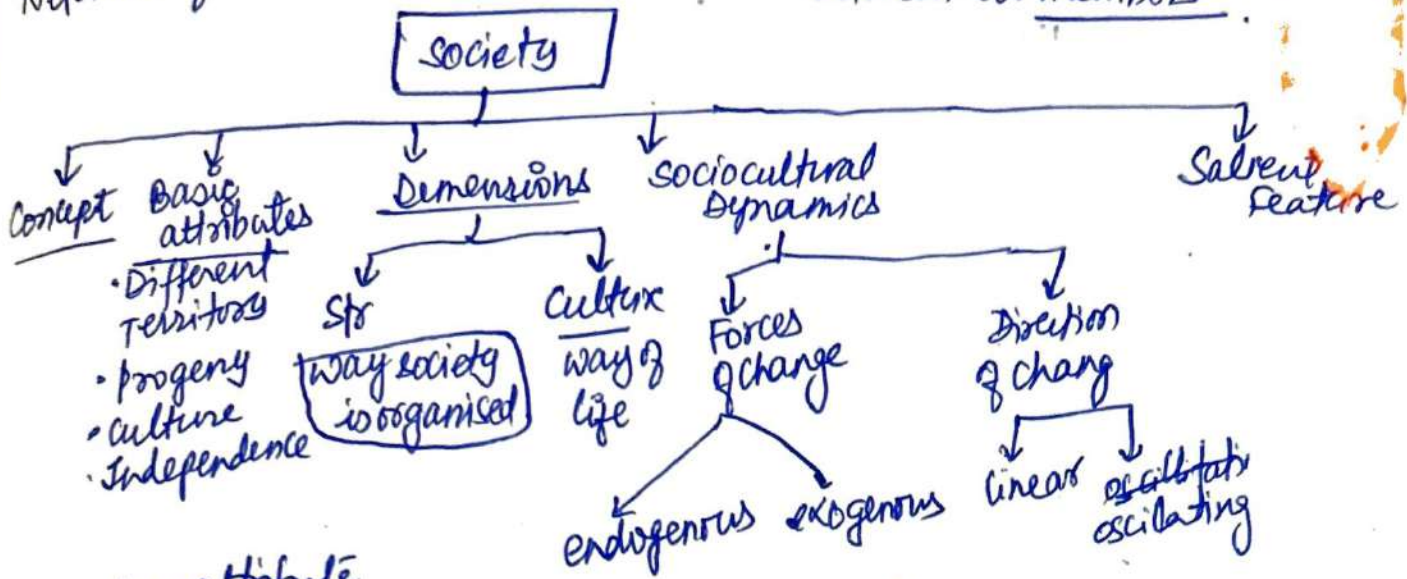


Indian Society

Network of social relationship → based on pattern of interaction between its members



Based on attribute

Indian society ⇒ aggregate of multiple society
since composite culture is not a common culture

Salient Features

Hierarchy - Based on birth & rigid

Visible in language (Tum AAP)
in Food (Brahman & Shudra)
in Dressing pattern,
age, Gender,

Homo Hierarchicus - Hierarchy drives everything
↓
lower class follow upper class

Tribes - Multi racial, Multi lingual
Multi cultural

Family - Extended and Joint family system

Patriarchy in family - make lineage

Cultural heritage - Rich tradition
eg classical dances
preservation efforts

Globalization impact

Notion of purity and pollution

- Ritual purity Namaste > shakehand
- led to untouchability & stigmatization of pollution
- Since IVC - Great bath for purity

Caste system - in Non hindu culture also

Racial theory, Ritual theory or occupational theory

Religious Pluralism

many fast religion
Communal harmony
unity during Eid, Christmas, Diwali

(Mother young focus)

Social stratification

- widening gap
- Rich & poor
- Shram issue



mistaken Modernity → Westernisation not modernisation

Traditional	British rule → Modern society (	
Hierarchy	Harbinger of Social Change	Harbinger of Social Order
Ritual purity	English language	Industrialisation
collective orientation	secular edu	urbanisation
Particularism		social elites
Strong religious orientation		New social order
		Egalitarianism
		secular indicators
		Individualism
		universalism
		Rationalisation

Westernisation

- Blindly ~~im~~ emulating culture of west without rational thought
- elite concept not everyone can afford
- impact peripheral aspect only

Modernisation

- Rationalistic transformation of socio, political, cultural aspect of life.
- everyone can afford
- Touches core.

Social Dilemmas of India Society

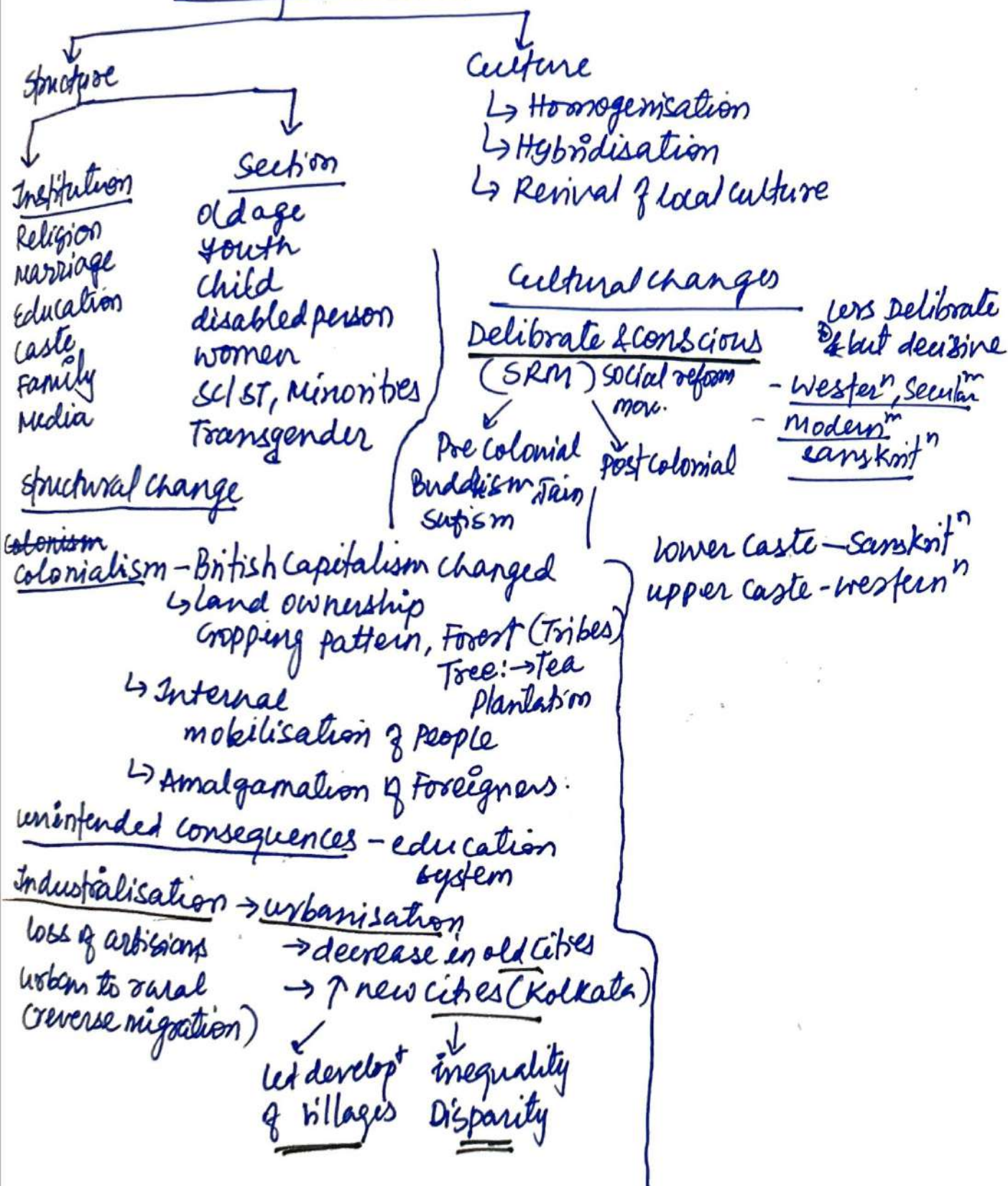
- Democracy ⇔ Declining level of Tolerance
- Technology ⇔ promotion of separation
- open polity ⇔ violence against minorities
- Spiritualism ⇔ vulgarisation of value system
- Scientific Temper ⇔ Group religiousity / Ritualism

Aristotle - Man is born as an animal, it is the society which impart sociability which makes them understand without society Man = animal

Human being → Society → Social being



Indian society



Patriarchy and Gender

Gender - Social concept
X Biological concept } Burden on men also
Socially constructed aspect of difference between men & women. 3 manifestation

→ Individual (Identity)
→ Cultural (Masculinity, Femininity)
→ Structural (Sexual division of labour)

- Gender stereotyping disturbs social position

- eg - caring & nurturing ⇒ domestic division of labour

Soft skills ⇒ Pink color jobs

Emotional, not rational ⇒ Glass ceiling

Physically weak ⇒ violence against women.

{ Brahmanical patriarchy
Tribal patriarchy
Dalit patriarchy
different from each other

Patriarchy - system of social structure and practices in which women are dominated, oppressed, exploited.

→ not constant concept
→ evolving with time
→ Nature & Subjugation varies from society to society
wrt class, caste, religion etc.

Structure of Patriarchy

1st Lesson learnt - Family

- agent of socialisation
- cultural reproduction
- Maintenance of status quo
- Perpetuating gender stereotype

Knowledge system - Patriarchal construction of knowledge system

Symbolism - Subtle expression through symbolism -

Religion - Nikah halalah, Devdasi system.

Caste system - control over labour & sexuality of women
caste endogamy

↓
Caste not only determine social division of labour but also sexual division of labour.



Rural Society

Important society data

Social security → only 24% Indian have some SS
(World Social Protection Dept)

→ only 8.6% of GDP on social protection
Global average 12% measure.

Insurance penetration 4.2%

Article 41 → Public assistance in
Unemp, old age, sickness.

Social security code

Income security - PM Kisan
PM Shram
Yojna

Health -

Social assistance → NPSA

Challenge

- Tax to GDP only
12%

Social security

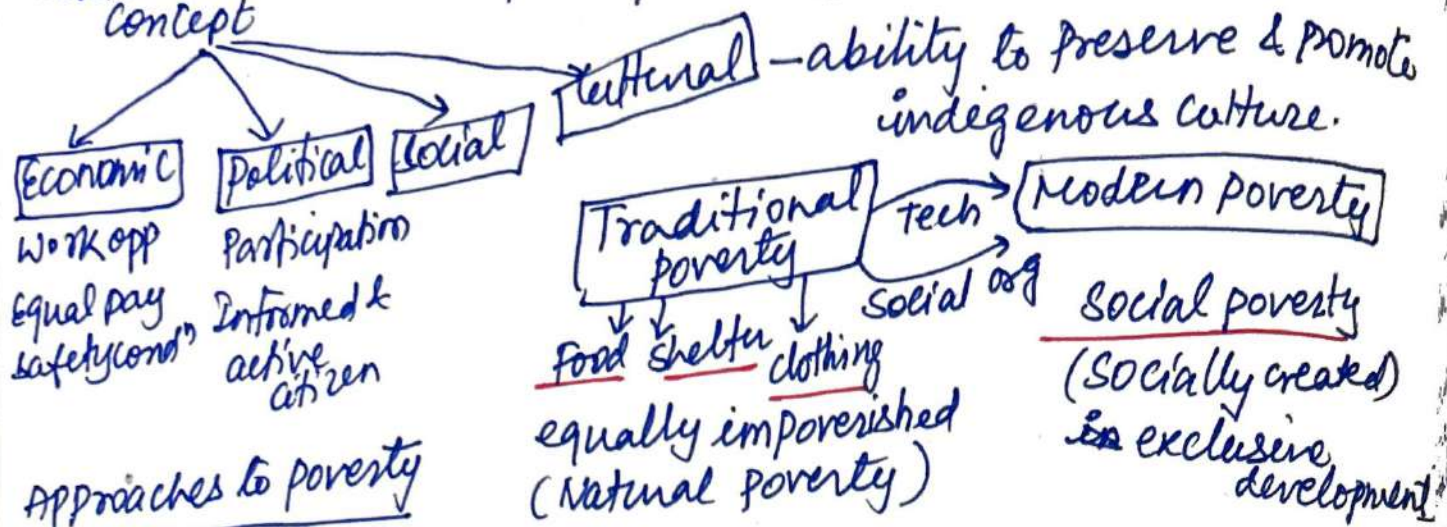
vs economic growth

↳ Fiscal deficit.

Weak contributory registration system

Industrial Society

Poverty Amartya Sen - poverty deprivation of basic capabilities rather than mere lowness of income.
 - Survival along with contribution & participation to social activities



Approaches to poverty

• Nutritional approach

• Relative approach - social inequalities >> nutritional inequality

SDG → Goal 1 - end poverty in all its forms everywhere.

Target 2030 - End extreme poverty → \$1.90 per day criteria.

2030 - Reduce at least 50% popⁿ → in poverty as per national definition.

Strategy → Social protection schemes

→ achieve sustainable coverage.

→ Build resilience of poor, Reduce exposure to ~~poor~~ vulnerability

→ Significant mobilisation of Resources.

→ Sound policy measure at National, Regional, Intⁿ level
 poor poor, Gender ~~less~~ sensitive

Causes of poverty

<u>Economic</u>	<u>Demographic</u>	<u>Social cultural</u>	<u>Pol-admin</u>	<u>Climate</u>
Globalisation ↓ Consumerism Lack of Human Capital dev.	- Pop ⁿ - Age structure ↓ - More dependent more poverty - Health cond ⁿ	ed ⁿ ↓ Patriarchy Caste system Joint-Family customs.	Development led policies - Tribal area - Poor identification of Beneficiaries	Adverse climatic condition

- Poverty is violation of Human right → IF it is created by omission and commission of any act by govt.



Rural vs urban poverty

causes	Rural	urban	Govt measures
	Agri distress	rapid urbanisation	- 5 year plan - growth model
	Sharecropper	informatisation & WF	inclusive growth → Empowerment
Composition	Small landholder labour	lack of opp to absorb labour	- Nationalisation of Banks
		Informal sector worker	- 20 point program - Emergency
Density	High/Low	Daily wage earner	- Government scheme
caste/class	Caste	↓ domestic helper	Wage self emp prod social misc emp sew seek work
Malnutrition morbidity Mortality	lack of infra & awareness	high class	<u>Lacuna in steps</u>
Feeling of relative deprivation	Low but if present extreme	Working class life style lack of affordability	- Centralised approach
		High but moderate Feeling	- One size fit all
			- lack of outcome & evidence based policy, integrated planning
			- Infra for AAA 3A

Poverty vs a - vs inequality

- WB data - although @ 1994-2012 - 1.3 Bn
- People in India lifted out of poverty
- But World inequality Report share of National income of top 10% is 56%.
- India's Rank in inequality Index -
- Oxfam International - 1% Rich → 74% asset -

Causes

- unequal asset distribution
- Flawed law of inheritance
- Stratified Society w/ caste, ethnicity, Gender ⇒ unequal access to resources.
- corruption
- Market monopoly
- Consumerism

Consequences

- Social eroding social cohesion
- mobilisation for parochial identity
- Increase in education elites -
- Probability of disability ↑
- Increase social stratification
- Poverty vicious cycle with other factor
- Inequality leads to ghettoization and ghettoization leads to social exclusion.

- Way Forward → inclusive growth
- Principle of capability approach of Amartya Sen can be applied.
 - effective delivery of basic amenities
 - Successful models from different countries

→ South Korea companies have adopted in providing skills & their upgradation



Government measures

5 year plan Hunger

Concept

situation of distress
associated with lack
of food - As per WHO

Manifestation

Under nourishment
② malnutrition

wasting stunting overweight

③ Hidden Hunger

Absence of
micronutrient caused by lack of essential
vitamins and minerals in diet.

- Sign of this form of malnutrition are hidden
where an individual may seem fine but
suffer extremely negatively impact on health & well being

As per FAO - defined as consumption of
Food that is not sufficient to provide
minimum amount of energy which an
individual require to lead a healthy
productive life
(1800 kcal/day)

Lack of ability to perform an activity
which is considered normal -
eg - Fighting diseases or growth.

- wasting $\rightarrow \frac{\text{weight}}{\text{Height}}$

- stunting $\rightarrow \frac{\text{Height}}{\text{age}} \rightarrow 35\%$

- overweight wt/age

- under weight

Causes of Hunger

Lack of Food

- Hoarding of food
- War/conflict
- Climate change
- Natural disaster
- unstable market

Next of Agribusiness

- Govt
- Production
- Poverty/unemp
- Food wastage due to supply chain

Food hunger
at global, regional,
national level

GHI

94/102

0 to 100
Best
India $\rightarrow 27.2$
serious category
 $\rightarrow$ Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh better than India

in 2022 $\rightarrow 107/121$

14% of popl

Inadequate food supply (1/3)

(undernourishment) $\rightarrow$ insufficient calorie intake

Child mortality (1/3)
under 5 mortality rate $\rightarrow 3.7\%$

child undernutrition (1/3)

wasting, stunting
(1/6) $\rightarrow$ (1/6) 35%

17.3%

- Lack of diversified food

- Lack of awareness
w/ nutrition

- Affordability

- GR - cereal specific

Lack of nutritious food

- Lack of nutritional education in school
- Adult rooted food
- McDonaldisation of habit
- Misrepresentation of facts
- Price rise

'Right to Food' to 'Right to
nutrition' is need of the hour

Lack of absorption of nutrition by body

- Immune system weakened due
to CC $\rightarrow$ hygiene

- WASH $\rightarrow$ Sanitation

- safe drinking water

- morbidity

Malnutrition is like silent assassin
which affect the nation as it produces
army of sick people

Demographic dividend will turn into
demographic disaster

Consequences

Individual $\rightarrow$ Health
learning outcomes
Economic productivity
social participation

Family $\rightarrow$ Economic & health Burden
 $\rightarrow$ compromised HD of living

W

Nation $\rightarrow$ economic growth
Population growth will
become liability

Global $\rightarrow$ Threatening the position to become global power

As per WB India loses 6000 Rs/person due to lack of proper sanitation

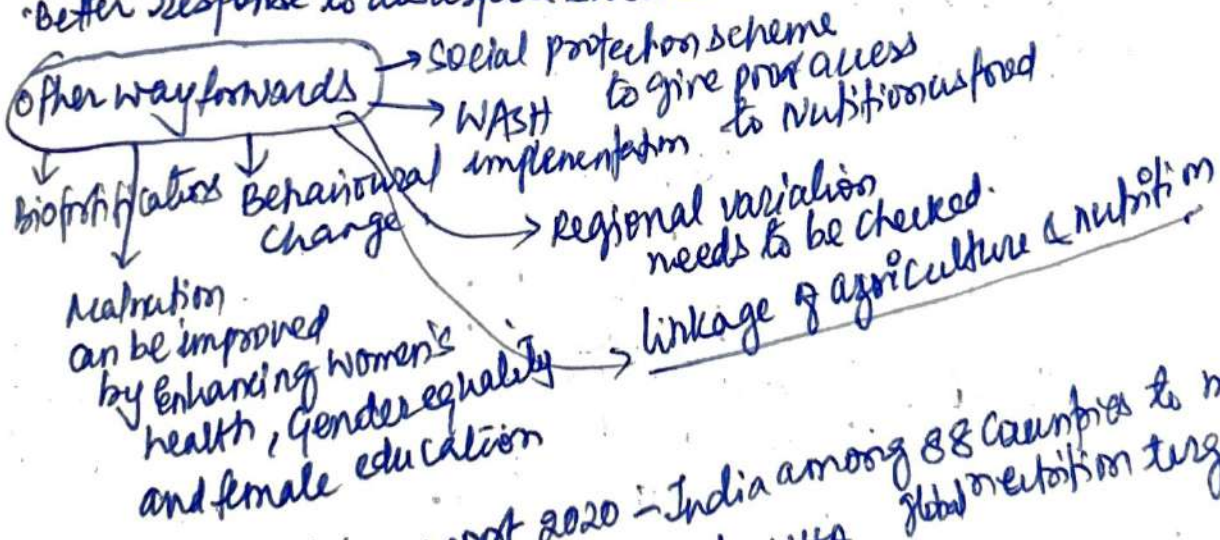
SDG Goals ② → World is not on track Target by 2030

End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Strategy to achieve

- Secure equal access to land productive resources, knowledge, financial services, market, opportunity for value addition & Non farm employment.
- Implement resilient agri practices
- Strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change.
- Increase investment in rural infra, Tech dev, R&D,
- Prevent trade restrictions & Distortion in world Agri market to check volatility in market.
- Transform food system in Sustainable food system.
- ~~FAO says 14% food lost after harvesting~~ Use farm to fork data 25% wastage
- Better response to disaster & shocks.

Other way forwards



As per Global nutrition report 2020 - India among 88 countries to miss global nutrition targets by 2025

By WHO Target by WHA



Health

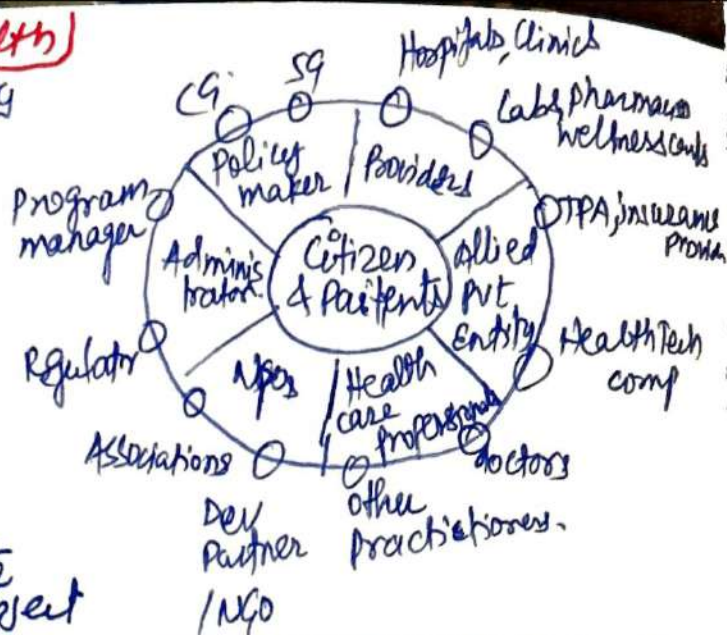
NDHM - part of NHP 2017

National Digital Health Authority

Digital health Tech ecosystem

Digitisation of health } Integration of health with IT in infrastructure.

Health



Challenges

Lack of consensus → Health state subject

Underdeveloped infra

Fragmented healthcare delivery

Lack of dominant HIT (Health IT vendors)

Data security, Internet accessibility

Information standards

NDHM Ecosystem

Unified digital health infra

Health ID

Digi doctors

Health facility registry

Electronic medical records

Digitisation will help in

Fill human resource gap in service delivery

Affordability

Accessibility to quality

(only 13% in rural have access to PHCs)

Data Driven Policy Making

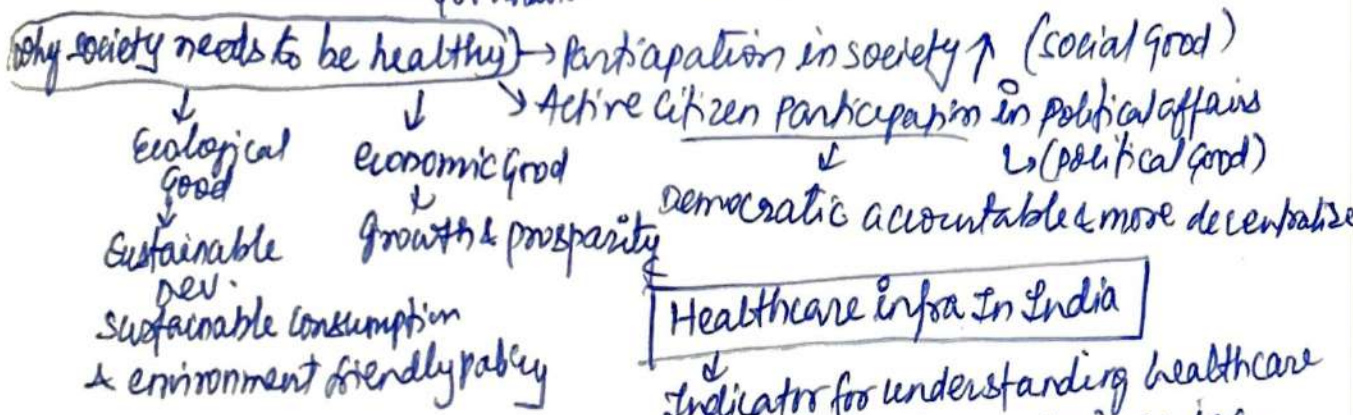
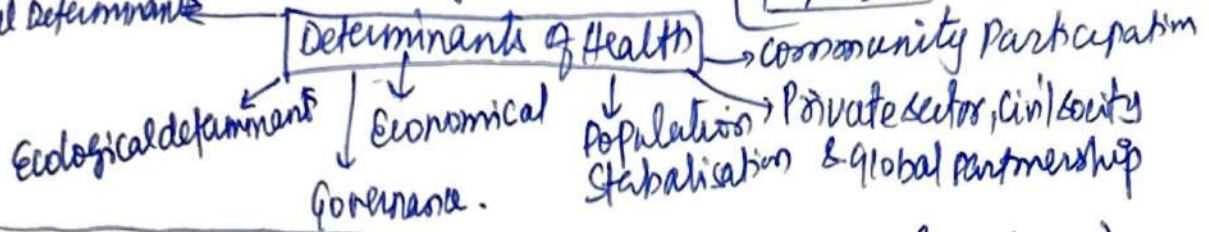
Ensure national Portability

access to medical records ↓ cost

If is health that is real wealth, not pieces of gold or silver - M.G.
 Health is social good - Amartya Sen.

44, 18

Social Determinants



Primary Health Care (PHC)

Healthcare infra In India

Indicator for understanding healthcare policy and welfare mechanism in a country

Secondary Healthcare system

Challenges

- Accessibility
- No availability of skilled workforce
- Weak PHC
- Unmanageable load
- Weak governance & acc.
- Low Healthcare spending
- Lack of Pandemic handling capacity
- ↓
- Global health security Index
- Rank India 57

Way Forward

- Promote preventive health care
- HWC within Ayushman Bharat
- Better patient mgmt at PHC
- Improving health spending
- ↑ insurance coverage
- Involvement of SHG, PRI, strengthening ASHA, ANM



Challenges & issues related to health

Inadequate Health Infra
Bed density doc/patient ratio

Gen/Inbande

Quality of doctors

Health workers

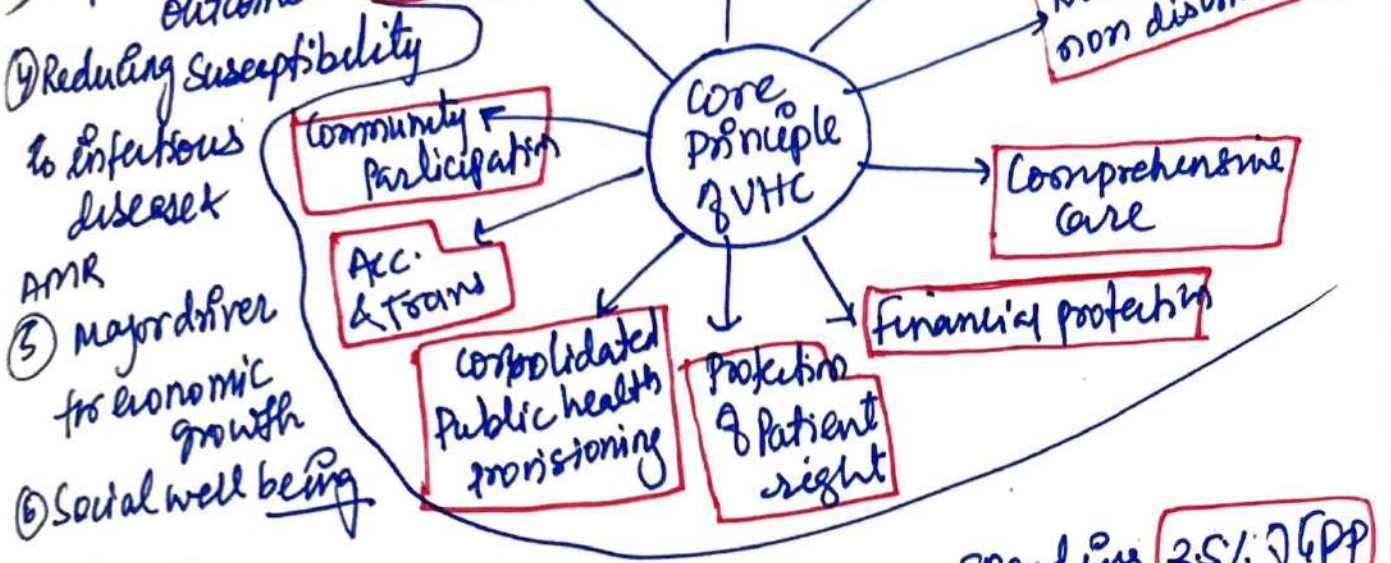
- ① Less Gov spending on health
- ② Expensive private medical education
- ③ Unaffordable treatment
- ④ Vulnerable sec of society
- ⑤ Health & vicious cycle of poverty
- ⑥ Neglect of traditional care system
- ⑦ Less focus on preventive health system
- ⑧ Inadequate Health insurance - IRDAI only 17% have access to some kind of insurance.
- ⑨ Challenges of non communicable disease
- ⑩ Geography of India
- ⑪ Lack of evidence based policy making due to fragmented health information system
- ⑫ Challenges of Hunger & malnutrition
- ⑬ Issue of Tobacco consumption and HIV/AIDS
- ⑭ Clinical regulation of Food
- ⑮ Social & economic

Draft model concession agreement for setting up medical colleges in pp under PPP guidelines by Niti aayog



Need for UHC

- ① effective healthcare coverage
- ② Poverty reduction
- ③ Improve health outcomes
- ④ Reducing susceptibility to infectious diseases
- ⑤ Major driver for economic growth
- ⑥ Social well being



Steps taken

- NHP 2017 → Roadmap for UHC → Spending 2.5% of GDP
- High expert level group on UHC → 2010 for developing framework
- 15th FC → ↑ State expenditure for strengthening health system
- Ayushman Bharat schemes.
- Enhanced budgetary allocation
- NDHM

Ayushman Bharat Scheme - 2018 as per second NHP 2017 for UHC

PM-JAY

- World's largest health insurance scheme
- Identification - SECC-2011
- Cashless & paperless access
- Fully funded by Gov.
- NHA → Implementors.
- Includes COVID19

HWC

- Issues
- only 3% private hospital covered
 - Biased against poor state
 - Post hospitalization coverage only 15 days
 - Unspent fund
 - Corruption
 - Lack of real time data

- Significance
- Towards UHC
 - ↑ 3A, Q.
 - Strengthen system by insurance
 - Improvement in popl^r level productivity.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act 2021

Amends 1971 act

Significance

↑ Women Autonomy
(Safe, accessible,
Affordable Abortion in
abnormality found)

↓
Reduce MMR, morbidity
→ leveraging advancement
of medical technology
→ More inclusive
(unmarried women
also)

Issue

→ No freedom in decision making
after 24 weeks → Medical
Board will

decide
→ No timeline for Medical Board.
→ category of women 20-24 weeks
not specified
→ No clarity about transgender
person.
→ 75% shortage of qualified doctors.

India ranks highest among
countries where people believed
vaccine to be effective (Lancet
sept)

Vaccine hesitancy

↳ WHO → Reluctance to refusal to
vaccinate despite vaccine
availability.
→ among Top 10 Global health
threat.

→ Post vaccination adverse event
- Religious suspicions & Rumors.
- Reduced community trust due to
inadequate health system

Research for adverse effects
Address misinformation
Communication
Collaboration
Community participation.

Mental Health in Covid times ↑

- ① Gov policy - quarantine, lockdown
- ② Economic factors
- ③ Social factor → stigma
→ Elderly pre-existing health condition
- ④ Role of media - Negative news
- ⑤ Lack of health services.

Challenges

- Data not available
- Paucity of research

Govt steps - Minding our
mind during Covid - MHW
★ Manodarpan by MoE
★ WHO Guidelines



Child

scavenging
Rights of child

- Defn
- Child labour prohibition act < 14 years
- Factories act < 15 years
- IT act < 18 years
- POSCO act < 18 years

Right to survival

Right of dev

Right to protection

Right to participation

- 1 Universalize maternal, child health
- universal immunisation
- Quality care - Pre Natal, Peri Natal, Post Natal
- Ensure pre school
- 4A w/ secondary education
- Universal & quality access to early childhood care & education

Strengthening legislative, administrative and institutional redressal mechanism for child protection for all.

Active participation of children in planning and implementation of program concerning them - eg - Bal Panchayat

4 fundamental rights

UN CRC - India ratified Convention on child rights < 18 year child

National policy on child for children (2013)

To implement this National plan of action for children (NPA) prepared by MNCD

< 18 child 4 FR MNCD responsible for overall dev & supervision of Policy.

Survival
Health & Nutrition
Education & dev.
Protection & participation

Quote - There is no keener relation of soul of nation than the treatment given to its children

Issues - As per MNCD - 53% of children are subjected to some form of sexual abuse of which 90% is carried out by known person. However reporting rate is < 6%.

Child sexual abuse is shrouded in secrecy

POSCO Act 2012

- Gender neutral
- Gender inclusive
- Mandatory time reporting
- Time bound completion of enquiry 30 days
- No time limit for child to file case
- NCPCH implementation agency

Causes

- Socio economic
- Patriarchy, poverty
- Lack of rank edn
- Disfunctional families
- Lack of availability of institutional care
- Lack of mental health infra
- Lack of sex education

Psychological

- Psychopath
- unwanted desire to impose Hegemony
- May be themselves have been victim of child abuse
- Lack of deterrence due to stigma associated with issue
- Low bargaining power of child
- Lack of certainty w/ implementation of act

In case of aggravated assault - onus of innocent is on accused.

Specific guidelines for all stakeholder

Child pornography & child trafficking punishable

POCSO Act Amended in 2019
 Why? → High number of cases
 4-5% increase in 2016 compared to 2015.

- elimination of child pornography
 ↳ Mechanism was required
- lack of provision to protect children from assault in times of natural calamities & disasters.
- low reporting of cases → NCRB → only 2.8% reported in 2017

SC has observed last year has failed to deliver: - that the act 2017

- ① lack of infrastructure - Missing children courts
- ② untrained official staffs - Missing special prosecutor
- ③ insensitive attitude of police officer.

Amendment 2019 - Increased minimum Punishment (exclude death) in case of penetrative assault
 ↳ earlier only for <12 year girl now for everyone.
 ↳ widened the definition of Aggravated sexual assault.
 ↳ Tightened provision w.r.t child pornography.
 POCSO Rules 2020 passed for implementing 2019 amendment

- ↳ mandatory police verification of staff in any institution housing children
- ↳ State gov to formulate a child protection policy - zero tolerance
- ↳ Sensitisation of officials and awareness CG & SG shall provide periodic training, orientation programmes, courses, age-appropriate educational material
- ↳ Reporting of child pornography.

Child labour
 As per ILO - which deprives the children of their childhood, potential, dignity and hampers their mental & physical development

Causes

- Push factor
- ① poverty
 - ② HFR
 - ③ Failure of formal edⁿ system.
 - ④ unemployment of parent
 - ⑤ lack of able adult in family
 - ⑥ lack of adult male
 - ⑦ lack of awareness among parents w.r.t negative impact of CL
 - ⑧ Socio-cultural constraint
 ↳ bonded labour
 ↳ girl child doing domestic chores.
 - ⑨ Poor status of state run juvenile home both w.r.t quality and quantity

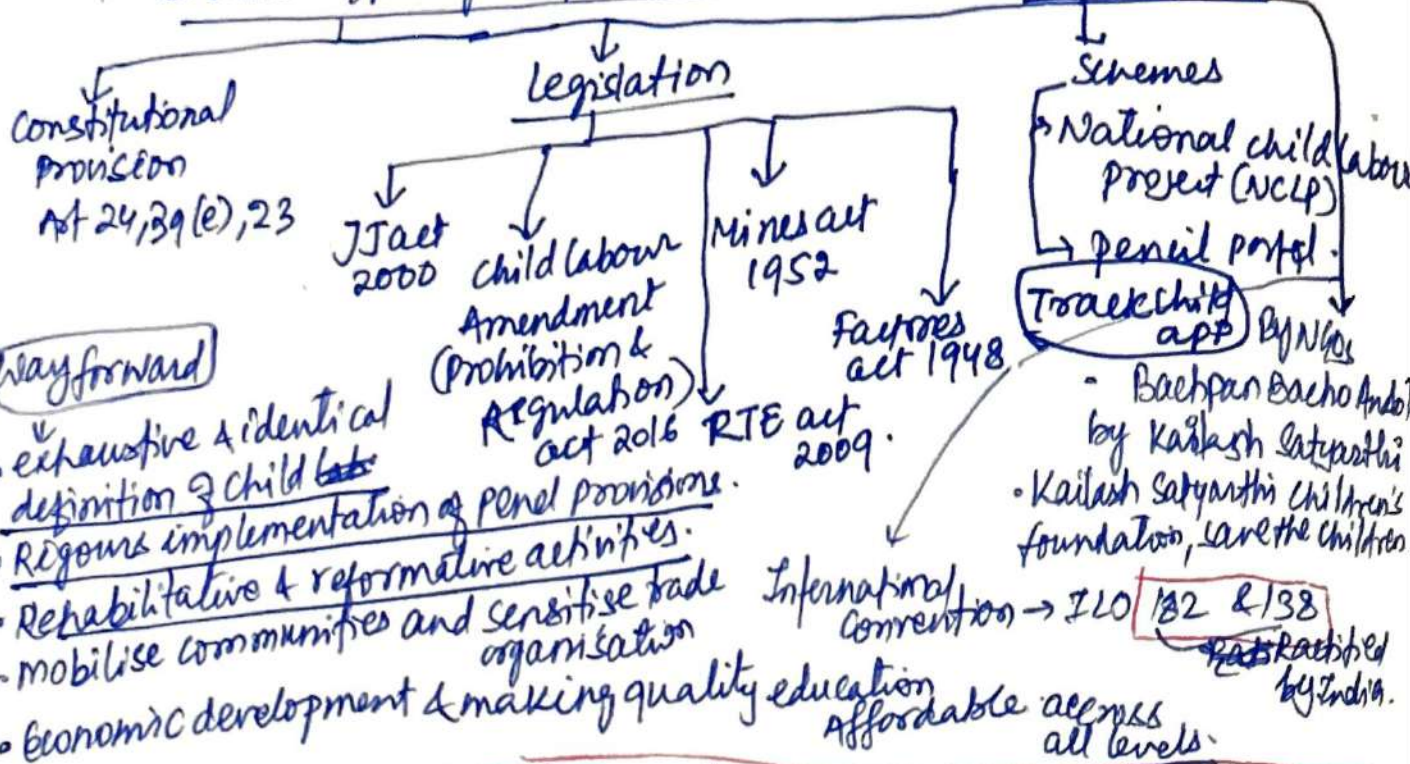
- Pull factor
- ① cheap labour
 - ② Poor implementation of laws
 - ③ Easy to hire & fire child
 - ④ New middle class - market for domestic worker increasing
 - ⑤ Industries don't require skill labour
 - ⑥ low bargaining power.
 - ⑦ Industries that require labour of child
 - Cotton picking industry (soft hand required)
 - Mining industry
 - Carpet making industry

Facts
 ↳ 10.1 mn (Census 2011)
 India 7.3% of CL worldwide.
 Total child 50 mn in India



Maximum child labour UP, Bihar, Raj, Maharashtra
 Children between 14-17 years
 In hazardous work 69.8% of total child labour
 ↳ 10% of these work in family enterprises

India's effort against child labour. m/sri on vatsalya



According to Gurupad Swamy committee report (1971) → till the time poverty is existing child labour cannot be eradicated.

Juvenile delinquency - Referred as the deliberate delinquent behaviour committed by a child or adolescent for which some kind of corrective measures is justified in public interest.

As per NCRB approximately 4% crimes are committed by Juvenile committed against children.

Causes

- Social**
 - Dysfunctional Family
 - Negligent parenting or strict parenting
 - Dual career Family leading to lack of agency & social control
 - value system corruption
 - Sub culture theory
 - FOMO - Negative Impact of social media
 - Cinema, lack of democratic parenting.
 - Technology misuse
 - Negative reference group
 - Anti patory Socialisation
- Individual**
 - Impulsiveness
 - Lack of self control
 - Feeling of insecurity
 - Emotional conflict

max 3 year
 (Child Rehabilitation Centre)

J.J Board
 Children's Court
 Place of safety till 21 years

Jail for remaining period

J.J Board
 child capacity → Adult capacity

Instead of Finding Family for a child we are now finding family

child legally available for adoption
 TJ act → child committed crime by children

petty crime (2-3 years)
 Serious 3-7 years
 Heinous > 7 years

Orphan kid
 Surrendered kid
 Abandoned kid
 Death with child welfare committee
 After declaration CARA takes after

Child marriage

As per census 2011 - 30.2% all married women → child marriage

- practice rooted in traditional cultural religions practices and

However is sustained by poor economic condition i.e poverty dowry system is considered as most important reason for this

Causes

- Girl considered as economic liability
- Lack of will both at political & administrative level.
- Social acceptance
- Gender stereotyping of role of women - Prime obj of woman is to bear & beget a male child.
- Lack of safe places for girls and their association with poverty
- Lack of educational infra to absorb girls.

Provision related to child marriage

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

Section 375 of IPC

POCSO Act 2012

Special Marriage Act (SMA) 1954

- Clearly define child marriage
- Child marriage prohibition officer
- Cognizable & non bailable
- Provision for declaring marriage null & void
- When even one party approach court within 2 years
- Penalises sexual act with a girl < 18 years without consent
- In Independent thought vs Union of India struck down Sect 2, allowing non consensual sex with wife > 15 years

- Deals with Inter caste Inter religious marriage
- 30 days prior notice period for a marriage officer of dist

→ There are few days considered suspicious eg - Akshay Tritiya (mass child marriage Takes place) for this particular day DM has special power to prohibit child marriage.

Way forward

- Proper law enforcement
- Empowerment of girls w/ both life & protection skills
- Community mobilisation through mass media or effective leadership
- Conversions at different levels for effective implementation
- Build social movement online of Bachpan Bachao Andolan the AMUKH Caravan
- Conditional cash transfer (Shiksha Samidhi Yojana)
- Govt initiative to discourage people w/ child marriage.
- Mandatory registration of marriage.
- Generate awareness through ICT campaign



Old Age

old age dependency ratio → 14%

Interstate disparity

Statistics

Census 2011
elderly > 60

8.6% Popⁿ
53 mn female
51 mn male

expected to grow to 20% by 2050

71% rural
29% urban

Ruralisation of old age

Healthy aging

→ WHO → process of developing and maintaining functional ability that enables well being in old age.
- include all physical & mental capabilities
→ Replaced early concept of Active aging

MHFW → Decade of Healthy aging 2020-2030

→ endorsed by WHA

Issues

Failing Health

→ Aging in synonymous with failing health.
→ Lack of 4A's

Economic insecurity

Absence of saved & sufficient information to support themselves creates the feeling of insecurity.
Lack of opp & capacity to be productive due to following reasons

(competition from younger gen)

(slow mental & physical capability)

(family & social mindset)

(limited access to resources)

(Lack of awareness w.r.t rights & entitlement)

Isolation & Neglect

→ Disintegration of JF
→ Change in value system which does not consider old age as asset
→ Emergence of specialised institution of knowledge
→ Disruption in form of social media & internet

↓
Impact quality of life

Abuse

Lack of preparedness

Way forward

- concept of multigenerational home
→ promote Geriatric care

Government efforts

- strengthen transport infra
- moral overhauling

- Creating env which keep help old age in people releasing psychological stress

- As per Agewell foundation 43% old age → depression

→ Children include son, daughter, Grandson, Granddaughter
Parents - Father mother, biological, adopted step

→ inadequate protection
(social security scheme)

Article 41, 39e, 46, 38(1)

- Integrated programme for older person (IPOP)

- National programme for Healthcare of the elderly (NPHCE) at PHC

- Maintenance & Welfare of Patient and Senior citizen act 2007

- Indira Gandhi National old age pension

- Rashtriya vayashri yojana (RVY)

- Pradhan mantri vaya Vandana yojana (social security scheme)

Nation policy for senior citizen 2011

- Mainstream concern of senior citizen specially older women
- promote income insecurity, home care services, pension housing

- promote concept given by WHO - Active aging

- promote care of SC within family, Institutional care - last resort

- Indulge and age friendly sports
- Age friendly Tech.

promote emp for old age

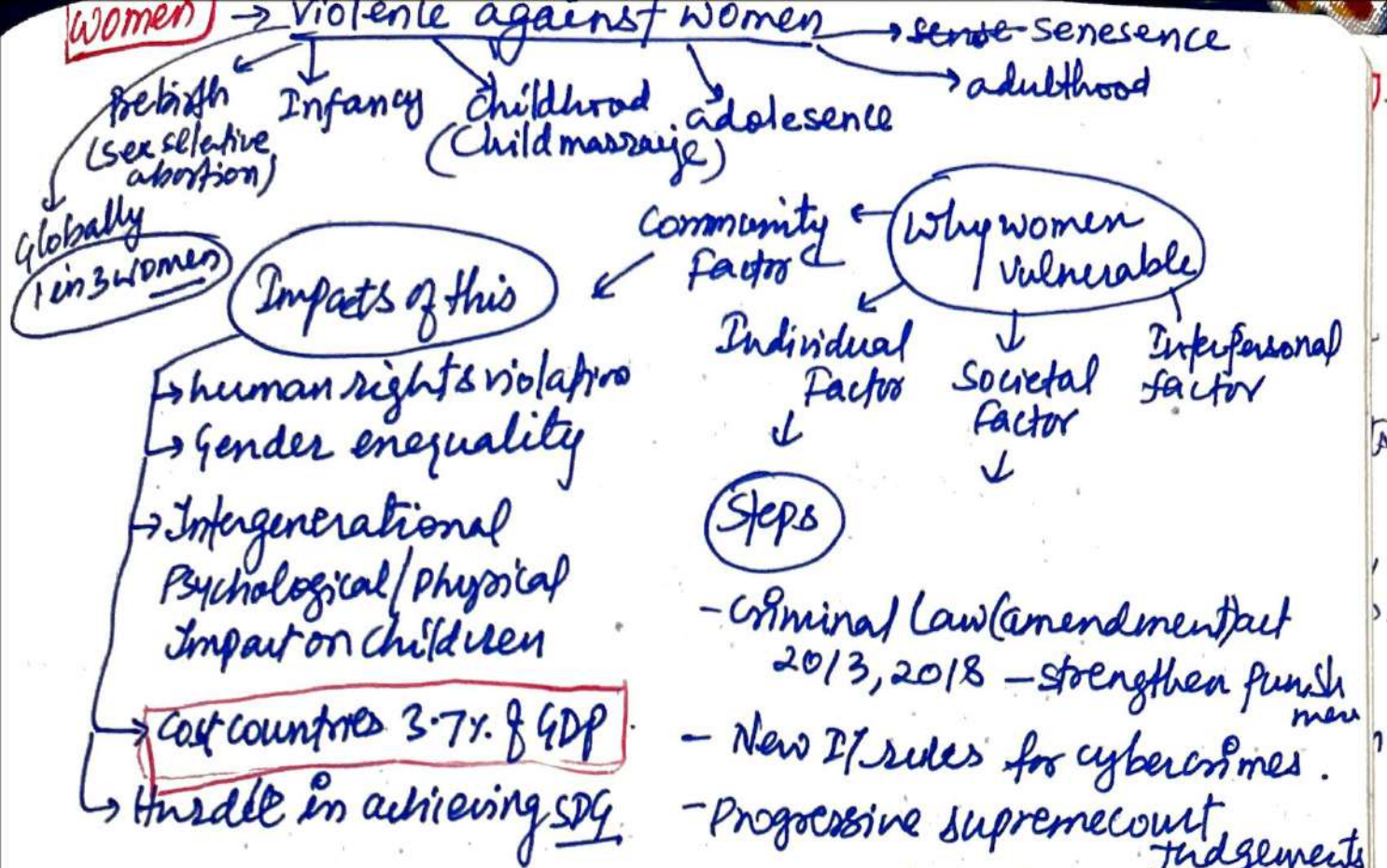
consultation

think tank

WPH

vocational training

Self emp



Challenges

Implementation

Societal issues-

↓
Acceptance/tolerance for violence in society

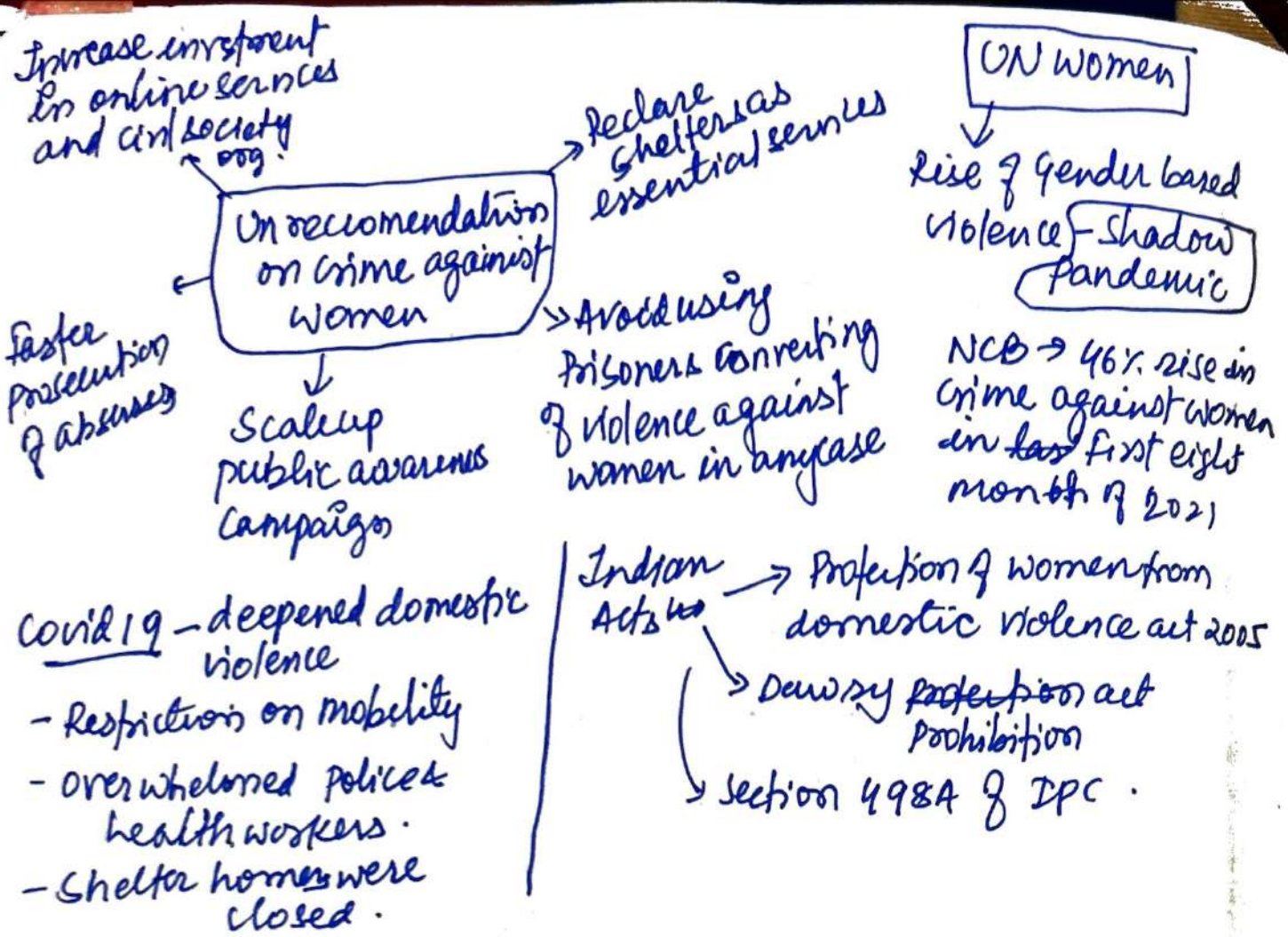
lack of data on crime against women.

lack of safe infra

way ahead - Administrative/Judicial/Legal reforms.

- Enhancing protection/support/assistance to complainants/survivors.

- Strategy for changing societal norms



Radicalisation

Radical - change in fundamental nature of something
→ People who advocate complete social & political changes.

Forms of radicalisation in India

- ① Political religious Radicalism → Political interpretation of religion and defence by violent means of religious identity perceived to be under attack.
- ② Right wing radicalism - (Fasism) racism, ultra nationalism
- ③ Left wing radicalism - Anti capitalist demand, calls for transformation of political system - considered responsible for social inequality -
- ④ Being radicalised does not mean automatically mean violent behaviour. violent extremism is expansion of radicalisation
- ⑤ not problematic until someone/individual decided to act on it. When they act on it, leads to following issues:-
 - ① Deliberate ~~star~~ Targeting
 - ② lack of tolerance for multiple narratives that challenges fundamental belief system.

Causes of radicalisation

- ① Internet radicalisation, ② Radical ideology, limited understanding
- ③ Personal relationship & social influence
- ④ Identity and social exclusion
- ⑤ Perceived injustice for a person's community

Steps: - ~~pol~~ A consistent counter radical strategy: -

Policy ~~mea~~ Policing measures



Holistic plan

- Regulate social media.
- People who de-radicalised feel safe in India.
- Enough job opp.
- Right thinking people in community
- Aggressive Policy → counter productive
- Right interpretation of religious text



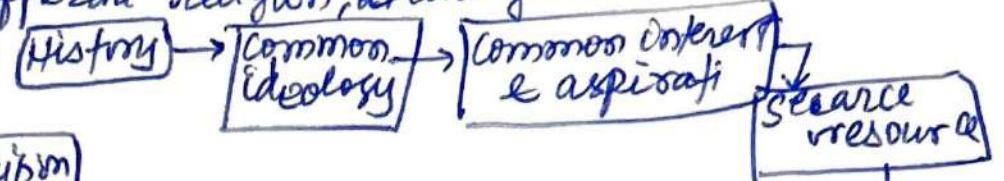
COMMUNALISM

→ commune → a group sharing common identity eg caste, race, language
India - more emphasis on regional identity

more about clash of interest to gain access to power and resources.

- (i) same religion same secular interest
- (ii) different religion different secular interest
- (iii) different religion, antagonistic interest

Communalisation (process)

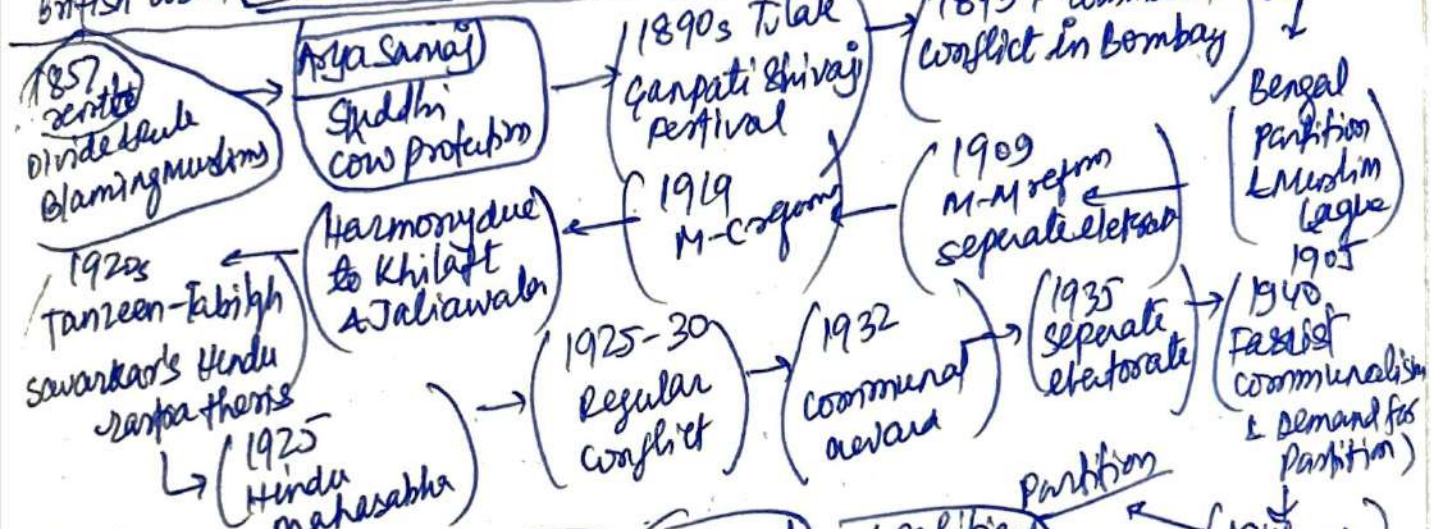


Democracy a precondition for communalisation

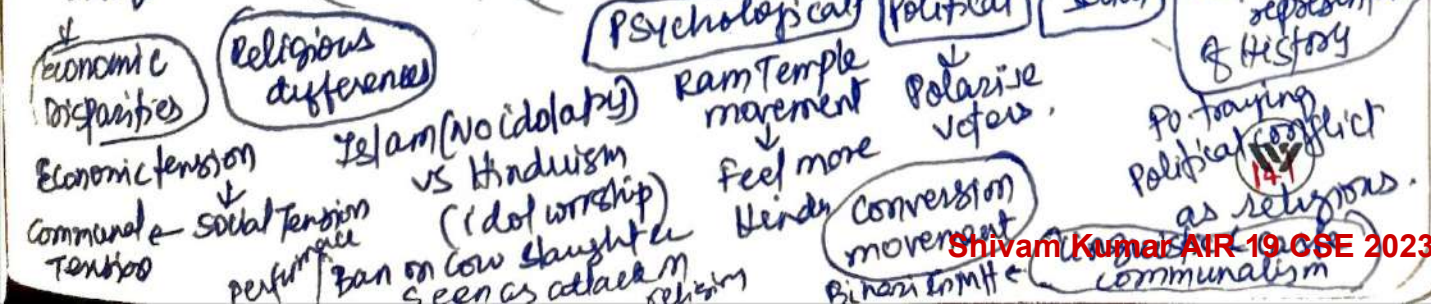
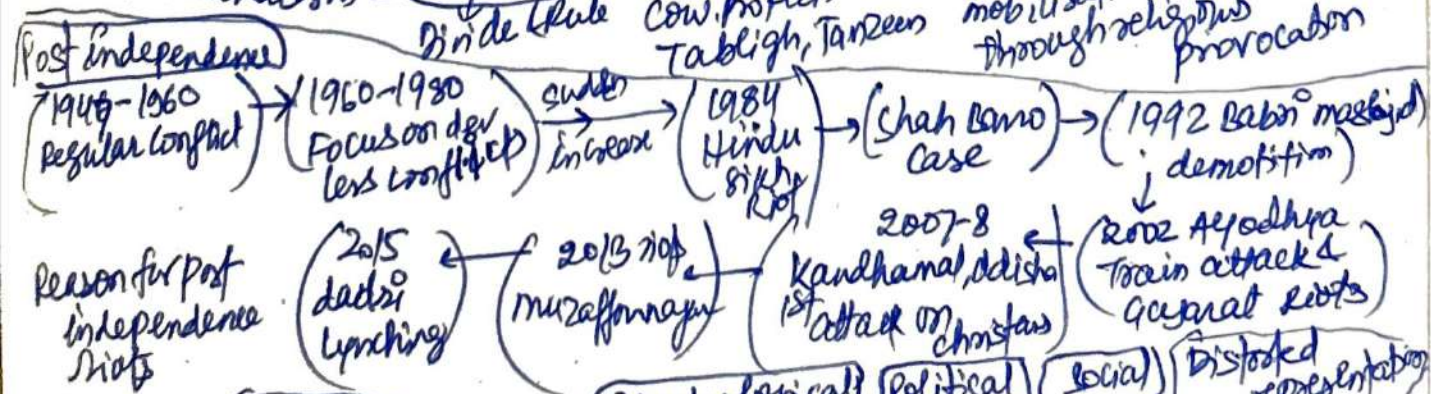
India a breeding ground for communalisation

Historical development

no communal riots pre-colonial era. Only political conflict due to economic interest.
British used **divide & rule** to flare up antagonistic emotions



Reasons for post independence communalism



Diversity Regionalism

↳ Natural phenomenon because of diversity. Based on natural affinity of a group of people towards a region leading to their voluntary integration.

Sub nationalism - is a chauvinistic, parochial mindset of people believing in superiority of their region.

→ Regionalism is not Bad Per se. Subnationalism gives bad connotation to it.

Causes

Geographical

Natural Geography itself brings people together

Historical

Similar past can help bring people together

Culture

Language

Demographic

due to huge inflow and outnumbering of local pop.
- Jharkhand, Odisha, Gorkhaland

Political

does not create but it

perpetuates & accentuates

- Decline in one party rule in India

Economic development
↳ overdevelopment
- Harit Pradesh, Tulu Nadu
↳ underdevelopment eg - Saurashtra, Vidarbha.

Historical Dev. in India

Diversity in general and federal policy in particular are germane to ND in India.

Colonial era

- seed of regionalism through policies such as DoL, SI - created princely states
↳ started federal policy. Also suppression of local identity.
In British provinces flared up feelings of regionalism.

National movement

- 1920 - Nagpur session - CWC organised congress on regional basis
1928 - Nehru report - accepted federalism - mainly to integrate princely states
1935 - GoA act -
1946 - Election manifesto - Congress took its view of linguistic reorganisation

Independence

↳ constituent assembly chose quasi-federalism due to fear of Balkanisation
Part A, B, C, D was unfeasible but linguistic reorganisation avoided

Integration of princely states

- smaller areas were integrated to larger one but still shows their loyalty to earlier small area (old functional unit)

State reorganisation

↳ Dhaw, JVP rejected linguistic basis but SRA, SRC setup & STA 1953 recommended geographical continuity & financial stability as additional criteria
↳ ease of adm

Rise of regional parties & consolidation of Regionalism

Self Interest of Political parties

↳ Identity within new states started demanding economic crisis & unequal dev fed fuelled it
Fall of Congress one party rule.



Has linguistic reorganisation prompted unity?

Pak → regionalism → Subnationalisation → Secession (West & East Pak)
 India → Regionalism → Subnationalisation → Civil war → Military Suppression → Unstable (?)
 Even demand for dravidastan were taken back. → Masterstroke

Impact of Regionalism

PROS - Makes Federalism stronger.

Linking ^{pin} between regional aspiration and National agenda - which keep Political extremism at bay.

- Accelerate development

• CC, UK, JH > MP, UP, BH

- Fulfilling Political aspiration

- decline of one party rule

CONS - Can be threat to development

① Shiv Sena - Bullet train, Causse

② Political ~~horses~~ horse trading due to coalition

③ - might lead to Subnationalism

④ - Federalisation of foreign policy

(Land Boundary agreement & Teesta Water treaty on hold due to WB opposition)

⑤ - if resort to son of soil policy

Basis of regionalism

① Historical basis

② Social factors

language → LRS
 Religion → Punjab, Kashmir
 Caste → TN

③ Economic factors

- The resources of the land ^{primarily} belong to the natives
 - Generally happening in area where in-migration is there but
 - failure of state vis-a-vis migration out-migration is not there.

and where there is fight for middle class job.

Different Form of regionalism in India

• Separatism & secessionism - Khalistan movement

Nagaland Socialist conference.

• Supra state regionalism - South Indian state vs North Indian

state over language issue

• Inter state regionalism - Maharashtra - Karnataka Border dispute

River disputes

• Intra state regionalism, or sub-regionalism - Vidharwa, Saurashtra

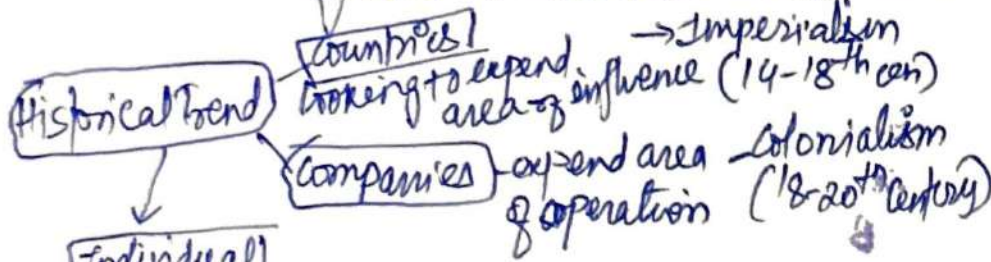
eastern UP.

• Son of Soil theory - Shiv Sena in Maharashtra.

Globalisation - Globalisation

Defⁿ - Process of growing interconnectedness in world specially in ^{political} cultural ^{economical} realms.

- Free movement of people, product, ideas and capital cutting all boundaries.
- Received thrust post WW2 to encourage trade between nations however was existed during ancient time also - silk route.



Individual → Movement of trade & goods → Globalisation (Post 20th century)



Religion - commodification of religion (online darshan)
Promotion of cult.
Emergence of sect (Ideological) - Iskon Temple
Emergence of Godman & Godwoman.

Festivals - Emergence of secular festival
Father's day, mother's day
Vested interest of MNCs.
Secularism of Traditional festival

Effect on Indian culture

Food → Macdonaldisation
Homogenisation of taste

↓ diversity in flavor.
less tolerance & less adaptability
g- Saudi Arabia.

Through Processes → Westoxication
Sense of inferiority (iPhone vs ruimox)

- Westernisation extreme → Westoxication instead of modernisation

Hybrid culture - Frequent relocation
new type of family structure,
Multinational lineages
Selective modernisation as per need.
mpv culture

Language - emphasis on English
ignoring native language
↓
Fear of extinction as a carrier of culture not just means of communication

Effect on Indian society

Family - Ritual Based → Civil based marriages.
Live in
Homosexuality

Women - Pros → ↑ Public Participation awareness & assertiveness
Social status, Financially capable, decision making
better work avenue.

Old age
cons → Joint family to extended family
Isolation & loneliness
Powerlessness (Technological constraints)
Frustration (health disorder)
Financial dependency → anxiety
cultural shock due to rapid changes

Commodification, Pink collar jobs (Nurse receptionist)
Glass ceiling, exploitation in informal sector

Economy → liberalisation
→ Privatisation

Pros → Better access to social services by Govt
Post retirement avenue.
Liberalisation of thoughts.

Education → Pros - Increased literacy rate.
open thinking
better organise.

Cons -
commercialisation
ornamentation

Politics → Better participation through
drafts
→ voting percentages & awareness

Cons → politicisation of criminal
& criminalisation of politics.
- Black money Global pumping
in election.

Working popl

- Casualisation & contractualisation
of worker.
- Informalisation of worker.
- Privatisation - re-perchment

Migration → Increased clearance in
rural & urban earning.
↑ Push & pull factors.
↑ in urban popl > rural popl

Technology

Farming & agriculture

Pros

Increased income
variety of seed,
increased prod. dub.
Better marketing
more crops

Cons
↓ subsidy as per WTO rule
↓ reuse of seed due to
patents
↑ patenting in Agri
Rural outmigration
to informal sector
in cities.

- Traditional crop to cash crop
- Introduction of new tech → Drip Irrigation
- Subsistence farming to Capitalist
and contractual farming

Negatives -

Indian Economy - vulnerable to external shocks. (East Asian crisis

→ Direct transfer from labour intensive industry to
capital intensive industry → unemployment ↑
GFC-2008 1997

on Env

Consumption ↑ → Climate change

Import of waste - ewaste/hazardous waste

Multilateral institution to tackle climate crisis

women → Feminist movement due to globalisation # metoo

↑ health & education → ↓ MMR, IMR.



Urbanisation Urbanisation

- Increased urbanisation is reality for India as it moves towards new India.

Urban Area - Demographic definition based on quantity ^{popⁿ to} and density eg - Norway
 - Sociological definition based on quality of life - heterogeneity
 eg - Chile interpersonal relationship
 or mixed eg Israel.

India
 → Census town (3894) (i) > 5000 (ii) > 400 density (iii) 75% male in non farm activity.
 → Statutory town: Having ULB like Cantonment board, Notified Town area committee
 (4011) → more planned urbanisation → schemes like AMRUT, smart cities are for municipalities.
 → social relation: more impersonal; temporary and superficial for statutory town.

Urbanisation
 ↓
 Way of life as observed in urban area
 → Social structure - more heterogeneous with less social mobility
 → Social identity - caste, religion etc tend to fade.
 • more linked to popⁿ size
 • wealth instead of purity & pollution.
 • increased intercaste marriage
 • Regional identity more relatable than caste identity
 family → nuclearisation
 → staying together due to lack of space.

Urbanisation: - process of ↑ in urban population & extent of urban areas.
 2011 Census → 31.6% live in urban areas.

Causes

1. Industrialisation
2. Social - std giving
3. Religious - temple town
4. Political - Amravati
5. Economic → Income

opp^t
 Better trade.

Problems

1. Urban poor - slum & messy urbanisation
2. Overcrowding
3. Urban crime
4. Relative deprivation

VII Water & Sanitation

- VII Urban pollution
 - garbage disposal
 - Drainage & sewerage.
 - Unemployment
 - Poor Governance
 - Urban flooding
 - Transport facilities.

Urban exclusion

Gated communities
modern religious segregation
→ Slum area (17%).

Urban crime

unemp → delinquency; lack of privacy; domestic violence

↑ capacity of ULB,
 decentralized city
 Planning, Health
 Sanitation
 Slum development

Urban Impact on rural area

- ↓ productivity
- ↓ agri investment
- Family separation
- Feminisation of agri
- Per cap & income
- ↓ art & craft + Traditional knowledge

urban facilities in rural area

- Rural Agri culture scheme
- MGNREGA
- PURA
- Agri Industry - SHMPADA

Rapid urbanisation concern
 - vulnerability of vulnerable sector
 - increased - old age
 - In the absence of social agency -
 Juvenile delinquency
 - Agonalism (son of soil policy)
 - marginal man
 Traditional help → marginal man
 Ghataization.

Way Forward

Inclusive Cities - Sustainable dev as per SDG 11

- Better housing & controlling sprawl
- Transit oriented dev. Indore
- Cleanliness & sanitation (SBM)
- Sustainable transport

- Landpooling: Delhi, Amravati
- Town planning: Gujarat
- Land sharing: Vijaywada
- Land reservation
- Housing for all 2022: Sardar Patel Urban housing mission
- Redressing vacancy in empty houses & promoting - RERA Act
- rented occupation

- Mass rapid transport system (Metro, BRTS)
- Moving people instead of vehicle.
- National Urban Transport Policy 2014
- Urban Transport
- Sidewalks
- + Fob + buses
- Amount

- Empowering ULB - Fiscal autonomy
- access to resources + polluter pay
- Congestion pay
- Users pay

- Better vigilance through CCTV
- Counter magnets → Alternate

Centre for growth with similar facilities.

Smart Cities -

- Reforest Chandigarh, Bhub
- Redevelop Ahmedabad
- New Cities Amravati, Gandhinagar

- Realtime Traffic management
- Smart power supply IoT
- Automated garbage collection
- eGov, eEdu, eHealth
- district cooling system

Urbanisation and Social Relation

- Domain of modern individualism
- Affects family structure, intra and interfamily relation
- role of women

Conclusion line

Urban space - melting pot of people with diverse ethnic, linguistic and religious background.



Secularism concept / model / secularisation / modern issues

- Principle of separation of govt institution & person mandated to present govt from religion
- Period of Both Inter & Intra religious dominance
- Freedom within, equality between religion

USA model

- (Soft secularism)
- Thomas Jefferson
- State & Religion separate
- No state religion
- No religious based discrimination

Religion mutually exclusive prohibits

- Rajiv Bhargava
- Atom length secularism

France

- (Hard)
- Lai cte
- As result of long battle against religious influence on law.
- Separation religion & state
- No interference or support or discouragement if no influence on govt or affect on people's right
- Commitment of total separation
- Result into Banning of Practices in public (overt & explicit religious Practices)

Nature & state depends on value it intend to promote
"Sarva dharma samabhava"

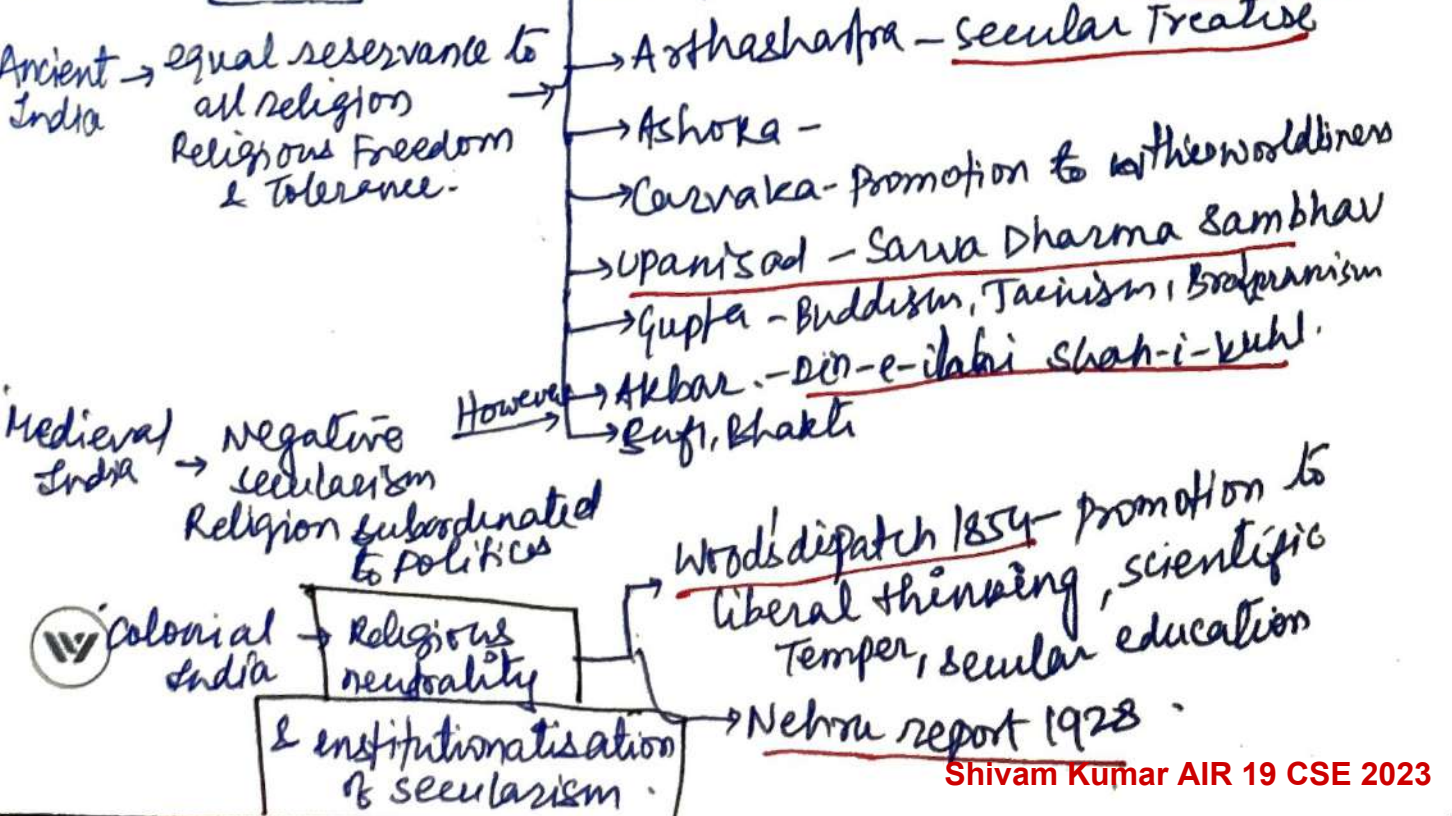
Indian secularism

Indian Idea - Inspiration from west
unique historical circumstances
religious diversity, Freedom movement (promised equality)
Unique secularism
Features 1) Wall of separation is porous.
only to give progressive voices.

However - Religion cannot interfere in state matter.

2) Principle of distance formula.

Development of secularism in India



Reservation policy

Constitutional provision

14, 15, 16, 17, 25-30, 44, 48
Preamble

Supreme Court

- KB - Secularism - DOBS

- Bommai - Secularism isn't mere passive tolerance, it is positive treatment of all religion

- Tolerance ≠ State is theocratic

- Intolerance debate ⇒ SC told it will protect secularism

- Even political party can't contest on religious plank

- 2017 Judgement - appeal for votes on religious ground is corrupt practice.

- Shayara Bano case - Triple Talaa
Article 14 > Article 25

Doctrine of essential practice vs ~~Judicial~~ Judicial Judicialism

customary morality should not guide modern day life.

Regionalism

14, 15, 16, 17, 28, 29, 30 - Promote neutrality

25(2), 44, 48 - Active involvement though in secular feature

George Jacob Holyoake - coined the term Secularism & Jingoism

- ① Neutrality towards religion
- ② Promotion of scientific temper
- ③ Promotion of rationality
- ④ Support for secular morality

Uniform civil code

body of law → Rights & duties

③ Marriage divorce adoption inheritance
property & personal matters

India - Freedom of religion - choose not to choose

Freedom From Religion - Act on conscience
eg - Hindu - Beef.

Shah Bano case - expressed regret that UCC (Art 44) has remained dead in spirit.

Merit

will challenge
Pseudo secularism
Social cohesion

Demerit

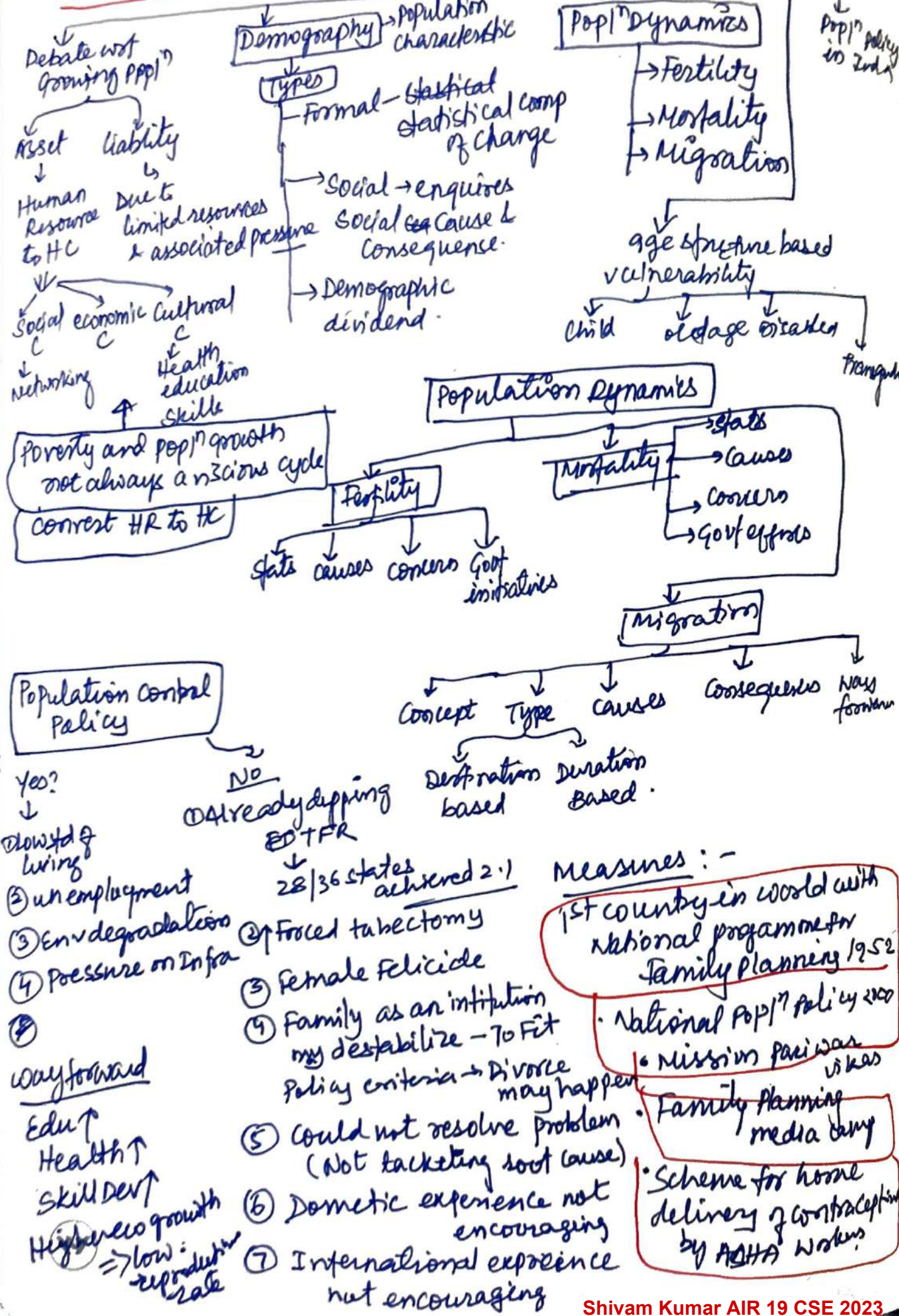
Against essence of diversity
Promote melting pot tradition

Article 44 - ~~law~~ should not be enforced forcefully. National cohesion need to accommodate diversity, not common identity.

Any decision wrt 44 should be based on popular consensus

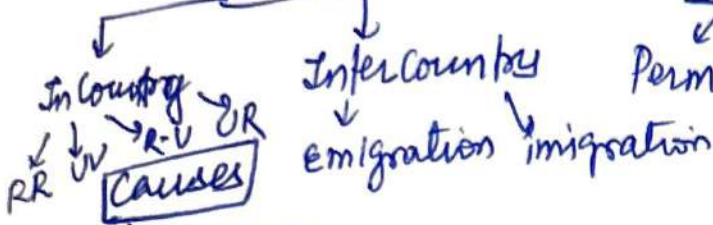


Population and associated issues



Migration

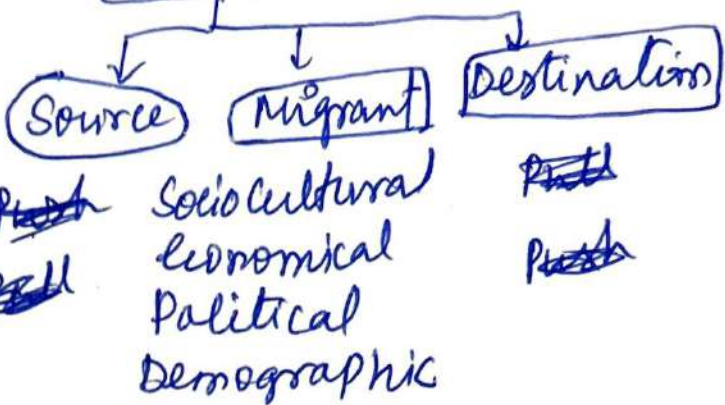
Destination Based



Duration Based



Consequences



Data & Reports

Implication of Migration

Rural area

- Economic - remittance & feminization of agri culture
- Social - dual burden on women
- Imbalance in demographic profile
- Agent of social change
- urban ideas in rural

Economic, Social, Cultural, Political demographic terms

Urban area

- pressure on existing social, physical & infra
- Acute environmental concerns
- management issues
- Development of slums in Bombay, (Gujarat, Karnataka)
- women & children in slum - vulnerable to crimes and physical violence.
- composite culture.
- Breaking through narrow culture and widens up the mental horizon of the people. Sometime create social vacuum.
- Sense of dejection among individual.

Conclusion

Internal migration → leads to efficient allotment of human resource to sectors and regions. To avert its negative consequences, develop migration centric policies, strategies and institutions for inclusive growth and address distress induced migration



Tribal society

characteristics

- sense of unity - very existence depends on this
- Endogamous group - don't marry outside group
- Common dialect
- Ties of blood relationship
- Egalitarian value
- own political organisation

why changing

- changing social stratification from Tribe to class - Due to material possessions, Education, literacy.
- De-Pesantisation - Migration → Non Agri activity
- New ethnic dimensions - Indigenous culture is splitting in several forms
- political socialisation - universal voting right, Party functioning, social activism initiated strong process of political socialisation
- Diversified economy

Facts

2011 Census - 8.6% of Population
705 tribes

MP → Population MP > MH > O

Livelihood - 40.6% BPL

Education - 41% ST illiterate

Sex ratio - 980 of National 933

Term Tribe - Introduced in colonial area for administrative convenience.

Isolation eroded by market force penetration.

Debt trap, moneylender, trader, official → Disrupted traditional life.

Forest policy & Forbidding shifting cultivation.

Tribal policy Roots → Preservation of rich culture.

2 approaches

- ① leave them alone - might cut off them completely
- ② to assimilate them as soon as possible - might lead to loss of cultural and social identity

Nehru Tribal Panchsheel - Blend of 2 Approaches

① Non Imposition - should develop along line of their own genius
Imposition of alien value should be avoided

② Tribal protection of rights - of forest and land.

③ Self administration - Team of tribal should be trained without introducing too many outsiders

④ Multiplicity of schemes - should be avoided to reduce over administration

⑤ Outcome evaluation

Weak performance of tribal policy

- Weak execution
- Funds are misappropriated -
- Watchdogs did not f'n properly
- Tribal suffers denial of justice due to unfamiliarity with their laws and legal system.
- Class differences ↑
- Prejudiced Administrative officials
- Progress of education slow

Isolation vs integration National Development vs Tribal Dev

- ① Nehruvian era Dev - Tribal paid disproportionate price
- ② Coming of private property - affected them
- ③ Heavy migration of Non tribal in area due to pressure of dev.
- ④ Tribal culture disruption + acceleration of exploitation.

Constitution

Education 15(4) -

29

46 -

350 - Right to conserve distinct language, script culture and instruction in mother tongue

Social safeguard

23, 24

Political → 164 - Tribal affairs minister

330 - Reservation of seat SC/ST in LS

243 - Reservation in Panchayat

371 - Special provision for NE states & Sikkim

334 - 10 year period for reservation

54 & 6 schedule.

Economical - 275 → Grant in aid to specific state for under 5 & 6 schedule.

Legal → Bonded labour system (Abolition) act 1976

SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) act 1989

ST & OTFD (Recog of FR) - act 2006.

Reasons for conflicts in NE

- Large part of hills never came in touch with main stream India before independence so lacks allegiance
- NE divided but ignored ethnic and cultural specificities during process of delineation of state boundaries in 1950s.
- 8 state with high diversity but put under a homogenised tag of NE states → homogenisation effect.
- AFSPA 1958 - Passed as short term measures. But it escalated conflicts by bringing it on military level.
- Politico-administrative arrangement created multiple centre of power instead of decentralised genuine democratization.

Government initiatives

• Eklavya model residential schools

• PVTG → 75 Development of PVTG

• ADI Mahotsav

• Swasthya portal - e portal for health & nutrition.

• National overseas portal & National tribal scholarship portal

• Performance dashboard

• Empowering Tribal, Transforming India under Digital India

• E-Newsletter on health

ALEKH



Transgender → most marginalised community in country

Transgender persons (Protection of Rights) Act
2019 - Transgender → whose gender does
not match the gender assigned at birth

Domestic violence.

Livelihood issue

Health issue

Mental stress.

Rights

Equality before law
equal protection of law

14, 15, 16, 19, 21

SC decriminalised consensual
same sex in 2018 section 377
2PC

Transgender person (Protection of Right act) 2019

- Prohibit discrimination
- Allow self perception of gender identity
- Grievances redressal mechanism (GRM)
- Right to residence
- obligation of educational institutions -
- Inclusive education
- National council for transgender person.

Conclusion

COVID 19 - increased vulnerability
need protection of rights

④ Karnataka first state to provide 1% horizontal
reservation to transgender in all
gov. services

Transphobia → leads to
attack & violence

⑤ Way forward → Pass Anti discrimination Bill
→ Neutral sexual harassment mechanism

Census 2011
~ 4.8 lakh
but actual
50-60 lakh
don't disclose
identity due to
fear

2018 study
NHRC

90% said no job opp
even for qualified one

99% suffered
social
rejection

96% forced to
do undignified
work

> 50% keen to
opt for sex alignment
if financial support
provided

long term measure
needed

- Alternate means of
livelihood - Vocational
training
- Sexual harassment
mechanism → Gender
neutral
- Pass anti discrimination
bill

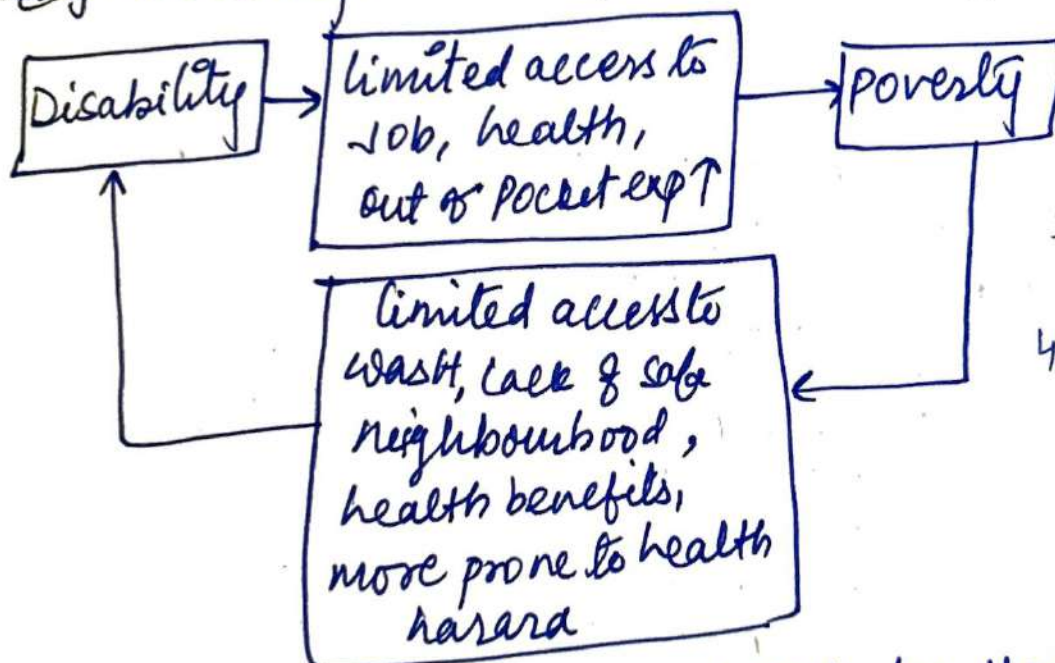
Disable people

Disability refers to lack of ability to perform an activity

which is considered to be normal for a human being
- negatively connoted term used in developing nation as against develop differently abled.

- Differently abled are disabled not only because of mental or physical impairment but due to inherent nature of society which ~~signifies~~ ^{stigmatizes} disability

Society - disability



55% disabled illiterate
44% disabled as women

SC! NALSA vs Union of India (2014) → SC ruled that rights and freedom of transgender people in India protected under (C)

Nawraj Singh Johar vs UOI 2018 → Sec-377



Disable people

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- Differently abled ~~are~~ are disabled not only because
of mental or physical impairment but due to
inherent nature & identity which ~~signifies~~ their
signifies disability

Initiative for PwDs

National fund for PwDs.

Accessible India campaign

ADIP → Assistance to
disabled person
for Purchase

NEP 2020 - Barrier free
education.

RTE → Free education up
18 years.

Signatory to UN Convention on
right of person with
Disability
(UNCRPD)

Bhiko millennium Framework

and adoption of Incheon
Strategy

To Make the
~~Right~~ Right Real

Data

Census 2011 - 2.21% Population
in 70% in rural area
only 36% are worker
more than 50% of children with disabilities
or mental illness never attended schools

as to
1,
exp ↑

Poverty

as to
1,
exp ↑

55% disabled
illiterate

44% ~~are~~ disabled
as women

2014) → SC ruled that
transgender people in India

2018 → Sec-377



Education

School education

Data
Enrollment - ~100% at elementary level

Retention rate - 70.7%

Learning outcome - ASER 2019 only 21% in

Std 1 of govt. school could read words compared to 47% in private

NIPUN Bharat

National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN)

constraints

- ① Funding.
- ② Disproportionate school focus of school ~~at~~ infrastructure as opposed to learning outcomes
- teacher training
- Governance & poor acc?

Public funding education - 3%

NEP 2020

Restructuring curriculum and Pedagogy in New 5+3+3+4 design

- 100% GER at preschool level.
- Three language formula with greater flexibility.
- Gender inclusion fund for transgender & female.
- Special education zone (SEZ) for socially & economically disadvantaged group. (SEDG)
- Twinning/Pairing of one public school with one private school
- National assessment centre - PARAKH
- National Testing Agency (NTA) admission in HE

Reshaping Pedagogy

Accreditation of Schools

- no mandate
- NEP 2020 → visualizes self quality assessment
↓
School quality assessment and accreditation Framework by SCERTs

- National accreditation board for education & Training - offers programs
- PARAKH → launched as part of NEP



Higher education

> 1000 university
> 11K stand alone institutions
Enrollment ratio - overall 27%
(2019-20)
- SC → 14.7%
- ST → 5.6%
- OBC → 37%
Global → 37%

Higher education Financing agency (HEFA)

SWAYAM portal.

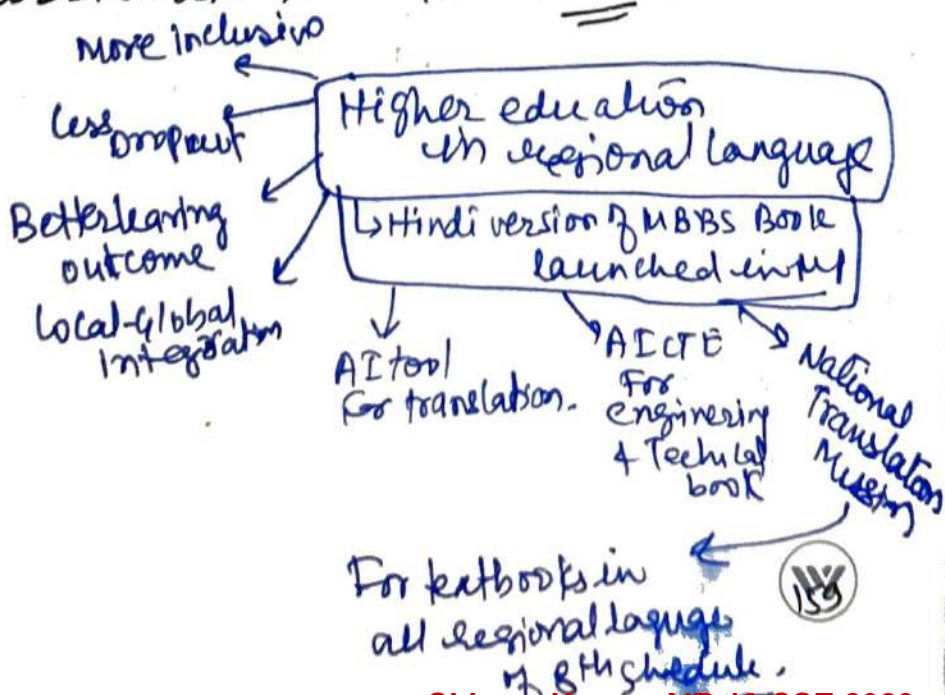
79% are private sector institution

Pupil Teacher ratio → 26 (2019-20)

NEP 2020

- Three type of education institutions
Research, Teaching uni,
Autonomous degree granting college.
- Academic bank of credit for digital storage of credits.
- Higher education Commission of India - overarching umbrella entity (HECI)
- Suitable Gov fund for education of LEDGs
- Collaboration & student exchange program
- High performing Indian university will be encouraged to set up campus in other country.

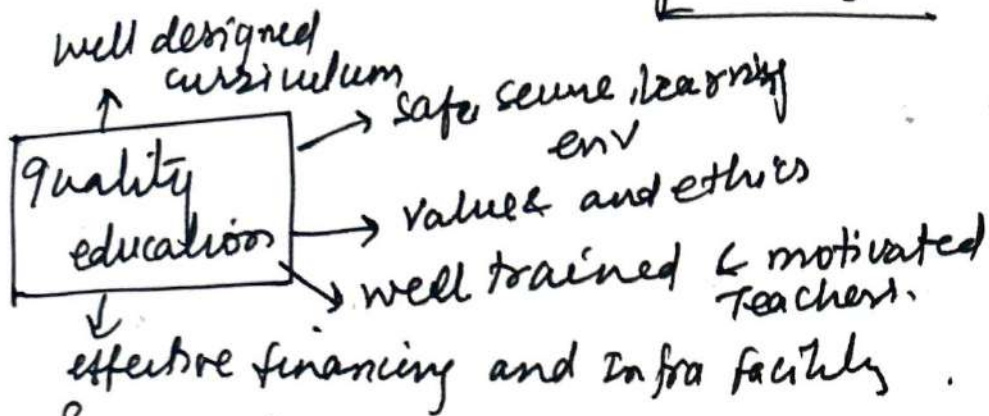
MoE → National steering committee (NSC) for development of National curriculum framework (NCF)



Homosexuality Teacher's education

Niti Aayog - Teacher scoring 60-70% in subject they teach

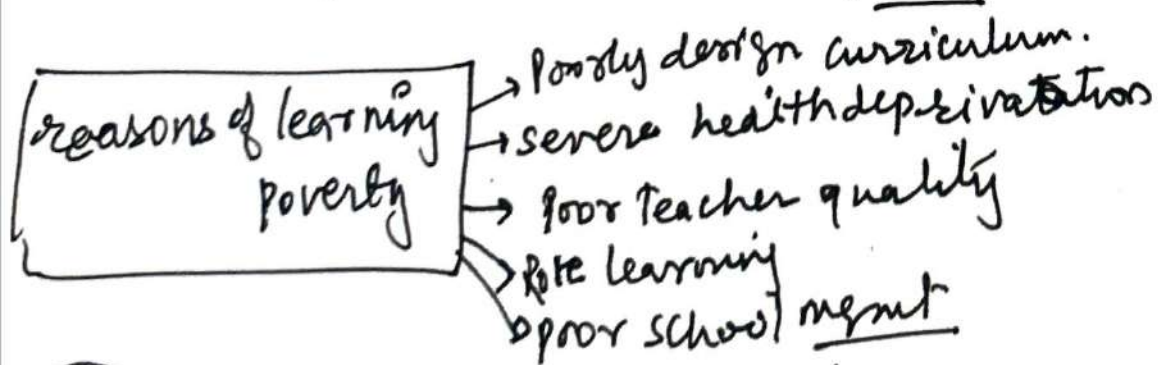
As per NIEPA only 19% of annual Teacher's hour spent on teaching due to non-teaching activity



Learning poverty - WB said - it ↑ in covid 19

unable to read, and understand short, age-appropriate test by age 10
As per WB → 70% child under 10 not able to read test before pandemic it was 53%.

WB target → half learning poverty by 2030



(NEP) → Foundational skills (reading, writing, arithmetic) } By 2025 at primary level

NIPUN

SEBI → by Niti

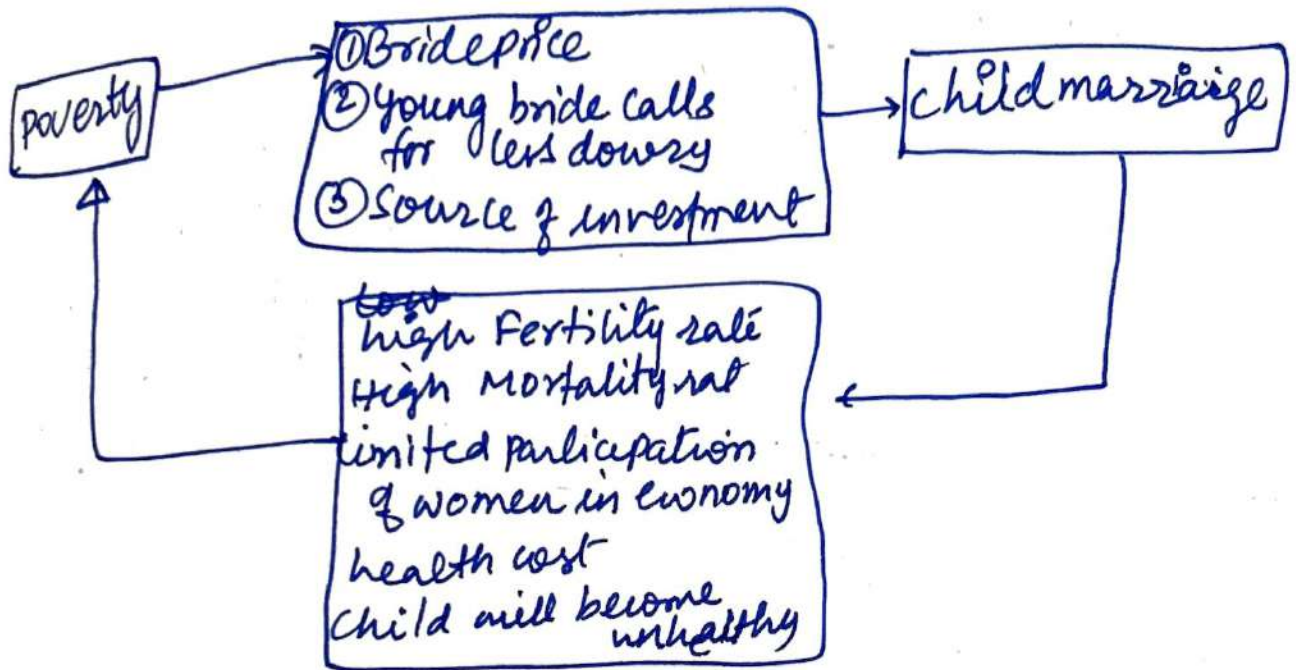
NISTHA



Trade union Vocational education

Amartya Sen - India is planning to become a
industrial giant with or global economic power with
an uneducated and unhealthy labour force

Demographic dividend is opportunity not guarantee



personal law board



Ed-Tech sector → MoE issued advisory

ASER 2020 - only 1/3 India pursuing online education



Internet penetration to date
reaches above 55% by 2025

Private sector in education → required why

- Finance
- Quality
- Industry Academia Linkage
- Private Philanthropy channelization

↓
MoE presence should be on not-for-profit basis but

Education quality

ASER 2021

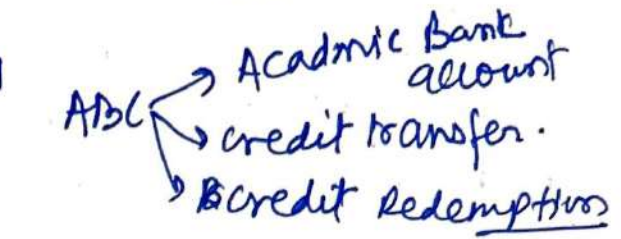
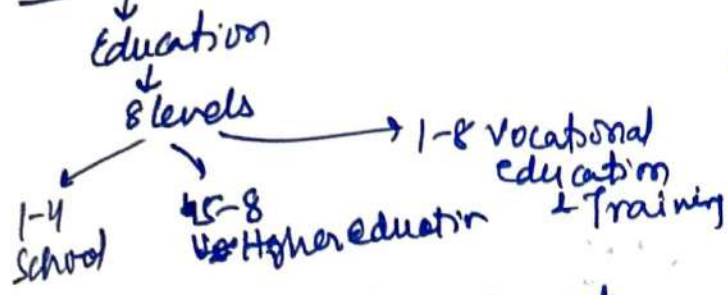
- ↳ Clear shift from Private to Government in 2018 & 2121
- ↳ Students taking extra coaching increased
- ↳ 2/3 have smartphone but only 1/4th of this have material and courses

issue - Focus of enrollment

F.



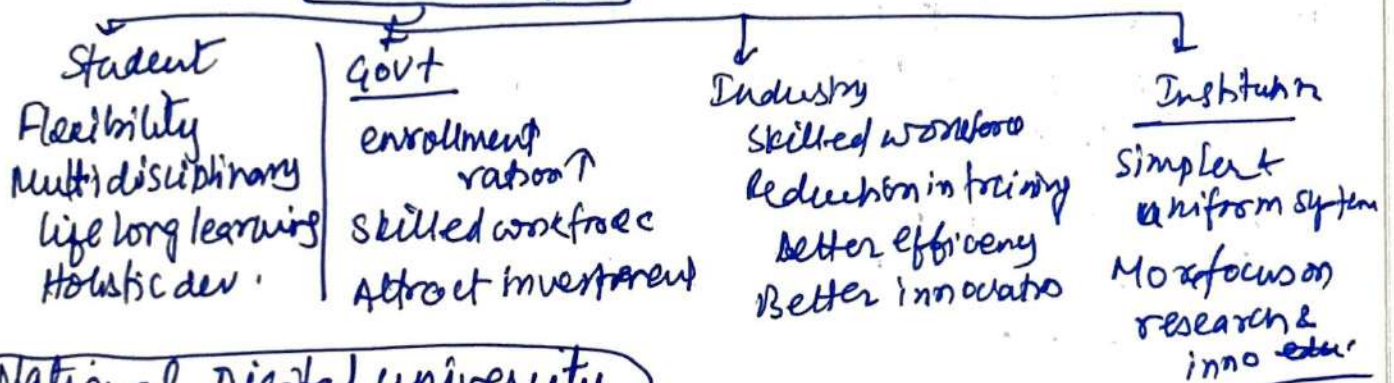
National credit Framework → As per NEP → Developed jointly



ABC → Academic bank of credit
Multiple entry exit option

Notional learning hour - average time spent
→ total number of notional hour → 1200/year

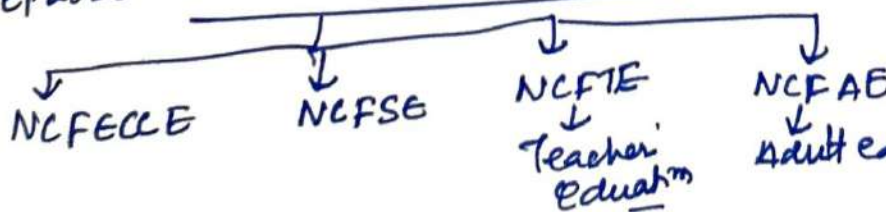
Net Benefit



National Digital University

Hub and spoke model → SWAYAM Portal

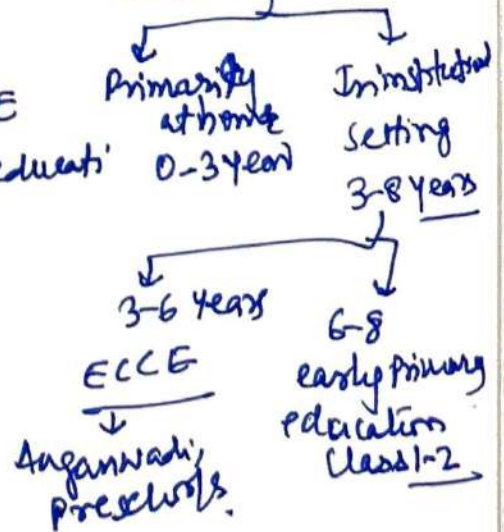
NEP 2020 - Curriculum Framework



Panchakosha system

- Physical dev (Sharirik Vikas)
- Dev of life energy (Pranik Vikas)
- emotional dev (manushik Vikas)
- Intellectual dev (buddhik Vikas)
- Spiritual dev (chaitanyik Vikas)

Foundational stage



Society basic point

① Aristotle - Man is born as an animal, it is society which imparts sociability

Human being → Society → social being



Diversity In India

Salad Bowl Model

→ United Kingdom

↳ no integration
separate policies
→ original identity easily separable

Melting Pot model

→ USA

↳ complete assimilation
New identity (mixture of everything)
↳ no original identity

Based on integration & accommodation

Mosaic Model → India

promote unity in diversity

Diversity is protected
Unity is promoted

Racial Diversity → 6 racial groups

- Negritos
- Proto Australoids (central)
- Mongoloids (NE)
- Mediterranean (South)
- Western-Paria
- Nordic/Norians (entire subcontinent)

Linguistic → 179 languages
→ 544 dialects
↓
5 families

Indo Aryan Assamese Austro-Asiatic Tibeto-Burman
Andamanes Draavidian

no other country has this many.

(Pali, Prakrit, Sanskrit) → Persian, Urdu, Arabic → Hindi, Bengali, Odia, Marathi
↓
English

Religious Diversity

many originated
Many came and assimilated
Negotiation of variety of belief system
Intermingling
Inter borrowing through dialogues
→ Promoted religious pluralism

Cultural Diversity

Ethnic Diversity

Caste Diversity

Tribal