

1th
TEST

Marks : 300
Time : 3 Hrs

TARGETING TNPSC GROUP-II 2023

Question with Simplified Answer
Mains Written Exam

SPOT - TEST

Socio Economic Issues



English Medium



SURESH'
IAS ACADEMY

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TEST

01

வெற்றி ஒன்றே
இலக்கு

Answer Key - English

Unit - 01

1) Explain the term Food Security. 2

Definition for Food Security

- Based on the 1996 World Food Summit, Food Security is defined when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

The four main dimensions of food security 4

1. **Physical availability of food:** Food availability addresses the “supply side” of food security and is determined by the level of food production, stock levels and net trade.
2. **Economic and physical access to food:** An adequate supply of food at the national or international level does not in itself guarantee household level food security. Concerns about insufficient food access have resulted in a greater policy focus on incomes, expenditure, markets and prices in achieving food security objectives.
3. **Food utilization:** Utilization is commonly understood as the way the body makes the most of various nutrients in the food. Sufficient energy and nutrient intake by individuals are the result of good care and feeding practices, food preparation, and diversity of the diet and intra-household distribution of food. Combined with good biological utilization of food consumed, this determines the nutritional status of individuals.
4. **Stability of the other three dimensions over time:** Even if your food intake is adequate today, you are still considered to be food insecure if you have inadequate access to food on a periodic basis, risking a deterioration of your nutritional status. Adverse weather conditions, political instability, or economic factors (unemployment, rising food prices) may have an impact on your food security status.

(or)

Food Security

- The concept of Food Security is multifaceted. Food is as essential for living as air is for breathing. But food security means something more than getting two square meals. It has following dimensions:

1. **Availability:** It means food production within the country, food imports and the stock stored in government granaries.
2. **Accessibility:** It means food is within reach of every person without any discrimination.
3. **Affordability:** It implies that having enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet one’s dietary needs.

Framework for food security in India 4

1. **Constitutional Provision:** Though the Indian Constitution does not have any explicit provision regarding right to food, the fundamental right to life enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution can be interpreted to include the right to live with human dignity, which may include the right to food and other basic necessities.
2. **Buffer Stock:** Food Corporation of India (FCI) has the prime responsibility of procuring the food grains at minimum support price (MSP) and stored in its warehouses at different locations and from there it is supplied to the state governments in terms of requirement.
3. **Public Distribution System:** Over the years, Public Distribution System has become an important part of Government’s policy for management of the food economy in the country. PDS is supplemental in nature and is not intended to make available the entire requirement of any of the commodity.
4. **National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA):** It marks a paradigm shift in the approach to food security from welfare to rights based approach. NFSA covers 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population under:
5. **Antyodaya Anna Yojana:** It constitute the poorest of-the-poor, are entitled to receive 35 kg of foodgrains per household per month.
6. **Priority Households (PHH):** Households covered under PHH category are entitled to receive 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month.
7. **Anganwadi Centres:** In addition, the act lays down special provisions for children between the ages of 6 months and 14 years old, which allows them to receive a nutritious meal for free through a widespread network of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) centres, known as **Anganwadi Centres**.

2) **Mention the crime against women's in India.**

Crime against women in India

6

1. Dowry death
2. Honour killings
3. Rape -
4. Kidnappings & abduction
5. Domestic violence
6. Female child Infanticide
7. Insulting modesty of women
8. Acid throwing
9. Gang rape.
10. Marital rape
11. Eve teasing
12. Trafficking and forced prostitution.

3) **What are the salient features of RTE Act – 2009?**

Salient Feature of Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009

6

1. The RTE Act aims to provide **primary education to all children aged 6 to 14 years.**
2. It enforces Education as a **Fundamental Right (Article 21).**
3. The act mandates **25% reservation for disadvantaged sections** of the society where disadvantaged groups include:
 - SCs and STs
 - Socially Backward Class
 - Differently abled
4. It also makes provisions for a non-admitted child to be admitted to an **age-appropriate class.**
5. It also states that sharing of financial and other responsibilities between the Central and State Governments.
6. It lays down the norms and standards related to:
 - Pupil Teacher Ratios (PTRs)
 - Buildings and infrastructure
 - School-working days
 - Teacher-working hours.
7. It had a clause for **"No Detention Policy"** which has been **removed under The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2019.**
8. It also provides for prohibition of deployment of teachers for non-educational work, other than decennial census, elections to local authority, state legislatures and parliament, and disaster relief.
9. It provides for the appointment of teachers with the requisite entry and academic qualifications.
10. It prohibits

- Physical punishment and mental harassment
- Screening procedures for admission of children
- Capitation fee
- Private tuition by teachers
- Running of schools without recognition
- It focuses on making the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety through a system of child friendly and child centred learning.

4) **What is meant by Population Explosion? State the reasons of it.**

Population Explosion

2

- Population explosion is the sudden increase in the size of the population.
- This term was coined by the American Sociologist, Kingsley Davis.
- If the trend of high population growth is left unchecked, there will be several repercussions like unemployment, poverty, poor standards of living, a larger gap between the rich and the poor, lesser resources, greater exploitation of natural resources, etc

Reasons for Population Explosion

4

1. **Increased birth rate** i.e natality due to better infant healthcare.
2. **Decreased death rate** i.e mortality due to advanced medical technologies.
3. **Increased supply and abundance of food** due to agricultural developments and advancements.
4. **Overall increased life expectancy** due to various improvements in medical science and the increased difference between birth rate and death rate.
5. People of India follow different religions of which some of them do not advocate the concept of **'family planning'**.
6. **Source of income:** As most of the families in rural areas are below the poverty line, they think having a large family will increase their source of income by sending children to work.
7. **Decrease in infant mortality** rate due to improved medical facilities.
8. **Superstitious belief:** Many of the Indian families are superstitious about the fact that 'children are a sign of prosperity'.
9. **Want of male Children:** Indian families believe that a male child is responsible to continue one's lineage and the constant attempt to have a male child results in number of female children.
10. **Industrialization** and growth of opportunities in urban areas have increased the urban population.

5) State the reasons for Dowry menace.**Reasons for Dowry menace****6**

- 1. Customs and traditions :** A majority of dowry-related cases in India take place to adhere to the customs and traditions of the Indian society.
- 2. Social structure :** The Indian society is mainly patriarchal and the dowry system is largely the manifestation of the patriarchal nature of the Indian society where women are being considered as a burden on the family and giving dowry is one kind of compensation for transferring its burden
- 3. Fear of ill-treatment :** Many families in India give dowry to get rid of their insecurity of ill-treatment of their daughters by their in-laws
- 4. Societal pressure :** Many a time, it becomes a matter of status to give dowry. In Indian society, it has become a common phenomenon to measure one's status by the amount of money one spends on their daughter's marriage
- 5. Social constraints:** Compulsion to marry within one's caste or clan further intensifies the problem. These limitations deplete the pool of desirable grooms leading to a lack of desirable options thus helping the desirable side to demand more
- 6. Weak Implementation of Anti-Dowry Laws:**
 - Over many decades, the Indian government has drafted several legislatures to control and counteract the dowry system.
 - These include The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act of 2005.
 - However, the implementation of such laws is ineffective due to the mass participation in this social vice.
- 7. Lack of Education:** The bride's family, unaware and unknowledgeable of the laws and legislations, face outrageous financial ultimatums, which when not met, lead to the mistreatment of their daughters

6) List out the various employment schemes launched by the Central Government.**Employment schemes launched by the Central Government****6**

1. Training rural youth for self Empowerment (TRYSEM)(1979)
2. JawaharRojgarYojna(1989)
3. Swarn Jayanti ShahrirajgarYojna(1997)
4. Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgaryojna(April 1, 1999)
5. SampoornaGraminRojgarYojna(Sep. 2001)
6. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment guarantee scheme(Feb. 2006)

7. National Rural Livelihood Mission(June, 2011)
8. National Urban Livelihood Mission(Sept. 23, 2013)
9. Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojna(August 28, 2014)
10. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Sramev Jayate Scheme (October 16, 2014)
11. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojna(July 15 2015)
12. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program (PMEGP)(**September 2008**)
13. PM- SVANidhi Scheme(**June 01, 2020**)
14. Pradhan MantriGaribKalyanYojana (PMGKY)(May to July 2020)
15. Aatmanirbhar Bharat RojgarYojana (ABRY)(1st October 2020)

7) Write short notes on Naxalbari Movement.**Naxalism****1**

- The term Naxalism derives its name from the village Naxalbari of West Bengal.

Origin**1**

- It originated as rebellion against local landlords who bashed a peasant over a land dispute.
- The rebellion was initiated in 1967, with an objective of rightful redistribution of the land to working peasants under the leadership of KanuSanyal and JaganSanthal.

Spread of Naxalism**1**

- Started in West Bengal, the movement has spread across the Eastern India; in less developed areas of states such as Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

Ideology**2**

- It is considered that Naxals support Maoist political sentiments and ideology.
- Maoism is a form of communism developed by Mao Tse Tung. It is a doctrine to capture State power through a combination of armed insurgency, mass mobilization and strategic alliances.

Causes of Naxal terrorism**1**

1. Inadequately managed forests
2. Poorly implemented tribal policies
3. Widening inter-regional and intra-regional disparities
4. Lack of adequate industrialization & lack of land reform
5. Lack of Solid technical intelligence

Steps taken by the Government

- 1. Operation Green Hunt:** It was started in 2010 and massive deployment of security forces was done in the naxal-affected areas. From 223 districts that were affected due to naxalism in the year 2010, the number has come down to 90 in nine years.

2. The government even started '**Relief and Rehabilitation Policy**' for bringing naxalites into mainstream.
3. Members of Central Committee Politburo of communist parties have either been killed or arrested.
4. **Aspirational Districts Programme:** Launched in 2018, it aims to rapidly transform the districts that have shown relatively lesser progress in key social areas.
 - Continuous efforts of government have reduced the frequency of violent attacks in the naxalism-affected regions.

8) Why caste based census is needed?

Need of caste based census in India

8

1. **Benefit in Policy Making:** A caste census would actually bring to the fore the large number of issues that any democratic country needs to attend to, particularly the number of people who are at the margins, or who are deprived, or the kind of occupations they pursue.
 - A caste census, which will generate exhaustive data will allow policymakers to develop better policies, implementation strategies, and will also enable a more rational debate on sensitive issues.
2. **To Address Prevalent Inequalities:** Unequal distribution of wealth, resources and education has meant an acute shortage of purchasing power among the majority of Indians.
3. **Helpful in Managing Social Equity Programmes:**
 - India's social equality programmes cannot be a success without the data and a caste census would help fix that.
 - Due to the lack of data, there is no proper estimate for the population of OBCs, groups within the OBCs and more.
 - The Mandal Commission estimated the OBC population at 5% while some others have pinned the OBC population from 36 to 65%
4. **Constitutional Mandate:** Our Constitution too favours conducting a caste census. Article 340 mandates the appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes and make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by governments.
5. **To Burst the Myths:** There are a lot of myths which actually deprive a large number of people, particularly on the margins.
6. **Reduce Inclusion and Exclusion Errors:** With accurate data of castes, most backward castes can be identified. Some have benefited so much across the years, while there are people in this country who have not benefited at all.

7. **The Supreme court** has time and again asked governments to provide the data related to castes; however, this has not been possible due to the non-availability of such data. As a result, our national life suffers from mutual mistrust and misconceptions among different castes. All such commissions have had to rely on data from the last caste census (1931)

9) Why Community Development Programme has been failed and what was the consequence of it?

Reasons for the failure of CDP

3

1. The facilities created under the programme benefited mainly the rich farmers and could not bring any significant changes in the living standard of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.
2. The objective of self-reliance and people's participation could not be achieved given the inadequate attention to the development of responsive leadership.
3. The programme failed to bring about changes in people's ideas, attitude and outlook with the majority of people having no understanding of social education.
4. Efforts to promote rural industries and co-operatives did not take off.
5. Administrative weaknesses, bureaucratic red tape, problems of co-ordination, inter-departmental rivalries, absence of clear-cut functional responsibilities at various levels were the other weaknesses of this programme.
6. The plan outlay of this programme was spread very thinly over a wide range of projects, as a result of which the impact of the programme was quite limited

Consequence of the failure of CDP

3

1. In 1957, the National Development Council constituted a committee headed by Balwant Rai Mehta to look into the working of community development programme.
2. The team observed that the major reason for the failure of the CDP was the lack of people's participation.
3. The committee suggested a three-tier PRIs, namely,
4. Grama Panchayats (GPs) at the village level,
5. Panchayat Samiti (PSs) at the block level, and
6. Zilla Parishad (ZPs) at the district level.
7. As a result of this scheme of democratic decentralization was launched in Rajasthan on October 2, 1959.

10) Mention the various forms of prevailing Human Rights Violations in India.**Forms of human rights violations** 6

1. Caste impacting marriage
2. Caste impacting labor
3. Slavery and debt bondage
4. Disparities in caste and socio-economic status
5. Access to educational opportunities
6. Land availability
7. Political rights and political representation
8. Physical and economic punishment
9. Communal and ethnic violence
10. Ethnic conflict in Assam
11. Hindu-Sikh conflict in Punjab
12. Hindu-Muslim conflicts
13. Violation of freedom of speech and expression
14. Violence against women
15. Dynamics of gender with caste
16. Dynamics of gender with poverty
17. Violation of child rights
18. Child marriages
19. Child labour
20. Lack of access to education
21. Lack of access to clean water
22. Lack of access to healthcare
23. Child soldiers
24. Female Genital Mutilation

11) Define Child labour system and also mention its causes. 3**Child Labour system:**

- According to the ILO, **Child Labour** refers to work that deprives children (any person under 18) of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to their physical and/or mental development. The social setups linked with economic conditions which are encouraged the child labour is called child labour system.

Examples:

- Slavery, child trafficking, debt bondage, forced labour, children in armed conflict, and children working in illegal activities are considered to be some of the worst forms of child labour system.

Causes of Child Labour 3**1. Poverty and Indebtedness:**

- Poverty is the greatest cause of child labour. For impoverished households, income from a child's work is generally important for his or her own survival or for that of the household.

- Children are also bonded to labour because of the family indebtedness.

2. Adult unemployment and under-employment: high prevalence of adult unemployment and under-employment often force children to work to support the family.**3. Illiteracy and Ignorance of parents:** Illiteracy of the child's parents further worsens the crisis. Illiteracy and Lack of awareness of the harmful consequences of child labour make them violate the law and put their children under the risk of inhuman exploitation.**4. Lack of access to basic and meaningful quality education and skills training:**

- The current educational infrastructure is highly unsuitable to children of economically deprived families.
- Furthermore, the deteriorating quality of education has resulted in increasing dropout rates and forced children to engage in work.
- Compulsory education (RTE) does not cover the 15-18 age group (adolescents). However, being illiterate or school dropouts, these children are vulnerable and most exploited for the informal, unskilled and casual workforce.

5. Demand for child labour:

- Rising demand for child labour particularly in urban areas is an important cause for the prevalence and increase in child labour.
- Children are employed as they are cheap and flexible with respect to the demands of the employer and not aware of their rights.

6. Cultural factors:

- Children mostly take up family's traditional work from an early age. For instance, a Goldsmith's son takes to gold-smithery, or a carpenter's child takes up carpentry from an early age.

7. Forced Begging: Families who cannot afford their living send their children to beg on the roads and earn their living. Parents even cut the body part of their child to gain the public's sympathy so that they can earn more while begging.**8. Child Trafficking:** Children are often purchased or sold for sexual exploitation**12) What are the practical challenges for implementing the various Sanitation Schemes in Rural area?****Answer****Practical challenges for implementing the various Sanitation Schemes in** 6**Rural area****1. Lack of water supply:**

- Infrastructures for toilet are important, but cannot alone stand as pre-requisite to interrupt fecal-oral transmission of pathogens.

- In rural areas, lack of water supply is a key issue, only 42.5% of households had access to water for use in toilets, which increase toilet non-use rates..

2. Lack of awareness in Sanitation-related behaviors :

- Sanitation-related behaviors require top priority in this context. Recent national surveys indicate that 95.7% of females and 94.7% of males used toilet regularly in rural areas among those households had access to toilet.
- Data suggest that open defecation has decreased by 12% from 2015 to 2019, which means that nearly half of the rural population still defecates in the open.

3. Open defecation

- It is traditional behavior in rural India and people perceive it to be healthier, cleaner, and sometimes “religiously acceptable.”
- This issue of open defecation is of greater concern and worrisome because government studies indicate, the proportion of children below 15 years of old is practicing open defecation more frequently than other age groups.

4. Unsafe Stool disposal:

- The recent study suggests that unsafe stool disposal is one of the major causative factors accountable for stunting and under-five mortality in India.
- The prevalence of diarrhea and stunting is clearly found to be higher in those households, where unsafe stool disposal and open defecation was practiced.

5. Lack of Hand washing facilities: Handwashing facilities such as water, soap, and hand washing space are not always available; thus practice of hand washing with soap and water becomes inconsistent in many areas of rural India.

6. Lack of technological advancement such as improper fecal sludge management, inappropriate toilet technologies, and inadequate human resources persist that endanger in achieving sanitation coverage in rural areas

13) Write a short notes on National Digital Health Mission.

National Digital Health Mission 1.5

Origin and background :

- The NDHM is a complete digital health ecosystem.
- Launched in 15th August 2020 – 74th Independence Day
- The **National Health Policy 2017** had envisaged creation of a digital health technology eco-system

Aim: 1

- Aiming at developing an integrated health information system that serves the needs of all stakeholders and improves efficiency, transparency and citizens’ experience with linkage across public and private healthcare.

Implemented by 1

- The NDHM is implemented by the National Health Authority (NHA) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- The platform will be available in the form of an app and website.

Key features 1

- The digital platform will be launched with four key features
 1. Health ID,
 2. personal health records,
 3. Digi Doctor and
 4. Health facility registry.
- At a later stage, it will also include e-pharmacy and telemedicine services, regulatory guidelines for which are being framed.

Significance of NDHM 1.5

1. The Digi Doctor option will allow doctors from across the country to enrol and their details, including their contact numbers if they want to provide them, will be available.
2. These doctors will also be assigned digital signatures for free which can be used for writing prescriptions.
3. It will be voluntary for the hospitals and doctors to provide details for the app
4. Citizens can access their health records within 5 clicks.
5. Unlike going for diagnostic tests multiple times with each visit to doctors, through this mission a citizen will have to undergo a diagnostic test only once and can follow up treatments from different healthcare providers.
6. All healthcare services are provided at a single point.
7. Continuum of care is assured at primary, secondary, and tertiary care

14) What are the problems faced by Women entrepreneurship?

Problems faced by Women entrepreneurship

1. Stereotypes on Capabilities: 6

- Women have historically been viewed as the “weaker sex” - people in need of protection, as opposed to men who have traditionally been characterized as protectors and defenders.

2. Patriarchal Construct and Familial Constraints:

- Even though a lot of women have the potential as well as ambition to make it to the top in arenas that are usually dictated by a stark male presence, they are often denied their dreams by the patriarchal construct of society.
- This phenomenon, in turn, spells a feminine drought in many such domains, which only worsens gender imbalances.

3. Constraints Related to Funds:

- It is not unheard of for women entrepreneurs to be denied basic enablers such as easy access to funds and sponsorships.
- A lot of people have reservations about women's capabilities in the field of finance as it is traditionally a male-dominated area, given its 'logical' basis.

4. Lack of Female Mentors: With fewer female business founders, the pool of women who can mentor and advise fellow entrepreneurs is consequently smaller.

5. Lack of role models: One of the major barriers to women-owned-startups is the lack of role models for women which makes it harder for enterprising women to learn from their peers and tap the help of those who have 'been there, done that'.

6. Difficulty in maximizing the business network: It is also harder for women to maximize the value of a business network, because networking has traditionally been done in male-centric groups and organizations.

7. Stiff Competition: Women entrepreneurs do not have organizational set-up to pump in a lot of money for canvassing and advertisement. Thus, they have to face a stiff competition for marketing their products with both organized sector and their male counterparts. Such a competition ultimately results in the liquidation of women enterprises.

8. Limited Mobility: Unlike men, women mobility in India is highly limited due to various reasons. A single woman asking for room is still looked upon suspicion. Cumbersome exercise involved in starting an enterprise coupled with the officials humiliating attitude towards women compels them to give up idea of starting an enterprise.

15) Write short notes on TamilNadu State Commission for Women.**Tamilnadu state commission for Women 1****ORIGIN:**

- In the year 1993, the Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women, which is a statutory body was constituted to deal with the cases related to crime against women.

Composition:**1**

- A chairperson and 9 members have been appointed. The Women Commission investigates specific problems of women and takes up studies related to women issues..
- A.S. Kumari has been named the Chairperson of the recently reconstituted Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women. The panel has seven new members.

Tenure:1

- The Chairperson and members of the Commission would hold office for a period of three years.

Objectives of the Commission**1**

1. To provide protection and ensure welfare of women.
2. To address the gender issues.
3. To recommend to the Government on various issues related to women.

Functions of Women commission**1**

1. Adherence to the Provisions and Protections provided under the Constitution and legislation for women are taken care of by the Commission.
2. Report to Government when the protective measures for women are not effectively implemented by various agencies.
3. Recommends amendments in the provisions of law when it fails to impart justice to Women.
4. Takes up issues related to violation of rights of women and follow-up action with the concerned authorities.
5. Women who have complaints of violation of their rights and non-implementation of their protective measures guaranteed under the Constitution of India can directly approach Women Commission for redressal.

Powers 2

1. The Women Commission is also vested with sufficient powers to safeguard women's rights and
2. To ensure equality and protection for women against all forms of harassment and problems faced within the families and the community
3. Various steps are also taken by the Commission to create awareness among the public regarding the legislations related to women.

16) Mention the various forms of corruption with examples.

- Corruption is a form of dishonesty or a criminal offence by a person or an organization entrusted in a position of authority.

Various forms of Corruption**6****1. Bribery**

- Improper use of gifts and favors in exchange for personal gain.
- It includes money, gifts, real estate etc.

2. Nepotism

- Undue favor from holder of patronage to relative.
- It is described as "The subtle form of corruption"

3. Favoritism

- Unduly preferring one to other
- Example : Recently Madras HC said that people holding responsible public posts are acting with "evil elements" of favourism, nepotism & corrupt activities that are anti – developmental anti – national & unconstitutional.

4. Embezzlement

- Act of stealing, misappropriation or retention of funds by a person entrusted by an employer / organization
- Example: Overbilling of customers, forging of cheques.

5. Fraud

- Cheating the govt through dishonesty
- Example : Tax fraud, credit card fraud, Insurance fraud, KYC fraud

6. Political corruption

- Influencing the govt laws, regulations and policies.
- Example : Coal gate scam etc

7. Grand Corruption

- Occurs in large procurement projects
- Example : Building of roads, dams, hospitals, construction projects

8. Petty corruption

- Involves smaller sums & is a low level corruption.
- Example : customs officers to allow good Through a border crossing.
- These are the various forms of corruption.

17) Highlights the salient features of vision – 2023 of Health Sector of TamilNadu Government. 6

1. The key infrastructure development in the Healthcare sector is in the area of providing universal access to healthcare for all citizens. Some of the key initiatives proposed are:
2. Increase the capacity of primary and secondary healthcare network involving increasing the bed strength, addition of laboratory, radiology and dietary infrastructure of the hospitals.
3. 15 new medical colleges will be established attached to district hospitals and the 17 existing medical colleges cum district hospitals will be upgraded to international standards

4. Two Medi-cities will be created in the State with a mission to serve the medical tourism industry covering investment in hospital facilities, education facilities, logistics and hospitality services.
5. Trauma, ambulatory and disaster management care facilities will be undertaken along the major transport network of the state and laboratory chains cum collections centres and radiology chains will be established across the state.
6. Electronic medical records management and hospital management system will be implemented in all district and Taluk hospitals.

18) What are the challenges towards the elimination of issue of Manual Scavenging? 6

Manual Scavenging

- Manual scavenging is defined as "the removal of human excrement from public streets and dry latrines, cleaning septic tanks, gutters and sewers"

Challenges on eliminating Manual Scavenging

1. **Delayed Implementation** - Manual scavenging was banned 25 years ago with the passing of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, but it continues to find practitioners. As most of the states adopted the act 1993 Act only after 2005.
2. **Insanitary Latrines** - According to SafaiKarmachariAndolan, the occupation persists mainly because of the continued presence of insanitary latrines. There are about 2.6 million insanitary latrines (dry toilets) that require cleaning by hand.
3. **Caste-based notions** of stigma and deployment of Dalit workers in these occupations in modern contexts reinforces manual scavenging in India.
4. The policymakers' have a **fragmented and a target driven approach** (counting numbers of toilets, length of sewerage, etc.,) to sanitation.
5. **Privatization of waste management** and acute contractualisation of sanitation work has made fixing legal responsibility and identification of the guilty much more difficult.
6. **Gender-based occupation** - Manual scavenging is not only a caste-based but also a gender-based occupation with 90 percent of them being women. Households with dry latrines prefer women to clean the excreta instead of men as they are located inside the house.
7. **Inadequate Funding** - The government, which spends more than Rs 18,000 crore every year on the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, allocated only Rs 47 crore for rehabilitating manual scavengers in 2014-2015.

1) Explain the demographic dividend and its importance of India.**Demographic Dividend 2**

- According to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), demographic dividend means, "the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older)".
- India has 62.5% of its population in the age group of 15-59 years which is ever increasing and will be at the peak around 2036 when it will reach approximately 65%.
- These population parameters indicate an availability of demographic dividend in India, which started in 2005-06 and will last till 2055-56.

Demographic Dividend in India 2**Median Age:**

- The median age in India is 28 years. Compared to 38 in China and the US, 43 in Western Europe, and 48 in Japan.

Diversity in India's States: 8

- While India is a young country, the status and pace of population ageing vary among States.
- Southern States, which are advanced in demographic transition, already have a higher percentage of older people.
- While Kerala's population is already ageing, in Bihar the working age cohort is predicted to continue increasing till 2051.
- The differences in age structure reflect differences in economic development and health of the states.

Importance of Demographic Dividend in India

- The proportion of elderly population to the total population has increased from 6.8% in 1991 to 9.2% in 2016 and is projected to reach 14.9% in 2036.
 - On the contrary, youth in the age group of 15-29 years comprise 27.2% of the population for the year 2021 which is expected to decrease to 22.7 by 2036.
- 1. Increase in Fiscal Space:** Fiscal resources can be diverted from spending on children to investing in modern physical and human infrastructure that will increase economic sustainability of India.
 - 2. Rise in Workforce:** With more than 65% of the working age population, India can rise as an economic superpower, supplying more than half

of Asia's potential workforce over the coming decades.

- 3. Increase in the Labour Force** that enhances the productivity of the economy.
 - 4. Rise in Women's Workforce** that naturally accompanies a decline in fertility, and which can be a new source of growth.
 - 5. Youngest workforce:** India will have the youngest workforce in the world with a median age much lower than China and other Developed countries. The other countries will have a higher proportion of the population which is not in the working-age group which will result in a shortage of manpower to the tune of 56 million.
 - 6. Economic Growth:** Indian workforce can fill this gap in India and abroad and result in greater economic growth.
 - 7. High Purchasing Power:** During the period of demographic dividend, the personal savings will grow, which means greater purchasing power, which can lead to the growth of the economy.
 - 8. Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation** because of higher number of employment seeking population that would force higher economic activities.
 - 9. Effective policy making:** Fine-tuning the planning and implementation of schemes and programmes by factoring in population dynamics is likely to yield greater socio-economic impact and larger benefits for people.
- 2) What is meant by Citizen's Charter? Identify its merits and its limitations.**

Introduction 1

1. Good governance is necessary for all round development of a society. Three important pillars of good governance include transparency, accountability and responsiveness of the administration.
2. To enforce these 3 principles and to help in bridging the gap between citizens and the government, one important tool is the Citizen Charter

What is a citizen's charter? 1

1. It is an undertaking a public organization gives to its citizens, to provide high level of services while maintaining the standards prescribed. The concept of Citizen's Charter enshrines the trust between service providers and its users.
2. In 1992, Government of United Kingdom introduced this concept of Citizen's Charter in with the prime objective of improving the quality of public services to its citizens.

The principles of the Citizen's Charter were as follows:

1

1. Quality: Improving the quality of services

2. Enhancing the choices wherever possible
3. Standards: Specifying what to expect and how to act if standards are not met
4. Value for the taxpayers' money
5. Accountability of individual public servants and public offices

Parts of Citizen Charter 1

- Transparency of rules and procedures of government Citizen Charter is made up of three parts

1. Vision and mission statement of the department
2. Areas the department and services catered by ITI
3. Duties and responsibility of citizens

Citizen's Charter introduction in India 4

1. At a Conference of Chief Ministers of various states headed by Prime Minister in 1997, decision was taken that the Central and State Governments would formulate Citizen's charter starting with those sectors that have a large public interface like Railways, etc.
2. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances in Government of India (DARPG) initiated the task of coordinating, formulating and operationalizing Citizen's Charters.
3. As on March, 2005, 107 Citizen's Charters had been formulated by the Central Government Ministries/ Departments/Organisations and 629 Charters by various agencies of State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories.

Benefits of Citizen's Charter 4

- Citizen's Charter proves to be helpful to general public of a country. Some of benefits of implementation of Citizen's Charter are as follows:
1. Improved Service Delivery
 2. Greater responsiveness of officials towards the public
 3. Greater public satisfaction with services
 4. Increased transparency which further promotes citizen's participation in governance
 5. Better accountability of public servants and public offices
 6. It highlights duties of citizens
 7. It also specifies who to contact, in case of grievance.

Limitations of the Citizen's charter

- Some of these flaws are recognized by 2nd Administrative Reform Commission (2nd ARC) and it suggested measures to correct them. They are as follows:
1. They are verbose and imprecise.

2. There is no redressal mechanism in the case of grievances.
3. They are designed without consulting others.
4. They have one-size-fits-all approach which makes it Business process re-engineering is required very generic and not customised to an individual beforehand. Needs and strengths.
5. They are very static in time. Only 6% departments in There is a need for timely, periodic changes. fact have made the commitment to make the charter dynamic or flexible with time.
6. They are not built according to needs of old or disabled
7. There is no legal backing to the Citizen'

Way Forward

- A Citizens' Charter cannot be an end in itself, it is rather a means to an end - a tool to ensure that the citizen is always at the heart of any service delivery mechanism.
- Drawing from best practice models such as the Sevottam Model (a Service Delivery Excellence Model) can help CC in becoming more citizen centric.

3) Explain the Integrity index of Transparency International and also trace the reasons For very low ranking of India.

Transparency International

Intro 1

- It is an international non -governmental organisation founded in 1993 based in Berlin, Germany
- Its non-profit purpose is to take action to combat global Corruption with civil societal anti-corruption measures and to prevent criminal activities arising from corruption.
- **Its most notable publications include:**
 1. the Global Corruption Barometer and
 2. the Corruption Perception Index.

Corruption Perception Index 3

1. The Index ranks 180 countries and territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption according to experts and business people.
2. It relies on 13 independent data sources and uses a scale of zero to 100, where zero is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean.
3. More than two-thirds of countries (68%) score below 50 and the average global score remains static at 43. Since 2012, 25 countries significantly improved their scores, but in the same period 23 countries significantly declined

India's performance in Corruption Perception Index

- India ranked 85 among 180 countries in the current index (86 in 2020 and 80 in 2019).
- Transparency International gave India a CPI score of 40.
- Except Bhutan, all of India's neighbours are ranked below it. Pakistan dropped 16 spots in the index and was ranked at 140.

2021 Report**1**

- In 2021, India ranked 86th with the same CPI score of 40. The report highlighted concerns over the risk to journalists and activists who have been "victims of attacks by the police, political militants, criminal gangs and corrupt local officials."
- "Civil society organisations that speak up against the government have been targeted with security, defamation, sedition, hate speech and contempt-of-court charges, and with regulations on foreign funding," the report said.

Global Scenario

- At the top of the CPI, countries in Western Europe and the European Union continue to wrestle with transparency and accountability in their response to Covid-19, threatening the region's clean image.
- In parts of Asia Pacific, the Americas, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, increasing restrictions on accountability measures and basic civil freedoms allow corruption to go unchecked.
- Even historically high-performing countries are showing signs of decline, the report said.

Reasons For very low ranking of India.**7****1. Legal causes:**

1. High rate of pendency of cases, increased litigation that are not handed by any special body, vacancies in watchdog offices like Lokpal and Lokayuktas erode the sanctity of obtaining timely justice and decrease public faith in judiciary or judicial process.
2. When at times the poor sees the rich going scott free with several cases of corruption, there occurs a direct degradation of reason, belief and values.

2. Political causes:

1. Continuous parliamentary disruptions in legislative processes that is deplorable,
2. citizen representatives behaving in disgraceful and distasteful ways in the Parliament, complex and slow multi nodal administrative procedures,
3. citizen apathy
4. low women representation in Parliament,5. People with charges being in the political system and a non-concrete stand by politicians on major issues on the front.

3. Economic factors

1. A capital driven society,
 2. highly patronised high end consumerism,
 3. rising inflation,
 4. low purchasing power,
 5. unemployment,
 6. jobless growth,
 7. dwindling domestic sector and rising foreign capital,
 8. low contribution of agriculture to GDP where majority populace finds employment,
 9. Low tax compliance, tax evasion.
- 4. Social and Cultural Factors:**
1. Caste based culture since ages that denies growth opportunities ,
 2. women mostly confined to household works that raises financial burden on the earning members making him prone to corruption,
 3. children unhedged towards violence and
 4. misuse of internet that erodes values and
 5. ethical education not being a mandatory part of course curriculum

4) Examine the role of the SHGs in developmental activities and the measures taken by the Government of India to promote the SHGs.**Role of SHGs in developmental activities****6**

1. **Financial Inclusion** – SHGs incentivise banks to lend to poor and marginalised sections of society because of the assurance of returns.
2. **Voice to marginalised** – SHGs have given a voice to the otherwise underrepresented and voiceless sections of society.
3. **Social Integrity** – SHGs help eradicate many social ills such as dowry, alcoholism, early marriage, etc.
4. **Gender Equality** – By empowering women SHGs help steer the nation towards true gender equality.
5. **Pressure Groups** – SHGs act as pressure groups through which pressure can be mounted on the government to act on important issues.
6. **Enhancing the efficiency of government schemes** – SHGs help implement and improve the efficiency of government schemes. They also help reduce corruption through social audits.
7. **Alternate source of livelihood/employment** – SHGs help people earn their livelihood by providing vocational training, and also help improve their existing source of livelihood by offering tools, etc. They also help ease the dependency on agriculture.
8. **Impact on healthcare and housing** – Financial inclusion due to SHGs has led to better family planning, reduced rates of child mortality,

enhanced maternal health and also helped people fight diseases better by way of better nutrition, healthcare facilities and housing.

9. **Banking literacy** – SHGs encourage people to save and promote banking literacy among the rural segment. The Self-Help Group Bank Linkage Programme in 1992, this revolutionary initiative connected group members, many of whom had never had a bank account before, to formal financial services in a sustainable and scalable manner.
10. **Face masks**: the first shield against current COVID 19 was in short supply. As per report of ministry of rural development, more than 132 lakh masks have been produced by 14,522 SHGs involving 65,936 members in 399 districts, spread across 24 states of India, in just a period of 15 days from March 15 to March 30, 2020.
11. **Community kitchens**: With huge numbers of informal workers losing their livelihoods during the lockdown and food supply chains getting disrupted in some areas, SHGs have set up over 10,000 community kitchens across the country to feed stranded workers, the poor, and the vulnerable. Kudumbashree alone has set up 1300 kitchens in Kerala.
12. **Reaching to the grassroots**: In Jharkhand, where poverty is high, SHGs – being the closest to the ground – are helping district administrations identify pockets of hunger and starvation so efforts can be made to ameliorate them.
13. **SHGs are helping curb rumours and misinformation**: The women are systematically using their vast network of WhatsApp groups to ward off chaos and confusion and avoid rumor mongering.
14. **Creating Awareness**: In Bihar, one of India's poorest states, Jeevika – the state's SHG platform – is spreading the word about handwashing, quarantine and self-isolation through leaflets, songs, videos and phone messages
15. **Reaching the needy**: Women are also running help desks, and delivering essential food supplies to the elderly and the quarantined. In Jharkhand, where large numbers of people migrate to other states to work, they are running a dedicated helpline for returning migrants and other vulnerable families.
16. **Delivering Services**: Since access to finance is critical for people to sustain themselves during the lockdown, SHGs women who also work as banking correspondents have emerged as a vital resource. Deemed as an essential service, these bank sakhis have continued to provide doorstep banking

services to far-flung communities, in addition to distributing pensions and enabling the most needy to access credits into their accounts through direct benefit transfers (DBT)

Challenges faced by the SHG

4

1. Lacks up-gradation of skills:

- a. Most SHGs are **not making use of new technological innovations** and skills. This is because there is limited awareness with regards to new technologies and they **do not have the necessary skills to make use of the same**. Furthermore, there is a lack of effective mechanisms.

2. Weak Financial Management:

- a. It is also found that in certain units the return from the business is not properly invested further in the units, **and the funds diverted for other personal and domestic purposes** like marriage, construction of house etc.

3. Inadequate Training Facilities:

- a. The training facilities given to the members of SHGs in the specific areas of product selection, quality of products, production techniques, managerial ability, packing, other technical knowledge **are not adequate to compete with that of strong units**.

4. Lack of Stability and Unity Especially among Women SHGs:

- a. In the case of SHGs dominated by women, it is found that **there is no stability of the units as many married women** are not in a position to associate with the group due to the shift of their place of residence.
- b. Moreover, there is no unity **among women members** owing to personal reasons.

5. Inadequate Financial Assistance:

- a. It is found that in most of the SHGs, **the financial assistance provided to them by the agencies concerned is not adequate** to meet their actual requirements. The financial authorities are not giving adequate subsidies to meet even the labour cost requirements.

Measures taken by the Government of India to promote the SHGs

2

1. **Priority Sector Lending**: GOI has included SHG as a priority sector to mandate and enhance banks focus on them.
2. **Grain Banks**: SHG, have been allowed to run grain banks to secure the food security in food & care regions.
3. **Priyadarshini scheme** has aimed at women empowerment and livelihood enhancement through SHGs. NABARD is the medal agency for its implementation.

4. **DeenDayal Antodaya Yojana (earlier Aajeevika):** National Rural livelihood mission was launched with focus on SHGs. The mission has sought to build Capacity through grass-root level institutions by putting in place a dedicated and sensitive support structure. Social mobilization initiatives such as SHGs have brought out the innate capabilities of people and aided sustainable livelihood enhancement.

5) **Explain the linkage between the Education and Economy of the country.**

Linkage between the Education and Economy

2

- The link between economic development and education lies in the fact that education is a facilitator for economic development.
- Education is a human capital investment, which is expected to yield results that will translate to the improvement and growth of the economy of a nation.
- This effect can be seen in areas with a high percentage of well-educated people.

Factors that show the linkage between education and Economy

2

Human Capital Formation:

- **Comprehensive Development of Nation:** Human capital is directly related to human development. When there is human development, qualitative and quantitative advances in the nation are unavoidable. Human capital is an instrument for promoting the comprehensive development of the nation.
- **Qualitative improvements:** Due to qualitative improvements in each generation, India's rate of human capital formation has steadily increased since independence. The third generation of India's population is actively working in the country's workforce in the second decade of the 21st century. It is the most qualitative superior human resource.
- **Invisible Balance of Payments:** The third generation has boosted India's service industry and improved the Invisible Balance of Payments with the export of financial services, software services, and tourism services.
- **Job-Oriented education:** Recently, the Indian government has taken steps to provide more job-oriented education in order to increase the supply of trained employees and push the country's economy forward.
- **'Kaushal Bharat, KusalBharat'** :Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the 'Kaushal Bharat, Kusal Bharat' project.

- The government has established a goal for 400 million citizens by 2022 to enable them to find work under this initiative.
- Various programs, such as the Pradhan MantriVikasYojana (PMKVY), the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, the Skill Loan Scheme, and the National Skill Development Mission have been launched.

Productivity

2

- It is a key component of a system's ability to effectively borrow foreign technology. Health and nutrition, as well as primary and secondary education, all contribute to increasing worker productivity in both rural and urban areas.
- **Secondary education** helps in the development of talents and managerial capabilities.
- **Tertiary education** contributes to the advancement of basic science, the proper selection of technology imports, and the adoption and development of technologies in the domestic markets. Both tertiary and secondary education provide significant contributions to the formation of key government institutions, the legal system, and the financial system.
- In numerous categories, such as nuclear weapons and marine equipment, India ranks third in the world.
- This success is largely owing to education's contribution to these fields. If it continues to improve at the same rate, our country's economic development will undoubtedly accelerate.
- **Educated labour** and workers are capable of properly applying current techniques and equipment, allowing for increased output and economic progress. This brings great economic development.

Reduces Poverty

2

- Poverty is a huge threat to human survival in modern times, particularly in developing countries.
- **Investment in Education:**The most effective way to reduce poverty is to invest in education. As history shows, no country can prosper if its citizens are not educated. Poverty and education are adversely connected.
- Education indirectly helps in the fulfilment of fundamental necessities such as water and sanitation, access to health care, and housing, as well as influencing women's behaviour in fertility decisions and family planning.
- **Longterm economic growth:**Education, in every sense, is one of the most important aspects of attaining long-term economic growth through

human capital investment. Education lays the groundwork for reducing poverty.

- **Boost economic efficiency:** It is the key to boosting economic efficiency and social consistency by raising the workforce's worth and efficiency and therefore lifting the poor out of poverty.
- **Technical and vocational education and training** can provide marginalised people with job opportunities while also integrating important learning skills. It can assist young people in finding work in green industries such as alternative energy, recycling, agriculture, transportation, and communication.

Women Empowerment

2

- **Social evils against women:** Purdah (veil system), female infanticide, child marriage, sati system (self-immolation by women with their husbands), dowry system, and the status of lifelong widowhood were all abolished or significantly reduced in India after independence due to legislative efforts.
- **Legislative Provisions:** Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act of 2005 and Compulsory Marriage Registration Act of 2006. The Domestic Violence Act addresses both physical and emotional abuse. Even among the affluent, there was a time when women's education was not a priority.
- **Women Workforce:** women are increasingly contributing to the economy as employees, consumers, entrepreneurs, managers, and investors. Women may now be found in practically every industry, including architecture, law, financial services, engineering, medicine, and information technology.
- **Need for an educated female labour force** has expanded practically everywhere due to the high speed of economic growth. Although women earn as much as their husbands, their work contributes significantly to the family and offers them an economic advantage over families with only one breadwinner

Social Development

2

- **Against Superstitions:** the practice of bad culture, the dowry system, gender biases, and other barriers to society's progress have a detrimental impact on the society's foundation. Education paves the path to overcome such obstacles.
- **Social Transformation:** In a developing country like India, more than half of the population lives in rural regions. Almost all of India's states, such as Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan, are

still underdeveloped. If these people were given access to education, they would become literate and contribute significantly to the growth of the economy.

Health Awareness

- People's minds can be imparted with health awareness through education.
- To enhance patients' knowledge and attitudes regarding illness detection, treatment, and control.
- To raise public awareness about the dangers of drinking, smoking, and other drugs, among other things.
- The above ideas emphasise the development of persons who are capable of handling any crucial situation.

The following are the factors that influence educational effectiveness:

1. To enhance disease control, all health professionals' knowledge, attitude, and abilities about signs, symptoms, and management procedures for health threats should be improved.
 2. To encourage health care providers to treat patients with care.
 3. To create resources and materials for health professionals to utilise.
 4. To encourage research throughout the world to reduce health risks.
 5. To promote continuing education programs that provide correct information on disease diagnosis and treatment.
- Education in schools can also be an important tool for a country's economic development. Children are often referred to as a country's future. As a result, educating their minds will contribute to national growth. Many pharmaceutical businesses in India are currently developing new drugs to help individuals combat diseases such as swine flu, dengue fever, tuberculosis, cancer, and Ebola.

6) Write about role of NGOs in development of India.

1

- The functions of NGO play a major role and have brought social change for promotion and development of the society. It has proved that these organisations are working for various parts of the world and are doing their work in serving the humanity and other good cause.

Role of NGO in Development of India

6

1. Social Safety Valve Role

- NGO plays a crucial role in organising the public inconvenience and becomes an advocate to the societal problems and needs. They play a significant role in lending voice to the poor and needy.

2. Improve Government Performance

- It is one of the functions of NGO to ensure that the government is responsive and are solving the problems of the citizens thus making the governments work accountable.
- NGO is also authorised to give suggestions and encourage improvement and flexibility in the government's policymaking by giving their own research teams and expertise.

3. The Service Role

- The non-profit organisation works as a mechanism through which people worried about any social or economic difficulty which can respond and lend their helping hands.
- NGO help in beneficial conflict resolution and creates the environment of trust and confidence.

4. Building Community Participation

- The non-profit organisation proposes substitute perspective that includes the capability to carry out a meaningful dialogue with disadvantaged communities.
- Many NGO are working to conserve and encourage India's diverse culture. They have different communities all across the world who is participating to serve the same interest of NGO.

5. Women Empowerment

- The performance of major functions of NGO has come a long way in working for women empowerment. Few of the examples like fighting against sati, dowry, cruelty, other social menaces to educating women, lowering the female foeticide rate, employment to female, etc.
- It is still giving their best in removing gender inequality. There are many foundations working for such causes like Sewa, Agrani foundation, Eklavya, and Environmental Action Group etc.

6. Sustainable Development

- This area needs the maximum attention because nobody is compromising their present needs and is destroying natural resources to achieve their selfish goals.
- Therefore, NGO is keeping an eye to all of this and coming up with control measures to prevent an overutilization of natural resources which is the reason to environmental threats which later cause health problems and natural calamities.

Activities Undertaken By NGO**5****1. Advocacy And Raising Awareness**

- NGO is a voice for every individual. Researching, analysing and to inform the public about the prevalent issues and to organise citizen action by conducting media campaigns and other kinds of activism.

2. Conflict Resolution

- NGO works as a mediator and facilitator in solving resolution.

3. Building Capacity

- NGO provides free education, training programs and other information.

4. Service Delivery

- It functions the delivery of essential humanitarian and other social services.

5. Monitoring And Evaluation

- NGO acts as a 'watchdog' or independent 'auditor' of government and corporate performance and accountability.

Conclusion**1**

- The NGO has a major role and is the biggest reason for the deprived people's development in the society. It is also performing commendable job in this direction. It has undertaken various projects like eradication of poverty and are working upon various social evils. It has contributed in the construction of dams, railways and roads and has made availability of all the basic facilities to the underprivileged, rural areas and vulnerable sections of the society. The functions of NGO is setting an example for serving the humanity. It is following the fundamental principle of "Sarvajanhitay – SarvajanSukhey" and therefore has a long way to go in nation building.

7) Write about the following.**a) Function of CVC****b) Importance of LokAdalat****c) "Watchdog of Public Purse of India"****d) Define the term Ombudsman with example.****a) Functions of CVC****3**

1. The CVC receives complaints on corruption or misuse of office and to recommend appropriate action. Following institutions, bodies, or a person can approach to CVC:
 - Central government
 - Lokpal
 - Whistle blowers
2. A whistleblower is a person, who could be an employee of a company, or a government agency, or an outsider (like media, higher government officials, or police) disclosing information to the public or some higher authority about any wrongdoing, which could be in the form of fraud, corruption, etc.
3. It is not an investigating agency. The CVC either gets the investigation done through the CBI or through chief vigilance officers (CVO) in government offices.

4. It is empowered to inquire into offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 by certain categories of public servants.
5. Its annual report gives the details of the work done by the commission and points to systemic failures which lead to corruption in government departments.
6. Improvements and preventive measures are also suggested in report.

b) Importance of LokAdalat 3

1. There is no court fee and if court fee is already paid the amount will be refunded if the dispute is settled at LokAdalat.
2. There is procedural flexibility and speedy trial of the disputes. There is no strict application of procedural laws while assessing the claim by LokAdalat.
3. The parties to the dispute can directly interact with the judge through their counsel which is not possible in regular courts of law.
4. The award by the LokAdalat is binding on the parties and it has the status of a decree of a civil court and it is non-appealable, which does not cause the delay in the settlement of disputes finally.

c) "Watchdog of public purse of India 3

- The **Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)** of India is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country at both the levels – the Centre and the state. He is one of the bulwarks of the democratic system of government in India.

Functions of the CAG

1. CAG audits the accounts related to all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, Consolidated Fund of each state and UT's having a legislative assembly.
2. He audits all expenditure from the Contingency Fund of India and the Public Account of India as well as the Contingency Fund and Public Account of each state.
3. He audits all trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts, balance sheets and other subsidiary accounts kept by any department of the Central Government and the state governments.
4. He audits the receipts and expenditure of all bodies and authorities substantially financed from the Central or State revenues; government companies; other corporations and bodies, when so required by related laws.

5. He audits the accounts of any other authority when requested by the President or Governor e.g. Local bodies.
6. He advises the President with regard to prescription of the form in which the accounts of the Centre and States shall be kept.
7. He submits his audit reports relating to the accounts of the Centre to the President, who shall, in turn, place them before both the houses of Parliament.
8. He submits his audit reports relating to the accounts of a State to the Governor, who shall, in turn, place them before the state legislature.
9. CAG also acts as a guide, friend and philosopher of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament.

d) Ombudsman 3

- An ombudsman is a government official who deals with complaints made by ordinary people against public organization
- This concept was born in Sweden,
- It means an officer appointed by Legislative to handle complaints against a service / administrative authority.
- **Example:** Central Vigilance Commissioner, Head of the Lokpal etc.

Ombudsman in various sectors

Anti corruption Ombudsman

- Checks on corruption practices in India
- Example : Lokpal & Lokayukta

Banking Ombudsman

- Quasi judicial authority created in 2006.
- Deals with complaints of bank customers.

Income Tax Ombudsman

- Protects every taxpayer's rights
- Complaints filed under grievance cell of Director General of Income Tax

Share market Ombudsman

- SEBI registers complaints online in the in visitor complaints cell

8) Write an account on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). 1

- The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the eight goals set by the 189 UN member states in September 2000 and agreed to be achieved by the year 2015. The Millennium Declaration was signed at the September global summit held at the UN headquarters in New York and the 149 international leaders in attendance committed to combating disease, hunger, poverty, illiteracy, discrimination against women and environmental degradation.

8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 11**MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme poverty and Hunger**

- To halve the proportion of people whose daily income is less than \$1.25
- To achieve full and productive employment, as well as decent work for all, including young people and women
- To halve the proportion of individuals suffering from hunger in the period between 1990 and 2015.

MDG 2: achieve universal primary education

- To ensure that children universally – including both boys and girls – will be able to complete a full course of primary education by 2015.
- The Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN claims that nearly 57 million primary school age children are not able to attend school; 80 percent of whom live in rural areas. This has made the urban-rural knowledge and education divide today's main obstacle to achieving global primary education by 2015.

MDG 3: promote gender equality and empower women

- To eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005, and in all levels of education by 2015.
- Without gender equality and the economic and social improvement for rural women, food security cannot be achieved

MDG 4: reduce child mortality

- To reduce the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds in the period between 1990 and 2015
- Undernutrition is estimated to contribute to more than 33 percent of all deaths in children under five. So, efforts to improve household food security and nutrition have increased the chances of children growing to adulthood.

MDG 5: improve maternal health

- To reduce the maternal mortality ratio by 75 percent
- To achieve universal access to reproductive health
- Over 90 percent of these deaths could be prevented if women in developing regions had access to sufficient diets, basic literacy and health services, and safe water and sanitation facilities during pregnancy and childbirth.

MDG 6: combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

- To halt by 2015 and have started to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- To achieve global access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for those who need it by 2010

- To have ceased and started reversal of the incidence of malaria and other major diseases by 2015

MDG 7: ensure environmental sustainability

- To integrate the principles of sustainable development into every nation's policies and programmes, and also reverse the depletion of environmental resources
- To reduce biodiversity loss and achieve a substantial reduction in the rate of loss by 2010
- To halve the proportion of the universal population without sustainable access to clean and safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015.
- To achieve substantial improvement in the lives of a minimum of 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.

MDG 8: develop a global partnership for development

- To further develop an open, predictable, rule-based, non-discriminatory trading and economic system
- To address the special needs of the least developed countries
- To address the special needs of small island developing States and landlocked developing countries

9) Explain the various types of unemployment prevailing in India.**Unemployment****1**

- Unemployment occurs when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work.
- Unemployment is often used as a measure of the health of the economy. The most frequent measure of unemployment is the unemployment rate, which is the number of unemployed people divided by the number of people in the labor force.

Types of Unemployment Prevailing in India**Disguised Unemployment:****11**

- It is a phenomenon wherein more people are employed than actually needed.
- It is primarily traced in the agricultural and the unorganised sectors of India.

Seasonal Unemployment:

- It is unemployment that occurs during certain seasons of the year.
- Agricultural labourers in India rarely have work throughout the year.

Structural Unemployment:

- It is a category of unemployment arising from the mismatch between the jobs available in the market and the skills of the available workers in the market.

- Many people in India do not get job due to lack of requisite skills and due to poor education level, it becomes difficult to train them.

Cyclical Unemployment:

- It is a result of the business cycle, where unemployment rises during recessions and declines with economic growth.
- Cyclical unemployment figures in India are negligible. It is a phenomenon that is mostly found in capitalist economies.

Technological Unemployment:

- It is a loss of jobs due to changes in technology.
- In 2016, World Bank data said that year by year the proportion of jobs threatened by automation in India is 69%

Frictional Unemployment:

- Frictional Unemployment, also called Search Unemployment, refers to the time lag between the jobs when an individual is searching for a new job or is switching between the jobs.
- In other words, an employee requires time for searching for a new job or shifting from the existing to a new job, this inevitable time delay causes frictional unemployment.
- It is often considered voluntary unemployment because it is not caused due to the shortage of jobs, but in fact, the workers themselves quit their jobs in search of better opportunities.

Vulnerable Employment:

- This means, people working informally, without proper job contracts and thus sans any legal protection. These people are deemed 'unemployed' since records of their work are never maintained.
- It is one of the main types of unemployment in India.

Casual Unemployment

- When a person is employed on a day-to-day basis, casual unemployment may occur due to short-term contracts, shortage of raw materials, fall in demand, change of ownership etc.

Chronic Unemployment

- If unemployment continues to be a long term feature of a country, it is called chronic unemployment.
- Rapid growth of population and inadequate level of economic development on account of vicious circle of poverty are the main causes for chronic unemployment

Open Unemployment

- Open unemployment occurs when a significant portion of the labour force is unable to find a

position that may provide them with a stable source of income.

- The labour force is growing Bigger than the pace of economic expansion. Therefore, not everyone finds employment.

Educated Unemployment

- In addition to open unemployment, many educated people are underemployed since their qualifications do not fit the position.
- The main causes of unemployment among educated young people in India are the country's flawed educational system, mass production, desire for white-collar work, a lack of employable skills, and a decline in regular salaried employment.
- Open unemployment or underemployment may both apply to educated people.

Underemployment

- People who are employed are in a circumstance where they are not contributing as much as they could.
- In such a scenario, people take up a position that needs less educational qualification. that means people are unable to untap their potential and settle for lesser work because of the lack of employment opportunities.

10) List out the various Anti-corruption measures taken by the Government.

Anti-corruption measures taken by the Government

6

Legal Framework for Fighting Corruption:Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

- It provides for penalties in relation to corruption by public servants and also for those who are involved in the abetment of an act of corruption.
- Amendment of 2018 criminalised both bribe-taking by public servants as well as bribe giving by any person.

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002

- Aims to prevent instances of money laundering and prohibits use of the 'proceeds of crime' in India.
- The offence of money laundering prescribes strict punishment, including imprisonment of up to 10 years and the attachment of property of accused persons (even at a preliminary stage of investigation and not necessarily after conviction).

The Companies Act, 2013

- Provides for corporate governance and prevention of corruption and fraud in the corporate sector. The term 'fraud' has been given a broad definition and is a criminal offence under the Companies Act.
- In cases involving fraud specifically, the Serious Frauds Investigation Office (SFIO) has been set up

under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, which is responsible for dealing with white collar crimes and offences in companies.

- The SFIO conducts investigation under the provisions of the Companies Act.

The Indian Penal Code, 1860

- Sets out provisions which can be interpreted to cover bribery and fraud matters, including offences relating to criminal breach of trust and cheating.

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010

- Regulates the acceptance and use of foreign contributions and hospitality by individuals and corporations.
- Prior registration or prior approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs is required for receipt of foreign contributions and in the absence of such registration or approval, receipt of foreign contributions may be considered illegal.

Regulatory Framework

6

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013

- Provides for an establishment of an ombudsman for the central and state governments (Lokpal and Lokayuktas, respectively).
- These bodies are required to act independently from the government and have been empowered to investigate allegations of corruption against public servants, which include the prime minister and other ministers.

The Central Vigilance Commission

- CVC though created in 1964, became an independent statutory body only in 2003 by an Act of Parliament.
- Its mandate is to oversee the vigilance administration and to advise and assist the executive in matters relating to corruption.

Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014

- The Act seeks to protect whistleblowers, i.e. persons making a public interest disclosure related to an act of corruption, misuse of power, or criminal offense by a public servant.

Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

- The intent behind the enactment of the Act is to promote transparency and accountability in the working of Public Authorities.

Electoral reforms

1. Barring the criminals from even participating in the elections as suggested by the election commission.
2. Imposing limits on the overall expenditure of the political parties.
3. Making state funding of elections a reality.

4. Empowering ECI by giving legal force to MCC and making paid news a criminal offence.

Governance reforms

1. e-gov apart from advancing the good governance objectives of accountability and transparency also seeks to reduce the manual interface between state and citizen thus preventing the incidences of bribery
2. Drives like Digital India projects like Government e-Marketplace must be implemented.
3. Enactment of the right to service act. E.g. Rajasthan social accountability bill

Economic reforms

1. Negating legal lacunae in banking, stock market legislations.
2. Improving corporate governance by implementing corporate governance committee reports
3. Formalisation of the economy
4. Refining and speedy implementation of GST

11) Evaluate the power and functions of Right to Information Commission.**Right to information Commission**

2

Establishment:

- The CIC was established by the Central Government in 2005, under the provisions of the Right to Information Act (2005).
- It is not a constitutional body.

Members:

2

- It consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners.

Appointment:

- They are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of
 1. the Prime Minister as Chairperson,
 2. the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and
 3. a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister.

Jurisdiction: 2

- The jurisdiction of the Commission extends over all Central Public Authorities.

Tenure:

- The Chief Information Commissioner and an Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the Central Government or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- They are not eligible for reappointment.

Key Objectives

1. To receive and inquire into complaints from any citizen as provided in RTI Act.

2. To receive and decide upon the second appeal from any citizen as provided in the RTI Act, and RTI rules 2012.
3. To exercise the powers conferred on CIC under the RTI Act
4. To perform the duty of Monitoring and Reporting as provided in Section 25 of the RTI Act.

Power and Functions

2

1. To receive and inquire into a complaint from any person regarding information requested under the RTI act.
2. It can order an inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds (suo-moto power)
3. While inquiring, the Commission has the powers of a civil court in respect of summoning, requiring documents, etc.
4. Adjudication in the second appeal for giving information;
5. Direction for record-keeping
6. Imposition of penalties and Monitoring and Reporting including preparation of an Annual Report.
7. The decisions of the Commission are final and binding.

State Information Commission:

2

- It is constituted by the State Government.
- It has one State Chief Information Commissioner (SCIC) and not more than 10 State Information Commissioners (SIC) to be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Appointments Committee headed by the Chief Minister.

Conclusion

2

- The Supreme Court also has pointed out the long-term vacancies in the commission and directed the state and central commissions to fill vacancies in a transparent and timely manner.
- The CIC needs to get updated in terms of digitization and proper management of records to ensure remote access to conduct hearings and appeals

12) a) **Unemployment Insurance Policy – Needed or not?**

b) **Explain the term “Culture of Poverty”.**

a) **Unemployment Insurance Policy**

6

Unemployment Insurance

- Under unemployment insurance, the insured receives benefits in case they have lost their job for no apparent fault of theirs.
- This insurance is mainly provided by the government and not by insurance companies, and

the benefits can be accessed for a limited time period.

- There are other criteria of eligibility that can help them get the insurance claim for unemployment.
- In situations like self-employment or voluntary unemployment, the individual is not entitled to any claims.

Unemployment Claims in India

- A majority of the Indian population is unaware of this, but the Indian government does provide unemployed people with benefits.
- The labour laws of India are formulated to ensure the welfare of the working population of the country.
- There are many benefits provided to the employees under the acts of labour laws and the insurance benefits are provided under the Employee State Insurance Act, 1948.
- The awareness of these benefits is very low, and hence the majority of unemployed citizens in India are unable to avail these benefits.
- **Example:** The scheme that provides coverage to unemployed on behalf of the government of India is Rajeev Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana (RGSKY).

Rajeev Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana (RGSKY)

- RGSKY was introduced on April 1, 2005, by the central government.
- All the employees are entitled to these benefits under the Employee State Insurance (ESI) Act.
- The employees are given the benefits if they get unemployed involuntarily.
- The reasons can be disability rising from injury at workplace and closure of the business.
- The benefits and other terms and conditions of the policy are revised from time to time.
- This is the policy made for the benefit of Indian youth keeping into mind the rising unemployment in the country.

Features of RGSKY

1. The individuals who have three years of experience under the ESI Act are eligible for availing benefits under the RGSKY
2. The allowances are provided for a maximum duration of 1 year
3. The insurance claim is to be made within 6 months of getting unemployed
4. There is a provision for medical benefits to the insured and his/her family during these 24 months
5. The allowance provision ceases as soon as the beneficiary gets employed

Conclusion

- Unemployment insurance is not something a privately held insurance company can provide, especially because of the rising rate of unemployment. The government has to take initiatives in this matter. Though policy was introduced in 2005, it has not reached the common people, where the awareness is most required.

b) Theory of Culture of Poverty 6

- The theory of the culture of poverty suggests that poverty is the result of people’s values or cultural norms.
- In a way, it suggests that people who are poor have different cultural values than mainstream society.
- Basically, the theory suggests that we learn certain norms when we grow up in a family who is poor, and this shapes our life choices and opportunities.
- We internalize the values we grow up with, which explains why people who grow up poor often remain poor.

Formulation of the Theory by Oscar Lewis

- The anthropologist Oscar Lewis, who studied poor families in Mexico and Puerto Rico, produced one of the earliest writings on the culture of poverty in the late 1950s.
- Lewis was interested in explaining what he saw as particular cultural values that characterized poor people.
- Lewis argued that children who grew up in very poor conditions, like a slum for example, will internalize feelings of hopelessness or desperation that characterize these living conditions.
- **Inherent Poverty:** As a result of these conditions and the conditioning of living in poverty that occurs, Lewis believed as these children grow into adults, their poverty will be inherent.
- In other words, Lewis decided that poverty is somewhat of a disease that renders those living in it incapable or taking advantage of opportunities he believed were available to all citizens.

Formulation of the Theory by Daniel Patrick Moynihan

- Another proponent of the culture of poverty theory was Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a United States senator from New York.
- He produced a famous study on black families known as the Moynihan Report in 1965.
- In it, he set out to explain why black families in the United States remained much poorer than their white counterparts.

Findings of the theory:

- The main arguments of the report were that the problems of inner city black families were the result of households headed by single females and high levels of unemployment.- In other words, the effect of poverty was also the cause.
- Moynihan’s beliefs support the idea that those born into poverty will remain in poverty, even if the structure of things, like the economy or access to schooling changes.
- Hence, people are likely to remain poor because of the values they’ve developed from being poor.

Culture of Poverty:

Examples

- **Example 1:** In a large city in the United States where there is a high degree of economic inequality among poor minority and white residents.
- **High rates of Unemployment:** An explanation that falls in line with a culture of poverty argument might suggest that high rates of unemployment result from the fact that the poor residents do not value hard work.
- They might be lazy and unwilling to seek out opportunities.
- This explanation might suggest that poor, unemployed minorities lack a work ethic.
- **Example 2:** Let’s take family life and family structure as another example.
- If a poor, minority mother has a child and does not marry the child’s father, the culture of poverty view would suggest that family structure is partly to blame for her poverty.
- This view suggests that poor people do not adhere to so-called traditional family values and do not value things like marriage, which accounts for their continuing poverty.

Unit - 03

1) What are the cause of child illiteracy and analyse the measures taken by Government to eradicate it.

Causes of child illiteracy 5

- 1. Illiteracy among parents:** Many illiterate parents do not put much emphasis on the importance of education. Several of those born to parents who can neither read nor write end up being illiterate. This is especially true in remote areas where many people in the older generation have not gone through formal education.
- 2. Lack of family support:** This can be the cause of illiteracy more so where a child has difficulty reading or writing because of dyslexia. In a

situation where the family does not understand the child's condition, it may simply be assumed that he or she is not a bright person and maybe school is not meant for everyone.

3. **Unemployment of the educated:** Some people believe that the only reason someone should go to school is so that he or she can get a good job and make a good life. Without the promise of employment, education is not a necessity to them. In a country where many of the educated are unemployed, there may not be enough motivation for the illiterate to go to school.
4. **Lack of awareness:** In places where several members of the local population do not understand why it is important for them to go to school, the level of illiteracy may be high. Disinterest in the benefits of formal learning can also be caused by lack of awareness on the importance of going to school.
5. **Social barriers:** Many social barriers such as restrictions on girls' education in some societies lead to illiteracy among the affected segment of the population. Education of the girl child has been an issue in some parts of the world leading to the formation of different organizations focused on championing the education of women.
6. **Child marriage:** Forcing children into marriage is another social issue that causes illiteracy in the community. Family or social norms where female education is not allowed also causes illiteracy. In societies where the caste system is still in force, those who fall into the wrong caste may not get the opportunity to go to school. They are condemned at birth to remain illiterate.
7. **Lack of affordable education facilities:** Those who live in very remote areas with few or no education facilities may remain illiterate. The nearest school might be found several miles away. Instead of going through the tiresome process of walking for long distances on a daily basis just to go to school, many choose to stay at home. Lack of access to education facilities in rural areas has contributed a lot to the high number of illiterate people in these places.
8. **Poverty:** Poor parents with low incomes find it difficult to pay school fees. They are forced to choose between providing basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing and taking their children to school.
9. **Child labour:** Child labour stems from the vicious cycle of poverty. Poverty leads to the mentality of 'more hands, more income'. Child labour emanates from poverty and illiteracy

Measures taken by Government to eradicate child illiteracy 9

New Education Policy 2020:

- The Government of India launched the new education policy on July 29th, 2020, which mainly focuses on the early childhood education of children in India and improving the quality of education in government schools.
- The new education policy was launched at the time of the pandemic of COVID-19 and was very needful at that time, as the whole education system collapsed due to lockdowns.
- The new education policy 2022 worked on decreasing the school dropout rates, holistic and enjoyable learning, improving the skills of teachers, etc.

SWAYAM:

- SWAYAM is an e-learning platform available for students across India, funded by the central government of India.
- This online learning platform was launched by the GOI in 2017, that turned out to be very useful during a pandemic.
- This online platform has a series of modules with recorded lectures on a variety of subject recorders by the professors of some of the premier institutes of India like IITs and IIMs. - The portal is free to use and you can also be used it to pursue Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs).
- The SWAYAM has its online website from where students can access recorded lectures, and it also telecasts its lectures directly on TV on free DTH channels

1. Qualification of Teachers:

- The quality of education was dropping in India due to less-qualified teachers and thus to address this issue the Government of India (GOI) amended Section 23(2) of the RTE Act under which the in-service training period was increased for underqualified teachers across all the states and UTs in India.
- The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) was chosen to provide free training to the under-qualified teachers teaching in government-aided, private, and un-aided schools in India.

2. RTE (Right to Education) Act:

- Like the rest of the world, the GOI also came up with the Right to Education Act in 2009, which provides free elementary education to children between 6-14 years.
- Under this act, it became compulsory for the government to provide free elementary education

to the children in the schools within 1 KM of their locality.

- This act also makes sure that, the government can charge no other extra from the student. - Free education includes everything like books, uniforms, stationery, etc. Under this act, it's mandatory for the government to meet the standard of education, by ensuring proper Pupil-Teacher-Ratio and qualified teachers.

3. National Achievement Survey (NAS):

- The GOI conducts the National Achievement Survey in collaboration with NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training) under which the students from classes 3,5,8, and 10 go under a survey, which shows the outcomes of their subjective learning.
- The outcomes of this survey prove to be very beneficial for the government to access the quality of education being provided in the schools.

4. Program for International Students Assessment (PISA):

- The GOI is planning to participate in the program for International Students Assessment (PISA), conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2021.
- This program will provide international exposure to the students learning in India and allows them to check the level of their competencies by taking part in this assessment.
- It will also allow students to prepare for competitive exams in their school only.

5. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan:

- The SarvaShikshaAbhiyan is a Government of India initiative launched in 2001, and to date around 83 amendments have already been made under this scheme.
- The SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA) was the GOI of the very first initiative the improving the quality of education in India, this program was launched to provide free elementary education to all the children in India in a time-bound manner.
- This scheme also focused on the development of new schools and the reconstruction of old ones, recruitment of new and well-qualified teachers, etc.

6. New India Literacy Programme (NILP)

- In 2022, the Union of India has approved a scheme called the New India Literacy Programme (NILP) where for the next five years (2022-2027), it will support the States and Union Territories in promoting literacy among non-literates aged 15 years and above.

- It will provide aid to over five crore Indians and has a total financial budget of ₹ 1,037.90 crores to achieve this.

7. Each One Teach One Programme

- In 1983, the Each One Teach One Charitable Foundation was established to create opportunities for the less privileged.
- Its purpose was to improve the life of disadvantaged children and help them realise their inherent potential along with helping them find the tools to deal with the challenges they may face in their lives—in both the urban and rural areas of India.

8. National Digital Literacy Mission" (NDLM) and "Digital SakshartaAbhiyan" (DISHA)

- The government implemented these schemes in 2014-2016 to train 52.50 lakh people in digital literacy.
- About 53.67 lakh people were certified under these two initiatives.

9. "Pradhan MantriGramin Digital SakshartaAbhiyan" (PMGDISHA)

- The Union Cabinet adopted this scheme in 2017 to bring digital literacy to 6 crore rural households (one person per household).
- Under this, around 5.78 crore candidates have been enrolled, 4.90 crores have been trained and 3.62 crores have been certified.

10. Nipun Bharat Scheme

- The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education, Government of India launched NIPUN Bharat on July 5, 2021, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of SamagraShiksha.
- Its purpose is to ensure all children have grade-level reading, writing, and maths skills in primary school. The Mission also sets priorities and achievable agendas for States/UTs to achieve competency in basic literacy and numeracy by grade 3.

Conclusion

1

- Literacy and education in India face various barriers, including an increase in dropout rates, the gender difference in education, and a pandemic-driven delay in education.
- Large-scale proactive and flexible policymaking is the need of the hour in India but can potentially prove to be difficult to implement and monitor.

2) Explain about the factors responsible for communalism in India & Give your suggestion to control the communalism.

Introduction

1

- Communalism, in a broad sense means a strong attachment to one's own community. In popular

discourse in India, it is understood as unhealthy attachment to one's own religion.

- It's an ideology that, in order to unify the community, suppresses distinctions within the community and emphasizes the essential unity of the community against other communities.
- In this way it promotes belief in orthodox tenets and principles, intolerance and hatred of other religions and thus, divides the society.

Factors Responsible for Communal Violence 6

1. **Divisive Politics:** Communalism is often defined as a political doctrine that makes use of religious and cultural differences in achieving political gains.
2. **Economic Causes:** Uneven development, class divisions, poverty and unemployment aggravate insecurity in the common men which make them vulnerable to political manipulation.
3. **History of Communal Riots:** The probability of recurrence of communal riots in a town where communal riots have already taken place once or twice is stronger than in a town where such riots have never occurred.
4. **Politics of Appeasement:** Prompted by political considerations, and guided by their vested interests, political parties take decisions which promote communal violence.
5. **Isolation and Economic Backwardness of Muslim Community:** The failure to adopt the scientific and technological education and thus, insufficient representation in the public service, industry and trade etc has led to the feeling of relative deprivation among Muslims.
6. **Administrative Failure:** A weak law and order is one of the causes of communal violence.
7. **Psychological Factors:** The lack of inter-personal trust and mutual understanding between two communities often result in perception of threat, harassment, fear and danger in one community against the members of the other community, which in turn leads to fight, hatred and anger phobia.
8. **Role of Media:** It is often accused of sensationalism and disseminates rumours as "news" which sometimes resulted in further tension and riots between two rival religious groups.
9. Social media has also emerged as a powerful medium to spread messages relating to communal tension or riot in any part of the country.

Measures to Deal with Communalism 7

1. **Reforms in Criminal Justice system:** There is need to reform in present criminal justice system,

speedy trials and adequate compensation to the victims, may act as deterrent.

2. **Increase in representation** of minority community and weaker sections in all wings of law-enforcement, training of forces in human rights, especially in the use of firearms in accordance with UN code of conduct.
3. **Codified guidelines** for the administration, specialised training for the police force to handle communal riots and setting up special investigating and prosecuting agencies can help in damping major communal disgruntlement.
4. **Emphasis on value-oriented education** with focus on the values of peace, non-violence, compassion, secularism and humanism as well as developing scientific temper (enshrined as a fundamental duty) and rationalism as core values in children both in schools and colleges/universities, can prove vital in preventing communal feelings.
5. **Develop early-warning indicators** :Government can adopt models followed by countries like Malaysia that has developed early-warning indicators to prevent racial clashes.
6. **Raise Communal awareness:** Government can encourage and support civil society and NGOs to run projects that help create communal awareness, build stronger community relations and cultivate values of communal harmony in the next generation.
7. **Minority Welfare schemes:** There is a need for minority welfare schemes to be launched and implemented efficiently by administration to address the challenges and various forms of discrimination faced by them in jobs, housing and daily life.
8. **A pro-active approach** by the National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH), the body responsible for promoting communal harmony, is needed.

Suggestion to control the communalism

1. **Building solidarity and assimilation** of various religious groups at different levels in society-workplace, neighbourhood etc. by fostering a secular culture eg. celebrating each other's religious festivals.
2. **Emphasis on value-oriented education** with a focus on the values of peace, non-violence, compassion, secularism, and humanism as well as developing scientific temper (enshrined as a fundamental duty) and rationalism as core values in children both in schools and colleges/universities, can prove vital in preventing communal feelings.

3. **Swift and prompt response to radicalization** by a militant group on social media through police action, counselling sessions for those radicalized especially adolescents etc.
4. **Criminal justice System:** There is a need to reform in the present criminal justice system (Mall math Committee recommended), speedy trials and adequate compensation to the victims may act as a deterrent.
5. **Strict Vigilance:** Ensuring that political parties refrain from using religion, religious ideologies in order to garner votes through strict vigilance by institutional mechanisms such as the Election Commission, media, civil society, etc.
6. **Role of Media:** Instances of an inter-religious marriage of two consenting adults should not be construed as “love jihad issue” and highlighted in the media. Thus, media persons should be sensitized regarding the issue.
7. **The pluralistic settlement** where members of different communities live together should be encouraged by removing existing barriers as religious segregation strengthens communal identities and reinforces negative stereotypes of other religious groups.
8. **Sachar Committee report** on the status of Indian Muslims recommended the creation of an Equal Opportunities Commission to deal with complaints of intolerance and exclusion.
9. **Mob Lynching:** The government should criminalize the act of mob violence. Manipur became the first to pass a remarkable law against lynching, late last year. The precedent should be followed in other states too. Mobs leading communal riots should be controlled and strict action should be taken against them as a combative measure.
10. **Stern law** should be framed by the Parliament against communal violence. The weaknesses of laws resulted in the escape of politicians and other influential persons openly indulged in inciting communal violence.
11. **Proactive Investigation:** The CBI or a special investigative body should investigate communal riots within a stipulated time frame. Further, special courts should hear such cases for quick delivery of justice to victims.
12. **Minority welfare:** There is a need for minority welfare schemes to be launched and implemented efficiently by the administration to address the challenges and various forms of discrimination faced by them in jobs, housing, and daily life.
13. **Increase in the representation** of minority communities and weaker sections in all wings of

law-enforcement, training of forces in human rights, especially in the use of firearms in accordance with the UN code of conduct.

14. **Uniform Civil Code** should be formulated and implemented with the consensus of all religious communities so that there is uniformity in personal laws.
15. **Secular education** should be taught in all educational institutions, which will lead to the development of harmony and co-operation among members of different communities.
16. **History education should be de-communalized** as the present categorization of Indian history into ancient, medieval, and modern has contributed to communal thinking as it has effectively divided history into the Hindu period, Muslim period, and Christian period respectively. This has given rise to notions that India was a Hindu country which was ‘invaded’ by Muslims and Christians.
17. **Increased employment opportunities for minorities** can lead to a decrease in communal discord.
18. **Promotion of Peace:** Media, movies, and other influences should be used in promoting religious harmony and peace.

Conclusion

1

- The solution of such problems cannot be one or two steps by government. Apart from legislative support, administrative efficiency and alertness with the help of modern tools and technology, the major onus lies on the citizens themselves by avoiding communal violence

- 3) **Explain the various social issues faced by the schedule tribes population of the country and measures taken by the government to improve the betterment of their life.**

Scheduled Tribes

1

- Tribal population in India who vary among themselves in respect to language ecological settings, physical features, livelihood, level of development and social stratification

Spread of ST in India

1

- Majority of scheduled tribe population is concentrated in eastern, central and western belt covering and states of Odisha, MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal.
- Tribes not only contribute to the rich cultural and ethnic diversity of India but also plays a major role in forests and biodiversity conservation and protection.

- As per Census 2011, 8.6% of India's Population constitutes Schedule Tribes.

Social issues faced by scheduled Tribes

1. Land Alienation

5

- Basic land holder are scheduled tribes
- They are agricultural based communities
- Land alienation is caused by construction of dams, military installation, sanctuaries reserves, weaponry testing etc.

2. Traditional Agriculture

- They are not touched by modern agriculture methods resulting the low yield unpacking low standard of living

3. Unemployment

- Kharif crop cultivation – Only for six months work
- Rabi crops Only 2% of isobars take up due to lack of irrational
- This leads to seasonal unemployment and large number of unproductive days

4. Lack of Education

- Tribal superstitions and prejudices, extreme poverty, nomadic lifestyle, taught in alien language, lack of suitable teachers pave way for low literacy level

5. Problem of Health and Nutrition

- Due to economic backwardness and inscribe livelihood, they face health problem life.
1. Prevalence of malaria, TB, diarrhea, Jaundice
 2. Malnutrition like iron deficiency, anemia.
 3. High IMR and low life expectancy.

6. Displacement and Erosion of Identity

- Post independence around 40 million tribal are displaced due to heavy industries and core sector
- Extinction of tribal dialects and languages is another concern which makes them feel isolated in the country.

Govt. Measures for betterment of scheduled tribes

5

a) Constitutional measures

- Art 342 – President may notify on specific tribal communities which are deemed to be scheduled tribes.
- Art 164 – Ministry for Tribal Welfare in each of state of Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh where they are concentrated.
- Art 244 – Inclusion of 5th schedule for provision for administration of scheduled areas and tribes of states.
- Art 275 – Grants of special funds by centre to state for tribal welfare

b) Legal Provisions

1. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
2. SC and ST (prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
3. PESA Act, 1996.
4. Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Punts) Act 2006. These are the acts enacted to safeguard tribes and betterment.

c) Schemes launched by GOI

1. TRIFED (1987)

2

- Tribal cooperative marketing development federation of India
- Works for social and economic development of tribal people.

2. Digital Transformation of tribal schools

- Armed at building an Intensive, skill based economy.
- AI curriculum will be made available.
- Bridge gap between tribal students and other

3. PranthanManitivanDhanYojna (2018)

- Marcher linked tribal entrepreneurship development program for forming dusters of tribal SHGS
- Strengthening them into tribal produces comparer
- Implemented by TRIFED

Conclusion:

1

- The tribal are carrying so many problems from the colonial period to the present era.
- Many discontents and grievances have grown up in the minds of neglected and depressed people.
- They have been feeling cries of losing their lands, ethnicity, cultural heritage, and freedom of identity for centuries. India has the second largest tribal population in the world.
- Hence, without safe guarding our indigenous our country won't become a real democracy-

4) List out the activities being taken by the TamilNadu Government towards the empowerment of Women.

Introduction

1

- TamilNaduGovt has been ensuring Women empowerment through various progressive steps like
1. Reserving women in local political bodies
 2. Organizing rural women into self – help groups (SHGs)
 3. Increased women participation in non agricultural labour market.
- Through these exemplary steps, TamilNadu is creating a “Silent Revolution”

Measures taken by TN Govt to empower women**1. TamilNadu State Policy for Women (2021)****Objectives** 14

1. Violence Free Homes
2. Safe Mobility
3. No hunger
4. Equal wages
5. Access to credit
6. Fight injustice
7. Stop violence
8. No discrimination

2. Mahalirthittam

- Launched in 1997 – 98
- Implemented with the support of NGOs & development in a networks of SHGs

3. Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme (1987)

- Compensate wage loss during pregnancy
- Provision of nutritious food & avoiding low birth weight babies

4. Breastfeeding rooms

- In 2015, more than 350 breastfeeding rooms at bus terminals across the state was inaugurated.
- It is the first state in India to do so.
- Set up breast milk banks in 7 govt hospitals across the state

5. TamilNadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd

- Set up in 1983
- Encourage entrepreneurship among women
- Encourage women to form SHG through training & extending credit facilities.

6. Free bus travel for women

- Launched in 2021
- Enables working women to travel free of cost in govt owned city & town buses
- Increase work participation & empowers women

7. VaazhnthuKaattuvom project

- Innovative world Bank assisted project aiming in rural transformation and empowerment of women through entrepreneurship.
- Recently a women livelihood service centre (WLSC) has been set up at Trichy to support entrepreneurship.
- These are some of the measures taken by TN govt to ensure women empowerment

8. Financial Institutions assisting women Entrepreneurship in Tamil Nadu

- In Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu Industrial Cooperative Bank Limited, Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment

Corporation (TIIC), Tamil Nadu AdiDravidar Housing Development Corporation (TAHDCO), regional rural banks, public sector banks, private sector banks, etc. provide financial assistance to women entrepreneurs.

- Some banks have a Mahila Banking Branch which is meant mainly for women and managed by women.

Organisations Promoting Women Entrepreneurship in Tamil Nadu**9. The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd**

- The Corporation was set up on 9th December 1983 under the Companies Act, 1956 to focus on empowerment of women to encourage entrepreneurship among women, to identify trade and industries suitable for women, to undertake marketing activities for products manufactured by women and encourage women to form SHGs through giving training and extending credit facilities.

10. Women Entrepreneurship Promotional Association (WEPA)

- WEPA functioning in Chennai is an association of women entrepreneurs, providing training to women in various fields.
- The association also conducts exhibitions for the members and assists in marketing of the products of members.

11. Marketing Organisation of Women Entrepreneurs (Regd)

- MOOWES provides comprehensive support to women entrepreneurs to achieve success in the business.
- Its main aim is to ensure women in marketing their products through exhibitions and thus provide an opportunity to tour the country also.

12. Schemes for Women Entrepreneurship in Tamil Nadu

- Indira MahilaYojana (IMY) is a scheme aims at organizing women at grass root level to facilitate their participation in decision - making and their empowerment.
- The scheme was launched in 1995 on pilot basis in 200 blocks over a strategy to coordinate and integrated components of sectoral programmes and facilitates their convergence to empower women

5) Poverty is not only a condition of economic insufficiency but multidimensional Phenomena. Substantiate.**Introduction****2**

- According to the United Nations, poverty is a condition characterised by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services.
- According to 2019 global Multidimensional Poverty Index, India has lifted 271 million people out of poverty between 2006 and 2016. But still around 28% of the Indian population are living below the poverty line.

Poverty as economic insufficiency: 2

- Indian society is characterised by the unequal distribution of wealth. India's top 1% of the population now holds 73% of the wealth while 67 crore citizens, comprising the country's poorest half, saw their wealth rise by just 1%. Consequently, a lot of poor and backward sections of the society cannot afford the basic human needs.
- Economically, India remains predominantly an agricultural society. Overdependence of labour force on the underdeveloped agriculture is one of the major causes of poverty.
- Unemployment, excessive inflation, lack of infrastructure are other factors, besides weak aggregate demand, believed to cause poverty.

Poverty as social and political exclusion 9

- **Social exclusion** involves discrimination of certain groups of people on the basis of their ethnicity, race, religion, sexual orientation, caste, descent, gender, age, disability, HIV status, migrant status or where they live.
- **Discrimination** occurs in public institutions, such as the legal system or education and health services, as well as social institutions like the household. This leads to their deprivation of the basic human needs which are the basic characteristics of poverty.
- It hurts them materially – making them poor in terms of income, health or education by causing them to be denied access to resources, markets and public services.
- **Exclusion from political decision making:** Often marginalized and minority groups are excluded from political decision-making. Their exclusion from political decision-making have led to deficits in people's livelihoods, education, health and access to other basic services.
- Since poverty is a **multidimensional phenomenon**, there needs to be focus on efficient anti-poverty programmes to address the various aspects of poverty. Some of the government initiatives in this regard are:

- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):** Aimed at enhancing livelihood security of the households by providing guaranteed wage employment thus increasing their purchasing power.
- **Housing for All by 2022 mission:** To provide affordable housing to all the poor.
- **DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana:** A component of it, National Rural Livelihood mission aims to cover 7 Crore rural poor households, 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats and 6 lakh villages in the country through self-managed Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and federated institutions and support them for livelihoods collectives in a period of 8-10 years.
- **Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana:** As part of poverty reduction strategy, government launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY) on 25th December 2000 as rural roads constitute about 80% of the country's road network and are a lifeline for the vast majority of the population that lives in the villages.

Conclusion 2

- Along with these initiatives, creating more and better jobs is also important for empowering the poor so that they continue to fulfill their needs.

6) Write an essay about terrorism in India and governments efforts to prevent it.

Terrorism 2

- According to UN, terrorism is defined as "any criminal acts intended or calculated to provide a state of terror in the general public.

Terrorism in India 3

- As per Global Terrorism India 2019, India is on the 7th rank in terms of most affected country by terrorism.
- India faces terrorism from secessionists from
 1. Kashmir
 2. North east
 3. Punjab
- And left wing extremist groups in
 1. Central
 2. East Central &
 3. South Central India

Factors Responsible for Growth of Terrorism

1. State-sponsorship and safe havens.
2. State-of-the-art communication systems.
3. Access to advanced technology.
4. Networking of terrorist groups with the criminal underworld

Steps taken by Government to tackle the issues of terrorism 3**A. Establishment of Intelligence Agencies**

1. RAW (Research & Analysis wing)
 2. Intelligence Bureau (IB)
 3. NATGRID (National Intelligence Grid)
- These are responsible to fight terrorism eliminating both inside & outside the country.

B. Legislative Measures 3**1. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967**

- Designed to deal with associations & activities that questioned the territorial integrity of India
- It has been amended in 2004 – 2008 and 2019.

2. TADA (Terrorist & Disruptive Activities (Prevention Act, 1985))

- Had more stringent provision than UAPA.
- It was repealed in 1955 due to the misuse of power for collateral purposes.

3. POTA Act (Prevention of Terrorism Act) 2002.

- Formed on the intensification of crossborder terrorism & continued offensive agenda of destabilizing India by Pakistan.
- Repeated in 2004.

4. National Investigation Agency Act 2008

- It provides to establish National Investigation Agency which is a Central Agency to investigate & prosecute offence

5. National Security Act 1980

- A preventive detention law which involves detainment of a person in order to keep him / her from committing future crimes.
- A person can be detained for a period of 3 months.

C. International Efforts by India against Terrorism**1. Financial Action Task Force (FATF)**

- India is a member of FATF, that works towards establishing global standards for combating money laundering & terror financing

2. CCIT (Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism)

- In 1996, with the objective of providing a comprehensive legal framework to counter terrorism, India proposed to UNGA, the adoption of CCIT.
- There are the steps taken by Govt to tackle issues of terrorism.

D. Conducting various operations

1. Operation Green Hunt in naxal attended area
2. Operation Blue Star -Kalisthan– Terrorism
3. Operation All out – Jammu & Kashmir

E. Other efforts to be taken 4**1. Developing Cyber-Defence Mechanism:**

- A holistic approach for dealing with cyber terrorism is necessary, whether it's conducting cyber search operations or extending the scope of countermeasures against cyber attacks.
- A clear public posture on cyber defence will boost citizen confidence in the government thus enabling a more engaging, stable and secure cyber ecosystem.

2. Global Counter Terrorism Measures:

- Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations should be condemned.
- The international community should rise above political differences and defeat the challenge of terrorism.
- Accepting a universal definition of terrorism and global sanctions against nations that are state sponsors of terrorism can pave a way for peaceful world order

3. Capacity Building:

- India should move in the direction of specialisation of military to fight cross-border terrorism ensuring co-ordination among the intelligence and security agencies to check infiltration of terror activity.
- Also in order to have speedy trials, India also needs to enhance its National Criminal Justice system and implement strict legal protocol against terrorism

4. Curbing Terror Financing:

- There is a need to strengthen laws that require banks to perform due diligence on their customers and to report suspicious transactions to prevent terrorism.
- Also, India can move towards regulating cryptocurrency.
- India to host "No Money for Terror" Conference in Delhi would be a step in this direction.

5. Reducing Youth's Exposure to Terrorism:

- Given the important role of educational establishments in promoting the values of non-violence, peaceful coexistence and tolerance, education must feature prominently in counter radicalization programs.
- Also, undertaking policies to tackle economic and social inequalities will help in deterring disgruntled youth from being lured towards terrorism.

7) Explain in detail about POCSO Act 2012 and its merits and limitations.

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012

1

- It was enacted to protect the children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography with due regard for safeguarding the interest and well-being of children.

Salient Features

5

1. **Definition of Child:** It defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age and regards the best interests and welfare of the child as a matter of paramount importance at every stage, to ensure the healthy physical, emotional, intellectual and social development of the child.
2. **Forms of Sexual abuse:** It defines different forms of sexual abuse, including penetrative and non-penetrative assault, as well as sexual harassment and pornography.
3. **Aggravated Sexual assault:** It deems a sexual assault to be "aggravated" under certain circumstances, such as when the abused child is mentally ill or when the abuse is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority like a family member, police officer, teacher, or doctor.
4. **Child Protectors:** It also casts the police in the role of child protectors during the investigative process.
5. **Special Courts:** The Act provides for the establishment of Special Courts for the trial of such offences and matters related to it.
6. **Section 45:** Under section 45 of the Act, the power to make rules lies with the central government.
7. **Monitoring Authority:** To monitor the implementation of the Act, the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commissions for the Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) have been made the designated authority. Both being statutory bodies.
8. **Section 42 A** of the Act provides that in case of inconsistency with provisions of any other law, the POCSO Act shall override such provisions.
9. **False Complaint:** The Act calls for mandatory reporting of sexual offences. A false complaint with intent to defame a person is punishable under the Act.
10. **Time Limit:** The Act stipulates that a case of child sexual abuse must be disposed of within one year from the date the offence is reported.

Amendment Act of 2019

1

- It was amended in August 2019 to provide more stringent punishment, including the death penalty, for sexual crimes against children.

Merits of POCSO

4

1. **Right to be treated with dignity:** various provisions under the POCSO Act reflect that it is very crucial to treat a child with dignity and utmost compassion
2. **Right to life and survival:** Right to life is a fundamental right provided by Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. It is essential that a child should be protected from the evils of society and could be brought up in a secure environment.
3. **Right against discrimination:** This is also a crucial fundamental right and an additional duty under the Indian Constitution. A child should not be discriminated against on the basis of sex, religion, culture, etc and the investigative and court procedures should be just and fair.
4. **Right to preventive measures:** Children being immature in their growing stages should be well trained so that they become capable of preventing abuses against them thereby differentiating between what is right and what is wrong.
5. **Right to be informed:** A child should be informed of the legal procedures that are being carried out for the conviction of the accused.
6. **Right to privacy:** The main objective behind provisions like Section 23 is to protect the right to privacy of a child against whom any offence under the POCSO Act has been committed so as to maintain the confidentiality of the proceedings for the best interests of the child victim.

Limitations

4

1. Despite the existence of such comprehensive child sexual abuse law, the scale of such abuse is staggering.2. According to a recent survey, one in every two children is a victim of sexual abuse in India.3. Furthermore, in the vast majority of cases, the perpetrators are known to the victim, causing the victim to be hesitant to approach authorities for redress.4. Incidents of child abuse have also risen exponentially since the Covid-19 pandemic, with the emergence of new forms of cybercrime.5. The general level of awareness or knowledge on the part of minor girls and boys of the POCSO Act remains severely inadequate in the country.6. Child marriage is common among certain tribal groups in the country, resulting in the criminalisation of 17-18 years old youths due to a lack of knowledge of the POCSO Act.

8) Explain the Regionalism issues prevailing in India. And also state the solutions to it.

Regionalism 1

- Regionalism is an ideology and political movement that seeks to advance the causes of regions.
- As a process it plays role within the nation as well as outside the nation i.e. at international level.
- Both types of regionalism have different meaning and have positive as well as negative impact on society, polity, diplomacy, economy, security, culture, development, negotiations, etc.

Regionalism issues prevailing in India 3

Secessionism:

- It is a form of regionalism that involves militant and fundamentalist groups advocating a separation from India on the basis of ethnicity or any other factor.
- Isac Muivah's National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN-IM), the Islamic fundamentalist groups in J&K, United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) in Assam are examples of such an extreme dimension of regionalism.

Separatism:

- It is a demand for separate statehood within the Indian Union.
- Many times, linguistic or ethnic minorities within the states come together and unite against the majority community in that state.
- Formation of Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Telangana are examples of Separatism.

Other similar demands that have been in news include 4

1. Creation of Bodoland for the Bodo-speakers in Assam
2. Gorkhaland for ethnic Gorkha (Nepali) people in West Bengal
3. A Bundelkhand state (covering part of Madhya Pradesh and part of Uttar Pradesh) for promoting the development of the region.

Demand for Full Statehood: 1

- The union territories have been forwarding such demands like the NCT of Delhi.
- Most of such demands have already been accepted.
- In 1971, Himachal Pradesh got the status of a full state and thereafter Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim got full statehoods.

Demand for Autonomy: 5

- Since the 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 interference.
- Several parties in states like Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have been continuously demanding a larger share of powers for the states.

Demand for Regional Autonomy within a State:

- In some of the states, people belonging to various regions have been demanding recognition of their regional identities.
- The genesis of such demands lies in the regional imbalances resulting from inefficient planning.
- For instance, in the erstwhile state of J&K, there were demands by Ladakhis for a regional status.

Solutions for Regionalism

1. **Unity in Diversity ethos needs to be preserved** for the pluralistic character of the Indian nation state. The accommodation of multiple aspirations of a diverse population is necessary.
2. **Increase the social expenditure:** There is a need to increase the level of social expenditure by the states on education, health, and sanitation which are the core for human resource development.
3. **Formation of the NITIAayog** has been a positive step to enhance cooperative federalism by fostering the involvement of the State Governments of India in the economic policy-making process using a bottom-up approach.
4. **Development in backward States:** While a number of steps such as the launch of centrally sponsored schemes, incentives to private players for development in backward states have been taken by the government for inclusive development, there is a greater need for their effective implementation.
5. **Introducing a system of national education** that would help people to overcome regional feelings and develop an attachment towards the nation can act as a long-term solution to the problem of sub-nationalism.
6. **National unity** is not impaired if the people of a region have genuine pride in their language and culture.

Conclusion 1

- Therefore, in principle, regionalism need not be regarded as an unhealthy or anti-national phenomenon, unless it takes a militant, aggressive turn to encourage the growth of secessionist tendencies.