



INDIAN SOCIETY

Topics

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PAPER 1

- ▶ Salient features of Indian Society
- ▶ Diversity of India
- ▶ Role of women and women's organization
- ▶ Population and associated issues
- ▶ Poverty and developmental issues
- ▶ Urbanization – problems and remedies
- ▶ Social empowerment
- ▶ Communalism, regionalism, and secularism
- ▶ Effects of Globalization on Indian society.

PAPER 2

- ▶ Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes;
- ▶ mechanisms, laws, institutions and bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.
- ▶ Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
- ▶ Issues relating to poverty and hunger.

Previous Year Trend Analysis

Paper 1: Social Issue

4

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No. of Questions	3	5	7	5	5	6	6	6
Marks	30	50	87.5	62.5	80	75	75	75

Previous Year Trend Analysis

Paper 2: Social Justice

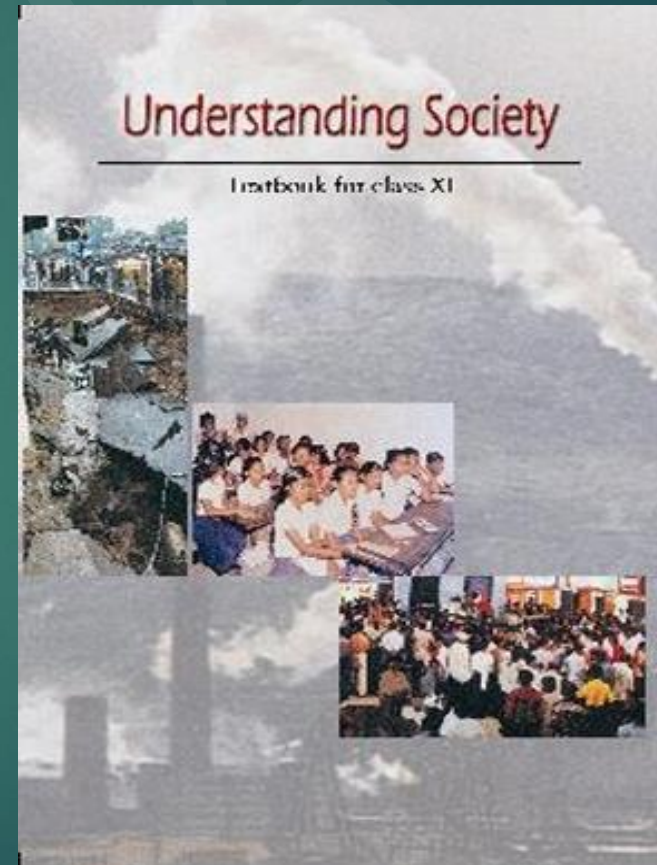
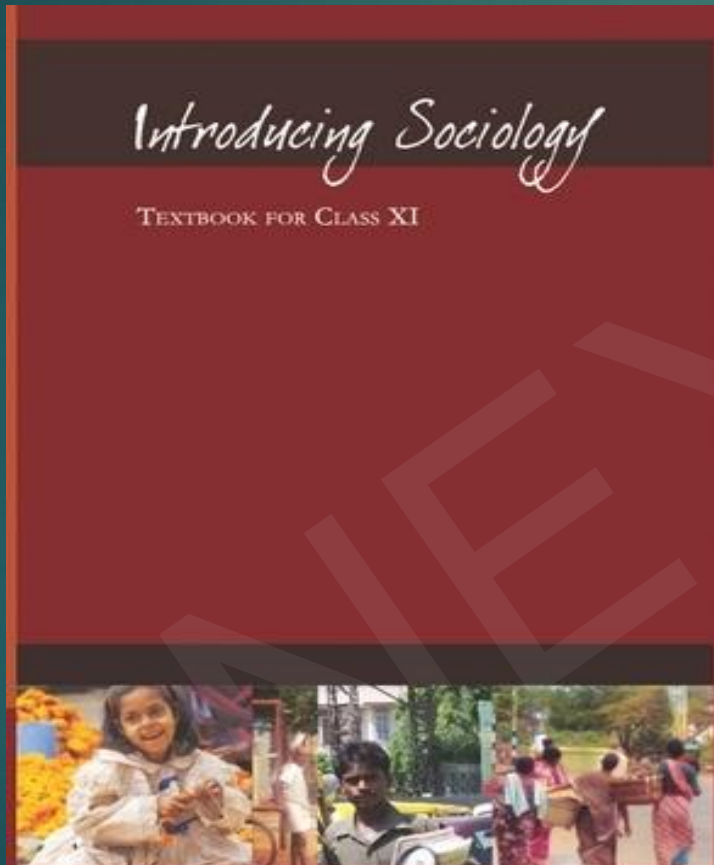
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Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No. of Questions	5	5	3	4	5	5	3	3
Marks	50	62.5	37.5	50	60	60	50	45

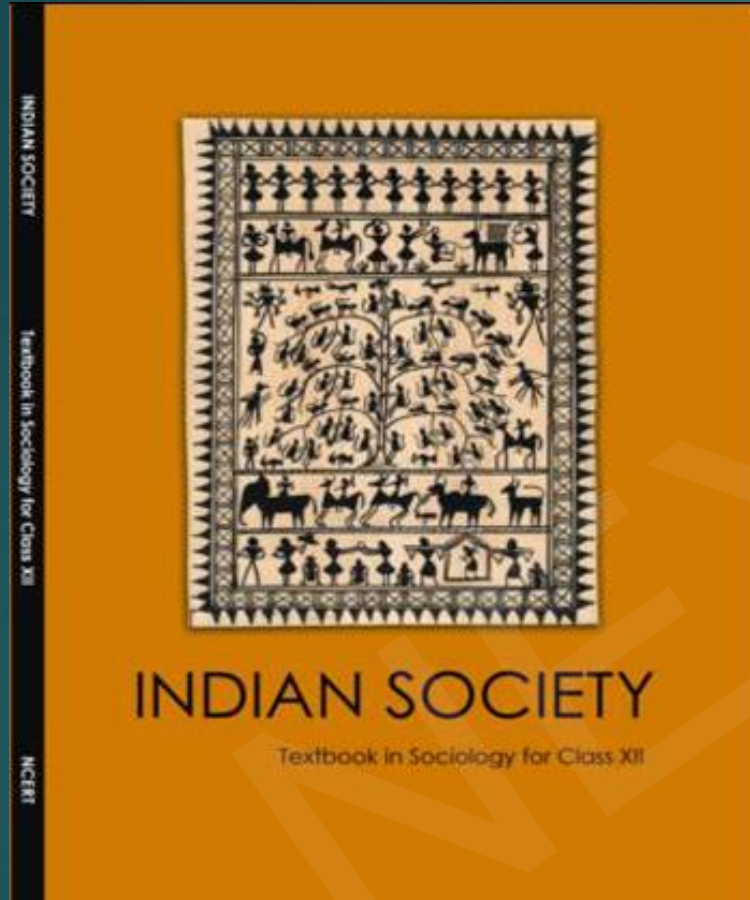
Sources/References

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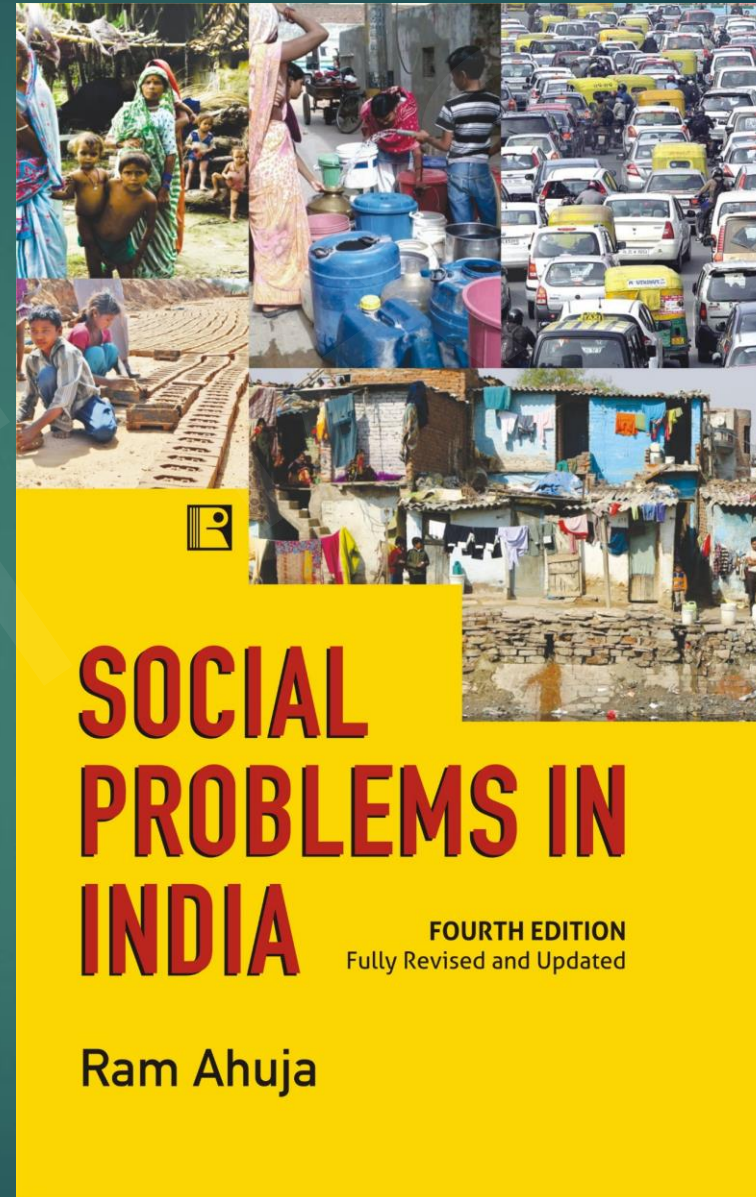
- ▶ NCERT Sociology NCERT Class XI – Introducing Sociology, Understanding Society



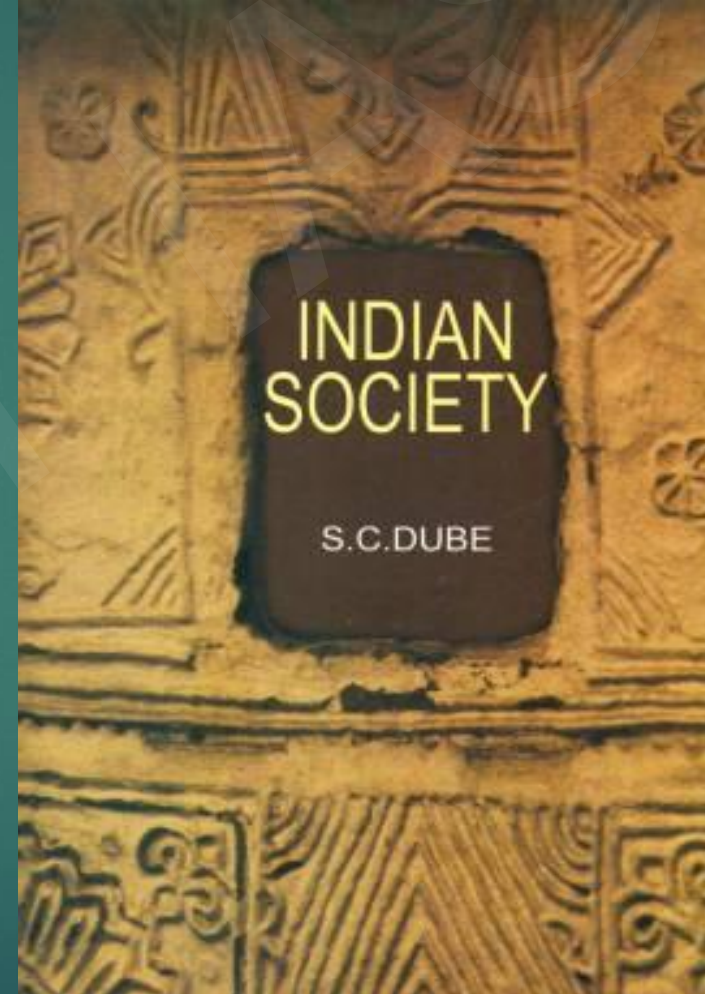
- ▶ NCERT Sociology NCERT Class XII – Indian Society, Social Change, and Development in India.



- ▶ Social Problems in India
- ▶ Ram Ahuja

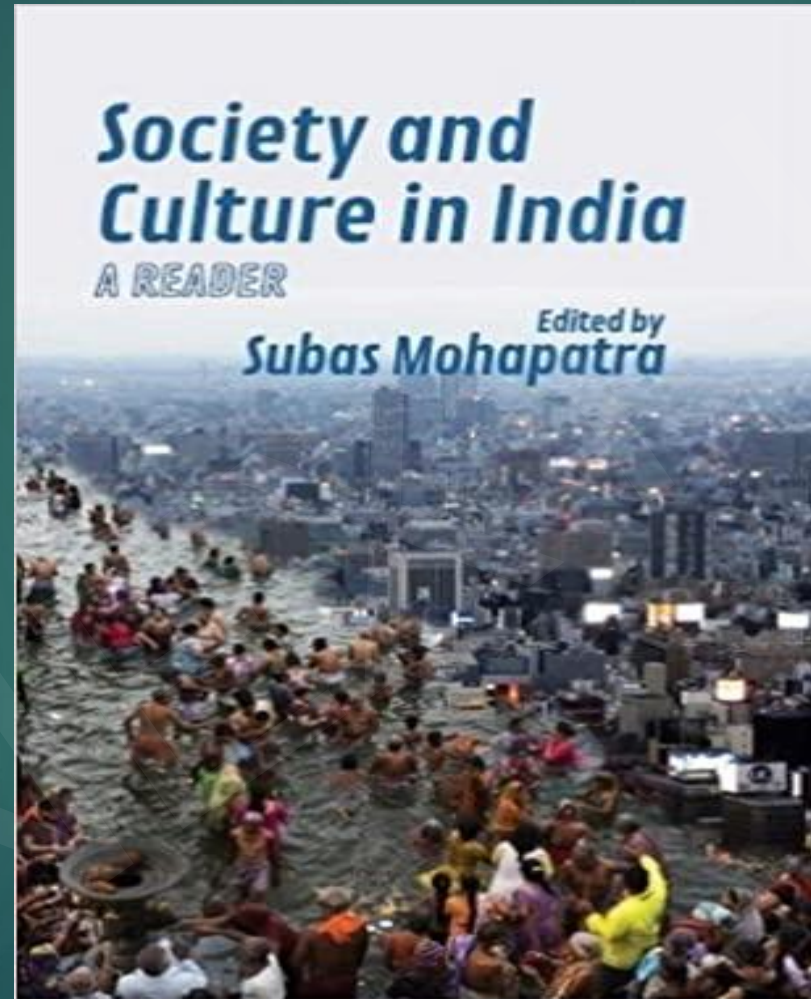


▶ Indian Society – S.C. Dube

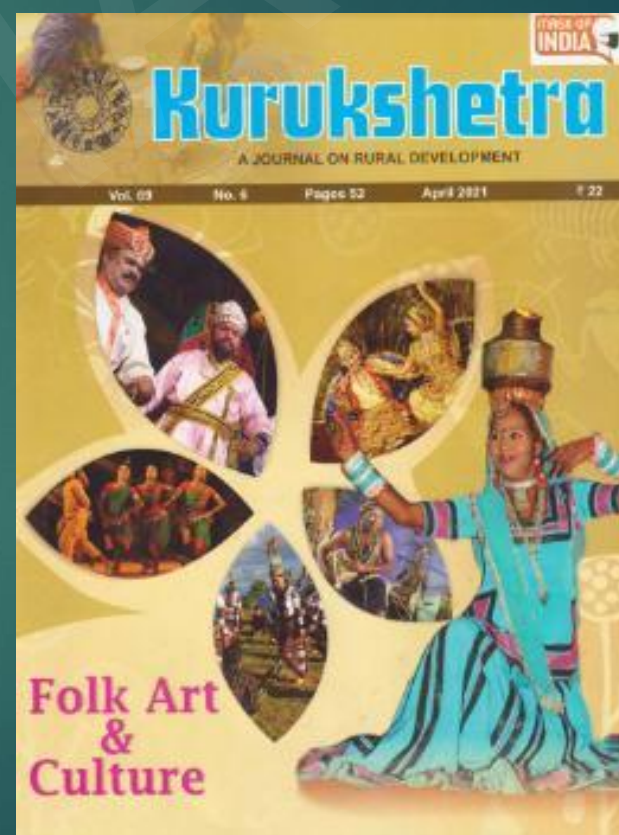
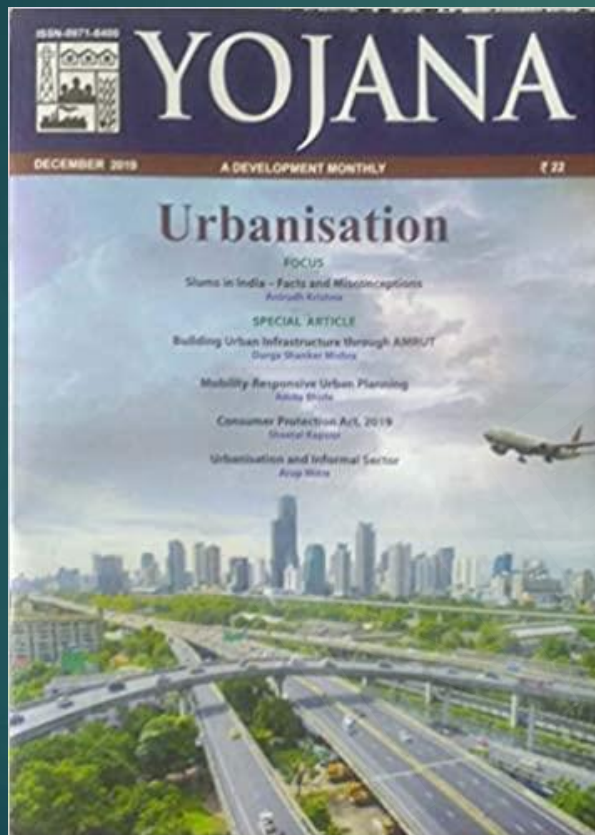


Society and Culture in India- Subas Mohapatra

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Magazines like Yojana and Kurukshetra



- ▶ Newspapers
- ▶ Welfare Scheme for Vulnerable section



Key Focus Areas

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Some of the areas that the UPSC seems to focus more are:

- ▶ Poverty
- ▶ Globalization
- ▶ Regionalism
- ▶ Communalism, Secularism
- ▶ Social backwardness

- ▶ Women's issues
- ▶ Education
- ▶ Population
- ▶ Development
- ▶ Urbanization/migration
- ▶ Welfare Scheme and its performance
- ▶ Social Problems like Drug Abuse, alcoholism etc

What is Society?

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What Is Society?



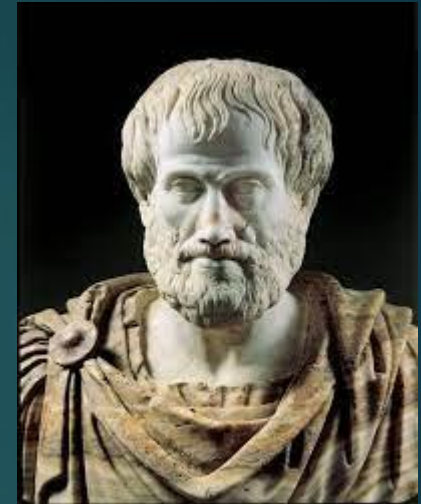
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IAS

What is Society?

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- ▶ Evolve from Latin word **Socius** meaning **Companionship**
- ▶ Society is sum total of interaction among individuals
- ▶ A group of people who live in a defined geographic area, who interact with one another, and who share a common culture is what sociologists call a society.

- ▶ **Aristotle**, the legendary **Greek philosopher** said, “**Man is by nature a social animal**; Society is something that precedes the individual.”
- ▶ Man cannot live alone.
- ▶ He must satisfy certain natural basic needs in order to survive.
- ▶ He has to enter into relationships with his fellowmen for living a life.
- ▶ No man can break the shackles of mutual dependence.
- ▶ This begins perhaps between the embryo and the mother and continues till his last breath.
- ▶ The need of the embryo may be more physical than mental, but the mother's need is the other way round.



Other Sociologist on Society

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- ▶ **R.M. Maclver and Page** – Society is web of social relationship.
- ▶ **L.T. Hobhouse (1908)** defined society as “**tissues of relationships**”.
- ▶ **Anthony Giddens (2000)** states; “A society is a group of people who live in a particular territory, are subject to a common system of political authority, and are aware of having a distinct identity from other groups around them.”
- ▶ According to **Talcott Parsons** Society is a total complex of human relationships in so far as they grow out of the action in terms of means-end relationship intrinsic or symbolic.
- ▶ **G.H Mead** conceived society as an exchange of gestures which involves the use of symbols.

Individual



Group



Society



Characteristics

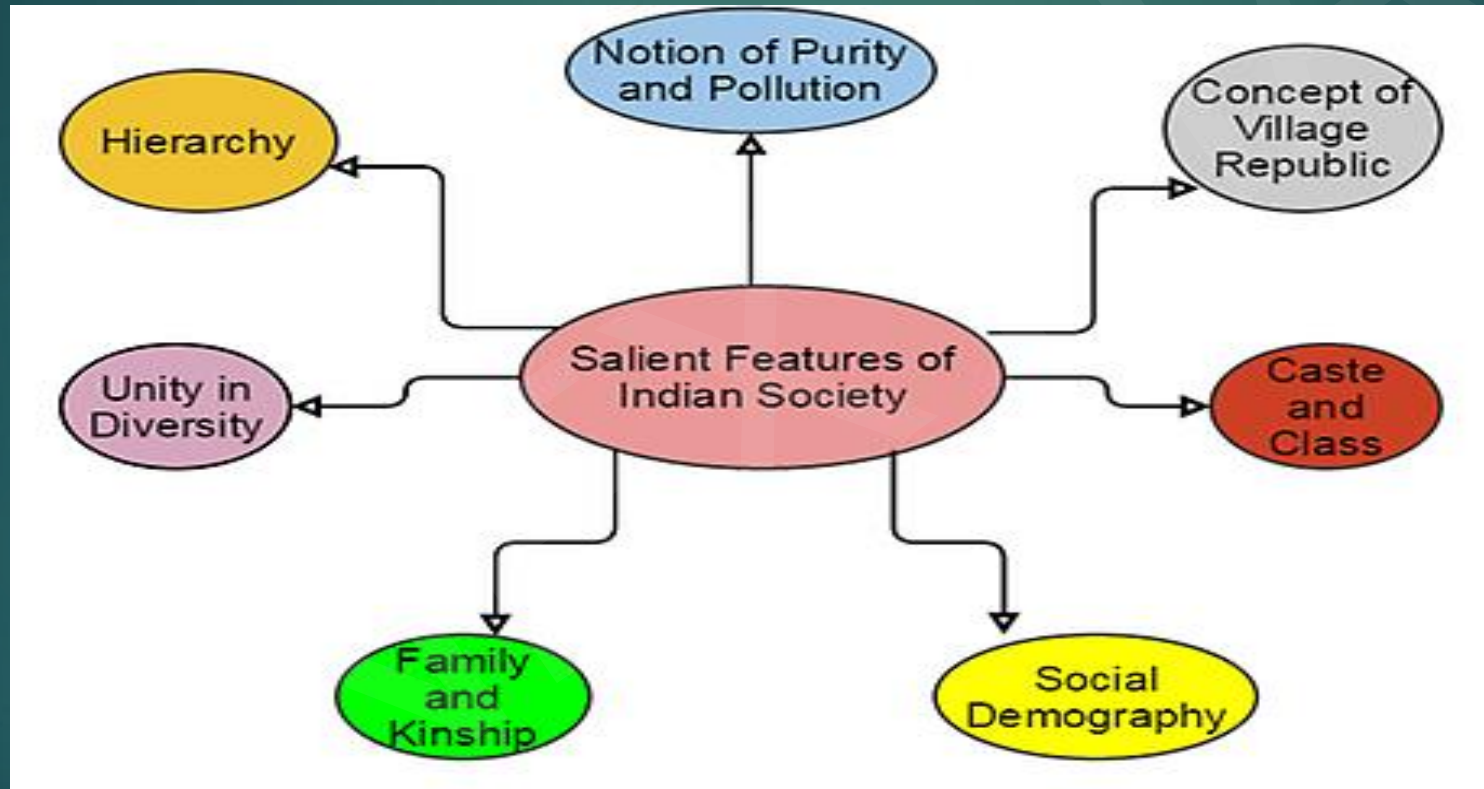
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1. Population
2. Territory
3. Mutual Awareness
4. Shared Culture
5. Psychic Unity

SALIENT FEATURE OF INDIAN SOCIETY

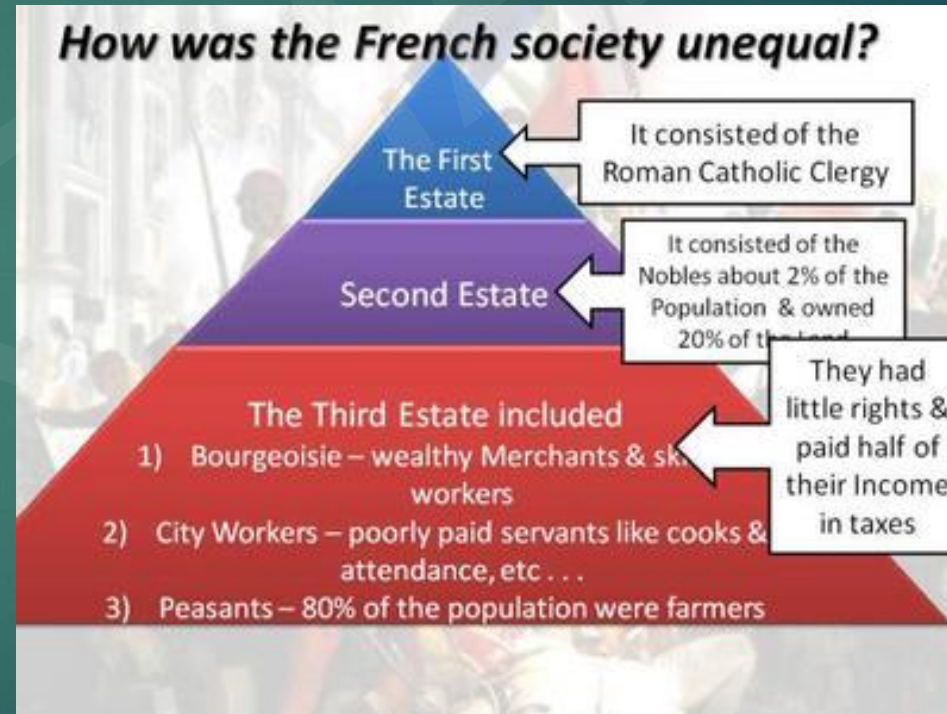
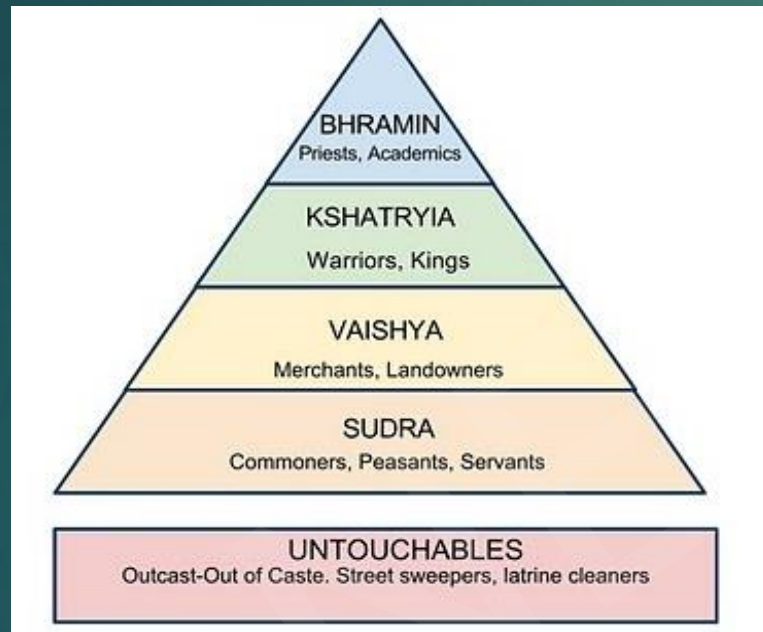
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- ▶ *If there is one place on the face of earth where all the dreams of living men have found a home from the very earliest days when man began the dream of existence, it is India- Romain Rolland*
- ▶ India is one of the oldest civilization in the world.
- ▶ Salient Features of Indian Society are the product of many social ideas and actions; social changes in India are not merely processes but also acquire ideological identities.



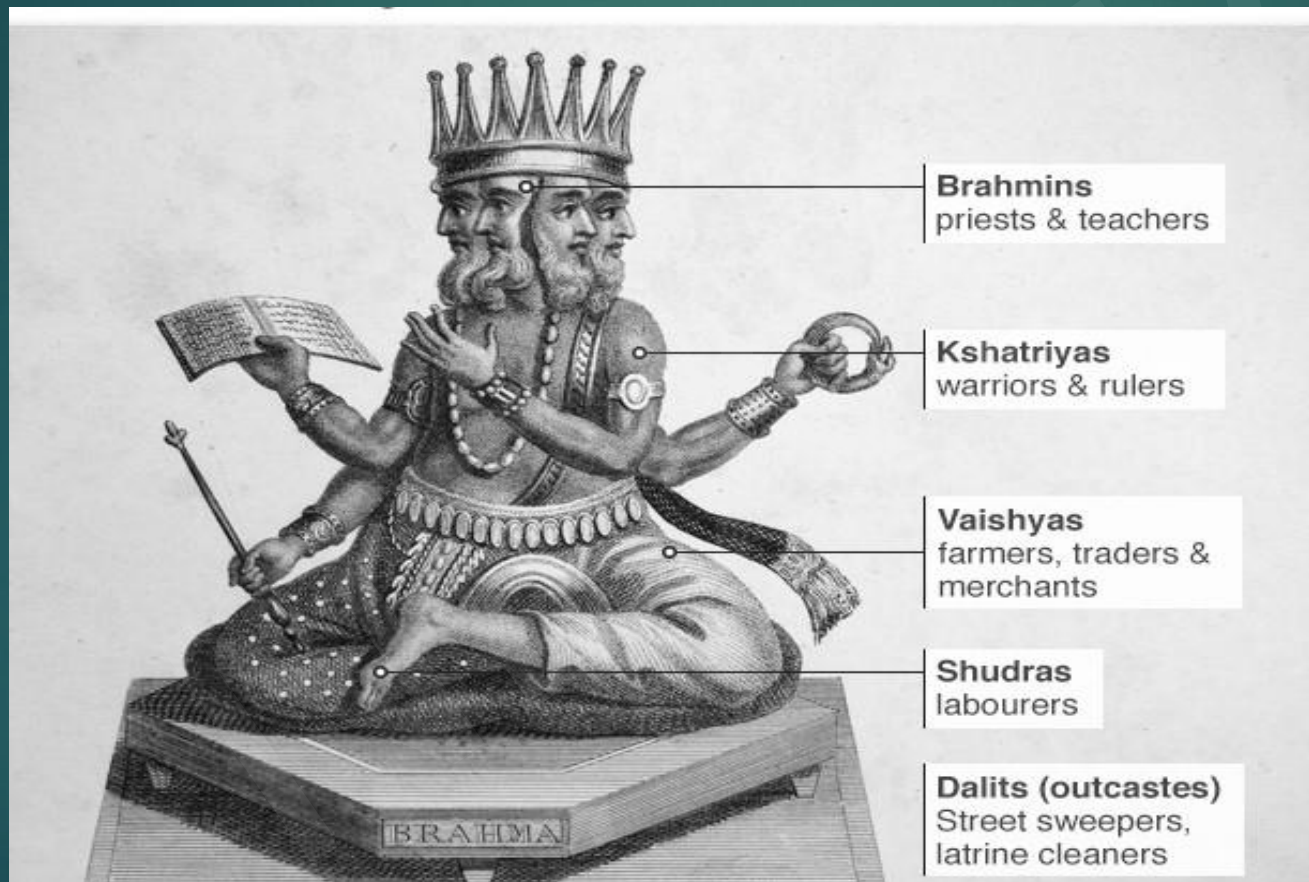
Hierarchy

India is a hierarchical society.



Purushukta hymn – Rig Veda (10th Mandal)

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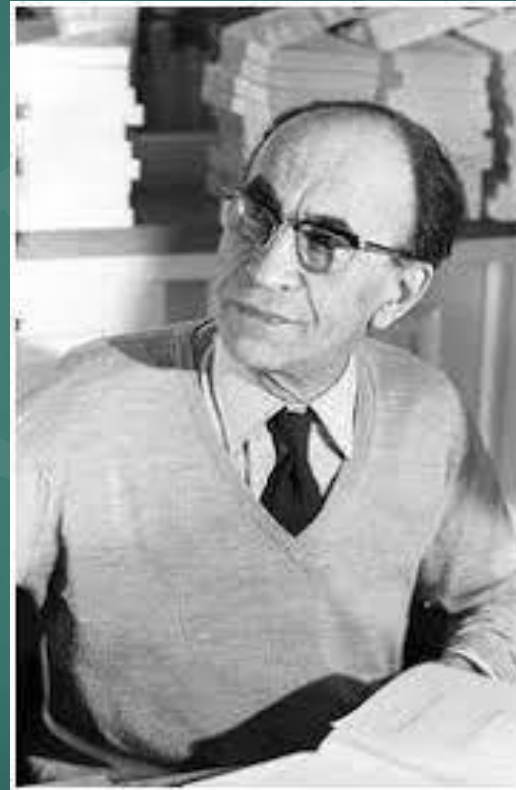
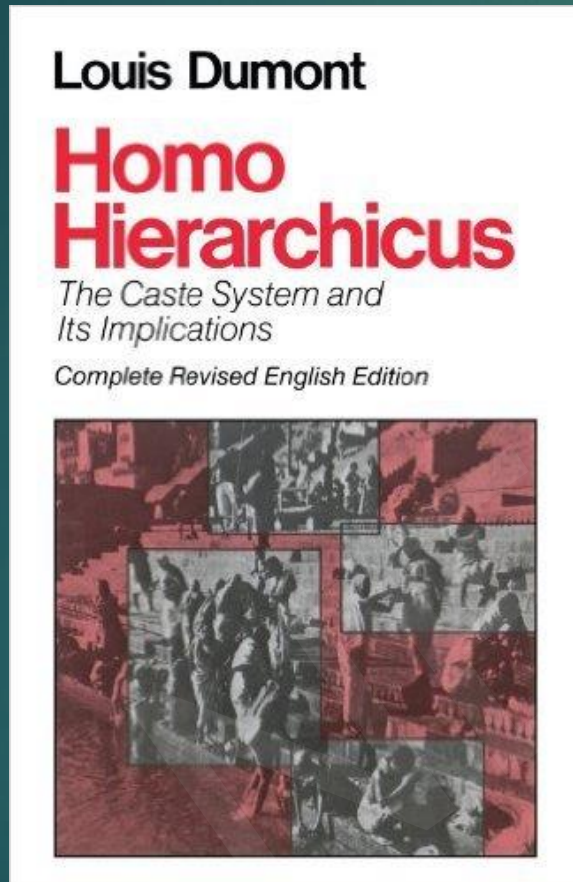


► Hierarchy in Dressing Pattern



Louis Dumont : Homo Hierarchicus

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NOTION OF PURITY AND POLLUTION

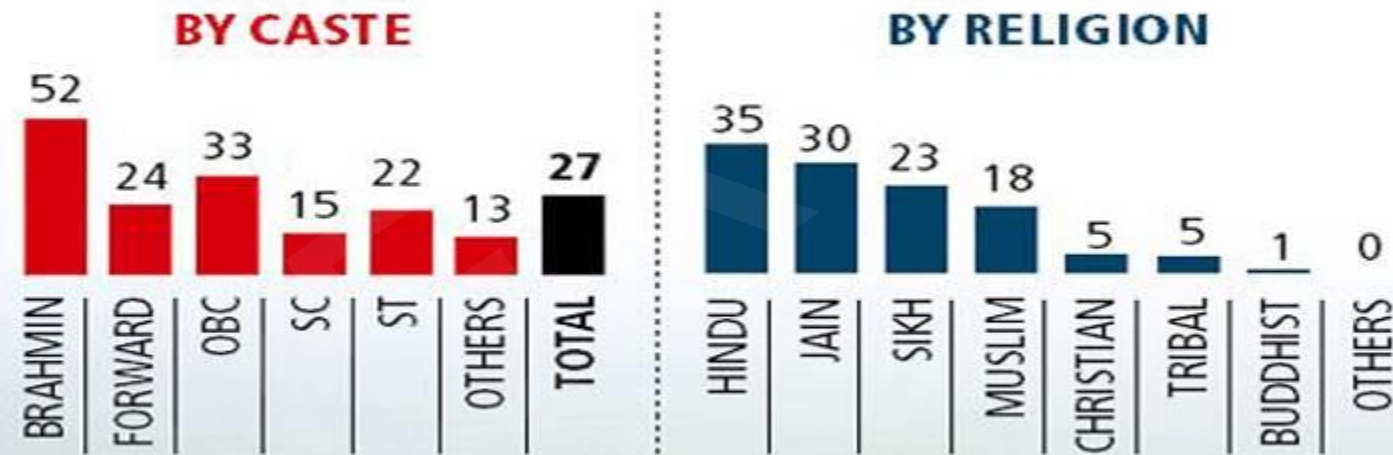
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'WILL YOU LET AN SC ENTER YOUR KITCHEN, USE YOUR UTENSILS?'

THOSE WHO SAY NO



* Share of households reporting practising untouchability, all India.
All figures in per cent

CASTE SYSTEM

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- ▶ The term caste has been derived from the Portuguese word “casta”.
- ▶ Caste refers to the basic idea or notion of social stratification in Indian society.
- ▶ In Indian context, caste may be described as a form of **social stratification** which involves
 - a) a **system of hierarchically ranked,**
 - b) **closed endogamous strata,**
 - c) the membership of which is **ascribed,**
 - d) and **between** which **contact is restricted**
 - e) and **mobility is theoretically impossible.**

	Caste		Varna
(1)	Closed system	(1)	Open system
(2)	Post vedic period	(2)	Vedic Period
(3)	3000 castes and sub castes	(3)	Four Varnas
(4)	No social mobility	(4)	Social mobility present
(5)	Very rigid	(5)	Not rigid

VILLAGE REPUBLIC

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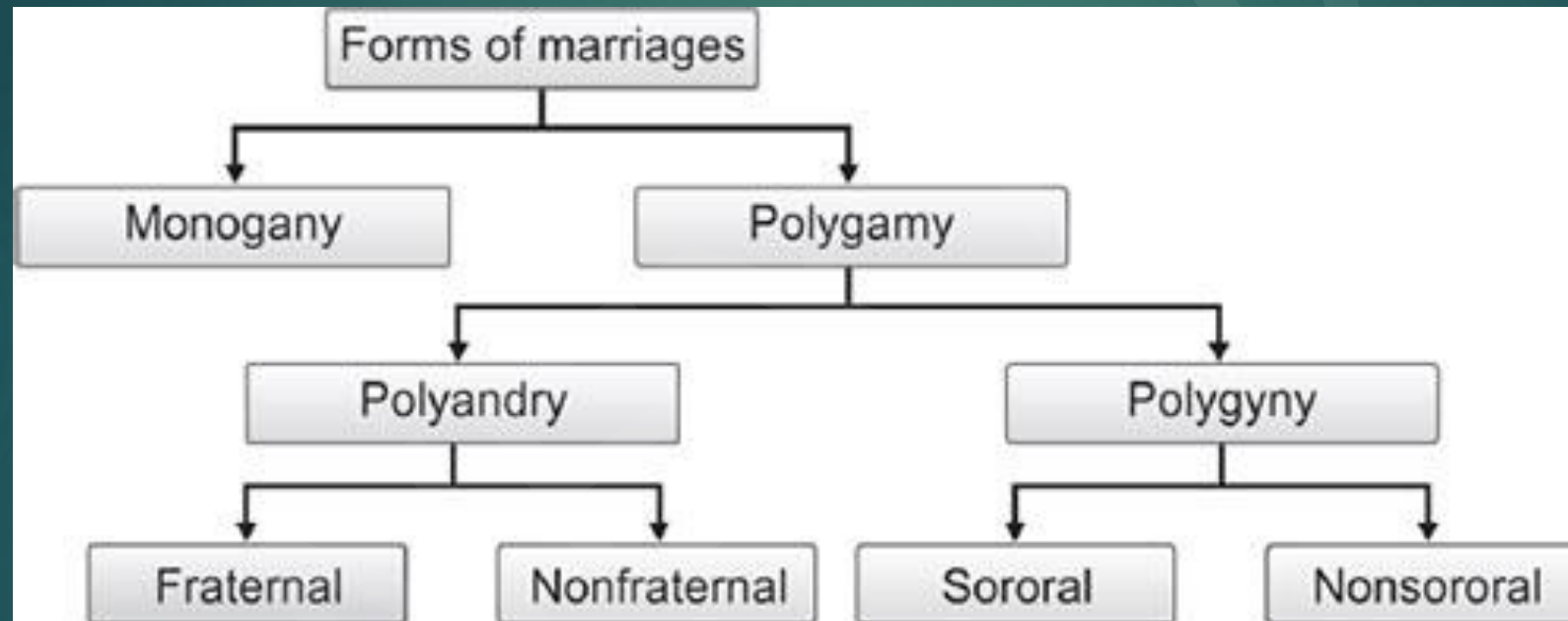
- ▶ The idea of the isolation and self sufficiency of the Indian village was first propounded by **Sir Charles Metcalfe** in 1810, and since then it has had distinguished supporters, scholars as well as politicians.
- ▶ **Sir Henry Maine and Karl Marx** supported the idea, and in recent times, **Mahatma Gandhi** and his followers not only stated that Indian village **was traditionally self-sufficient** but also **wanted a political programme** which would **restore** to these **villages their pristine self-sufficiency**.

MARRIAGE

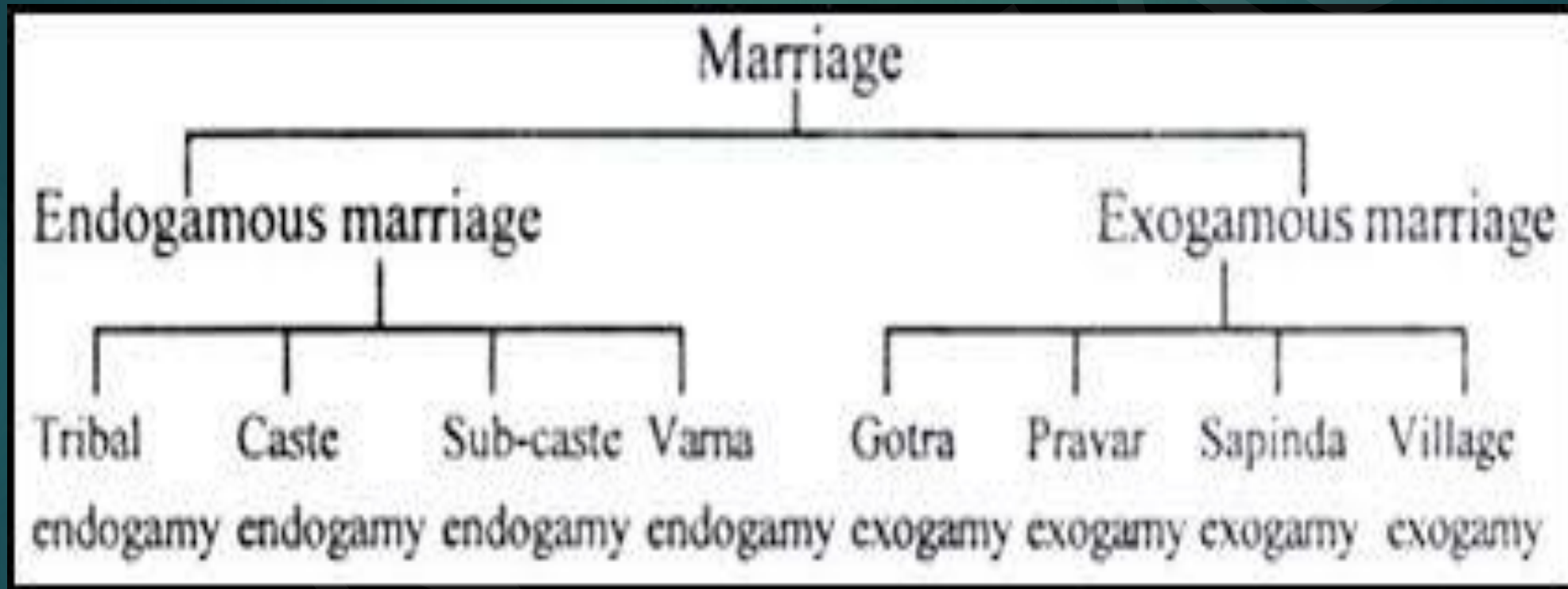
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- ▶ **Marriage as an institution in India has some unique features.**
- ▶ In **Hindu Religion** marriage is a spiritual sanskara having three objectives of dharma (fulfilment of religious duties), rati (sex gratification), and praja (procreation).
- ▶ In **Islam**, marriage is a legal contract between a man and a woman. Both the groom and the bride are to consent to the marriage of their own free wills. A formal, binding contract – verbal or on paper
- ▶ **Christians** believe that marriage is a gift from God, one that should not be taken for granted. It is the right atmosphere to engage in intimate relations and to build a family life. Getting married in a church, in front of God, is very important.



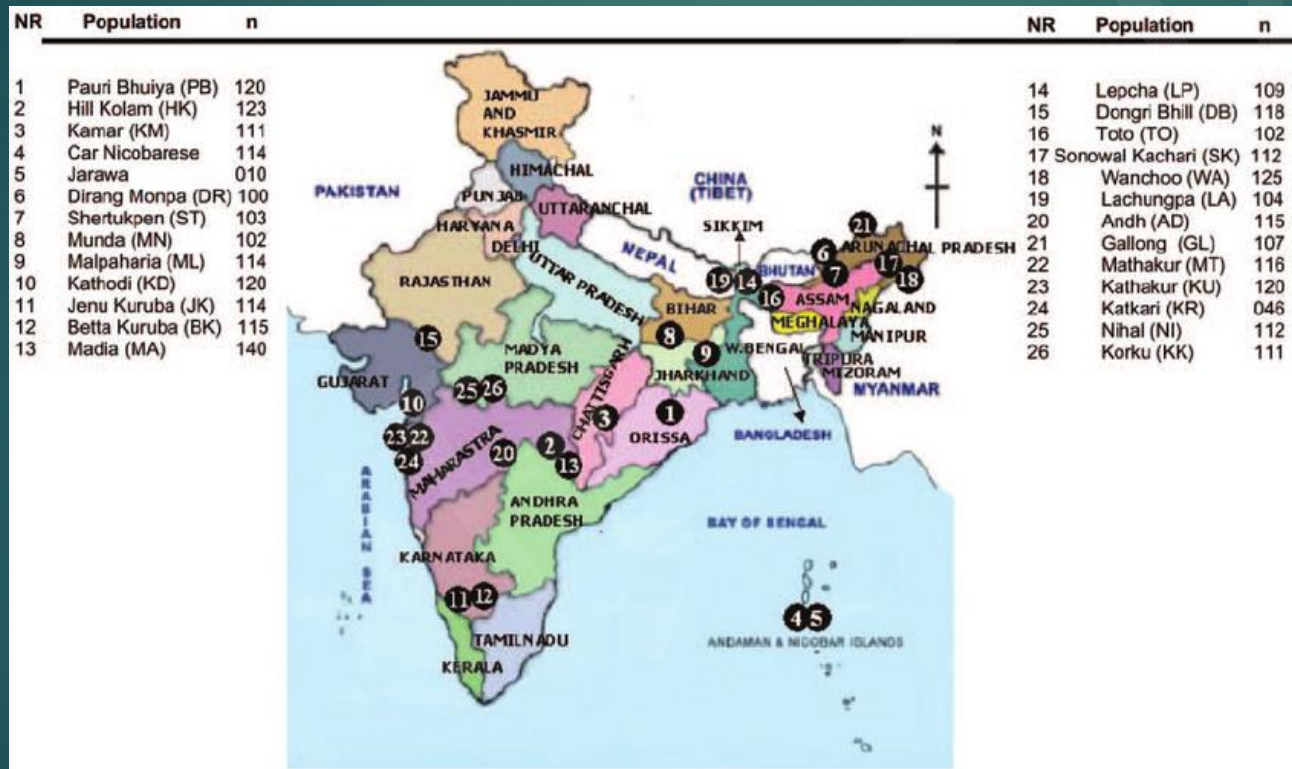


RULES OF MARRIAGE



INDIAN TRIBE

- ▶ INDIAN TRIBE ARE MULTI RACIAL, MULTI LINGUAL AND MULTICULTURAL.



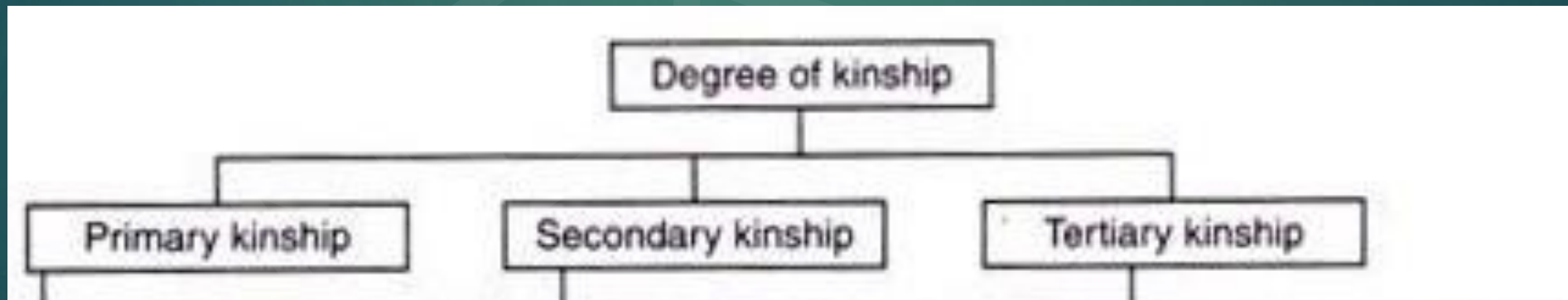
FAMILY

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- ▶ Family is one of the most important aspects of Indian Society. Family in India is an institution and a foremost primary group
- ▶ Familial bonds have held together Indian society since ages.
- ▶ TYPES OF FAMILY
 - a) NUCLEAR
 - b) JOINT
 - c) EXTENDED

KINSHIP SYSTEM IN INDIA

- ▶ The kinship system, that is, the way in which relations between individuals and groups are organized, occupies a central place in all human societies



NEXT IAS

DIVERSITY OF INDIA

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- ▶ Indian Society is one of the oldest in the world.
- ▶ Historically, India has been hospitable to numerous groups of immigrants from different parts of Asia, Africa and Europe, but the culture of each group has undergone change over the centuries to become an integral part of the Indian mosaic.
- ▶ Diversity in India is found in terms of race, religion, language, caste and culture. They are discussed as follows

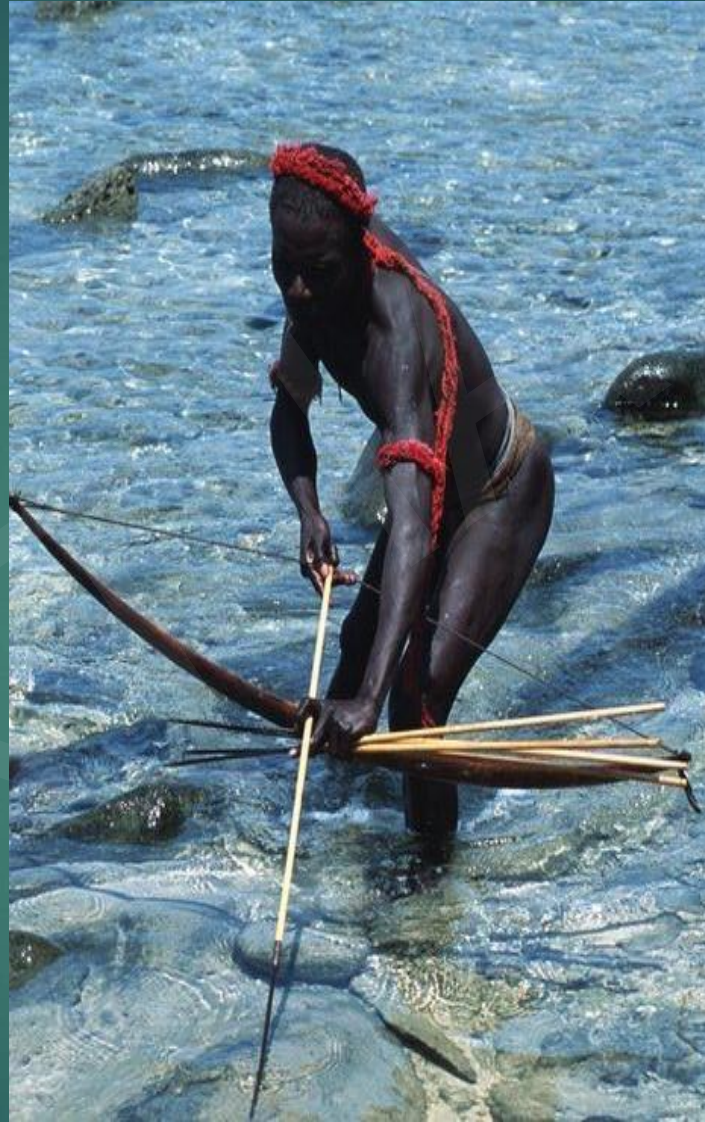
RACIAL DIVERSITY

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AnSI classify India into 6 racial group

1. NEGRITOEES

- ▶ The Negrito, most probably, were the earliest arrivals in India.
- ▶ These are characterized by **short stature (150 cm)**, dark skin colour, frizzy hair, Bulbous forehead, thick lips etc



▶ 2. PROTO AUSTRALOID

- ▶ Common physical traits are dark brown to black brown complexion, broad nose, wavy to curly hair, short stature, and thick everted lips.



3. MONGOLOIDS

- ▶ They have long heads, medium stature, light brown colour, medium nose, oblique eyes,



4. MEDITERRANEAN

- ▶ They are characterised by medium or short stature, short or medium nose, slender build, long head and brown (continental) complexion.

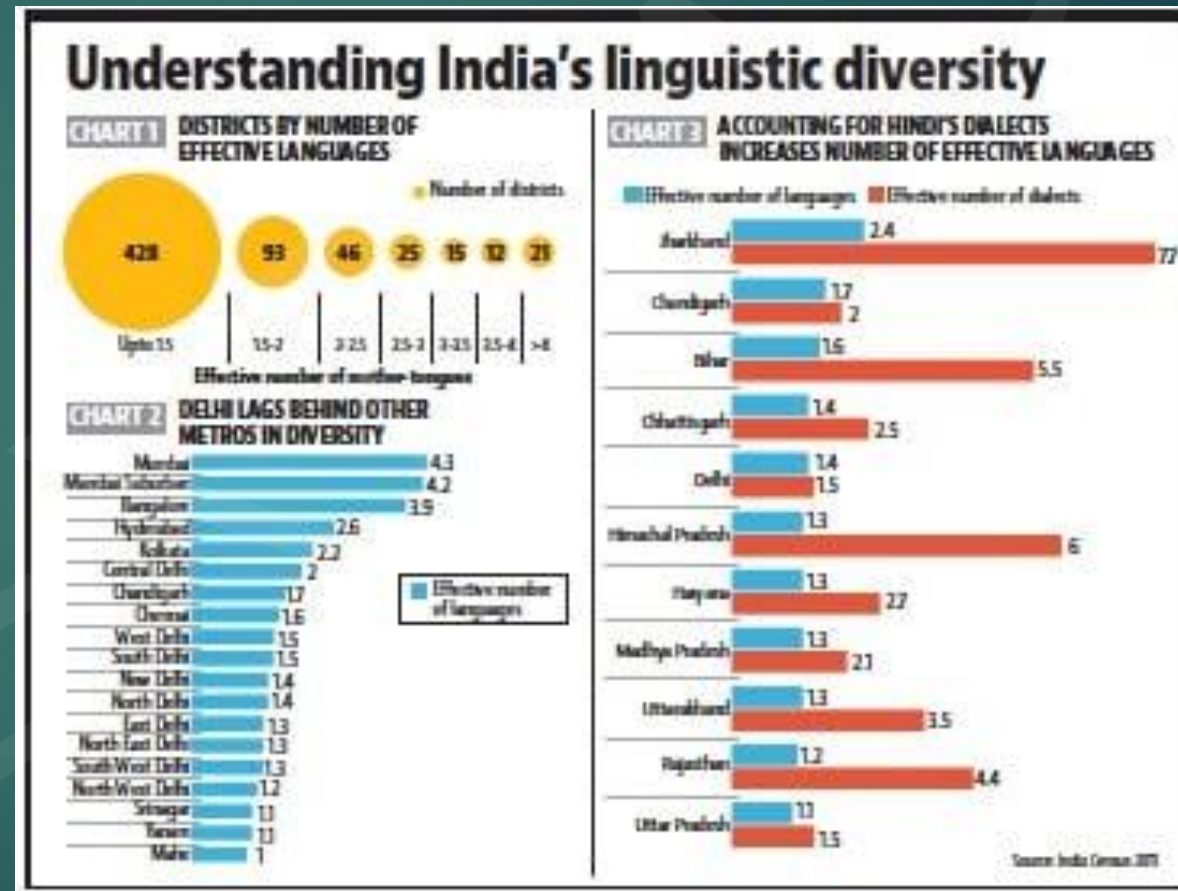
5. WESTERN BRACHYCEPHAL

- ▶ They are characterized by medium stature, straight long hair, prominent nose and round face

6. NORDICS

- ▶ They are characterized as Tall stature, Long head, long face, Blue eyes.

LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY



CLASSICAL LANGUAGE

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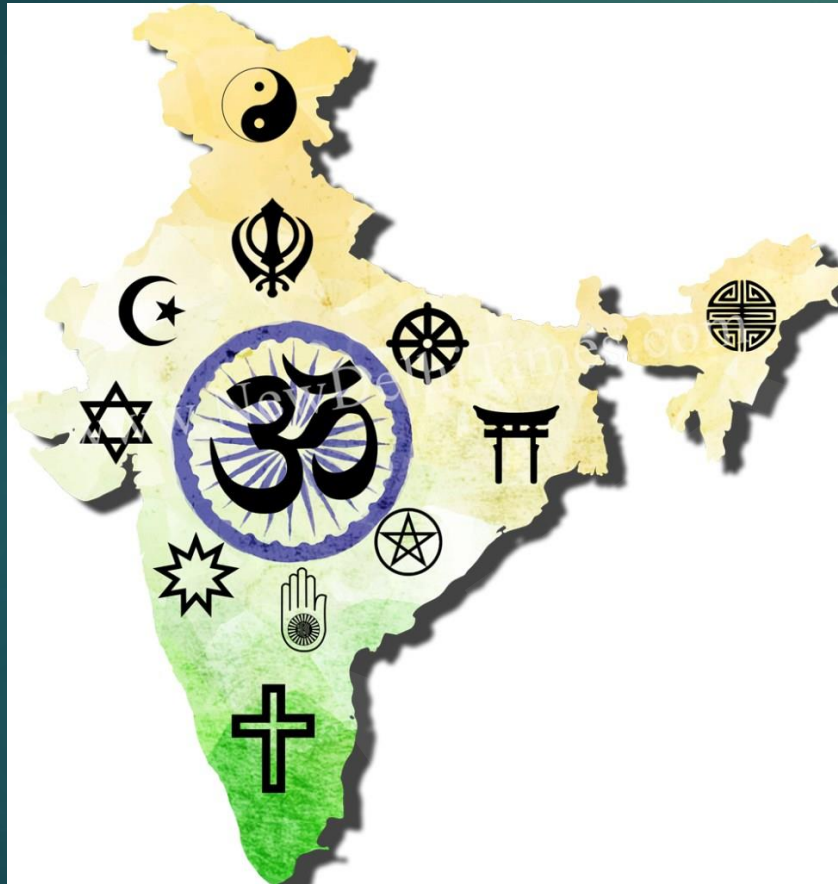
1. RECORDED HISTORY OF 1500-2000 YEARS
2. BODY OF ANCIENT LITERATURE AND TEXT
3. ORIGINAL LITERARY TRADITION (NOT BORROWED)
4. IT SHOULD BE DISTINCT FROM MODERN FORM

Indian Classical Languages

1. Tamil
2. Sanskrit
3. Kannada
4. Telugu
5. Malayalam
6. Odia



RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY



CENSUS 2011: RELIGIOUS PROFILE

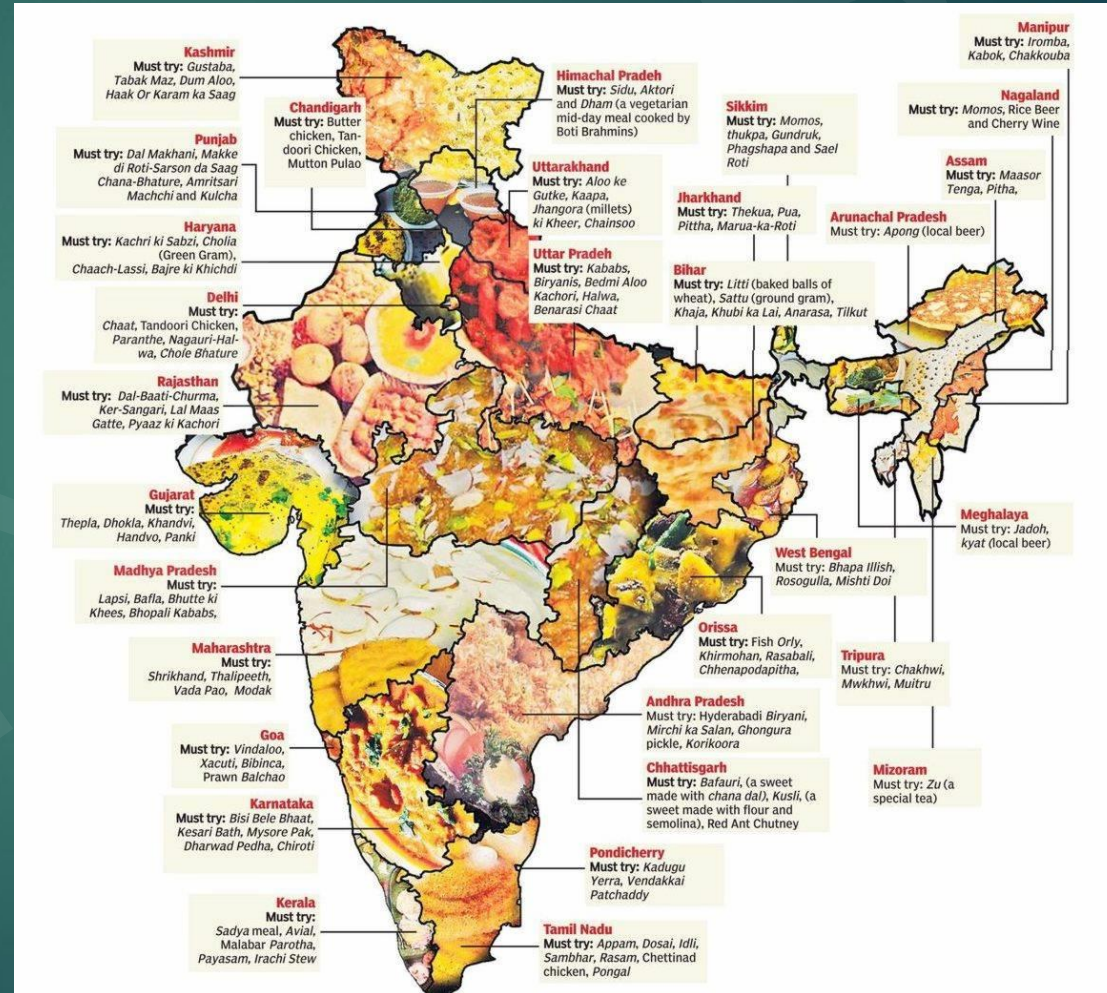
India's population data based on religion, which was part of Census 2011, was released by the government on Tuesday

	Population in 2011 (cr)	Proportion of population in %	Decadal change in proportion in % pts
Hindu	96.63	79.8	-0.7
Muslim	17.22	14.2	+0.8
Christian	2.78	2.3	No change
Sikh	2.08	1.7	-0.2
Buddhist	0.84	0.7	-0.1
Jain	0.45	0.4	No change
Others	0.79	0.7	-
Religion not stated	0.29	0.2	-

CASTE DIVERSITY

- ▶ Presence of different Caste group in India.
- ▶ Jati refers to a hereditary endogamous status group practising a specific traditional occupation. There are more than 3,000-3,500 jatis in India.
- ▶ **Caste among Muslims**
 - 1) Ashraf (saiyed, sheikh, pathan)
 - 2) Azlab (Momins, Mansooris, Ibrahims)
 - 3) Arzal (Halakhors)
- ▶ **Caste among Christian**
 - 1) Syrian
 - 2) Latin
 - 3) New

FOOD DIVERSITY



Dance



Music

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ETHNIC DIVERSITY



SALAD BOWL MODEL- ISOLATION

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MELTING POT MODEL- ASSIMILATION

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MOSAIC MODEL- INTEGRATION

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Some Practice Questions

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▶ MAINS 2020

1. (8.) Has caste lost its relevance in understanding the multi-cultural Indian Society? Elaborate your answer with illustrations. (Answer in 150 words) 10

- ▶ **Multiculturalism** –Presence of many culture, sub culture within Society.
- ▶ India is a land of diversity.
- ▶ It is a blend of multi religious & ethnic group.
- ▶ Every state has not only their language but there is a diversity of food habits, dressing, religion culture etc.
- ▶ The cultural diversity of India has been shaped by its long history, unique geography and diverse demography.

- ▶ Caste Dynamic Concept
- ▶ Empirical reality

► Relevance of Caste in Understanding Multicultural Indian Society

1. **Marriage** – Endogamous

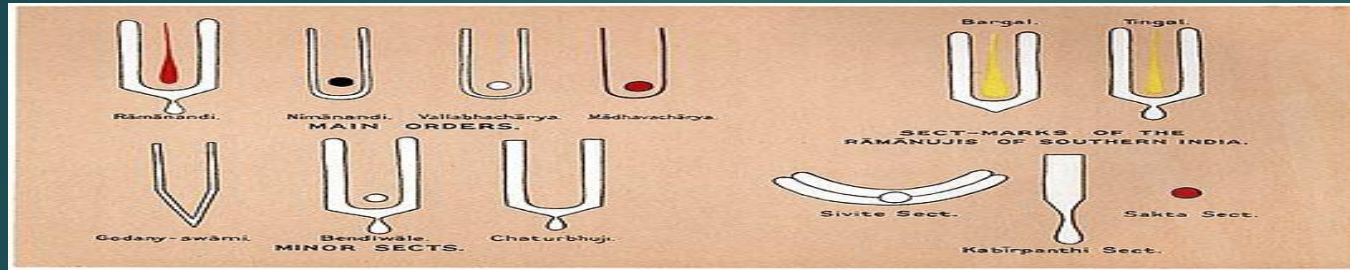
Eg Matrimonial pages of news paper, Matrimonial websites

2. **Education**- Literacy rate varies along different caste groups.

Literacy rate among SCs as per Census 2011 -66% (much below 73.04% total literacy rate)

3. **Mode of Worship**- Different Caste had different mode of worship and deities. Despite of that, usually priest are from brahmanic caste.

4. Customs- Different caste follow different customs and practices.



5. Occupation- Most Occupation are still based on caste identity.

Eg Sanitation workers belonging to lower caste suffer widespread social discrimination in India, a joint report by the International Labour Organisation, WaterAid, World Bank and World Health Organisation has observed.

(Health, Safety and Dignity of Sanitation Workers - An Initial Assessment')

- ▶ **6. Untouchability by any other name or Subversive untouchability-** which remains in households that have maids or servants or even drivers.
- ▶ The insistence on them drinking from different glasses, not sitting at the dining table with the “family”, and having separate utensils are all practices, unfortunately, unique to India.

6. Food Behaviour- Onion Garlic free food. Vegetarian Vs Non Vegetarian food debates



7. Caste System in different Religions- Caste system is practice among different religious group. Hence, it help in understanding different diverse feature of Multicultural Indian society.

8. Mobility in caste system due to Sanskritization

9. Politicization of Caste – Voting Behaviour.

- ▶ **Caste loosing Relevance in Understanding Multicultural Indian Society**
- ▶ 1. Decline in Ritual status of Caste in form of purity and pollution.
- ▶ 2. Decline in role of caste in art of Devadasis was appropriated to create the classical dance form like Bharatanatyam, odishi etc
- ▶ 3. Decline in role of caste in dressing pattern post independence and globalization

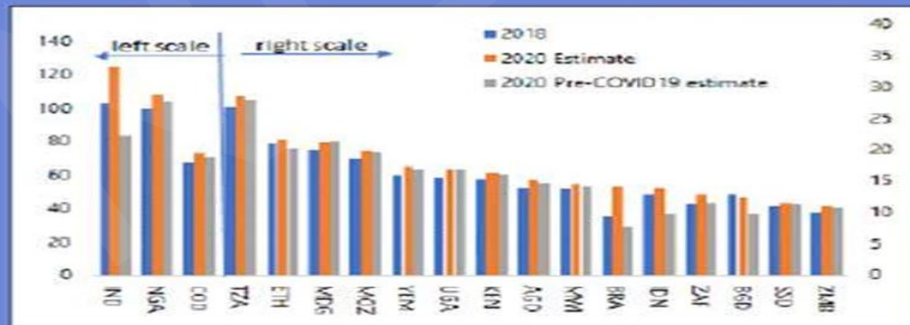
CONCLUSION

Based on above argument, its safe to assume that Caste still holds its relevance in understanding Multicultural Indian Society.

2. (9.) COVID-19 pandemic accelerated class inequalities and poverty in India. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

- ▶ Before covid19 crisis, India was having largest number of poor people in the world.
- ▶ According to IMF, World Economic Outlook, October 2020, 90 million people globally would slip into extreme poverty.
- ▶ World Bank estimate on projected poverty indicate 70-100 million people to slip in extreme poverty.

EXTRACT FROM IMF'S FISCAL MONITOR, OCTOBER 2020



Reason for COVID-19 Pandemic accelerating class based inequality and poverty in India

1.Lockdown – Nation wide lockdown had adversely affected unorganized sector which employs more than 90% worker in the country from labour force.

2.Loss of employment and livelihood- many businesses shut down their operation due to heavy losses making large number of worker unemployed.

3. Restricted Investment in multiple sectors- state failed to invest in infrastructure (roads, irrigation, etc.) and other economic activity.

4. Rising Health expenditure- Due to Covid Pandemic, rise in health expenditure also resulted in people suffering from poverty

- ▶ **The conventional containment response to pandemics** (i.e. social distancing and lockdowns) tend to affect poorer segments of the society disproportionately as they typically have jobs that cannot be performed remotely, e.g. construction workers, taxi drivers, housekeeping and maintenance staff, factory workers etc. and require physical presence at work sites.
- ▶ **Government response**
- ▶ Government has taken unprecedented measures for labour welfare and employment generation across India during Covid-19 pandemic
- ▶ In line with Union Government's Advisory, about Rs 5000 crore released from Building & Other Construction Workers Cess Fund to approx 2 crore construction workers;

- ▶ Under **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana** with financial package of Rs. 1.7 lakh crore poor & needy including unorganised workers, 80.00 crore people have been and are being provided Free of Cost 5 Kg. Wheat/Rice and 1 Kg. pulses
- ▶ Per day wages under MGNAREGA enhanced from Rs. 182 to Rs. 202
- ▶ **SVANidhi Scheme** launched to facilitate collateral free working capital loan upto Rs.10,000/- of one-year tenure, to approx 50 lakh street vendors to resume their businesses
- ▶ **CONCLUSION**
Since Covid 19 pandemic had global impact, it is duty of government, civil society organization and international agencies to ensure that poor people are not deprived of food, health and basic amenities.

10. Do you agree that regionalism in India appears to be a consequence of rising cultural assertiveness? Argue. (Answer in 150 words) 10

- ▶ Regionalism
- ▶ Natural affinity toward the regions and its unique traits
- ▶ **Regionalism, not as consequence of rising Cultural assertiveness**
 1. **Economic underdevelopment** – Purvanchal, Vidarba
 2. **Economic Overdevelopment-** Harit Pradesh, Tulu Nadu
 3. **Decline in Congress as Political party in India-** Since 1967, Congress decline as ruling party in various states in India and followed by rise of regional parties leading to regionalism
 4. **Geographical Diversity-** India has a very diverse geographical landmass. As a result of geographical differences, there is a huge variation in climate. These differences in climate cause changes in lifestyle and food habits.

- ▶ **Regionalism as consequence of rising Cultural assertiveness**
- ▶ **1. Demand of separate states of Gorkhaland, Bodoland**
- ▶ **2. Demand for regional autonomy within different states like Meghalaya, Tripura, Assam**
- **3. The Demand for Autonomy**, since 1960's, with the emergence of regional parties, the demand for state autonomy has been gaining more and more strength due to the central political interferences.
- In Tamil Nadu the DMK, in Punjab the Akali Dal, in Andhra Pradesh the Telgu Desham, in Assam the Assam Gana Parishad, the National conference in J&K
- **CONCLUSION**
- Regionalism is asserted in india due to different reason at different point of time. Rising Cultural assertiveness may be one of the reason for rise of regionalism, but not the only reason.

18. Is diversity and pluralism in India under threat due to globalisation? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

- ▶ In Diverse and Pluralist society, many sub cultures exist, each with their own belief and practices.
- ▶ Threat to diversity due to Globalization
- ▶ 1. **Mcdonaldization**- George Ritzer
- ▶ 2. Walmartization-
- ▶ 3. Westoxication-
- ▶ 4. **Clash of Civilization**-
- ▶ 5. Promotion of global language at cost of native language
- ▶ 6. Promotion of secular festivals for vested commercial interest

- ▶ **Instances of Globalization promoting Diversity and Pluralism**
- ▶ 1. World Yoga Day
- ▶ 2. Alternative Medicines and Ayurveda
- ▶ 3. More interconnectivity and rise of intermingling
- ▶ 4. New Social movements for rise of democracy, equality and fraternity. Eg Anti-Nuclear protest, Protest for LGBTQ Rights
- ▶ **Conclusion**
- ▶ Therefore, interactions between cultures favor cultural hybridity rather than a monolithic cultural homogenization. In doing so, globalization leads to the creative amalgamations of global and local cultural traits.

19. Customs and traditions suppress reason leading to obscurantism. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

- ▶ Customs or tradition is belief, principle, behaviour with symbolic meaning or special significance that people of particular society continued to follow for a very long time.
- ▶ **Customs and traditions suppressing reason leading to obscurantism:-**
 1. **Caste System-** Against the spirit of equality, meritocracy and fraternity.
 2. **Patriarchy-** Against the idea of gender equality.

3. Devadasi system- It's an ancient religious practice in parts of southern India, including Andhra Pradesh, whereby parents dedicate their daughters in local temples for the service of the deity.



4. Female genital mutilation: It's one of the most brutal ritual that is still being practiced in nearly 27 countries including India among the Bohra community (a Shia sub sect). This shocking ritual is performed in for taming woman's sexuality.

- ▶ **5. Self-flagellation:** It's another cruel practice that is followed by many religions including Islam, Christianity and Judaism.
- ▶ This ritual that a religious significance as it is performed in the name of atonement of one's sins.



- ▶ **Firewalking:** This custom requires participant to walk barefoot on a bed of embers or stone that are set on fire. The practice continues among a few Hindu communities residing in South Asia, orthodox communities in Greece and Bulgaria, Japanese Taoists and Buddhists



- ▶ **However, different fascinating Indian Traditions and customs**
- **Surya Namaskar** Practising Surya Namaskar helps lose weight, improves digestion, get a glowing skin, improves sleep cycle and even brings blood sugar down.



- **Drinking water from copper utensils** Drinking water from a copper vessel can boost your immune system, aid digestion, decrease wound healing time, strengthen joints and improves digestion as well.



- **The “Charvakas Philosophical Tradition”**, is largely a product of his thinking that prioritised empiricism and scepticism over Vedic ritualism.

- **Transgender festival of Koovagam**, Tamil Nadu- For 15 days in May and April, India beholds the largest festive gathering of transgender and transvestite individuals at Koovagam in Tamil Nadu. They commemorate their patron deity Aravan by marrying him in the temple.
- **Chhau dance of Odisha** -The dance is used as a form of storytelling on stage, using vivacious all-male troupes. It combines martial arts, acrobatics, athletics and its motifs highlight religious themes of Shaivism, Shaktism, and Vaishnavism. This folk dance is egalitarian and is celebrated every spring.



- ▶ **Kumbh Mela** The significance of the fair for Hindus is to cleanse their sins by bathing in sacred waters.

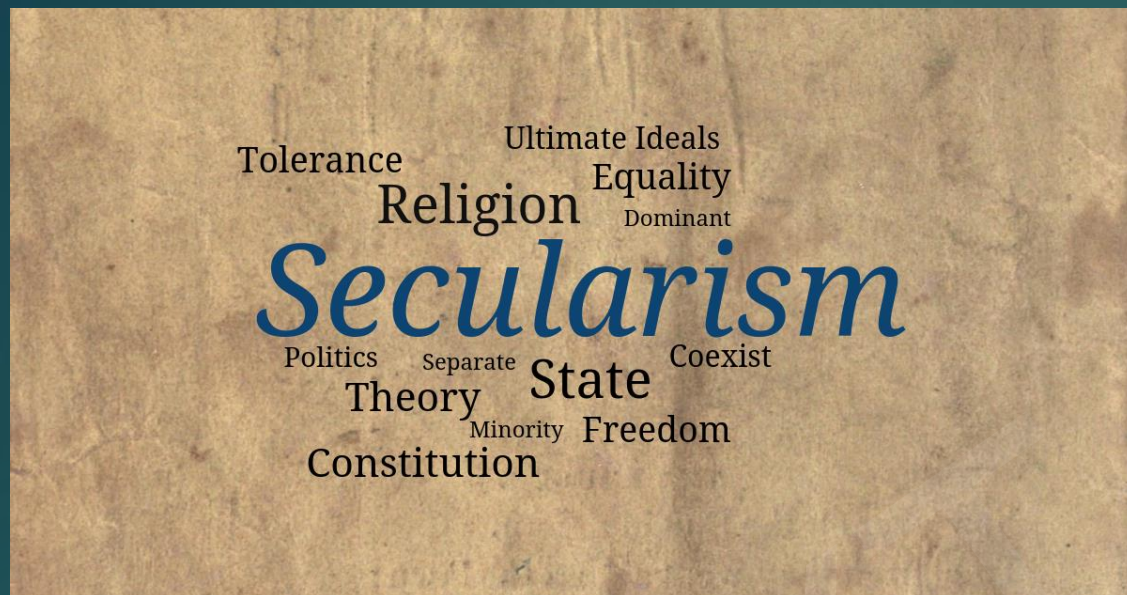


- ▶ **The Buddhist chanting of Ladakh** Buddhist lamas (priests) chant and recite the teachings and philosophy of Lord Buddha for the spiritual and moral well-being of believers. Its added to UNESCO's list of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.



▶ CONCLUSION

- ▶ All that is ancient or old is not necessarily outdated and all that is new may not be good, even if it is fashionable.
- ▶ **Article 51A (H)** of the Constitution of India gives a call “to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform”.
- ▶ As Mahatma Gandhi said, **It is good to swim in the water of tradition but to sink in them is suicide.**



Secularism

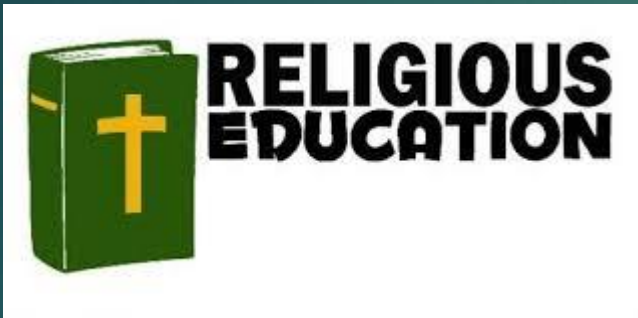
SOCIAL ISSUES NEXT IAS

Secularism

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- ▶ The term “Secular” means being "separate" from religion, or having no religious basis.
- ▶ It emphasized dissociation of the state from religion and full freedom to all religions and tolerance of all religions.
- ▶ Secularism is modern idea which believes that public aspects of life should be free from influences of religions.

- ▶ Public sphere activities include:-
- ▶ Education
- ▶ Political activities
- ▶ Economic activities
- ▶ Legal activities etc









Religion

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RELIGION

From the Latin verb *religare*: “to tie back; to hold back; to thwart from forward progress; to bind.”

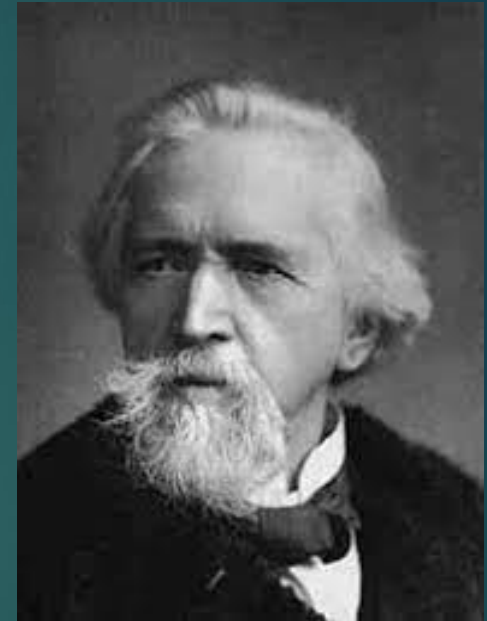


A system of **CONTROL** based in unchallenged, dogmatic **BELIEF** which *holds back* the *progress* of *Consciousness*

GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE 1851 COINED TERM SECULARISM

91

- ▶ 1. NEUTRALITY TOWARD RELIGION
- ▶ 2. EMPHASIS ON SCIENTIFIC TEMPER
- ▶ 3. EMPHASIS ON RATIONALITY
- ▶ 4. SECULAR MORALITY



DIFFERENT MODEL OF SECULARISM

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▶ **BRITISH SECULARISM**

- ▶ The UK is in practice seen as an example of 'open secularism'.
- ▶ There is freedom of thought and expression, and no bans on religious symbols in schools, or public veiling.
- ▶ All schools are required to teach 'individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance for those of different faiths and beliefs'.

- ▶ But the UK fails on **two of principles**.
- ▶ Not **only is the Head of State** also the **head of the Church of England** but, uniquely among democratic countries,
- ▶ **26 seats in the legislature** (the House of Lords) are reserved for its **bishops**.
- ▶ Christianity remains embedded in public life, from Remembrance ceremonies to prayers in Parliament.

- ▶ A large number of state-funded schools are run by religious organizations, principally the Church of England and the Catholic Church, but also now Muslim, Jewish, Sikh and Hindu groups.
- ▶ If there is competition for places, these state schools are legally allowed to discriminate against children on the basis of their parents' faith, or lack of it.

FRENCH MODEL

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- ▶ The French model of secularism was developed during the **French Revolution in 1905**, when a French law separated the church and the state, thus marking the beginnings of **French secularism (laïcité) in modern times**.
- ▶ **Laïcité** derives from the French term for laity—non-clergy or lay people.

- ▶ Broadly, the idea refers to **the freedom of citizens and of public institutions from the influence of organized religion.**
- ▶ The new Act defined three essential principles:
 1. **Freedom of conscience,**
 2. **Equality in law for spiritual and religious belief,**
 3. **Neutrality of political power.**

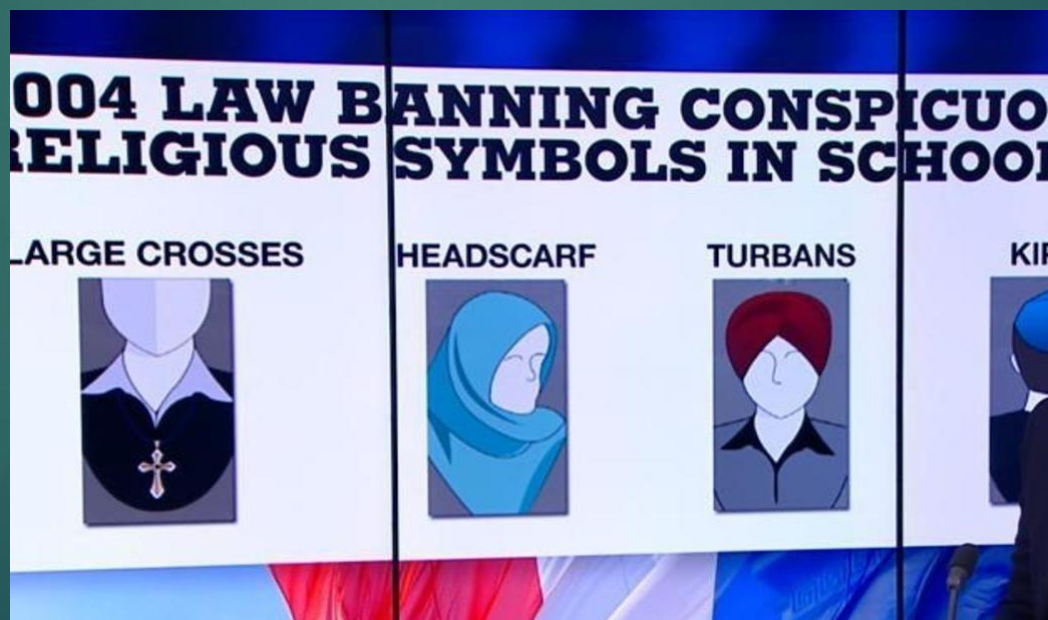
- This secular outlook was strengthened by another constitutional right — the right to freedom of expression.
 - In pursuance of this, French school teachers today are thus actively encouraged to foster a fearless spirit of inquiry, regardless of religion or any other hindrance.



- ▶ This French secular tradition was further fortified in the face of new challenges posed by immigration, largely from former French colonies.
 - ▶ In 2004, another law was promulgated, banning schoolchildren from wearing any overt signs or clothes that would betray their religious affiliation.
 - ▶ This was an effort to create a unique school space, where everyone would look equal and “religiously anonymous” — **no crosses, no headscarves or burqas, no turbans, no Jewish kippahs (skullcaps).**

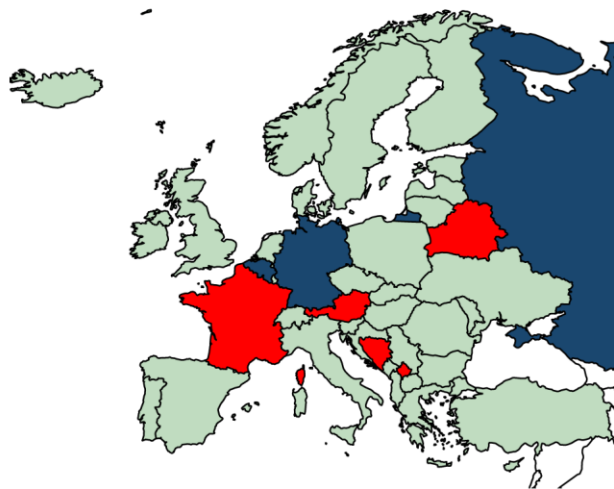


- ▶ The law does not mention any particular religious symbol, and thus bans Christian (veil, signs), Muslim (veil, signs), Sikh (turban, signs), Jewish, Hindu and other religious signs



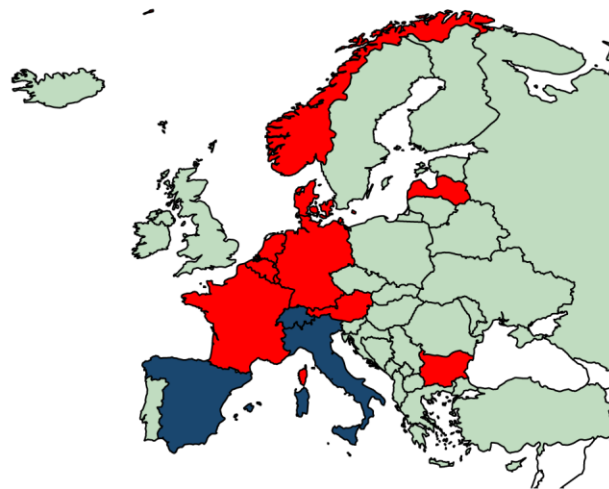


Headscarf Ban



no ban local national

Burqa Ban

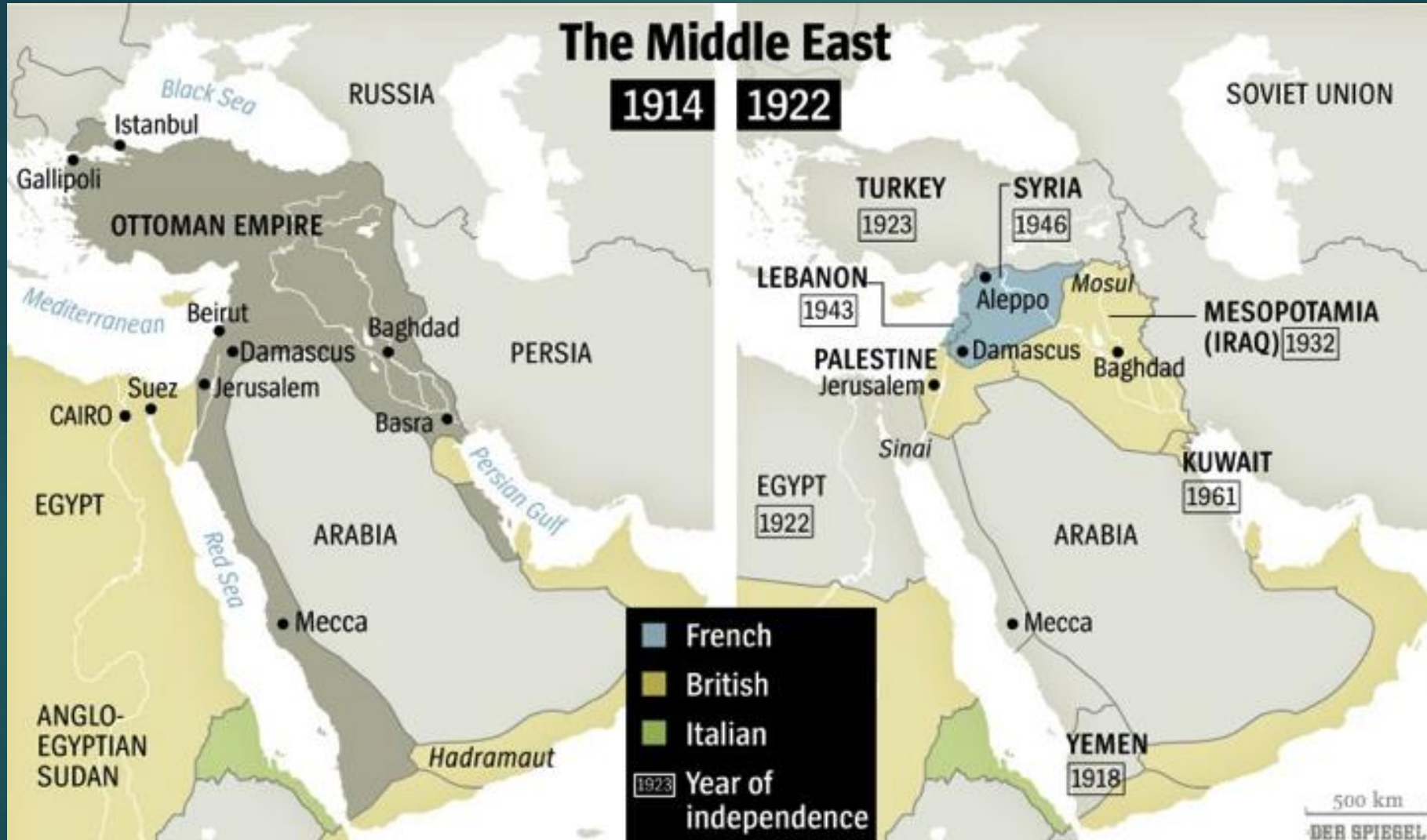


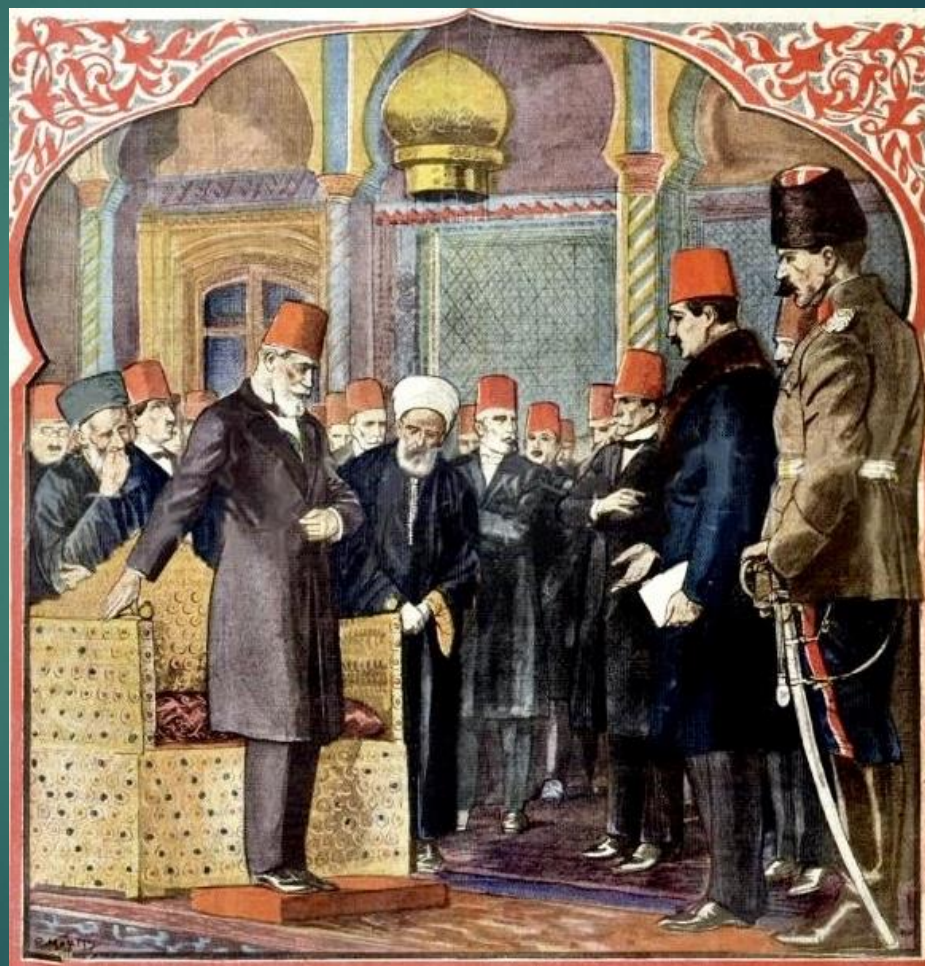
no ban local national

TURKISH SECULARISM

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- ▶ He came to power after the First World War. He was determined to put an end to the institution of Khalifa in the public life of Turkey.
- ▶ Ataturk was convinced that only a clear break with traditional thinking and expressions could elevate Turkey from the sorry state it was in.
- ▶ He set out in an aggressive manner to modernise and secularise Turkey.
- ▶ Ataturk changed his own name from Mustafa Kemal Pasha to Kemal Ataturk (Ataturk translates as Father of the Turks).

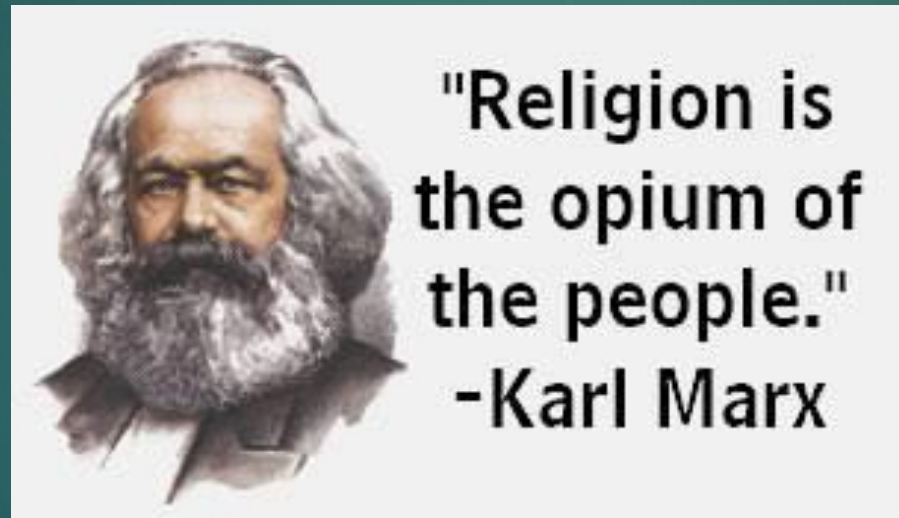
- ▶ The Fez, a traditional cap worn by Muslims, was banned by the Hat Law.
- ▶ Western clothing was encouraged for men and women.
- ▶ The Western (Gregorian) calendar replaced the traditional Turkish calendar.
- ▶ In 1928, the new Turkish alphabet (in a modified Latin form) was adopted.

- ▶ This secularism was not about principled distance from organised religion, instead it involved, active intervention in and suppression of, religion.
- ▶ This version of secularism was propounded and practised by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

Communist Model

109

- ▶ Based on writing of Karl Marx, who compare Religion with Opium of Masses.





Israeli Model

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- ▶ When Israel was established as a new state in 1948, a new and different Jewish identity formed for the newly created Israeli population.
- ▶ This population was defined by the Israeli culture and Hebrew language, their experience with the Holocaust, and the need to band together against conflict with hostile neighbors in the Middle East.



Jews Billionaire

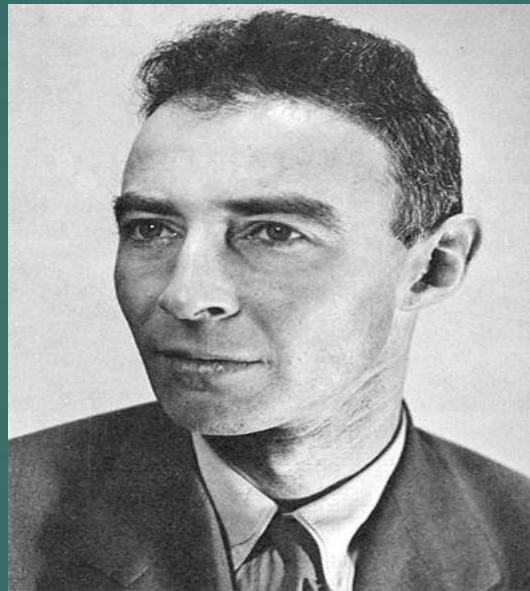
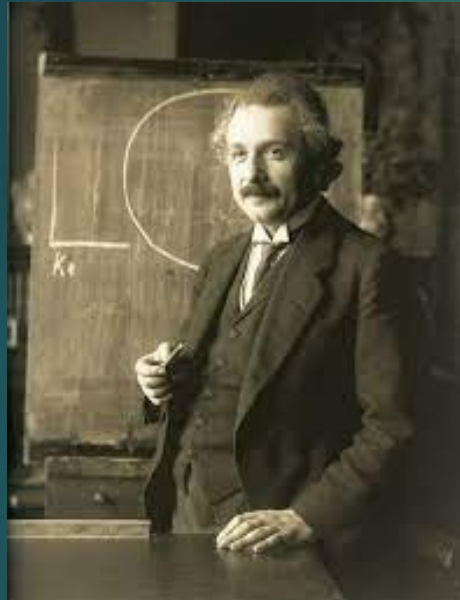
113

- ▶ **Mark Zuckerberg**, founder of Facebook
- ▶ **Larry Ellison**, the founder of the tech giant Oracle Corporation,
- ▶ Former New York City Mayor **Michael Bloomberg** is another wealthiest Jew
- ▶ Google co-founders **Sergey Brin and Larry Page**
- ▶ Investors **George Soros** ,
- ▶ Dell Computer Founder **Michael Dell**.

Some famous Scientists

Einstein, Oppenheimer (father of atom bomb)

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American Model

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- ▶ Also referred as the WESTERN MODEL of SECULARISM.
- ▶ In American model, separation of religion and state is understood as mutual exclusion:
 1. the state will not intervene in the affairs of religion and,
 2. in the same manner, religion will not interfere in the affairs of the state.

- ▶ Each has a separate sphere of its own with independent jurisdiction.
- ▶ No policy of the state can have an exclusively religious rationale.
- ▶ No religious classification can be the basis of any public policy.
- ▶ If this happened there is illegitimate intrusion of religion in the state.
- ▶ Similarly, the state cannot aid any religious institution.
- ▶ It cannot give financial support to educational institutions run by religious communities.
- ▶ Nor can it hinder the activities of religious communities, as long as they are within the broad limits set by the law of the land.

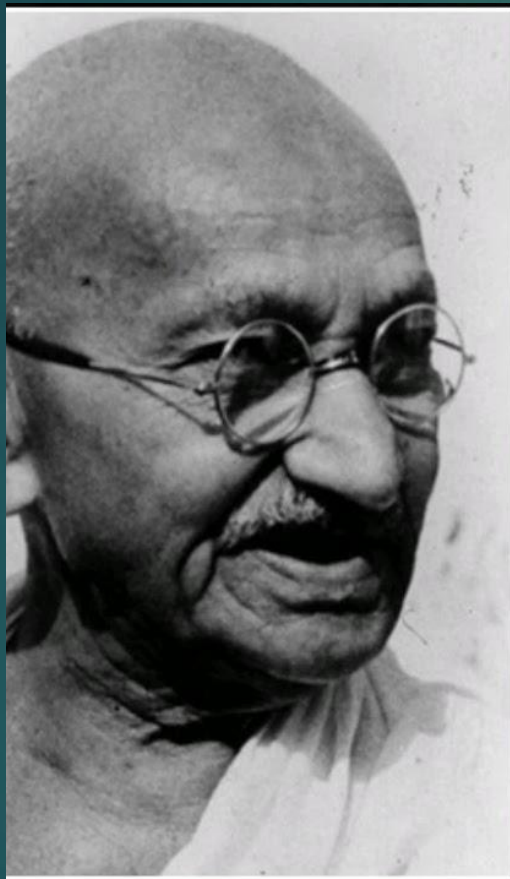
- ▶ This form of mainstream secularism has no place for the idea of state supported religious reform.
- ▶ This feature follows directly from its understanding that the separation of state from church/ religion entails a relationship of mutual exclusion

THE INDIAN MODEL OF SECULARISM

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- ▶ Indian secularism is fundamentally different from Western secularism.
- ▶ Indian secularism does not focus only on church-state separation and the idea of inter-religious equality is crucial to the Indian conception.
- ▶ Culture of inter-religious 'tolerance' in India.
- ▶ Indian secularism deals not only with religious freedom of individuals but also with religious freedom of minority communities.

- ▶ Indian secularism has made room for and is compatible with the idea of state-supported religious reform.
- ▶ Thus, the Indian constitution bans untouchability.
- ▶ The Indian state has enacted several laws abolishing child marriage and lifting the taboo on inter-caste marriage sanctioned by Hinduism.
- ▶ The secular character of the Indian state is established by virtue of the fact that it is neither theocratic nor has it established any one or multiple religions.
- ▶ Beyond that it has adopted a very sophisticated policy in pursuit of religious equality.



Those who say religion has nothing
to do with politics do not know what
religion is.

— *Mahatma Gandhi* —

AZ QUOTES

Indian Concept of Secularism

- Mahatma Gandhi: “The soul of religion is one but it is engaged in a multitude of forms. Wise men will ignore the outward crust and see the same soul living under a variety of crusts”.
- S.Radhakrishnan: “Secularism does not mean anything irreligious or atheism or even stress on materials comforts, rather it lays stress on the universality of spiritual values which may be obtained by a variety of ways”.
- B.R.Ambedkar: “All that secular state means is that this parliament shall not be competent to impose any particular religion upon the rest of the people”.

NEHRU ON SECULARISM'

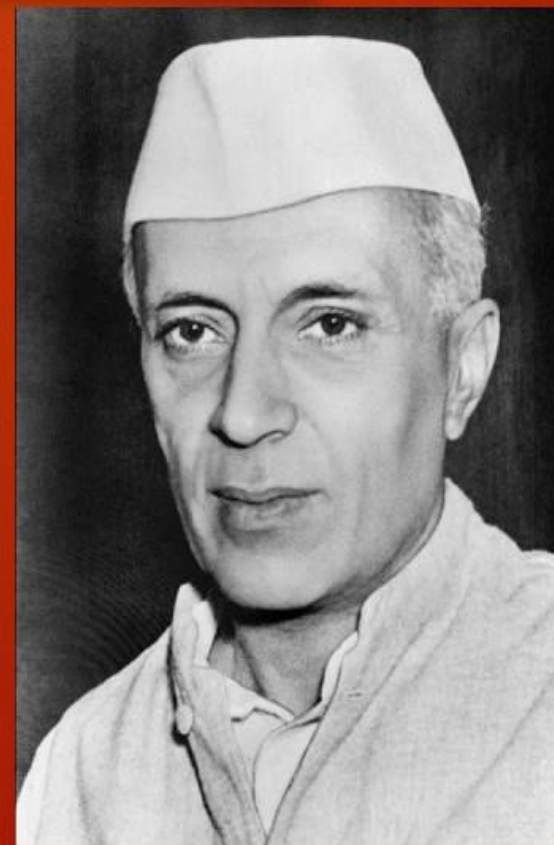
'Equal protection by the State to all religions'. This is how Nehru responded when a student asked him to spell out what secularism meant in independent India.

He wanted a secular state to be one that “protects all religions, but does not favour one at the expense of others and does not itself adopt any religion as the state religion”.

For him secularism did not mean hostility to religion. At the same time Nehru was not in favour of a complete separation between religion and state.

Secularism for him meant a complete opposition to communalism of all kinds.

Secularism for him was not only a matter of principles, it was also the only guarantee of the unity and integrity of India.



Thank You!

REGIONALISM

SOCIAL ISSUES, NEXT IAS



- ▶ Regionalism is an ideology that hold people together who belongs to specific region.
- ▶ The people belonging to particular regional, speak in common language, practice distinctive ways of life, share common history and culture leading to a voluntaristic integration.

▶ **ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN**

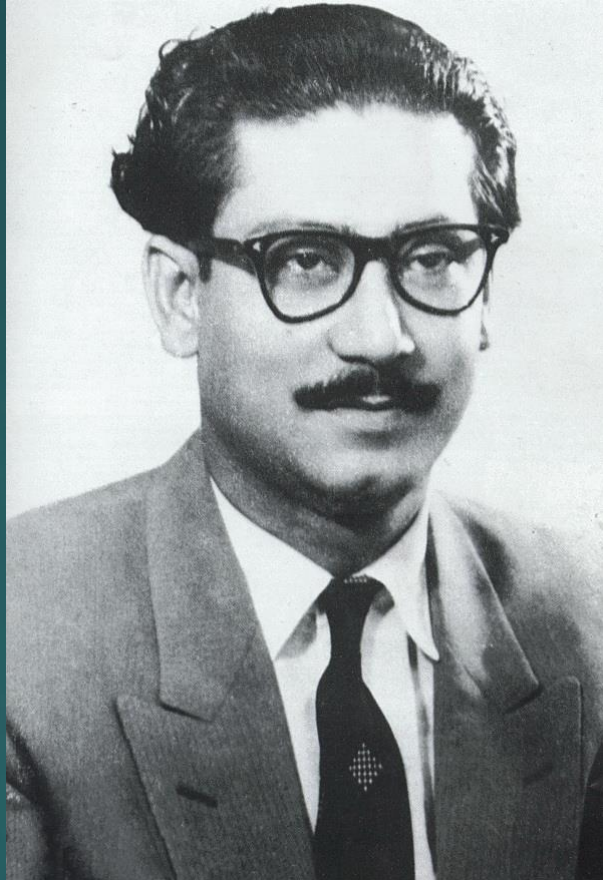
- ▶ "You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place or worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed – that has nothing to do with the business of the State."
- ▶ —Muhammad Ali Jinnah's first speech to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan











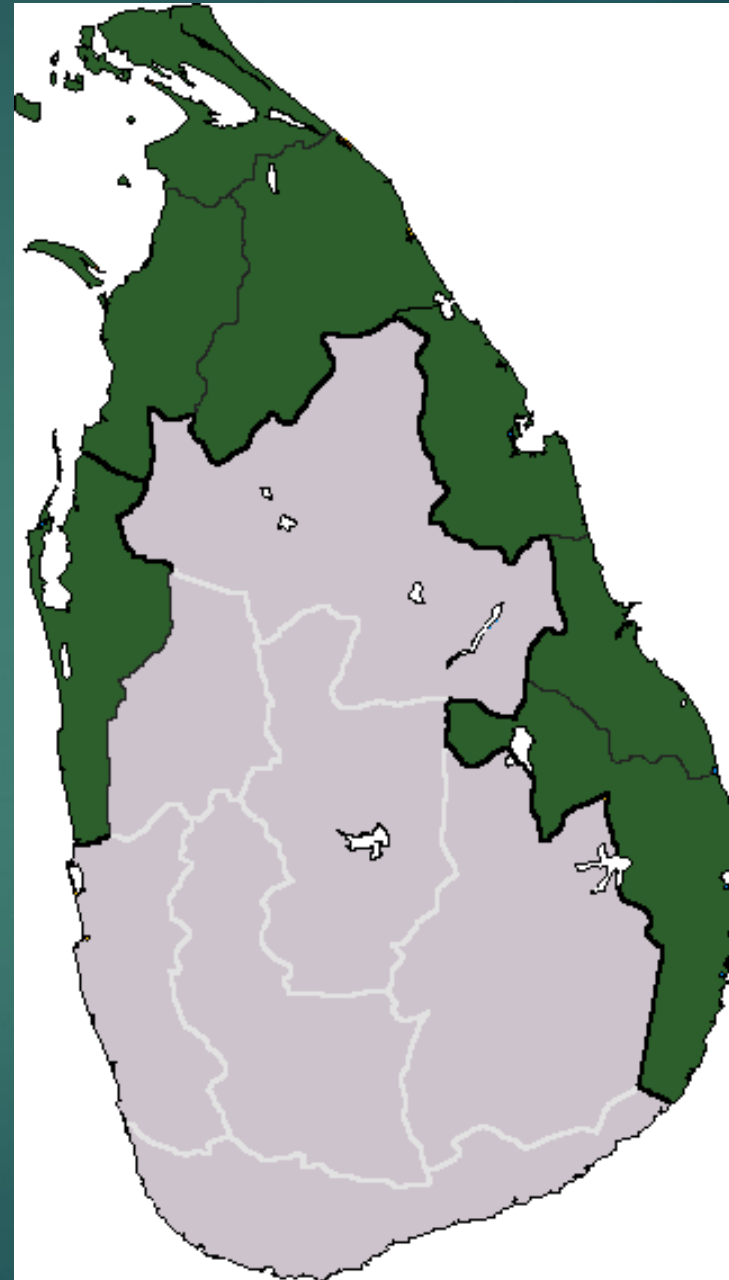


- ▶ During British imperial rule, the tensions between the two groups worsened.
- ▶ The CIA suggested in 1985 that the Sinhalese community felt threatened by the Tamil group's prosperity partly due to the British favoritism of Tamils during the British occupation of Sri Lanka.
- ▶ Because Tamil communities also existed in several other British colonies like India, South Africa, and Singapore, Sri Lankan Tamils benefited from broader commercial networks and a wider range of opportunities.
- ▶ Moreover, British colonial authorities often placed English language schools in predominantly Tamil areas, providing Tamils with more civil service and professional opportunities than their Sinhalese counterparts.

- ▶ This pattern of Tamil favoritism left Sinhalese people feeling isolated and oppressed.
- ▶ Despite the tension between these groups before British colonization, the events that followed Sri Lankan independence suggest that imperial rule had provoked the ensuing conflict. Indeed, soon after British occupiers left the island in 1948, these patterns of Tamil dominance changed dramatically.

Srilanka 1948

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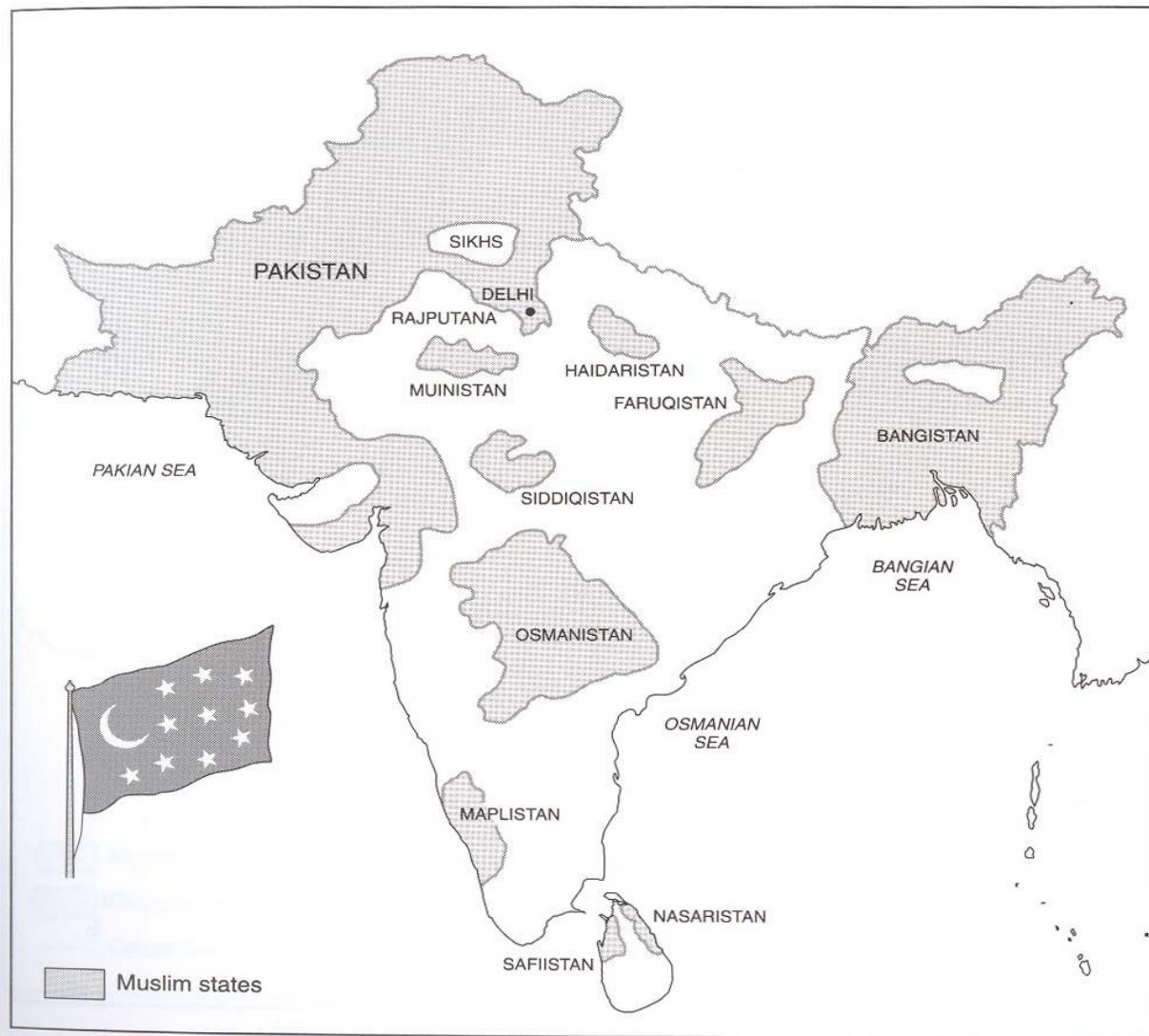


- ▶ The majority of Sri Lankans are ethnic Sinhalese, a group of Indo-European peoples that had migrated to the island from northern India in the BC 500s.
- ▶ The Sinhalese had contacts with the Tamils who were settled in the southern part of the Indian subcontinent.
- ▶ A major migration of the Tamils occurred between the 7th and the 11th centuries CE.

INDIA 1935

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Map 2 Chaudhry Rahmat Ali's map: The Pak Commonwealth of Nations and their flag, c. 1940

- ▶ Before independence, India was divided into 565 princely states. These indigenous princely states believed in independent governance, which was the biggest obstacle in building a strong India.

At this time India had three types of states

- ▶ (1) 'Territories of British India',
- ▶ (2) 'Princely states' and
- ▶ (3) the colonial territories of France and Portugal.

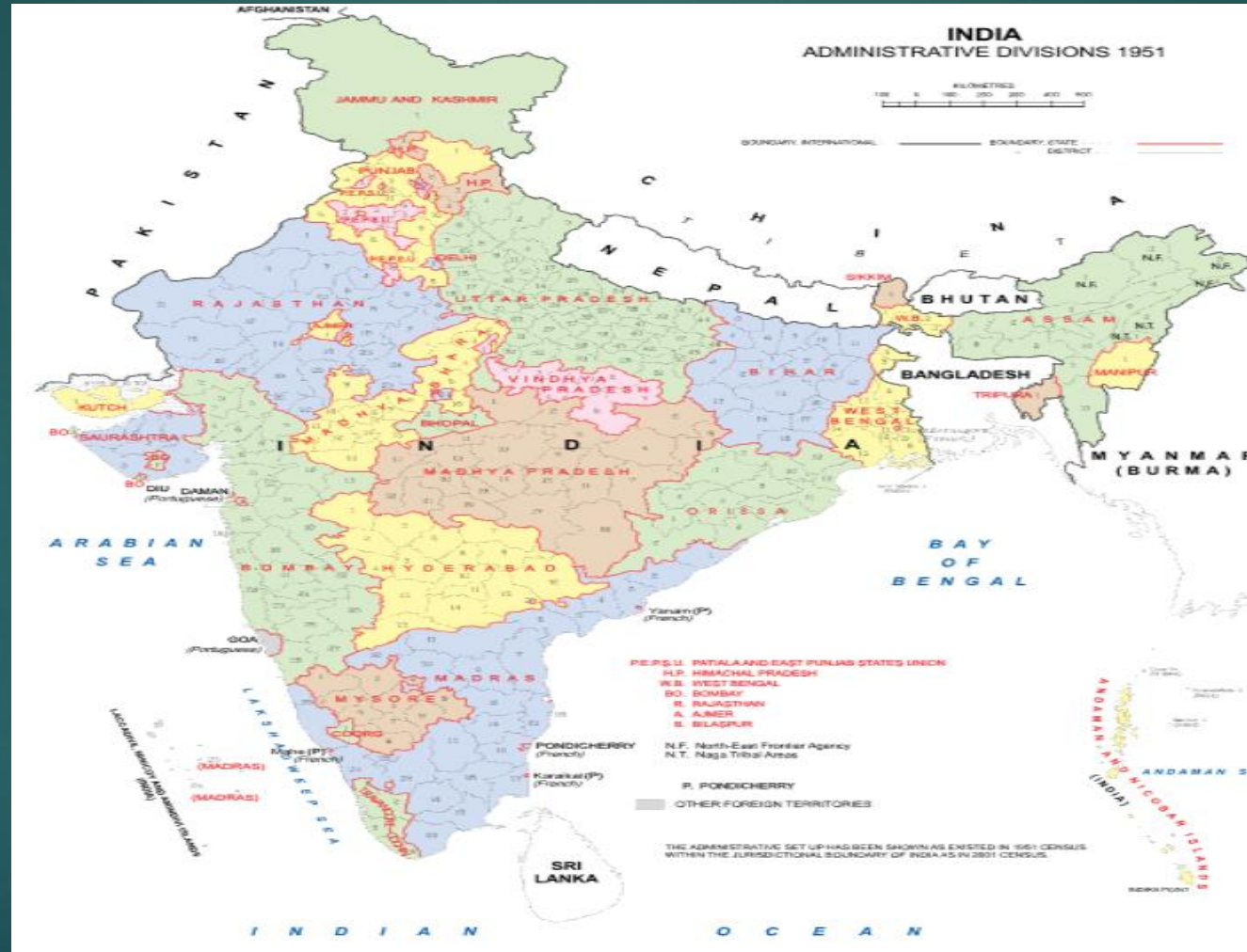
- ▶ The new republic was also declared to be a "**Union of States**".
- ▶ The constitution of 1950 distinguished between four main types of states and a class of territories:
- ▶ **Part A states**, which were the **former governors' provinces of British India**, were ruled by a governor appointed by the president and an elected state legislature.
- ▶ The **nine Part A** states were Assam, Bihar, Bombay, M. P. (formerly Central Provinces and Berar), Madras, Orissa, Punjab (formerly East Punjab), Uttar Pradesh (formerly the United Provinces), and West Bengal.

- ▶ **Part B states**, which were **former princely states** or unions of princely states, governed by a Rajpramukh, who was usually the ruler of a constituent state, and an elected legislature.
- ▶ The **Rajpramukh** was appointed by the President of India.
- ▶ The **eight Part B states** were Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU), Rajasthan, Saurashtra, and Travancore-Cochin.

- ▶ **Part C states** included both the former chief commissioners' provinces and some princely states, and each was governed by a chief commissioner appointed by the President of India.
- ▶ The **ten Part C** states were Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Cutch, Manipur, Tripura, and Vindhya Pradesh.

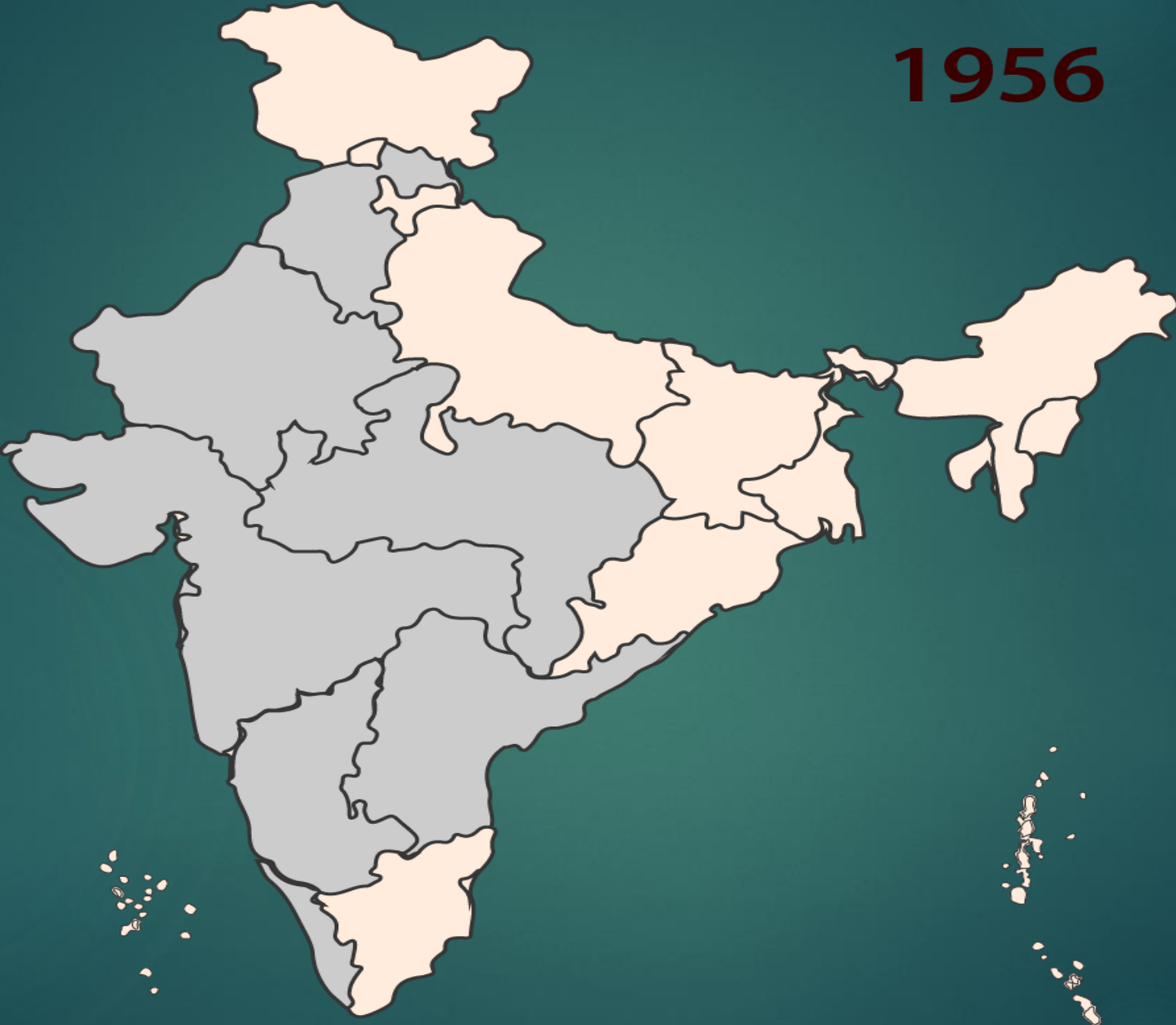
- ▶ **The sole Part D territory** was the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which was administered by a lieutenant governor appointed by the central government.

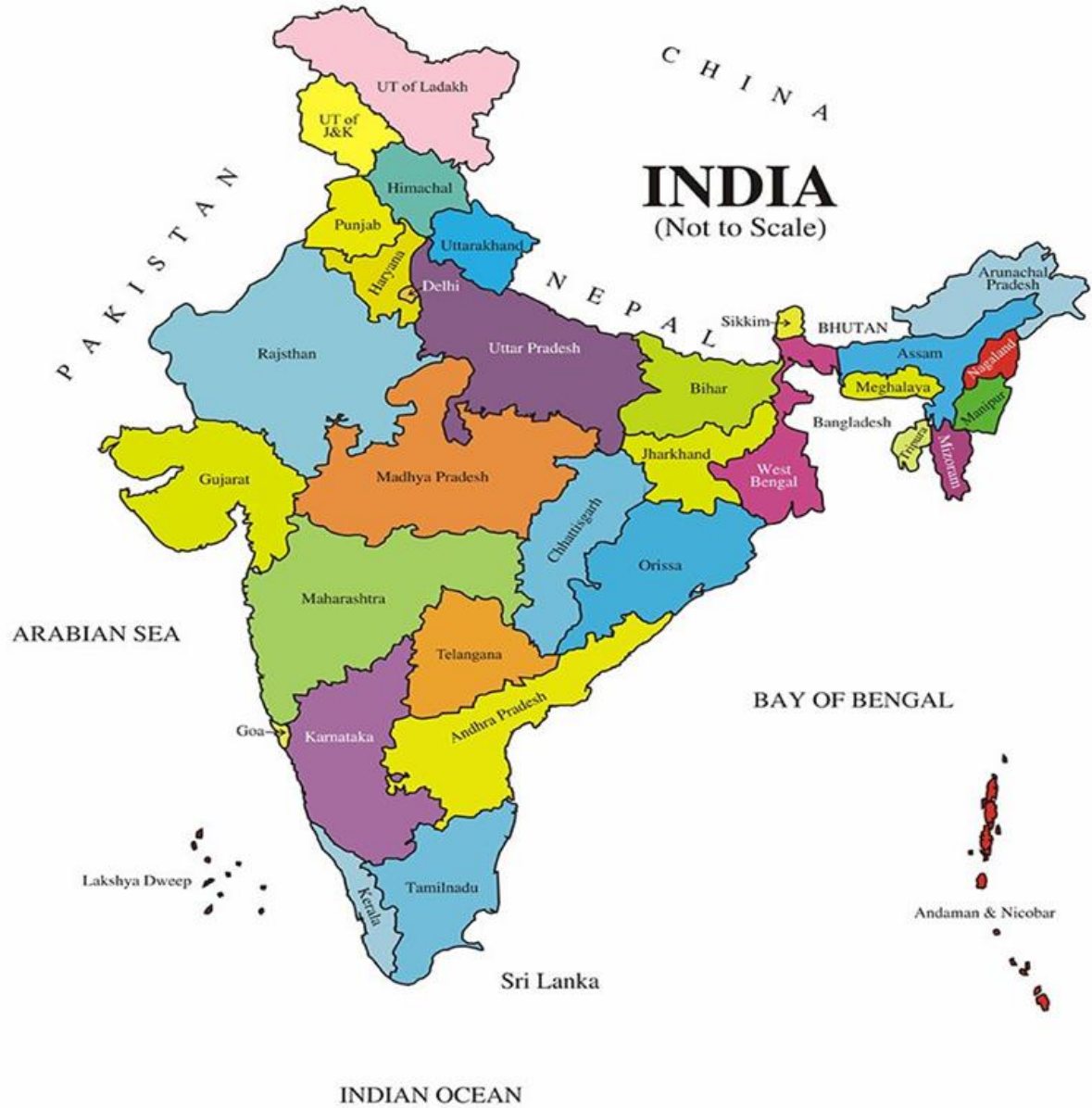
India after 1947



1956

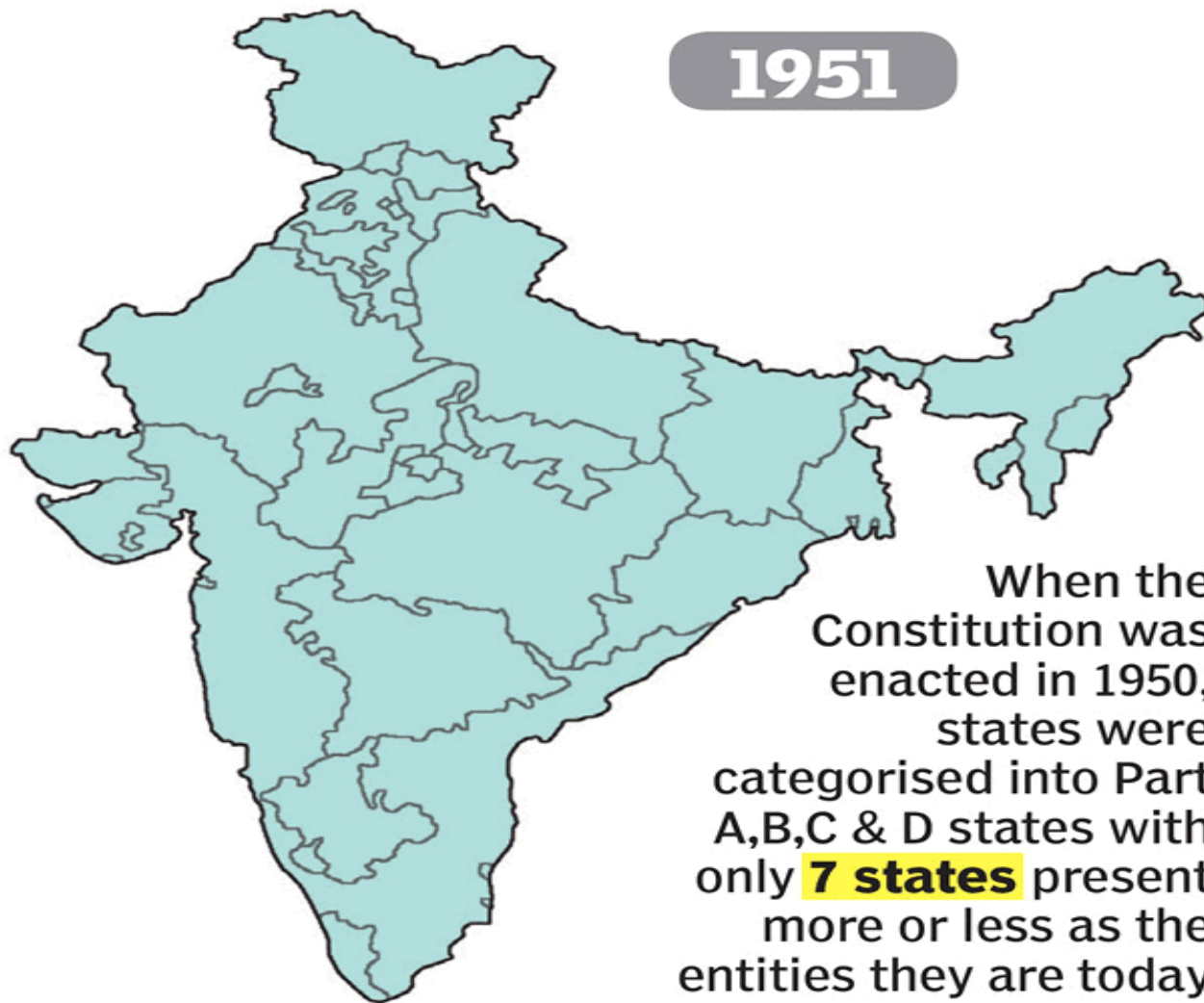
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How India's state boundaries have changed since 1947

1951



When the Constitution was enacted in 1950, states were categorised into Part A, B, C & D states with only **7 states** present more or less as the entities they are today

Causes of Regionalism

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- ▶ Regionalism in India is a multidimensional phenomenon as it is a complex amalgam of geographical, historical, cultural, economic, politico-administrative and psyche factors.
- ▶ It is not possible to indicate exactly any particular factor, which has been solely responsible for the phenomenon of regionalism.
- ▶ Therefore, some of these factors responsible for the regionalism in India are:-

- ▶ **Geographical Cause-** Different geographical features like mountains, rivers etc act as a natural boundary and isolate settlement pattern.
- ▶ It induce the feeling of oneness and regional affinity in the mind of people.

- ▶ **Historical Causes-** The historical and cultural components interpret regionalism by way of cultural heritage, folklore, myths, symbolism and historical traditions.

- ▶ **Economic Causes-** Uneven development in different part of country may be considered as prime cause of regionalism.
- ▶ Sometimes, it's on the basis of underdevelopment, sometimes its on the basis of overdevelopment that encourage people to demand regionalism in the form of separate state demand.

- ▶ **Political Causes-** Decline of Congress as prominent political party in states since 1967 and rise of regional political parties resulted in to more assertion of regional identity and issues of development. This find consonance with people wish to see to their region better develop than other counter parts.

- ▶ **Demographic Cause-** Outnumbering of indigenous population by outsiders due to migration create a sense of insecurity in the mind of indigenous people. In order to protect their unique culture and identity, they demand separate state. Eg Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh etc

Impact of Regionalism

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► Positive Impact

1. Regionalism makes federal system of governance stronger.
2. It accelerated developmental activities in underdeveloped regions.
3. It fulfils the political aspiration of regional group to have their separate identity acknowledged.
4. It makes political participation more inclusive.
5. It contributes for decline of One party rule in the country.

► Negative Impact

1. It poses serious threat to the developmental process with many states disputing with other on issues of river water sharing, funds, sharing of natural resources etc.
2. It resulted in frequent formation of Unstable government due to rise of coalition politics.
3. It increases intensity of corruption in the form of political horse trading to form government with support of corrupt elected representatives.

- ▶ Regionalism often become a shield for militancy, extremism to create an internal security threat. Kashmir militancy is an example of this type of regionalism.
- ▶ Regionalism often result in to rise of Son of Soil politics, which claim exclusive ownership over benefits of development and resources weakening fabric of 'Unity in Diversity'.

Thank You!

Social Justice

PAPER 2



- ▶ Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes;
- ▶ mechanisms, laws, institutions and bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.
- ▶ Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
- ▶ Issues relating to poverty and hunger.

Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes;

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- ▶ Vulnerable Groups are groups of persons that experience a **higher risk of poverty, social exclusion, discrimination and violence** than the general population, including, but not limited to, **ethnic minorities, migrants, people with disabilities, isolated elderly people and children**
- ▶ According to **World Bank** “one that has some specific characteristics that make it at **higher risk of falling into poverty** than others” are said to be as vulnerable groups”

Important characteristics of vulnerable groups:

- 1) It **suffers from discrimination** and subordination.
- 2) They have **physical and/or cultural traits that set them apart**, and which are disapproved of, by a dominant group.
- 3) They share a **sense of collective identity** and common burdens.
- 4) They have **shared social rules** about who belongs, and who does not.

In India, vulnerable groups can be classified as-

1. Women: Women face double discrimination and violence being members of specific caste, class or ethnic group.

- ▶ Patriarchy and accepted attitudes towards the position, role, and violence against women are an important source of their vulnerability.
- ▶ **Foeticide**, infanticide, malnourishment, sexual abuse, child marriages, honour killing, domestic violence, unequal pay for equal work and so on are the various issues that aggravate the vulnerability of women,

- ▶ **2. Scheduled Caste (Dalits):** Dalits suggests a group who, historically are in a state of oppression, social disability due to the discrimination based on their low status on the caste hierarchy.

- ▶ **3. Scheduled Tribes:** The Scheduled Tribes are landless and usually face discrimination.
- ▶ In India, their population is around 84.3 million and is considered to be socially and economically disadvantaged.
- ▶ They are socially, economically & fundamentally isolated. They are very poor, illiterate & have no assets.

- ▶ **4. Children:** Children form a very vulnerable part of the human societies. India has more working children than any other nation.
- ▶ Children face discrimination on the basis of caste, religion and ethnicity even though they have a Constitutional guarantee of civil rights.

- ▶ **5. Elderly or Aged:** The vulnerability among the elderly is due to an increased incidence of illness and disability, economic dependency upon their spouses, children, and other younger family members, changes in the family structure and characteristics, changing role of women within families and migration resulting from globalization.

▶ **6. Differently abled or Divyang persons:**

Persons with disabilities face several forms of discrimination.

- ▶ Disabled persons have reduced access to education, employment, and other socio-economic opportunities.
- ▶ The percentage of disabled population is about 2.13 percent.

- ▶ **7. OBCs** – Communities that have been historically marginalized in India, and continue to face oppression and social, economic and educational isolation, but do not fall into the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes List, are identified as other backward classes.

- ▶ **8. Minorities** – India is a multi-lingual and a multi-religious country.
- ▶ Indian society is pluralistic in character from the religious and other points of view.
- ▶ Since a very long time people belonging to various religious communities has been living together in this country.

- ▶ **9. LGBTQ** – Criminalization of unnatural sex in India and no protective legislation for LGBT people are the main causes of vulnerability amongst these communities.
- ▶ Those identified as gay, lesbian, transgender (kinnar or hijra), bisexual; experience various forms of discrimination within the society and the health system.

Schemes for Vulnerable section: Women

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▶ **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**

- ▶ Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) campaign was launched on 22 January 2015 by Prime Minister.
- ▶ It aims to address the issue of the declining child sex ratio image (CSR) and is a national initiative jointly run by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- ▶ It initially focused multi-sector action in 100 districts throughout the country where there was a low CSR.

25	Bihar	918	935
26	Uttar Pradesh	912	902
27	Punjab	895	846
28	Sikkim	890	957
29	Jammu and Kashmir	889	862
30	Haryana	879	834
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	876	968
32	Delhi	868	871
33	Chandigarh	818	880
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	774	926
35	Daman and Diu	618	904

▶ Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

- ▶ It is a maternity benefit program run by the Government of India.
- ▶ It was introduced in 2017 and is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- ▶ It is a **conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating women** of 19 years of age or above for the first two live birth.
- ▶ It provides **partial wage compensation** to women for **wage-loss during childbirth and childcare** and to provide **conditions for safe delivery** and good nutrition and feeding practices.

- ▶ A cash incentive of **Rs 5000** is given in three instalments i.e. 1st instalment of **Rs 1000/** - on **early registration of pregnancy**, 2nd instalment of **Rs 2000/** - **after six months of pregnancy** and 3rd instalment of **Rs 2000/** - **after child birth is registered** and the child has received the **first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis - B**, or its equivalent/ substitute.
- ▶ The eligible beneficiaries receive the incentive given under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for **Institutional delivery** and the **incentive received under JSY** is accounted towards maternity benefits so that on an average a woman gets Rs 6000.
- ▶ Furthermore, there are provisions for universal screening of pregnant women for **Anaemia** and **Iron and Folic Acid (IFA)** supplementation, **Calcium supplementation** in pregnancy, **Deworming** in pregnancy.

▶ **Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana**

- ▶ It is a Government of India backed saving scheme targeted at the parents of girl children.
- ▶ The scheme encourages parents to build a fund for future education and marriage expenses for their female child.
- ▶ The scheme was launched by Prime Minister on 22 January 2015 as a part of the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign.
- ▶ The scheme currently provides **high-interest rates** and tax benefits.
- ▶ The account can be opened at **any India Post office or branch of authorized commercial banks.**

Schemes for Vulnerable section : Minorities

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- ▶ **Economic Empowerment:**
- ▶ **(1) Skill Development:**
- ▶ (a) **Seekho aur Kamao** (Learn & Earn).
- ▶ (b) **USTTAD** (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development).
- ▶ (c) **Nai Manzil** - A scheme to provide education and skill training to the youth from Minority Communities.
- ▶ **(2) Concessional credit through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)**

- ▶ **Educational Empowerment**
- ▶ **(i) Scholarship Schemes:-**
- ▶ (a) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme.
- ▶ (b) Post- Matric Scholarship Scheme.
- ▶ (c) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme.

- ▶ **(ii) Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) Scheme.**
- ▶ **(iii) Naya Savera** - Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates / students belonging to Minority Communities.
- ▶ **(iv) Padho Pardesh** – Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Student belonging to Minority Communities.
- ▶ **(v) Nai Udaan** – Support for Minority Students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, State Public Service Commissions (PSCs) and Staff Selection Commission.

▶ **Special Needs:**

- ▶ **(i) Nai Roshni** – The scheme for leadership development of Minority Women.
- ▶ **(ii) Hamari Dharohar** – A scheme to preserve rich heritage of minority communities of India under the overall concept of Indian culture.
- ▶ **(iii) Jiyo Parsi** – Scheme for Containing Population Decline of Parsis in India.

Schemes for Vulnerable section : Elderly

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- ▶ An Elderly or "Senior Citizen" refers to any person being a citizen of India, who has attained the age of sixty years or above.
- ▶ The number of elderlies in India was **103.8 million in 2011** and is projected to be **173.2 million in 2026**.
- ▶ The vulnerability among the elderly is due to an increased incidence of illness and disability, economic dependency upon their spouses, children and other younger family members.
- ▶ The Government of India has demonstrated its commitment to ensure a secure, dignified and productive life for the elderly through various measure

- ▶ **The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007,**
- ▶ The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 made it a **legal obligation for children** and heirs to **provide maintenance** to senior citizens.
- ▶ It also permits state governments to establish old age homes in every district.

▶ **PRADHAN MANTRI VAYA VANDANA YOJANA**

- ▶ Its objective is to provide social security during old age and to protect elderly persons aged 60 and above against a future fall in their interest income due to uncertain market conditions.
- ▶ The scheme enables **old age income security** for senior citizens through provision of **assured pension/return** linked to the subscription amount based on government guarantee to Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

▶ **RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA**

- ▶ It is a Central Sector Scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted-living Devices for Senior citizens belonging to BPL category.
- ▶ The expenditure for implementation of the scheme will be met from the "Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund".
- ▶ The Scheme will be implemented through the sole implementing agency - Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO), a PSU under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

▶ **VAYOSHRESHTHA SAMMANS**

- ▶ Scheme of National Award for Senior Citizens (Vayoshreshtha Sammans) was launched in 2005 and is dedicated to senior citizens.
- ▶ The Scheme is funded by the Central government.
- ▶ This scheme is applicable for eminent senior citizens and institutes involved in rendering distinguished services for the cause of elderly persons.

▶ **VARISHTHA PENSION BIMA YOJANA**

- ▶ The objective of this scheme is to provide social security during old age and protect elderly persons aged 60 years and above against a future fall in their interest income due to uncertain market conditions.
- ▶ It is implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India, it provides an assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8% per annum for ten years, with an option to opt for pension on a monthly / quarterly / half yearly and annual basis.

- ▶ **INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME (IGNOAPS)**
- ▶ This is non-contributory pension scheme launched by the Central government to provide pensions to persons who are 60 years or above and belong to below poverty line (BPL) category.
- ▶ The central contribution of pension under the **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is Rs. 200/- per month per beneficiary up to 79 years and Rs.500/- per month per beneficiary from 80 year** onwards and the State Governments may contribute over and above to this amount.

Rights and Welfare Measures for Transgenders:

- **Constitutional provisions:**
- Article 14 (equal protection of laws),
- Article 15 (non-discrimination),
- Article 19(1)(a) (freedom of expression), and
- Article 21 (life and personal liberty).
- **NALSA Judgement, 2014:** The Supreme Court in National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India & Ors recognized the third gender along with the male and female.
- **Navtej Johar v Union of India case 2018:** SC decriminalised **homosexuality** by partially striking down the colonial era provisions of Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

- **The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019**
- It provide recognition of identity of transgender person, along with measures such as prohibition against discrimination, welfare measures and **creation of National Council for transgender persons** etc.
- It provide **right of residence** with parents and immediate family members.
- It state that the **offences against transgender persons will attract imprisonment**

Schemes for Vulnerable section : Differently abled or Divyang

- ▶ According to **Census 2011**, India had **2.68 crore PwDs** constituting approximately 2.21 per cent of the total population.
- ▶ **ACCESSIBLE INDIA CAMPAIGN (SUGAMYA BHARATH ABHIYAN)**: to make a barrier-free and conducive environment for Divyangjans (Persons with Disabilities - PwDs) all over the country.
- ▶ To take steps to **promote the design of disabled friendly buildings**
- ▶ To take measures to improve the Human Resources policies concerning disabled.

- ▶ **Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016**
- ▶ Disability has been defined based on an evolving and dynamic concept.
- ▶ The types of disabilities have been increased from **existing 7 to 21** and the Central Government will have the power to add more types of disabilities.

- Physical Disability
 - Locomotor Disability
 - Leprosy Cured Person
 - Cerebral Palsy
 - Dwarfism
 - Muscular Dystrophy
 - Acid Attack Victims

- Visual Impairment
 - Blindness
 - Low Vision
- Hearing Impairment
 - Deaf
 - Hard of Hearing
- Speech and Language Disability

- Intellectual Disability
 - Specific Learning Disabilities
 - Autism Spectrum Disorder
- Mental Behaviour (Mental Illness)
- Disability caused due to-
 - Chronic Neurological Conditions such as
 - Multiple Sclerosis
 - Parkinson's Disease

- Blood Disorder
 - Haemophilia
 - Thalassemia
 - Sickle Cell Disease
- Multiple Disabilities
- Persons with "benchmark disabilities" are defined as those certified to have at least 40 per cent of the disabilities specified above.

- ▶ Additional benefits such as reservation in
- ▶ a) **higher education (not less than 5%),**
- ▶ b) **government jobs (not less than 4 %),**
- ▶ c) **reservation in allocation of land, poverty alleviation schemes (5% allotment) etc.**
- ▶ have been provided for persons with benchmark disabilities and those with high support needs.

- ▶ Any person who violates provisions of the Act, or any rule or regulation made under it, shall be punishable with imprisonment up to six months and/ or a fine of Rs 10,000, or both.
- ▶ Whoever intentionally insults or intimidates a person with disability, or sexually exploits a woman or child with disability, shall be punishable with imprisonment between six months to five years and fine.

SCHEMES FOR VULNERABLE SECTION: CHILDREN

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▶ INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS) SCHEME

- ▶ This centrally sponsored scheme was launched on **October 2, 1975** for early childhood care by providing for supplementary nutrition, immunization and pre-school education to the children.
- ▶ These services are delivered via **Anganwadi Centers (AWCs)** (An Anganwadi center provides basic health care in Indian villages.
- ▶ Its beneficiaries include Children in the age group of 0-6 years and Pregnant women and Lactating mothers.

- ▶ The **ICDS Scheme offers a package of six services**, viz.
- ▶ supplementary nutrition;
- ▶ pre-school nonformal education;
- ▶ nutrition & health education;
- ▶ immunization;
- ▶ health check-up;
- ▶ and referral services.

▶ INTEGRATED CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME

- ▶ Integrated Child Protection Scheme is being implemented by Union Ministry of Women and Child Development as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from 2009-10.
- ▶ It is based on the cardinal principles of "protection of child rights" and the "best interest of the child".
- ▶ Its objective is of creating a safe and secure environment for children in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection. It is a comprehensive scheme to bring several existing child protection programmes under one umbrella, with improved norms.

1) SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

- (a) Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12.
- (b) It has been prepared with the broader goal of improving school effectiveness measured in terms of equal opportunities for schooling and equitable learning outcomes.
- (c) It subsumes the three erstwhile Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE).

MID-DAY MEAL (MDM) SCHEME

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- ▶ The Midday meal scheme (under the Ministry of Education) is a centrally sponsored scheme which was launched in 1995.
- ▶ It is the world's largest school meal programme aimed to attain the goal of universalization of primary education.
- ▶ Provides cooked meals to every child within the age group of six to fourteen years studying in classes I to VIII who enrolls and attends the school.
- ▶ Under the scheme, cooked meal **having nutritional standards of 450 calories and 12 gm of protein** for primary (I-V class) and **700 calories and 20 gm protein** for upper primary (VI-VIII class).

This scheme aims to:

- Avoid classroom hunger
- Increase school enrolment
- Increase school attendance
- Improve socialisation among castes
- Address malnutrition
- Empower women through employment

SCHEME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS (SAG)

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- ▶ Empowerment of adolescent girls has multiple dimensions, and requires a multi-sectoral response.
- ▶ **SAG (earlier named SABLA)** is a comprehensively conceived scheme which involves inputs from key sectors of health, education and employment, each of which addresses needs fundamental to the holistic growth of an adolescent girl.
- ▶ Its intended beneficiaries are **adolescent girls of 11–14** years old across over 508 districts within the country.
- ▶ Its salient features include nutrition provision, Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation, Health check-up and referral services etc.

SCHEMES FOR VULNERABLE SECTION: SCHEDULE CASTE

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- ▶ **PRADHAN MANTRI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (PMAGY)**
- ▶ It focuses on the integrated development of SC majority villages. The programme is being taken up in villages which have more than 50% SC population.
- ▶ It is done primarily through convergent implementation of the relevant Central and State Schemes by providing these villages Central Assistance in form of gap-filling funds to the extent of Rs.21 lakh per village.

▶ **VENTURE CAPITAL FUND FOR SCHEDULED CASTES**

- ▶ Venture Capital Fund is a Social Sector Initiative launched by the Government of India with initial capital of Rs. 200 crores in order to promote entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Castes population in India.
- ▶ Under the scheme, financial assistance up to of Rs.15.00 Crore for a period up to 6 years would be provided to the SC entrepreneurs.

SCHEMES FOR VULNERABLE SECTION: SCHEDULE TRIBE

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- ▶ **VAN BANDHU KALYAN YOJANA**
- ▶ Launched by Govt. of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- ▶ **VKY** aims at creating enabling environment for need based and outcome oriented holistic development of the tribal people.
- ▶ This process envisages to ensure that all the intended benefits of goods and services under various programmes/schemes of Central as well as State Governments actually reach the target groups by convergence of resources through appropriate institutional mechanism.

PRADHAN MANTRI VAN DHAN YOJANA

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- ▶ To provide **skill upgradation and capacity building, training and setting up of primary processing and value addition facility.**
- ▶ It is a **Market Linked Tribal Entrepreneurship Development Program** for forming clusters of tribal SHGs and strengthening them into Tribal Producer Companies.
- ▶ **TRIFED will facilitate establishment of Minor Forest Produce (MFP)-led multi-purpose Van Dhan Vikas Kendras**, a cluster of 10 SHGs comprising of 30 tribal MFP gatherers each, in the tribal areas.
- ▶ About **3000 such Van Dhan Kendras** are proposed to be set up in two years in the forested Tribal Districts of the country.

▶ **EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL**

- ▶ In the context of the trend of establishing quality residential schools for the promotion of education in all **areas and habitations** in the country,
- ▶ the Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) for ST students take their place among the **Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas**, the **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas** and the **Kendriya Vidyalayas**.

Schemes for Vulnerable section

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- ▶ **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)**
- ▶ It is a financial inclusion program of the Government of India open to Indian citizens (minors of age 10 and older can also open an account with a guardian to manage it),
- ▶ It aims to expand affordable access to financial services such as bank accounts, remittances, credit, insurance and pensions.
- ▶ This financial inclusion campaign was launched on 28 August 2014. Under this scheme, 15 million bank accounts were opened on inauguration day.

▶ Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana

- ▶ Any Indian Citizen who has a business plan for a non-farm sector income generating activity such as manufacturing, processing, trading or service sector and whose credit need is less than Rs 10 lakh can approach either a Bank, MFI, or NBFC for availing of Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd. (MUDRA) loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY).

▶ **PRADHAN MANTRI JAN AROGYA YOJANA (PM-JAY)**

- ▶ It was launched in 2018.
- ▶ Ayushman Bharat PMJAY is the largest health assurance scheme in the world which aims at providing a health cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.
- ▶ It includes over 10.74 crores poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries) that form the bottom 40% of the Indian population.
- ▶ The households included are based on the deprivation and occupational criteria of Socio- Economic Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) for rural and urban areas respectively.

▶ **PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY)**

- ▶ Under the PM Ujjwala Yojana, the government aims to provide LPG connections to below poverty line (BPL) households in the country to replace unclean cooking fuels used in rural India with the clean and more efficient LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas).
- ▶ The scheme provides a financial support of Rs 1600 for each LPG connection to the BPL households.
- ▶ Along with a deposit-free LPG connection, Ujjwala 2.0 will provide the first refill and a hotplate free of cost to the beneficiaries.

- ▶ **PM STREET VENDOR'S ATMANIRBHAR NIDHI (PM SVANIDHI)**
- ▶ To empower street vendors by not only extending loans to them but also for their holistic development and economic upliftment.
- ▶ Special micro credit facility for street vendors to access affordable working capital loans.
- ▶ Street vendors can avail a collateral-free loan up to Rs 10000 for tenure of 1 year Scheme will be implemented till March 2022.
- ▶ It covers Urban Local Bodies across India.

CONCLUSION

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- ▶ In this way, various schemes for vulnerable section of society were launched by government with aim to improve their standard of living and to provide them social justice.

Mechanisms, laws, institutions and bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.

▶ Mechanisms to protect the interests of vulnerable sections

1. Constitution : Various provisions for safeguarding the interests of vulnerable sections.

2. Legislature : Union and State levels : Various bills for vulnerable sections.

3. Executive : Various Ministries under Central and State Governments.

4. Judiciary : For delivering social justice.

5. Decentralized Administration (extending to Panchayati Raj Level to reach vulnerable sections).

6. National and State commissions for vulnerable sections (Like National Commission for Women).

ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISMS

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1. Reservation.
2. Subsidy.
3. PDS.
4. Scholarships.
5. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Constitutional Provisions relevant to Social Justice & Empowerment as a whole

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1. Preamble
2. **Article 23** : Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
3. **Article 24** : Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.
4. **Article 37** : Application of the principles contained in this Part (DPSP).
5. **Article 38** : State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.

6. Article 39A : Equal justice and free legal aid.

7. Article 46 : Promotion of Educational and Economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.

Constitutional Provisions relating to Women

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- ▶ **Art. 15(3):** It allows the state to make special provisions for women and children. Several acts such as Dowry Prevention Act have been passed including the most recent one of Protection of women from domestic violence Act 2005.
- ▶ **Art. 23:** Under the fundamental right against exploitation, flesh trade has been banned.
- ▶ **Art. 39:** Ensures equal pay to women for equal work.
- ▶ In the case of **Randhir Singh vs Union of India**, SC held that the concept of equal pay for equal work is indeed a constitutional goal and is capable of being enforced through constitutional remedies under Art. 32.

- ▶ **Art. 40:** Provides 1/3 reservation in panchayat.
- ▶ **Art. 42:** Provides free pregnancy care and delivery.
- ▶ **Art. 44:** It urges the state to implement uniform civil code, which will help improve the condition of women across all religions. It has, however, not been implemented due to politics.
- ▶ In the case of **Sarla Mudgal vs Union of India**, SC has held that in Indian Republic there is to be only one nation i.e. Indian nation and no community could claim to be a separate entity on the basis of religion. There is a plan to provide reservation to women in parliament as well.

Constitutional Provisions relating to SCs

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▶ Definition and Specification of SCs

1. **Article 341** : Scheduled Castes.
2. **Article 366** : Definitions .

▶ Social Safeguards

1. **Article 17** : Abolition of Untouchability.
2. **Article 25** : Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.

► Educational, Economic and Public Employment – related Safeguards

1. **Article 15** : Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
2. **Article 16** : Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
3. **Article 46** : Promotion of Educational and Economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.
4. **Article 320** : Functions of Public Service Commissions.
5. **Article 335** : Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts.

► Political Safeguards

1. **Article 330** : Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People.
2. **Article 332** : Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States.
3. **Article 334** : Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after sixty years.
4. **Article 243D** : Reservation of seats (in Panchayats).
5. **Article 243T** : Reservation of seats (in Municipalities).

► Agency for monitoring safeguards

Article 338 : National Commission for Scheduled Castes.

Constitutional Provisions relating to STs

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- ▶ The Constitution of India has several provisions to prevent discrimination against people belonging to Scheduled Tribes and to protect their rights. Some of the important provisions, inter-alia, are:
 1. **Article 15** pertaining to prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth;
 2. **Article 16** pertaining to equality of opportunity in matters of public employment;
 3. **Article 46** pertaining to promotion of educational and economic interests of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections;

▶ Educational & Cultural Safeguards

- ▶ **Art. 15(4)**:- Special provisions for advancement of other backward classes(which cludes STs);
- ▶ **Art. 29**:- Protection of Interests of Minorities (which under linguistic minorities includes STs);
- ▶ **Art. 30**:- Right to conserve distinct Language, Script or Culture; (**Under Linguistic minority**)
- ▶ **Art. 46**:- The State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes, and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation,
- ▶ **Art. 350A**:- Instruction in Mother Tongue.

▶ Social Safeguard

- ▶ **Art. 23:-** Prohibition of traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar form of forced labour;
- ▶ **Art. 24:-** Forbidding Child Labour.

▶ Economic Safeguards

- ▶ **Art.244:-** Clause(1) Provisions of Fifth Schedule shall apply to the administration & control of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any State other than the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura which are covered under Sixth Schedule, under **Clause (2)** of this Article.
- ▶ **Art. 275:-** Grants in-Aid to specified States (STs&SAs) covered under Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution.

Political Safeguards

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- ▶ **Art. 164(1)**:- Provides for Tribal Affairs Ministers in Bihar, MP and Orissa;
- ▶ **Art. 330**:- Reservation of seats for STs in Lok Sabha;
- ▶ **Art. 334**:- 10 years period for reservation (Amended several times to extend the period.);
- ▶ **Article 335** pertaining to claims of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to services and posts.
- ▶ **Art. 337**- Reservation of seats for STs in State Legislatures;

- ▶ As per **Article 338-A** of the Constitution of India, the **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes** has been set-up to, inter-alia, investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution.
- ▶ **Art. 243:-** Reservation of seats in Panchayats.
- ▶ **Art. 371:-** Special provisions in respect of NE States and Sikkim.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing several programmes/schemes for the benefit of scheduled tribe people. These, inter-alia, are:

- 1. Scheme of Girls & Boys Hostels for STs:** Under the scheme, Central assistance is given to States / UTs / Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and / or extension of existing hostels.
- 2. Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas:** The objective of the scheme is to provide residential schools for ST children to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students and to bring them at par with other population of the country.

- ▶ **Scheme for Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy districts:** This scheme is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts where the ST population is 25% or more, and ST female literacy rate is below 35%, or its fractions, as per 2001 census.
- ▶ In order to maximize retention of ST students within various stages of school education and promoting higher learning, monetary incentives are provided by **Ministry of Tribal Affairs** in the form of scholarships such as Pre Matric Scholarship, Post Matric Scholarship, National Overseas Scholarship, Scholarship for Top Class Education and Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students.

- ▶ **Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS) (hitherto known as SCA to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)):** It is 100% grant from Government of India. Its objective is to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribes (ST) population and others by providing support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, skill development, minor infrastructure etc.
- ▶ **Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution:** It is 100% grant from Government of India.
- ▶ Funding under this programme is to enable the State to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas.

Constitutional Provisions relating to Socially & Educationally Backward Classes (OBCs)

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- ▶ Commission for Enquiring into Conditions of Backward Classes
 1. **Article 340** : Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes.
- ▶ Safeguards relating to Educational & Public Employment
 1. **Article 15** : Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
 2. **Article 16** : Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

- ▶ **Art. 15 (4):** “Nothing in this article or in **article 29(2)** shall prevent the state from making any provisions for the advancement of any socially and economically backward classes of citizens or for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.” This clause started the era of reservations in India.
- ▶ It is to be noted that **Art. 15(4)** talks about backward classes and not backward castes thus caste is not the only criterion for backwardness and other criteria must also be considered.
- ▶ **Art. 15 (5):** This clause was added in **93rd amendment** in 2005 and allows the state to make special provisions for backward classes or SCs or STs for admissions in private educational institutions, aided or unaided.

- **Art. 16(4):** This clause allows the state to reserve vacancies in public service for any backward classes of the state that are not adequately represented in the public services.
- **Art. 16 (4A):** This allows the state to implement reservation in the matter of promotion for SCs and STs.
- **Art. 16(4B):** This allows the state to consider unfilled vacancies reserved for backward classes as a separate class of vacancies not subject to a limit of 50% reservation.

Constitutional Provisions relating to Persons with Disability and the Old

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- ▶ **Article 41** : Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases.
- ▶ **Article 41** of the Directive Principle of the State Policy has particular relevance to Old Age Social Security.
- ▶ According to this Article, “the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in case of undeserved want.”

▶ Constitutional Provisions relating to Children

- ▶ **Art. 21A:** Education up to 14 years has been made a fundamental right. Thus, the state is required to provide school education to children.
- ▶ **Art. 24:** Children have a fundamental right against exploitation and it is prohibited to employ children below 14 years of age in factories and any hazardous processes.
- ▶ **Art. 45:** Urges the state to provide early childhood care and education for children up to 6 yrs of age.

► Statutory Provisions for Vulnerable Sections

1. **The Protection of Civil Rights(PCR) Act, 1955** : For SC.
2. **The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989** : For SC and ST.
3. **The National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993** :For Backward Classes.
4. **Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 2016.**

INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES CONSTITUTED FOR THE PROTECTION AND BETTERMENT OF THESE VULNERABLE SECTIONS.

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► Ministries related to Social Justice

- 1) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- 2) Ministry for Development of North-East Region.
- 3) Ministry of Labour & Employment.
- 4) Ministry of Law & Justice.
- 5) Ministry of Minority Affairs.
- 6) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions.
- 7) Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- 8) Ministry of Women and Child Development.

5. **National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability Act, 1999.**
6. **Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992.** : For PWD.
7. **Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007** : For Elderly population.
8. **Dowry Prevention Act 1961.**
9. **Protection of women from domestic violence Act 2005.**

STATUTORY BODIES FOR VULNERABLE SECTIONS

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- ▶ Bodies for the development of vulnerable sections
 1. National Commission for Scheduled Castes.
 2. National Commission for Backward Classes.
 3. National Commission for Safai Karamcharis.
 4. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes – NCST.

STATUTORY BODIES FOR VULNERABLE SECTIONS

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1. The Rehabilitation Council of India.
2. The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.
3. The National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities.
4. National Commission for Women, New Delhi, India.
5. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.
6. National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission.
7. National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, India.

CONCLUSION

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- ▶ There are several issues that mars the mechanism, laws, institution and bodies constituted for protection and betterment of vulnerable sections.
- ▶ Some issues highlighted that although, these policies are made in ministries but implemented at the state, district and village levels. Hence, in order to its successful implementation, there is a need to strengthen grassroots governance.

- ▶ Other problems include Inadequate Planning, Lack of People's Participation, Illiteracy, Leakages etc.
- ▶ Also, there is a need of a proper feedback mechanism, that should be channelized to the policymakers to modify the systemic flaws.
- ▶ Other suggestions argued the need to simplify procedures, incentivize performance, reduce red-tape and make the best use of technology to achieve the desired goals.

- ▶ However, despite several limitations in mechanism, laws, institution and bodies constituted for protection and betterment of vulnerable section, our country has proved that it can deliver on the most difficult task under challenging circumstances.
- ▶ It is visible from observing India's success in improvement of:-
- ▶ **literacy rate from 18% (as per Census 1951) to 74.04% (as per Census 2011),**

- ▶ or **Life expectancy of 32 year (Census 1951) to 67.13 year (Census 2011),**
- ▶ or **poverty rate from 45.31% of population (Planning Commission estimate, 1951) to 21.9% (Planning commission estimate, 2011-12),**
- ▶ or **Infant Mortality rate for boys at 153.2 and girls at 138.3 (calculated separately for boys and girls child by National Sample Survey, 1958) to IMR of 32 (Sample Registration System, 2018) etc.**

Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.

- ▶ 1) Fundamental changes in the design of the policies/schemes required to reach out to all sections of the society.
- ▶ 2) Equitable expansion of the reach through people's participation, awareness generation, technology use, and direct benefit transfer.

- ▶ 3) Access to education at all levels both in rural and urban areas with necessary reforms in education system encouraging professional development.
- ▶ 4) Scaling up of the efforts to impart necessary skills to cope with 4th Industrial Revolution which is a blend of physical, digital and biological worlds.
- ▶ 5) The increase in total formal employment in the economy.

- ▶ 6) The challenges of providing both healthcare access and access to quality healthcare across the country.
- ▶ 7) Percentage of achieving houses of pucca structure in the rural and the urban areas.
- ▶ 8) Acceleration of progress on water conservation activities in water-stressed districts of India.
- ▶ 9) Endeavours required to ensure piped water supply to all rural households by 2024, and solid waste management in every village.

VARIOUS ISSUES RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL SECTOR/ SERVICES RELATED TO EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES ARE:

- ▶ **Lack of capital:** The absence of adequate assets is the fundamental issue in the improvement of instruction.
- ▶ An expense for training in Multi-Year Designs has been diminishing.
- ▶ Because of inadequate finances, desired outcomes can't be accomplished.

- ▶ **Expensive higher education and Health:** There has been an increasing trend of state withdrawal from Health and Education.
- ▶ This resulted into vacuum, which has increasingly been left to the mercy of unregulated private players, resulted into fee hike and expensive services.

- ▶ **Neglect of Indian languages:** In education sector, the medium of instruction, especially in science subjects, is English.
- ▶ So those who are not knowledgeable in English, can't contemplate science appropriately in English.
- ▶ They have to suffer a lot because of this. Standard distributions are not accessible in native Indian dialects.

- ▶ **The problem of brain drains:** Whenever wise, capable and meritorious candidates don't find reasonable positions in the nation, they want to travel abroad, looking for employment.
- ▶ It is referred as 'Brain Drain'.
- ▶ Because of this, we have lost so many talents that could be utilized in our nation for the betterment of education as well as overall development of the country.

- ▶ **Mass illiteracy:** Despites RTE and Various Programmes like SSA, India is not ready to accomplish 100 percent education.
- ▶ Even now, ~25 percent of individuals stay uneducated.
- ▶ Overall, the number of illiterate individuals in India is approximately 33% of the aggregate uneducated people on the planet.

- ▶ **Problems of primary education:** Primary education in India is ridden with an excessive number of issues.
- ▶ A vast number of elementary schools have no structures, fundamental facilities like drinking water, urinals and power, furniture and study materials and so forth.
- ▶ Substantial quantities of grade schools are single educator schools and numerous schools are even without instructors.
- ▶ So, the drop rate is high and a reason for concern.

- ▶ **Wastage of resources:** Due to higher dropout rate, the vast majority of the understudies in 6-14 age group leave the school before finishing their studies.
- ▶ It prompts wastage of financial and Human Resources.

VARIOUS ISSUES RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL SECTOR/ SERVICES RELATED TO HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES ARE:

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- ▶ **Lack of infrastructure:** India has been struggling with deficient infrastructure in the form of lack of well-equipped medical institutes for quite a while now.
- ▶ To add to it, the rate of building such medical teaching or training facilities remains less as compared to the need of the hour.

- ▶ **Shortage of efficient and trained manpower:** One of the most pressing problems in India remains a severe shortage of trained manpower in the medical stream, this includes doctors, nurses, paramedics and primary healthcare workers.
- ▶ **Unmanageable patient-load:** Even prior to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, healthcare facilities had been feeling the strain due to unmanageable patient-load.

- ▶ **Public health policy and proactive healthcare:** The latest National Health Policy (NHP) 2017 highlights the 'Health for All' approach to provide assured healthcare for all at an affordable cost.
- ▶ However, there is scope to do much more under the NHP 2017.
- ▶ Ideally, the public health policy needs to be focussed towards proactive healthcare, not reactive healthcare.

- ▶ Besides, in the case of the government's Ayushman Bharat scheme, the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), the universal health insurance scheme, has received considerable attention and resources than the health and wellness centres (HWCs) component.
- ▶ This asymmetry needs to be suitably addressed for the growth of healthcare in the future.

- ▶ **High out-of-pocket expenditure remains a stress factor:** Despite public hospitals offer free health services, these facilities are understaffed, poorly equipped.
- ▶ Hence, people are force to access private health institutions and incurring high out-of-pocket expenses in healthcare.
- ▶ Most health services are, therefore, provided by private facilities, and 65% of medical expenses in India are paid out of pocket by patients.
- ▶ A possible solution to address the issue could be to increase the adoption of health insurance.
- ▶ In this regard, the government and private institutions both need to work together.

CONCLUSION

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- ▶ The problems that India is experiencing in attempting to reform their health and education are to a large extent, result of long-term neglect in the planning and management of human resources.
- ▶ This is remarkable since no one would seriously question the need to have well-resourced human resource departments in large commercial service organisations.

- ▶ One of the reasons why these commercial organisations are successful or at least able to survive market changes is their well-articulated employment, deployment, retention and professional development policies.
- ▶ This is in sharp contrast with what witnessed in ministries of health from around the world and India, some of them responsible for tens of thousands of staff where the Human Resource Units or Establishment Sections were highly understaffed.

Issues relating to poverty and hunger.

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- ▶ India is one of the largest food producer of world. Ironically, the country is also home to the largest population of hungry people and one third of world's malnourished children.
- ▶ **The Global Hunger Index 2020 report** has placed India **94th position among 107 countries**, much behind Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal. The situation is grim and the country is battling widespread hunger.

- ▶ Hunger is defined as condition in which person cannot eat sufficient food to meet the basic nutritional needs for sustained period.
- ▶ In the index, India features behind **Nepal (73)**, **Pakistan (88)**, **Bangladesh (75)**, **Indonesia (70)** among others.
- ▶ Out of the total 107 countries, only 13 countries fare worse than India including countries like **Rwanda (97)**, **Nigeria (98)**, **Afghanistan (99)**, **Liberia (102)**, **Mozambique (103)**, **Chad (107)** among others.

- ▶ Seventeen nations, including China, Belarus, Ukraine, Turkey, Cuba and Kuwait, shared the top rank with GHI scores of less than five, the website of the Global Hunger Index, that tracks hunger and malnutrition, said.
- ▶ The under-five mortality rate stood at 3.7 per cent.
- ▶ According to the report, **14 per cent of India's population is undernourished.**
- ▶ It also says that the country recorded a child **stunting rate of 37.4 per cent.** Stunted children are those who have a “low height for their age, reflecting chronic undernutrition”.

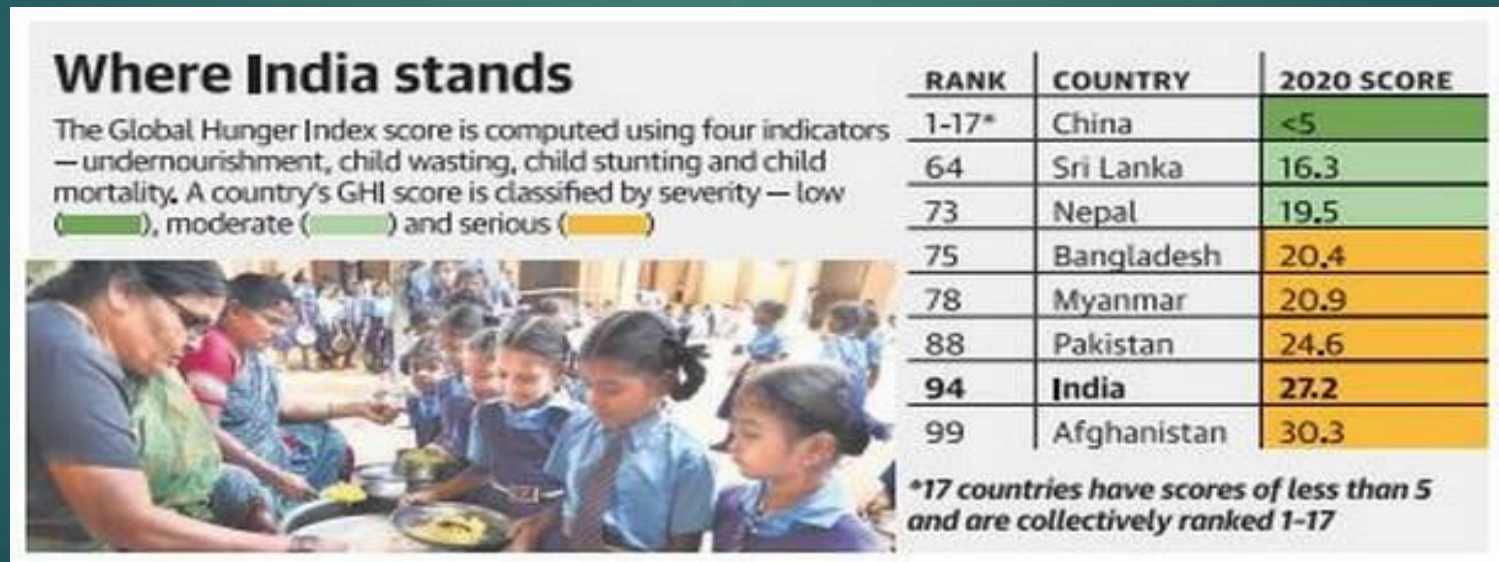
- ▶ On global scale, Hunger is a scarcity of food in country. On individual scale, hunger occurs when a person consumes insufficient amount of calories to sustain them. It is of 3 types
- ▶ **1. Acute Hunger-** Extreme form of hunger. It refer to under nourishment over a definable period.
- ▶ **2. Chronic Hunger-** State of long term undernourishment. The body absorb less food than it needs. It usually associated with poverty.
- ▶ **3. Hidden Hunger-** Due to unbalanced diet, important nutrient are lacking, such as iron, iodine, zinc or vitamin A.
- ▶ At first instance, the consequence are not necessarily very visible, but over long term, nutrient deficiency lead to serious diseases.

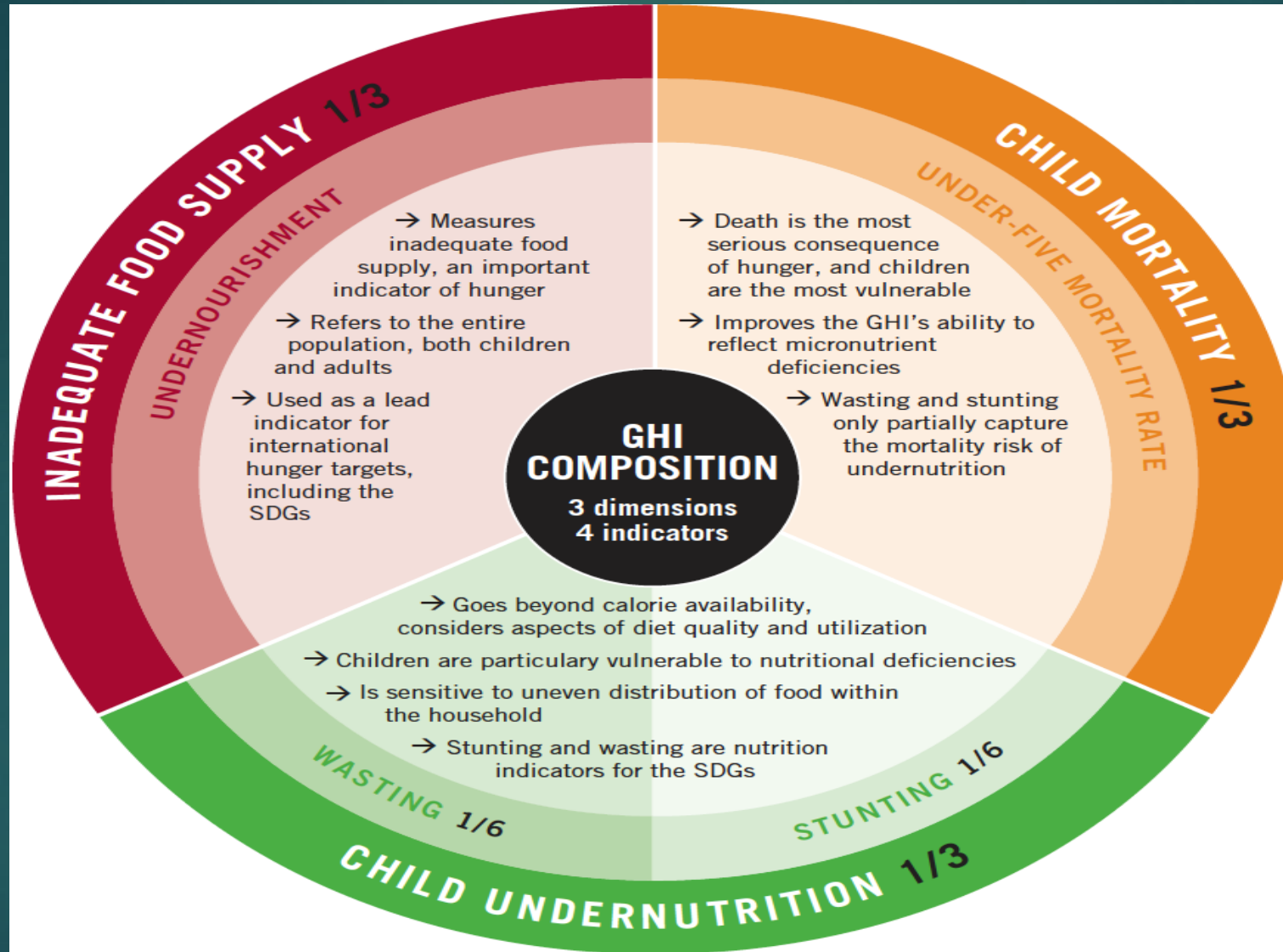
- ▶ Hunger can manifest itself in different ways- Undernourishment, Malnutrition and Wasting
- ▶ **Undernourishment**- It occur when people do not take enough calorie to meet minimum physiological needs.
- ▶ **Malnutrition**- When people have inadequate intake of protein, energy and micronutrient.
- ▶ **Wasting**- Usually result of starvation. It is an indicator of acute malnutrition with substantial weight loss.

▶ **GHI is based on four indicators:**

- The proportion of undernourished in a population
- The proportion of children under the age of five suffering from wasting (less weight in proportion to their height)
- The proportion of children under five suffering from stunting (low height in proportion to their age)
- The mortality rate of children under five

- ▶ The GHI score is determined on a 100-point scale based on these four parameters.
- ▶ Countries with score within the range 20-34.9 are considered to be grappling with acute hunger. High-income countries and those with very low populations were excluded from evaluation.





Causes of Hunger in India

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- ▶ POVERTY
- ▶ LACK OF ACCESS TO FOOD
- ▶ LACK OF SAFE DRINKING WATER
- ▶ DISEASE
- ▶ CONFLICTS
- ▶ CLIMATE CHANGE and Natural Disasters
- ▶ Poor governance

Issues related to Poverty and Hunger

- ▶ 1. Identification of Poor and Hungry population.
- ▶ 2. High IMR, MMR, CMR and NNMR.
- ▶ 3. Stunting and Wasting of children.
- ▶ 4. Accessibility, Affordability and Availability of Food to ensure Food Security.
- ▶ 5. Lacuna in Policy related to Poverty alleviation and providing food security to People suffering from Hunger.

Other Issues

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- ▶ 1) Food systems require a structural change to reduce the cost of nutritious foods and increase the affordability of diets which keep us in a good physical or mental condition.
- ▶ 2) Developing the food environment having the potential to overcome hunger and malnutrition which should include undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity through diverse interventions along the complete food supply chain.

- ▶ 3) The political economy that has a goal to alleviate poverty and zero out hunger by putting special efforts in terms of trade, public expenditure, resource allocation and investment policies.
- ▶ 4) Mainstreaming nutrition in different approaches to agriculture especially into agricultural extension that could help in reducing overall unacceptably high economic and social costs.
- ▶ 5) The adoption of best food management practices to optimize cost in the production, storage, transport, distribution and marketing of food, so that its value could be maximized ruling out the possibility of any inefficiencies or food loss and waste.

- ▶ 6) A state-support domain is imperative to encourage the food processing sector which should encourage local small-scale processing units to grow and sell more nutritious foods,
- ▶ 7) There is nothing more important than prioritizing children's nutrition need as what the world's foremost need.
- ▶ 8) Advancing the collective development of our attitude where we should contribute to and understand the importance of food equity and equality

INITIATIVES BY GOVERNMENT TO FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER IN INDIA

- ▶ Hunger and malnutrition are a serious problem in India. The Government of India took several initiatives to fight against hunger across the nation which include :-
- ▶ **Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition or POSHAN Abhiyaan or National Nutrition Mission:** NNM was started in 2018 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to reduce the level of under-nutrition and also enhance the nutritional status of children in the country.

- ▶ **National Food Security Mission:** Ministry of Agriculture initiated NFSM in 2007 to increase the production of rice, wheat, pulses, and coarse cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner.
- ▶ **Zero Hunger Programme-** It was launched on October 16, 2017 with the aim to make farm inventions, Organising the farming system for nutrition, setting up genetic gardens for biofortified plants and initiating Zero hunger training.

Way Forward

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1. Zero hunger
2. Focus on Inclusive and Sustainable development
3. Human capital
4. Women empowerment
5. Local government involvement

CONCLUSION

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- ▶ Poverty is considered to be an underlying cause that leads to hunger.
- ▶ Even United Nations in its 1st Sustainable Development Goals that is to “***End poverty in all its forms everywhere***”, identifies correlation between **Hunger and poverty** and attempt to address discrepancies between access to food and other resources.

- ▶ In 2021, Oxfam in its Report on Hunger, titled as, “**The Hunger Virus Multiplies: Deadly Recipe of Conflict, Covid-19 And Climate Accelerate World Hunger**” highlighted those deaths from hunger are outpacing the Covid-19 pandemic virus.
- ▶ It attributes three lethal C’s as primary driver for Hunger, i.e., **Conflict, Covid-19 economic fallout** and **Climate change**.

- ▶ As **Nelson Mandela** once said, “*Overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity. It is an act of justice.*”
- ▶ It is the protection of a fundamental human right, the right to dignity and a decent life.”
- ▶ Hence, there is a need of urgency to eradicate Poverty and Hunger from the countries of World as a Collective Global Responsibility.

Thank You!