

Rights of Transgender

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Transgenders definition: self-identity doesn't confirm to conventional notion of male & female = psychological

Key Data:

6 lakhs population as per 2011 census had been neglected

Key fact: SC recognised Transgender as the third gender in NALSA Vs. UoI in 2014

Private Bill moved. provisions dekh le:

1. Transgender identity:
 1. Transgender should be declared as the third gender, and a Transgender Person should have the option to identify as 'man', 'woman' or 'transgender' as well as have the right to choose any of the options independent of surgery/hormones.
 2. Only the nomenclature 'transgender' should be used and nomenclatures like 'other' or 'others' should not be used.
 3. Certificate to be provided by a state level authority that a person is a transgender person.
2. Affirmative action -rights and entitlements
 1. Be given all constitutional rights
 2. No child who is a transgender shall be separated from his or her parents on grounds of being a transgender except on an order of competent Court, if required in the best interest of the child.
 3. Government shall take all appropriate measures to prevent abuse, violence and exploitation against Transgender Persons.
 4. for that, Necessary amendments in IPC to cover the cases of sexual assault on Transgender Persons.
 5. Bill provides recognition of transgender people before law and gives them rights and entitlements including reservation in education and government jobs under the OBC quota(except SC/ST)
 6. provisions regarding social security, health, rehabilitation & recreation, Education, skill development & employment of Transgenders
3. Non-discrimination: No establishment shall discriminate against any Transgender Person in any matter relating to employment including but not limited to recruitment, promotion and other related issues.

WHAT MORE?

- Police harassment, make a standing committee to review police handling of cases
- social bias - rope in NGOs
- sex education
- penal provisions for both public & public servants for delinquency

Increase in ageing related disease : Alzheimer

“Don’t be too hard on your parents, you may find yourself in their place...” wrote the famous English writer **Compton Burnett-Dame Ivy**.

Intro : Situation of aged in world and India poses a dilemma. On the one hand, we find that the life expectancy is growing and the proportion of the aged in the population is increasing, which can be regarded as great achievements of modern civilisation. On the other hand, we also find that becoming old is increasingly perceived as a problem, the aged is finding it more and more difficult to adapt themselves to the changing situation.

Manifestation of growing degree of prejudice and discrimination against the aged, so much so, the term “old people” has itself acquired a derogatory connotation and in the English language, other terms such as “aged”, “aging”, “elderly” or “senior citizens” are used while making a polite reference to old people.

Problems Faced :

- **Bio physiological sphere** : The loss of reproductive capacity, decline of physical vigour, the loss of cells and functions and the growing susceptibility to disease in organs.
- **Psychological sphere** : when she/he is growing old his/her life goals and his/her self-image tends to be rather negative.
- **Sociological sphere** : During the old age she/he either loses roles or experiences a decline in responsibility and power .

Biggest changes in history is the transformation of the economy from the pre-industrial into the industrial form, with all its changes in the socio-cultural system, which we call modernisation.

- Led to change in the mortality and fertility rates give rise change in demographic structure.
- Industrialisation and modernisation also bring about radical changes in the institutional structure of the society, which affects the mode of adjustment of the aged in the society. Like
 - Changes in the institution of the family i.e. joint family which was a major factor in facilitating the adjustment of the aged in the pre-industrial society. The special position occupied by aged in family, specially the control of productive assets gave economic security and made younger ones dependant. Family was also a unit of production so aged could work as long as their conditions permit and ensured a gradualness in ageing process.
 - In new type, aged often left to fend for themselves at time when their capacity for social adjustment declines.
 - Also in industrial economy, on the grounds of economic rationality, the aged are involuntarily retired from gainful employment while their productive capacity is still intact or only slightly reduced. Such a predicament contributes greatly to their economic insecurity and accelerates the process of ageing.

Other Issues :

Staggering Number - India now has over 100 million citizens over the age of 60, five times the number in 1950. Seniors now make up 8.6% of the population. By 2050, India will have nearly 300 million seniors and make up about a fifth of the population

Dependency Ratio: Old Dependency Ratio increasing. Although, trends in the young and old dependency ratios, which move in the opposite direction, may not make much quantitative difference the overall dependency to be borne by the working age population, they make a qualitative difference for the type of services to be provided by the society. When the young dependency ratio is heavier, more attention has to be paid to the provision of facilities for the health care and school education of children, whereas the provision of facilities for geriatric health care and the housing of the aged assume importance when the dependency burden becomes heavier for the old.

High rates of Illiteracy : Education is a useful tool for adjustment in old age, especially when the aged are obliged to assume new roles because of reasons such as retirement, loss of the marriage partner or declining strength. The aged of today who had been brought up prior to these efforts, therefore, lag very far behind the general population in their educational attainments.

Economic Characteristics :

- **Unemployed** : One’s occupation is not merely one’s source of income but also a mode of relating oneself to society. Occupation also plays an important role in giving an individual his/her self-identity and social status. Marx
- The aged who are still in employment, are working mainly in the informal sector of the economy and in occupations which are relatively less remunerative.
- Most without any social security due to large unorganised sector. Even with social security, it has been seen largely inadequate.
- Women due to discrimination in property rights are even more vulnerable.

Widowhood : Again larger proportion if women and they suffer more.

Health : Health of aged a neglected factor. Geriatrics is yet to make any headway in India although it is sorely needed. Not only the society at large but even the medical profession has failed to take note of the special nature of the health problems and diseases of aging. One of the major distinguishing features of the health problems of the aged from those of the younger

population is that whereas the latter suffer more from infectious diseases, the former are handicapped more by chronic ailments. Among the more prevalent kinds of chronic diseases are problems of the joints, cough or respiratory problems and blood pressure. Other diseases reported are heart disease, urinary problems, piles and diabetes.

Steps Taken by Govt : 3 Fold

- Government has enacted legislation to affirm the duty of every person having sufficient means to maintain and look after his aged or infirm parents who are not able to maintain himself or herself. This step of the government only boils down to overseeing the traditional role of the family of providing support for the aged. This legislation, however, is of no material use as no parent is willing to go to a court of law to extract support from an unwilling child.
 - The second step is to assume partial responsibility for supporting destitute aged who do not have earning children or children with sufficient income to support them. The government provides old age pensions to the destitute aged, as well as, gives grants-in-aid to institutions, which take care of such persons. The old age pensions, however, consist of meagre amounts barely adequate for subsistence.
 - The third step the government has taken in respect of the aged is to pass legislation to ensure retirement benefits, such as, gratuity, pension and provident fund, to be paid by the employers to the aged who are compulsorily retired. Such legislation applies to the larger enterprises in formal sector and, as such, these benefits are derived by only a small segment of the aged.
1. **National Policy for Older Persons 1999** - with primary objective to
 - encourage individuals to make provision for themselves as well as their spouse for old age.
 - encourage families to take care of older people.
 - support NGOs/VOs.
 - To provide care/ protection and healthcare to vulnerable old people.
 - Promote research and training facilities in geriatric care.
 2. **National Council for Older Persons** : to advise and aid govt on developing policies and programmes for older persons. Feedback on implementation of schemes and policy.
 3. **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme** : It covers only BPL senior citizens (65+) and gives monthly Rs. 200.
 4. Annapurna Scheme
 5. **Integrated Programme for Older Persons (Plan Scheme)** provides financial assistance to NGOs for establishing and maintaining Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units and to provide non-institutional services to older persons
 6. **Scheme of Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions/Voluntary Organizations/Self Help Groups** for Construction of Old Age Homes/MultiService Centres for older persons (Non Plan Scheme) provide one time construction grant for Old Age Homes/Multi Service Centre is provided to nongovernmental organizations on the recommendation of the States
 7. **National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE)**
 8. **Atal Pension Yojana**: will be focussed on all citizens in unorganized sector. basically, all bank account holders who aren't members of any statutory social security scheme. Fixed pension of 1000 to 5000 depending on the contribution.
 9. **Digital Jeevan Praman Life Certificate** for pensioner. Using his biometric credentials. Aadhar-based. Removes the need to present himself infra not of senior Authorised officers and certificate can be generated even from home with internet connection and biometric devices.
 10. **Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007**
 - It makes maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives mandatory and justiciable via tribunals.
 - It provides for revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of their negligence.
 11. Two National Centres of Ageing - one each at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, and Madras Medical College, Chennai under the tertiary level component of National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) during the 12th Five Year Plan Period

National Policy for Older Persons (Draft), 2011 (Mohini Giri Committee)

1. Extension of Indira Gandhi Pension Scheme to all BPL senior citizens, enhancing monthly pension to Rs. 1000 p.m. and to adjust this annually with inflation. Additional pension in case of disability and loss of adult children. The PDS would be reached out to all BPL senior citizens.
2. Care within the family must be provided and institutional care should be a last resort.
3. Long term savings, credit should be encouraged. Senior citizens should be considered an asset.

WOMEN & WOMEN ORG

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Problems

- Female Infanticide and foeticide
- Patriarchy and traditional gender roles, sexism.
- Dowry
- Prostitution
- Rape, Sexual Assault - act as deterrent to women's freedom and perpetuated the notion that women are a weaker sex.
- Domestic violence - problems of ignorance of rights and laws in place, often dismissed as family matter, poor reporting under family pressure or to save marriage.
- Objectification of women
- Early Marriage
- Wage disparity
- Witch Hunting - e.g. Rajasthan and some other states have passed laws against it. But still practiced.
- Indecent Representation of Women in Media - although there is an act Indecent Representation of Women Prohibition Act, 1986
- Lack of Assets
- Paradox of women goddesses and denial of independence and status to women
- Other issues include like that of Khap Panchayats, Sarpanch Pati culture, Trafficking of tribal women and south indian women brought to North Indian states with poor sex ratio for marriage

Factors Affecting Women's participation

- Absence of comprehensive policy for women's emancipation through education, training, and access to resources like land, credit etc.
- Perception of male as breadwinner. Affects her education and training. Employers also view as supplementary workers thus giving lower wages.
- Engagement in roles associated with feminine characteristics like secretary, nurse.
- Responsibilities in child bearing and rearing activities. Most often end up doing household chores after work.
- Women internalise the subordinate position as a fair description of their status through the ages. Exclusion from decision-making.
- One side argues that difference is natural and biological. Other argues that gender roles are culturally determined and socialisation is the cause of the difference.

Demographic Profile of Women

- Sex Ratio - 2011 - 940, 877 in haryana
- Health -
- Female literacy of around 65% while male >80%.
- Employment- According to NSSO, female labour force participation (FLFP) fell from a high point above 40% in the early-to-mid 1990s to 29.4% in 2004-05, 23.3% in 2009-10 and 22.5 per cent in 2011-12.
- Political Status - Around 12 % of seats in Lok Sabha and 9% in state assemblies.
- Rural women labour force 35% and men 81%

Women Organisation

Women's movement is a variation of social movement which aims to bring changes in the institutional arrangements, values, customs and beliefs.

Women are increasingly seen as agents of change in various settings and taking lead in movements for environment, sanitation, education. Initial women's movement related to both

- Reform movements like Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj. - Abolition of Sati, Widow Remarriage act.
 - Weakness - Gender equality was not the agenda. limited perspective of changing position of women within family. Belief like education could improve women's efficiency as housewives and mother.
- Freedom Movement - Women participated in large numbers.

Types

1. Autonomous groups - Propoganda
2. Grassroot orgs - SHGs
3. Service providers like shelters

4. Professional
5. Women wings of political parties
6. Think tanks and research groups.

Issues with Women Orgs :

- Closed and less interaction, networking - working in silos unaware of presence of others.
- Lack of funding
- Less involvement of men

Solutions

- Gender Budgeting
- Gender-sensitive sterilisation programmes - event of tribal women deaths in sterilisation camps in Chattisgarh.
- Financial Inclusion- Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
- MNREGA with reservation.

Examples

- Ela Bhatt - Friends of Women's world banking and SEWA - (trade union of unorganised self-employed women)
- Red Rickshaw revolution - e.g. of CSR.
- Gulabi Gang against domestic violence.

Analysis :

In July 2013, Mumbai's first Sharia Court was set up by Bhartiya Muslim Mahila Andolan, for women and will be run by women to deal with muslim personal law.

IN the same month, tribal women in Himachal Pradesh rallied on streets of Shimla demanding the century old law that bars the women from inheriting ancestral property to be revoked. In the meanwhile, a young Parsi women has taken her community leaders to court challenging the denial of access to fire temple to Parsi women married to non-parsi.

These apparently disparate incidences of different faiths and castes, in different parts of the country are examples of chafing equations of the female sex within the society.

Education and economic independence of women are most potent weapons.

BEAUTY PAGEANTS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- Madras High Court directed TN govt to ban all beauty pageants in all colleges, deemed universities and institution
- beauty contests have been opposed around the world on the grounds that they demean women. In India, the opposition to them is more complex because of the tendency of the moral police and patriarchal interests to use this to further their own agenda
- So people who want to oppose them on some legitimate grounds, they hesitate in voicing their opposition because it could play into the hands of ultra-conservative sections in society who, under the guise of preserving "Indian culture," will enforce repressive expectations of female conduct.
- Attempts at enlarging market for beauty products: market analysts estimate that the \$950 million industry is likely to expand to \$2.68 billion by 2020.
- Enforce cultural stereotype: winners are mostly tall , thin and fair women with India's diversity (the tribal and North-East regions are hardly represented) totally subsumed in this prototype
- When a South Indian won Miss America contest in 2013, there was a section of public opinion according to which she might not have won any Indian pageant given the mental make up of our people
- Positives: contests actually ensure social mobility and openings for the participants
- feminists caution against denouncing all such contests and participants because these young women are "negotiating" patriarchy to find their place in the sun
- Recently, an NGO called Stop Acid Attacks came out with a calendar for which women who suffered these attacked have posed alongwith their shattered dreams to sensitive people about the real beauty lying within these women

- 3) **Special Marriage Act 1954**: It has been amended to fix the minimum age of marriage at **21 yrs for males & 18 yrs for females.**
- 4) **Hindu Succession Act 1956**: Equal share to daughter from property of father, while a widow has the right to inherit husband's property. An amendment in this Act in 2005 enabled daughters to have equal share in ancestral properties.
- 5) **Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA), 1986**- Suppression of Immoral Trafficking in women and girls Act

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- 5) **Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA), 1986**- Suppression of Immoral Trafficking in women and girls Act (SITA) 1956 was amended in 1986 & renamed ITPA. SITA was enacted to prohibit or abolish traffic in women and girls for purposes of prostitution. It was amended to cover both the sexes & provided enhanced penalties for offenses involving minors. However the system has failed to crack the mafia working both at interstate and international levels.
- 6) **Dowry Prohibition Act 1961**: Now court is empowered to act in his own knowledge or on a complaint by any recognized welfare organization on dowry murder. Indian Evidence Act is also amended to shift the burden of proof to husband & his family where bride dies within 7 yrs of marriage.
- 7) **Maternity benefit Act 1961**- An Act to regulate the employment of women for certain period before and after childbirth and to provide for maternity benefits like paid leaves for 6 months.
- 8) **Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971**- Legalize abortion in case if fetus is suffering from physical or mental abnormality, in case of rape & unwanted pregnancy within 12 weeks of gestation period & after 12th week, before 20th week if the pregnancy is harmful for the mother or the child born would be severely deformed.
- 9) **Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986**- This Act prohibits indecent representation of women through advertisements or in publications, writings, paintings, and figures or in any other manner and for matters connected therewith.
- 10) **Domestic Violence Act 2005**- It seeks to determine domestic violence in all forms against women & make it a punishable offence.
- 11) **Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013** – In the backdrop of Dec 16 gang rape, this Act was passed amending the CrPC. The new law has provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including life term and death sentence, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism. Through the revised Bill, the government has amended various sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Indian Evidence Act and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.

Role of women & women org

Women

Population - early mrg - India have to 40% child brides in world
 Part labour force participatⁿ - 1/3rd in India, rising 2004-05
 Agriculture
 Role in family & stability - alcohol, gambling, etc.
 Education - more towards professional edu.
 Patriarchy & trad. gender role; beauty pageants in education
 Violence against women - domestic, rape, acid attacks
 Women Entrepreneurs, fin. incl.
 Gender budgeting
 Health, sex ratio - ↓ in fertility ⇒ ↓ in sex ratio
 mental health, MMR, HIV, abortion.
 Indecent representatⁿ in media
 Witch hunting

decision-making & Kapat Panchayat
 guidelines to doctor & see violence victims, denial of treatment cognizable offence.
 & being is obvious. Trafficking of tribal women to marry men in Northern states - another crime

Women org

Diff b/w movement now & then.

Types of women org:

- 1) Autonomous gps - propaganda
- 2) Grassroot org like CHG
- 3) Service providers like shelters, training, legal advice
- 4) Professional
- 5) Women wings of pol. parties
- 6) Gps involved in research & documentatⁿ of women's issues

Acc. to a study, advocacy relegated in favor of financially empowering women

Role in women's rights - success so far.

feminist movement in India
 Including men in movement
 Interface w/ women-related govt inst.
 Professional org. of women - Conf of Women Lawyers, started SEWA, Conf of Women Entrepreneurs, Red Rickshaw Revolution eg of CSR as well.

Point of view - promote women pt of view thru media, art & culture.

Friends of Women's World Banking - lab. based. assist MF & microenterprise org. - access to fin services.

Gulabi Gang - against domestic abuse & other violence in India.

Issues: closed (less interact), less networks (not aware of presence of others), funding, corruptⁿ, less involvement of men, less sustainable.

Youth

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ISSUES

1. Skill development
2. Demographic dividend
3. Unemployment
4. Drugs
5. Life skills
6. Sports
7. National Youth Policy

Demographic dividend

- Global number of youth is the highest ever: 1.8 bn people in 10-24 age group
- India has the largest brigade of 10-24 yr old - 35.6 crore
- by 2020, 64% of india's population will belong to working age group
- US Census Bureau says that India will surpass China's population by 2025. now with demographic change in India, most of this population will belong to working class + West is aging = led economists to believe that this shift alone can add 2% to our GDP
- Education and skill development are necessary but not sufficient basis for social mobility. for eg, in North india
- focus on young women:
 - high MMR
 - anemic
 - inadequate food and malnutrition

Unemployment

- youth unemployment is defined by UN as unemp in 14-28 age group
- very acute problem: despite forming 1/4th of working population, youth constitutes half of unemployed people
- Why?
 - lack of skills, quality education: only 10% skilled youth as opposed to 30% Chinese and 80% German
 - labour market issues
 - jobless growth due to capital-augmenting growth strategies - employment growth rate has fallen to < 1% per annum
 - Manufacturing sector, which matches skill profile of the country, hasn't picked up
 - MSME has its own issues, otherwise this sector can absorb labour:
 - lack of credit
 - preference to smaller companies due to tax breaks offered by govt
 - general "difficulty of doing business"
 - Increasing competition for jobs
- types of skills required in industry:
 - analytical
 - communication
 - domain knowledge

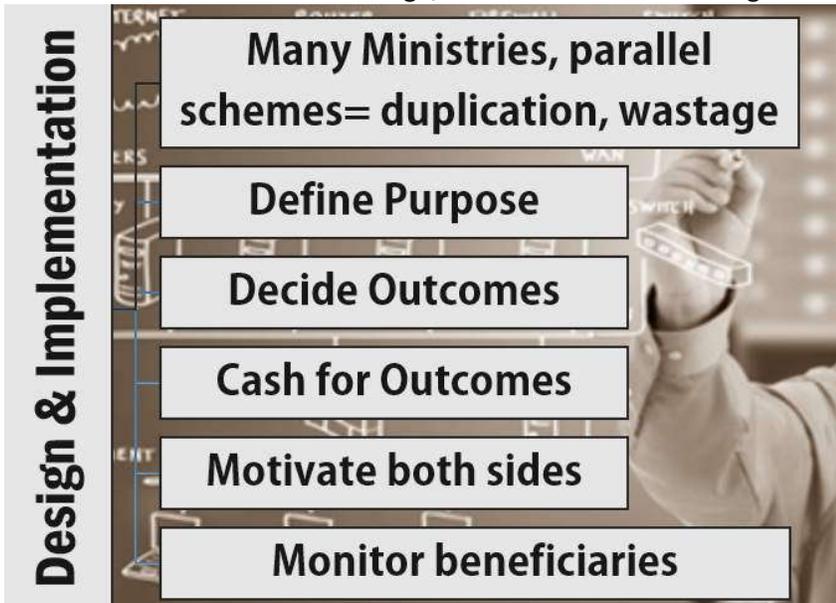
Skill Development Initiative [Kaushal Bharat, Kushal Bharat = Skilled India, Successful India]

- something called Skill India has been launched which has 4 initiatives:
 1. National Skill Development Mission
 2. National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015
 3. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) scheme - will cover 24 lakh people
 4. Skill Loan scheme
- Udaan for J&K
- ROSHNI for LWE affected districts by Ministry of Rural Development
- Ustaad for minorities

Ramodarai Panel delineated problems and gave recommendations to better Skill Dev prog:

PROBLEMS

1. Total 22 ministries running parallel schemes for Skill development- textile, commerce, HRD, labour and so on.
2. States have created their own State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs)
3. Each of them has different norms for eligibility criteria, training duration, scholarship/subsidy to beneficiary, outcomes, monitoring and tracking mechanism.
4. This leads to Resource wastage, while some beneficiaries get multiple benefits for undergoing same type of training.



First define “what exactly is skill development?”

Fresher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives training to fresh entrants / noObs so they became sellable in labor market. • Give them minimum 200 hours of training.
Re-skilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upgrading skill of a person already doing some job / business. • Give'em minimum 80 hours of training.
Recognition	Giving paper degrees and fancy certificates to skilled person.
College	Running formal education courses like diplomas and degrees.

1. Decide Outcomes

At present, the ministries measure “success outcome” of their schemes on two parameters only:

1. How many people got training?
2. How many crores spent?

Panel says we must measure outcomes in a more rational manner:

1. Did the person get job after training?
2. For how long was he able to ‘retain’ that job?
3. If a person was already in job/business, then, after getting training in our scheme, whether his income increase or not?

2. Cash-funding on outcomes

- Panel recommends- first do a “time study” and “cost study” of the given training program.
- Then, Decide scheme costs on “Per trainee, on per hour basis.”
- Government should release the fund money based on OUTCOMES. e.g. 100 people trained but only 50 got job, then funding= 50 people x cost per person x no. of training hours.
- Result: cost cut down and fiscal deficit reduced.
- This cost-cutting formula will not apply to Home ministry’s UDAAN Scheme for J&K youth training. Because its main purpose is ‘national-integration’.

3. Motivate both trainee and trainer

Motivate trainer (teacher)

- Trainer /teacher will Rs. 3000 bonus if 70% of his batch-students achieve the outcomes.

- Rs. 5,000 bonus, if 90% of students achieve outcomes.
- This will motivate the trainers to focus more on the individual beneficiaries.
- This type of incentives already present in healthcare sector e.g. ASHA-workers get additional bonus for Vasectomy, DOTS program and on.
- But, we can adopt the same for school Teachers under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, if 70% or 90% of their students pass Pratham's test, teacher get salary bonus.

Motivate Trainee (student)

- Panel says, beneficiary must be give minimum 1,000 rupees security deposit. It'll be refunded at the end of program.
- This will ensure only "Serious players" join the program, attend all lectures, learn the concepts and make handwritten notes seriously.
- Although hard to adopt in other sectors e.g. asking BPL family to give refundable deposit before their kid joins a posh school under 25% reservation quota under right to education act. OR asking a TB patient to deposit 1000 rupees to ensure he takes DOTS pills on regular basis!

4. Monitor beneficiaries

In Government schemes, outcome is measured in how many crores spent and under the budget rules, department has to return unspent money after 31st March. Leads to following angles

1. "March rush": from April to December laziness. From January to March suddenly the ministries will run dozens of camps and seminars to spend money in haste, before 31st March comes.
2. Bogus beneficiaries and corruption.
3. Same person getting multiple training /scholarship from multiple ministries for similar type of training.
4. Therefore, panel says we must setup Management Information System(MIS) and Adhar cards to track beneficiaries and their careers.

[Now, Take this as a framework answer to any of the questions asked on social schemes- how to fix its design and implementation!]

Drugs

WHY?

1. Easy availability
2. less parental supervision
3. distressing social conditions
4. Peer pressure
5. in prosperous regions, the boom in NRI remittances since 1980's and almost complete transfer of manual work to migrant labour has created a vacuum, which was then easily filled by the drug abuse.
 - According to a UN Report, 10 lakh heroin addicts are registered in India.
 - Drug Abuse is a complex phenomenon having social, economic, cultural, geographical, biological, historical aspects
 - intravenous drugs can lead to HIV/AIDS
 - can lead to increase in crime rate
 - loss of manpower
 - there is a Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

NYP 2014 envisages

- A productive workforce through education, skill training, and entrepreneurship
- Sports as a way of life and a healthy generation
- Strong social values and a sense of community service
- Increased participation in governance
- Social inclusiveness by creating equitable opportunity for all

Child Issues

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DIVIDE IN 3 PARTS

1. Education: Academic & life skills
2. Health & Nutrition: Vaccination, IMR, anaemia, malnutrition
3. Crime and Violence: Rape, prostitution & pornography, juvenile delinquency, Child labour with special emphasis on girl child

Child Budgeting: introduced in 2008-09; nothing different from Gender Budgeting

PREVENTION OF CHILD MARRIAGE

why happening?

1. cultural
2. social
3. economic
4. these 3 pressures interacting with poverty and inequality drive children into marriage

why concerning?

- 40% of world child brides are in india
- DLHS 3: 43% of women aged 20-24 were married before 18
- an obstacle to nearly every developmental goal: denies a child the basic right to good health, nutrition and education
- eradicating poverty and hunger (MDG 1): limits the child's freedom of decision and contributes to intergenerational cycle of poverty. opposite to sustainable development
- achieving universal primary education (MDG 2): dropouts increase due to child marriage
- Promoting gender equality (MDG 3)
- protecting children's lives (MDG 4): young brides have limited access to, and use of, contraception and reproductive health services and information. Obstetric fistula is one of the most devastating consequences, with over 2 million girls
- Improving women's health (MDG 5, MDG6)
- marriage has a strong physical, intellectual, psychological and emotional impact, cutting off educational opportunities and chances of personal growth
- Disproportionate impact on girls: makes girls more vulnerable to domestic violence, abuse and exploitation

MoWCD Strategy to tackle this problem has 6 strategic actions:

1. Law Enforcement

1. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (2006) is the main piece of legislation. makes child marriage a non-bailable cognisable offence with jail term and fine. parents and guardians who solemnised or negligently failed to prevent it are to be punished. duty of Child Marriage Prohibition officers [CMPOs] to counsel residents of locality not to indulge in it + ill-effects of child marriage
2. Ensure implementation of State Rules. fix roles and responsibilities of Panchayats vis-à-vis law enforcement
3. Appoint Child Marriage Prohibition Officers (CMPOs) and promote their training.
4. Awareness on the law and its exact modalities should be part of wider sensitization efforts
5. other relevant legislation, such as the Juvenile Justice Act and Dowry Prohibition Act
6. Ensure linkages with ICPS structures and statutory bodies to ensure detection
7. Engage the police and promote capacity building to ensure their preventive and responsive role.
8. National Population Policy, Policy on Empowerment of Women, Youth Policy, all have components to prevent Child marriages

2. Access to quality education and other opportunities [although no data provides evidence of direct relation child marriage and educational dropout - but still Education can be an important refraining factor from early marriage]

1. other than obvious, in cases in which children have already been married, they should not be discriminated when accessing services, such as health, nutrition, education and employment programmes
2. Facilitate access to primary and especially secondary education, with a special focus on girls, with facilities like separate toilets for boys and girls, scholarships and remedial programs, capacity building of teachers and school staff
3. Establish safe transport facilities for girls to travel to school
4. Formation and strengthening of Village Education Committees (VECs)
5. Vocational and training opportunities

3. Changing mindsets and social norms [writing in detail coz these pts can be used to resolve almost any social problem - benefit of having a patriarchal society! :P]

1. central to triggering a sustainable reduction in incidence of child marriage
2. Perceptions about gender and role of women in the family and society, practices around marriage and puberty, and wide acceptance that marriage should be performed after puberty all contribute to child marriage
3. theory of social norms explains how decisions of individuals (e.g. parents, girls) are influenced by the collectivity's opinion. Changing collective norms and perspective will influence parental and girls' decisions to marry their children at an early age
4. use grassroots organizations for change management
5. Develop, launch and roll-out of State and District wide campaigns through media, use of role models
6. Combine campaigns with interpersonal communication efforts to target individuals
7. Encourage the establishment of child protection groups and structures that can prevent child marriage through awareness raising, counseling
8. Highlight positive deviance (parents, girls, boys, enforcement officers, leaders through media and other channels
9. ensure boys and men are engaged and awareness raising efforts are geared to deconstructing "masculinity"

4. Empowerment of adolescents

1. **young brides (age 15-19) have significantly less freedom of movement**, reduced access to finance and limited decision making
 2. need to work with both boys and girls on empowering through education, life skills and vocational training
 3. At the local level, encourage the establishment of adolescents' groups – safe spaces where girls and boys can talk about sensitive issues
 4. Promote life skills training, including through the implementation of SABLA
 5. Encourage linkages with youth groups to provide peer-to-peer support to fight against child marriage
 6. promote the voices of girls who have resisted to child marriage and boys who have either resisted or supported girls in their initiatives
5. **Knowledge and Data:** Collect data at the block and village level data on vulnerable groups through social mapping with the support of NGOs, grass-root organizations and frontline workers
6. **Developing Monitorable Indicators:** In order to understand the impact of interventions on prevention of child marriage, indicators need to be developed [no indicators mentioned in govt pdf]

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS related to Child marriages

1. Convention on the Rights of Child
2. UN Declaration of Human Rights states that marriage shall be entered into only with free and full consent - missing in child marriage
3. Convention in Elimination of Discrimination Against Women: Marriage of a child shall have no effect and a legislative framework to be laid down to specify minimum age

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

CONCERNS

- Protection to Children specifically provided by the Constitution by Article 24
- Report of MoWCD - 53% Children have been abused but many never shared this with anyone
- It also says that Child Abuse is shrouded in secrecy and there is a conspiracy of silence around the entire subject
- contributes to early child marriage esp in case of girls
- Deprivations and vulnerabilities usually exploited:
 - poverty
 - caste
 - lack of safe spaces - sexual violence against in orphanages and night shelters is well known
 - lack of proper institutional care of children not having functional families
- psychiatrists argue that violators are dysfunctional but the fact of children dis-empowerment is still valid

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) 2012

1. Sexual abuse of children treated separately from that of adults
2. responsibilities of many actors - police, Child support services, medical officer, case worker
3. is gender inclusive: both perpetrators and victims can be male/female
4. puts the onus of innocence on the accused
5. there are other laws too: Immoral Traffic [prevention] Act 1956, JJ Act, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act

The Indian Parliament recently enacted the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 (CLA). Specifically, the new Section 370 defines the offence of trafficking thus replacing the prior Section 370, which dealt with the buying or disposing of any person as a slave. The new Section 370 criminalises anyone who recruits, transports, harbours, transfers or receives a person using certain means (including threats, force, coercion, fraud, deception, abduction, abuse of power, or inducement) for purposes of exploitation.

Juvenile Justice Bill, 2014

- considering rise of juvenile delinquency, special provisions are proposed to tackle heinous offences committed by individuals of 16-18 age group
- Bodies to be constituted: Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB) and Child Welfare Committees (CWC)
- JJB will conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether a juvenile offender is to be sent for rehabilitation or be tried as an adult. board to be assisted by psychologists and social experts
- It provides for sponsorship and foster care as completely new measures
- Mandatory registration of all institutions engaged in providing child care = welcome step given child abuse in these institutions
- New offences including illegal adoption, corporal punishment in child care institutions, the use of children by militant groups, and offences against disabled children
- prohibits the media from disclosing the identity of children or propagating any such information which would lead to identifying them = again a good step

Juveniles to be treated as adults in case of heinous crimes or not

YES	NO
Juvenile Delinquency is increasing	as per National Crime Records Bureau data up to 2013-14, juvenile criminality is still under 2 per cent of total crime. This relatively small number could be weaned away from a life of crime through more sustained individual care and preventive programmes, rather than being pushed into an adult life of crime.
such categorization already there in US and other countries	didn't do them any good. Stats: 80% of the juveniles who are released from adult prisons go on to commit more serious offences
a person who is 17 years and a few months get away just coz of this differentiation = travesty of justice	reverses commitments to the UN: UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, which specifically desire to ensure that persons under 18 are not tried as adults, in accordance with the principle of non-discrimination of the Convention
if not punished, their respect for law diminishes and they go on to become hardened criminals	person if convicted will be sent to a jail now not a reform centre, so may come out an even more hardened criminal or with a broken psyche. What they actually need is mental care and conditioning not the extremes of incarceration.
Adult Time for Adult crime	Under Peer pressure: They are not fully aware of the consequences that their actions can lead to. Justice JS Verma committee said that juvenile age bracket should be maintained to comply with UN Convention
Justice in cases like Rape and murder becomes a mockery	
Poverty and other factors are fine, but individual responsibility for crime committed should also be taken into account	Target poverty, broken families, unregulated access to pornography, or the failure of the child protection system, but government seems to be blindly targeting adolescents. almost 80% of juveniles accused of crimes belong to families having annual income of < Rs. 50,000 + more than 50% of them did not complete primary school. this implies social failure towards children, so how can they be punished for it?
	there are cases where professional care helped in rehabilitation: National Law School's Centre for the Child and Law has one such instance of a 16-year old delinquent juvenile girl turning into a responsible salesgirl which vocational training and professional help

CHILD LABOUR

- National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector: 20% of all domestic workers are children under 14 years
- mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous to children
- Satyarthi run Bachpan Bachao Andolan [the whole explanation of this movement is given in Vision Doc, but i didn't find it necessary to be included here. if you wanna look at it, see their doc]
- Amendment to Child Labour Act:
 - prohibition of employment of children less than 14 in all professions except in family occupations and entertainment industry
 - reason for keeping out family occupations keeping in mind Indian "social fabric". but it'll lead to regulatory nuisance as family occupations can be exploitative too. Sometimes, cracker, beedi child workers are presented as family members

implying failure of law

- A rehab fund is provided - very good step, even demanded by Kailash Satyarthi
- Restricting employment of children b/w 14-18 years of age in hazardous industry is a welcome step
- Employing child labour has been made a cognizable offence - progressive
- What more can be done? see the infographic

WHAT THE BILL PROVIDES	AMENDMENTS MR. SATYARTHI WANTS
1 Child labour is prohibited in only select industries identified as hazardous	1 All forms of child labour should be prohibited, up to the age of 14
2 No adolescent shall be employed in hazardous occupations or processes	2 Up to the age of 18, no child should be employed in the worst forms of child labour , such as begging and prostitution
3 Six months to two years' jail and fine of Rs. 20,000-50,000	3 Increase in fine amount and period of imprisonment
4 Only employers who violate the law are to be held accountable	4 Enforcement agency employees should also be held responsible if children are found working in their jurisdiction
5 Doesn't specify that child labour is non-bailable	5 Child labour must be made a cognisable and non-bailable offence
6 No provision for rehabilitation	6 Rehabilitation should be made an integral part of the law



New guidelines for speedier child-adoption process:

- (1) annual target 15k adoption
- (2) deadline for each application 4 months
- (3) implemented by CARA (Child Adoption Resource Authority)- monitoring on a weekly basis.
- (4) juvenile protection bill to give more powers to CARA
- (5) CCTVs in hospitals/maternity homes to prevent illegal adoptions.
- (6) centralized registration at CARINGS (online adoption system)
- (7) children in adoption homes will be given Aadhar Cards
- (8) Media awareness campaign

Impact of globalisation on Indian society

Friday, June 03, 2016
9:30 PM

Meat consumption increased
Health : drugs

He4she campaign

Damage to environment : EEZ

- Loss to traditional community

Some such as Anthony Giddens define globalization in terms of a time-space compression, where "Globalization can [...] be defined as the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa" (1990). Another way of defining globalization is as a process. "Globalization can be thought of as a process (or set of processes) which embodies a transformation of the spatial organisation of social relations and transactions." (Held 1999). Many views regarding globalization either extol it for the interdependence, connectivity and flow of information it has made possible in all spheres of human life, while others deem it responsible for the dilution of culture and dissemination of 'western' values; in other words a new form of imperialism known as cultural imperialism (Al'abri 2011). Still others such as Roland Robertson regard it as an inevitable evolutionary process of human consciousness. In his book on globalization he defines it as "...the compression of the world and the intensification of the consciousness of the world as a whole." (1992)

VALUES

SHIFT IN CONSUMPTION PATTERN [almost everything from report of NCAER]

- Expected: improvements in a country's food supply, both quantitative and qualitative, and a gradual reduction in nutritional deficiencies.
- changes in the production, processing, distribution and marketing of food
- Consumers becoming choosy: per capita income steadily increasing in real terms in both in urban and rural areas
- with eco growth, share of consumer spending on food has declined in both urban and rural areas
- positive and negative income elasticity: moving away from inferior cereals such as jowar and bajra to superior grains such as wheat and rice and more recently from cereals to high value food products such as milk, egg, meat, fruits and vegetables
- Other factors contributing to the change in the consumption pattern is increasing urbanization [which can also be attributed to globalisation]
- significant increase in imports of fresh fruits such as apple, dry fruits such as almonds and processed food products
- decline in human consumption of coarse cereals has resulted in larger availability of feed gains to poultry and livestock sector, which has registered a significant growth in recent years
- Per capita pulse consumption after showing an upward trend during 1987-88 through 1999-2000 has shown a generally declining trend since then despite increasing consumer income as the price effect on demand has apparently outstripped income effect
- edible oil consumption has shown a steady upward trend both in rural and urban areas
- this shift has impact on nutrition intake and therefore on public health
- what's expected: While an increase in consumption of milk, animal protein and fruits could result in reduced incidence of malnutrition, an increased consumption of highly-calorific and fatty food could lead to increased incidence obesity and of diet-related diseases, like diabetes, coronary heart disease
- contrary to expectations, there has not been a lot of change in either calories or protein intake. both of them are increasing albeit marginally. what's happening is Calorie and protein source in the Indian diet is diversifying with fruit/vegetable and animal-based food share increasing .
- what does this imply? The implication is that implementation of the cereal-based NFSA will have only a limited impact in achieving the goal of providing nutritional security to the vulnerable section of the population
- India's calorie consumption currently is only about 63% of US and 77% of China. similarly, protein and fat intake is also low as compared to these countries
- **Stand alone Fact:** Global hunger report says that globalisation has reduced malnutrition as economies have transformed from agrarian to manufacturing and service sector-led

ETHICS & MORALS

- We make our choices based on two factors: internal conscience and external pressures. Indians are known for their spirituality and hence the value of internal conscience in decision-making. but globalisation has tilted this axis in favour of external factors. our homeostasis has weakened. this has both negative and positive repercussions
- shift from some 'one' to some 'thing': commodification of people. now a group of people forms not a social identity but a market to which goods/services can be sold. ensured by rise in consumerism among people
- simple living and high thinking abandoned for quick and fast lifestyle
- Patriotism: it emerges from a sense of belonging that we belong to this land and we have to defend it. but, due to

globalisation, this sense is increasingly directed towards the 'Global Village'. now people think more in terms of defending the world and that's why awareness about climate, environment, terrorism, nuclear arms have increased.

recent demonstrations to press govt to support Gaza in Palestine-Gaza war is an eg of this

- **Rise in individuality:** value of family is decreasing; number of divorce cases and the extra-marital affairs. growing city like Gurgaon have seen a spurt of these cases esp for 25-35 age group
- Social taboos are weakening to some extent - spirit of inquiry is rising and now the truth-seeker is not an outcast.
- Value of tolerance both increased & decreased: [depending upon the person]
 - we want quicker results, so patience decreased leading to more conflicts
 - with interface with more religions and variety of people, religious tolerance among youth has improved. people are now judged on their views rather than religion and other rigid identities. therefore, our values of diversity like secularism got strengthened
- **value for money is decreasing, but hunger for money is increasing:** we are saving less and less and spending more on blatant consumption. Indian thriftiness in reducing

MEDIA AND ADVERTISING

- convergence of old and new media organisations leading to transnational media conglomerates
- **Media imperialism:** large media companies of developed countries making it difficult for small media outlets of developing countries to survive. Costs of becoming a part of mass media has become so prohibitive that small players who tend to be more neutral due to reduced exposure to money flow are routed. so, media can be used for influencing public opinion in a negative way. this tendency checked by social media which has made everyone a publisher and mobile a 'Portable Publishing Device'
- most obvious change is in mode of communication itself. going from electronic to social media
- now apps like Periscope by Twitter to stream live videos via your mobile phone's camera. It can instantly turn any civilian into global reporter.
- this instant social media has a negative fallout too: taken focus away from in-depth reporting. quality compromised for quantity leading to 'breaking news' culture
- another obvious change is in content of media - more global coverage.
- but, corporatisation of media = neutrality slammed
- superfluous discrimination among products in case of advertising
- but social advertising has picked up. with weakening taboos, advertisers are bringing social elements like LGBT issue in Myntra's ad. some are taking positive advantage of it to sell their products like StayFree bursting menstruation myths
- aggressive advertising campaigns taking a toll on public savings due to demonstration effect

OTHER CULTURAL FACTORS

Field	Positive	Negative
Language	Many people in India became bilingual or multilingual than before.	Some languages got extinct Traditional knowledge that is expressed in the languages that are becoming extinct is getting unutilized. Many patents are filed internationally which is already mentioned in our traditional literature.
Music, dance, entertainment	Led to cultural synthesis . Eg: Many foreign musical instruments flooded Indian market. Foreign movies became widely available in Indian markets & vice versa Indian classical music has gained worldwide recognition Fusing western music with Indian traditional music foreigners are learning Indian dance forms like Bharatanatyam while many Indians are getting attracted to foreign dance forms like salsa say Glocalisation	cultural invasion/imperialism The penetration of global pop music has marginalized the traditional Indian music. Tendency of playing western songs and pop music during marriage functions, birthday celebrations, engagements etc. Folk and tribal music is nearly extinct. Government is taking steps to preserve it. Aesthetic value of art is replaced by commercial success. This has led to production of 'popular' music & eclipsed its aesthetic sense

Food and Dress	<p>Many dresses of foreign brands are available in Indian local markets. Led to change in dressing styles</p> <p>Male and female dresses distinction is getting blurred.</p> <p>Fusion of Indo western clothing is the latest trend. Ex: wearing western jeans and Indian pyjama or kurtha.</p> <p>Food and dress habits are internationalized</p>	<p>Has led to cultural domination of the West. Pizzas & burgers have made inroads very quickly but our <i>tikkis and samosas</i> haven't been accepted in Western world with equal vigor</p> <p>These unhealthy processed foods has led to increase in NCDs like obesity, hyper tension, cardio vascular diseases etc</p> <p>Key data: The share of NCDs in household out of pocket health expenses increased over time, from 31.6% in 1995-96 to 47.3% in 2004</p>
Festivals	<p>Western festivals like valentines' day, friendship day etc are spreading across India</p> <p>We are also getting global stage to showcase our festivals. Indian festivals organized by Indian Missions abroad receive huge audience from natives</p>	<p>Importance of our traditional native festivals getting decreased.</p> <p>More focus on social gatherings and less focus on essence of festivals, the message associated with celebrating them. Alcohol consumption in gathering</p>

EFFECT ON FAMILIES

- affect on all actors: Family disruption, more nuclear families
- Child labour
- women: domestic violence [DV Act after globalisation], institution of marriage challenged, more labour force participation initially but decreased due to the fact that women's wages is still considered as addendum to family's income, so, it is not a 'necessity' for prosperous families, actually more overburdened now
- child: less parental care, more exposure to outer world without proper education like pornography, 'child'hood is shrinking but responsibilities are also deferred. this deferment has given them more time to explore their own identities esp in case of love. due to this, arranged marriages are giving way to love marriages transcending rigid caste and religious barriers
- old people: ignored, old age homes more in vogue, depending more on public and private social security plans rather than on children for retirement, globalization has given them more investment options but still can't take its full benefit
- men: transition to modified gender roles pushing them over the edge

WOMEN - Apart from families

- Women do two thirds of the world's work, receive 10% of world's income and own one percent of the means of production.
- mental stress: NCRB Records say that 51% women who commit suicides are actually housewives!
- globalization is the increasing threat to job security, which in turn negatively impacts the health of female workers
- Glass ceiling effect continues to hamper women's progress after a certain level, globalisation has failed to address it
- another type of violence: sexual harassment at workplace
- corporate expectations like work during night hours have surged but proper security in offices and transportation isn't provided due to which women can't explore full potential
- Role in decision-making not increased: Parliamentary seats
- commodification of women
- women engaged in traditional jobs like spinning and weaving have taken a hit. more disempowered

UNESCO's definition of culture: 'the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of a society or social group, and that encompasses, in addition to art and literature, life styles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and belief.'

Education

- Global Competitiveness - Universities rated on global school and talent can be accessed globally. Growth of international benchmarks and standards. MOOC
- Brain-Drain - Migration of talented and qualified. Access to global employers and firms.
- New forms of skill and professions leading to growing popularity of new courses e.g. fashion designing, hotel management,

actuaries.

- While developed nations seek to improve and improvise with existing knowledge with the one exchanged from educational system of other nations, developing nations find the force more transformative. The emphasis on education especially higher education grows
- Advent of new global universities and global schools that claims to create a multi-cultural environment/ mini-globe.
- Replacement of indigenous systems and content of education.
- More emphasis on skill development, technical training.
- Privatisation and commodification of education - multi million dollar business.
- Rising cost of education and thus uneven impact on different sections of society. While better off have multiple options, poorer sections depend on mercy go government efforts which are dwindling. Quality is another issue.
- Mode of teaching - technology used and emphasis on output/ goal oriented methods.
- Growing popularity of foreign languages and need felt in increasingly global work environment
- Natural and Pure Sciences are not considered supreme anymore. Applied Sciences and professional skills are much more in demand now. The new developments have led to the de-evaluation of the subjects in the fields of Humanities and Social Sciences.

Labour

- Disempowerment of labour and weakening labour unions.
- Outsourcing possible due to technology and connectivity to use the cheaper labour across the world.
- Informalisation of workforce devoid of any social security and benefits like housing, health.
- Greater opportunities ? may be not because most of the labour is still in unorganised sector
- Declining public sector.
- Increasing wage inequalities between skilled labour and casual labour.
- International mobility of labour with technical skills and professional expertise to industrialised nations and semi-skilled to oil exporting nations of West Asia.
- Although across the world globalisation has led to increased participation rate of women in workforce but india has seen a decline after peak around 2005.
- Internal & external migration

Workplace and Work Organisation

- Increased cultural diversity.
- Employee training in work and company's values.
- **in quest of lowering costs due to increased globalisation, some negative repercussions at workplace can be seen: arbitrariness in the workplace, pervading threat of termination. Rise of superstar CEOs**
- Brands that own less but sells much. Like Nike, Levis do not make much of their products.
- Technological changes at workplace. E-conferences, virtual workplace sharing.

Politics

- Democracy has emerged as most popular and desired system of government though many variations in practice across the world.
- Corporate funding during elections
- Erosion of sovereignty and government's free hand in policy making restricted by necessities/restrictions of global institutions like WTO, UN, IMF. Even in areas of welfare these institutions have assumed major roles. EU is one example with the parent organisation having major say in policies of the member nations.
- Growth of regional and multilateral organisations like SAARC, SCO, TTP having a global footprint.
- More accountable governments for atrocities or negligence in domestic territory e.g. role of UN Right Commission in SL, Israel.
- Politics are effected by strong lobbying by large corporations.
- Greater convergence between left and right segments and now almost a consensus on some amount of liberalization and privatisation by all major parties.
- Role of government in economies reducing to regulatory one and state support is withdrawn.
- Effectiveness by use of IT, concepts of transparency, information.
- Global standards and commitments of welfare to compare human development. Like MDG, HDI.
- Conflicts with national laws.
- **Trans-processes of surplus accumulation have arguably created major disincentives for warfare between states. Economic sanctions are used increasingly**
- Courts like ICC and ICJ, UNCLOS solving inter national disputes
- Withdrawal of government from social sector

Economics

- The original trilemma argues that it is not possible for countries to maintain, simultaneously, independent monetary policies, fixed exchange rates and open capital accounts. This open economy trilemma is sometimes described as the "impossible

trinity” because it is possible to maintain only two of the three. If an economy chooses capital mobility and fixed exchange rates, it must give up autonomy in monetary policy. If an economy wants fixed exchange rates and autonomy in monetary policy, it must do without capital mobility. If an economy wishes to have autonomy in monetary policy.

- Policy and downturn in one area effects other. e.g. Chinese downturn leading to 1500 points downfall in India. 2008 Crisis in US, Fed Tapering and OPEC cartel.
- Competition between nations to attack global corporations and funds.
- Service sector growth in india.
- Global competition and increasingly difficult to formulate protective measures.
- Global division of labour and supply chain - system of comparative advantage.

Agriculture

- Commercialisation and mechanisation of agriculture.
- Increased use of fertilisers, pesticides and HVY and GM seeds.
- New problems of exotic species.
- Growth in floriculture and mixed farming
- New forms of farming like of contract farming.
- GM seeds accelerated poverty in agriculture

Consumerist Culture - in entertainment, news, education, lifestyle, art. Conspicuous consumption increasing

Evidences

- Large number of TV channels, newspapers, and Entertainment channels
- Growing malls - “Mall- fever”, multiplexes and entertainment industry.
- Large increase in consumer goods. Second-hand market also growing.
- Mobile phones, TVs, Imported cars, motorcycles.

Reasons :

- Liberalization led to increasing number of companies like LG, samsung, Sony coming to India. Before high tariff and import restrictions.
- Increasing exploitation by companies
 - Tax evasion
 - Exploitation through IPR
 - Human rights violation & damaging environment
 - FDI/FII crowd-funding
- Increased competition, lower prices, increased choices for customers and lucrative discounts.
- Debt-led buying, easy emi options, credit cards.
- Advertisement - “reward yourself”, “Modern Metro Woman” with changing roles - using microwave, washing machines.
- Increased disposable income and burgeoning middle class - vanguard of consumer revolution.
- Inequality increasing - Demonsration effect, image consciousness.
- Changing demographics, globalisation, IT advances leading to faster up gradations, new features added, Exchange offers.
- 24*7 e-commerce, mall culture.
- Values of humility, austerity and integrity often considered as virtues in post-independent India and proposed by Gandhiji and Nehru declining. Gandhi said not to indulge in mindless consumerism.
- Festivals and marriages are now occasions people indulge in consumerism.

Problems :

- Corruption - values monetary success as success equated to money.
- Glaring inequality leading to feeling of deprivation, crime
- E-waste, Pollution
- havoc on natural resources, energy consumption.
- Lifestyle problems - stress, health related as reliance on labour reducing appliances.

Centralisation & concentration of power : over time fewer capitalist but larger & larger capitalist.

Resurgence of cultural nationalism

Security

1. Internet : Bangalore NE exodus
2. Middle east jihadi : madrasas funding

Urbanisation

Friday, June 03, 2016
9:30 PM

In social cause can we also add , Urbanization - It has had a role in blurring the caste divide, so most of the urban population do not feel as strongly about 'Historical' injustices compared to those in rural areas

Urbanization

Data

- Population :
 - 1901 census - 11.4 %
 - 2011 - crossed 30%
 - 2030 According to UN - around 40% will reside in urban areas. Still low compared to western nations and China - 45%
- Economic contribution : 62% in 2007 and will rise to 75% by 2021 according to estimates of PC.

Urbanisation related to change from agri to industries and trade, and corresponding change of behaviour pattern.

It is a socio-economic process, economic process and geographical process.

- Urban centres are melting pot of people with diverse ethnic, linguistic and religious backgrounds.
- As economic progresses, city becomes the focal point of productive activities. Leads to pull-effect
- Under geographical , it deals with migration. Push-effect.

Thus any meaningful long-term vision would be incomplete without planning for cities of tomorrow.

Problems

- Lack of infrastructural facilities to cope with rising population like those of water, transport, sewage
- Pollution - environmentally unsustainable.
- Slums - expensive housing - diseases, crime. Provide cheap labour to the middle-class. Serve as 'subsidy to mainstream population'.
- Incomplete devolution of functions to elected bodies as per 74th CAA possibly because of unwillingness of the state governments. 3Fs i.e. funds, functionaries and functions.
- Over-crowding.
- Traffic - issues of road rage.
- One effect of dense urban living is apathy and indifference.
- Rising inequality. Glaring differences. Paradox of malls, 5-star hotels and slums in the same areas.
- Urban planning issues:
 - Citizen participation is dismal - JNNURM failure on this aspect well-documented in CAG's Report. made mandatory in new urban prog like Housing for All, SMART cities
 - Exclusion of slums: leaves out 17% population altogether = any planning is futile since most vulnerable gps are excluded
 - most of the strategies are reactive like CNG buses in Delhi, didn't make a lot of difference to Delhi's pollution levels
 - ULBs are underfunded: financial instruments like Muni Bonds should be used. Sustainable financial models reqd
 - Accountability of ULBs for services provided them [water, etc] necessary for success of any prog
 - **Shift from Paper-to-Policy**: innovative initiatives like Net Metering should be promoted so that this doesn't remain on paper
 - Haphazard growth of cities has made use of e-tools difficult: info on parking can be made available only with a proper land use planning. unauthorised constructions are anathema to it

Effects

- **Family and Kinship** : affect intra-and inter-family relations. Disruption of bonds of community, need to replace old relationships with new ones.
 - The structure of family is changing and trend is towards nuclear families from the traditional joint families.
 - At the same time, I.P Desai (1964 - socio) showed that very often families though residentially are nuclear but functionally joint and still many are joint in residence, functioning as well as in property.
- **Caste** : Although not as rigid as rural but very much present. Although caste identities tend to diminish with urbanisation, education and development of orientation towards individual achievement and modern status symbol. Class becomes much more imp. Caste solidarity is weak and caste panchayats are absent. But caste-class overlap worsens the situation.

- **Women** : often migrate at time of marriage or push factors. Most end up in informal sector. But many middle-class have taken to white collar jobs leading to increased economic empowerment, but end up performing dual roles.
- **Politics** : undermines old forms of identity based political mobilisation. Favours local issues.

Solutions :

- Need for **inclusive cities**.
- Proper planning for optimum utility of space, especially land use and FAR planning.
- Better public transport management. Eg CNG buses, metro in delhi.
- Cleaner energy, Griha buildings, net metering, Smart City, Housing For all.
- Use of ICT in urban governance and infra management. Eg information on parking spaces.
- Proactive planning instead of reactive policies required.
- Development and connecting with the nearby areas, small and medium towns.
- Use market to create infra that is viable. e.g. rapid metro in gurgaon.
- Municipal staffing and capacity building.

Over-Urbanization: It refers to the increased exemplifications of the characters of urbanization in a city or its surrounding rural area. It results from excessive development of urban traits. Due to the expansion of the range of urban activities and occupations, greater influx of secondary functions like industry, increasing and widespread development of an intricate bureaucratic administrative network, the increased sophistication and mechanization of life and the influx of urban characters into the surrounding rural area, over urbanization gradually replaces the ruralistic and traditionalistic traits of a community. **Mumbai and Kolkata** are two such examples of cities.

Sub-Urbanization: It is closely related to over-urbanization of a city. **When cities get over-crowded by population, it may result in sub-urbanization. Delhi is a typical example.** Sub-urbanization means urbanization of rural areas around the cities characterized by the following features:

- a sharp increase in the 'urban (non-agricultural) uses' of land
- inclusion of surrounding areas of towns within its municipal limits, and
- intensive communication of all types between town and its surrounding areas

Counter-Urbanization: It is a **demographic and social process whereby people move from urban areas to rural areas.** It first took place as a **reaction to inner-city deprivation and overcrowding.** **Counter urbanization occurs when some large cities reach a point where they stop growing further or actually begin to decrease in size as their population start moving into suburban areas or smaller cities thereby leapfrogging the rural-urban fringe.** There are instances which show that the phenomenon of counter urbanization is occurring in India.

Administrative reforms commission in its 6th report mentioned measures to strengthen the urban governance. Some of its important recommendations are-

- a) **Urban local bodies should be given responsibility for water supply and distribution** in their territorial jurisdiction whether based on their own source or collaborative arrangements with other service providers.
- b) **Sanitation**, as a matter of hygiene and public health, **must be given priority** and emphasis in all urban areas. In all towns, advance action for laying down adequate infrastructure should be taken to avoid insufficiency of services.
- c) **Community participation and co-production of services** should be encouraged by municipal bodies. This should be supplemented by awareness generation.
- d) In all towns and cities with a population above one lakh, the **possibility of taking up PPP projects** for collection and disposal of garbage may be explored.
- e) **Municipal bodies should be encouraged to take responsibility of power distribution** in their area.
- f) Urban Transport Authorities, to be called Unified Metropolitan Transport Authorities in the Metropolitan Corporations, should be set up in cities with population over one million within one year, for coordinated planning and implementation of urban transport solutions with an overriding priority to public transport.

HIDDEN URBANISATION

- The urban population in India is undercounted.
- **2,500 large villages were reclassified as a —census town by the Census of India in 2011.** To become a census town, a village must fulfil three criteria— it needs at least 5,000 inhabitants, a density of 400 people per sq. km, and, crucially, at least threequarters of its male working population must be —engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.
- In census towns, farming is no longer viable and people have turned to other professions: Thus, it is —hidden urbanization in India.
- They are governed by panchayat raj as they are not statutory towns recognised by the Government when they will get nagarapalikas.
- Panchayats have limited funds because of their tendency not to tax their communities. The roads are riddled with potholes, garbage accumulates with no agency to dispose of it, and public transport is limited.
- The situation illustrates how disempowered and under resourced panchayats find it impossible to provide the kind of infrastructure and services that in the normal course a town's municipality would have provided. Solid waste management, drainage systems and roads, are beyond the control of the gram panchayats for want of funds, technical skills and administrative competence.
- Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) programme is being implemented in these places. But the long term remedy lies in urgently making them into statutory towns.