↳ edu["] prog^{me} are aligned with labor mkt needs.

↳ Address ethical issues

e.g. Data anonymity

Algorithm fairness.

Date: 9/7/23

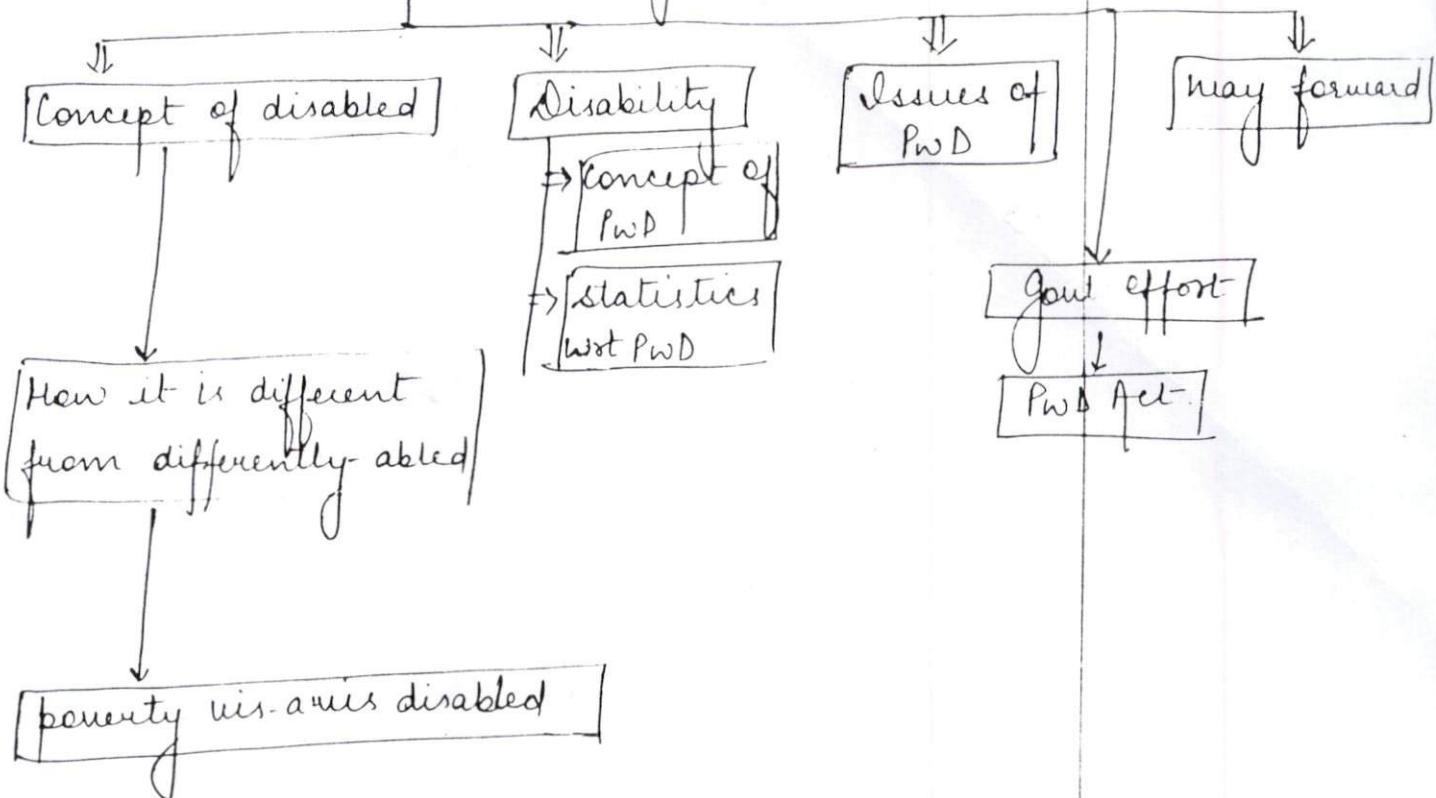
Class - 18

all acts & schemes
related to vulnerable
sections

• PWD

• TEF etc.

Person with Disability



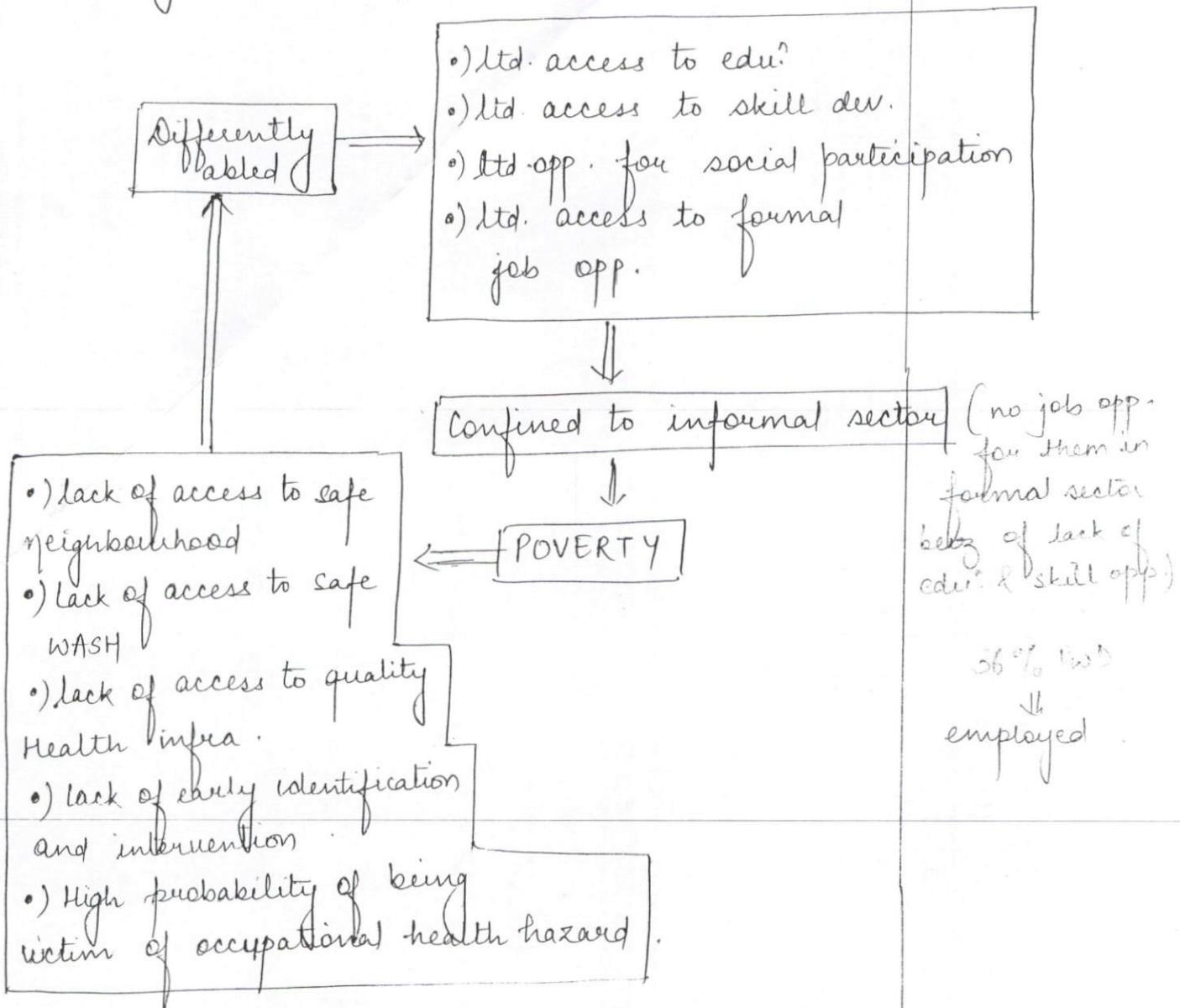
Concept of disabled :- Lack of ability to perform an activity which is otherwise considered normal.

It is a negatively connoted term and is often used in context of developing and underdeveloped nations. (being ~~very~~ ^{more} ~~a~~ ^{an} administrator in India)

The term to be used should be 'differently abled'.

The term 'disabled' draws attention towards public perception of disability ie. "it is retribution of past karma, for which there is no respite".

Poverty vis-a-vis disabled, differently abled



Definition of person with disability :-

It refers to long term physical, mental, intellectual impairment which in interaction with the barriers hinders full and effective participation in the society.

Statistics :-

- ⇒ Acc. to Census 2011, 2.21% of population are PWD.
- ⇒ Acc. to Council of Social Development report
 - ⇒ 56% of PWD = Men
 - ⇒ 44% of PWD = Women
 - ⇒ 55% of PWD = literate
 - ⇒ 1/3rd of child w/D = out of school
 - ⇒ 36% of PWD = workers
 - ⇒ 69% of PWD = Rural areas

Issues of PwD :-

- ↳ Lack of credible data due to ambiguity over definition of PwD.

Census, 2011, PWD Act (1995) = 7 types of disability
↓
2.21% . PWD Act (2016) . 7 → 21

- ↳ Data is captured based on 'Household survey'
- ↳ Due to stigma associated especially with mental disability.

Problem of under reporting

- ↳ Lack of adequate Policy making (you don't even know the quantity of facts)

- ↳ Lack of infra. wst accessing diff.

resources ↕ Edu
skill dev.
Health etc.

- ↳ Problem of public perception wst disability

↳ There exist attitude of sympathy,

apathy, mockery, ridiculing etc.

↳ There also exist stereotype wrt PWD

↳ They are unhealthy.

↳ lead to low quality life.

↳ Lack of access to subsidised aid & assistive technology. (expensive)

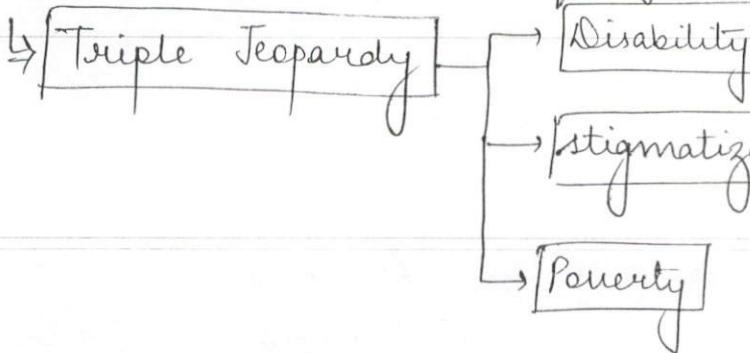
↳ Lack of timely Identification & Intervention

↳ Lack of political representation of PWD

denies them platform for assertion of rights

(during pregnancy
bvt tests are very expensive.
parents can't afford)

⇒ Shashi Tharoor said
parliament India is not friendly
for PWD.



medical terminal
of pregnancy &
care economy,
written in STEM
from handout

↳ There also exists the problem of intersectionality where:

(Kimberly Crenshaw)

e.g.: A girl with disability is more vulnerable as compared to others.

similarly, a poor PWD is more vulnerable as compare to other.

- low floor buses, ramps, innovative tech. and IoT

- e.g.: Manasi Joshi - Para baddy player & world champion

Anjali Lekhara - shooting & Paralympic gold medalist

Lavender Thakhar - Paralympic gold medalist - Javelin thrower

They don't need
your sympathy.
you should be
compassionate.

e.g.: Anukriti Sharma
IPS officer bringing
electricity to a
70 yr. old woman's home

Person with disability Act

precisions :- Handout

to fulfill the
commitment of India
towards UNCRPD.

Analysis :-

- 1.) There exist a caveat that discrimination will be allowed if it is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate goal.
- 2.) The ambit of disability has been from 7 to 21 which has made the act comprehensive and inclusive.
- 3.) The concept of "Benchmark Disability" has been criticized due to its subjectivity and scope of misuse.
- 4.) The clause of 4% reservation in govt jobs is less as compared to the requirement of differently abled people.
- 5.) Extending the ambit of RTE upto 18 yrs. for CWD is a welcome step.
- 6.) Although there exist provision for advisory bodies which will be apex policy making body but it does not hold much authority.
- 7.) The clause for having special courts for speedy disposal of cases is a welcome step.

8.) However, there is lack of provisions wrt attitudinal change, to ensure political representation of PwD and there is lack of clarity wrt management of funds.

9.) The act focuses upon creating an accessible and enabling environment by incorporating both private and public establishment.

Q Critically examine to what extent PwD Act ensures an effective mechanism for empowerment and inclusion of intended beneficiaries in society. (10M) (2016)

Q. "Disability is as social as it is physical". Discuss the statement in the context of Indian society. (10M)

Q. The rights of PwD act remains only a legal document w/o sensitization of govt. functionaries and citizens regarding disability. Comment. (10M, 2022)

↳ law only determine the dirⁿ: where Ⓛ should move.

André Beittel

(may find)

reservation in political instiⁿ.

every understanding
" = physical but social,
stigma.
↳ stereotype
↳ poverty

The Hindu :-

Constitution is like a north star which guides us' - Nainkappa Naidu.
(Newspaper - 7th July)

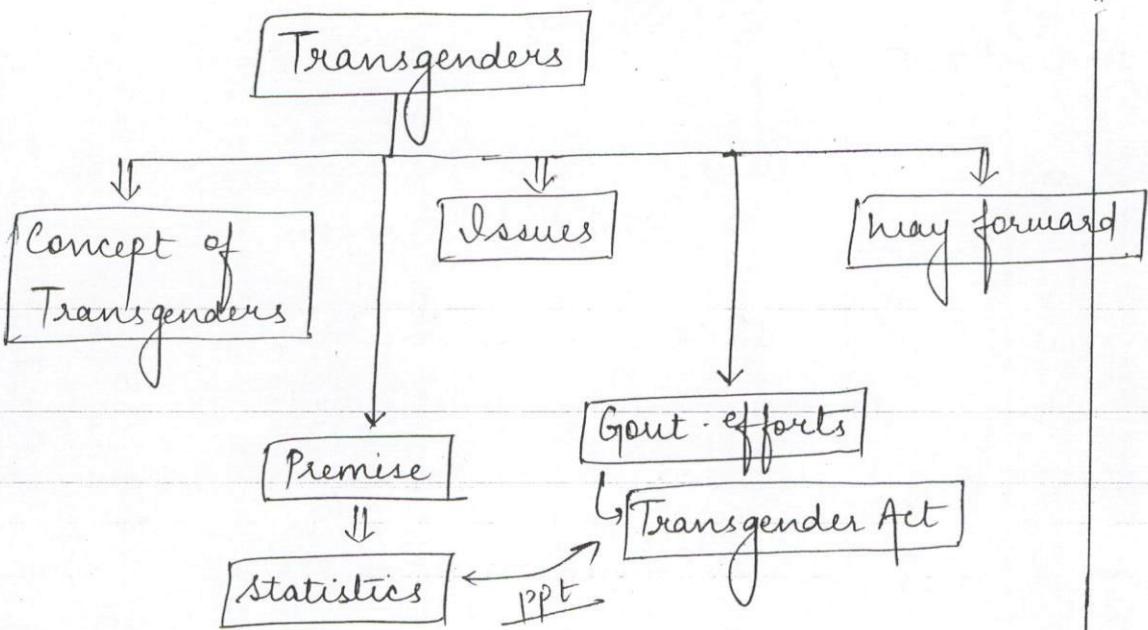
Last para = conclusion

Accessible India campaign 2015

↳ we have provisions, schemes → need is for better implementation.

Way forward :-

- 1.) Identification of beneficiaries through social mapping and credible data collection.
- 2.) Ensuring sensitization of all the stakeholders to ensure better implementation and formulation of policies.
- 3.) Provide representation to PwD in decision making bodies.
- 4.) Promote inclusive education w/o any labelling.
- 5.) Ensure availability of subsidized aid & equipment and adaptive technology.
- 6.) Promote inclusive and accessible infrastructure for eg:- FICCI idea of accessibility index.
- 7.) Special incentives to private sector to create employment opportunities.
- 8.) Promoting entrepreneurship among PwD ~~with~~ through handholding.
- 9.) Attitudinal change towards PwD through cinema, social media, various reinforcement encouraging paralympics etc.
- 10.) Strict implementation of existing provisions and proper evaluation to plug in the loopholes.
- 11.) Early identification and detection of preventable disabilities.



Concept of Transgender :- A person whose sex assigned at birth is not in sync with their gender identity.

Transmen :- Women by birth → Men by gender.

cis gender = when your sex & gender aligned.

- ⇒ 2011 census ⇒ 4.88 Lakh trans people in India → Only 80K reg. in EC.
- ⇒ NHRC report 2018 ⇒ 96% of transgenders are denied jobs or forced to take low paying, undignified jobs.
- 50-60% never attended schools & those who did face severe discrimination ⇒ 52%.
- (TG are harassed by their classmate & 15% by teachers ⇒ forcing them to discontinue their studies)
- ⇒ only 6% TG are employed in private sector with only 1% having income > ₹ 5000/- monthly.

Issues wrt Transgender :-

They are often considered vulnerable becoz of the following reasons:-

- 1.) Health Issues :- Prevalence of HIV among transgenders is high as compared to others.
- 2.) Due to various stigma, they are often denied jobs & are confined to low paying, undignified work such as begging, sex work, Badhai etc. And the problem was aggravated due to covid lockdown.
- 3.) They are victims of social ostracization and are shunned by both society as well as the family.
- 4.) They are subjected to diff form of abuse and the incidences of domestic violence has aggravated due to covid.
- 5.) Due to constant ostracization they suffer from mental illness such as anxiety, depression etc.
- 6.) Apathy and insensitive attitude of those in power has also aggravated their problems.
- 7.) Due to their exclusion wrt access to resources they are often trapped in the cycle of poverty.

Transgender
Issues

- 8.) Lack of inheritance rights due to non-amendment of existing acts.
- 9.) Lack of gender neutral laws under IPC.
- 10.) Although they have been recognised as the 3rd gender but their right to have a family has yet not been recognised.
eg:- Lack of inclusion in the surrogacy act.

Way forward :-

- 1.) To make social welfare schemes more accessible for the community, it should ensure credible data collection.
- 2.) Psychological counselling to ensure sense of safety, hope and calmness.
- 3.) Promote self employment & vocational training.
- 4.) Intitiation of scholarship for gender non-conforming person.
- 5.) Convergent approach, for eg :- establishing linkages with livelihood programmes & literacy programme.
- 6.) Gender neutral laws wrt sexual harassment.
- 7.) Need for separate & dedicated anti-discrimination acts which penalises any discrimination based on gender.
- 8.) Sensitization of police, health care providers and mass-media awareness for the public.

Noida Metro Rail Corporation (NMRC) dedicated 1 station to trans community & renamed it pride station

Karnataka - 1st state to reserve 1 seat to TG.

3.7% of TG+HIV (2017)

NCSC, NCST, women ...

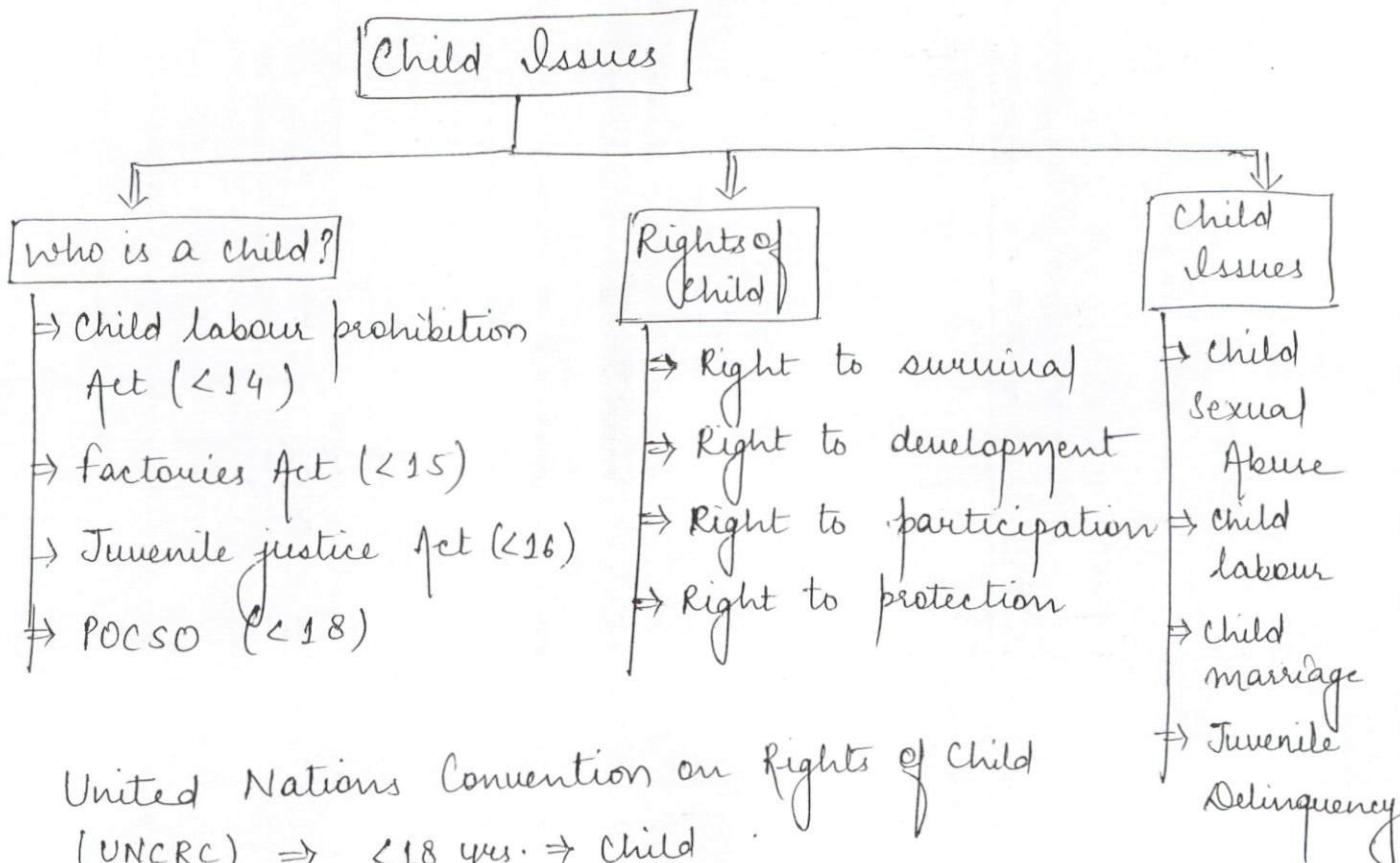
composition
- func.
concern/Analysis

Rules = way fwd.
+ change in attitude

- 9.) Give effect to SC judgement under NALSA in both letter and spirit.
 - 10.) Ensure rehabilitation of transgenders through welfare measure, skill dev. and vocational training
- Q In the context of the report of NHRC, enumerate the challenges faced by transgenders in context of Indian society.

Challenges faced by transgenders in Indian society:

- 1.) Legal challenges
- 2.) Social challenges
- 3.) Economic challenges
- 4.) Educational challenges
- 5.) Health challenges
- 6.) Employment challenges
- 7.) Acceptance and understanding
- 8.) Right to live life in accordance with gender identity
- 9.) Right to self determination



United Nations Convention on Rights of Child (UNCRC) \Rightarrow <18 yrs. \Rightarrow child

India is a signatory and ratified also.

\Rightarrow To give effect to our commitment to UNCRC we passed a policy (2013) K/a

National Policy for Children

\hookrightarrow Every individual $<18 \Rightarrow$ child

\hookrightarrow 4 rights \rightarrow survival, development, participation, protection

\hookrightarrow MoW&CD \Rightarrow Released NPAC (2016)

(National Plan of Action for children)

\hookrightarrow Right to Survival :-

(i) Universal immunization

(ii) Robust Maternal & Child Health (MCH)

(iii) Good Quality Pre, peri & postnatal care.

↳ Right to Development :-

- ⇒ Extend the ambit of RTE to include pre school & secondary school
- ⇒ Ensure 4 A's wet Education sector

↳ Right to protection :-

- ⇒ strengthen legislative, administrative and institutional mechanism to adopt Zero Tolerance Policy wet violence against child.

↳ Right to participation :-

- ⇒ Ensure participation of child in policy making & implementation covering issues related to them

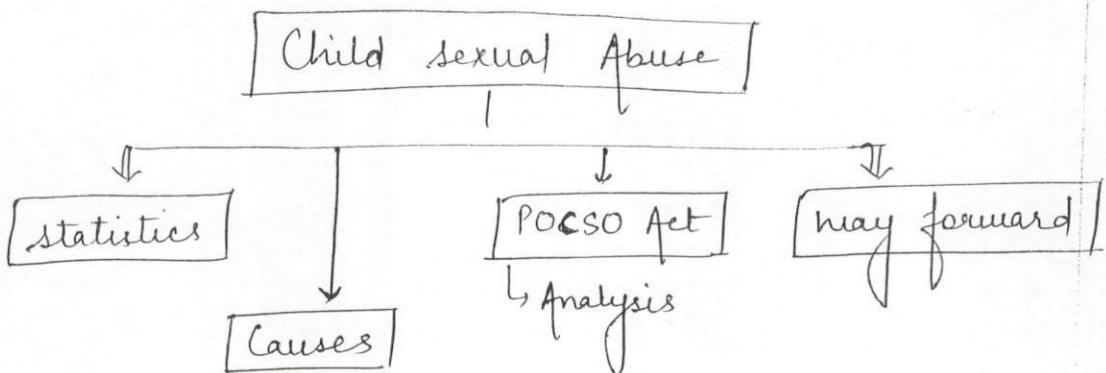
e.g:- Bal Panchayat (UNICEF)

- ⇒ MoW & CD ⇒ under National policy for children estd. NCAG (National Coordination & Action Group) for implementation of provisions.

e.g. 1 Makkia panchayat (children's court) by Bharat Sangha, Karnataka - membership of 13500. to solve child issues - grow need of facilitate in check to working with the parent child marriage & child labour.

Date: 10/7/23

Class-19



statistics :-

1.) Acc. to NCRB, out of all crimes against children 36% fall under ambit of POCSO.

2.) Acc. to study by MoW&CD

↳ 53% of children are subjected to sexual abuse

⇒ Out of which in 90% of cases, the accused is a known person

⇒ However only 6% of cases are reported

(stereotypes that child don't know anything & parents don't know and work and if we

if they believe they don't report due to fear of breakdown of family. And if case of

GJPT child ⇒ Stigma attached)

↳ CSA is shielded in secrecy

↳ giving less no fear in the population

(Broken window theory) further to the crimes)

Causes



Socio-economic factors

- ↳ Low Bargaining power of child becoz there exist a stereotype that child is weak, passive & dependent.

- ↳ Disintegration of joint family.
- ↳ Emergence of dual career family

- ↳ lack of attention towards children ⇒ Aggravated their vulnerability to abuse.

- ↳ Lack of democratic parenting ⇒ Power dist. b/w parents & children is vast hence they are not able to communicate the incidences of abuse.

- ↳ Lack of awareness among parents wrt incidences of abuse (esp. against the boy child)

- ↳ Poverty + Caste issues + patriarchy ⇒ intersectionality approach



Psychological factors

- ↳ either the culprits are psychopaths or
- ↳ they themselves are the victim of child sexual abuse
- ↳ Broken window theory which results into absence of fear of conviction.

↳ Lack of safe places.
(home/school/transport)
creche

↳ Objectification & Commodification of child \Rightarrow child pornography

↳ Lack of state sponsored child care institutions
(for orphan/surrendered/abandoned child)

both wrt quality & quantity

↳ Dysfunctional families

Crime committed against children
juvenile Non-cognizable

Child legally \Leftrightarrow Juvenile Justice Act (\Rightarrow child in need of care & attention)
available for adoption
(CARA)

Crime committed by juvenile (O/S/A)
(CWA)

POCSO Act - refer PPT

Status of POCSO :- 1) Acc. to SC, the law

has failed to produce expected deterrence.

2) Proportion of child victim in rape cases have increased.

3) Higher no. of ~~fast~~ bail are granted under POCSO.

4) Conviction rate under POCSO is 28.2%.

and pendency of cases is 89%.

(To address the pendency of cases,
Ministry of Law & justice estd. 1023 fast

Bailable
Dependency

track special courts)

Analysis :-

- 1.) Poor reporting due to fear of ostracization
 - 2.) Lack of awareness among the child wrt sexual abuse.
 - 3.) Lack of infrastructure. for eg:- Lack of sensitized officials, overburdened officials hence sometimes they refuse to file the FIR.
 - 4.) Overburdened judiciary ∴ justice gets delayed.
 - 5.) Lack of trained prosecutor
 - 6.) Lack of adequate compensation for the child victims.
 - 7.) The monitoring agencies (NCPCR, SCPCR) have not been able to perform their functions due to lack of accountability.
 - 8.) Due to ↑ in age of consent to 18 yrs. the scope of misuse of the act has fed.
 - 9.) In the absence of availability of birth certificate proving the age of child also becomes a challenge.
 - 10.) Under ^{recent} JJFA (amendment) few offences committed against the child has been made non-recognizable which will further aggrevate their vulnerability.
- Not severity of law but certainty of law which hate as a deterrent factor
- juvenile justice Act

way forward :-

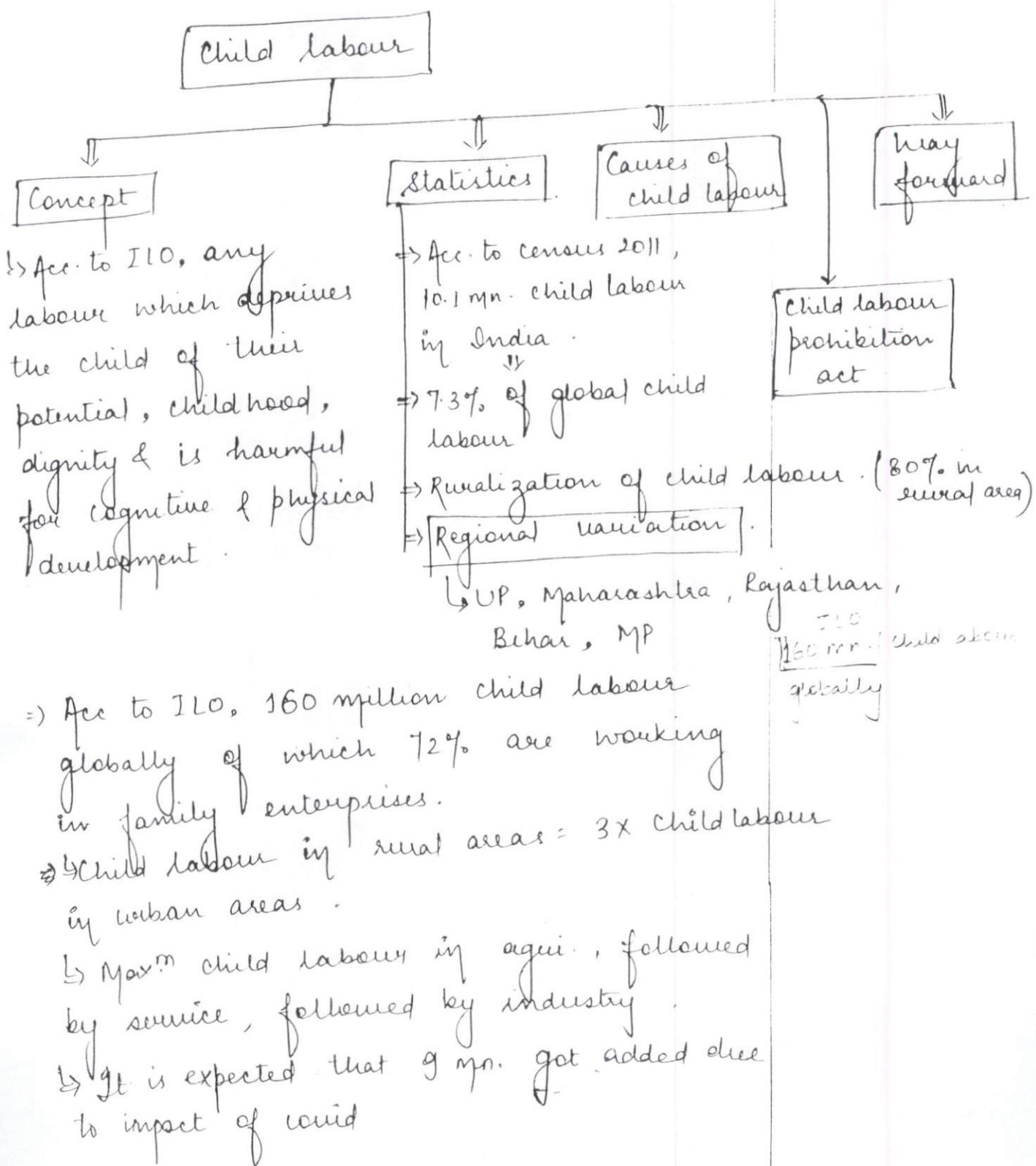
- 1.) formulation of a child protection policy based on zero-tolerance by the state govt.
- 2.) Periodic training wst sensitization of all stakeholders regarding child safety and protection.
- 3.) Age appropriate educational material wst safety, emotional wellbeing of the child.
- 4.) Orientation programme and courses for police personnel and forensic experts for capacity building.
- 5.) Reporting of pornographic content involving children should be made mandatory.
- 6.) Nationwide assessment of the impact of the POCSO act.
- 7.) Awareness among the parents and children wst sexual abuse eg:- Awareness about good touch - bad touch with help of cartoons / caricature in early age. (foundational stage- 3-8 yrs age)eg:- On the lines of Mukti Larvans under Bachpan Bachao Andolan, similar initiatives can be taken wst sexual abuse.
- 8.) Initiatives such as operation Muskaan by Chhattisgarh police is worth replicating on pan- Indian basis.

POCSO
rules 2020.

on lines of
Mukti Larvans
under Bachpan
Bachao - children
share their experi-
ence.

Chhattisgarh -
operation Muskaan
559 children.

9.) De stigmatization of child sexual abuse with the help of social media platforms or charismatic personalities lending their voice to the problem of sexual abuse.



Causes

Push, pull factors for eco-related issues.



Push factors

- ↳ Poverty, unemployment
- ↳ Lack of awareness about negative impact of child labour
- ↳ High fertility rate
- ↳ Girl child is considered as extension of mother's labor.
- ↳ Lack of educational infra. to absorb child (+) lack of relevant edu?
- ↳ Problem of bonded labour.
- ↳ Poor infra. of state child care insti.



Pull factors

- ↳ Low bargaining power.
- ↳ cheap labour
- ↳ Easy to hire & fire Acc. to Leela Fernandes :-
- ↳ Emergence of new middle class characterized by Eng. speaking, Urban living, working in pub. sector
- ↳ Some industries require the labour of child (eg:- Cotton plucking, carpet weaving, diamond cutting)
- ↳ Some industries does not require skilled labour.
(eg:- Bidi rolling, garment industry)
- ↳ Driven by ideology of consumerism.
- New Middle class
- ↑ domestic labour (cheap)

CC Poverty

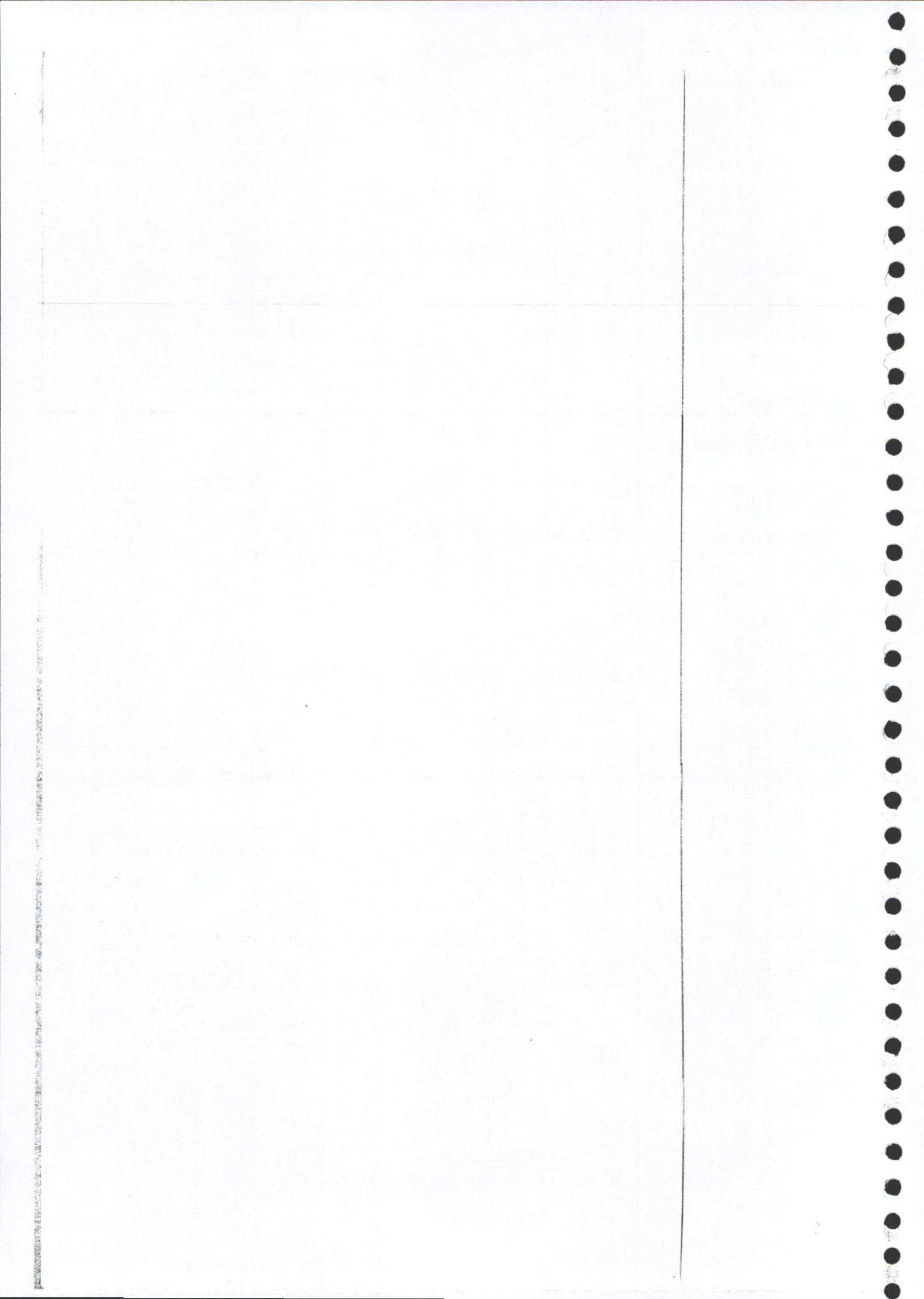
removing this is must.

Child labour prohibition act - Handout

Lacunae wrt implementation of the act :-

- 1.) Lack of credible data and poor identification
- 2.) Lack of judicial implementation of existing provisions due to limited administrative capacity.
- 3.) Lack of survey, identification, withdrawal and rehabilitation of child labour.

- 4.) Adoption of 1 size fit all approach and hence failure to understand the cause of child labour.
- 5.) Lack of A/O wrt education
- 6.) Dependency of MSME on the labour of the child and the belief that any effort to eradicate it might make them financially unable.
- 7.) Failure of govt. to generate adequate employment opportunities for adults.
- 8.) Failure to address the perception that more no. of children means more no. of working hands.
- Q. Discuss the impact of Covid 19 on incidences of child labour. (10M)



Solidification of Caste and Casterization of Politics

Challanges to Indian Democracy

- Candidates are being selected not based on merit but caste equations
- Neglecting other sections not having Numerical Strength
- Disarmament law and anti-parallel audience (hindering the good and negative)
- forming parties is caste based identity
- ~~disarmament~~ financial equations
- Final result the broad and the get shifted to caste

Recommendation

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><u>For</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• to correct historical injustice• Equity• Merit is a result of socio-economic merit• Inclusivity and diversity• In India | <p><u>Against</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti merit• Racism discrimination• Exit mech?• Politicization of education• foul play and misuse• Compromised efficiency. |
|---|--|

Q Impact of WFH (Q) on (family relations)?

Intro: During C-19 pandemic, companies started WFH (Q)

work life balance

disturbed b/w

no diff. b/w
work & leisure.

(Quality of family
time)

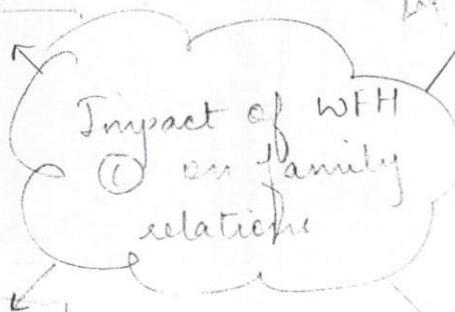
[joint-nuclear]

→ Reintegration of joint family

b/w joint & nuclear

no need to go to workplace
then can go home.

→ stronger family relations



added as per author:
WFH women

dual burden

→ shared responsibility in
household chores.

→ domestic violence. Red.
(escape goal).

women able to
participate in
labour market

Quality of life
independent
living

children

→ could spent more time with
parents. → own parenting. Primary
socialization

[old age people]

→ children can take care of old age
from home. → shelter, food
organization, old age home

Q "Insti" of a ST is characterized by both continuity and
change. Discuss this statement in the context of Impact of
globalization on Indian (Q).

Insti: Q. left

Change

globalization → industry → diverse job opp.

migration

(NP)

can sustain ST

in metropolitan

Continuity

(JF)

globalization → value sys. → individualism /
individuality

(NF) Nuclear family.

die with extended kin
groups ↑ → (JF)

social media

→ die with extended kin
groups ↑ → (JF)

shocks

→ like covid. → (JF)

family = unit of consumption

change

Conclusion: Still an agent of socialization and social control.

Q "India needs modernisation and not westernization"
critically analyse this statement.

⇒ Modernisation refers to the progressive transformation of society with respect to social, political, economic and attitudinal aspects.
while Westernization refers to blind imitation of culture of west.

Sometimes Westernization is mistaken as modernization in India, but what India needs is Modernization and not Westernization because:

1.) Modernization aims to change regressive practices. eg: Abolition of untouchability

while westernization follows practices of west without critical thinking.

eg: Wearing western clothes even if not comfortable.

2.) Modernization focuses on betterment of masses, while westernization is an elite concept limited to few

3.) With modernization, progressive changes in beliefs, values and infrastructure will lead to overall growth of the country.

On the other hand, Westernization can lead to 'virtual' colonialism.

But while focusing on modernization, there is a need to be aware about the challenges associated:

1.) Maintaining balance between traditional and modern values. Eg: traditional cooperation and modern competition

- Should not impact the diversity of the country

2.) Technological challenges associated with modern infrastructure. Eg: cyber attacks and data privacy etc.

3.) Environmental challenges associated with modernity. Eg: clearing of forests for developmental projects.

In 21st century, modernization is the need of the hour for India and it should be aligned with the demands, vision and needs of the people of India at large.

“ॐ” “श्री गणेशाय नमः”

Book No.

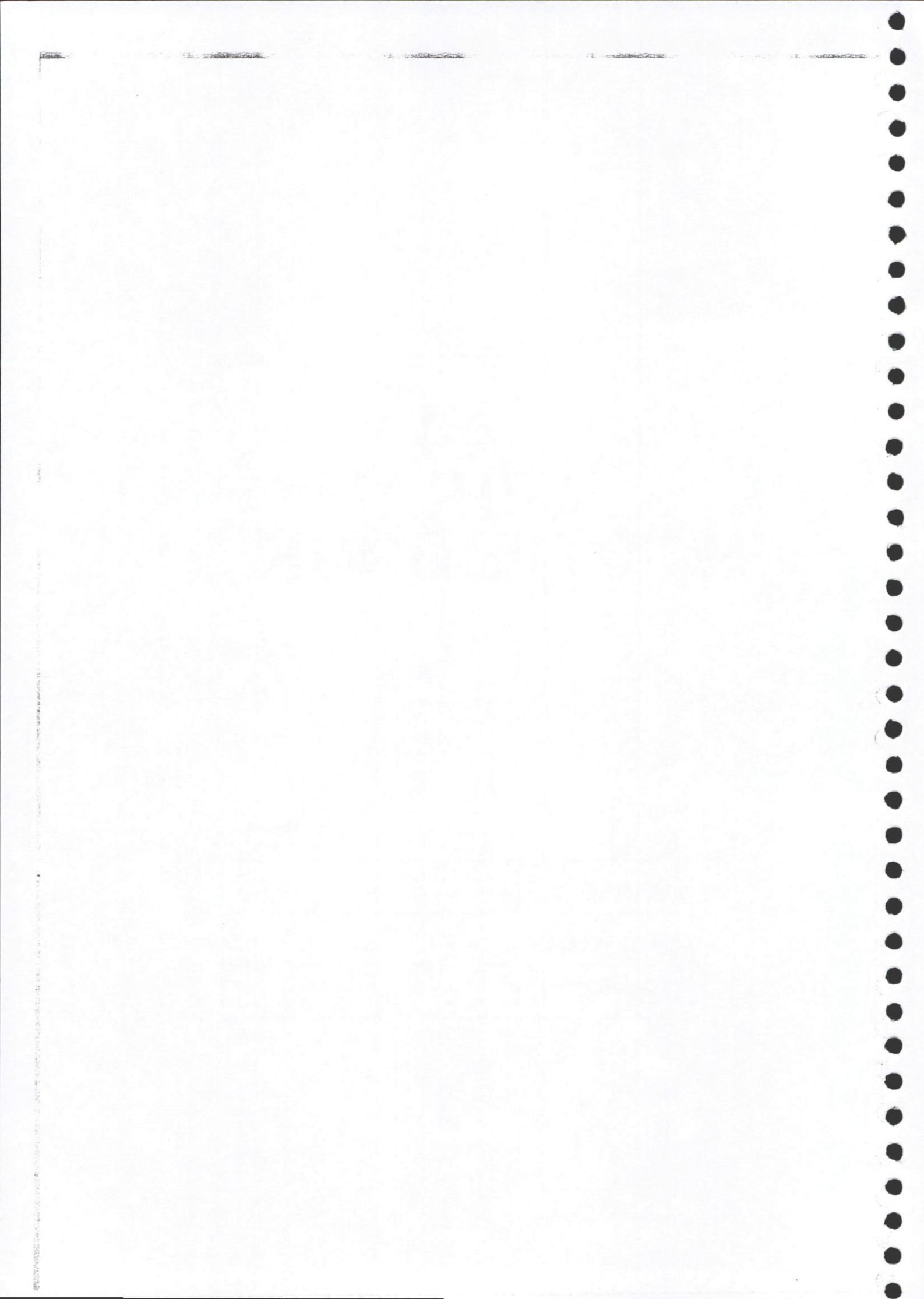
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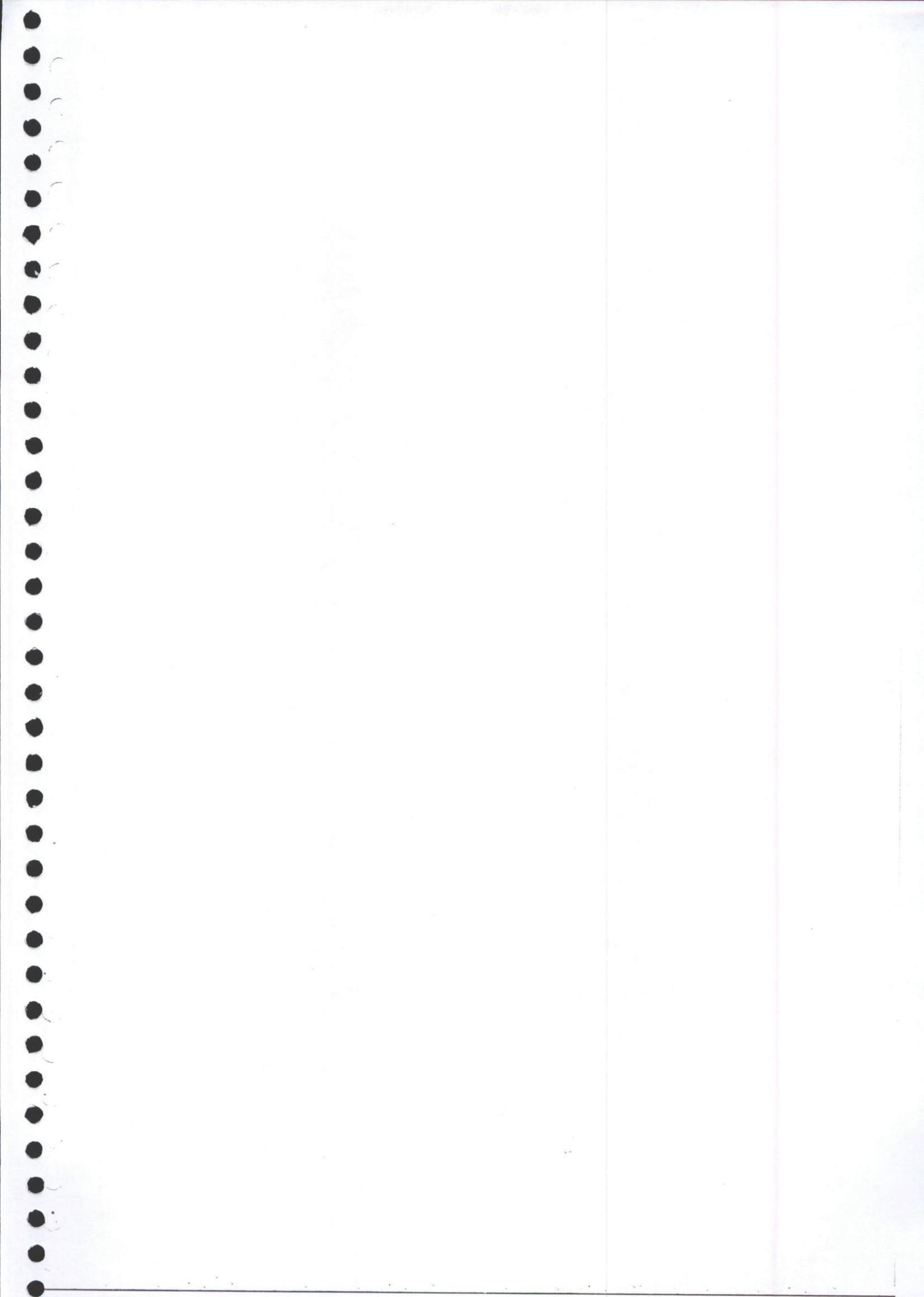
A4 SPIRAL NOTE BOOK

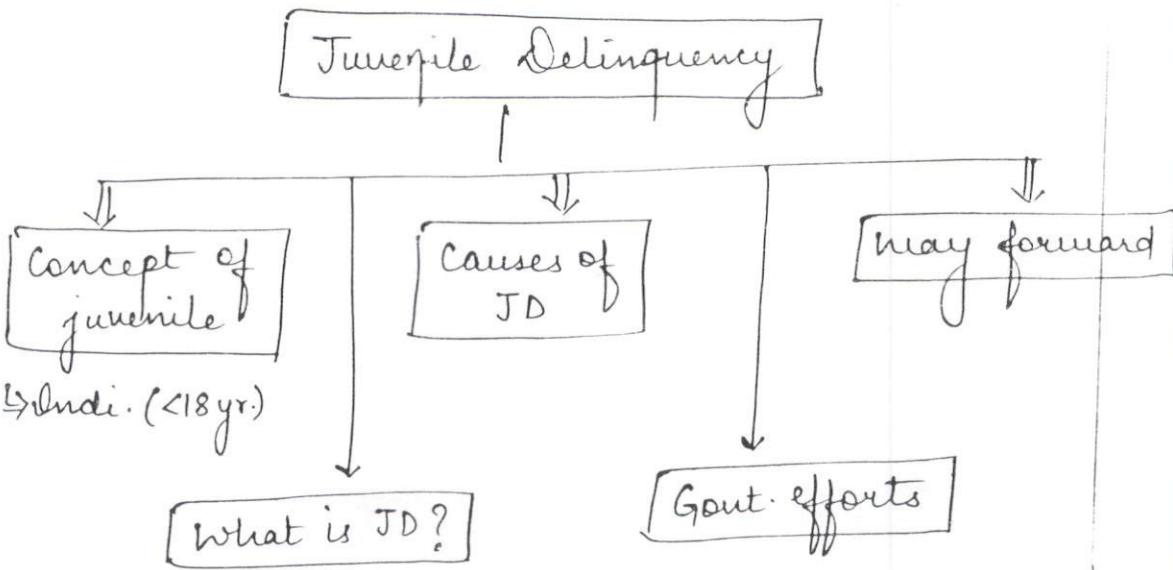
Name : Namita Soni

Subject : Society & social justice

Contact :



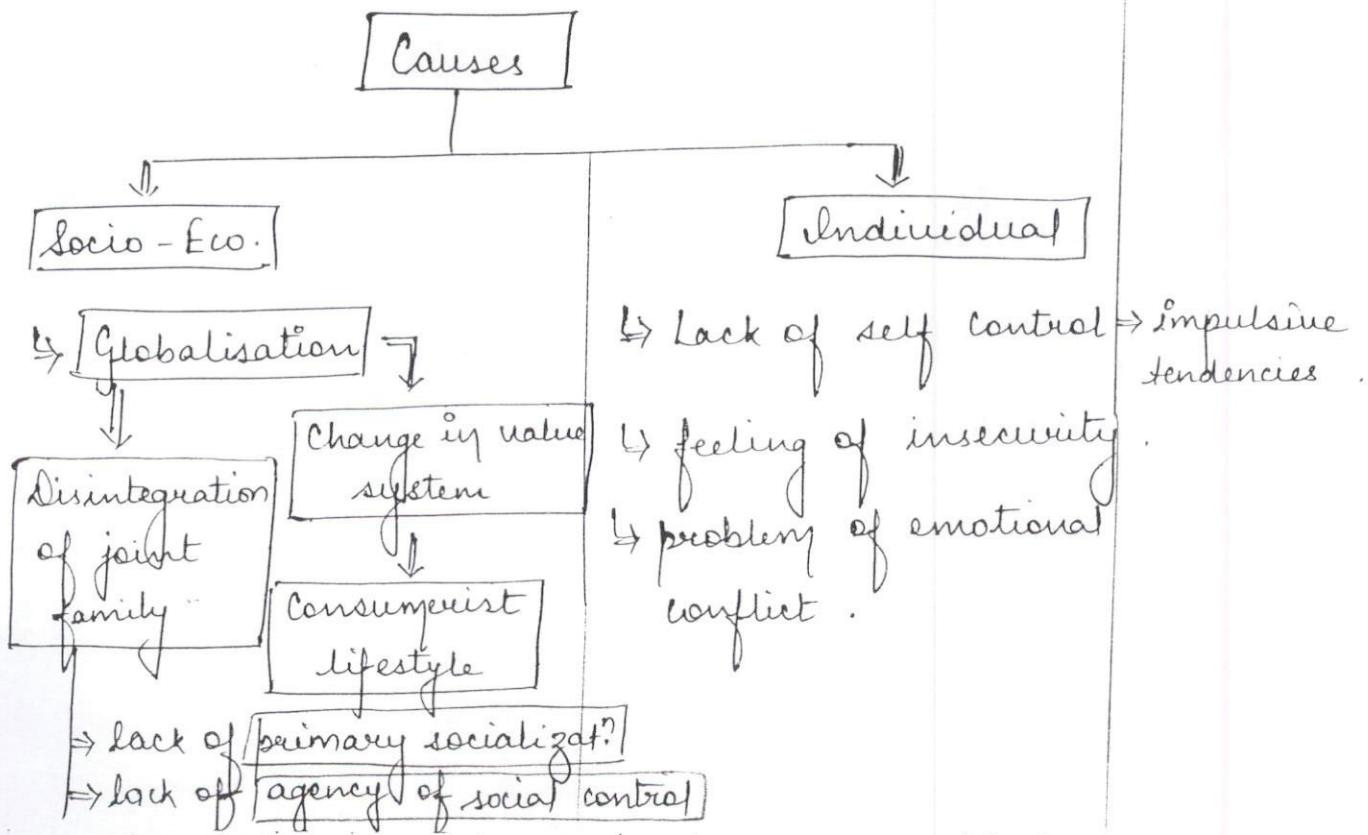




what is JD? :- Refers to a range of disapproved behaviour for which some kind of punishment is justified in public interest.

Statistics :-

Acc. to NCRB, juvenile offences ↑ by 23% in 2020 due to unemployment (& poverty) in the backdrop of Covid.



↳ [poverty (+) Unemployment]

(+) [Few incidences of social comparison]

↓
↳ [Few feeling of Relative Deprivation]

↓
↳ [Few Crimes]

↳ [Autocreative and permissive parenting]

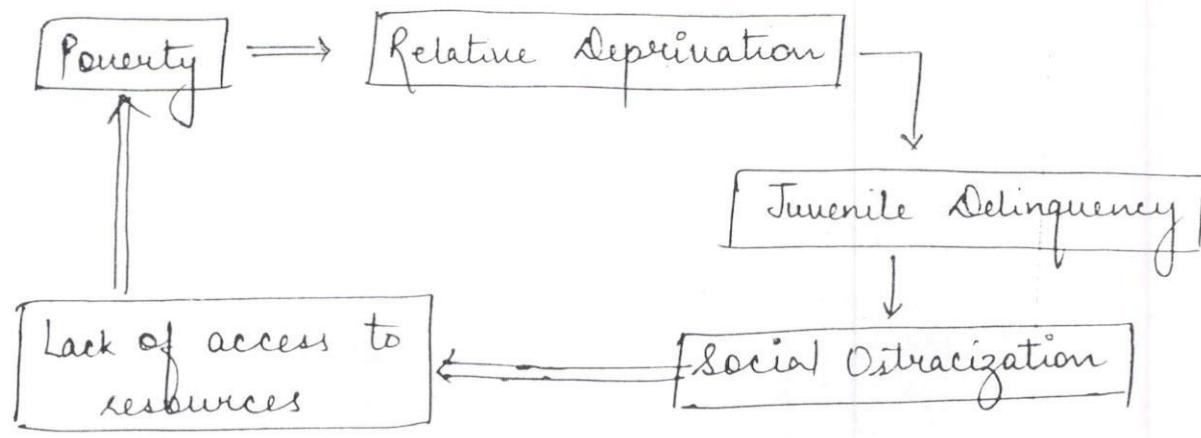
↳ [Prob. of FOMO] (+) [Negative Reference group]

↳ [Negative impact of Cinema].

↳ [Labelling theory] (associating a -ve label with child like Naikayak hai etc. ⇒ might become one) ⇒ JD Yes : always associate +ve labels.

↳ Sub-culture of Crime
(आपसी Group me that is not considered as crime)

↳ Social Ostracization of juvenile delinquents which further forms the vicious cycle.

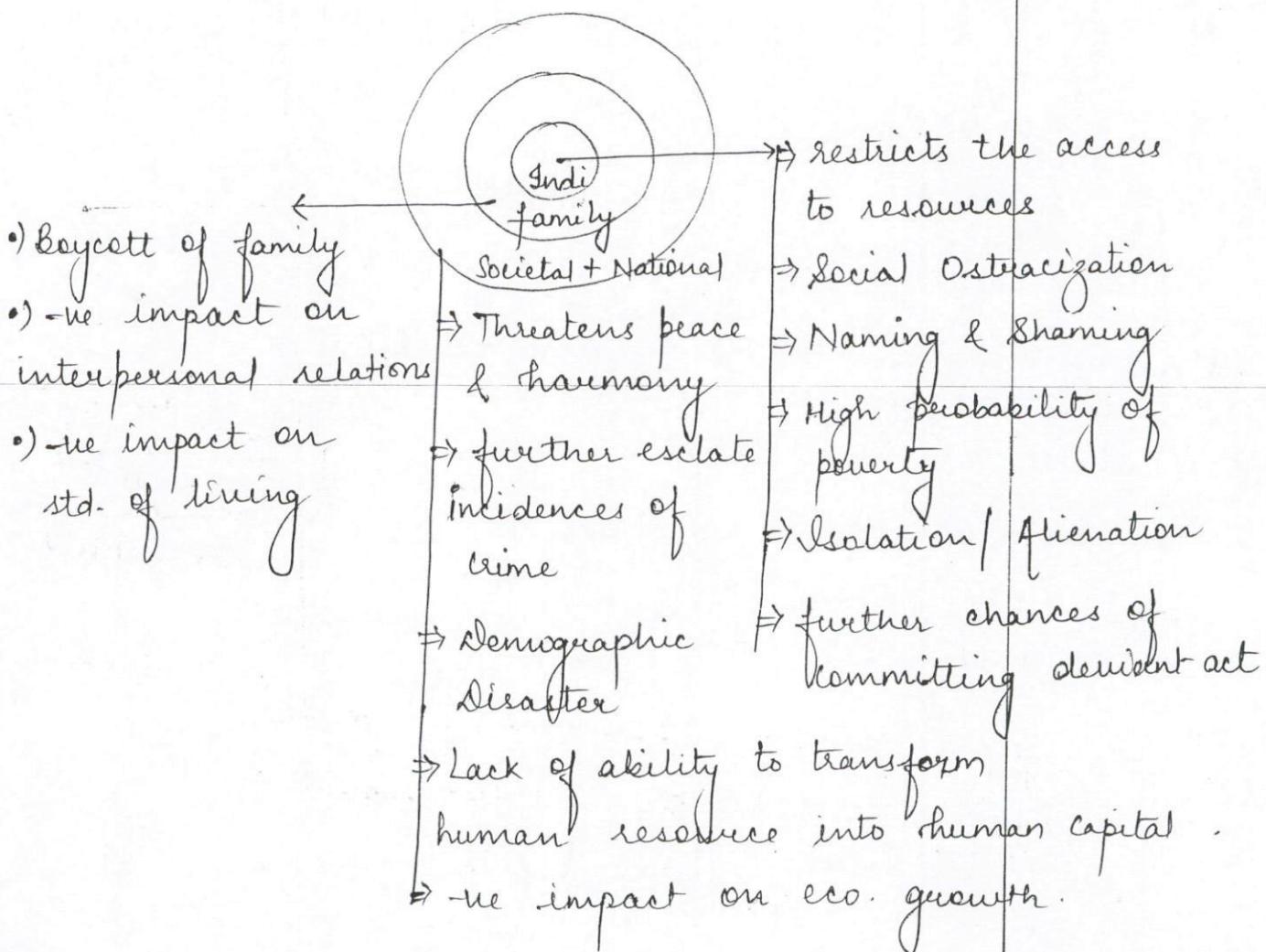


- ↳ Tech penetration of technology has also resulted into various addiction.
e.g.: Acc. to WHO, gaming disorder is among top 10 health related threat world over.
- ↳ Young children are more vulnerable to radicalisation by anti-social elements in the backdrop of growing economic distress.
- ↳ Lack of awareness about the laws along with lack of moral education in schools.

Date: 14/7/23.

Class - 19

Implications of juvenile delinquency :-



Tudi
eco. hinder growth
& career prospect.
↳ health.
↳ social ostracized.

family | ♂

→ poverty → law & order
→ spill over effect.

Crime Committed against Juvenile

Adoption

Juvenile Delinquency
Act



Crime Committed by Juvenile

(for Act refer ppt)

child in need of
care & attention

Q The focus on risk factors that appear at young age and timely intervention is the key to prevent juvenile delinquency.
(bM)
Discuss.

judicial system
in case of crime
adolescent
after a speech

Child Marriage

CONCEPT

when girl (<18 yrs)
boy (<21 yrs)

causes of
child marriage

Implication

debate w/
Ting age of
Marriage
for girls

Stats:-

Acc. to Census 2011,
30.2% girls were
married before
18 yrs.

Child
Marriage prohibition
Act

(Refer ppt)

India consists of
1/3 of global child
brides

However, avg. age
of marriage has
tend to 22.3 yr.

Causes of child Marriage :-

→ girls are considered as [social liability]
(prestige of family (+) prob. of safety & security)

Economic liability

(so people prefer to get them married
early as younger bride ⇒ less dowry)

- In marginalised families,
It may be an act of source of income
so younger girls are sold as brides (bride price)
 - Lack of 4A's wrt educational infrastructure
 - Patriarchal nature of families.
 - Prime responsibility of girl = (bear & beget a male child)
prefers younger brides.
 - Lack of proper implementation of Act
 - Attitude of society → [accords low status]
to a girl child.
 - Child marriage is considered as a traditional practice
hence any
dignation will
lead to
social exclusion.
(e.g. of bandhavgarh
effect, concreteness
is existing social
norms)
- [Implications of child marriage] :-

- 1) It deprives girls of their education
and meaningful work.
- 2) It will lead to maternal depletion syndrome.
→ Malnourishment
due to early
and frequent
pregnancies.
- 3) ↑ incidence of violence against women.
eg:- Domestic abuse, vulnerability of
young mothers.
- 4) -ve impact on health and cognitive
development of women.
- 5) High maternal and child mortality
rate.

- 6.) Inter generational transmission of poverty both cause & consequence
- 7.) Adverse impact on society due to lack of ability to challenge patriarchy.
- 8.) Adverse impact on economy due to low female labour force participation.

• Art 29 violation
for both boys & girls

Act provisions
handout

funcⁿ of panch.
officer. → what
actions you
will take (in
case study)

Way forward :-

- 1.) Proper enforcement of laws.
- 2.) Girl empowerment both wrt life and protection skills.
- 3.) Community mobilisation through media.
Nukkad natak, awareness campaign etc.
- 4.) Incentivise girls education until 12th std.
- 5.) Mandatory registration of marriages.
- 6.) Treating child marriage as human right violation.
- 7.) Organise a social movement on the lines of 'Bachpan Bachao Andolan' to address the problem of child marriage.
- 8.) Investment in education, welfare and employment opportunities for women.

Debate on raising marriageable age for girls.

For

- To ensure gender parity and correct the stereotype that girls mature at an early stage.
- It will widen the opp. for education, skill development & access to labour market
- It will reduce the fertility rate which will further reduce incidences of morbidity and mortality (in maternal depletion syndrome)
- The provision is in sync with fundamental right under Article 14 and 21.
- It will ensure proper physical and cognitive dev. of girls.

Against

- Age of consent is 18 hence ↑ in marriage age is not in sync with existing provisions
front child 18 yr - forso 21 yr marriage
- Since women are perceived as social liability. any further ↑ in age of marriage might lead to female foeticide or infanticide.
- Despite child marriage prohibition act, the problem is still persisting as it is a matter of tradition and economic vulnerability.
- It is a patriarchal set up and with an ↑ in marriageable age, girls will have no say in personal matters till 21 years.

- Stereotype ↑
- Legend of edn as clg

•) They will have better awareness about their rights and entitlements which will ensure better assertion ^{right} of _{incidences} _{of domestic violence}.

•) It will have inter-generational impact by ensuring informed socialisation, education and nutrition of the child.

•) It will ensure greater participation in institutional decision making.

•) It will help us promoting SDG-5.

•) Taya Tethley task force found that age of marriage doesn't have any correlation with the nutritional aspect of women.

It depends more upon the status of girl in the family.

•) Acc. to 18th Law Commission, age of marriage for both boys & girls should reduce to 18 yrs.

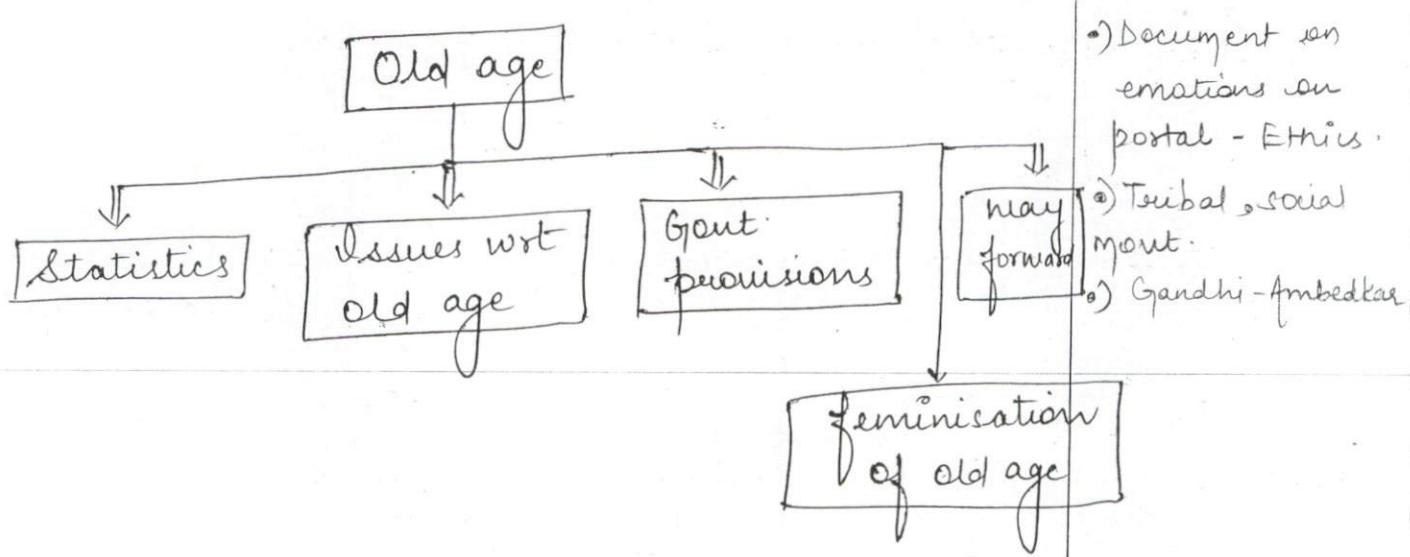
•) It will overburden the judiciary with cases.

•) It will ↑ the incidences of unsafe abortions due to issue being stigmatized → stigma associated with unmed. preg.

•) Avg. age already ↑ to 22.3 age, then Raising marriageable age to 21 might not serve the purpose.

Practice ques :-

- Q- Caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in Indian society. Discuss. (10M).
- Q. Recognising unpaid work of women although is necessary but is a challenging task. Discuss. (10M)
- Q . It has been argued by some that raising the min. age of marriage for females does not address the root cause but only the symptoms. Discuss. (10M) .



Statistics :-

- ↳ Acc. to Census 2011, 8.6% of population = old age (> 60 yrs.)
- ↳ and expected to ↑ to 20% in 2050.
- ↳ Ruralization of old age. (70% old age popul. in rural areas)
- ↳ feminization of old age ($1033/1000$)
expected to ↑ to 1060 by 2026.
- ↳ Regional variation (12.67% of old popul. = Kerala)
- ↳ Ministry of Health & family welfare has declared (2020-2030) as the decade of "Healthy Ageing" ↴ can be used in introduction

To develop & Maintain functional ability of an indi. to ensure their well being in old age. not just old age but for all so that when they reach old age can have decent std of living

↳ WHO :- "Active ageing"

freedom to do what you consider is valuable.

proper utilization of existing resources.
to ensure better quality of life for older people.

↳ Longevity Dividend :- Economic growth potential generated due to ↑ in life expectancy.

Silver Economy is needed for that (if you want them to be an asset).

It is the system of production, distribution and consumption of goods and services which is aimed at using the purchasing potential of older and aging population.

It aims at satisfying their consumption, living and health needs.

Initial estimation suggest that silver economy is worth ₹ 3000 crore. Based on the recommendation of an expert group on silver economy SAGE initiative has been taken to promote those private enterprises which brings about innovation in products meant to benefit old people.

SACRED portal is launched to connect senior citizens with job providers in private sector.

eg - Silver Health,
Free Cards,

Entrepreneur -

- Silver app
- Longevity
- Health and
- Healthy ageing

- SAGA

Issues of old age population :-

1) Failing health :- Ageing is synonymous & their declining health with old age population↑, however problems get aggravated due to lack of aff's wrt can write in health infrastructure.

2) Income insecurity :- problem is aggravated as older people have lack of access to income support. & it further escalates due to lack of understanding of technology & stiff competition with youth.

3) Isolation and Neglect :-

Acc. to AgeWell foundation :-

↳ 43% of old people suffer from depression due to isolation as

No longer older gen. is treated as "source of wisdom" ⇔ Globalization → changing value system

⇒ Disintegration of joint family
↳ no one to take care of old people.

⇒ Dual Career family . . . (")

⇒ Penetration of technology & social media .
(change in life style)

4) Subjected to abuse :- Due to corruption of value system, old people are often subjected to diff. types of abuse.
eg:- physical, financial, verbal, emotional, sexual abuse.

5) Problem of stereotype of Ageism \Rightarrow Often treated as a "liability"

6) Fem

6) Feminisation of old age :-

\hookrightarrow Under representation of women in paid work makes them financially vulnerable in old age.

\hookrightarrow Acc. to World Widows Report, India is home to highest no. of widows in the world, who are often subjected to stigma and discrimination.

\hookrightarrow Lack of human capital formation,

\hookrightarrow Digital divide (60% older women have never used digital devices and 59% of older women are not familiar with social media platform) \Rightarrow HelpAge ageing report

\hookrightarrow Wrt education, only 45% of them are literate.

- ↳ 43% of them are getting physically abused.
- ↳ As per UN Women Report :- Old women are less likely to enjoy income security and economic independence in old age
- ↳ They are less likely to engage in health seeking behaviour.
eg:- 65% of them don't have access to health insurance.

- 7.) Lack of credible data
 - 8.) Inadequate govt. owned old age homes
 - 9.) Lack of preparedness. eg:- health insurance.
 - 10.) In contemporary society, there is no formal awareness programme for people to prepare for old age, it sets in quietly and suddenly.
- Q. what do you understand by feminization of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it. Also mention the measures taken by govt. in this regard. (15M)

Pension
Handout

way forward :-

- 1.) Create age friendly environment.
for eg:- remove social and physical barriers,
promote health and build physical
and mental capacity
- 2.) Promote geriatric care. (~~policy for senior~~)
- 3.) (Policy for senior citizens 2011) :-
 - ↳ Mainstream the concerns of senior citizens.
 - ↳ Promote the care of old people
w/; the family and institutional care
should be the last resort.
 - ↳ Recognise old people as the productive
asset
 - ↳ Encourage employment opportunities.
eg:- self employment, SHGs, cooperatives
(70+ old
age in
rural area)
 - eg:- Age friendly agriculture equipments
to be promoted,
 - eg:- vocational trainers in schools,
 - eg:- recruitment in think tanks.
 - eg:- creation of multigenerational care homes.
↳ working parents
can leave their
children with
old people.
- 4.) Social media platform can be
utilized to kick start global campaign
to combat ageism.

- 5.) Data driven policy making .
- 6.) Digital empowerment of old age population .
- 7.) Every company under CSR should dedicate a proportion of their fund to support the cause of old age people .
- 8.) Developing good quality govt owned old age homes .

wst feminisation of old age :-

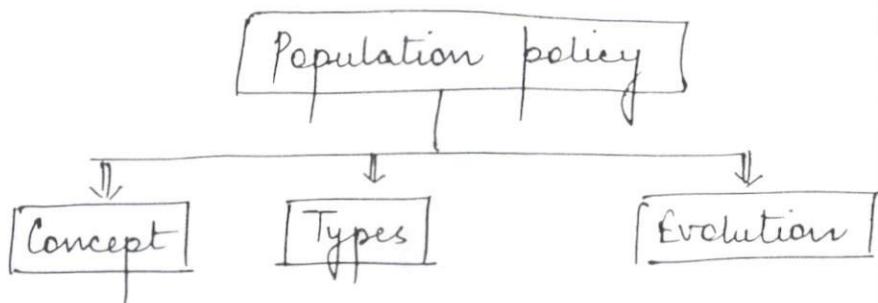
- ↳ Ensuring women property and inheritance rights .
- ↳ Promotion of education and skill dev.
- ↳ Encourage FFFP (coop., SHG, gender friendly agri.)
- ↳ special attention to older widows and transgenders .

Domestic violence act covers old age female .

Document on tribals , PVTGs etc .

Date : 15/7/23

Class 21



Concept :- purposeful measure aimed at affecting the demographic process.
eg:- fertility, mortality, emigration

Types :-

→ Ante Natal :- Reduce birth rate to stabilise the population

→ Distributional :- prevents concentration of population, also focus on structure and composition.

Evolution

Pre-Independence

Period of indifference

- ⇒ R K Mukherjee
- ↳ self control
- ↳ safe & cheap birth control methods
- ↳ Birth Control Clinics etc.
- ⇒ Bhore Committee
- ↳ purposeful intervention

Post-independence

Decadal growth rate = 21.5%
(B/W 1951-61)

1947-51

(period of neutrality)

⇒ Issues of integration of Princely states

⇒ Kashmir crisis

⇒ Communal violence was confronting

1951-61

(period of experimentation)

⇒ 1952 :- National family planning prog.

⇒ Clinical approach.

↳ govt. is not going to focus on spreading awareness but if there

exist couples who are already motivated to adopt family planning method then govt. will provide required infra.

1961-71

⇒ Extension approach.

⇒ Cafeteria app.

⇒ Selective app.

1978

↳ 1st NPP

2000

↳ 2nd NPP

- ↳ Extention approach :- creating awareness among people regarding benefits of small families.
- ↳ Cafeteria approach - Govt. will provide access to diff. family planning methods however the ultimate choice will rest with people.
- ↳ Selective approach :- Married Couple in age b/w 25-35 yr. were chosen for targeted intervention.

Despite aggressive efforts for 10 yr., the decadal growth rate came out 24.6% in 1971.

1st National population policy , 1978 :-

- ⇒ Rename family planning to family welfare.
- ⇒ Age of marriage was fixed to 21 & 18 yrs. for boys and girls respectively.
- ⇒ Monetary incentives for sterilisation
- ⇒ Voluntary sterilisation.
- ⇒ Introduce population education as a part of study curriculum
- ⇒ Use of media to spread awareness wrt family planning.
- ⇒ Thrust to Research in contraceptives or Reproductive biology.

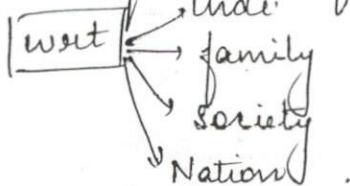
Population Education

It is a process by which a student investigate and explore the nature and meaning of population process, characteristics, causes of population change and its consequence.

Objectives of population education :-

To develop an understanding about :-

- ⇒ Demographic concepts and processes.
- ⇒ Causes responsible for ↑ in population.
- ⇒ Consequences of population growth



- ⇒ Negative impact of population growth

- ⇒ why small families are desirable? / (Benefits of small family)
- ⇒ Awareness w.r.t govt. policies & schemes.

- ⇒ Empowering people by enabling them to make informed decisions

Empowerment of decision
but informed decision

- ⇒ Also sensitize people, how their decisions impacts others in the society.

Initiatives taken by govt. wrt population edu? :-

- 1) At school level, National population edu? project was launched in 1980 to institutionalize population education in the existing system.
 - 2) ARSH prog. (Adolescent Reproductive & Sexual Health) was created.
 - 3) At higher level, introduction of lecture series on population edu? in 1986, assistance wrt survey research on population education etc.
- In Recent NEP 2020, govt has introduced population dynamics and management as an area of research.
- 4) wrt adult edu?, under NEP 2020, govt has incorporated family planning & welfare -
 - 5) Similarly wrt adolescents, the govt has incorporated National youth policy which aims to provide sex+ edu? & prevent adolescent pregnancy.

Q. Discuss the main objectives of populat? edu? & point out the measures to achieve them in India. (10M)

✓ awareness
✓ cause.
✓ consequences
✓ + benefits of small fam.
✓ govt policies

~~you know the truth
ans it truth
& confidence~~ → Janani Suraksha Yojana → population fund.
→ Mission Parivar Vikas.

National Population Policy 2000

It was introduced with the objective of social and economic development to improve the quality of life and to provide people with opp. and choice to become productive asset in the society.

There were 3 fold targets of this policy:-

1) Immediate target :-

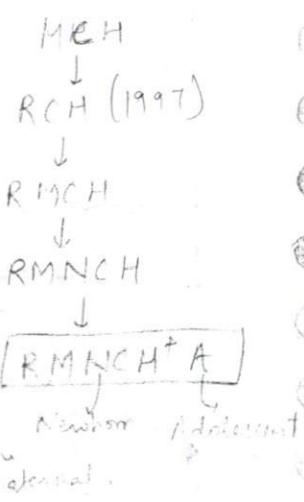
To meet unmet needs of contraceptive, health infrastructure, workforce and to ensure integrated service delivery w.r.t RCH (Reproductive & Child Health).
↳ deal with health of men & women.

2) Mid term target :-

To reduce total fertility rate to 2.1 by 2010.

3) Long term target :-

To stabilize the population by 2045.



M.S. Swaminathan's observation on NPP, in 1993

↳ He discouraged monetary incentives

↳ He was not in the favour of tubectomy.

↳ He believed in a patriarchal S

(MS Swaminathan views)

Need for new population policy :-

- 1) Need to change the perception regarding high population growth that it is not always a liability and can be transformed into an asset.
- 2) Due to lack of success on various parameters such as ⁿ³⁰² IMR, ⁿ¹² MMR etc. target: 1990-95 - 70 by 2030

(Reasons)

why? / causes of high mortality rate

- Lack of adequate post natal care
- High fertility rate leading to maternal depletion syndrome.
- Lack of safe WASH.
- Children dying becoz of indoor pollutⁿ. caused due to absence of LPG.
- Inertia existing w.r.t institutional deliveries.
- Lack of access to qualitative health infrastructure.
- Lack of awareness & affordability of various tests during ante natal period which results into birth defects and child mortality.
- Lack of awareness w.r.t negative implication of marriage among close relatives.
- Patriarchal society which denies women reproductive health rights (access to

one can't put the entire onus of fam. planning on women.
He emphasized on democratic & decentralised intervention wrt population control as he was against one size fit all approach.

(all reasons for 1 in point at diff times & schemes were work for all)

Lastly he suggested setting up of poplⁿ fund to meet the requirement of implementing popⁿ policy.

contraceptives, safe & legal abortion, freedom to decide the timing & spacing of pregnancy, access to menstruation health and proper sanitation etc.)

→ unsafe abortion due to stigma related to unwed pregnancy

→ lack of proper equipments in the hospital along with presence of doctors ^(of medical practitioners aren't qualified) without requisite medical qualificat? ($\approx 53\%$ are Quacks acc. to WHO)

Implications of

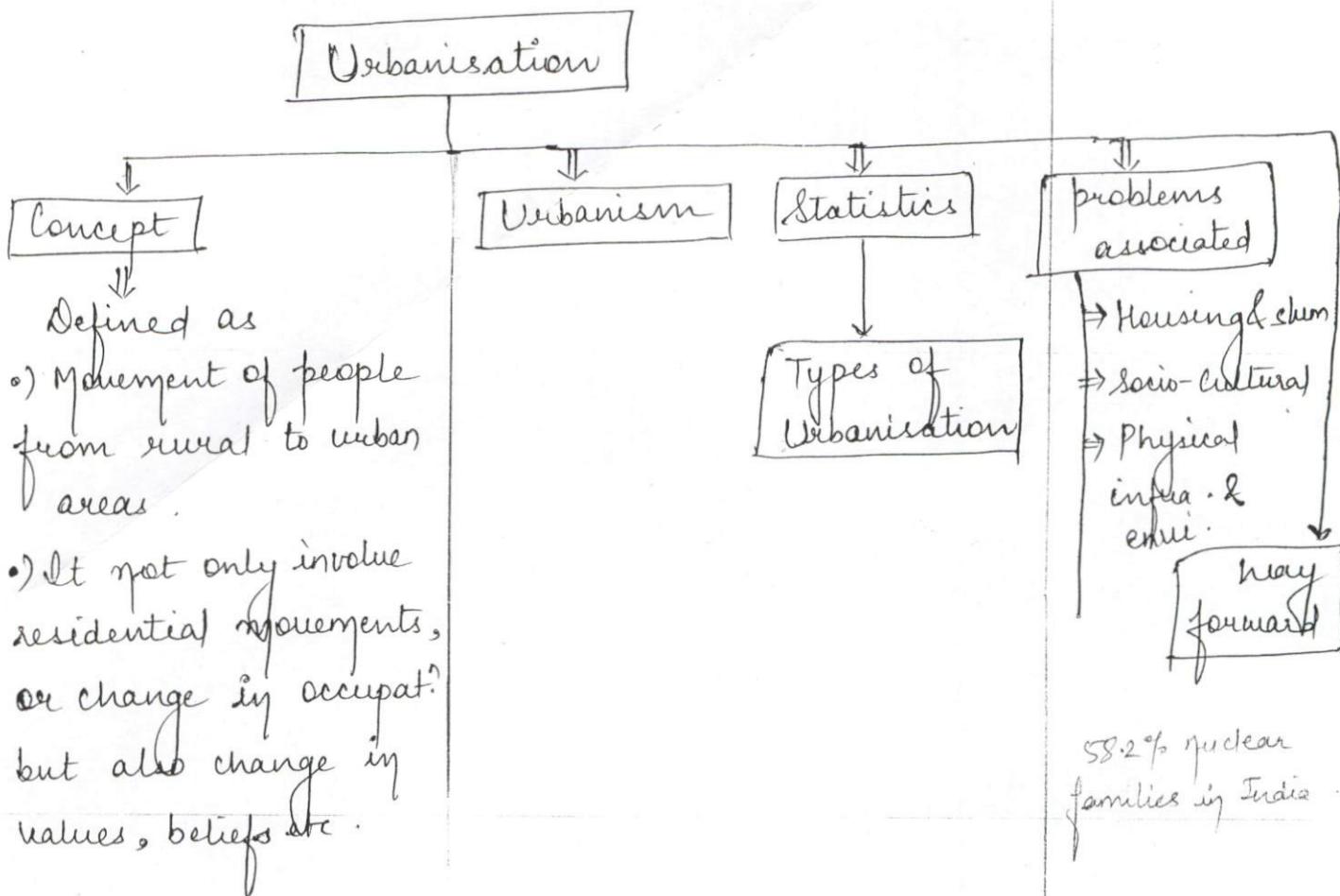
High Mortality Rate \Rightarrow High fertility Rate

\Rightarrow implications.

- 3.) Although the sex ratio has improved, the sex ratio at birth is still a challenge, ∵ social barriers such as preference for male child, lower status of girls, misuse of technology and proper implementation of PCPNDT Act needs to be addressed.
- 4.) The pace at which migration is happening is creating stress on infrastructure and social relationships, policy to address these issues is need of the hour
- 5.) Policy should be designed with an intention to reap the benefits of longevity dividend.

Population policy should be based on piece meal engineering approach - one should study the local regional demography and accordingly implement the policies.

Q. what do you mean by population policy?
Discuss to what extent there is a need
for new population policy. (10M)



Urbanism (Ideology associated with urban areas)

- Refer as organisation of society.
- Complex division of labour (specialisation ↑).
- High level of technology
- High economic interdependence (Lock & Key hypothesis. eco. interdependence \Rightarrow no conflict)
- Impersonality in social relations (lack of emotions in personal relⁿ. no affection)
- Heterogeneity & Anonymity.
- Individualism

Census defⁿ :- Urban Area : Statutory town notified by State govt.

- Minimum ppⁿ of 5000
- 75% of male working ppⁿ in non-agr. pursuit
- ppⁿ density (400 person/km²)

Health class ppt

Key highlights of the survey (All India level)

Indicator	NFHS 5 (2019-21)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	Changes from NFHS 4 to NFHS 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Fertility Rates (TFR) (an average number of children per women) 	2.0	2.2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males) This is the first time, in any NFHS or Census, that the sex ratio is skewed in favour of women. 	1,020	991	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) 	24.9	29.5	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infant mortality rate (IMR) 	35.2	40.7	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under-five mortality rate (U-5 MR) 	41.9	49.7	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 	23.3%	26.8%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional births 	88.6%	78.9%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) 	35.5% 19.3% 32.1%	38.4% 21% 35.8%	  

- Key trends

Specification	2013-14	2017-18	Changes from 2013-14 to 2017-18
Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE) as a share of total health expenditure (THE)	64.2%	48.8%	
Share of Government health expenditure in the total GDP of the country	1.15%	1.35%	
Share of Government Health Expenditure in THE	28.6%	40.8%	
Government health expenditure in per capita terms	₹1,042	₹1,753	
Share of primary healthcare in current Government health expenditure	51.1%	54.7%	
External/ Donor Funding for health as per cent of THE	0.3%	2.3%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other findings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary and secondary care accounts for more than 80% of the current Government health expenditure. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The share of social security expenditure on health, which includes the social health insurance programme, Government financed health insurance schemes, and medical reimbursements made to Government employees, has increased. 			

Issues wst HealthCare System (COVID)

- ↳ Lack of **basic Infrastructure**
(eg: 8.5 beds | 10,000 citizens)
1 doctor | 1456 ps "
1.7 Nurses | 1000 "
(WHO: 11/1000)
3/1000)
- ↳ **Uneven distribution** (Rural - Urban divide)
- ↳ **Pvtization of HealthCare**
(+) Denial of HC by pvt sector during COVID
- ↳ Gaps in **Urban Health Inf.**
- ↳ **Negative perception** of medical career
- ↳ dysfunctional state of **Integrated Disease Surveillance Prog^{me} (IDSP)**
(Lack of manpower, resources, failed to create robust database)
monitor disease trends \downarrow (+) detect (+) Respond
- ↳ Gaps in care of **Non-COVID** patients
- ↳ India's dependence on Imports of API
- ↳ Lack of faith in traditional medicinal system
↳ Lack of 'preventive Care' (< 7% spending)

SHORT- TERM	LONG- TERM
<p>① Reduce the chances of hospital-acquired infections</p> <p>↳ Ensure non-cond patients are not denied services</p> <p>↳ Disruption of immunization as well as other programme to be addressed</p> <p>↳ Supply of affordable medicine</p> <p>↳ Use of tech⁹⁴ (for contact tracing) eg: AROGYA SETU</p> <p>↳ "Inter-faith Corona Coalition" ↓ to engage religious communities in action against covid-19</p>	<p>↳ Upgradation of Health Infrastructure</p> <p>↳ More focus on PHC</p> <p>↳ Improve Pharma Supply chain ↓ diversify source of raw materials & destination for products</p> <p>↳ Innovation : eg: mobile hospitals etc</p> <p>↳ Creation of Central Bed Bureau</p> <p>↳ Promote Preventive + Promotive health</p> <p>↳ Boost Pvt sector Investment through PPP.</p> <p>↳ Regulation of pvt sector.</p> <p>↳ Implementation of National health policy</p> <p>↳ Creation of Centralised HMIS.</p>

④ Universal Health Coverage

- ① **What is UHC :-**
 -) Equity in health services
 -) Quality
 -) protection of people against financial risk.
- ② **Prospects :-**
 -) It is a catalyst for socio-eco dev⁺
 -) ensures social justice, equity, inclusive growth, end to extreme poverty.
 -) Helps in aiding **SDGs** such as goal 1 (poverty), goal 4 (eduⁿ), goal 10 (inequality), goal 5 (gender equality), goal 8 (work & eco growth) goal 9 (infrastructure) etc.
- ③ **Barriers :-**
 -) low govt. expenditure
 -) narrow interpretation of concept of 'good health'
 -) Lack of adequate infrastructure

- .) Lack of Health workforce both w.r.t quality & quantity.
- .) Lack of Integrated platform for data.
- .) privatization of Health care
- .) AoP expenditure.
- .) lack of use of generic medicines
- .) lack of Health insurance
- .) Regional variations (R-v divide etc).

Way forward :-

- .) Community participation (all stakeholders)
- .) training , skilling , retaining of health workers
- .) Prioritizing health promotion & disease prevention
- .) Strengthening legislative , regulatory framework .
- .) Robust Health Information system .
- .) More budgetary allocation
- .) Multi-sectoral approach .

Secondary Health Care in India

- ↳ Premise:-) Niti Ayog released a performance assessment report "Best Practices in the Performance of Distt Hospitals"
-) 1st ever assessment
 -) shift towards data-driven governance for communities + people availing health services.
 -) Jointly released by :- Niti Ayog (+) MHRW (+) WHO India

↳ Secondary Health Care

-) 2nd tier of Health Care
-) patients from primary care are referred to specialist in higher hospitals
-) provided by distt / regional hospitals

* Global Health Security Index:

(measures pandemic preparedness of country)

India's rank (57)

US (1)

Brazil (22)

Lack of
pandemic handling
capacity

Accessibility

80% (doctors)

75% (dispensaries)

60% (hospitals)

are in
urban.

⇒ Major challenge
for Rural Areas

Low govt
spending on
health care

b/w 1.2% - 1.6%
of GDP

challenges
wrt
Secondary
Health Care

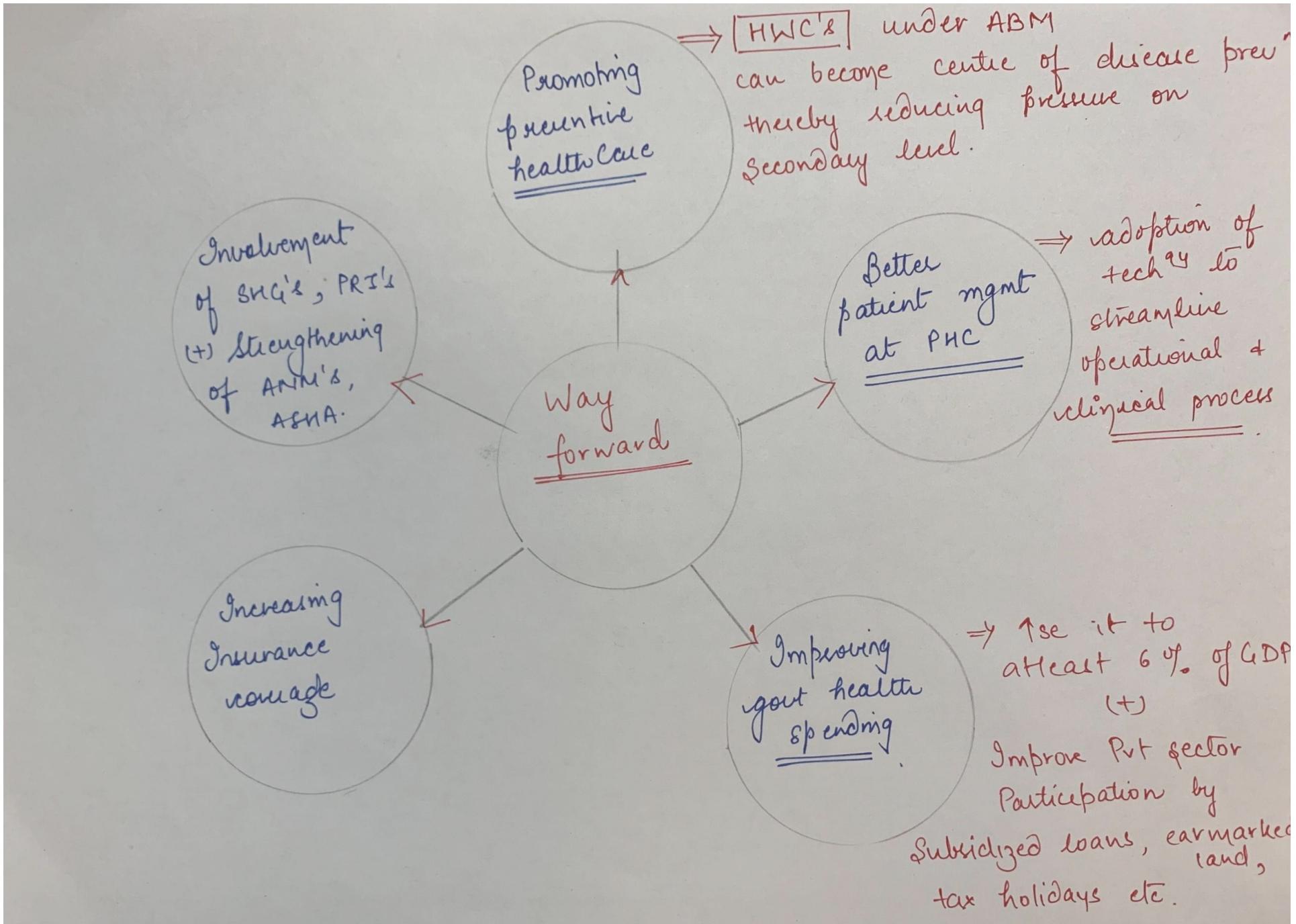
Weak govt
+ accountability
eg: health tragedies
such as Gorakhpur,
Chattisgarh
sterilization camps

Unmanageable
patient load

Non-availability
of skilled workforce
(esp in public
hospitals)

⇒ patients
will go for
expensive
priv. healthcare

Weak PHC
It impacts filtering
of patients
Impact prevention
& early detection



④ AYUSHMAN BHARAT PM-JAY

- ⇒ About the scheme :- (fully funded by CG, Cost of Implementation will be shared by govt + states). ①
-) Centrally Sponsored Scheme
 -) Objective is to health insurance cover of Rs 5 lakh per family / per year for secondary & tertiary care hospitalization to 10 cr poor + vulnerable families
 -) It has subsumed : RSBY SC - Health Insurance Scheme
 -) Implementing Agency : National Health Authority
 -) No Cap on family size
 -) Identification of beneficiaries through SECC
 -) provide cashless, paperless access to services
 -) Both at Public & pvt empanelled hospitals
 -) Covers upto 3 days (pre) + 15 days (post) hospitalization expenses
 -) free to chose basis of implementation (trust | society | mixed) (states are free to chose modalities of imp).

Prospects of PM-JAY

- .) It will help achieving UHC + SDG
- .) Strengthen public Health Care through Infusion of Insurance Revenue
- .) Enable creation of New Health Infrastructure in remote areas.
- .) Ensure improved access + affordability of quality secondary + tertiary care
- .) Reduce DoP expenditure
- .) Improvement in Quality of life
- .) Ensure transformation of HR \Rightarrow HC Capital
- .) Overall economic growth of Nation.

Analysis of PM-JAY :-

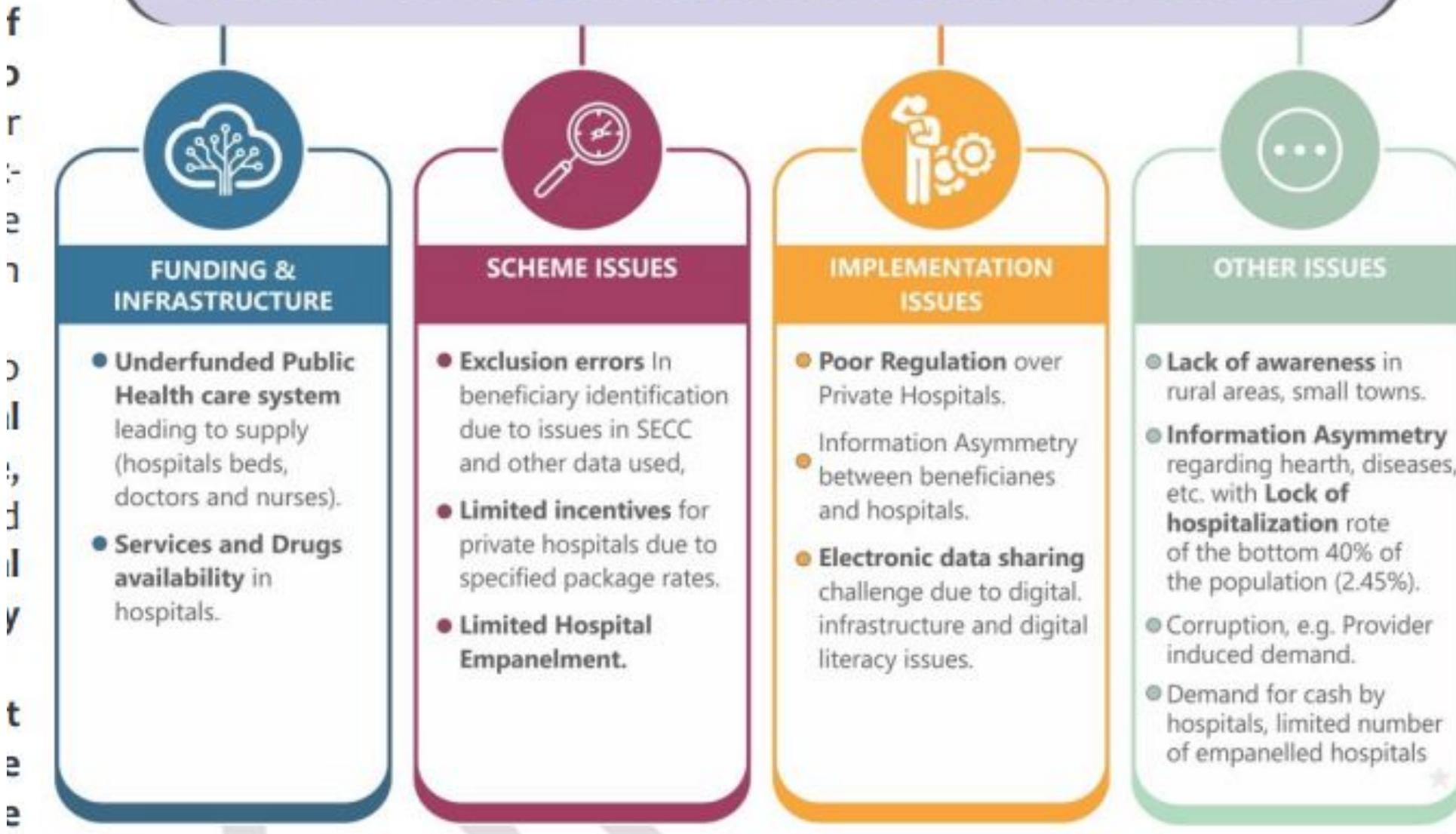
- .) **Consolidation** of health insurance schemes
 - (eg: K'taka has merged 7 existing schemes)
 - Kerala has integrated 3 diffⁿ health schemes
- .) **Expansion** of coverage :- (if states/UT's have expanded coverage to make it universal)
 - .) 32 states/UT's already implemented the scheme
 - .) 52% pvt hospitals providing care
 - .) 45% pvt empanelled hospitals (23,311)
 - .) 12.6 cr e-cards issued.
- .) **Strong monitoring** of transactions, locating suspicious surges.
 - (341 hospitals have been blacklisted)

- # Ayushman Bharat has **2 components**
- HWC
PM-JAY
- .) **HWC**:-) Creation of **1,50,000 HWC's**, by transforming existing PHC's, SC's
 - .) to bring health care closer to people
 - .) to provide free **Essential services** + **Diagnostic services**
 - .) It covers both **MCH** + **NCD's**

CONECNS

- ↳ Widening inequities :- Most top performing states are rich states except chhattisgarh.
- ↳ Lack of control over pvt sector :- Lack of implementation of clinical est. Act on pan-Indian basis
- ↳ Lack of Adequate Budgetary allocation :- 6400 Cr
- ↳ Absence of pvt healthcare Infra.-
 - ↳ (only 30% hospitals are eligible)
(approx $\frac{1}{28}$ hospitals empanelled for 1 Lakh ppⁿ)
↳ Lack of infra to treat patients
- ↳ Lack of Quality accredited + certified hospitals under empanelled criteria (eg: Out have 18019, only 603 quality certification)
- ↳ Lack of credible data
- ↳ Ghost beneficiaries, conversion of OPD into IPD deliberately
- ↳ provider induced demands, hospitals charging fees etc.
- ↳ * provider coverage of medicines post discharge upto 15 days only.
 - ↳ (doctors perform unnecessary procedures, treatment of diseases for which hospital is not equipped)

REASONS FOR LIMITED EFFECTIVENESS



**Measures
needed to
Improve PMJAY
Effectiveness**

 Strengthening regulatory mechanism

 Proper Beneficiaries identification

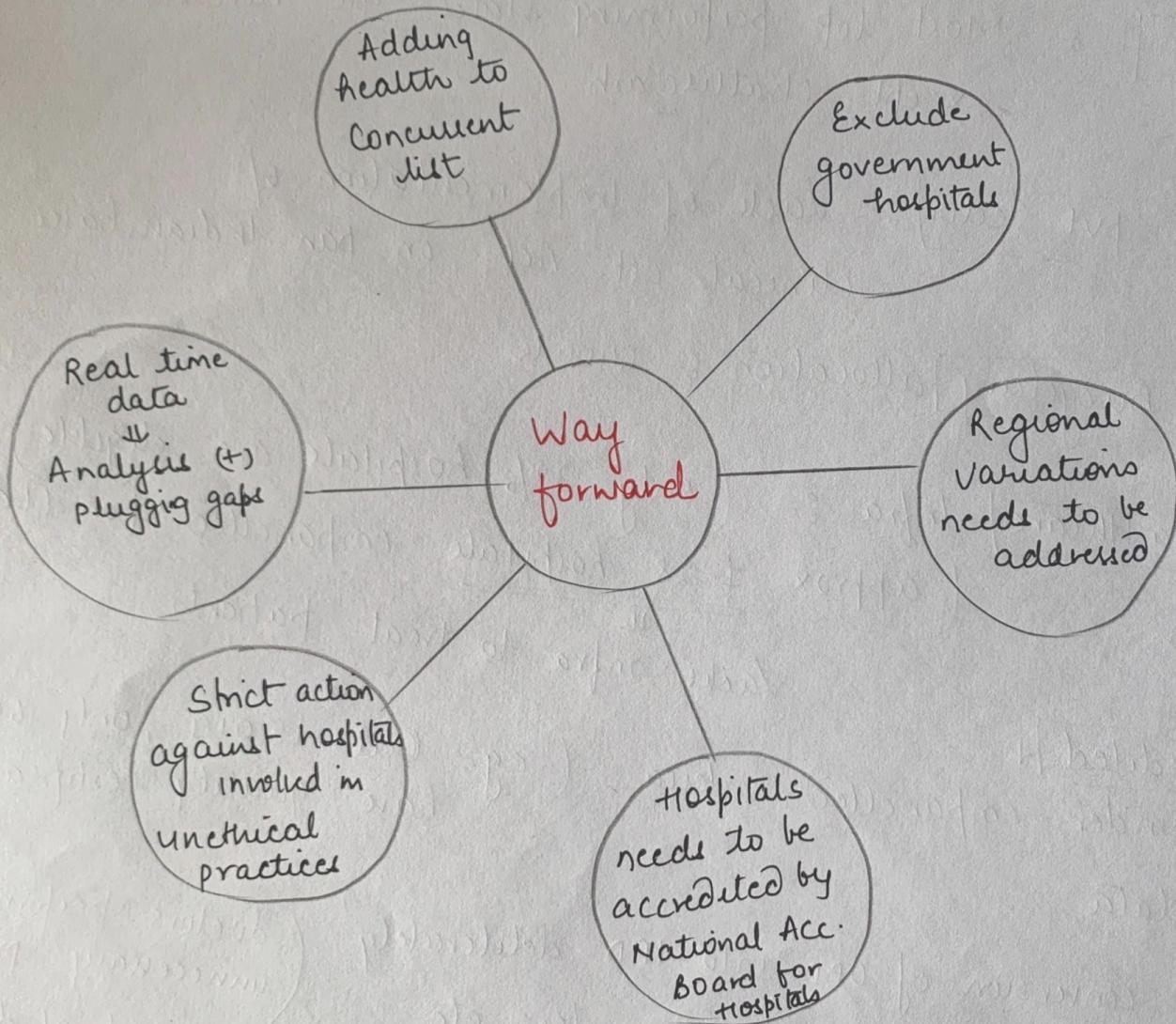
 Community Mobilization and engaging Self Help Groups

 Increase healthcare budgetary

 Utilize state schemes to overcome coverage gaps and improve efficiency

 Improve analytics and fraud monitoring

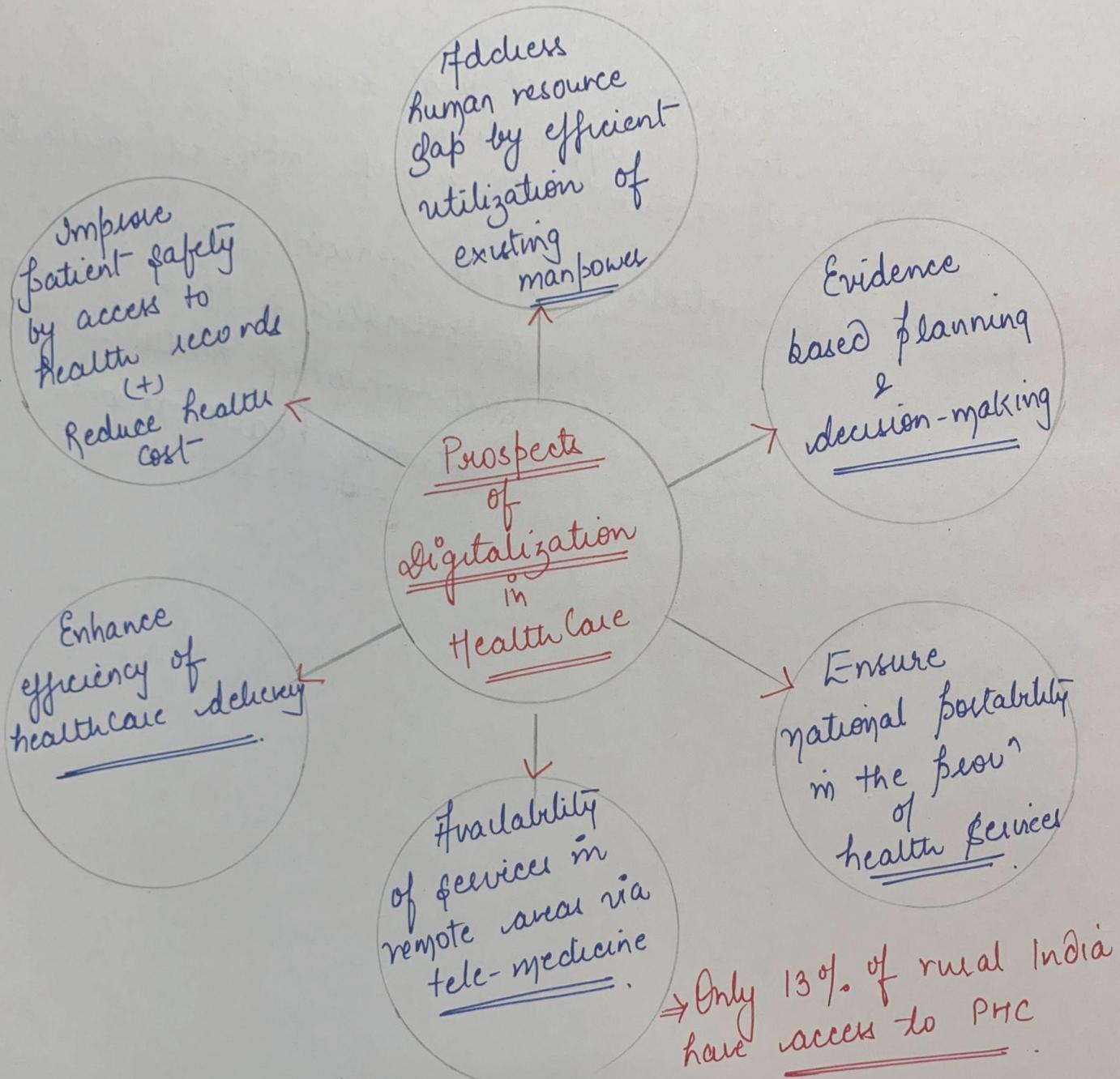
 Create an integrated Digital health Infrastructure



④ | Digitalization of Health Infrastructure

↳ What is digitalization of healthcare?

-) Integration of Medical knowledge with IT application (or IT Tech^{as} with aim of improving medical care).
-) It includes
 -) Tele-medicine, e-insurance, e-pharmacies, Robot assisted surgeries, self-monitoring health care devices, electronic health records



④ Challenges :-

- Health is a **state subject**. It will be difficult to dictate from central level, what these system should look like
- **Under developed Infrastructure** ie Lack of computerization esp in PHC.
- **Fragmented HealthCare delivery system**
- Lack of **dominant Health IT vendors** | enterprise :-

Dominant player

↓
Inadequately Capitalized

↓
**Ability to finance
continual innovation**

- Lack of **Internet accessibility**, problem of **Data Safety**
- **Information stds** are weak.

for eg: tie up
with Img,
Netmeds etc
for low cost
drug delivery

Jan Aushadhi
yogana to be
clubbed with
e-pharmacy

Use of
Aadhar to
digitize all data
wrt patient
(govt / pvt hospital,
diagnostic centre, Indval
doctors
etc)

legitimate
consent of patient
must be seeked
before sharing
or processing
it

Way forward

est. model
digital health
centres in rural
settings

PNC's, HWC's,
Sub-centres must
start tele-medicine

Mental HealthCare

(S)

-) Premise :-
-) Acc. to National Mental Health Survey, approx, 150 mn people in India need care for mental health.
 -) (70-92 %) cases fail to receive treatment
 -) WHO says India has highest no. of teenage suicide rates
 -) It forms part of SDG-3.
-) Issues :-
-) Lack of awareness
 -) Lack of Infrastructure
 -) Stigmatization
 -) Lack of Implementation

Mental Health

- WHO defines mental health as state of mental well-being in which
 - people cope well with many stresses of life.
 - can realize their own potential
 - can function productively and fruitfully
 - can contribute to their communities
 - people are able to contribute to their communities
- WHO states mental illness makes 15% of total disease cond'
- Acc. to ICMR, (17) individuals in India suffer from mental health concerns.
- WHO labelled India as world's most depressing country'

.) Gout efforts :-

↳ National Mental Health Prog^{nme} (1982)

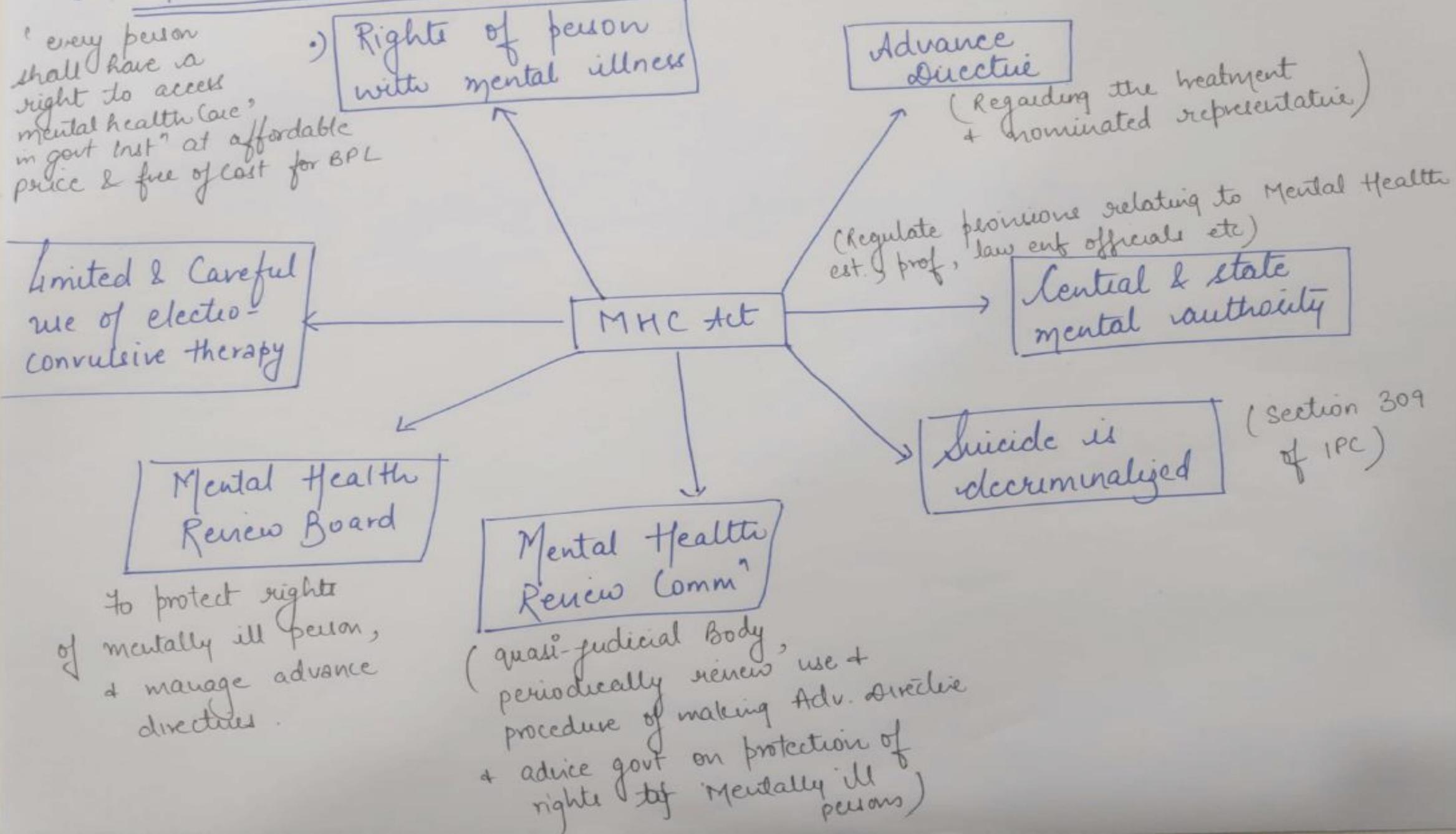
(detection, mngt + treatment)
of mental illness

↳ National Mental Health Policy (2014)

(Universal Access
strengthen L'ship in mental Healthcare
give out role for Central, state govt
local bodies, civil society etc

↳ RAAH app
(By NIMHANS, it is a mobile app which
helps people do search inf w/it
psychologist, therapist, psychiatrist working
with NGO's, rehab centre, hospitals etc)

↳ Mental Healthcare Act '2017



#

CAUSES

- ① Urbanization, Modernization
- ② discrimination
- ③ Relative Deprivation
- ④ Isolation
- ⑤ Imbalance in Means + Goals
- ⑥ Negative Impact of Social Media (FOMO)
- ⑦ Objectification + Commodification
- ⑧ Hormonal factors

Way forward

- .) Awareness abt Mental Health
- .) De-stigmatization
- .) Robust Infrastructure
- .) Promoting Yoga, Meditation
- .) strengthening role of community
- .) Tele-Medicine
- .) Integrated Approach :-
 - DETECT
 - TREAT
 - MANAGE

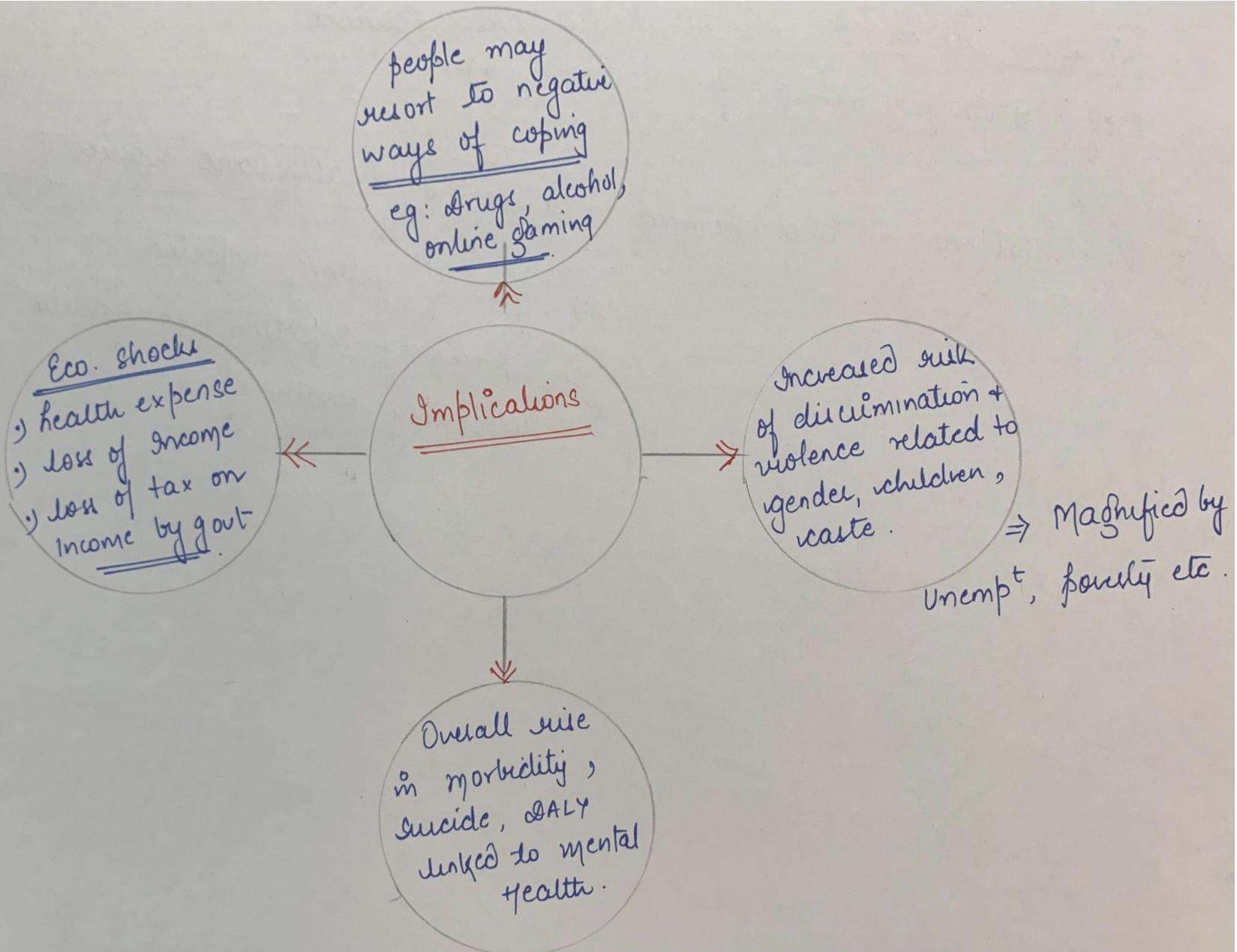
COVID-19 + Mental Health

↳ Reasons why COVID has aggravated problems
of mental illness

- such as :-
-) Policies of Govt such as :-
 -) Social distancing
 -) Quarantine
 -) Travel restrictions
 -) Temporary closure of schools
 -) Restrictions on large gatherings
 -) Generated fear, panic, anxiety, depression etc.
 -) Constant fear of losing jobs / businesses, savings etc.
esp informal sector has spiked anxiety, frustration etc.
 -) Stigmatization during pandemic : esp frontline workers, people who tested (+ve)
elderly & people with co-morbidities.

-) disrupted education, stress abt future, \Rightarrow mental health of children is impacted
victim to increased abuse etc
-) women have come under mental stress due to longer 'double shift'
along with rise in incidences of violence
-) fear of getting infected by virus (+) Lack of access to appropriate care
has aggravated mental illness among old people (+) people with comorbidities
-) lack of responsible journalism: eg:-
frequent misinformation about virus
repeated media images of ill people.
dead bodies etc.
 \Downarrow
Spiked stress among people.
fear of not being with family during
last time of life etc

-) Limited access to mental health care services
(eg: 9000 psychiatrists for 1.3 bn ppⁿ)
-) Understaffed + Overwhelmed Police & Health Care workers
 -) fear of getting infected
 -) spreading infection to family
 -) witnessing death of patients

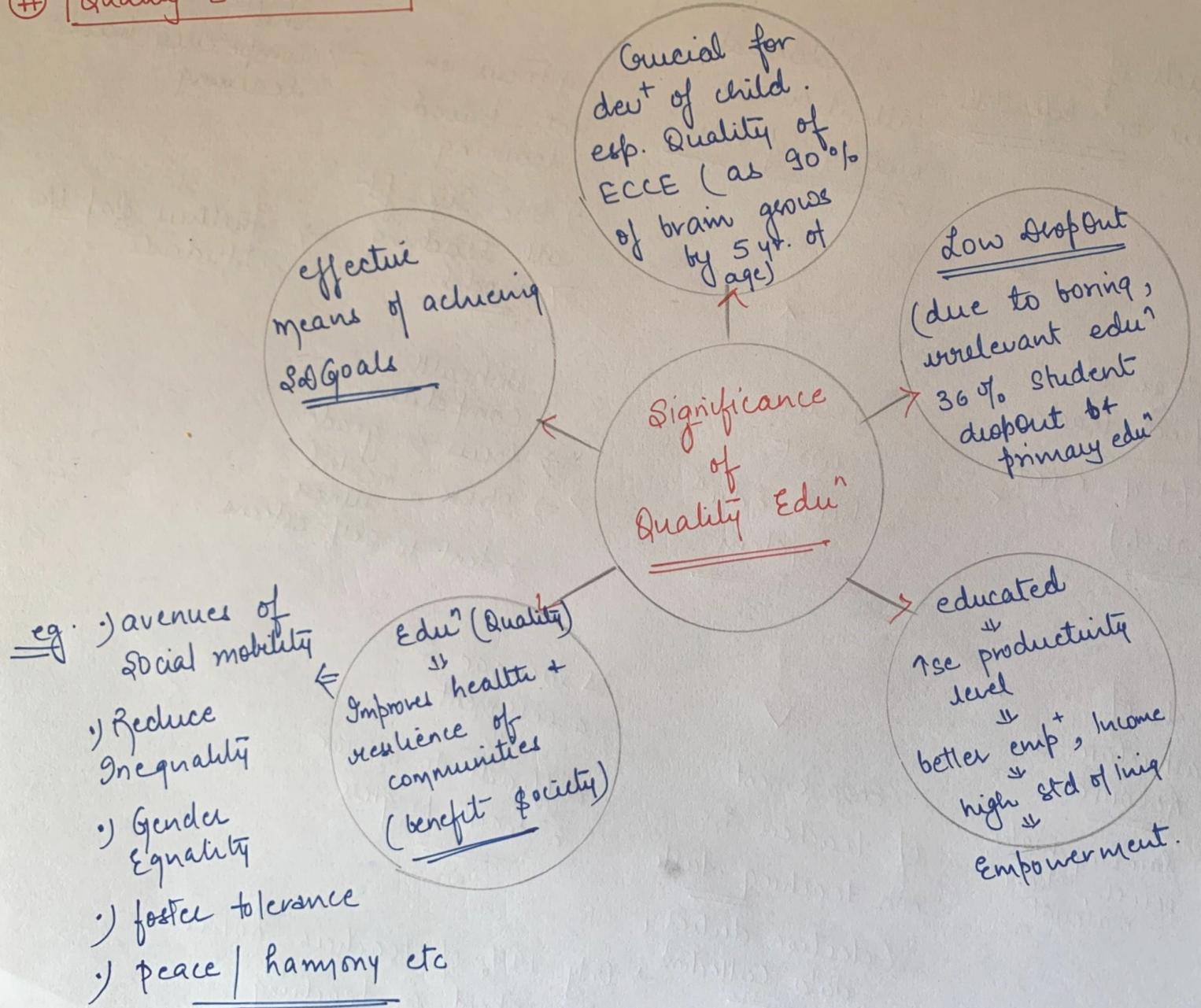


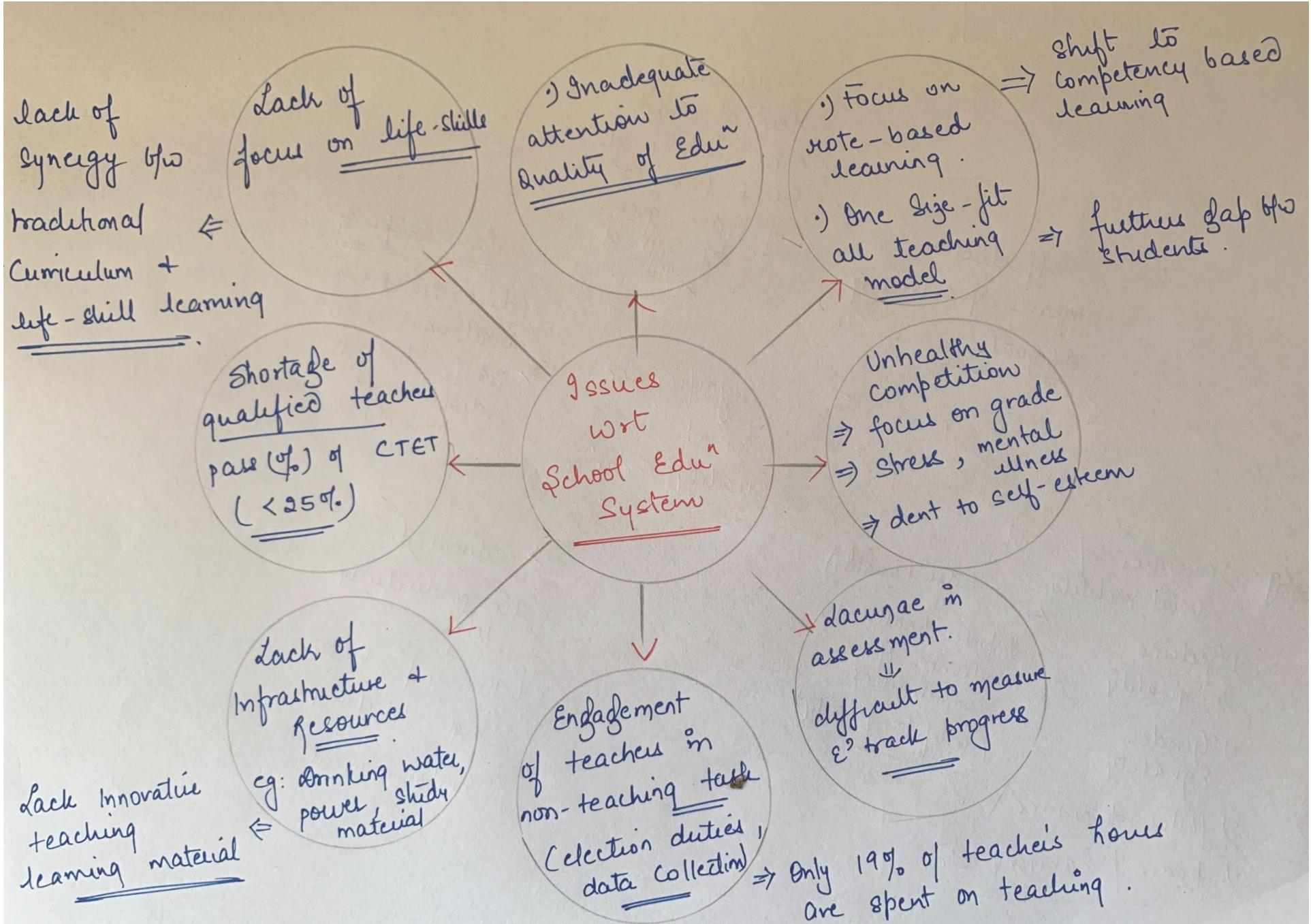
- i) Sustaining & Strengthening of mental health care service should be prioritized.
- ii) Community based interventions such as SCARF's mental health mobile vans (TN)
VISHRAM (Vidharbha)
- iii) Digital mediated therapy & telepsychiatry
should be scaled up.

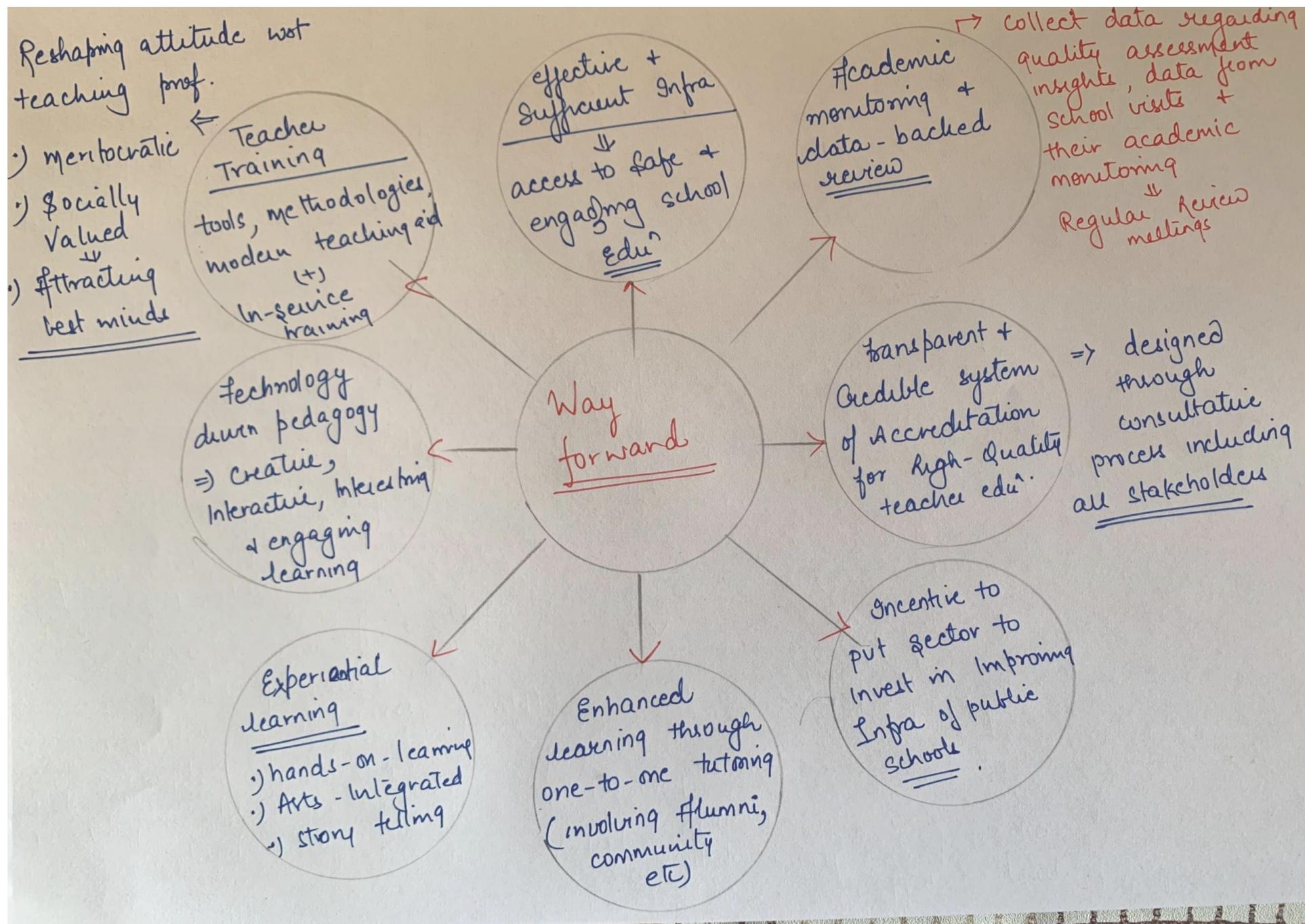




Quality Education

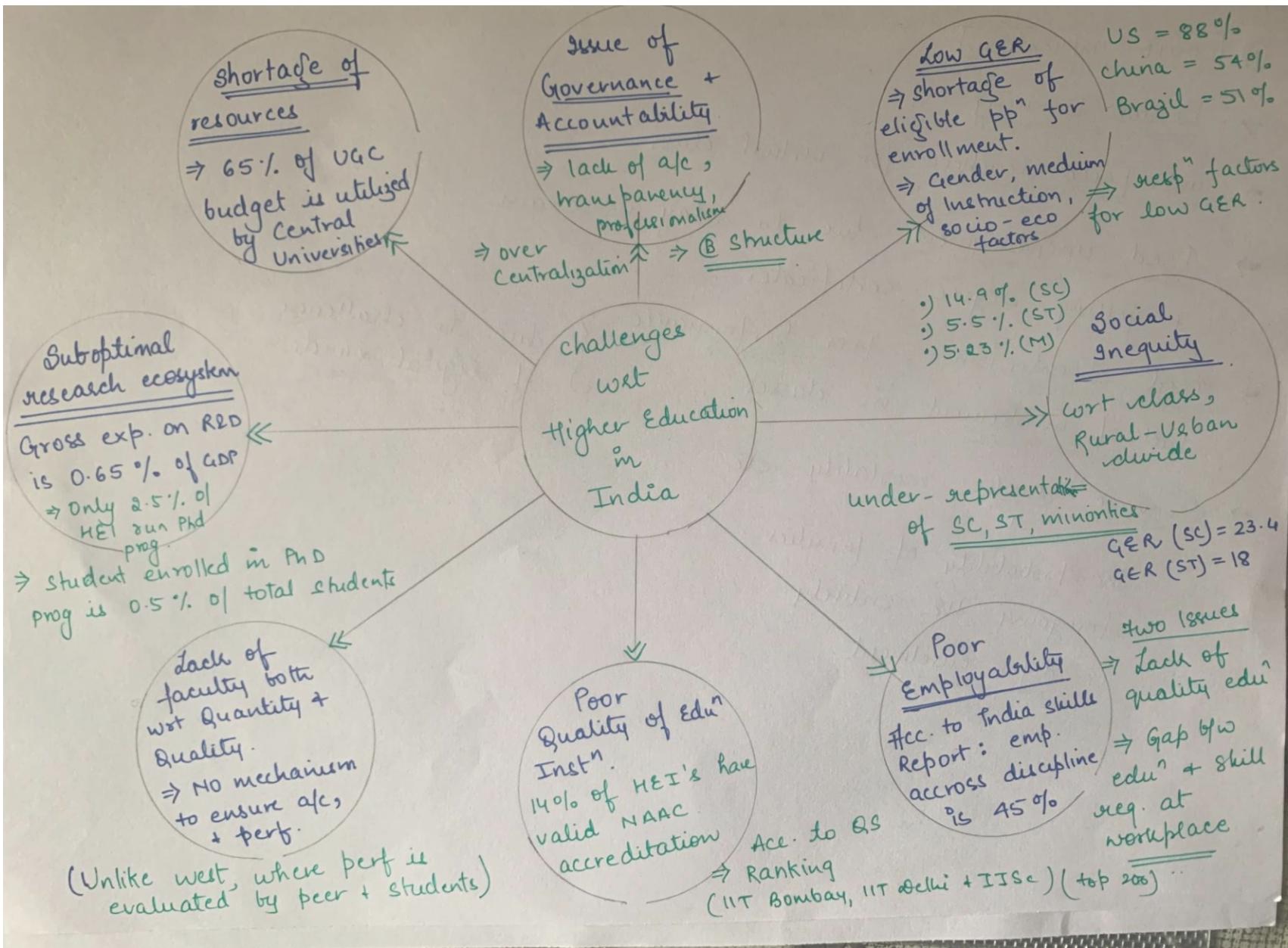






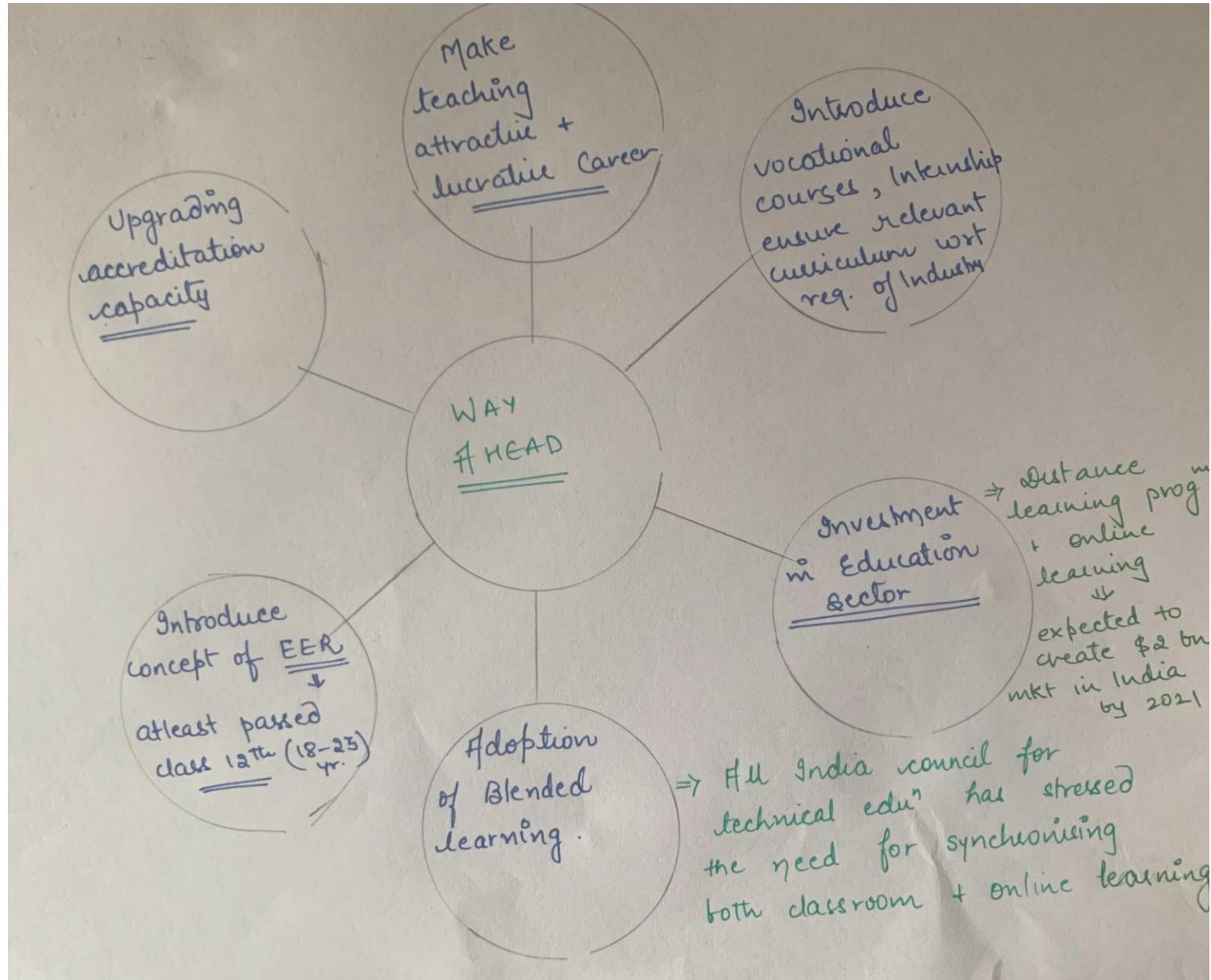
Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

- U/MoHRD
- Centrally sponsored scheme (Core)
- It has subsumed '3' schemes
- envisages 'school' as a continuum of pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary, senior-secondary
- Objectives :-
 -) Quality edu', enhancing learning outcomes
 -) Bridging social, gender gaps
 -) equity, inclusion
 -) Vocationalization of Edu'
 -) support states in implementation of RTE
 -) strengthening & upgradation of SCERT | state Institutes of Edu'
 - ↳ DIET as nodal agency for teacher training.
- Focus on Regional Balance :- EBB's (+) LWE's (+) Special focus + Border Areas + 115 aspirational distt.



COVID Implication

- Passive learning
- unprepared teachers for virtual class
- ↑ sed unemployment due to delay in exam
+ getting degree certificates
- ↑ sed absenteeism, poor performance }
lack of involvement in classes } due to challenge
of Digital divide
- Economic shocks, mortality etc
↓
inc. probability of families
foregoing HE entirely
or deter enrolment.



SOCIAL ISSUES

NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020

Vision of the New Education Policy 2020

- An education system that contributes to an **equitable** and **vibrant knowledge society**, by providing high-quality education to all.
- Develops a deep sense of respect towards the **fundamental rights, duties and Constitutional values**, bonding with one's country, and a conscious awareness of one's role and responsibilities in a changing world.

- Instills **skills, values**, and dispositions that support responsible **commitment to human rights, sustainable development and living**, and **global well-being**, thereby reflecting a truly global citizen.

- SCHOOL EDUCATION

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Universal Access for children of 3-6 years: bring the hitherto uncovered age group of 3-6 years (crucial stage for development of mental faculties of a child) under school curriculum.• ECCE will be delivered through Anganwadis and pre-schools that will have teachers and Anganwadi workers trained in the ECCE pedagogy and curriculum.• Pre-school sections covering at least one year of early childhood care and education will be added to Kendriya Vidyalayas and other primary schools, particularly in disadvantaged areas.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCERT will develop a National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education (NCPFECC) for children up to the age of 8. • Implementation to be jointly carried out by Ministries of HRD, Women and Child Development (WCD), Health and Family Welfare (HFW), and Tribal Affairs.
Attainment of Foundational Literacy and Numeracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy by Ministry of Education: Under it, States/UTs will prepare an implementation plan for attaining universal foundational literacy and numeracy in all primary schools for all learners by grade 3 by 2025.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Book Promotion Policy is to be formulated to ensure the availability, accessibility, quality, and readership of books across geographies, languages, levels, and genres. • National Repository of high quality resources on foundational literacy and numeracy will be made available on the Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA).
Curtailing Dropout Rates and Ensuring Universal Access to Education at All Level	<p>Policy aims to achieve 100% GER in preschool to secondary level by 2030. Following are the initiatives to achieve this:</p>

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing effective and sufficient infrastructure so that all students have access to safe and engaging school education. • Open and Distance Learning (ODL) Programmes offered by the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and State Open Schools will be expanded and strengthened with special emphasis on Socio Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs). • Tracking students as well as their learning levels through counsellors or well-trained social workers
Curriculum and Pedagogy	Restructuring school curriculum and pedagogy in a new 5+3+3+4 design

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5 years of the Foundational Stage (covering ages 3-8): 3 years of Anganwadi/preschool + 2 years in primary school in Grades 1-2 ○ 3 years of the Preparatory Stage (covering ages 8-11): Grades 3,4,5. ○ 3 years of the Middle Stage (covering ages 11- 14): Grades 6, 7, 8. ○ 4 years of the High Stage (covering ages 14-18): Grades 9, 10, 11, 12.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced curriculum content to its core essentials to enhance essential learning and critical thinking. • Experiential learning will be adopted in all stages, including hands-on learning, arts integrated and sports integrated education

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of choosing a variety of subject combination: no rigid separation among ‘curricular’, ‘extracurricular’, or ‘co-curricular’, among ‘arts’, ‘humanities’, and ‘sciences’, or between ‘vocational’ or ‘academic’ streams. • Introduction of contemporary subjects such as Artificial Intelligence, Design Thinking, Holistic Health, Organic Living, Environmental Education, Global Citizenship Education (GCED), etc..
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational education through 10-day bag less period sometime during Grades 6-8 where students will intern with local vocational experts such as carpenters, gardeners, potters, artists, etc..

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
Student Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Curricular Framework for School Education will be developed by the NCERT. • School examinations in Grades 3, 5, and 8 which will be conducted by the appropriate authority. • Board exams for Grades 10 and 12 will be continued but redesigned. • National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development), will be set up as a standard-setting body under Ministry of Education.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic Progress Card with 360-degree, multidimensional report that reflects the progress as well as the uniqueness of each learner in the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains. It will also include self-assessment, peer assessment, and teacher assessment

Dimensions	_E)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Testing Agency (NTA) to serve as a autonomous testing organization to conduct entrance examinations for undergraduate and graduate admissions and fellowships in higher education institutions.
Multilingualism and the power of language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium of instruction up till grade 5, and preferably till Grade 8 and beyond, will be home language/ mother tongue/ local language. • ‘The Languages of India’ a fun project/ activity on to be taken by every student under the ‘Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat’ initiative. • Indian Sign Language (ISL) will be standardized across the country.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 language formula with greater flexibility • All 6 classical languages (Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu, kannada, Malayalam, odia) will also be an option
Equitable and Inclusive Education Provisions for Socio Economically Disadvantaged groups -SEDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender Inclusion Fund for female and transgender students ○ Special Education Zones (SEZs)- Large populations from SEDGs to be declared SEZs. • Children with disabilities will be enabled to fully participate in the regular schooling process from the foundational stage to higher education. • Every state/district will be encouraged to establish “Bal Bhavans” as a special daytime boarding school, to participate in art-related, career-related, and play-related activities. • Free school infrastructure can be used as Samajik Chetna Kendras to promote social, intellectual, and voluntary activities.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special mechanisms for children belonging to tribal groups to receive quality education • Fee waivers and scholarships will be offered to meritorious students from all SEDGs • Additional Schools- Setting-up of additional JNVs and KVs in aspirational districts/SEZs
Robust Teacher Education and Recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New and comprehensive National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (by 2021) • By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed. degree. • NTA testing for admission to B.Ed. • Setting-up of National Mission for Mentoring with a large pool of outstanding senior/retired faculty • Teacher Eligibility Tests (TETs) for all teachers across Foundational, Preparatory, Middle and Secondary stage in both public and private schools.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More autonomy to teachers in choosing aspects of pedagogy in classroom teaching • National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) will be developed by the National Council for Teacher Education by 2022. • Restructuring of National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) to be restructured as a Professional Standard Setting Body (PSSB) under General Education Council (GEC).
School Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools can be organized into complexes or clusters which will be the basic unit of governance and ensure availability of all resources including a strong professional teacher community. • Schools will develop School Development Plans (SDPs). These plans will then become the basis for the creation of School Complex/Cluster Development Plans (SCDPs)

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The twinning/pairing of one public school with one private school will be adopted across the country, so that such paired schools may learn from each other, and also share resources, if possible.
Standard setting and Accreditation for School Education	<p>Clear, separate systems for policy making, regulation, operations and academic matters.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent State School Standards Authority (SSSA) to be set up by States/UTs. School Quality Assessment and Accreditation Framework (SQAAF) to be developed by SCERT. Public and private schools (except the schools that are managed/aided/controlled by the Central government) will be assessed and accredited on the same criteria For a periodic ‘health checkup’ of the overall system, a sample-based National Achievement Survey (NAS) of student learning levels will be carried out by the proposed new National Assessment Centre, PARAKH.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
Institutional Restructuring & Consolidation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All higher education institutions to be consolidated into three types of institutions:• Research Universities - equal focus on research and teaching• Teaching Universities - primary focus on teaching with significant focus on research• Autonomous degree granting colleges – almost exclusive focus on teaching
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affiliation of colleges is to be phased out in 15 years and a stage-wise mechanism is to be established for granting graded autonomy to colleges.• Over a period of time, it is envisaged that every college would develop into either an Autonomous degree-granting College, or a constituent college of a university.• By 2040, all higher education institutions (HEIs) shall aim to become multidisciplinary institutions.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
Institutional Restructuring & Consolidation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There shall, by 2030, be at least one large multidisciplinary HEI in or near every district. • The aim will be to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035.
Holistic Multidisciplinary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy envisages undergraduate education with flexible curricula, creative combinations of subjects, integration of vocational education and multiple entry and exit points with appropriate certification. • An Academic Bank of Credit is to be established for digitally storing academic credits earned from different HEIs so that these can be transferred and counted towards final degree earned. • Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs), at par with IITs, IIMs, to be set up as models of best multidisciplinary education of global standards

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Research Foundation will be created as an apex body for fostering a strong research culture and building research capacity across higher education.
Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will be set up as a single overarching umbrella body for entire higher education, excluding medical and legal education. HECI to have four independent verticals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) for regulation, General Education Council (GEC) for standard setting, Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) for funding, National Accreditation Council (NAC) for accreditation. Public and private higher education institutions will be governed by the same set of norms for regulation, accreditation and academic standards

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
Internationalization of HEIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internationally relevant curricula, meaningful opportunities for social engagement, quality residential facilities and on-campus support, etc. • An International Students Office at each HEI hosting foreign students will be set up to coordinate all matters relating to welcoming and supporting students arriving from abroad. • High performing Indian universities will be encouraged to set up campuses in other countries, and similarly, selected universities e.g., those from among the top 100 universities in the world will be facilitated to operate in India.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A legislative framework facilitating such entry will be put in place, and such universities will be given special dispensation regarding regulatory, governance, and content norms on par with other autonomous institutions of India.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research collaboration and student exchanges between Indian institutions and global institutions will be promoted. • Credits acquired in foreign universities will be permitted, where appropriate as per the requirements of each HEI, to be counted for the award of a degree.
Equity and Inclusion	<p>Steps to be taken by Governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earmark suitable Government funds for the education of SEDGs • Set clear targets for higher GER for SEDGs • Enhance gender balance in admissions to HEIs • Enhance access by establishing more high-quality HEIs in aspirational districts and Special Education Zones containing larger numbers of SEDGs <p>Steps to be taken by all HEIs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigate opportunity costs and fees for pursuing higher education

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more financial assistance and scholarships to SEDGs • Make curriculum more inclusive • Ensure sensitization of faculty, counsellor, and students on gender-identity issue • Strictly enforce all nondiscrimination and anti harassment rules

Other Major Provisions

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
Financing Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Centre and the States will work together to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6% of GDP.Policy calls for promotion and support for private philanthropic activity in education sector
Technology in education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">An autonomous body, National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), will be created to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration.Appropriate integration of technology into all levels of education will be done to improve classroom processes, support teacher professional development, enhance educational access for disadvantaged groups.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
Adult Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy aims to achieve 100% youth and adult literacy. Use of schools/ school complexes beyond school hours and public library spaces for adult education courses. Quality technology-based options for adult learning such as online courses, satellite-based TV channels and ICT-equipped libraries and Adult Education Centres, etc. will be developed.
Online Education and Digital Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive set of recommendations for promoting online education in order to ensure preparedness with alternative modes of quality education whenever and wherever traditional and in person modes of education are not possible, has been covered. A dedicated unit for the purpose of coordinating building of digital infrastructure, content and capacity building will be created in the Ministry of Education for both school and higher education.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
Professional Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All professional education will be an integral part of the higher education system. Stand-alone technical universities, health science universities, legal and agricultural universities etc will aim to become multi-disciplinary institutions.
Promotion of Indian Languages, Arts and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong departments and programmes in Indian languages, comparative literature, creative writing, arts, music, philosophy, etc. will be launched and developed across the country, and degrees including 4- year B.Ed. dual degrees will be developed in these subjects. Outstanding local artists and craftsperson will be hired as guest faculty to promote local music, art, languages, and handicraft, and to ensure that students are aware of the culture and local knowledge where they study. Every higher education institution and even every school or school complex will aim to have Artist(s)-in-Residence to expose students to art, creativity, and the rich treasures of the region/country.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-quality programmes and degrees in Translation and Interpretation, Art and Museum Administration, Archaeology etc will also be created. • For each of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, Academies will be established consisting of scholars and native speakers to determine simple yet accurate vocabulary for the latest concepts, and to release dictionaries on regular basis.

Analysis of NEP :-

↳ Favourable prov' :-

↳ More focus on vocational edu' + skill dev'

↳ Increase public expenditure to 6% is a welcome move.

(in sync with NITI Aayog's target)

Improve quality + infrastructure for edu'

↳ Prov' for preserving local arts + culture is positive

↳ with three lang. formula :-

Indian lang. will remain relevant + vibrant

It will improve learning outcome avenue to familiarize with various cultural diversities

preservation of endangered languages.

↳ Multiple entry + exit points will be motivational as it will provide flexibility, choice.

↳ use in AER

↳ enhancing emp' opp.

create opp. for self emp't
employable youth
dev' of country

- ↳ with est. of HECI, single regulatory body will be established
 - ↳ Better Regulation
 - ↳ Standardization of process
 - ↳ No duplication of work.
- ↳ efforts to curb commercialization of Eduⁿ by forming multiple mechanism with checks + balances.

- ↳ Restructuring of School Eduⁿ :-
 -) Including ECCE within formal Eduⁿ.
 -) extension of MDM to ECCE segment.
 -) Focus on activity based learning, internship etc
 → devt of critical thinking, creativity, innovation etc.
 -) change in pedagogy (doing away with rote learning)
- ↳ Collaboration among instⁿ will bring quality + excellence.
setting up Indian Univ at global level will ensure more devt + exercise of soft power.

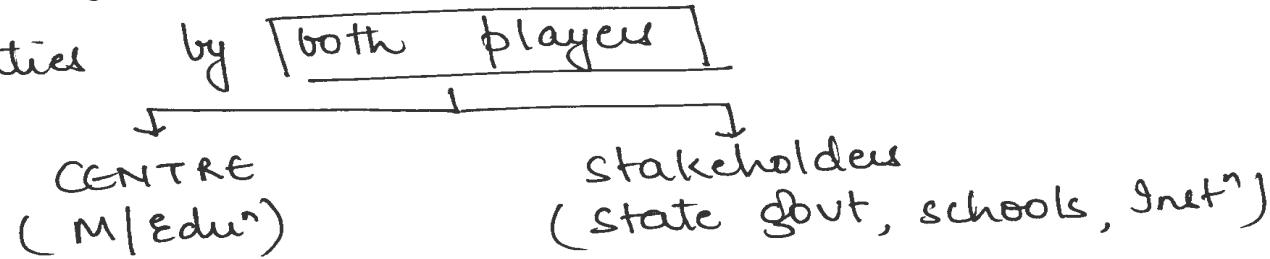
Issues + challenges with NEP. | 8

- ↳ Funding (as policy does not elaborate much on how to raise this fund)
- ↳ Multilingualism (ignored realities)
 - ↳ Inter-state migration
 - ↳ Large diversity of language
 - ↳ very impact learning outcome
- ↳ Stress on Vocational Edu from early stage
 - ↳ Early drop out in search of emp^t
- ↳ Any contradiction b/w RTE Act + NEP (2020) needs to be resolved. (eg: age for starting school).
- ↳ Seeking "coop" of state will be daunting task.
- ↳ "Edu" is a concurrent subject as "Edu" is a concurrent subject.

- ↳ fear of privatization
(In the name of philanthropy + PPP)
it is creating path for pri. sector
for admission in Higher Edu' system is through
- ↳ Criteria NTA
(encourage coachings, rote learning etc)
- ↳ Policy appears ambitious on paper but requires detail thinking
for eg: 4 yr. graduation prog (By DU has failed earlier)

- ↳ Lack of Infrastructure :-
eg: for experiential learning, project work requires
financial resources for material, lab etc
eg: lack of facilities both w.r.t quality + quantity
due to low remunerative ~~price~~
nature of teaching as profession
(it doesn't attract best talent)

- # Way forward / e-
- ⇒ Conflicting values + disconnect with previous policies should be avoided as it is major reason for failure.
 - ⇒ Setting the right priorities by both players



- (better Co-ordⁿ, planning, direction, funding, govⁿ, regulation, review)
- ⇒ M/Edu & NECI need to work in tandem with the states + Institutes (setting up of realistic targets, achievable, & tracking progress)
- ⇒ Attitudinal changes by adopting effective teaching-learning processes, academic + administrative procedures.
- ⇒ clear outlining of chain of command to avoid duplication + overlap of efforts
- ⇒ Good L'ship wst implementation of policy.
- ⇒ Define key performance indicators for periodic review, plug inefficiencies
- ⇒ Need to lay down well thought out plan & well laid out long-term goals. its stepwise implementation, periodic evaluation, data driven review

[Pvt. Sector participation in Edu' system]

-) [Premise] :- → pvt sector steps in when govt has ltd resources
to provide universal access to edu'.
- In edu' sector, pvt sector is required to operate on
[not-for-profit] basis.
- pvt sector in edu' can fn in [2 ways] :-
 - (a) [Pvt finance Initiative] :- long term contract, where there is significant asset ownership by pvt sector
 - (b) [Contracting out] :- few specific asset investment by pvt sector

#

Need for pvt-sector participation

↳ India spends around 3% of GDP on edu' sector (less than) proposed 6%.

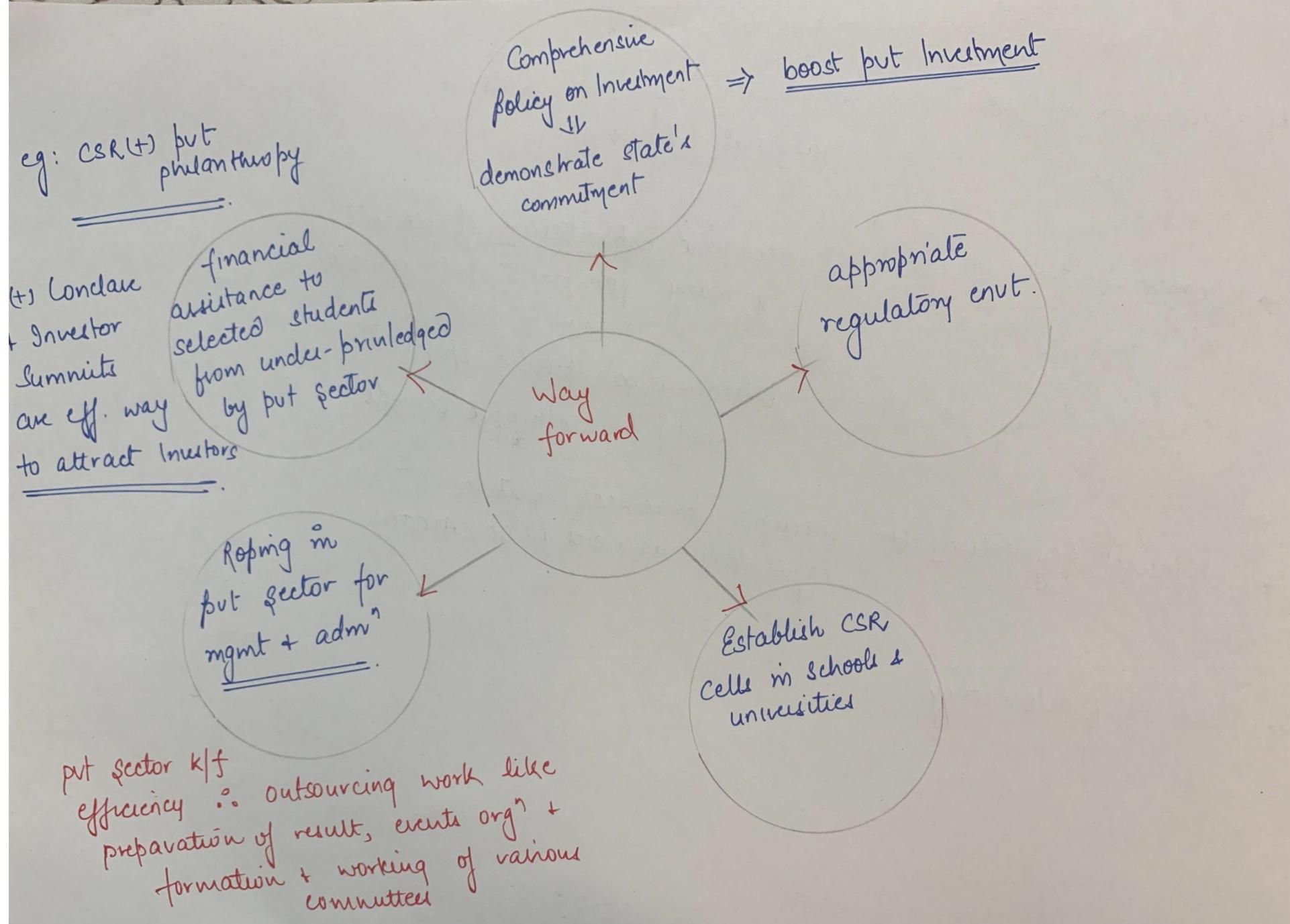
↳ pvt sector can instill fresh thinking into higher edu'
→ Improve quality of edu'

↳ Collaboration b/w Industry & academia is key to catalyze
Innovation & growth in tech'g

↳ pvt philanthropy → financial resources
(+)
broader vision & mission
to edu' system

④ challenges wrt put sector participation :-

- ↳ privatization of edu' ⇒ exclusion of poor, girls + marginalized groups.
- ↳ Commercialization of edu' ⇒ economic exploitation of parents by many for-profit put schools.
 - (+) discouraged public spirited put/ philanthropic schools.
- ↳ inefficient Regulation (+) corrupt practices within regulatory agencies (UGC, AICTE)
- ↳ issue of Black money



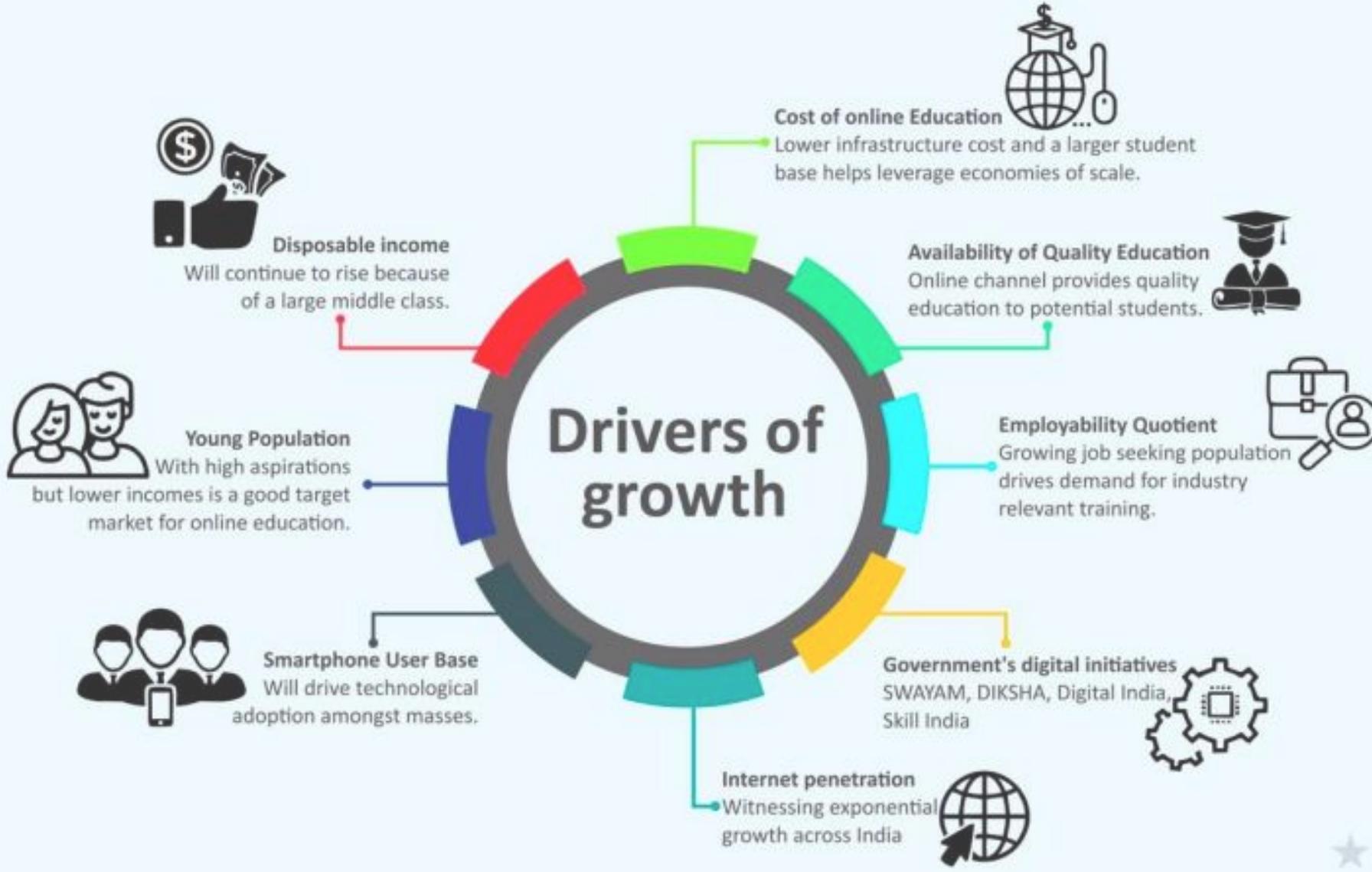
④ Edtech Sector in India :-

- ↳ #about :-) Refers to 'Education Tech'
↳ uses computers, computer program + education system to provide
learning + training to student + employees.
- ;) Edtech Industry is expected to reach US \$ 46bn by 2025
- ;) (> 4530) EdTech companies
- ;) Major start ups in India : BYJU's, Unacademy, Toppr etc.
Coursera, Udacity, Skissoft etc.

Key categories of online education

	Primary and secondary supplemental education	Supplement to school learning for students enrolled in primary and secondary classes in school
	Higher education	Provide an alternative to traditional higher education courses
	Test preparation	Online programmes aimed at coaching students in preparation for competitive examinations
	Reskilling and online certifications market	Courses designed to assist users in skill enhancement, which may result in certifications
	Language and casual learning	Learning of non-academic subjects such as spoken English and playing guitar

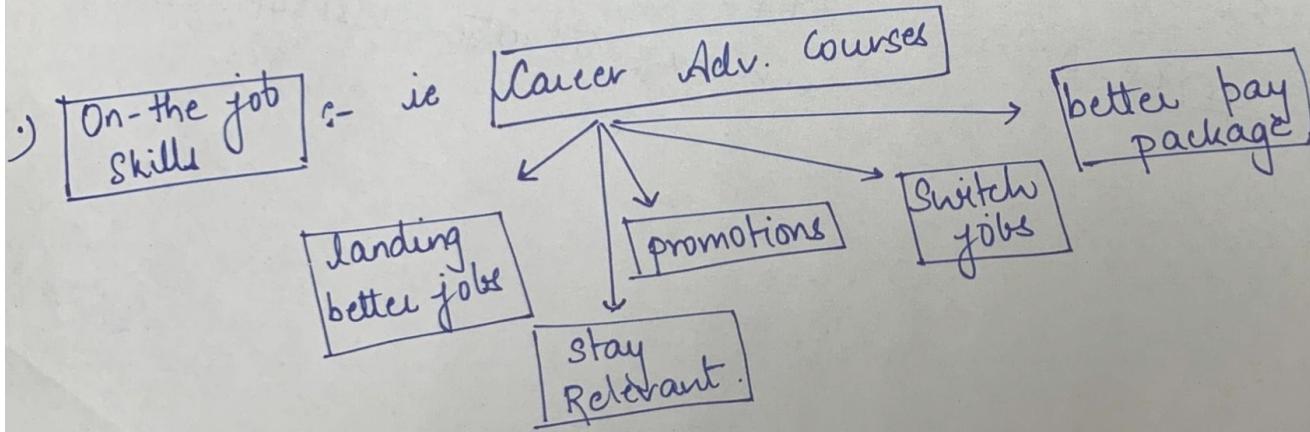
Drivers of growth



④ Advantages of Ed-Tech :-

- flexible learning option
- Cost-effective
- Gamification & Rise of Edutainment :-

Learning through games & puzzles make it easier for students to understand concept.



- It can help in supplement the [conventional model]
- It helps in breakdown of geog barrier
- access to high quality 'edu'.
- Supplement govt's digital push : 'Digital India' + 'Skill India' were launched to spread digital literacy, create a knowledge-based society + implement 3 principles 'access, equity, quality' of 'edu' policy.

Need for Regulation :-

- ↳ Disruption to conventional learning (due to pandemic)
 - ↳ switched to digital or online models.
 - ↳ crucial to be mindful of gaps in the digital exp.
- ↳ checking Cyber Threats :-
 - ↳ To prevent Cyberbullying (+) monitoring Content wrt suitability for minors
 - ↳ ensuring protection of students from phishing scams.
 - ↳ screening of teachers/instructors/content creators etc.
- ↳ Privacy policies of EdTech companies are indecisive + ambiguous
 - ↳ & assume the consent & resp. lie with user.
- ↳ e-learning might restrict the development of social skills among students
- ↳ to protect rights of minors
- ↳ False promises made to parents (activation of auto debit features)
- ↳ delivery, less skills / reskilling of educators, standardization, implicit influence on career dec'.
- ↳ Biased content

④ WAY FORWARD :-

- Need to explore the use of low-cost digital platform
(eg: Kerala's neighbourhood study centres)
- Ensure adequate opportunities for social bonding
- Invest in emotional well-being of students
- Contact details of data privacy + legal offices of EdTech firms should be made available to end-users.
- facilitate awareness campaigns, conduct regular auditing
(By govt. edu' deptt (+) edu inst")
+ perf. reviews of EdTech prog

Health class ppt

Key highlights of the survey (All India level)

Indicator	NFHS 5 (2019-21)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	Changes from NFHS 4 to NFHS 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Fertility Rates (TFR) (an average number of children per women) 	2.0	2.2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males) This is the first time, in any NFHS or Census, that the sex ratio is skewed in favour of women. 	1,020	991	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) 	24.9	29.5	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infant mortality rate (IMR) 	35.2	40.7	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under-five mortality rate (U-5 MR) 	41.9	49.7	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 	23.3%	26.8%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional births 	88.6%	78.9%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) 	35.5% 19.3% 32.1%	38.4% 21% 35.8%	  

- Key trends

Specification	2013-14	2017-18	Changes from 2013-14 to 2017-18
Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE) as a share of total health expenditure (THE)	64.2%	48.8%	
Share of Government health expenditure in the total GDP of the country	1.15%	1.35%	
Share of Government Health Expenditure in THE	28.6%	40.8%	
Government health expenditure in per capita terms	₹1,042	₹1,753	
Share of primary healthcare in current Government health expenditure	51.1%	54.7%	
External/ Donor Funding for health as per cent of THE	0.3%	2.3%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other findings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary and secondary care accounts for more than 80% of the current Government health expenditure. The share of social security expenditure on health, which includes the social health insurance programme, Government financed health insurance schemes, and medical reimbursements made to Government employees, has increased. 			

Issues wst HealthCare System (COVID)

- ↳ Lack of **basic Infrastructure**
(eg: 8.5 beds | 10,000 citizens)
1 doctor | 1456 ps "
1.7 Nurses | 1000 "
(WHO: 11/1000)
3/1000)
- ↳ **Uneven distribution** (Rural - Urban divide)
- ↳ **Pvtization of HealthCare**
(+) Denial of HC by pvt sector during COVID
- ↳ Gaps in **Urban Health Inf.**
- ↳ **Negative perception** of medical career
- ↳ dysfunctional state of **Integrated Disease Surveillance Prog^{me} (IDSP)**
(Lack of manpower, resources, failed to create robust database)
monitor disease trends \downarrow (+) detect (+) Respond
- ↳ Gaps in care of **Non-COVID** patients
- ↳ India's dependence on Imports of API
- ↳ Lack of faith in traditional medicinal system
↳ Lack of 'preventive Care' (< 7% spending)

SHORT- TERM	LONG- TERM
<p>① Reduce the chances of hospital-acquired infections</p> <p>↳ Ensure non-cond patients are not denied services</p> <p>↳ Disruption of immunization as well as other programme to be addressed</p> <p>↳ Supply of affordable medicine</p> <p>↳ Use of tech⁹⁴ (for contact tracing) eg: AROGYA SETU</p> <p>↳ "Inter-faith Corona Coalition" ↓ to engage religious communities in action against covid-19</p>	<p>↳ Upgradation of Health Infrastructure</p> <p>↳ More focus on PHC</p> <p>↳ Improve Pharma Supply chain ↓ diversify source of raw materials & destination for products</p> <p>↳ Innovation : eg: mobile hospitals etc</p> <p>↳ Creation of Central Bed Bureau</p> <p>↳ Promote Preventive + Promotive health</p> <p>↳ Boost Pvt sector Investment through PPP.</p> <p>↳ Regulation of pvt sector.</p> <p>↳ Implementation of National health policy</p> <p>↳ Creation of Centralised HMIS.</p>

④ Universal Health Coverage

- ① **What is UHC :-**
 -) Equity in health services
 -) Quality
 -) protection of people against financial risk.
- ② **Prospects :-**
 -) It is a catalyst for socio-eco dev⁺
 -) ensures social justice, equity, inclusive growth, end to extreme poverty.
 -) Helps in aiding **SDGs** such as goal 1 (poverty), goal 4 (edu'), goal 10 (inequality), goal 5 (gender equality), goal 8 (work & eco growth) goal 9 (infrastructure) etc.
- ③ **Barriers :-**
 -) low govt. expenditure
 -) narrow interpretation of concept of 'good health'
 -) Lack of adequate infrastructure

- .) Lack of Health workforce both w.r.t quality & quantity.
- .) Lack of Integrated platform for data.
- .) privatization of Health care
- .) AoP expenditure.
- .) lack of use of generic medicines
- .) lack of Health insurance
- .) Regional variations (R-v divide etc).

Way forward

- .) Community participation (all stakeholders)
- .) training , skilling , retaining of health workers
- .) Prioritizing health promotion & disease prevention
- .) Strengthening legislative , regulatory framework .
- .) Robust Health Information system .
- .) More budgetary allocation
- .) Multi-sectoral approach .

Secondary Health Care in India

- ↳ Premise:-) Niti Ayog released a performance assessment report "Best Practices in the Performance of Distt Hospitals"
-) 1st ever assessment
 -) shift towards data-driven governance for communities + people availing health services.
 -) Jointly released by :- Niti Ayog (+) MHRW (+) WHO India

↳ Secondary Health Care

-) 2nd tier of Health Care
-) patients from primary care are referred to specialist in higher hospitals
-) provided by distt / regional hospitals

* Global Health Security Index:

(measures pandemic preparedness of country)

India's rank (57)

US (1)

Brazil (22)

Lack of
pandemic handling
capacity

Accessibility

80% (doctors)

75% (dispensaries)

60% (hospitals)

are in
urban.

⇒ Major challenge
for Rural Areas

Low govt
spending on
health care

b/w 1.2% - 1.6%
of GDP

Weak govt
+ accountability
eg: health tragedies
such as Gorakhpur,
Chattisgarh
sterilization camps

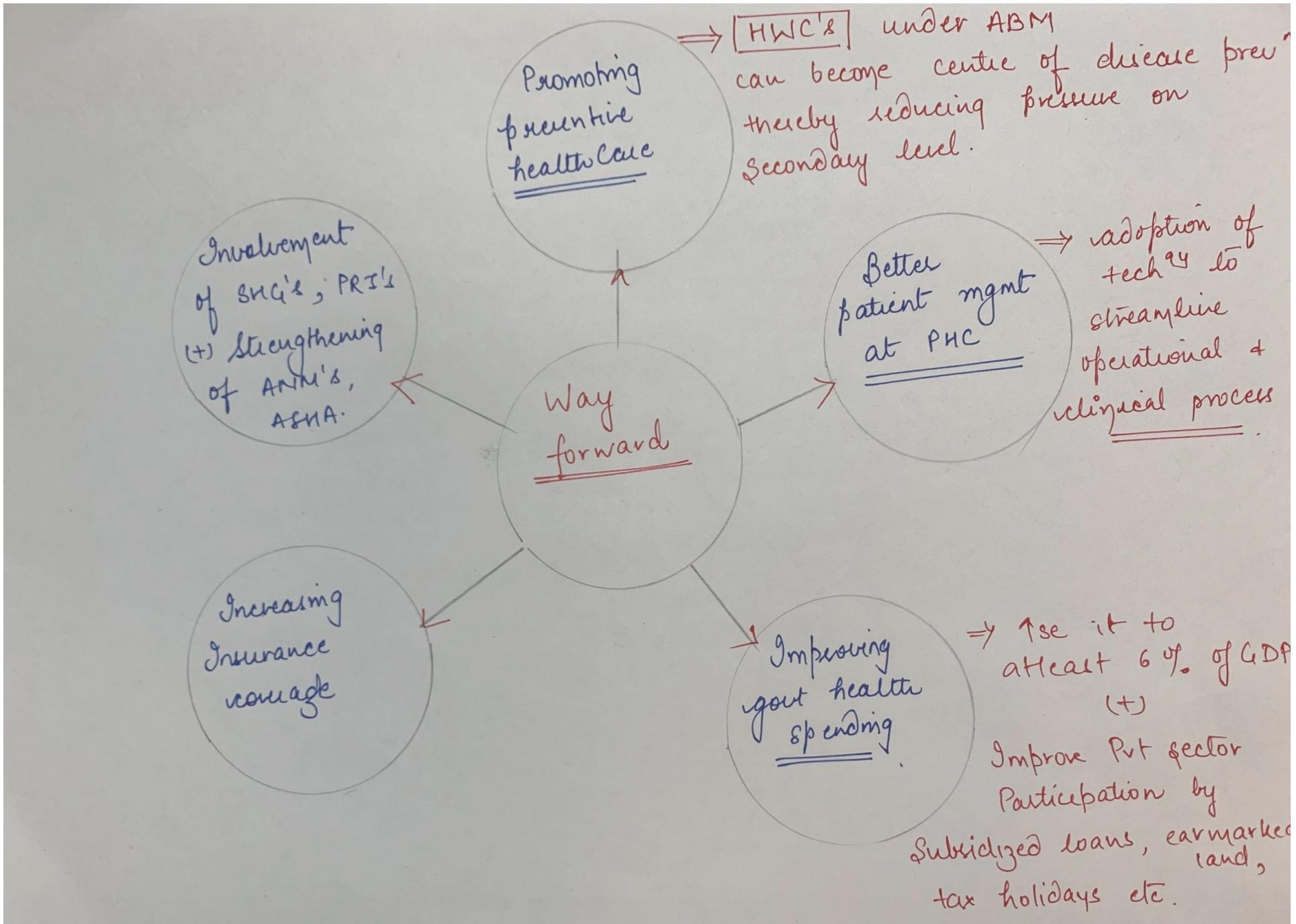
challenges
wrt
Secondary
Health Care

Non-availability
of
skilled workforce
(esp in public
hospitals)

⇒ patients
will go for
expensive
priv. healthcare

Unmanageable
patient load

Weak PHC
It impacts filtering
of patients
Impact prevention
& early detection



④ AYUSHMAN BHARAT PM-JAY

- ⇒ About the scheme :- (fully funded by CG, Cost of Implementation will be shared by C & SA). ①
-) Centrally Sponsored Scheme
 -) Objective is to health insurance cover of Rs 5 lakh per family / per year for secondary & tertiary care hospitalization to 10 cr poor + vulnerable families
 -) It has subsumed : RSBY SC - Health Insurance Scheme
 -) Implementing Agency : National Health Authority
 -) No Cap on family size
 -) Identification of beneficiaries through SECC
 -) provide cashless, paperless access to services
 -) Both at Public & Pvt empanelled hospitals
 -) Covers upto 3 days (pre) + 15 days (post) hospitalization expenses
 -) free to chose basis of implementation (trust | society | mixed) (states are free to chose modalities of Imp).

Prospects of PM-JAY

- .) It will help achieving UHC + SDG
- .) Strengthen public Health Care through Infusion of Insurance Revenue
- .) Enable creation of New Health Infrastructure in remote areas.
- .) Ensure improved access + affordability of quality secondary + tertiary care
- .) Reduce DoP expenditure
- .) Improvement in Quality of life
- .) Ensure transformation of HR \Rightarrow HC Capital
- .) Overall economic growth of Nation.

Analysis of PM-JAY :-

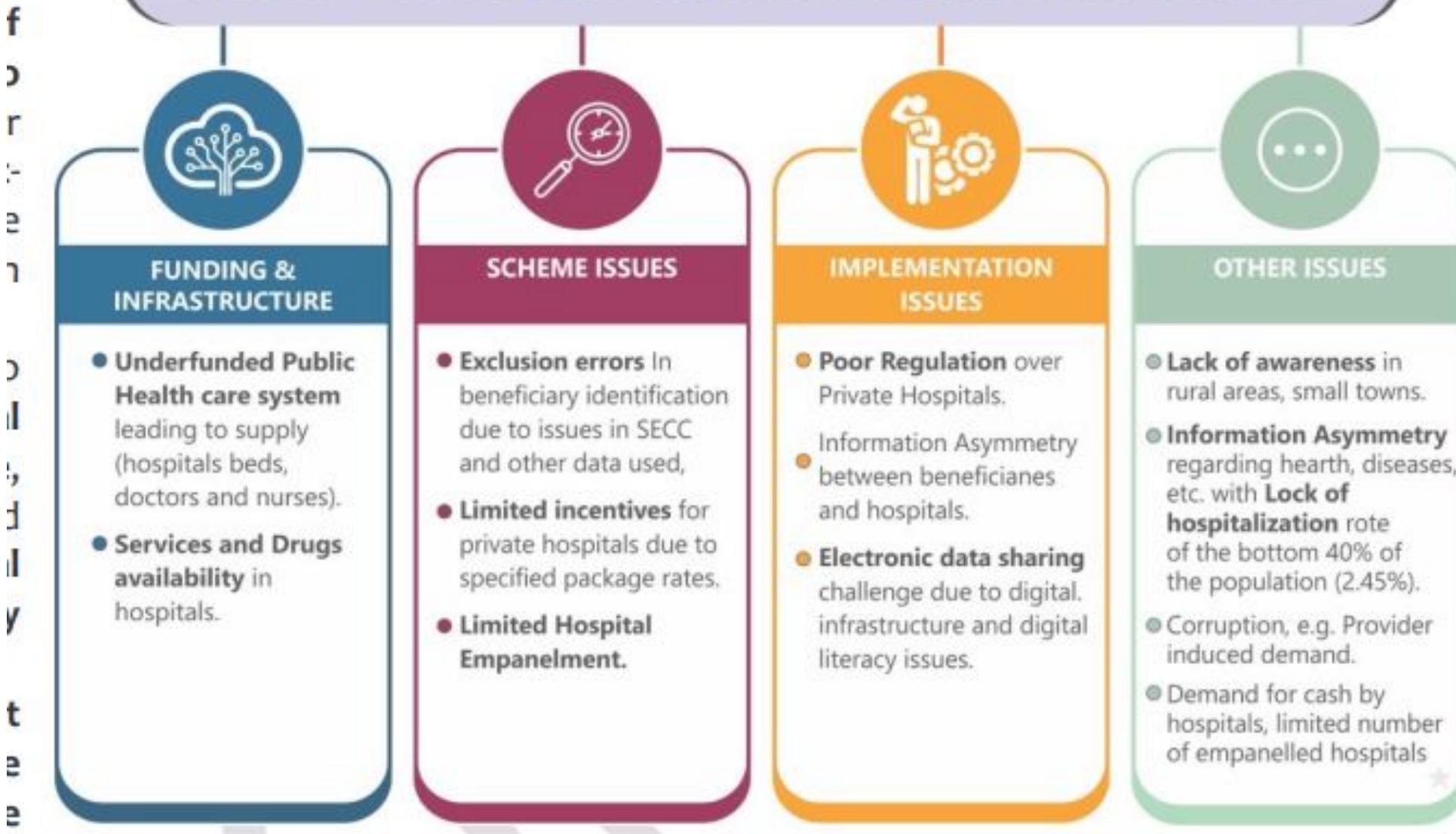
- .) **Consolidation** of health insurance schemes
 - (eg: K'taka has merged 7 existing schemes)
 - Kerala has integrated 3 diffⁿ health schemes
- .) **Expansion** of coverage :- (if states/UT's have expanded coverage to make it universal)
 - .) 32 states/UT's already implemented the scheme
 - .) 52% pvt hospitals providing care
 - .) 45% pvt empanelled hospitals (23,311)
 - .) 12.6 cr e-cards issued.
- .) **Strong monitoring** of transactions, locating suspicious surges.
 - (341 hospitals have been blacklisted)

- # Ayushman Bharat has **2 components**
- HWC → PM-JAY
- .) Creation of **1,50,000 HWC's**, by transforming existing PHC's, SC's
 - .) to bring health care closer to people
 - .) to provide free **Essential services** + **Diagnostic services**
 - .) It covers both **MCH** + **NCD's**

CONECNS

- ↳ Widening inequities :- Most top performing states are rich states except chhattisgarh.
- ↳ Lack of control over pvt sector :- Lack of implementation of clinical est. Act on pan-Indian basis
- ↳ Lack of Adequate Budgetary allocation :- 6400 Cr
- ↳ Absence of pvt healthcare Infra.-
 - ↳ (only 30% hospitals are eligible)
(approx $\frac{1}{28}$ hospitals empanelled for 1 Lakh ppⁿ)
↳ Lack of infra to treat patients
- ↳ Lack of Quality accredited + certified hospitals under empanelled criteria (eg: Out have 18019, only 603 quality certification)
- ↳ Lack of credible data
- ↳ Ghost beneficiaries, conversion of OPD into IPD deliberately
- ↳ provider induced demands, hospitals charging fees etc.
- ↳ * provider coverage of medicines post discharge upto 15 days only.
 - ↳ (doctors perform unnecessary procedures, treatment of diseases for which hospital is not equipped)

REASONS FOR LIMITED EFFECTIVENESS



**Measures
needed to
Improve PMJAY
Effectiveness**

 Strengthening regulatory mechanism

 Proper Beneficiaries identification

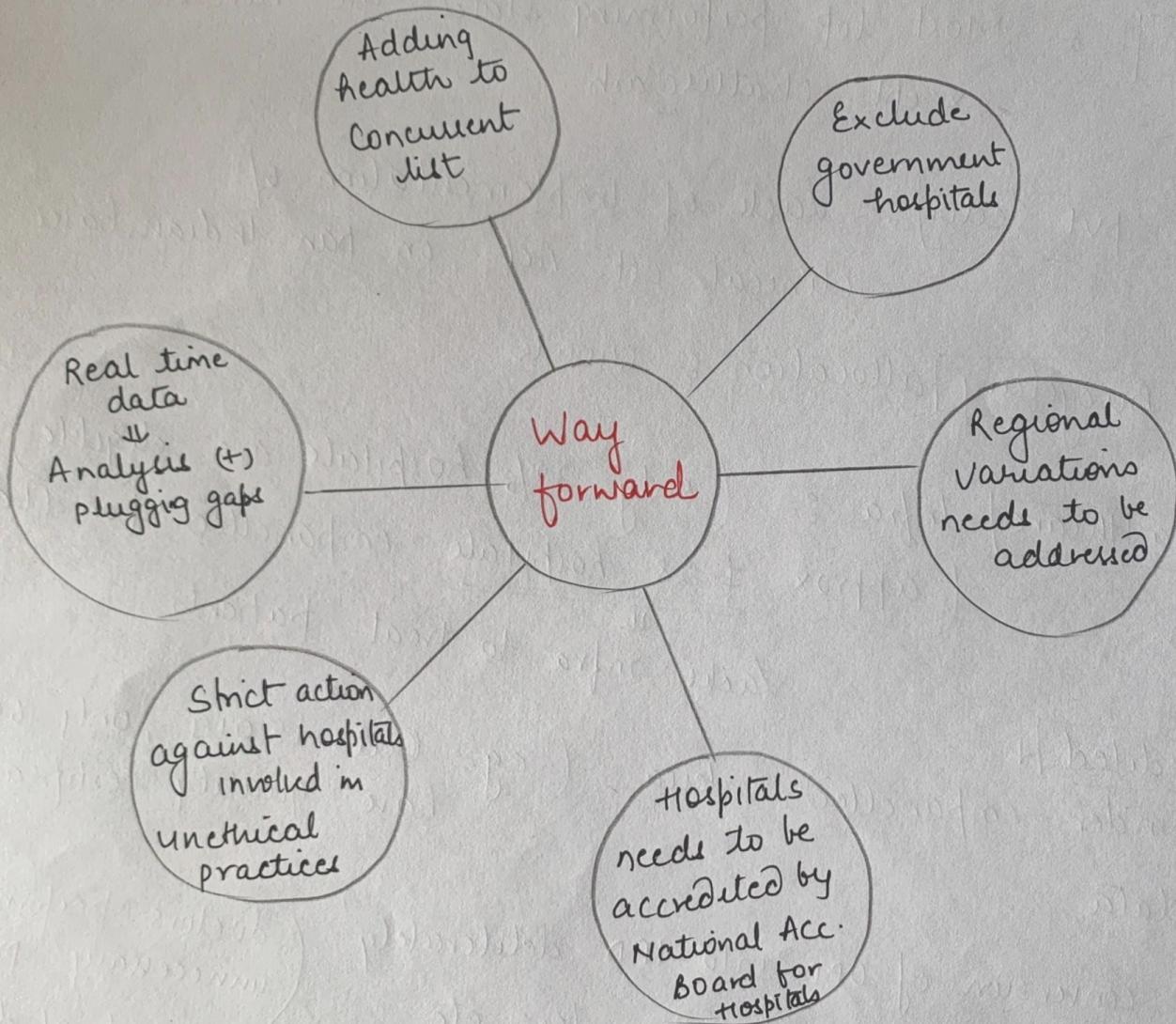
 Community Mobilization and engaging Self Help Groups

 Increase healthcare budgetary

 Utilize state schemes to overcome coverage gaps and improve efficiency

 Improve analytics and fraud monitoring

 Create an integrated Digital health Infrastructure



④ | Digitalization of Health Infrastructure

↳ What is digitalization of healthcare?

-) Integration of Medical knowledge with IT application (or IT Tech^{as} with aim of improving medical care).
-) It includes
 -) Tele-medicine, e-insurance, e-pharmacies, Robot assisted surgeries, self-monitoring health care devices, electronic health records



④ Challenges :-

- Health is a **state subject**. It will be difficult to dictate from central level, what these system should look like
- **Under developed Infrastructure** ie Lack of computerization esp in PHC.
- **Fragmented HealthCare delivery system**
- Lack of **dominant Health IT vendors** | enterprise :-

Dominant player

↓
Inadequately Capitalized

↓
**Ability to finance
continual innovation**

- Lack of **Internet accessibility**, problem of **Data Safety**
- **Information stds** are weak.

for eg: tie up
with Img,
Netmeds etc
for low cost
drug delivery

Jan Aushadhi
yogana to be
clubbed with
e-pharmacy

Use of
Aadhar to
digitize all data
wrt patient
(govt / pvt hospital,
diagnostic centre, Indval
doctors
etc)

legitimate
consent of patient
must be seeked
before sharing
or processing
it

Way forward

est. model
digital health
centres in rural
settings

PNC's, HWC's,
Sub-centres must
start tele-medicine

Mental HealthCare

(S)

-) Premise :-
-) Acc. to National Mental Health Survey, approx, 150 mn people in India need care for mental health.
 -) (70-92 %) cases fail to receive treatment
 -) WHO says India has highest no. of teenage suicide rates
 -) It forms part of SDG-3.
-) Issues :-
-) Lack of awareness
 -) Lack of Infrastructure
 -) Stigmatization
 -) Lack of Implementation

Mental Health

- WHO defines mental health as state of mental well-being in which
 - people cope well with many stresses of life.
 - can realize their own potential
 - can function productively and fruitfully
 - can contribute to their communities
 - people are able to contribute to their communities
- WHO states mental illness makes 15% of total disease cond'
- Acc. to ICMR, (17) individuals in India suffer from mental health concerns.
- WHO labelled India as world's most depressing country'

.) Gout efforts :-

↳ National Mental Health Prog^{nme} (1982)

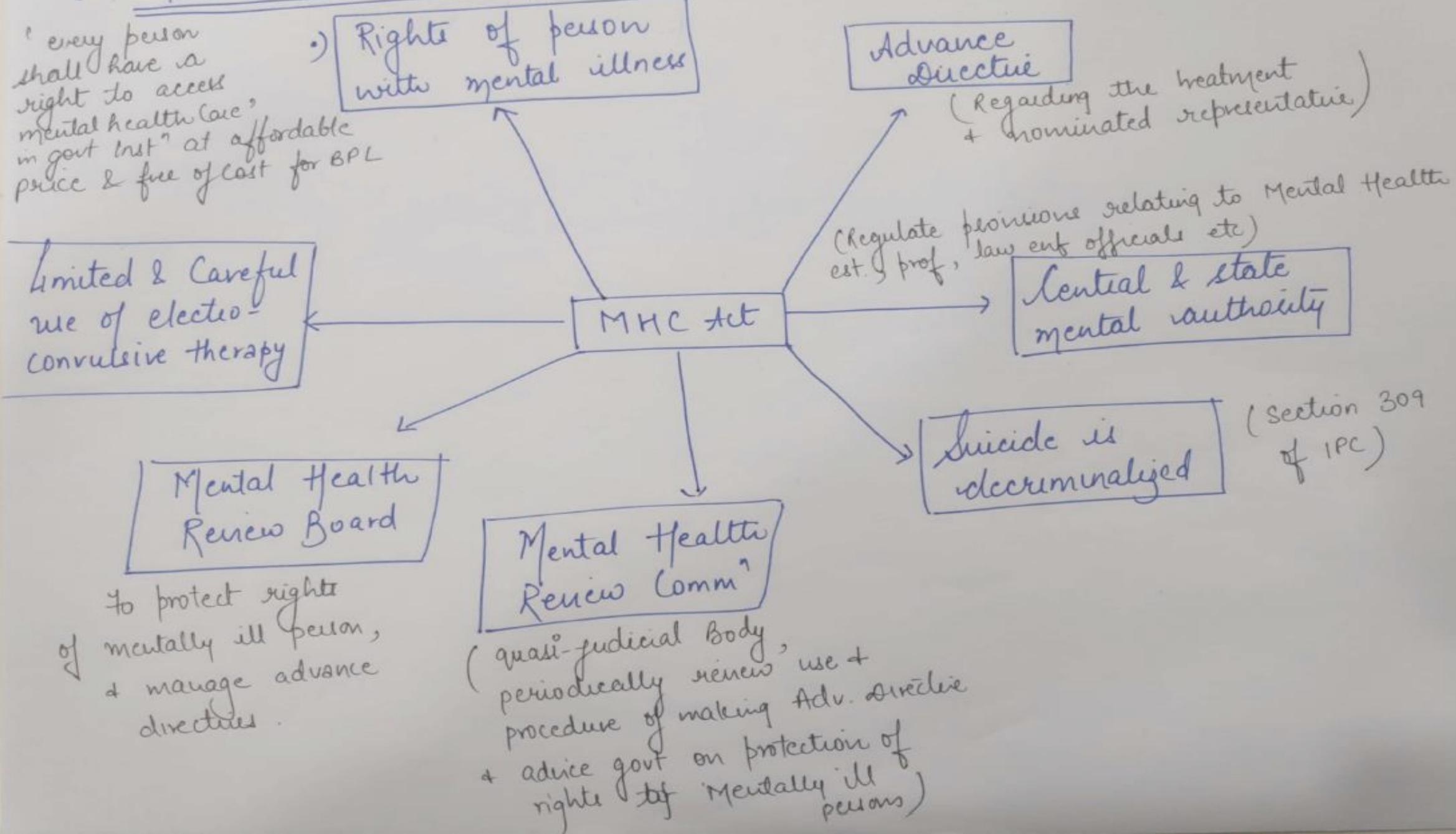
(detection, mngt + treatment)
of mental illness

↳ National Mental Health Policy (2014)

(Universal Access
strengthen L'ship in mental Healthcare
give out role for Central, state govt
local bodies, civil society etc)

↳ RAAH app
(By NIMHANS, it is a mobile app which
helps people do search inf w/it
psychologist, therapist, psychiatrist working
with NGO's, rehab centre, hospitals etc)

↳ Mental Healthcare Act '2017



#

CAUSES

- ① Urbanization, Modernization
- ② discrimination
- ③ Relative Deprivation
- ④ Isolation
- ⑤ Imbalance in Means + Goals
- ⑥ Negative Impact of Social Media (FOMO)
- ⑦ Objectification + Commodification
- ⑧ Hormonal factors

Way forward

-) Awareness abt Mental Health
-) De-stigmatization
-) Robust Infrastructure
-) Promoting Yoga, Meditation
-) strengthening role of community
-) Tele-Medicine
-) Integrated Approach :-
 - DETECT
 - TREAT
 - MANAGE

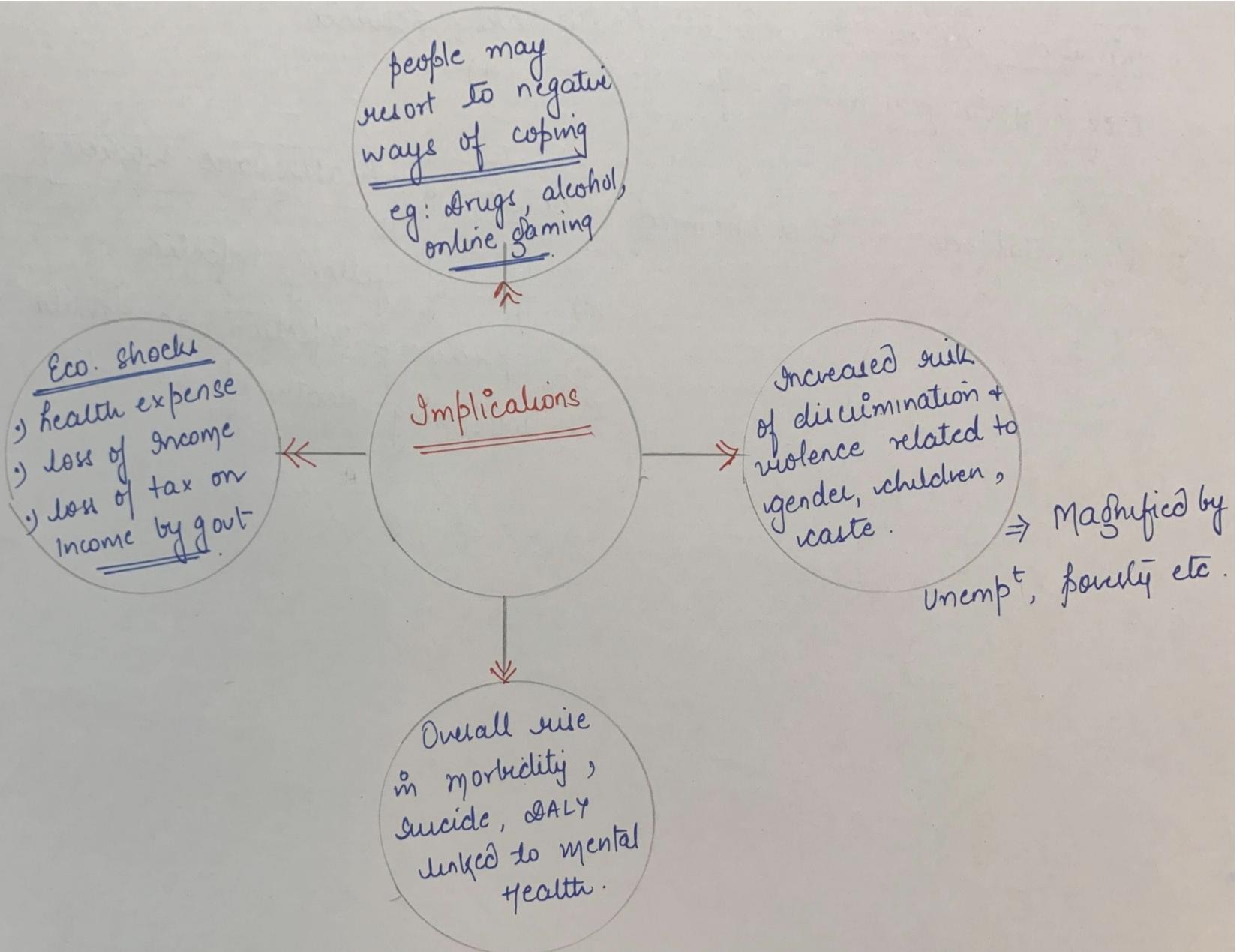
COVID-19 + Mental Health

↳ Reasons why COVID has aggravated problems
of mental illness

- such as :-
-) Policies of Govt such as :-
 -) Social distancing
 -) Quarantine
 -) Travel restrictions
 -) Temporary closure of schools
 -) Restrictions on large gatherings
 -) Generated fear, panic, anxiety, depression etc.
 -) Constant fear of losing jobs / businesses, savings etc.
esp informal sector has spiked anxiety, frustration etc.
 -) Stigmatization during pandemic : esp frontline workers, people who tested +ve
elderly & people with co-morbidities.

-) disrupted education, stress abt future, \Rightarrow mental health of children is impacted
victim to increased abuse etc
 -) women have come under mental stress due to longer 'double shift'
along with rise in incidences of violence
 -) fear of getting infected by virus (+) Lack of access to appropriate care
has aggravated mental illness among old people (+) people with comorbidities
 -) lack of responsible journalism: eg:- frequent misinformation about virus
repeated media images of ill people.
dead bodies etc.
- ↓
- Spiked stress among people
fear of not being with family during
last time of life etc

-) Limited access to mental health care services
(eg: 9000 psychiatrists for 1.3 bn ppⁿ)
-) Understaffed + Overwhelmed Police & Health Care workers
 -) fear of getting infected
 -) spreading infection to family
 -) witnessing death of patients

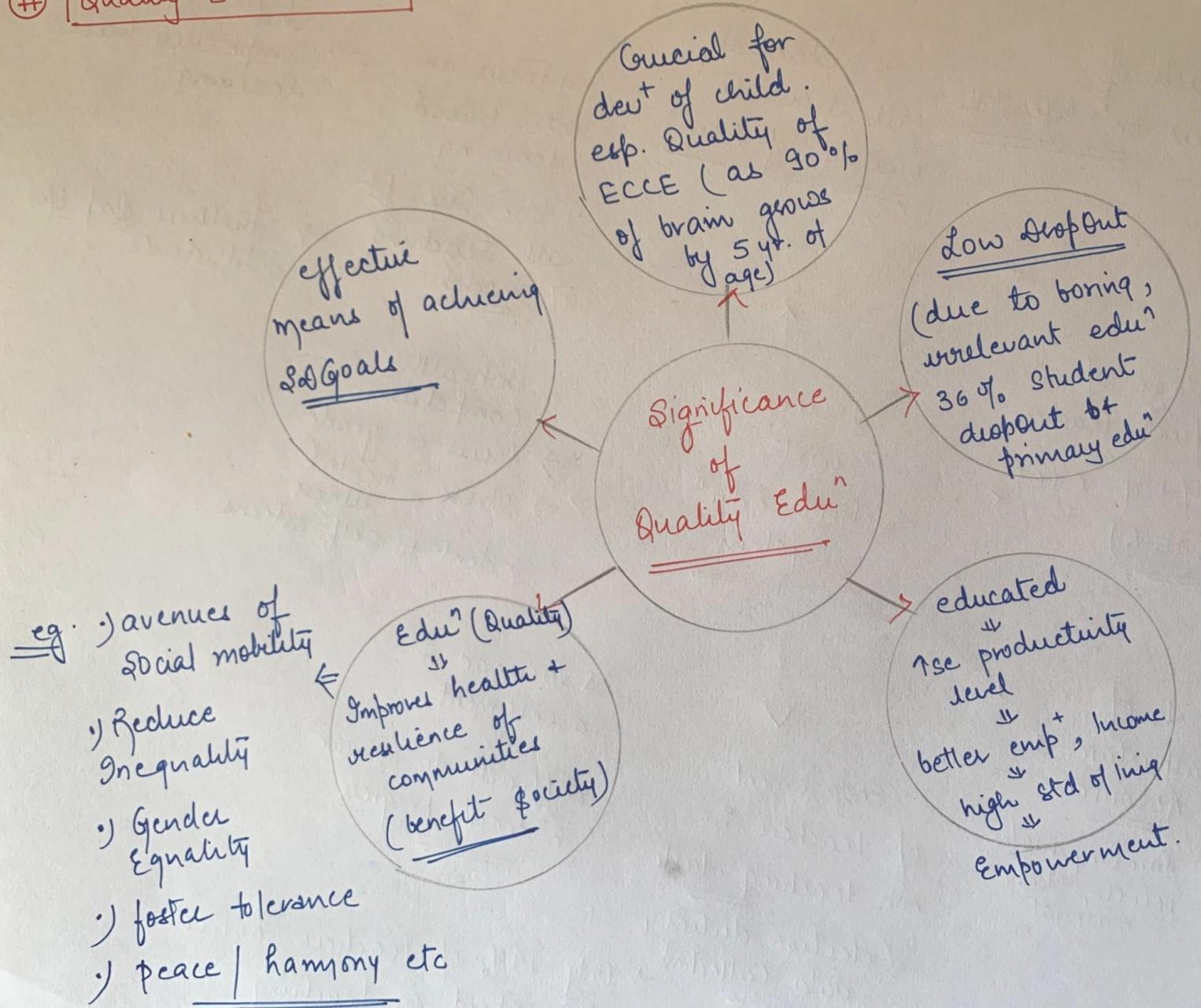


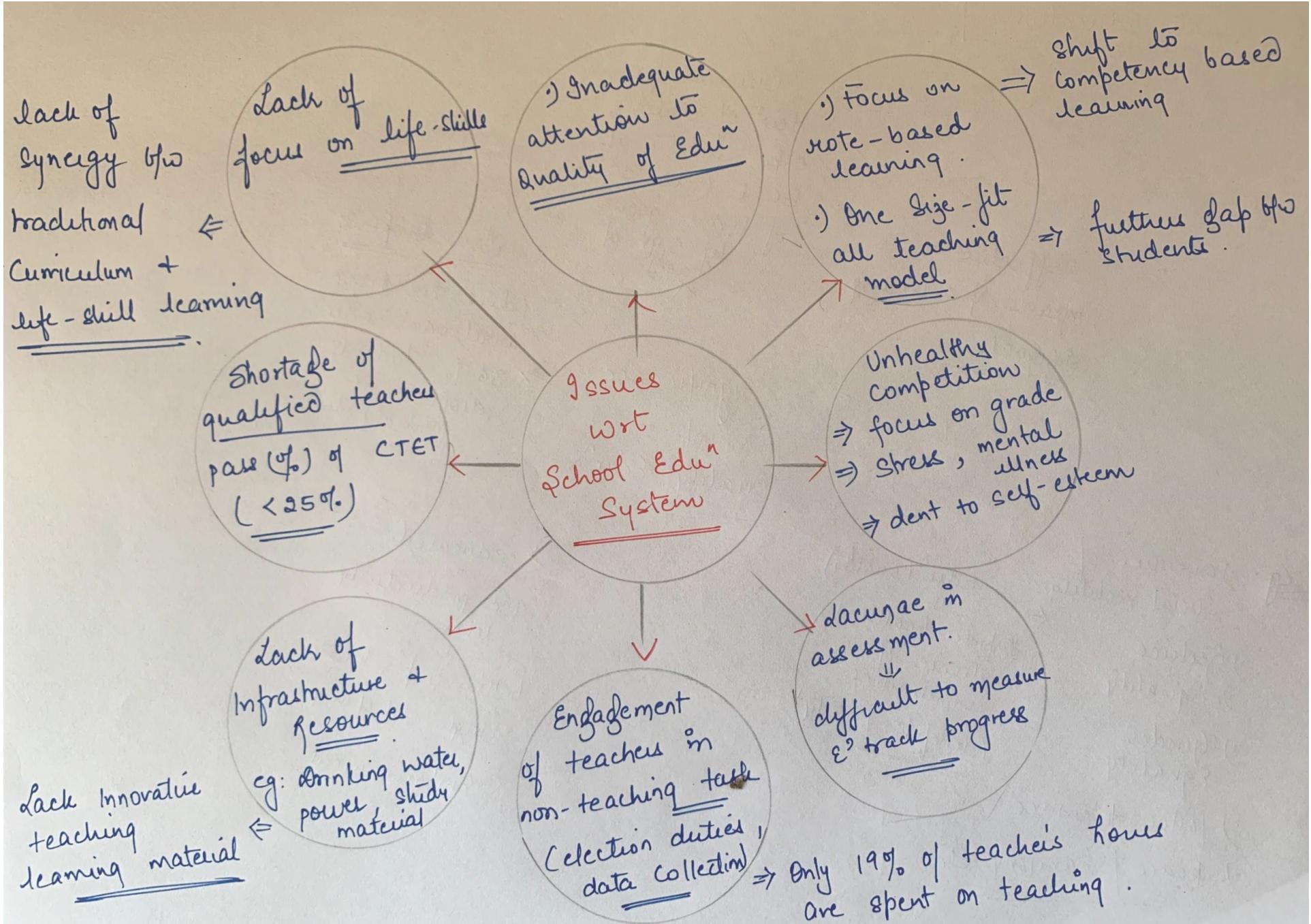
- i) Sustaining & Strengthening of mental health care service should be prioritized.
- ii) Community based interventions such as SCARF's mental health mobile vans (TN)
VISHRAM (Vidharbha)
- iii) Digital mediated therapy & telepsychiatry
should be scaled up.

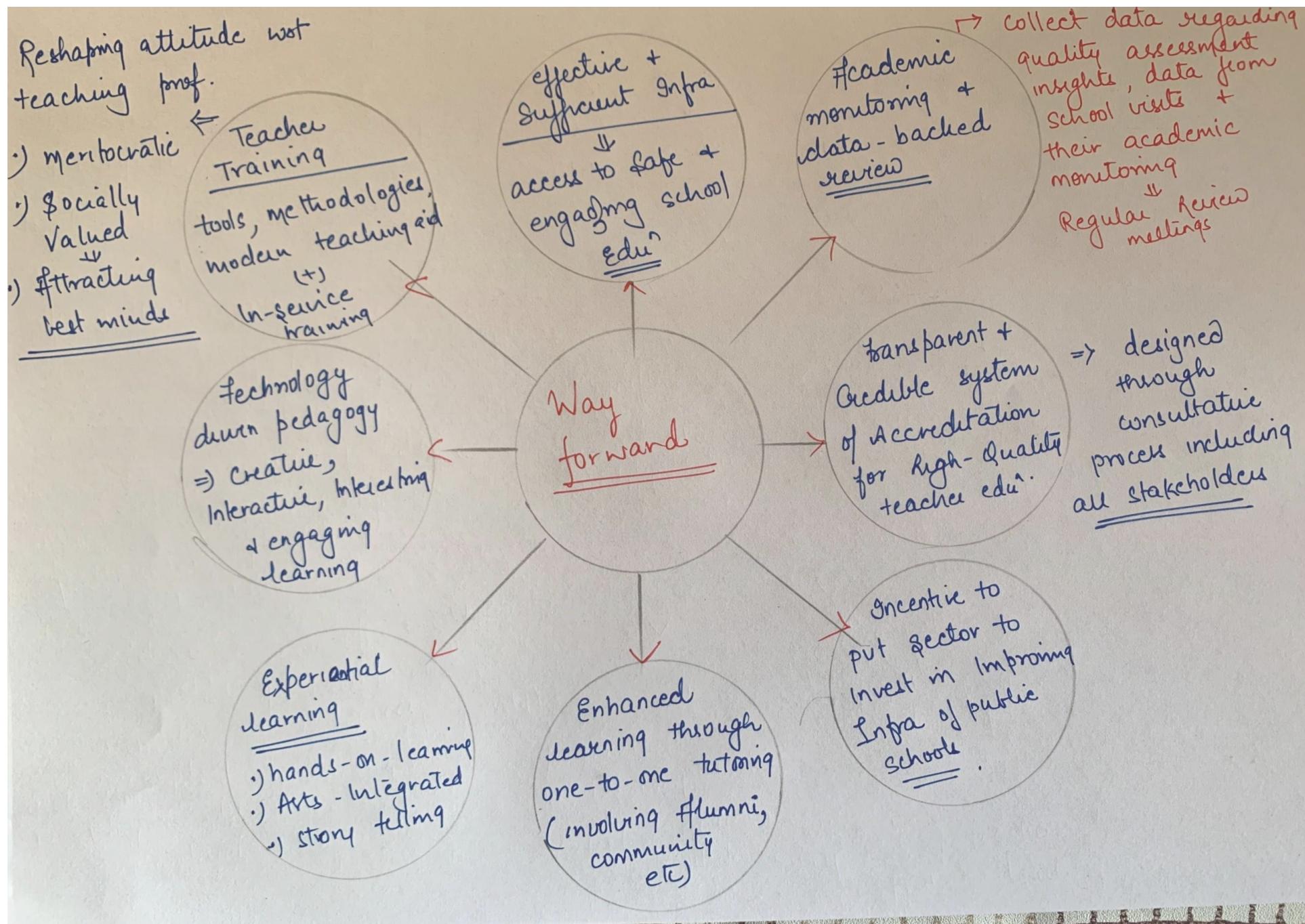




Quality Education

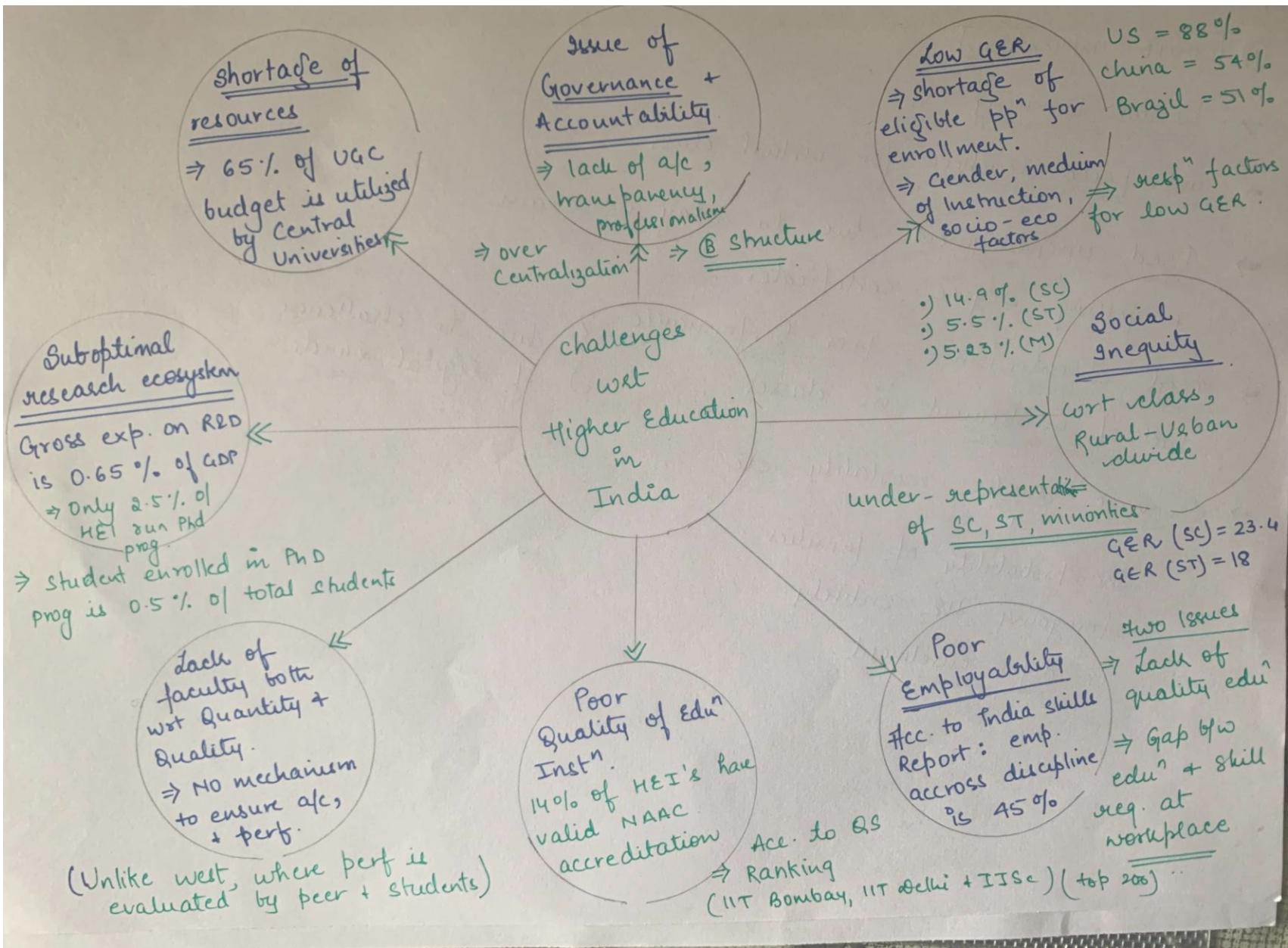






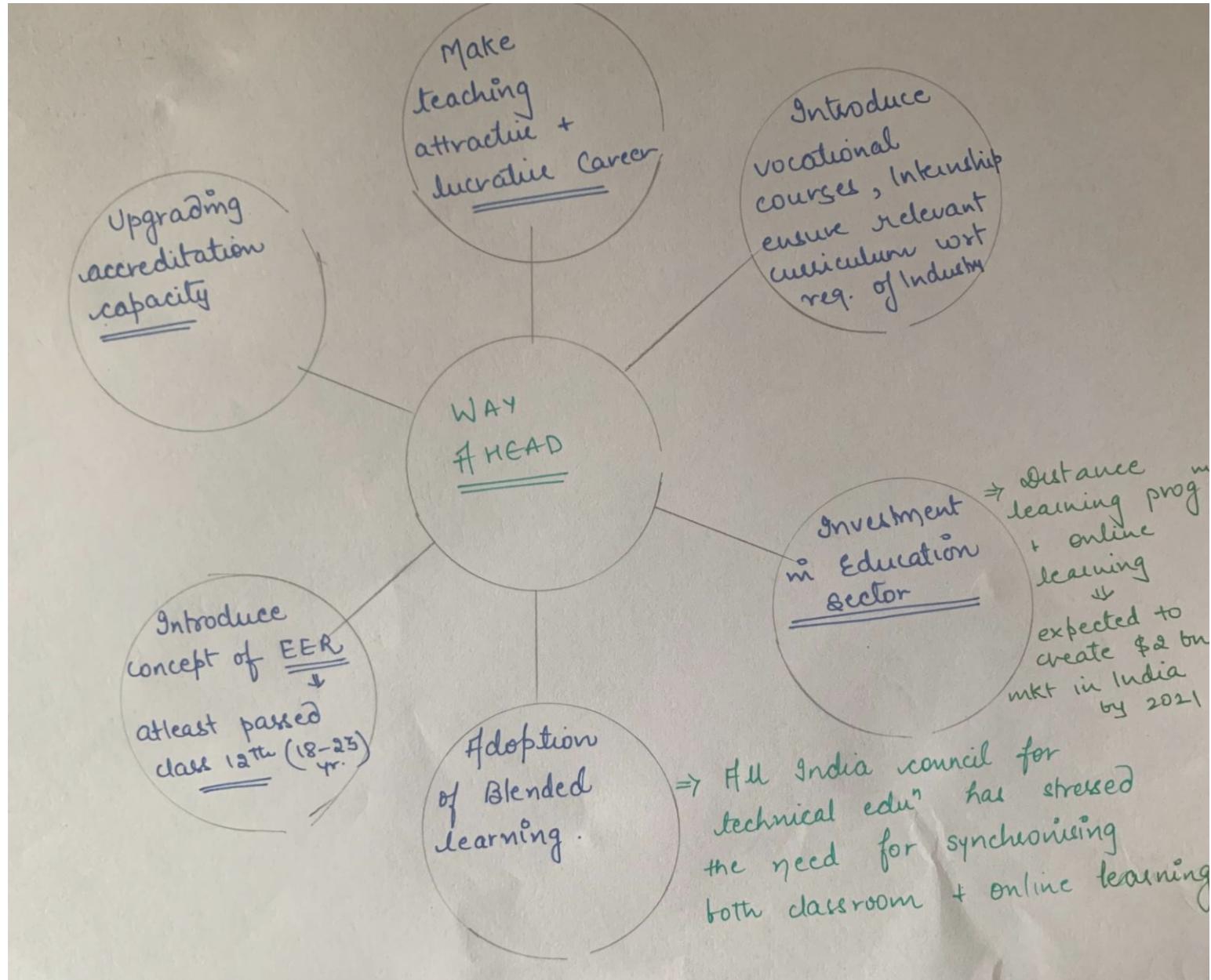
Samagra Siksha Abhiyan

- U/MoHRD
 - Centrally sponsored scheme (core)
 - It has subsumed '3' schemes
 - envisages 'school' as a continuum of pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary, senior-secondary
 - **Objectives** :-
 -) Quality edu, enhancing learning outcomes
 -) Bridging social, gender gaps
 -) equity, inclusion
 -) Vocationalization of Edu'
 -) support states in implementation of RTE
 -) strengthening & upgradation of SCERT / state Institutes of Edu'
 - +) DIET as nodal agency for teacher training.
 - Focus on Regional Balance :- EBB's (+) LWE's (+) Special focus + Border Areas + 115 Aspirational distt.



COVID Implication

- Passive learning
- unprepared teachers for virtual class
- ↑ sed unemployment due to delay in exam
+ getting degree certificates
- ↑ sed absenteeism, poor performance }
lack of involvement in classes } due to challenge
of Digital divide
- Economic shocks, mortality etc
↓
inc. probability of families
foregoing HE entirely
or deter enrolment.



SOCIAL ISSUES

NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020

Vision of the New Education Policy 2020

- An education system that contributes to an **equitable** and **vibrant knowledge society**, by providing high-quality education to all.
- Develops a deep sense of respect towards the **fundamental rights, duties and Constitutional values**, bonding with one's country, and a conscious awareness of one's role and responsibilities in a changing world.

- Instills **skills, values**, and dispositions that support responsible **commitment to human rights, sustainable development and living, and global well-being**, thereby reflecting a truly global citizen.

- SCHOOL EDUCATION

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Universal Access for children of 3-6 years: bring the hitherto uncovered age group of 3-6 years (crucial stage for development of mental faculties of a child) under school curriculum.• ECCE will be delivered through Anganwadis and pre-schools that will have teachers and Anganwadi workers trained in the ECCE pedagogy and curriculum.• Pre-school sections covering at least one year of early childhood care and education will be added to Kendriya Vidyalayas and other primary schools, particularly in disadvantaged areas.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCERT will develop a National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education (NCPFECCCE) for children up to the age of 8. • Implementation to be jointly carried out by Ministries of HRD, Women and Child Development (WCD), Health and Family Welfare (HFW), and Tribal Affairs.
Attainment of Foundational Literacy and Numeracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy by Ministry of Education: Under it, States/UTs will prepare an implementation plan for attaining universal foundational literacy and numeracy in all primary schools for all learners by grade 3 by 2025.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Book Promotion Policy is to be formulated to ensure the availability, accessibility, quality, and readership of books across geographies, languages, levels, and genres. • National Repository of high quality resources on foundational literacy and numeracy will be made available on the Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA).
Curtailing Dropout Rates and Ensuring Universal Access to Education at All Level	<p>Policy aims to achieve 100% GER in preschool to secondary level by 2030. Following are the initiatives to achieve this:</p>

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing effective and sufficient infrastructure so that all students have access to safe and engaging school education. • Open and Distance Learning (ODL) Programmes offered by the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and State Open Schools will be expanded and strengthened with special emphasis on Socio Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs). • Tracking students as well as their learning levels through counsellors or well-trained social workers
Curriculum and Pedagogy	Restructuring school curriculum and pedagogy in a new 5+3+3+4 design

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5 years of the Foundational Stage (covering ages 3-8): 3 years of Anganwadi/preschool + 2 years in primary school in Grades 1-2 ○ 3 years of the Preparatory Stage (covering ages 8-11): Grades 3,4,5. ○ 3 years of the Middle Stage (covering ages 11- 14): Grades 6, 7, 8. ○ 4 years of the High Stage (covering ages 14-18): Grades 9, 10, 11, 12.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced curriculum content to its core essentials to enhance essential learning and critical thinking. • Experiential learning will be adopted in all stages, including hands-on learning, arts integrated and sports integrated education

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of choosing a variety of subject combination: no rigid separation among ‘curricular’, ‘extracurricular’, or ‘co-curricular’, among ‘arts’, ‘humanities’, and ‘sciences’, or between ‘vocational’ or ‘academic’ streams. • Introduction of contemporary subjects such as Artificial Intelligence, Design Thinking, Holistic Health, Organic Living, Environmental Education, Global Citizenship Education (GCED), etc..
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational education through 10-day bag less period sometime during Grades 6-8 where students will intern with local vocational experts such as carpenters, gardeners, potters, artists, etc.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
Student Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Curricular Framework for School Education will be developed by the NCERT. • School examinations in Grades 3, 5, and 8 which will be conducted by the appropriate authority. • Board exams for Grades 10 and 12 will be continued but redesigned. • National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development), will be set up as a standard-setting body under Ministry of Education.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic Progress Card with 360-degree, multidimensional report that reflects the progress as well as the uniqueness of each learner in the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains. It will also include self-assessment, peer assessment, and teacher assessment

Dimensions	_E)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Testing Agency (NTA) to serve as a autonomous testing organization to conduct entrance examinations for undergraduate and graduate admissions and fellowships in higher education institutions.
Multilingualism and the power of language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium of instruction up till grade 5, and preferably till Grade 8 and beyond, will be home language/ mother tongue/ local language. • ‘The Languages of India’ a fun project/ activity on to be taken by every student under the ‘Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat’ initiative. • Indian Sign Language (ISL) will be standardized across the country.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 language formula with greater flexibility • All 6 classical languages (Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu, kannada, Malayalam, odia) will also be an option
Equitable and Inclusive Education Provisions for Socio Economically Disadvantaged groups -SEDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender Inclusion Fund for female and transgender students ○ Special Education Zones (SEZs)- Large populations from SEDGs to be declared SEZs. • Children with disabilities will be enabled to fully participate in the regular schooling process from the foundational stage to higher education. • Every state/district will be encouraged to establish “Bal Bhavans” as a special daytime boarding school, to participate in art-related, career-related, and play-related activities. • Free school infrastructure can be used as Samajik Chetna Kendras to promote social, intellectual, and voluntary activities.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special mechanisms for children belonging to tribal groups to receive quality education • Fee waivers and scholarships will be offered to meritorious students from all SEDGs • Additional Schools- Setting-up of additional JNVs and KVs in aspirational districts/SEZs
Robust Teacher Education and Recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New and comprehensive National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (by 2021) • By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed. degree. • NTA testing for admission to B.Ed. • Setting-up of National Mission for Mentoring with a large pool of outstanding senior/retired faculty • Teacher Eligibility Tests (TETs) for all teachers across Foundational, Preparatory, Middle and Secondary stage in both public and private schools.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More autonomy to teachers in choosing aspects of pedagogy in classroom teaching • National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) will be developed by the National Council for Teacher Education by 2022. • Restructuring of National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) to be restructured as a Professional Standard Setting Body (PSSB) under General Education Council (GEC).
School Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools can be organized into complexes or clusters which will be the basic unit of governance and ensure availability of all resources including a strong professional teacher community. • Schools will develop School Development Plans (SDPs). These plans will then become the basis for the creation of School Complex/Cluster Development Plans (SCDPs)

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The twinning/pairing of one public school with one private school will be adopted across the country, so that such paired schools may learn from each other, and also share resources, if possible.
Standard setting and Accreditation for School Education	<p>Clear, separate systems for policy making, regulation, operations and academic matters.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent State School Standards Authority (SSSA) to be set up by States/UTs. School Quality Assessment and Accreditation Framework (SQAAF) to be developed by SCERT. Public and private schools (except the schools that are managed/aided/controlled by the Central government) will be assessed and accredited on the same criteria For a periodic ‘health checkup’ of the overall system, a sample-based National Achievement Survey (NAS) of student learning levels will be carried out by the proposed new National Assessment Centre, PARAKH.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
Institutional Restructuring & Consolidation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All higher education institutions to be consolidated into three types of institutions:• Research Universities - equal focus on research and teaching• Teaching Universities - primary focus on teaching with significant focus on research• Autonomous degree granting colleges – almost exclusive focus on teaching
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affiliation of colleges is to be phased out in 15 years and a stage-wise mechanism is to be established for granting graded autonomy to colleges.• Over a period of time, it is envisaged that every college would develop into either an Autonomous degree-granting College, or a constituent college of a university.• By 2040, all higher education institutions (HEIs) shall aim to become multidisciplinary institutions.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
Institutional Restructuring & Consolidation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There shall, by 2030, be at least one large multidisciplinary HEI in or near every district. • The aim will be to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035.
Holistic Multidisciplinary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy envisages undergraduate education with flexible curricula, creative combinations of subjects, integration of vocational education and multiple entry and exit points with appropriate certification. • An Academic Bank of Credit is to be established for digitally storing academic credits earned from different HEIs so that these can be transferred and counted towards final degree earned. • Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs), at par with IITs, IIMs, to be set up as models of best multidisciplinary education of global standards

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Research Foundation will be created as an apex body for fostering a strong research culture and building research capacity across higher education.
Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will be set up as a single overarching umbrella body for entire higher education, excluding medical and legal education. HECI to have four independent verticals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) for regulation, General Education Council (GEC) for standard setting, Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) for funding, National Accreditation Council (NAC) for accreditation. Public and private higher education institutions will be governed by the same set of norms for regulation, accreditation and academic standards

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
Internationalization of HEIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internationally relevant curricula, meaningful opportunities for social engagement, quality residential facilities and on-campus support, etc. • An International Students Office at each HEI hosting foreign students will be set up to coordinate all matters relating to welcoming and supporting students arriving from abroad. • High performing Indian universities will be encouraged to set up campuses in other countries, and similarly, selected universities e.g., those from among the top 100 universities in the world will be facilitated to operate in India.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A legislative framework facilitating such entry will be put in place, and such universities will be given special dispensation regarding regulatory, governance, and content norms on par with other autonomous institutions of India.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research collaboration and student exchanges between Indian institutions and global institutions will be promoted. • Credits acquired in foreign universities will be permitted, where appropriate as per the requirements of each HEI, to be counted for the award of a degree.
Equity and Inclusion	<p>Steps to be taken by Governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earmark suitable Government funds for the education of SEDGs • Set clear targets for higher GER for SEDGs • Enhance gender balance in admissions to HEIs • Enhance access by establishing more high-quality HEIs in aspirational districts and Special Education Zones containing larger numbers of SEDGs <p>Steps to be taken by all HEIs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigate opportunity costs and fees for pursuing higher education

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more financial assistance and scholarships to SEDGs • Make curriculum more inclusive • Ensure sensitization of faculty, counsellor, and students on gender-identity issue • Strictly enforce all nondiscrimination and anti harassment rules

Other Major Provisions

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
Financing Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Centre and the States will work together to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6% of GDP.Policy calls for promotion and support for private philanthropic activity in education sector
Technology in education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">An autonomous body, National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), will be created to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration.Appropriate integration of technology into all levels of education will be done to improve classroom processes, support teacher professional development, enhance educational access for disadvantaged groups.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
Adult Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy aims to achieve 100% youth and adult literacy. • Use of schools/ school complexes beyond school hours and public library spaces for adult education courses. • Quality technology-based options for adult learning such as online courses, satellite-based TV channels and ICT-equipped libraries and Adult Education Centres, etc. will be developed.
Online Education and Digital Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive set of recommendations for promoting online education in order to ensure preparedness with alternative modes of quality education whenever and wherever traditional and in person modes of education are not possible, has been covered. • A dedicated unit for the purpose of coordinating building of digital infrastructure, content and capacity building will be created in the Ministry of Education for both school and higher education.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
Professional Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All professional education will be an integral part of the higher education system. Stand-alone technical universities, health science universities, legal and agricultural universities etc will aim to become multi-disciplinary institutions.
Promotion of Indian Languages, Arts and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong departments and programmes in Indian languages, comparative literature, creative writing, arts, music, philosophy, etc. will be launched and developed across the country, and degrees including 4- year B.Ed. dual degrees will be developed in these subjects. Outstanding local artists and craftsperson will be hired as guest faculty to promote local music, art, languages, and handicraft, and to ensure that students are aware of the culture and local knowledge where they study. Every higher education institution and even every school or school complex will aim to have Artist(s)-in-Residence to expose students to art, creativity, and the rich treasures of the region/country.

Dimensions	Key Provisions under NEP 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-quality programmes and degrees in Translation and Interpretation, Art and Museum Administration, Archaeology etc will also be created. • For each of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, Academies will be established consisting of scholars and native speakers to determine simple yet accurate vocabulary for the latest concepts, and to release dictionaries on regular basis.

Analysis of NEP :-

↳ Favourable prov' :-

↳ More focus on vocational edu' + skill dev'

↳ Increase public expenditure to 6% is a welcome move.

(in sync with NITI Aayog's target)

Improve quality + infrastructure for edu'

↳ Prov' for preserving local arts + culture is positive

↳ with three lang. formula :-

Indian lang. will remain relevant + vibrant

It will improve learning outcome avenue to familiarize with various cultural diversities

preservation of endangered languages.

↳ Multiple entry + exit points will be motivational as it will provide flexibility, choice.

↳ use in AER

↳ enhancing emp' opp.

create opp. for self emp't
employable youth
dev' of country

- ↳ with est. of HECI, single regulatory body will be established
 - ↳ Better Regulation
 - ↳ Standardization of process
 - ↳ No duplication of work.
- ↳ efforts to curb commercialization of Eduⁿ by forming multiple mechanism with checks + balances.

- ↳ Restructuring of School Eduⁿ :-
 -) Including ECCE within formal Eduⁿ.
 -) extension of MDM to ECCE segment.
 -) Focus on activity based learning, internship etc
 → devt of critical thinking, creativity, innovation etc.
 -) change in pedagogy (doing away with rote learning)
- ↳ Collaboration among instⁿ will bring quality + excellence.
setting up Indian Univ at global level will ensure more devt + exercise of soft power.

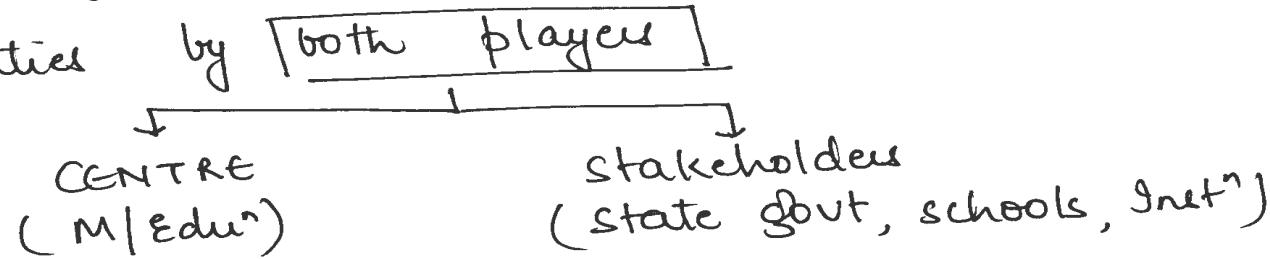
Issues + challenges with NEP. | 8

- ↳ Funding (as policy does not elaborate much on how to raise this fund)
- ↳ Multilingualism (ignored realities)
 - ↳ Inter-state migration
 - ↳ Large diversity of language
 - ↳ very impact learning outcome
- ↳ Stress on Vocational Edu from early stage
 - ↳ Early drop out in search of emp^t
- ↳ Any contradiction b/w RTE Act + NEP (2020) needs to be resolved. (eg: age for starting school).
- ↳ Seeking "coop" of state will be daunting task.
- ↳ "Edu" is a concurrent subject as "Edu" is a concurrent subject.

- ↳ fear of privatization
(In the name of philanthropy + PPP)
it is creating path for pvt. sector
- ↳ Criteria for admission in Higher Edu' system is through
NTA (encourage coachings, Rote learning etc)
- ↳ Policy appears ambitious on paper but requires detail thinking
for eg: 4 yr. graduation prog (By DU has failed earlier)

- ↳ Lack of Infrastructure :-
eg: for experiential learning , project work requires
financial resources for material , labs etc
eg: lack of faculties both w.r.t quality + quantity
due to low remunerative ~~price~~
nature of teaching as profession
(it doesn't attract best talent)

- # Way forward / e-
- ⇒ Conflicting values + disconnect with previous policies should be avoided as it is major reason for failure.
 - ⇒ Setting the right priorities by both players



- (better Co-ordⁿ, planning, direction, funding, govⁿ, regulation, review)
- ⇒ M/Edu & NECI need to work in tandem with the states + Institutes (setting up of realistic targets, achievable, & tracking progress)
- ⇒ Attitudinal changes by adopting effective teaching-learning processes, academic + administrative procedures.
- ⇒ clear outlining of chain of command to avoid duplication + overlap of efforts
- ⇒ Good L'ship wst implementation of policy.
- ⇒ Define key performance indicators for periodic review, plug inefficiencies
- ⇒ Need to lay down well thought out plan & well laid out long-term goals. its stepwise implementation, periodic evaluation, data driven review

[Pvt. Sector participation in Edu' system]

-) [Premise] :- → pvt sector steps in when govt has ltd resources
to provide universal access to edu'.
- In edu' sector, pvt sector is required to operate on
[not-for-profit] basis.
- pvt sector in edu' can fn in [2 ways] :-
 - (a) [Pvt finance Initiative] :- long term contract, where there is significant asset ownership by pvt sector
 - (b) [Contracting out] :- few specific asset investment by pvt sector

#

Need for pvt-sector participation

↳ India spends around 3% of GDP on edu' sector (less than) proposed 6%.

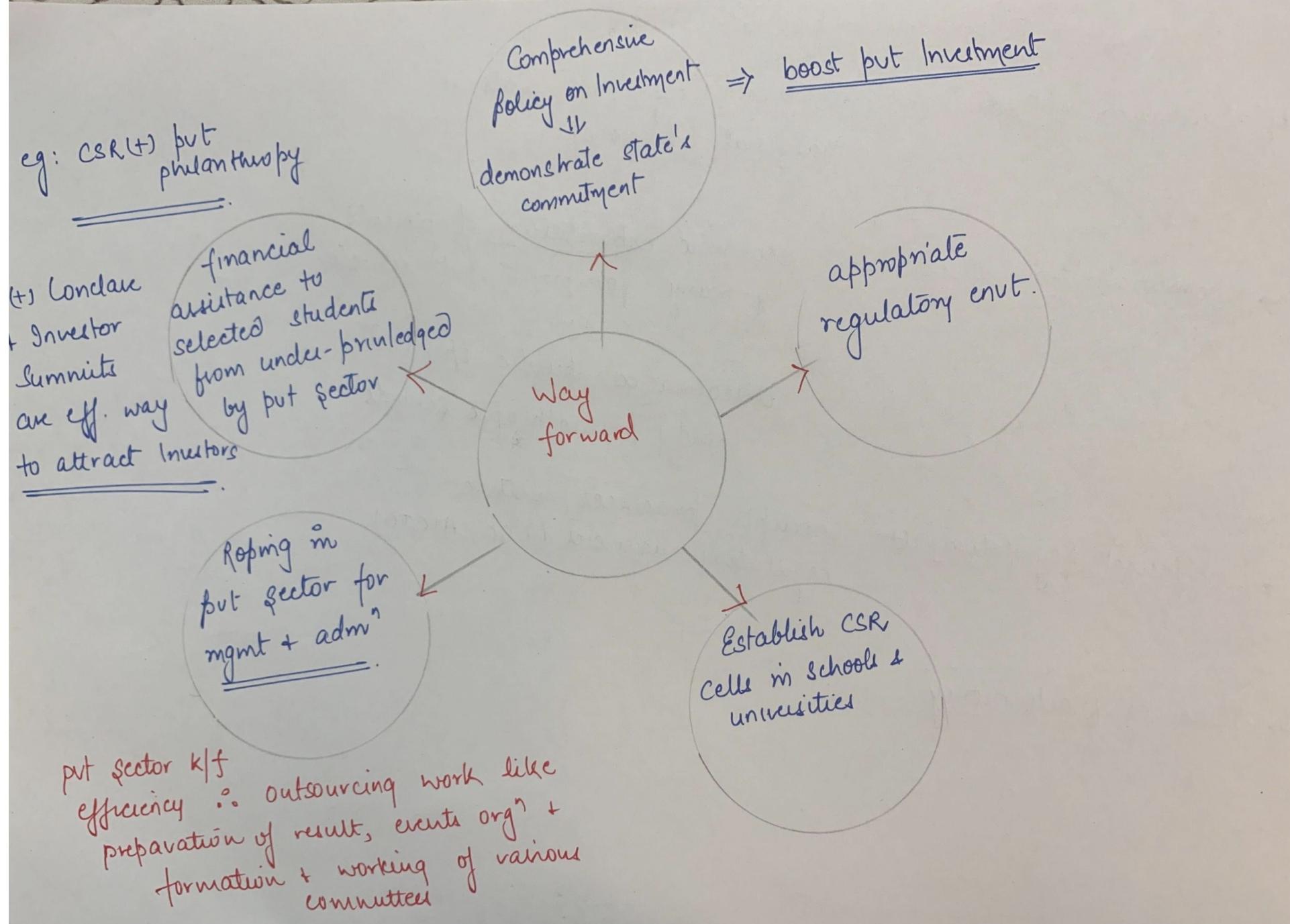
↳ pvt sector can instill fresh thinking into higher edu'
→ Improve quality of edu'

↳ Collaboration b/w Industry & academia is key to catalyze
Innovation & growth in tech'g

↳ pvt philanthropy → financial resources
(+) broader vision + mission
to edu' system

④ Challenges wrt put sector participation :-

- ↳ privatization of edu' ⇒ exclusion of poor, girls + marginalized groups.
- ↳ Commercialization of edu' ⇒ economic exploitation of parents by many for-profit put schools.
 - (+) discouraged public spirited put/ philanthropic schools.
- ↳ inefficient Regulation (+) corrupt practices within regulatory agencies (UGC, AICTE)
- ↳ issue of Black money



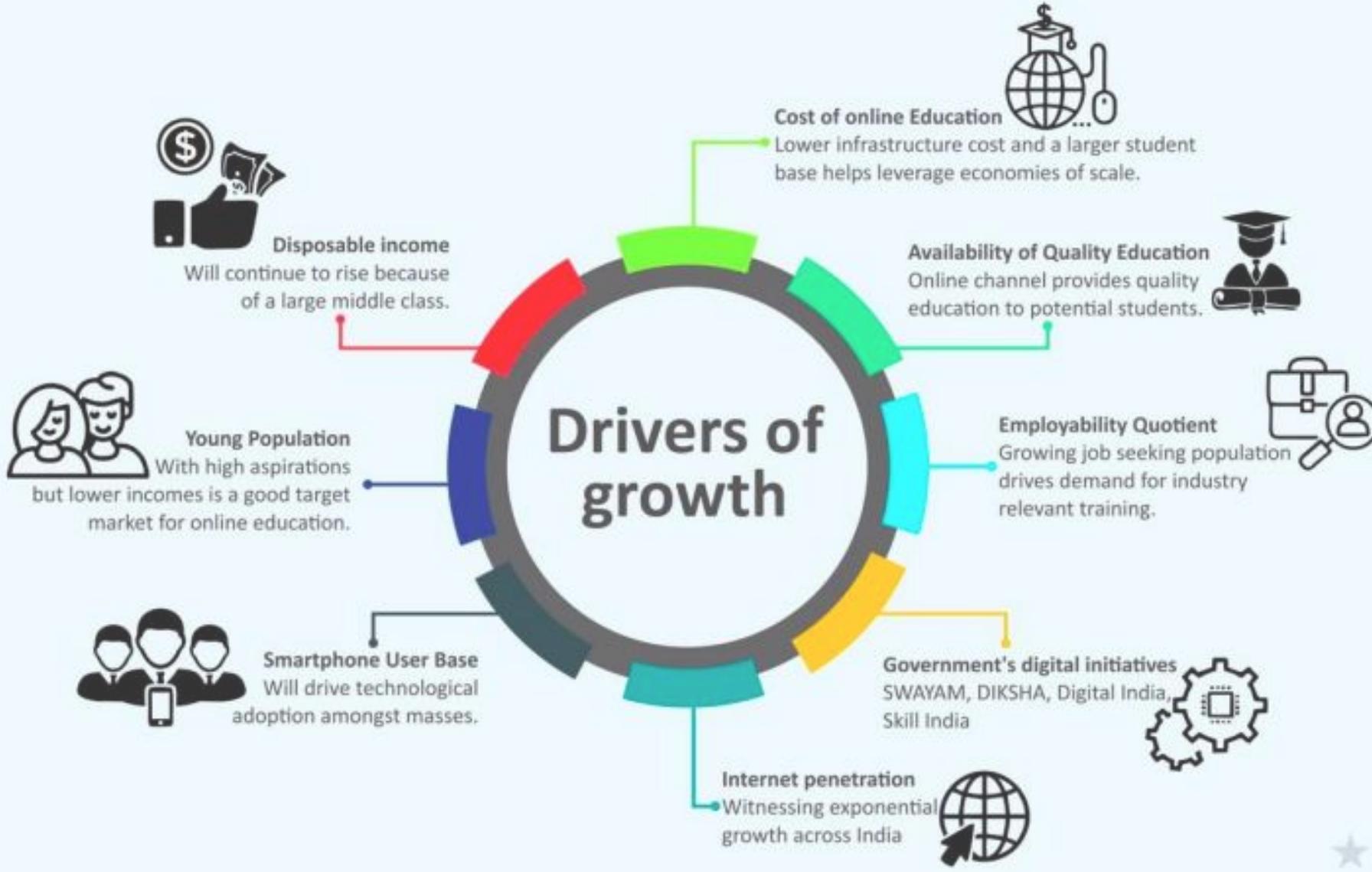
④ Edtech Sector in India :-

- ↳ #about :-) Refers to Education Tech
↳ uses computers, computer program + education system to provide
learning + training to student + employees.
- ;) Edtech Industry is expected to reach US \$ 46bn by 2025
- ;) (> 4530) EdTech companies
- ;) Major start ups in India : BYJU's, Unacademy, Toppr etc.
Coursera, Udacity, Skissoft etc.

Key categories of online education

	Primary and secondary supplemental education	Supplement to school learning for students enrolled in primary and secondary classes in school
	Higher education	Provide an alternative to traditional higher education courses
	Test preparation	Online programmes aimed at coaching students in preparation for competitive examinations
	Reskilling and online certifications market	Courses designed to assist users in skill enhancement, which may result in certifications
	Language and casual learning	Learning of non-academic subjects such as spoken English and playing guitar

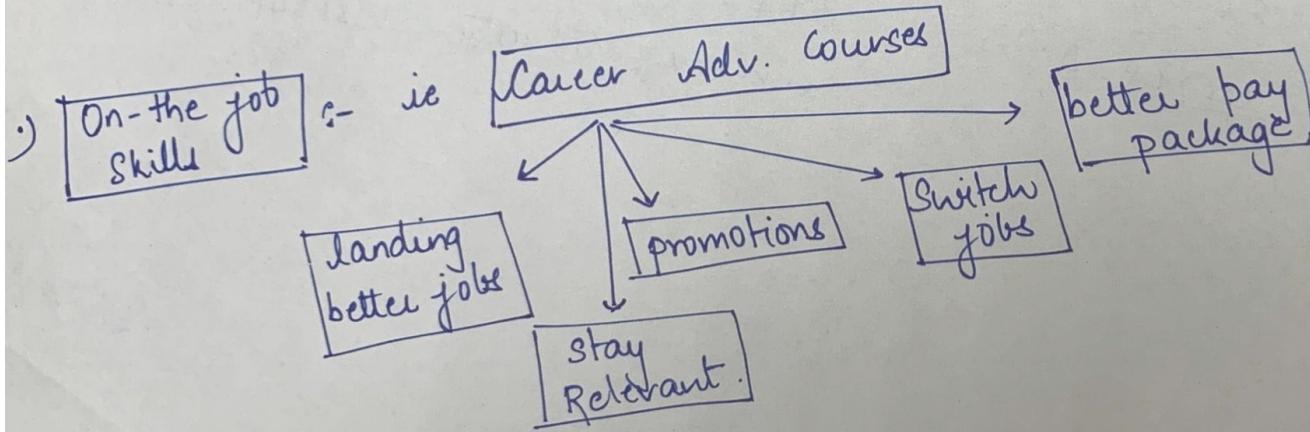
Drivers of growth



④ Advantages of Ed-Tech :-

- flexible learning option
- Cost-effective
- Gamification & Rise of Edutainment :-

Learning through games & puzzles make it easier for students to understand concept.



- It can help in supplement the [conventional model]
- It helps in breakdown of geog barrier
- access to high quality 'edu'.
- Supplement govt's digital push : 'Digital India' + 'Skill India' were launched to spread digital literacy, create a knowledge-based society + implement 3 principles 'access, equity, quality' of 'edu' policy.

Need for Regulation :-

- ↳ Disruption to conventional learning (due to pandemic)
 - ↳ switched to digital or online models.
 - ↳ crucial to be mindful of gaps in the digital exp.
- ↳ checking Cyber Threats :-
 - ↳ To prevent Cyberbullying (+) monitoring Content wrt suitability for minors
 - ↳ ensuring protection of students from phishing scams.
 - ↳ screening of teachers/instructors/content creators etc.
- ↳ Privacy policies of EdTech companies are indecisive + ambiguous
 - ↳ & assume the consent & resp. lie with user.
- ↳ e-learning might restrict the development of social skills among students
- ↳ to protect rights of minors
- ↳ False promises made to parents (activation of auto debit features)
- ↳ delivery, less skills / reskilling of educators, standardization, implicit influence on career dec'.
- ↳ Biased content

④ WAY FORWARD :-

- Need to explore the use of low-cost digital platform
(eg: Kerala's neighbourhood study centres)
- Ensure adequate opportunities for social bonding
- Invest in emotional well-being of students
- Contact details of data privacy + legal offices of EdTech firms should be made available to end-users.
- facilitate awareness campaigns, conduct regular auditing
(By govt. edu' deptt (+) edu inst")
+ perf. reviews of EdTech prog

Health class ppt

Key highlights of the survey (All India level)

Indicator	NFHS 5 (2019-21)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	Changes from NFHS 4 to NFHS 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Fertility Rates (TFR) (an average number of children per women) 	2.0	2.2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males) This is the first time, in any NFHS or Census, that the sex ratio is skewed in favour of women. 	1,020	991	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) 	24.9	29.5	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infant mortality rate (IMR) 	35.2	40.7	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under-five mortality rate (U-5 MR) 	41.9	49.7	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 	23.3%	26.8%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional births 	88.6%	78.9%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) 	35.5% 19.3% 32.1%	38.4% 21% 35.8%	  

- Key trends

Specification	2013-14	2017-18	Changes from 2013-14 to 2017-18
Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE) as a share of total health expenditure (THE)	64.2%	48.8%	
Share of Government health expenditure in the total GDP of the country	1.15%	1.35%	
Share of Government Health Expenditure in THE	28.6%	40.8%	
Government health expenditure in per capita terms	₹1,042	₹1,753	
Share of primary healthcare in current Government health expenditure	51.1%	54.7%	
External/ Donor Funding for health as per cent of THE	0.3%	2.3%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other findings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Primary and secondary care accounts for more than 80% of the current Government health expenditure. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The share of social security expenditure on health, which includes the social health insurance programme, Government financed health insurance schemes, and medical reimbursements made to Government employees, has increased. 			

Issues wst HealthCare System (COVID)

- ↳ Lack of **basic Infrastructure**
(eg: 8.5 beds | 10,000 citizens)
1 doctor | 1456 ps "
1.7 Nurses | 1000 "
(WHO: 11/1000)
3/1000)
- ↳ **Uneven distribution** (Rural - Urban divide)
- ↳ **Pvtization of HealthCare**
(+) Denial of HC by pvt sector during COVID
- ↳ Gaps in **Urban Health Inf.**
- ↳ **Negative perception** of medical career
- ↳ dysfunctional state of **Integrated Disease Surveillance Prog^{me} (IDSP)**
(Lack of manpower, resources, failed to create robust database)
monitor disease trends \downarrow (+) detect (+) Respond
- ↳ Gaps in care of **Non-COVID** patients
- ↳ India's dependence on Imports of API
- ↳ Lack of faith in traditional medicinal system
↳ Lack of 'preventive Care' (< 7% spending)

SHORT- TERM	LONG- TERM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Reduce the chances of hospital-acquired infections ↳ Ensure non-cond patients are not denied services ↳ Disruption of immunization as well as other programme to be addressed ↳ Supply of affordable medicine ↳ Use of tech⁹⁴ (for contact tracing) eg: AROGYA SETU ↳ "Inter-faith Corona Coalition" ↓ to engage religious communities in action against covid-19 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Upgradation of Health Infrastructure ↳ More focus on PHC ↳ Improve Pharma Supply chain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ diversify source of raw materials & destination for products ↳ Innovation : eg: mobile hospitals etc ↳ Creation of Central Bed Bureau ↳ Promote Preventive + Promotive health ↳ Boost Pvt sector Investment through PPP. ↳ Regulation of pvt sector. ↳ Implementation of National health policy ↳ Creation of Centralised HMIS.

④ Universal Health Coverage

- ① **What is UHC :-**
 -) Equity in health services
 -) Quality
 -) protection of people against financial risk.
- ② **Prospects :-**
 -) It is a catalyst for socio-eco dev⁺
 -) ensures social justice, equity, inclusive growth, end to extreme poverty.
 -) Helps in aiding **SDGs** such as goal 1 (poverty), goal 4 (eduⁿ), goal 10 (inequality), goal 5 (gender equality), goal 8 (work & eco growth) goal 9 (infrastructure) etc.
- ③ **Barriers :-**
 -) low govt. expenditure
 -) narrow interpretation of concept of 'good health'
 -) Lack of adequate infrastructure

- .) Lack of Health workforce both w.r.t quality & quantity.
- .) Lack of Integrated platform for data.
- .) privatization of Health care
- .) AoP expenditure.
- .) lack of use of generic medicines
- .) lack of Health insurance
- .) Regional variations (R-v divide etc).

Way forward

- .) Community participation (all stakeholders)
- .) training , skilling , retaining of health workers
- .) Prioritizing health promotion & disease prevention
- .) Strengthening legislative , regulatory framework .
- .) Robust Health Information system .
- .) More budgetary allocation
- .) Multi-sectoral approach .

Secondary Health Care in India

- ↳ Premise:-) Niti Ayog released a performance assessment report "Best Practices in the Performance of Distt Hospitals"
-) 1st ever assessment
 -) shift towards data-driven governance for communities + people availing health services.
 -) Jointly released by :- Niti Ayog (+) MHRW (+) WHO India

↳ Secondary Health Care

-) 2nd tier of Health Care
-) patients from primary care are referred to specialist in higher hospitals
-) provided by distt / regional hospitals

* Global Health Security Index:

(measures pandemic preparedness of country)

India's rank (57)

US (1)

Brazil (22)

Lack of
pandemic handling
capacity

Accessibility

80% (doctors)

75% (dispensaries)

60% (hospitals)

are in
urban.

⇒ Major challenge
for Rural Areas

Low govt
spending on
health care

b/w 1.2% - 1.6%
of GDP

challenges
wrt
Secondary
Health Care

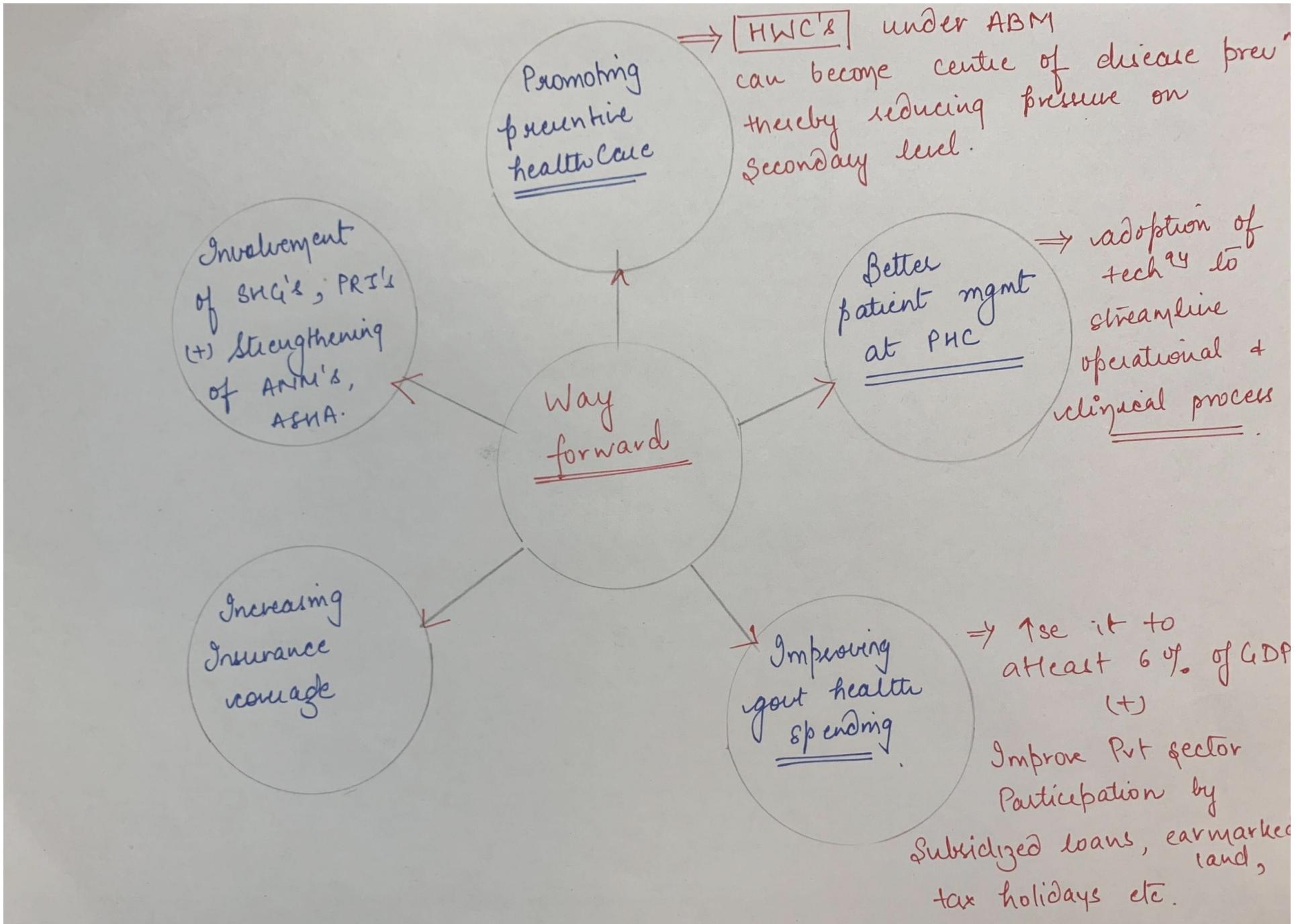
Weak govt
+ accountability
eg: health tragedies
such as Gorakhpur,
Chattisgarh
sterilization camps

Unmanageable
patient load

Non-availability
of skilled workforce
(esp in public
hospitals)

⇒ patients
will go for
expensive
priv. healthcare

Weak PHC
It impacts filtering
of patients
Impact prevention
& early detection



④ AYUSHMAN BHARAT PM-JAY

- ⇒ About the scheme :- (fully funded by CG, Cost of Implementation will be shared by govt + states). ①
-) Centrally Sponsored Scheme
 -) Objective is to health insurance cover of Rs 5 lakh per family / per year for secondary & tertiary care hospitalization to 10 cr poor + vulnerable families
 -) It has subsumed : RSBY SC - Health Insurance Scheme
 -) Implementing Agency : National Health Authority
 -) No Cap on family size
 -) Identification of beneficiaries through SECC
 -) provide cashless, paperless access to services
 -) Both at Public & pvt empanelled hospitals
 -) Covers upto 3 days (pre) + 15 days (post) hospitalization expenses
 -) free to chose basis of implementation (trust | society | mixed) (states are free to chose modalities of imp).

Prospects of PM-JAY

- .) It will help achieving UHC + SDG
- .) Strengthen public Health Care through Infusion of Insurance Revenue
- .) Enable creation of New Health Infrastructure in remote areas.
- .) Ensure improved access + affordability of quality secondary + tertiary care
- .) Reduce DoP expenditure
- .) Improvement in Quality of life
- .) Ensure transformation of HR \Rightarrow HC Capital
- .) Overall economic growth of Nation.

Analysis of PM-JAY :-

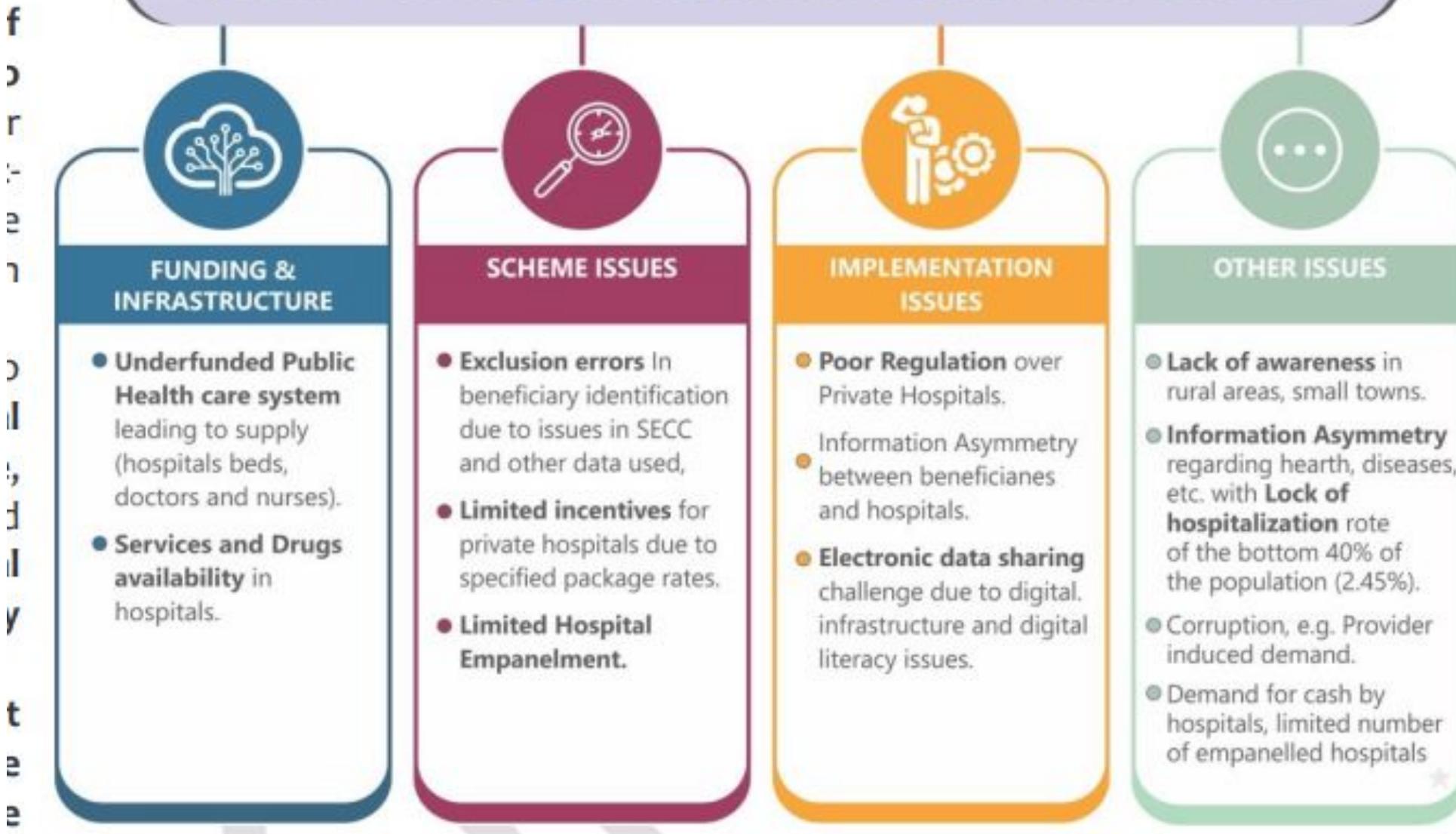
- .) **Consolidation** of health insurance schemes
 - (eg: K'taka has merged 7 existing schemes)
Kerala has discontinued 3 diffⁿ health schemes
- .) **Expansion** of coverage :- (if states/UT's have expanded coverage to make it universal)
 - .) 32 states/UT's already implemented the scheme
 - .) 52% pvt hospitals providing care
 - .) 45% pvt empanelled hospitals (23,311)
 - .) 12.6 cr e-cards issued.
- .) **Strong monitoring** of transactions, locating suspicious surges.
 - (341 hospitals have been blacklisted)

- # Ayushman Bharat has **2 components**
- HWC PM-JAY
- .) Creation of **1,50,000 HWC's**, by transforming existing PHC's, SC's
 - .) to bring health care closer to people
 - .) to provide free **Essential services** + **Diagnostic services**
 - .) It covers both **MCH** + **NCD's**

CONECNS

- ↳ Widening inequities :- Most top performing states are rich states except chhattisgarh.
- ↳ Lack of control over pvt sector :- Lack of implementation of clinical est. Act on pan-Indian basis
- ↳ Lack of Adequate Budgetary allocation :- 6400 Cr
- ↳ Absence of pvt healthcare Infra.-
 - ↳ (only 30% hospitals are eligible)
(approx $\frac{1}{28}$ hospitals empanelled for 1 Lakh ppⁿ)
↳ Lack of infra to treat patients
- ↳ Lack of Quality accredited + certified hospitals under empanelled criteria (eg: Out have 18019, only 603 quality certification)
- ↳ Lack of credible data
- ↳ Ghost beneficiaries, conversion of OPD into IPD deliberately
- ↳ provider induced demands, hospitals charging fees etc.
- ↳ * provider coverage of medicines post discharge upto 15 days only.
 - ↳ (doctors perform unnecessary procedures, treatment of diseases for which hospital is not equipped)

REASONS FOR LIMITED EFFECTIVENESS



**Measures
needed to
Improve PMJAY
Effectiveness**

 Strengthening regulatory mechanism

 Proper Beneficiaries identification

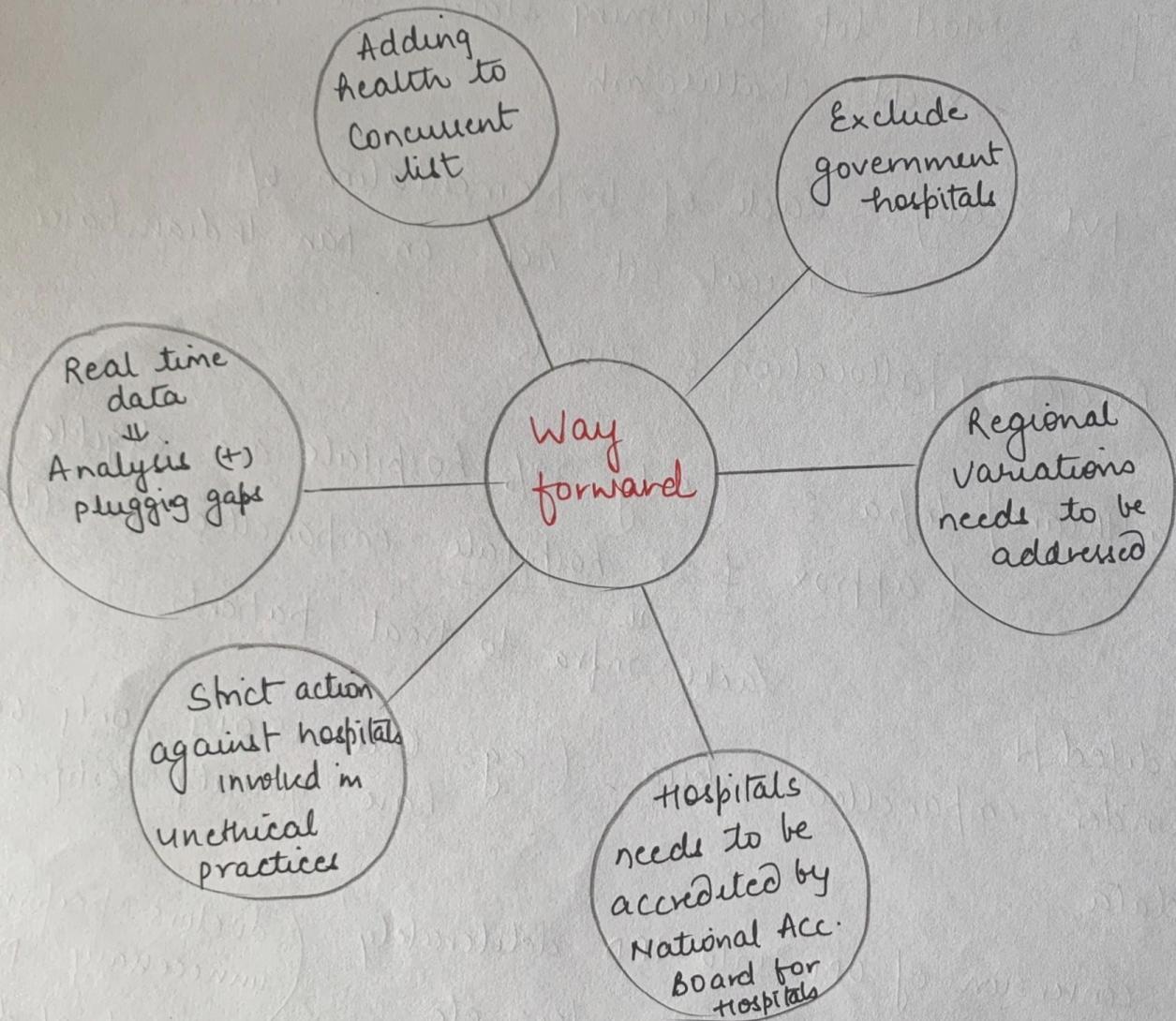
 Community Mobilization and engaging Self Help Groups

 Increase healthcare budgetary

 Utilize state schemes to overcome coverage gaps and improve efficiency

 Improve analytics and fraud monitoring

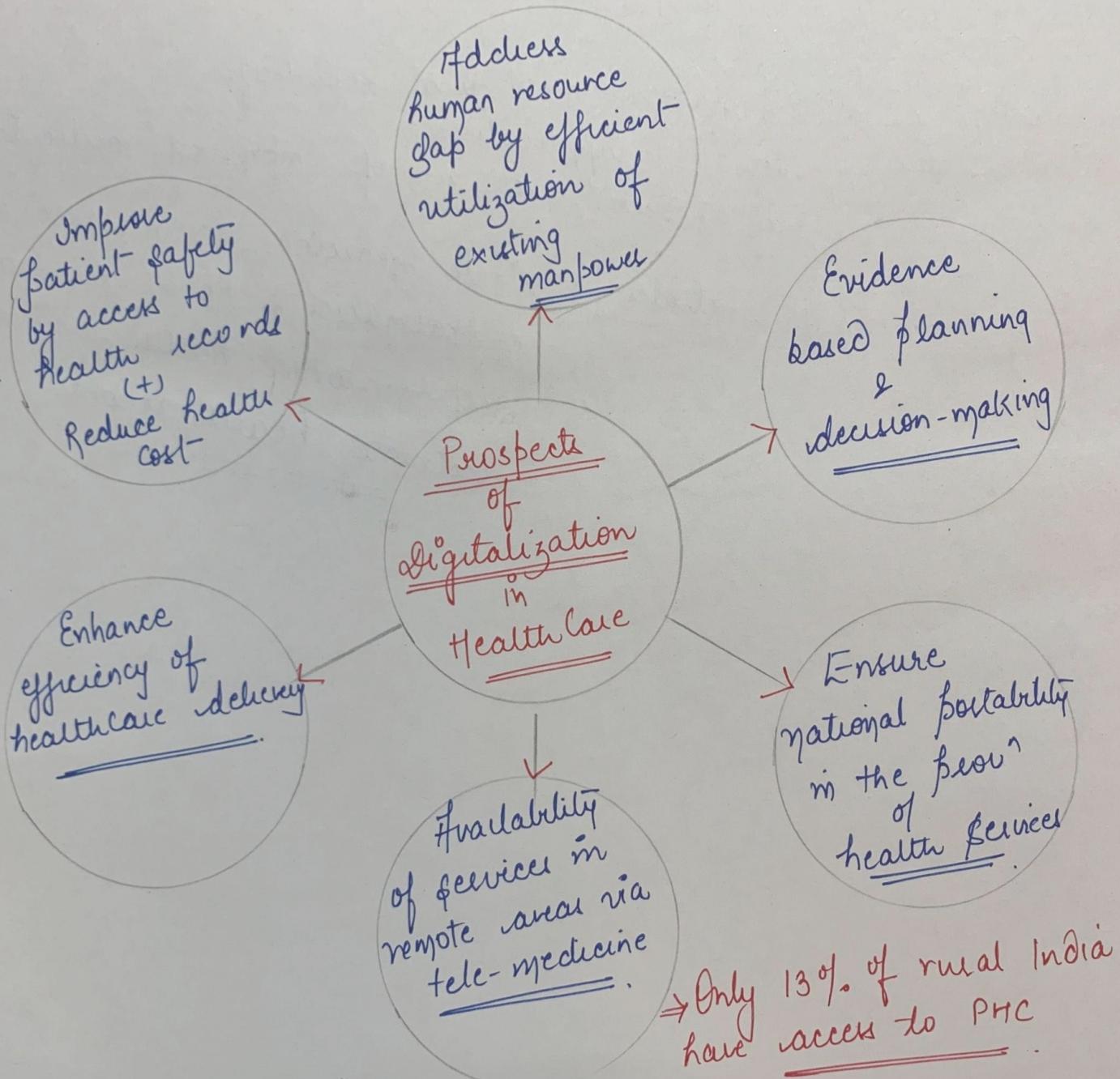
 Create an integrated Digital health Infrastructure



④ | Digitalization of Health Infrastructure

↳ What is digitalization of healthcare?

-) Integration of Medical knowledge with IT application (or IT Tech^{as} with aim of improving medical care).
-) It includes
 -) Tele-medicine, e-insurance, e-pharmacies, Robot assisted surgeries, self-monitoring health care devices, electronic health records



④ Challenges :-

- Health is a **state subject**. It will be difficult to dictate from central level, what these system should look like
- **Under developed Infrastructure** ie Lack of computerization esp in PHC.
- **Fragmented HealthCare delivery system**
- Lack of **dominant Health IT vendors** | enterprise :-

Dominant player

↓
Inadequately Capitalized

↓
**Ability to finance
continual innovation**

- Lack of **Internet accessibility**, problem of **Data Safety**
- **Information stds** are weak.

for eg: tie up
with Img,
Netmeds etc
for low cost
drug delivery

Jan Aushadhi
yogana to be
clubbed with
e-pharmacy

Use of
Aadhar to
digitize all data
wrt patient
(govt / pvt hospital,
diagnostic centre, Indval
doctors
etc)

legitimate
consent of patient
must be seeked
before sharing
or processing
it

Way forward

est. model
digital health
centres in rural
settings

PNC's, HWC's,
Sub-centres must
start tele-medicine

Mental HealthCare

(S)

-) Premise :-
-) Acc. to National Mental Health Survey, approx, 150 mn people in India need care for mental health.
 -) (70-92 %) cases fail to receive treatment
 -) WHO says India has highest no. of teenage suicide rates
 -) It forms part of SDG-3.
-) Issues :-
-) Lack of awareness
 -) Lack of Infrastructure
 -) Stigmatization
 -) Lack of Implementation

Mental Health

- WHO defines mental health as state of mental well-being in which
 - people cope well with many stresses of life.
 - can realize their own potential
 - can function productively and fruitfully
 - can contribute to their communities
 - people are able to contribute to their communities
- WHO states mental illness makes 15% of total disease cond'
- Acc. to ICMR, (17) individuals in India suffer from mental health concerns.
- WHO labelled India as world's most depressing country'

.) Gout efforts :-

↳ National Mental Health Prog^{nme} (1982)

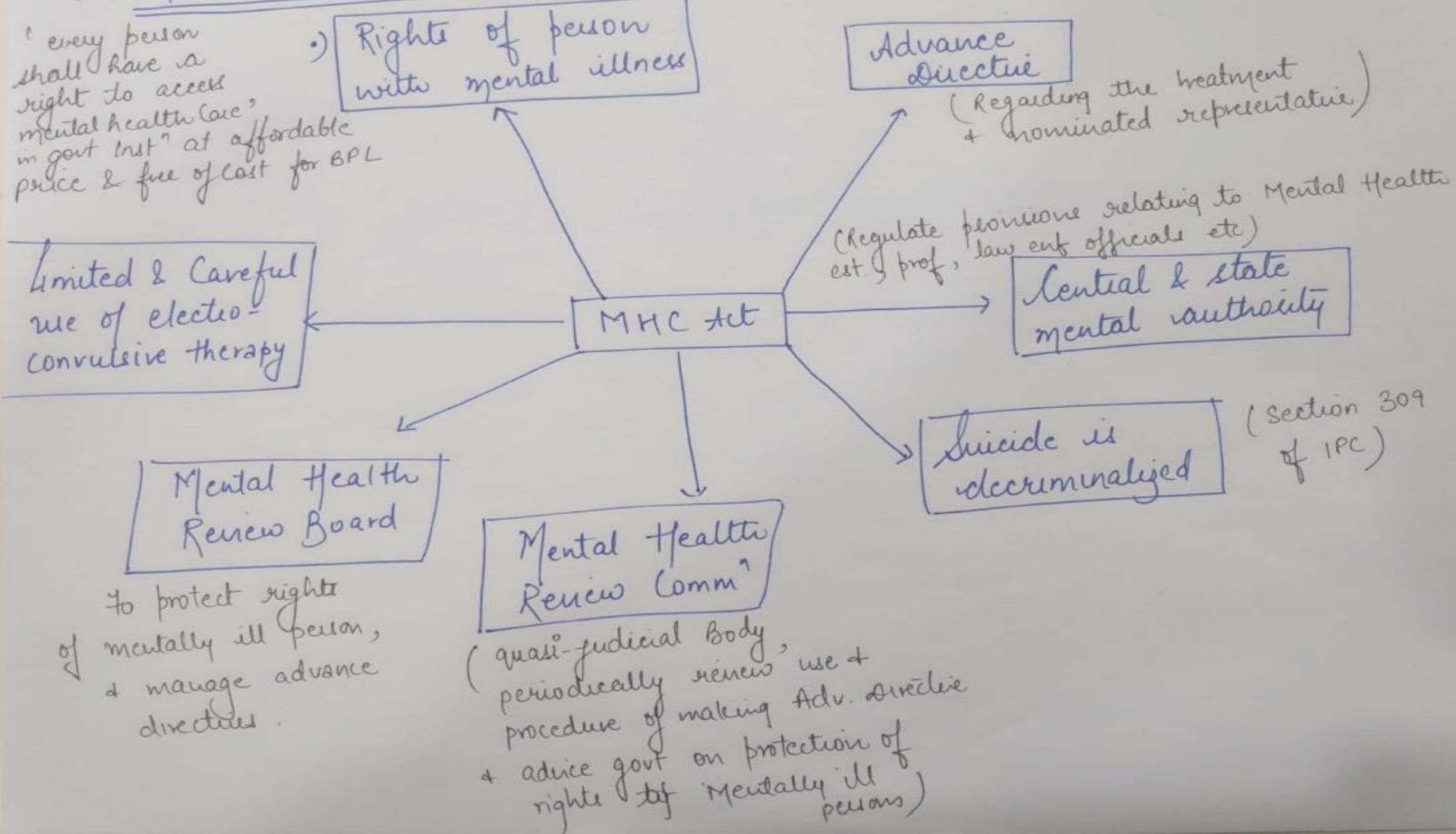
(detection, mngt + treatment)
of mental illness

↳ National Mental Health Policy (2014)

(Universal Access
strengthen L'ship in mental Healthcare
give out role for Central, state govt
local bodies, civil society etc)

↳ RAAH app
(By NIMHANS, it is a mobile app which
helps people do search inf w/it
psychologist, therapist, psychiatrist working
with NGO's, rehab centre, hospitals etc)

↳ Mental Healthcare Act '2017



#

CAUSES

- ① Urbanization, Modernization
- ② discrimination
- ③ Relative Deprivation
- ④ Isolation
- ⑤ Imbalance in Means + Goals
- ⑥ Negative Impact of Social Media (FOMO)
- ⑦ Objectification + Commodification
- ⑧ Hormonal factors

Way forward

- .) Awareness abt Mental Health
- .) De-stigmatization
- .) Robust Infrastructure
- .) Promoting Yoga, Meditation
- .) strengthening role of community
- .) Tele-Medicine
- .) Integrated Approach :-
 - DETECT
 - TREAT
 - MANAGE

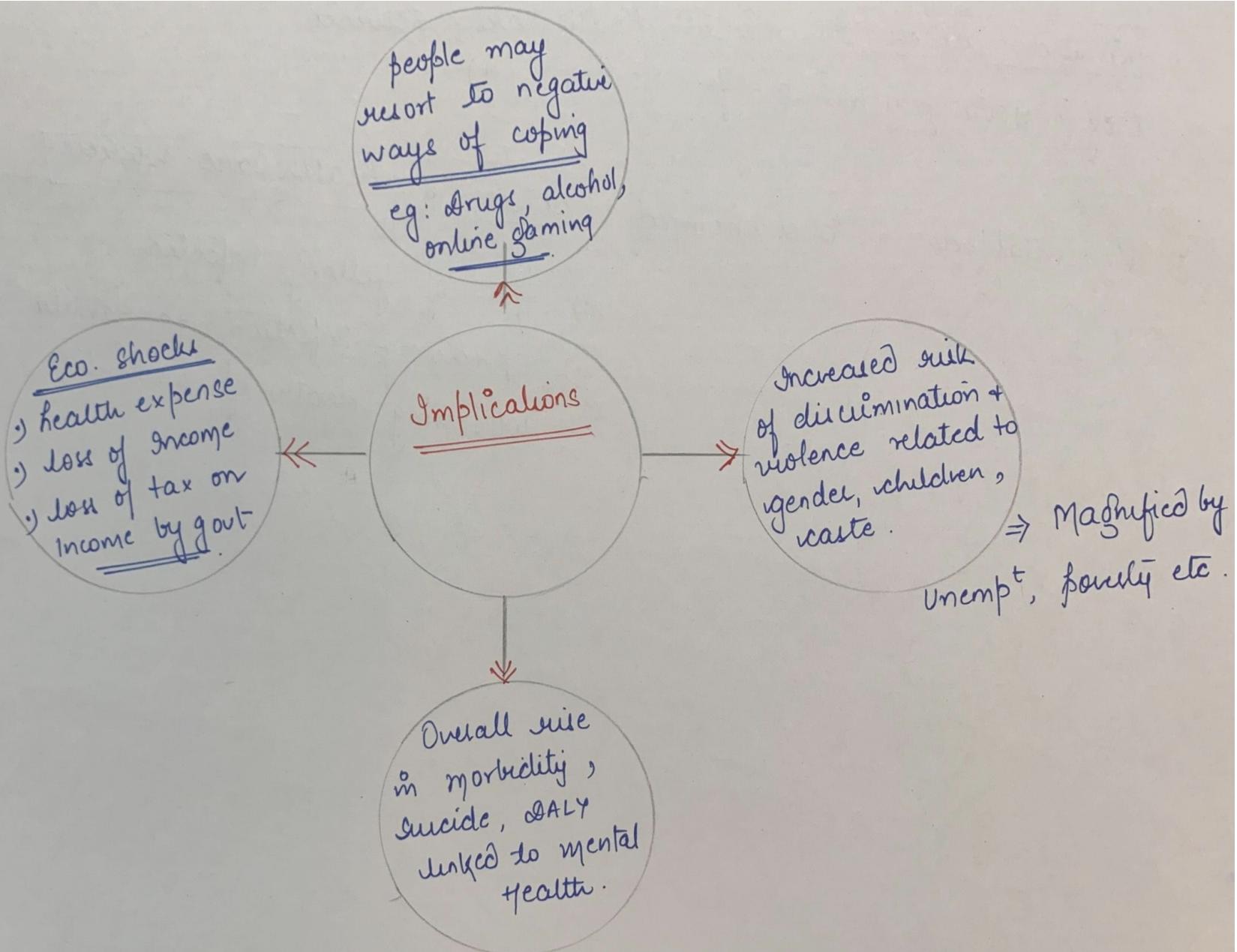
COVID-19 + Mental Health

↳ Reasons why COVID has aggravated problems
of mental illness

- such as :-
-) Policies of Govt such as :-
 -) Social distancing
 -) Quarantine
 -) Travel restrictions
 -) Temporary closure of schools
 -) Restrictions on large gatherings
 -) Generated fear, panic, anxiety, depression etc.
 -) Constant fear of losing jobs / businesses, savings etc.
esp informal sector has spiked anxiety, frustration etc.
 -) Stigmatization during pandemic : esp frontline workers, people who tested +ve
elderly & people with co-morbidities.

-) disrupted education, stress abt future, \Rightarrow mental health of children is impacted
victim to increased abuse etc
 -) women have come under mental stress due to longer 'double shift'
along with rise in incidences of violence
 -) fear of getting infected by virus (+) Lack of access to appropriate care
has aggravated mental illness among old people (+) people with comorbidities
 -) lack of responsible journalism: eg:- frequent misinformation about virus
repeated media images of ill people.
dead bodies etc.
- ↓
- Spiked stress among people
fear of not being with family during
last time of life etc

-) Limited access to mental health care services
(eg: 9000 psychiatrists for 1.3 bn ppⁿ)
-) Understaffed + Overwhelmed Police & Health Care workers
 -) fear of getting infected
 -) spreading infection to family
 -) witnessing death of patients



- i) Sustaining & Strengthening of mental health care service should be prioritized.
- ii) Community based interventions such as SCARF's mental health mobile vans (TN)
VISHRAM (Vidharbha)
- iii) Digital mediated therapy & telepsychiatry
should be scaled up.