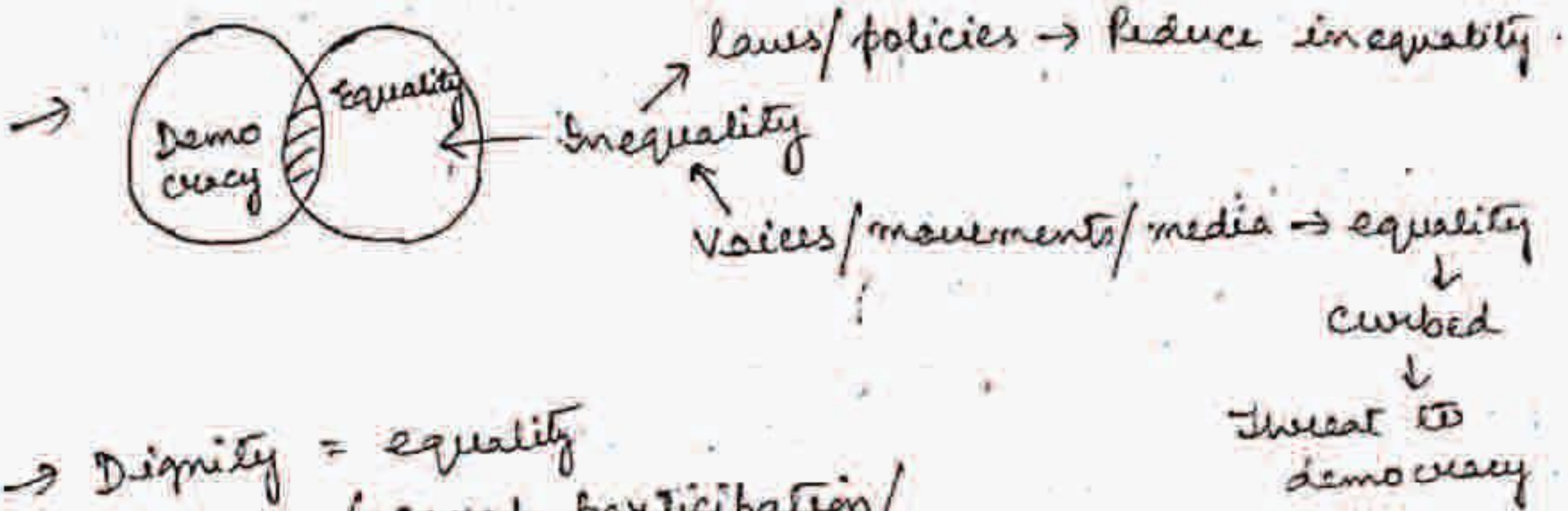


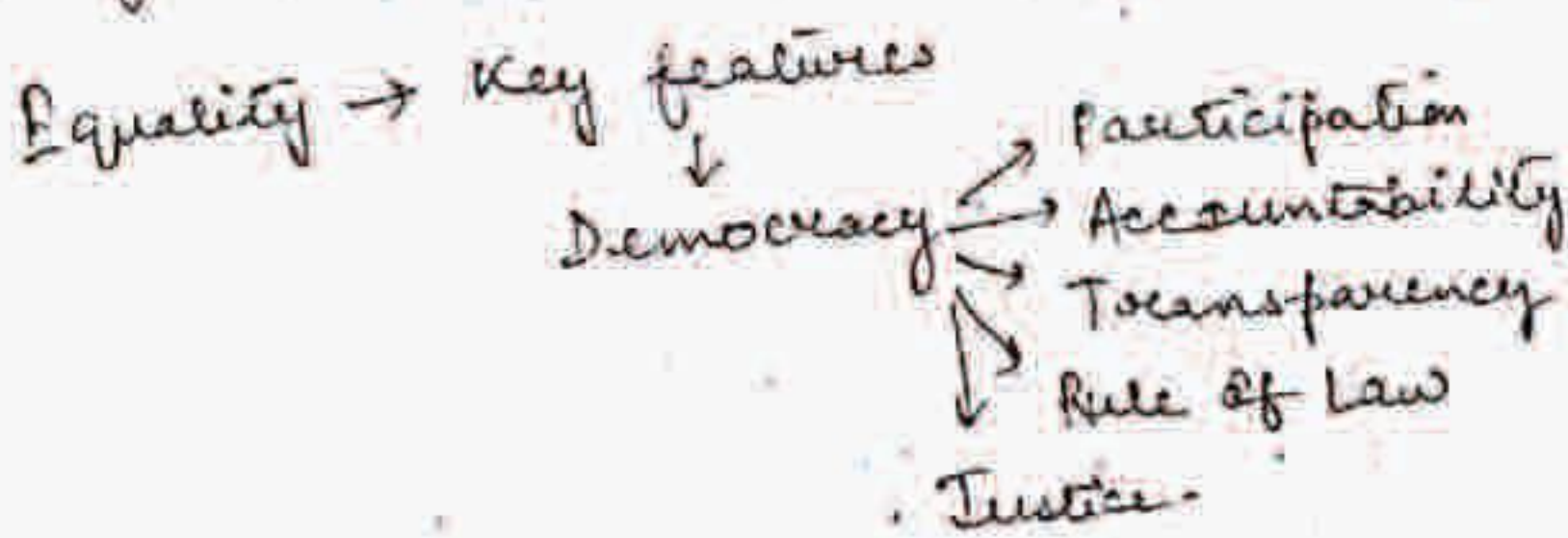
Class - 7 : Equality in Dem - Govt. ①



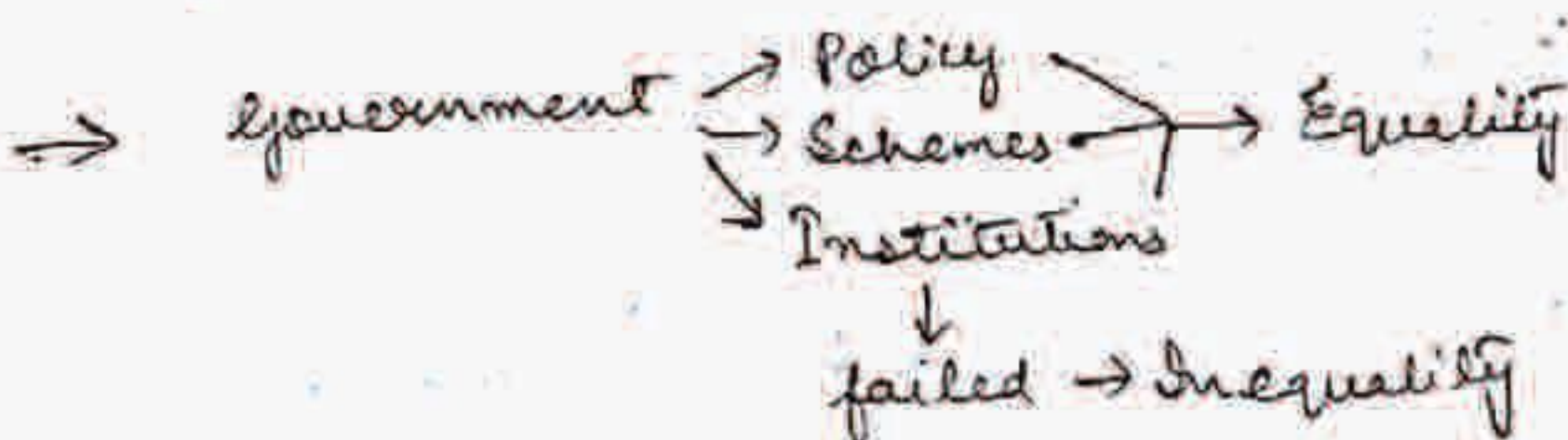
→ Dignity = Equality
(equal participation/
pay/
treatment)

→ Equality + democracy → dynamic → govt laws/policies.
↓
social ↓ Political
↓
Economic.

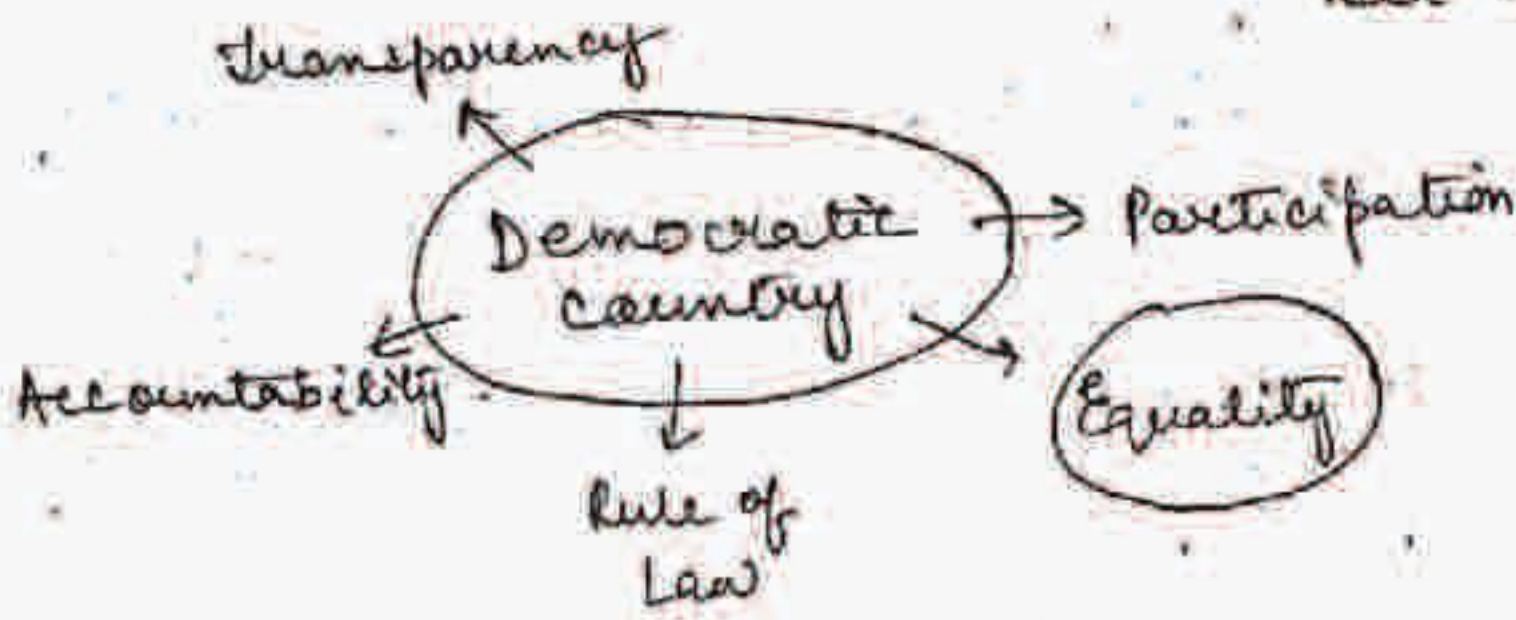
Q/A → Equality is a key feature of democracy and influences all aspects of its functioning - Explain



→ Election → 1st criteria to become democratic country.
↓
Sukumar Sen → first Chief Election Commissioner of independent India
(Civil servant)



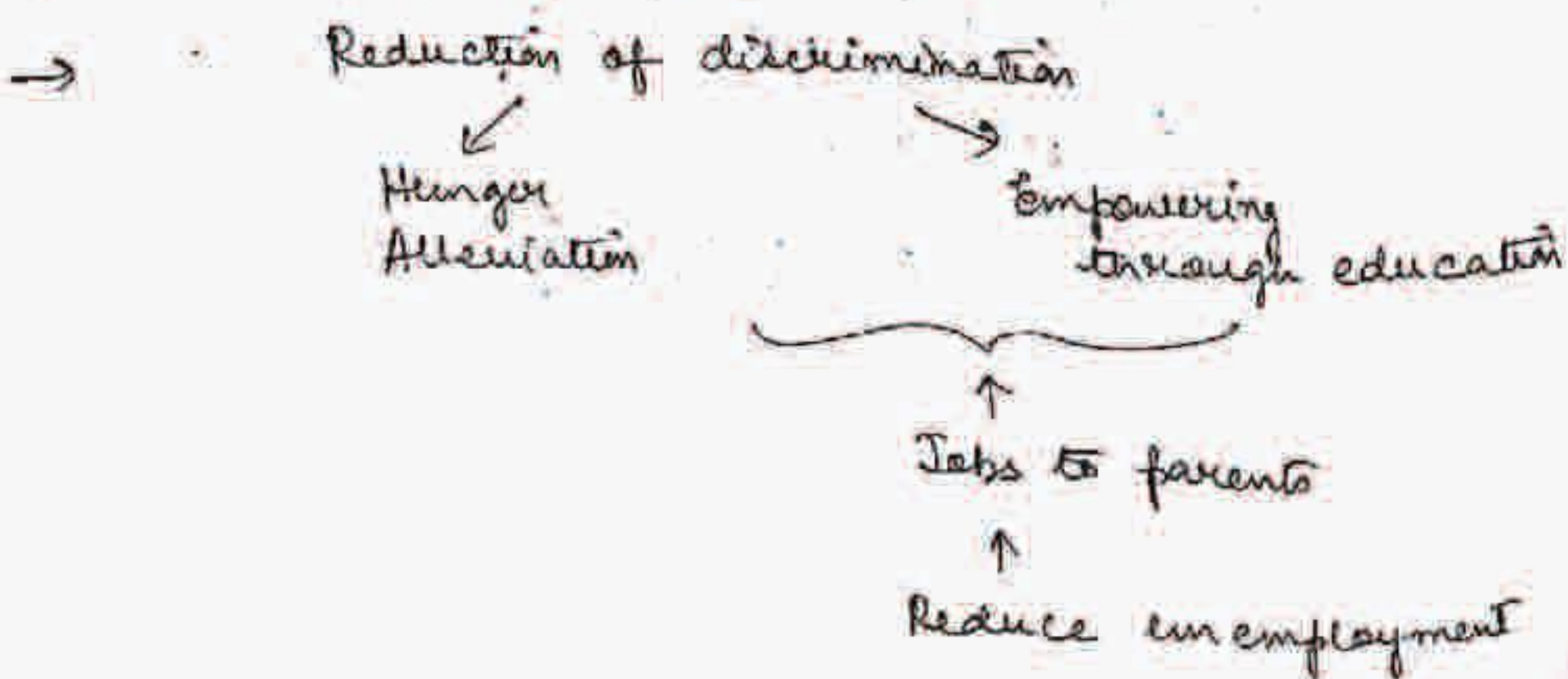
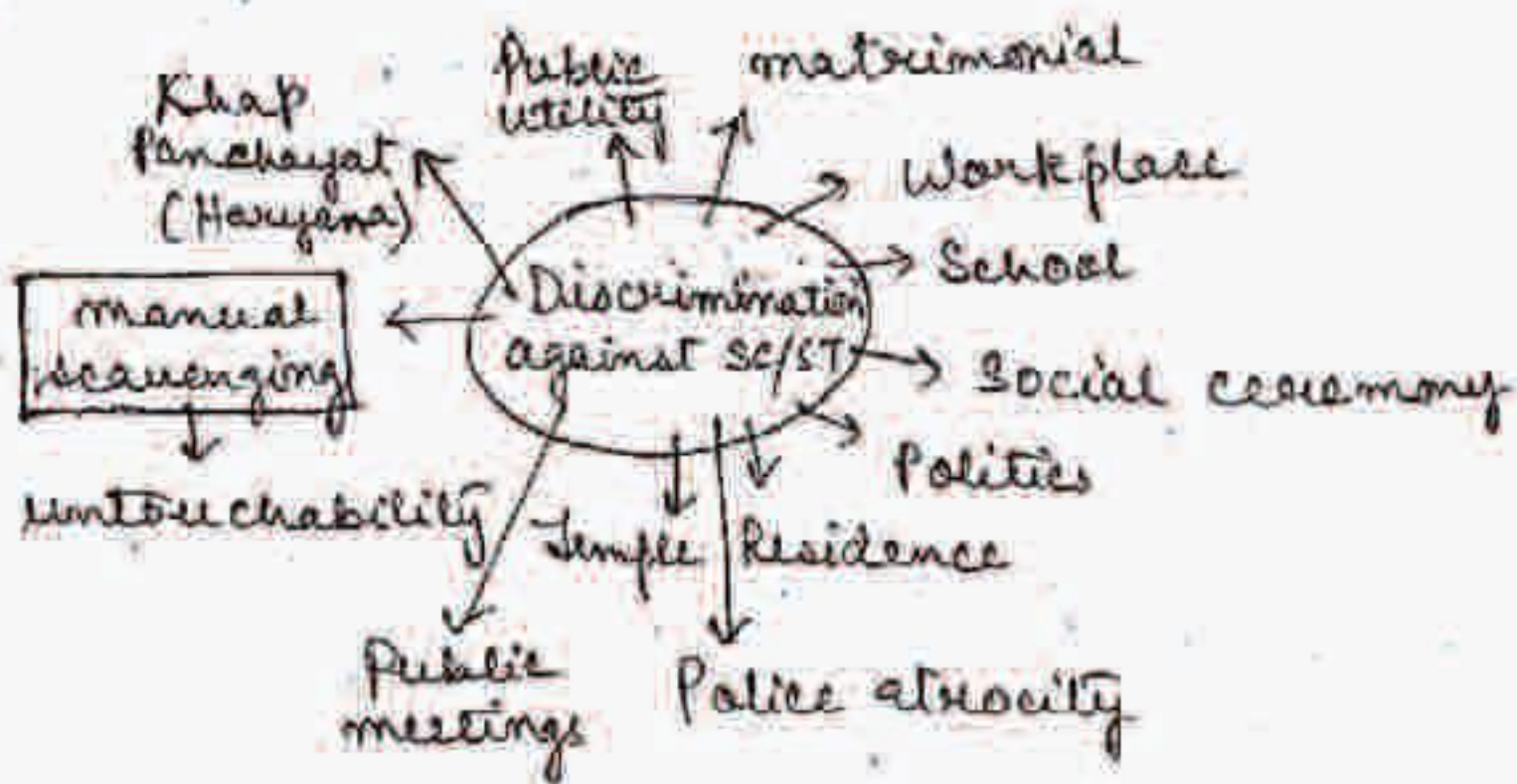
① Key elements of a democratic govt. (link class VI)
 → Equality: major feature → influences all other aspects of democratic set up.

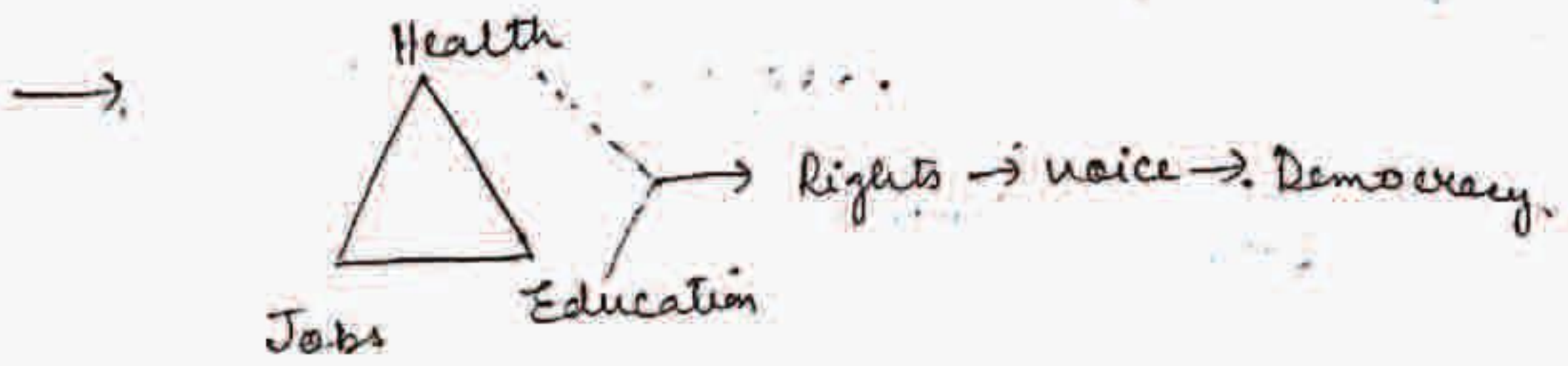


② Universal Adult Franchise: (Political equality)
 → All adults irrespective of caste, class, gender, religion, wealth are eligible to vote.

Q/A → The caste system is prevalent in rural India and is no longer a part of urban set up. Critically analyse.

→ Rich - Poor | Rural - Urban | Educated - Uneducated
 → SC/ST community





→ Reasons why socio-economic challenges are still existing:

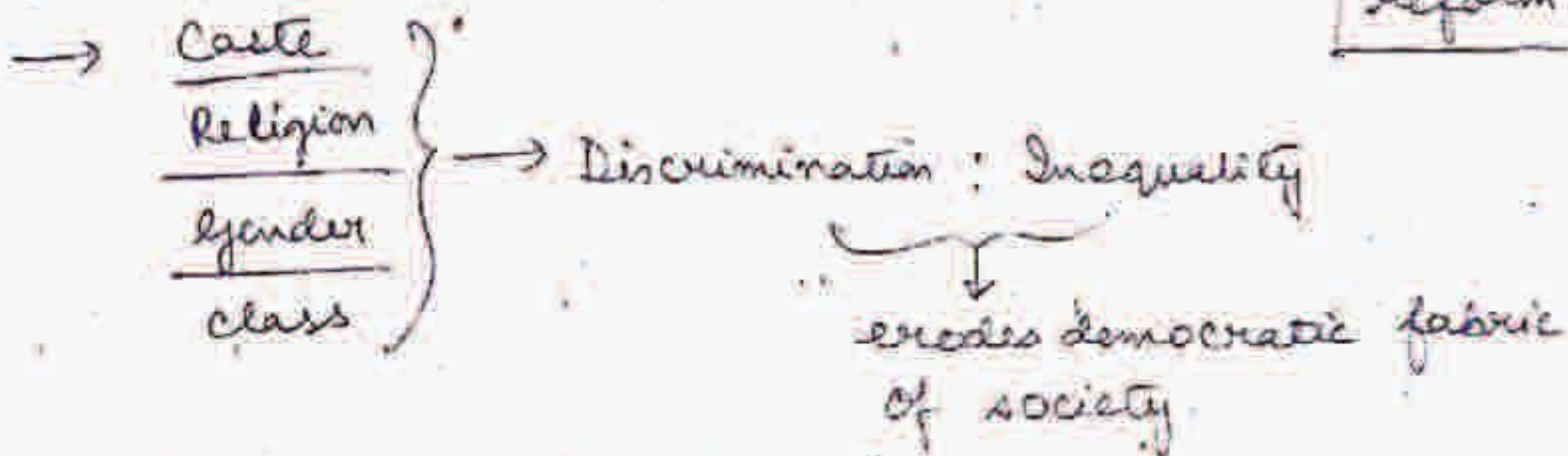
- Poverty
- Education
- Religion
- Caste
- Class
- No political will.

Historical damage -
eg - Dalits

Politicians:

- Patriarchal
- Corrupt background

No political will to reform.



→ Positive view points: Association of upper castes in Dalit movement.

- Parliament:
- Cornerstone of democracy
 - Democracy + Equality
 - SC/ST
 - Anglo-Indians

No quota for women

↓
Being demanded

[Real measures to be taken besides symbolic ones

eg: selfie with daughters
Rakshabandhan for women etc]

Panchayat - Women reservation - 33%

③ Constitutional provisions:

A 14 - Equality before law
Equal protection before law

A 15 - Non-discrimination

A 16 - Equal access to public places.

A 17 - Abolition of untouchability.

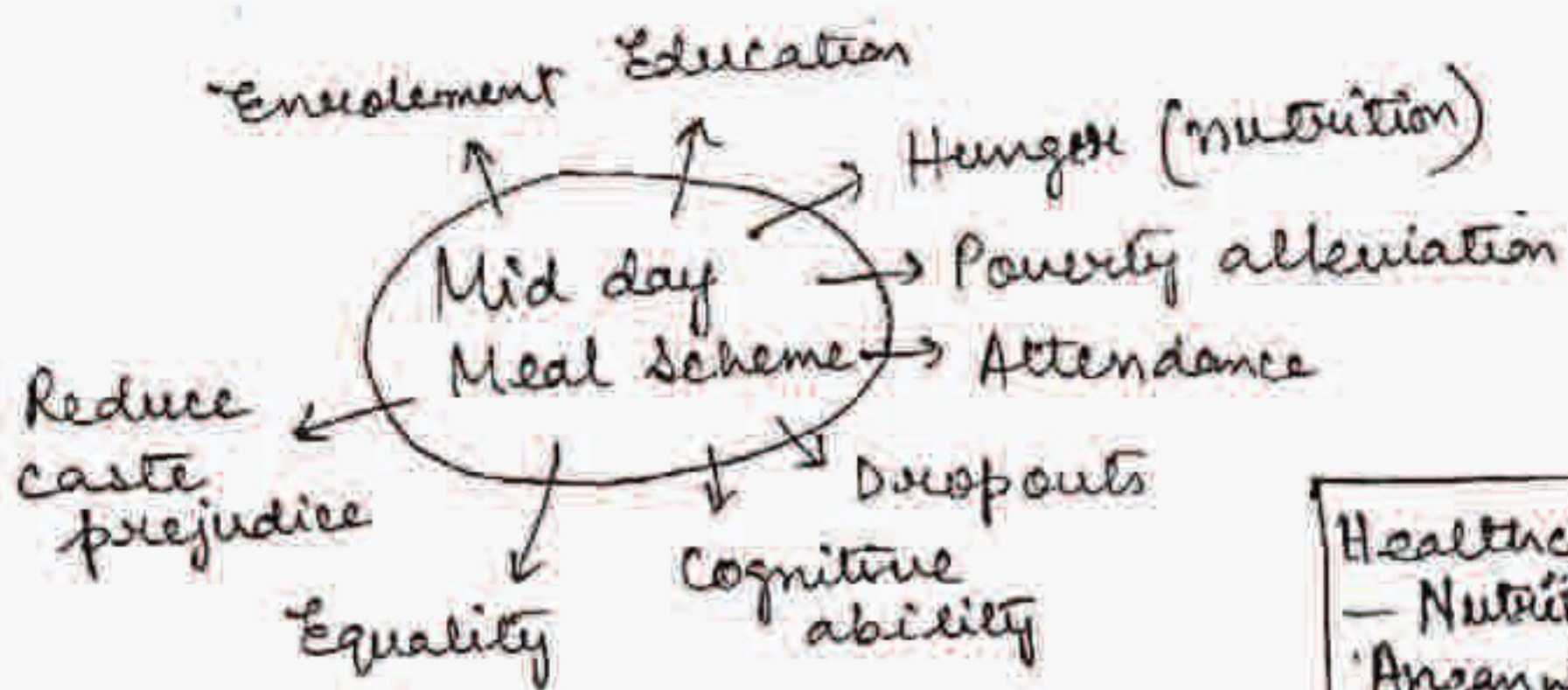
A 18 - Abolition of titles.

④ Mid day Meal scheme

→ 1st state to introduce - Tamil Nadu

→ Removes discrimination (Rich-Poor / Dalit-non-Dalit)

* In 2001, SC made it mandatory for all states



Healthcare
- Nutrition
'Anganwadi'

→ Challenges (Recent)

MDM Food cooked by Dalit → rejected by

Best practice by civil servants! → to have

To reduce ← Dalit cooked food
discrimination.



→ Role of government in promoting equality (complement)

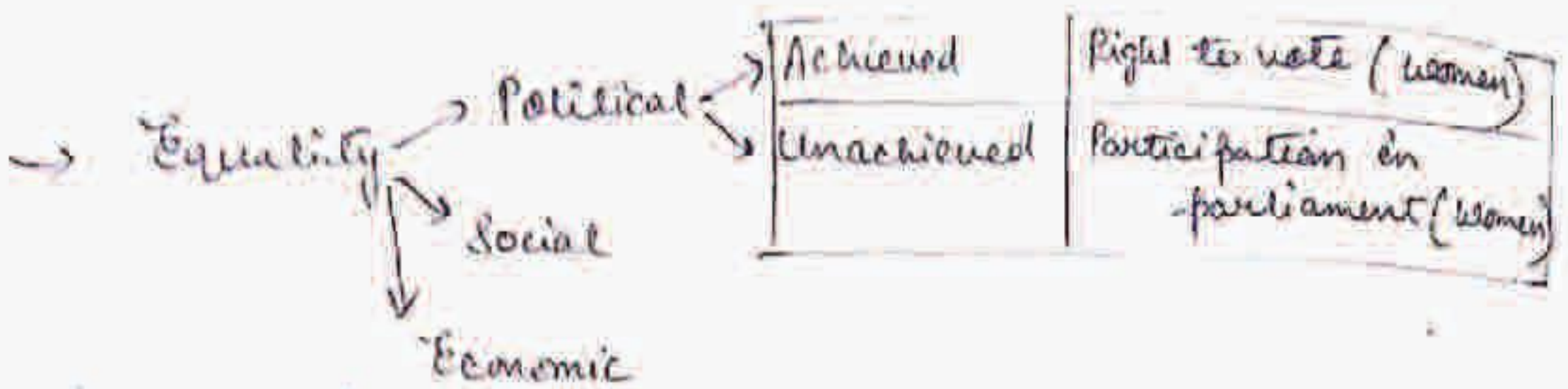
↓
Laws (Protect)

↓
Schemes (Promote)

eg: Prohibition of
untouchability act

eg: MGNREGA → 33% women
Ujjwala Yojna

- Untouchability
Act



~~A~~ → Q → While govt programmes play an important role in increasing equality of opportunity there is still much to be done - Discuss.

□ Other reasons of discrimination: Democracy + equality → dynamic

→ People refuse to think of them as equal even if law requires it. → others (prejudice)

→ Democracy: dynamic → establishing equality struggle.

→ Attitudes change very slowly.

→ Laws don't change attitude
Thought → Behavior

celebrity endorsements

□ Sarachh Bhasat - Gandhi, PM

'Cleanliness is next to godliness'

'Sanitation over freedom' - Gandhi



→ Nothing is more disgraceful for a brave man than to live devoid of self respect. — Ambedkar

→ Inequality: global phenomenon.
eg. George Floyd

→ Civil rights Act - 1964: Prohibited discrimination

↙ ↓ ↓
Race Religion National Origin

→ Positive discrimination

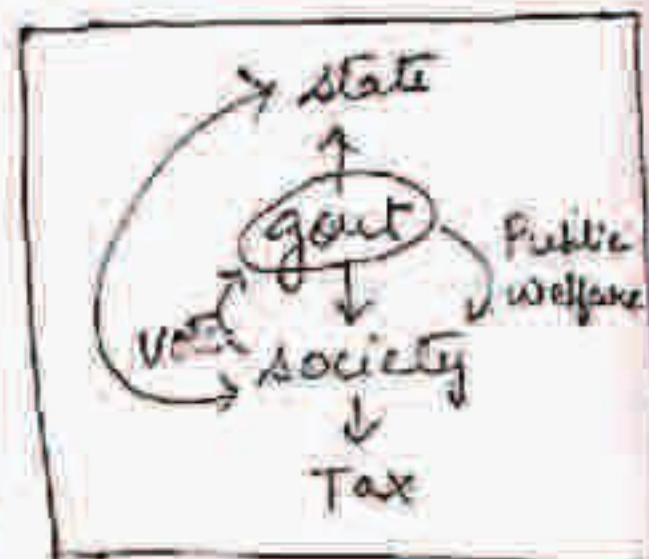
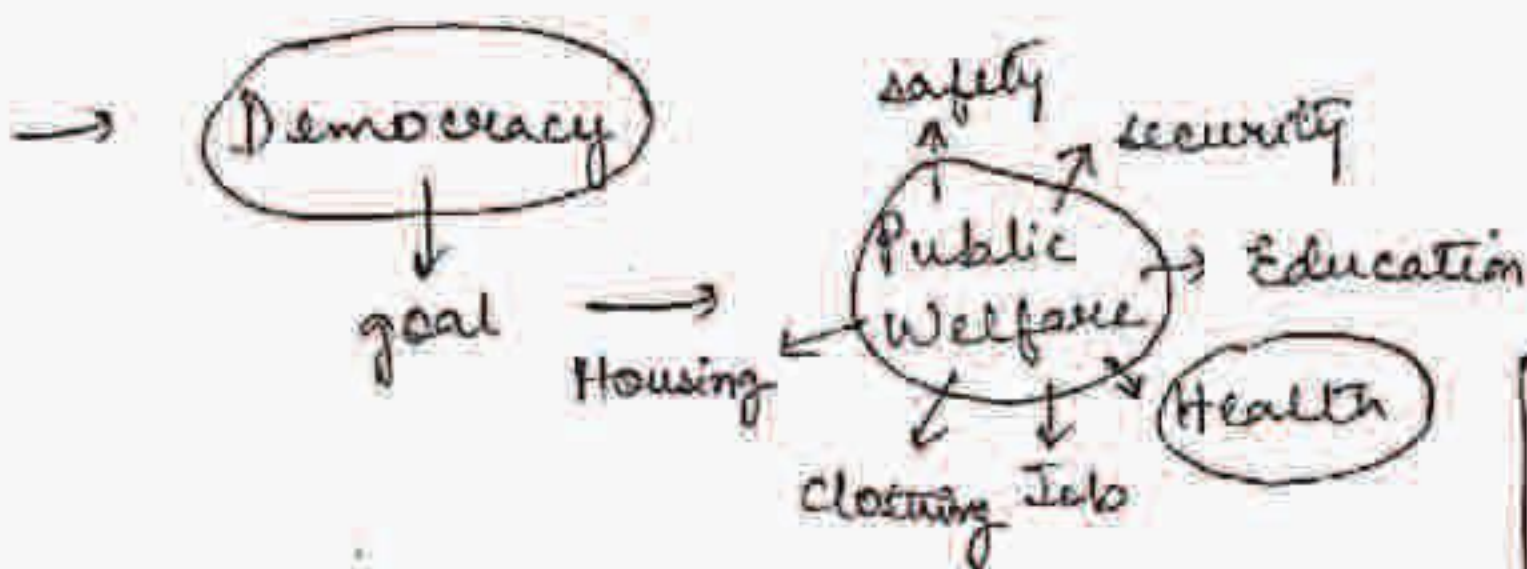
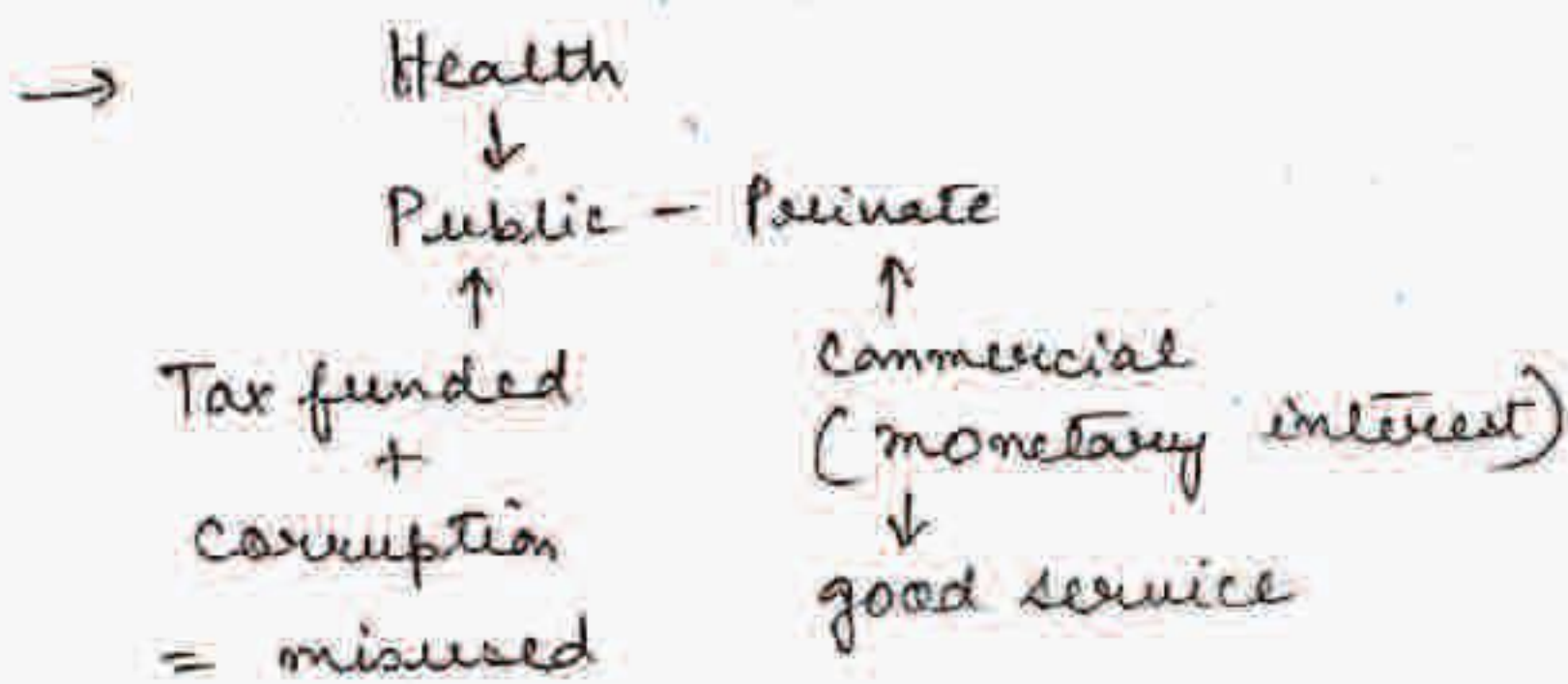
↙ ↘
Rich
Poor ← More resources to make them equal.

→ Liberal era: — economical
— social eq. Women's cricket — focused
IAP (women participation)

→ We have come a long way. Still more to go (govt + society)
1947 → 2020 (Much better condition of women than before)



Class-7 - Health (2)



① Is right to health a part of FR?

→ Yes, when seen as a part of right to life. (Inferred right)

→ No, as not separately (specifically) guaranteed

→ A21 - Right to life
A21A - Right to education

② Paradox-

Situation: Indian Healthcare system.

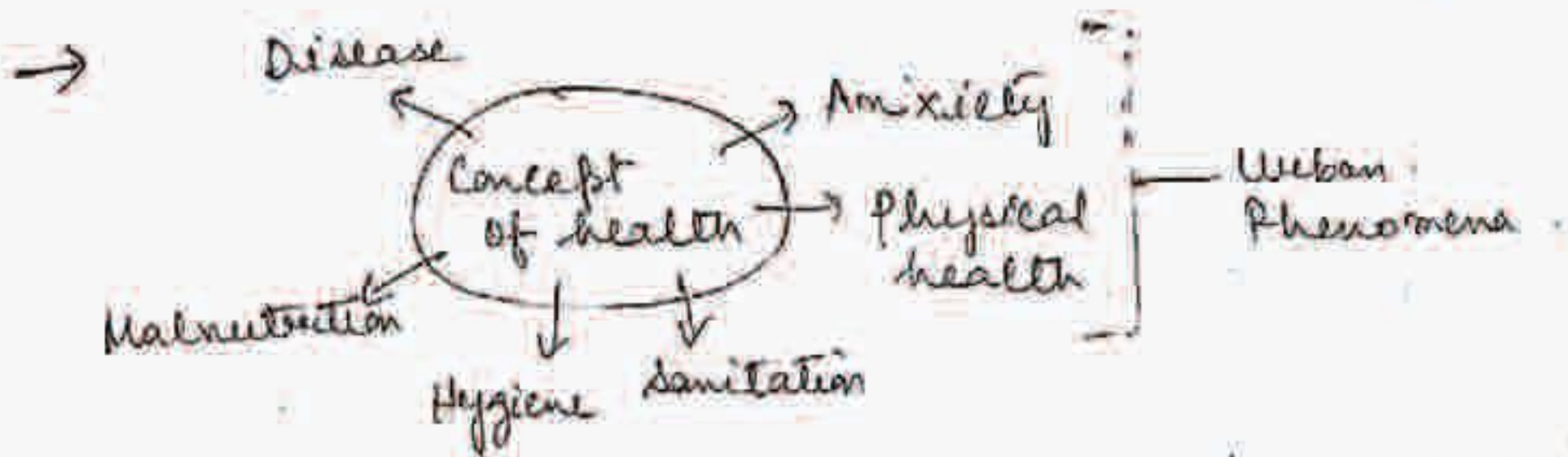
(i) Huge supply of doctors but shortage of doctors in rural areas.

(ii) Growth of healthcare facilities since independence yet lakhs of people are dying from TB/malaria every year

(iii) Health is also about cleanliness and hygiene, like Access to clean water (drinking). However, major communicable diseases are water borne.



(iv) India is one of the largest producers/exporters of medicines. However, cost of medicine is a major part of pocket expense for poor section.



* Health: ans. in holistic way

③

→ Challenges: -

- Technology
- Rural-Urban gap
- Funding
- Human Resource
- Affordability factor
- Tribals/Women.

④

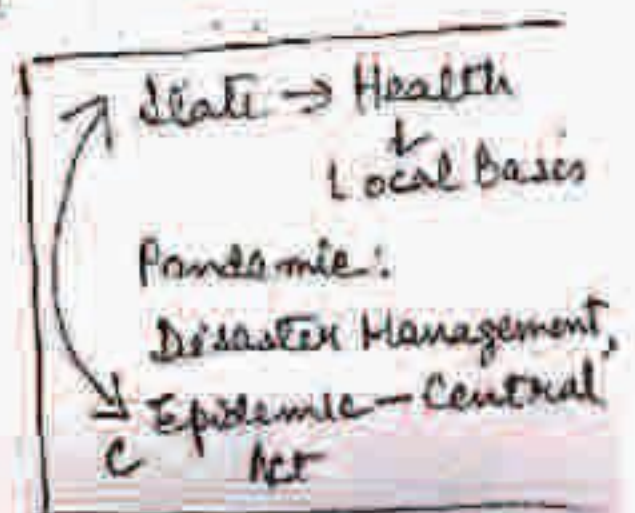
→ solution

- ① Local govt. + District govt → Accountable + Civil society.
- ② Political will - Priority of ruling govt.
- ③ Affordability factor → Health/Education (sepd).
eg: Delhi, Kerala.

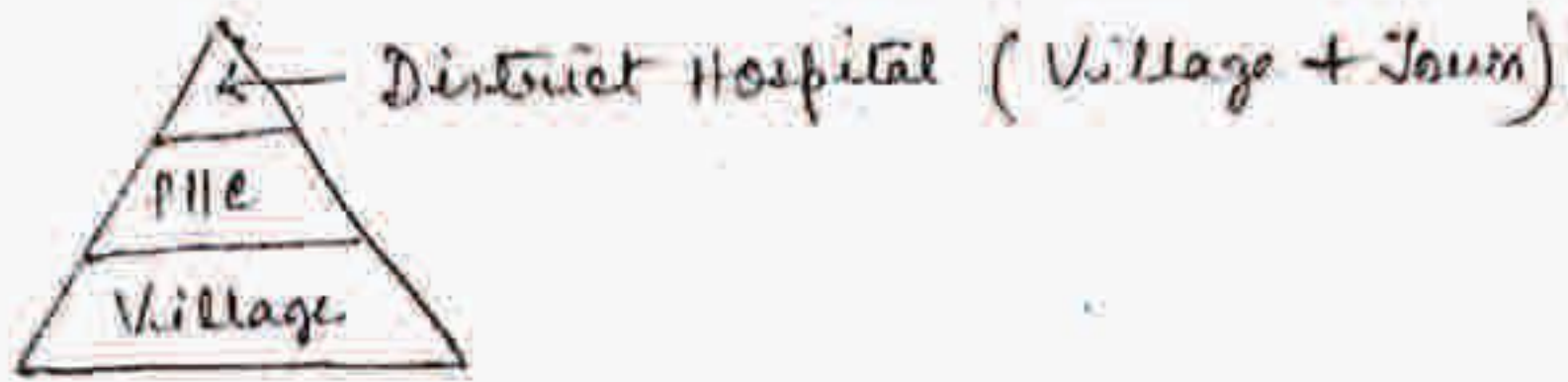
Best practice - Mohalla Clinic (Delhi)

PHCs → essential health services free of cost

• good governance ⇒ Human development
Happiness
Educated, etc.

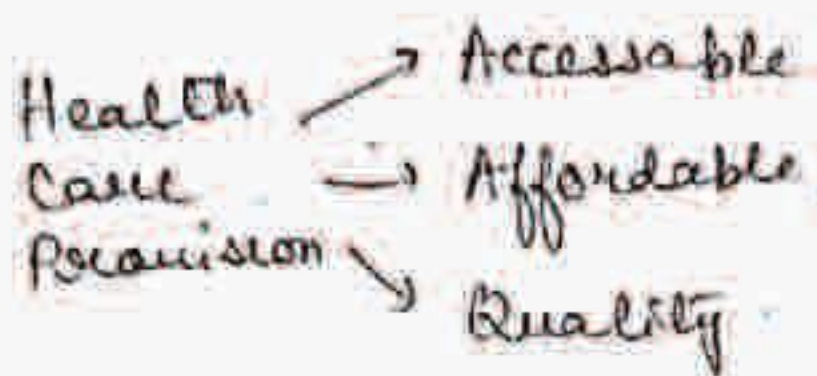


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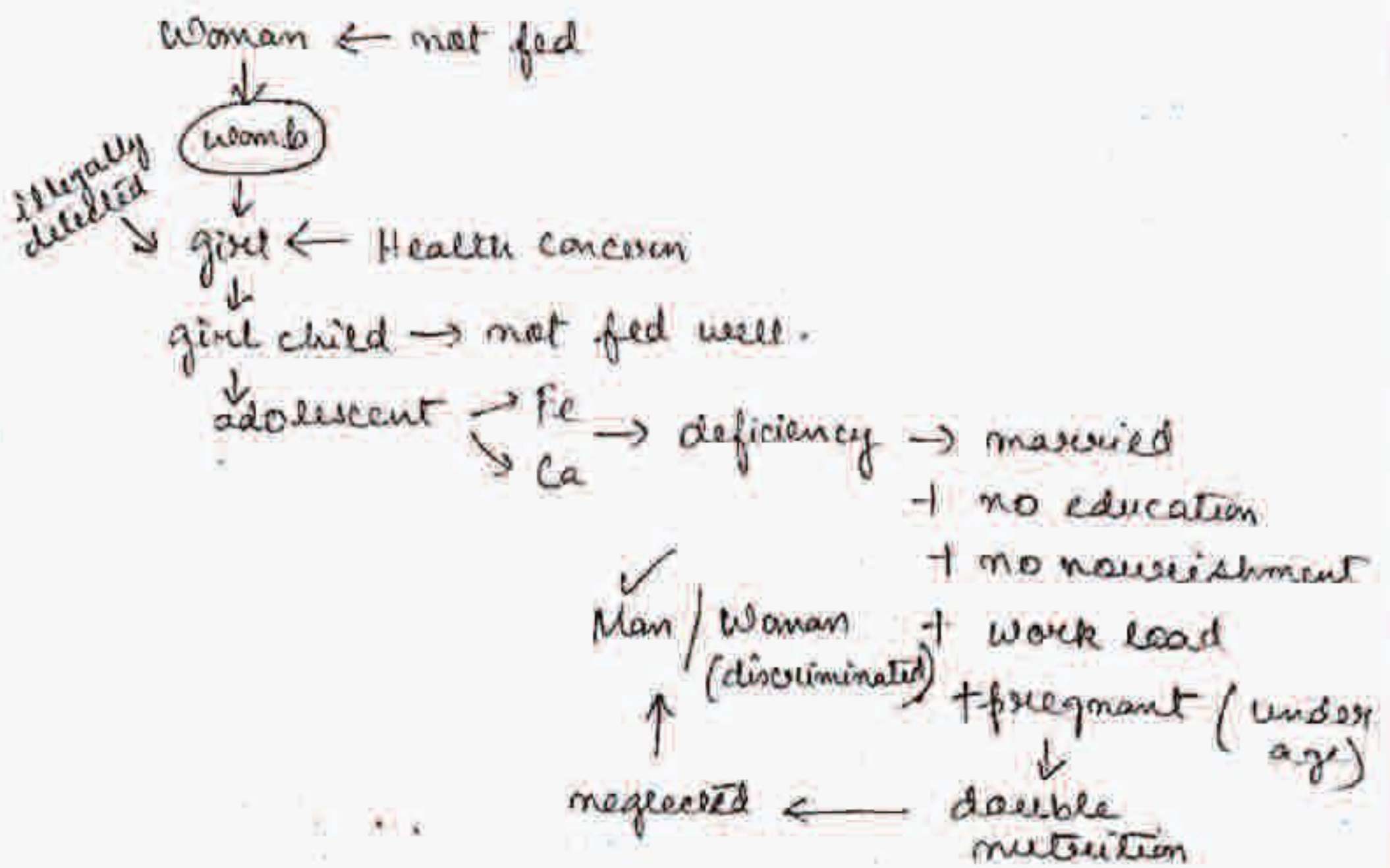


Rural Healthcare Architecture.

6



→ Girl/Women's Health:



7 Exclusion factors:

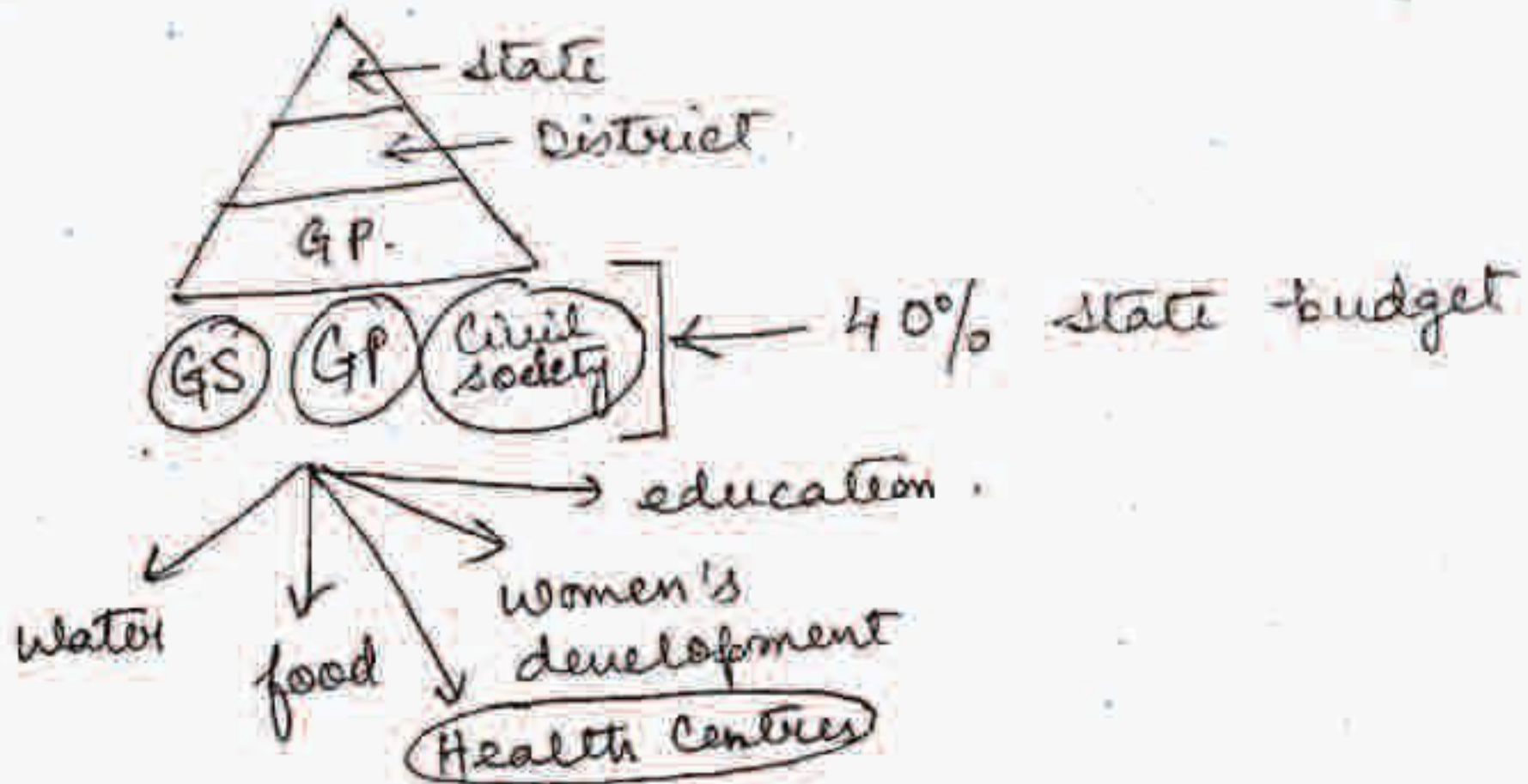
- Tribes
- Women
- Social conditions.

8 Case studies:

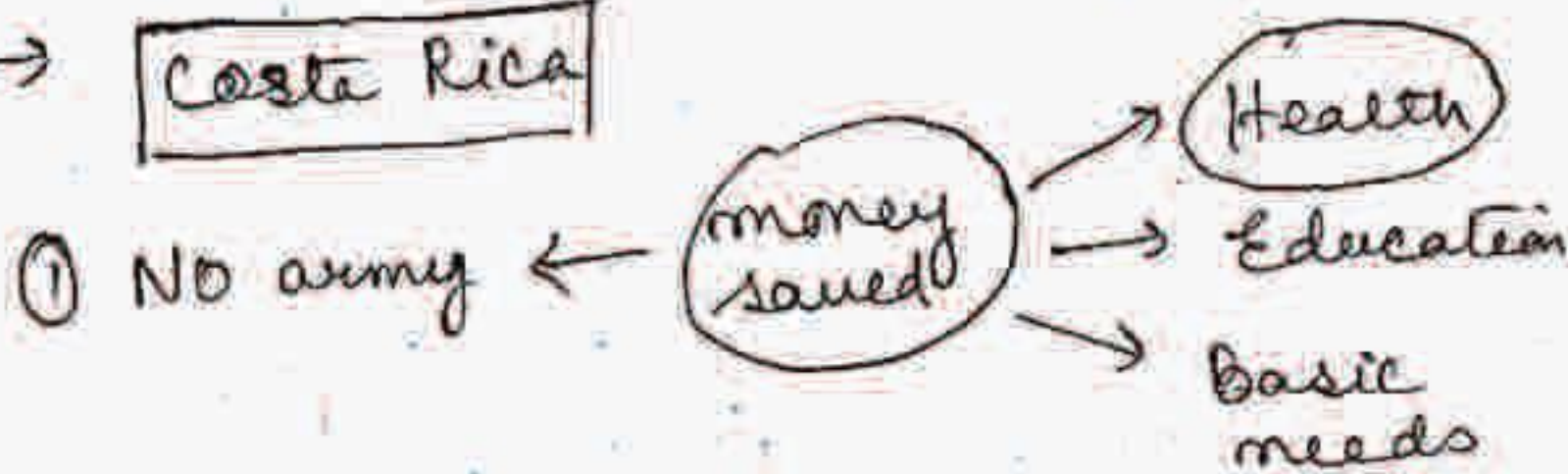
→ Kerala:

⑧ Case studies

→ Kerala



→ Costa Rica



How the state govt works - 3

①



→ 1992-1993 - Local govt (constitutional body)

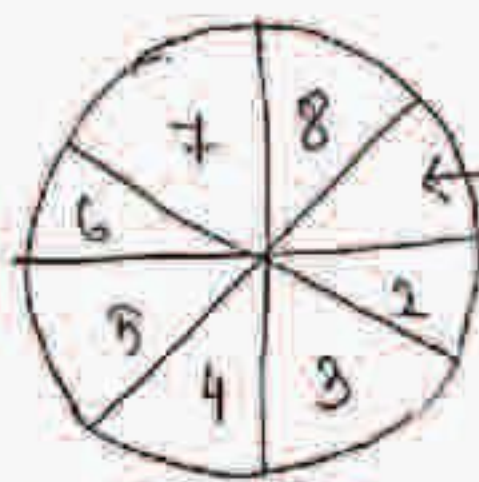
→ 73rd / 74th CAA

↓ ↓
PRI Urban Local body

→ DPSP A 40: Organize/empower panchayats
↓
Gandhian principle

→ Local govt: accountable + transparent.

②



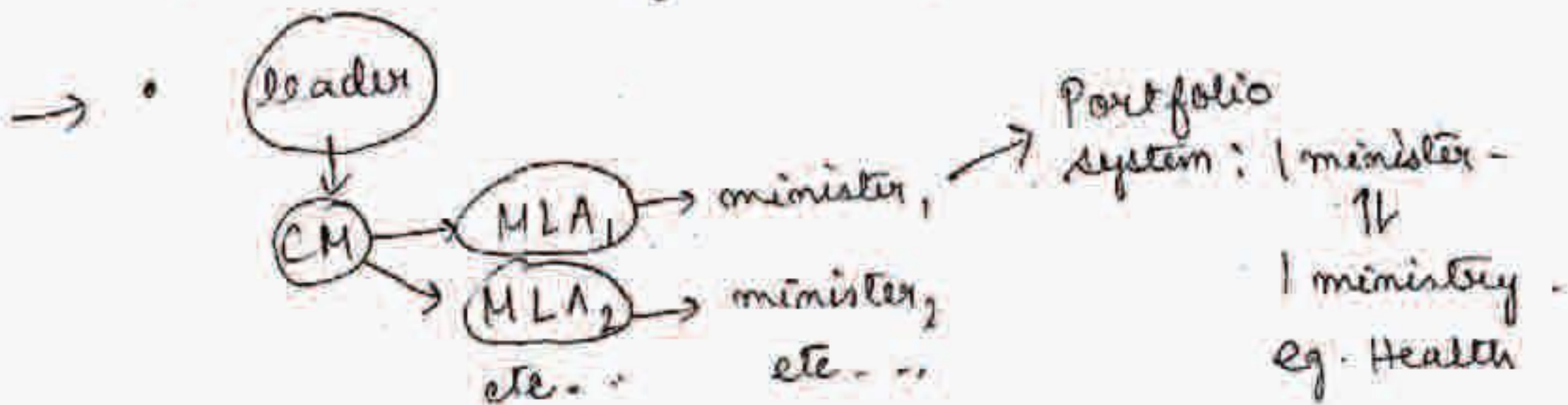
State

Constituency 1 → 1 MLA ← elected

Constituencies in WB: 294

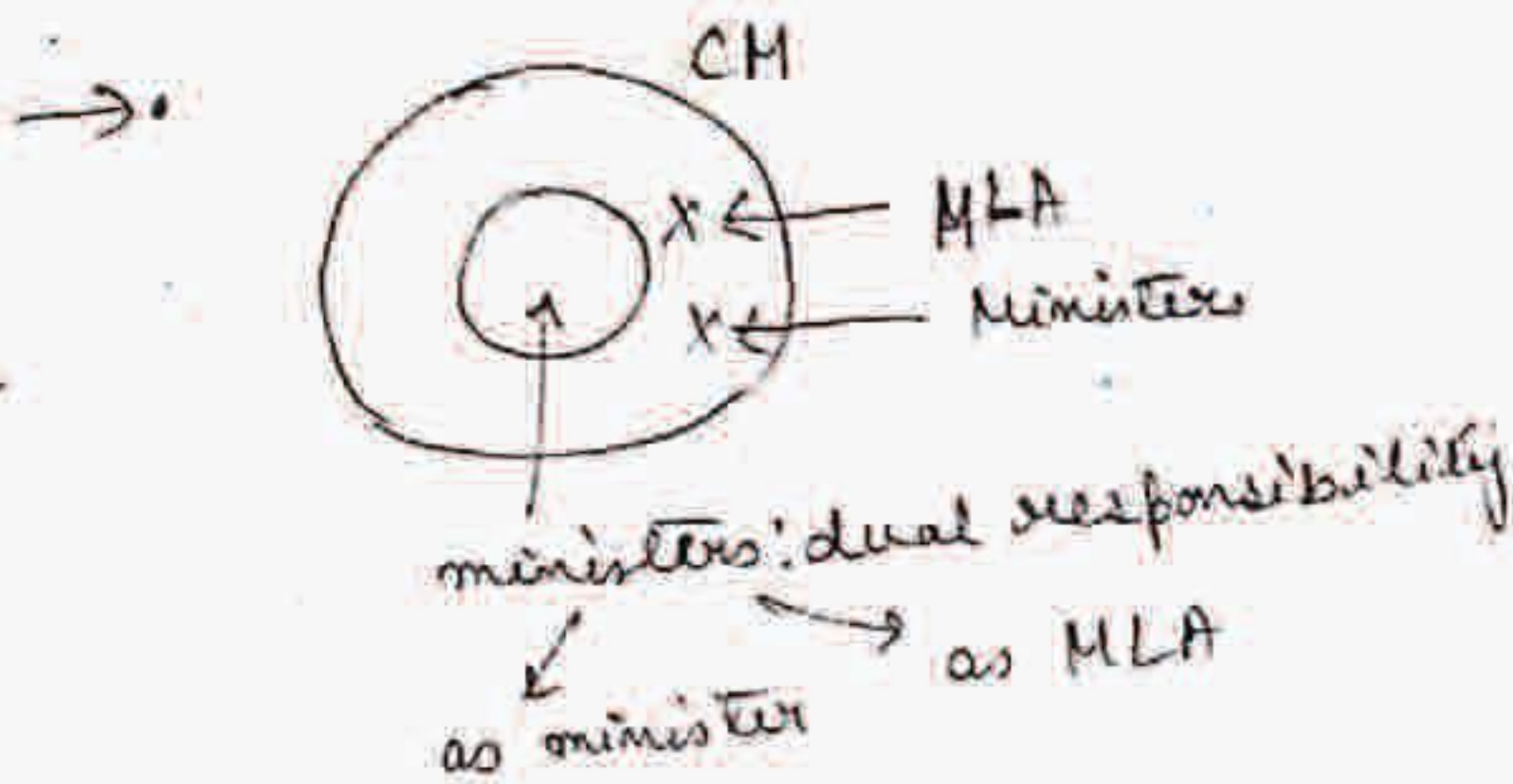
→ • MLAs → Party 1 ($\frac{1}{2}$ Total vote + 1) → Ruling party
Party 2 (Rest votes) → Opposition

→ • Ruling party → MLAs → CM (elect leader)

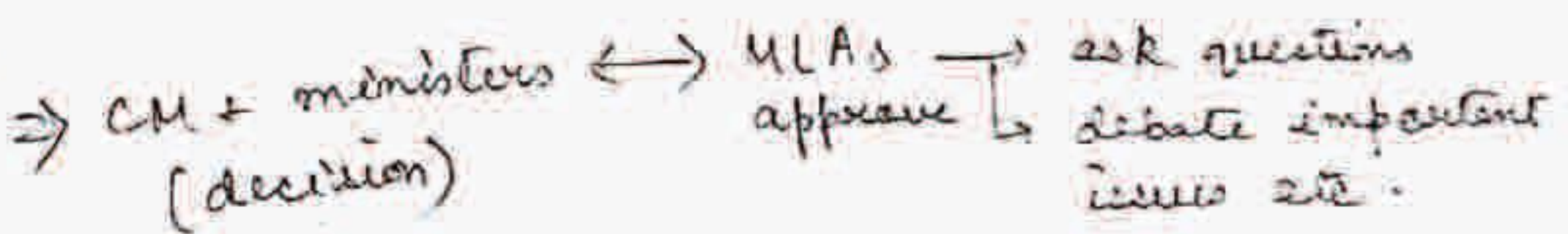
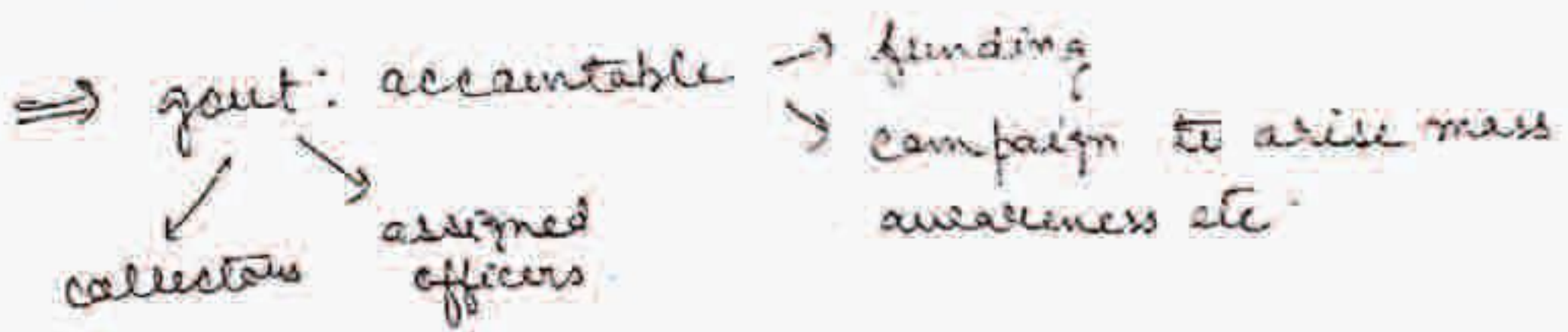
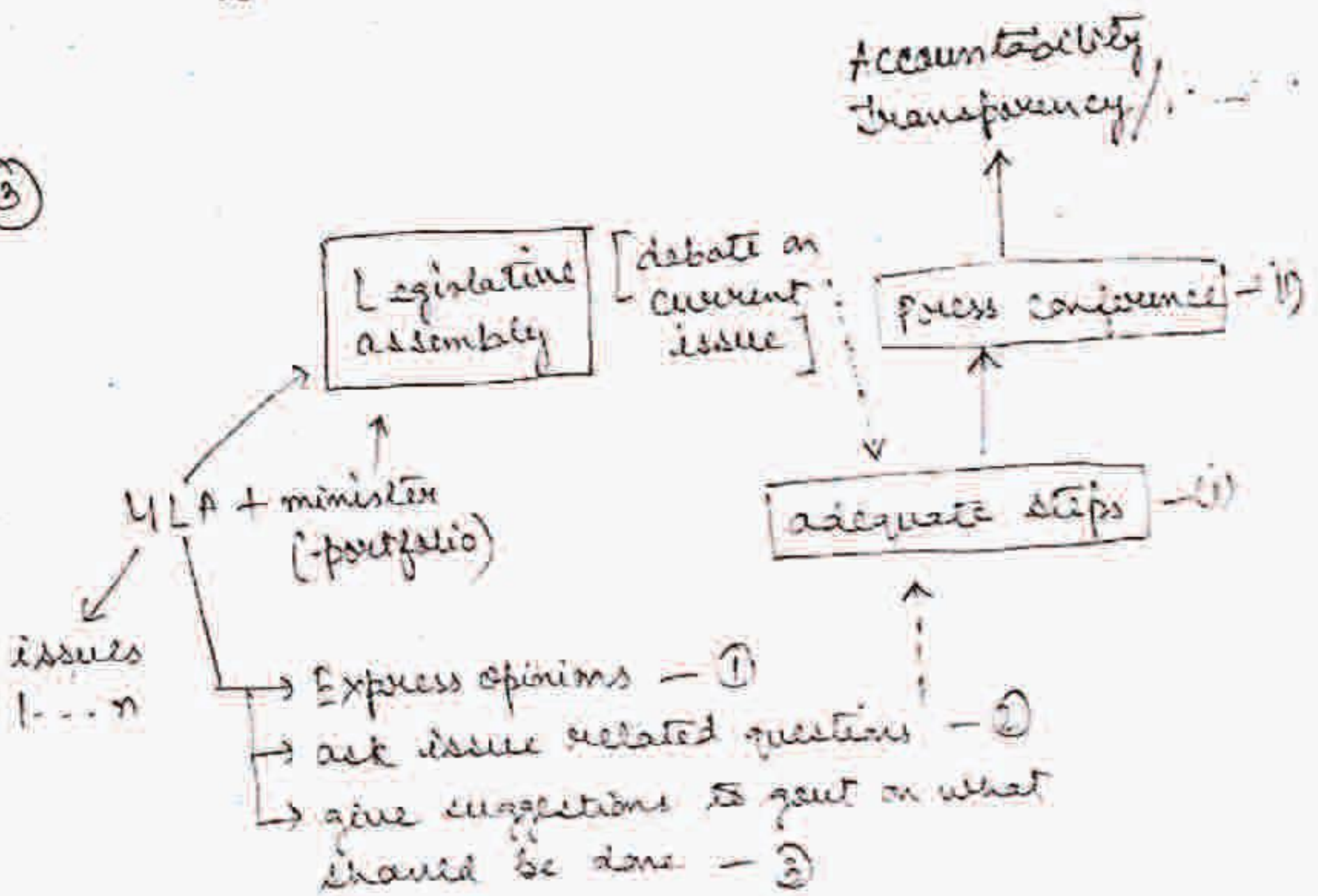


→ • Governor: appoints → CM
↓
Other ministers

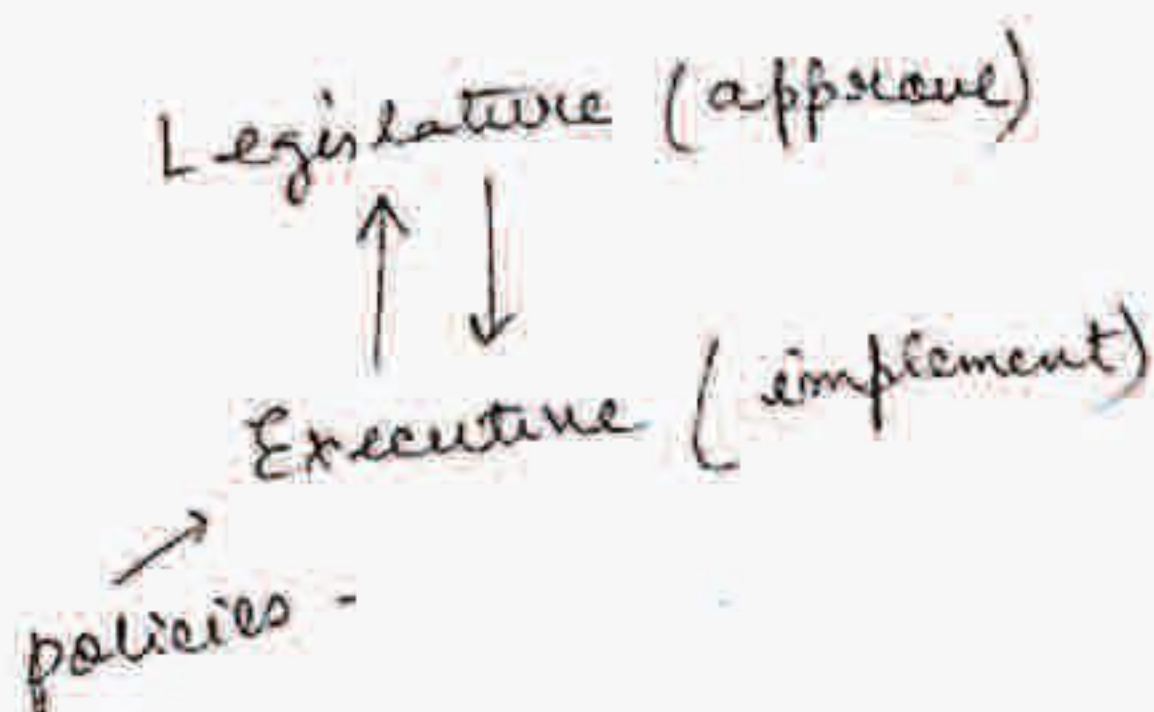
Portfolio system
- Lord Canning
- 1861



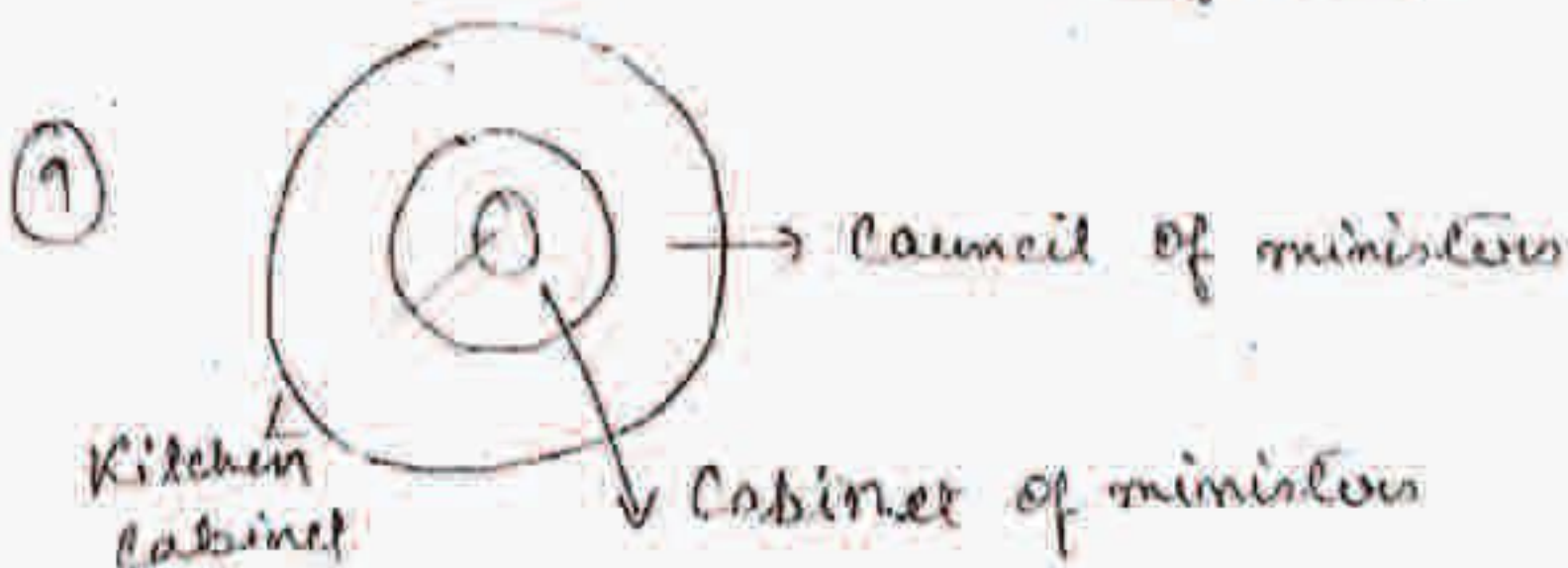
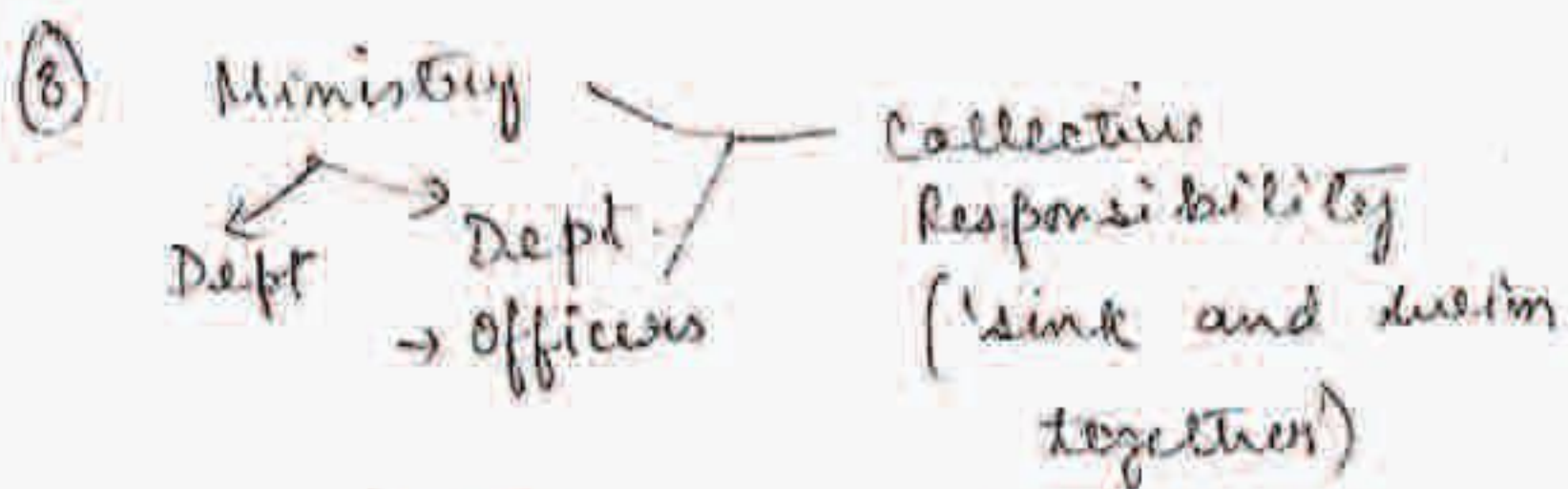
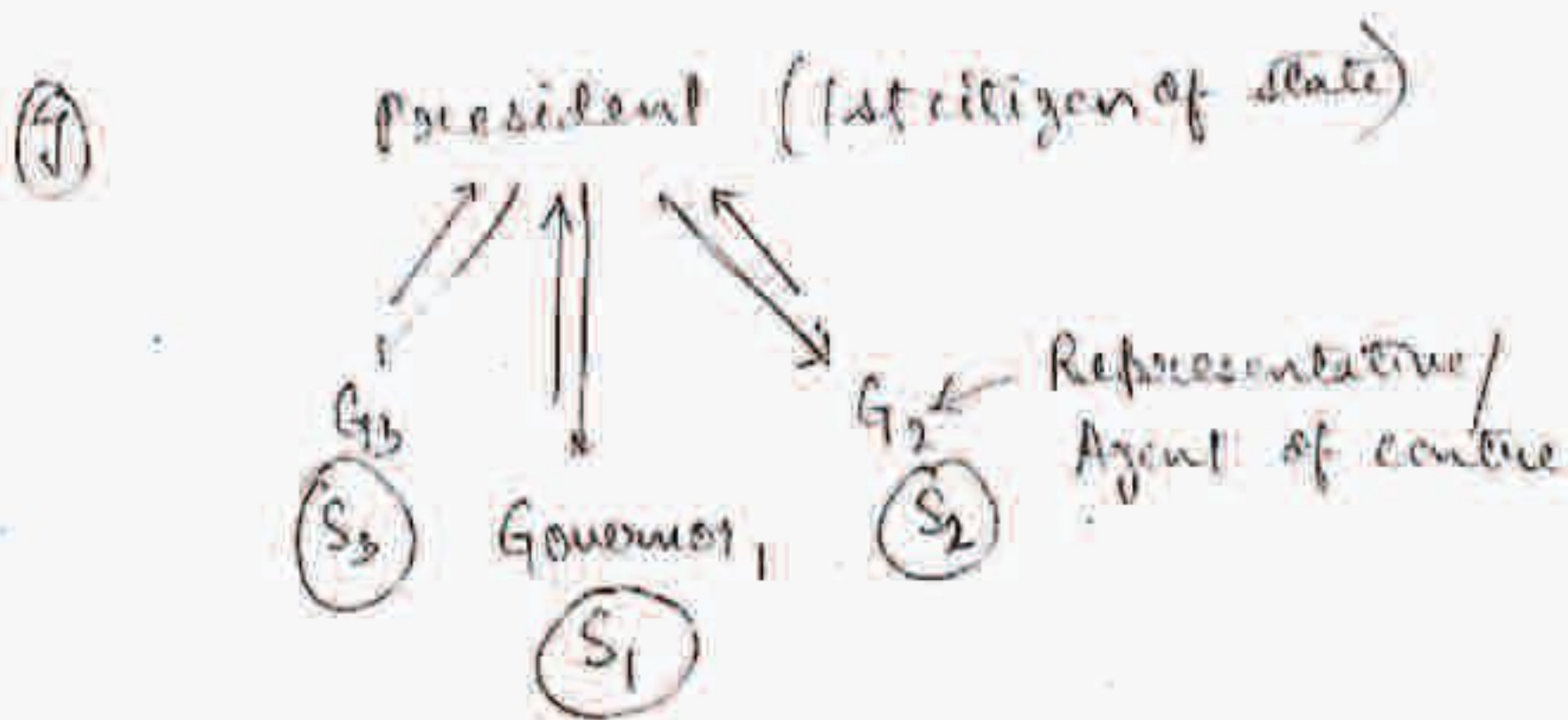
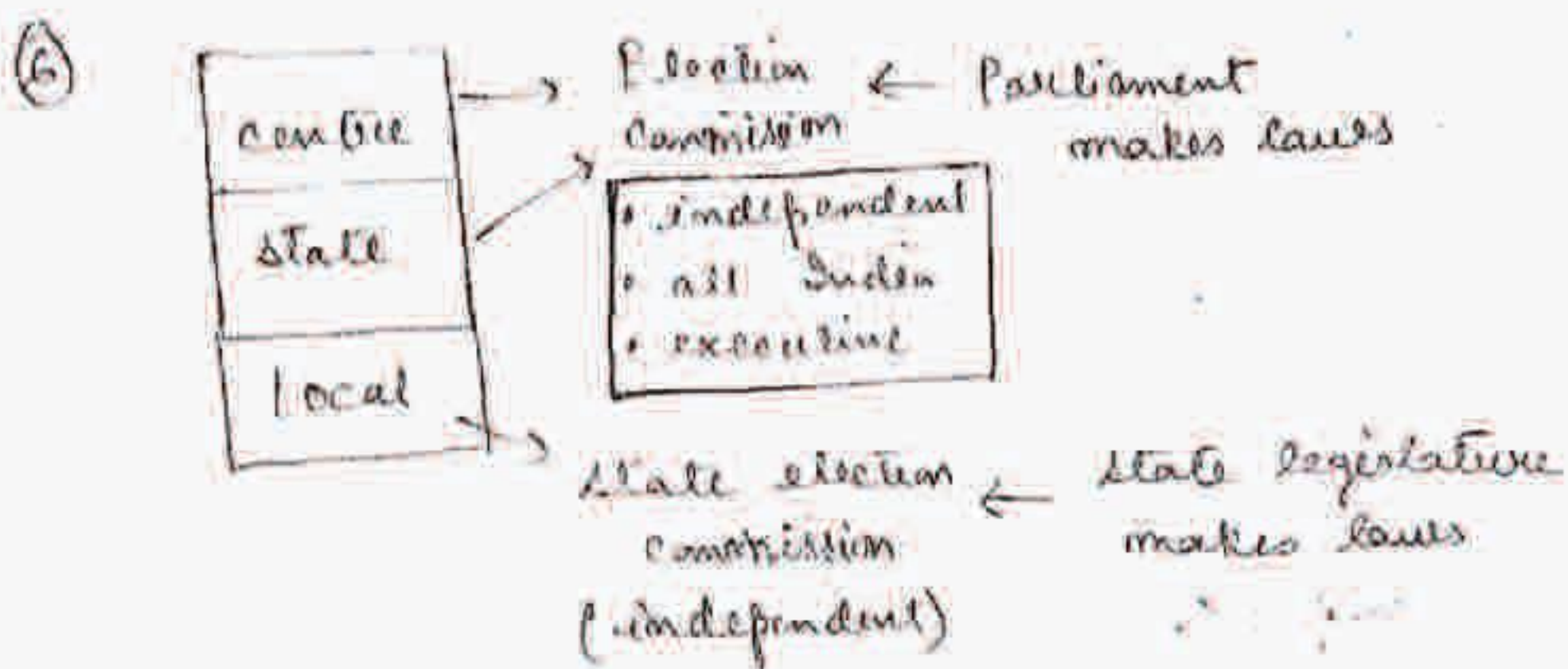
③



④

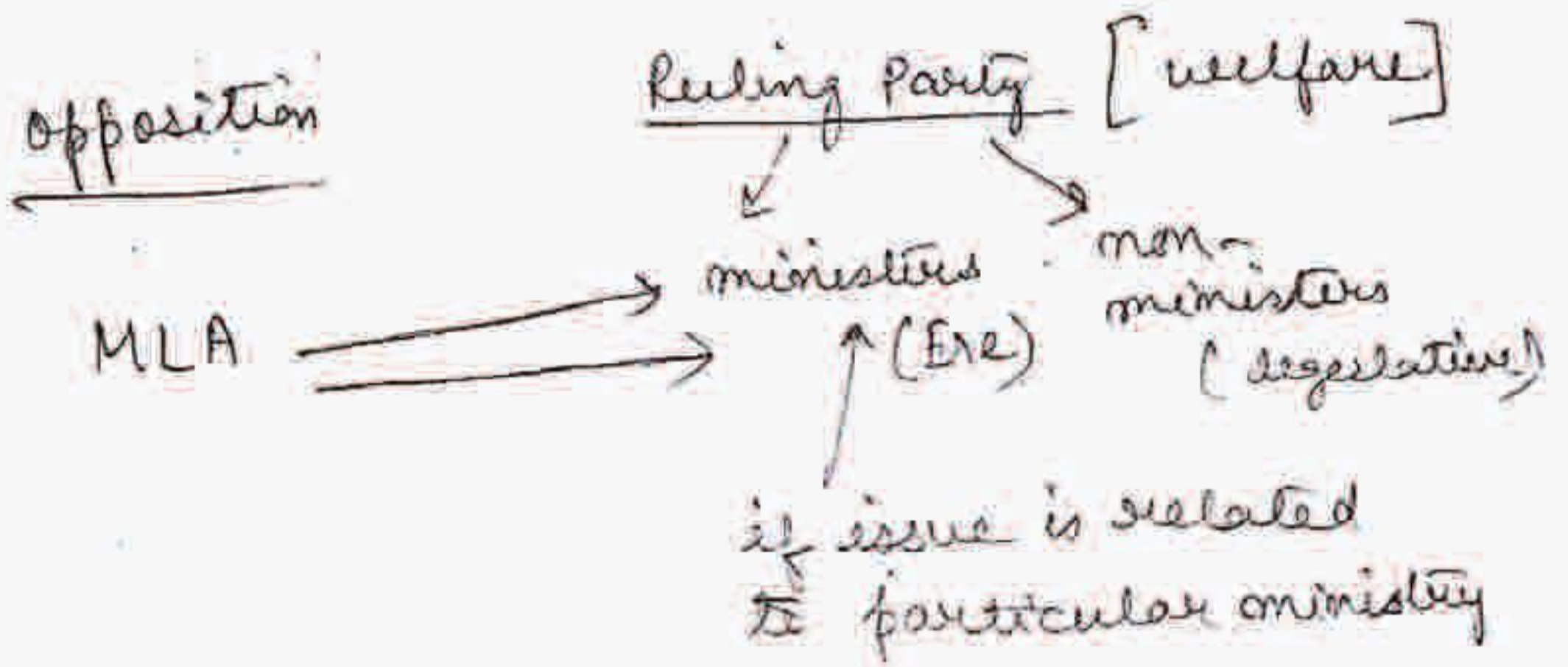


- Executive action + legislative enactment
 - Judicial Review
 - Judicial activism → Court going beyond its domain
 - Executive collectively responsible to legislature
- RS/VS ↙





14



→ Which is the arm of the state that resembles govt?


- a) Legislature
- b) Executive ✓
- c) Judiciary
- d) Media

Ch-3

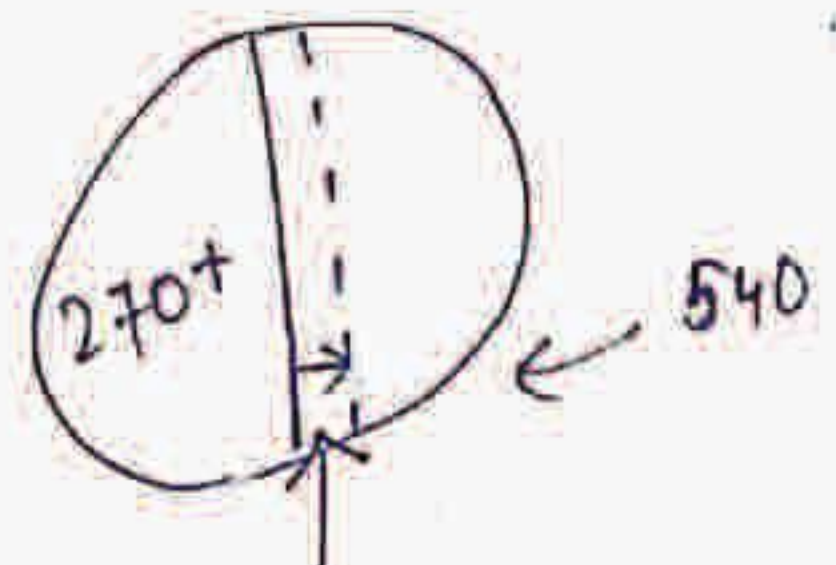
① Coalition govt → Party 1
eg. Congress → 2
→ 3.

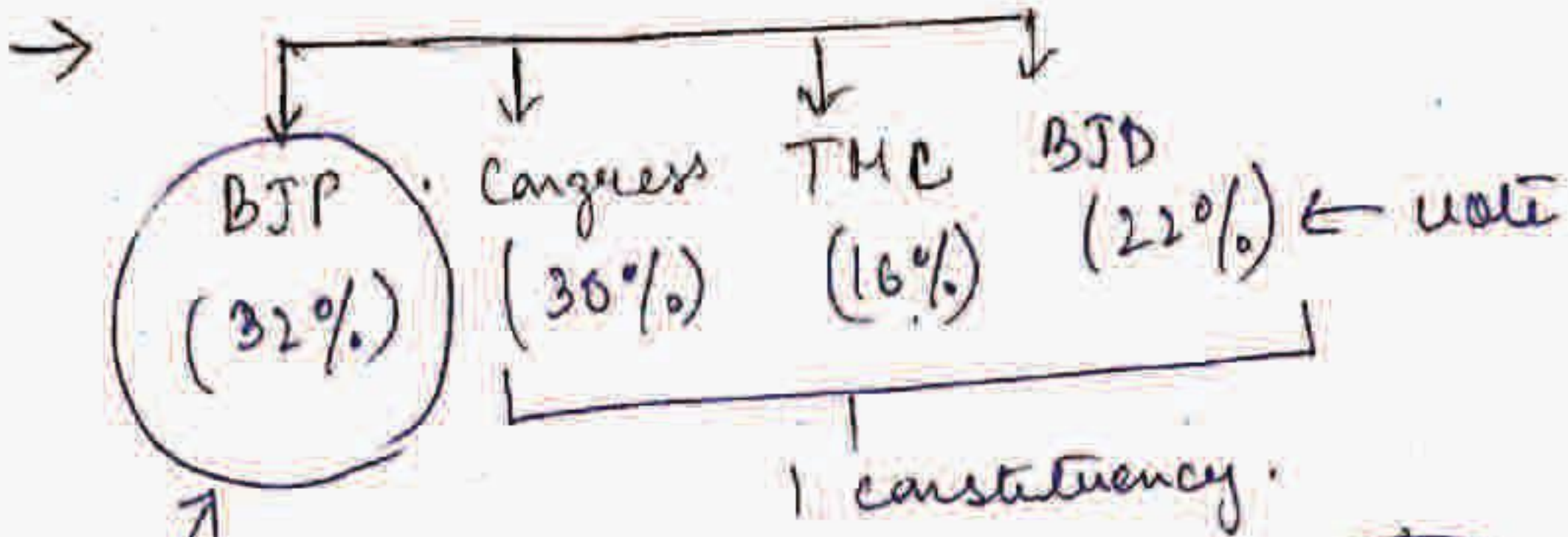
② Majority govt (eg. BJP) → Policy implementation easier
eg: GST,
Demonetization.

③ 
UPA Coalition NDA Alliance.

→  Parliament - 540.
BJP

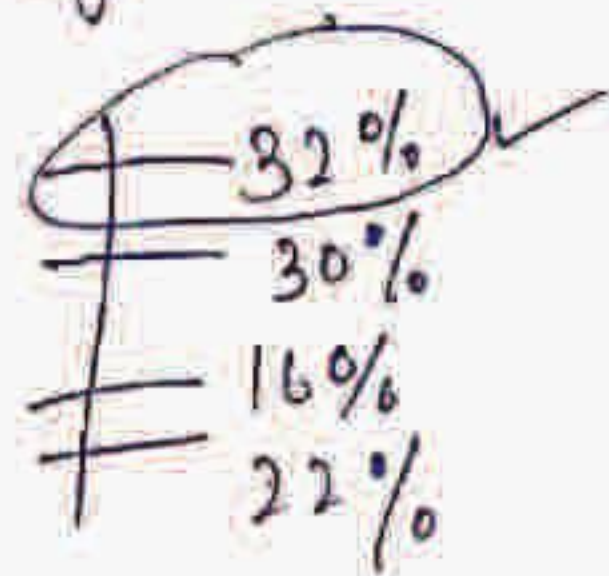
1 seat ← constituency (51%)

→ 
270+ ← 540
Majority. eg. BJP.



won.

(First past the post) (FPTP)



→ 283/540 → Majority seats → BJP (51% seat)

↑

33% (✓) - 67 (X) ← Decided on number of seats.

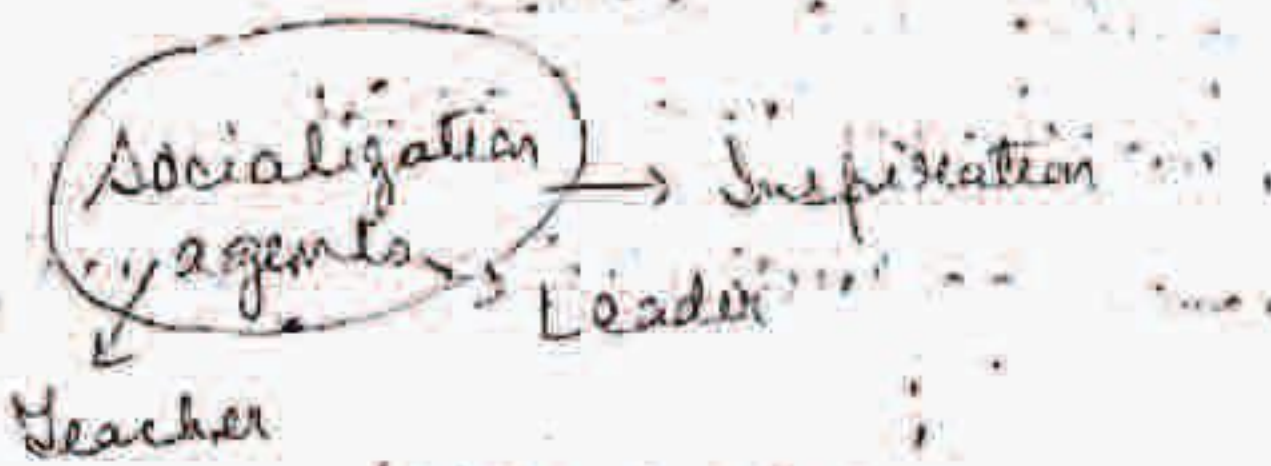
Vote share may be low (eg. 33%) seat share must be (51%)

→ Private member (MLA) → Bill → Ruling govt (makes it on own terms) | eg: Transgender Bill.



Growing up as Boys and Girls - (4) [GS-1, 4 Essay]

- ① Gender roles → differ across community
- ② Gender empowerment → males + females
- ③ Issues:
 - The process of socialization shapes our understanding of the concept of gender.
 - It also defines the fixed roles which men and women are supposed to perform, which differs across communities.
 - This becomes the basis of inequality and discrimination.



- Gender is not a binary concept.
- Women's work - not equally valued - devalued.

④ Solution:

- Education
 - ↳ opportunities
 - ↳ freedom
 - ↳ breaking stereotypes
 - ↳ discrimination etc.

• One is not born but rather becomes a woman"
- Simone de Beauvoir

→ Collective voice

- We need social and economic freedom too apart from political freedom realized in 1947.

→ Anganwadi (Employment outside home + girl children educated more)



⑤ Sex ratio → reflection of societal belief
— sex selected foeticide.

— Health diagram — ⊕

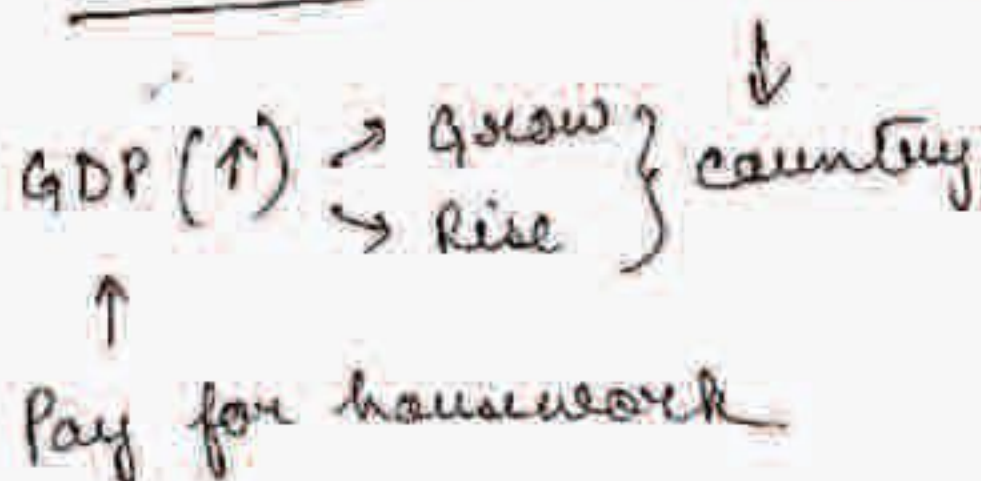
⑥ Household works are devalued:

- Care - economy
- physically demanding
- invisible and unpaid
- time consuming.
- Role: fixed.

⇒ Care economy:

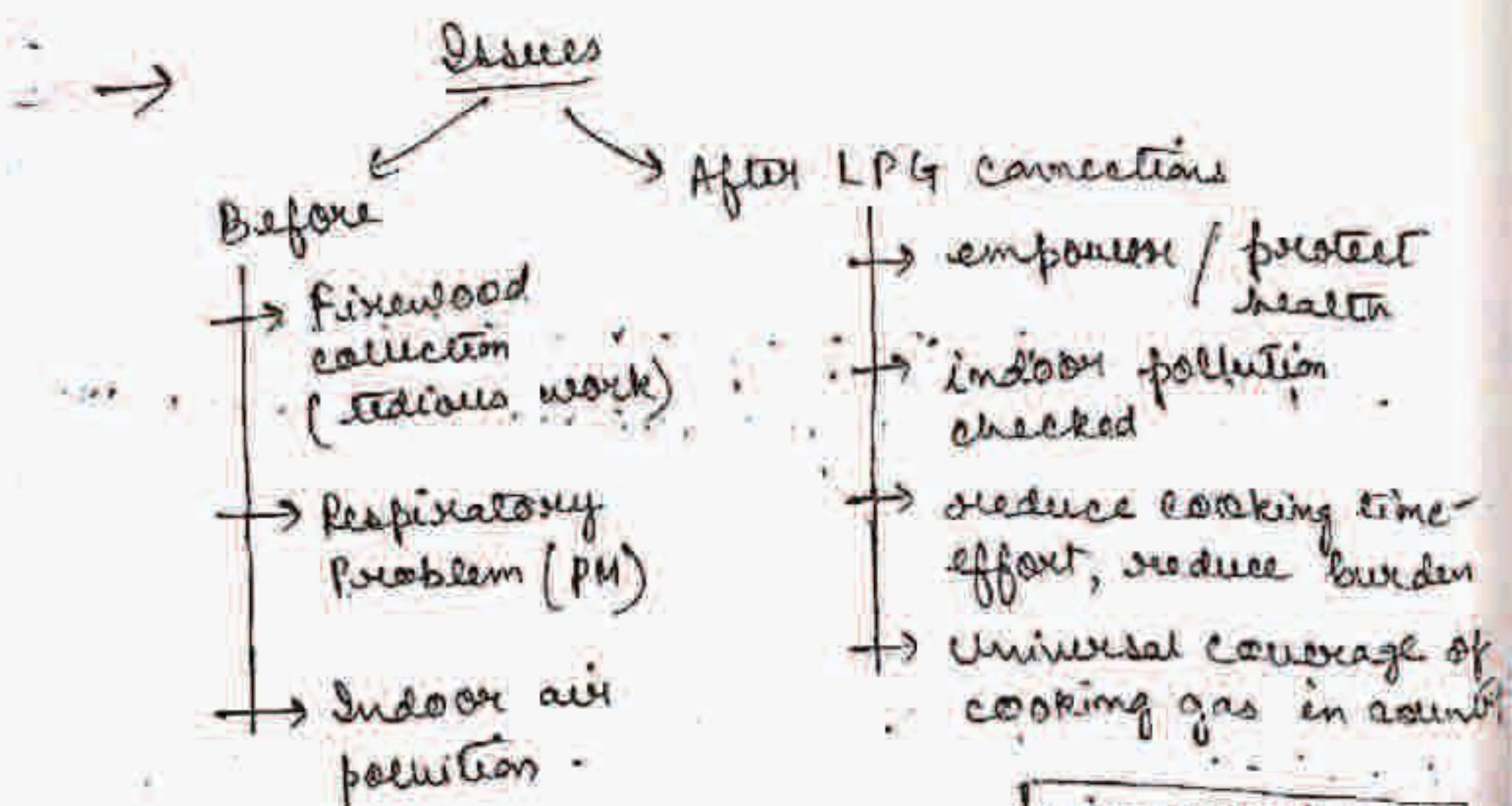
The care giving and household work done by women, not counted in GDP.

but, if women contribution are valued,



⇒ Empowering women:

① Ujjwala scheme - Clean fuel (LPG) connections to women → BPL



* Women need to be empowered within Home too.

• incumbent govt
• must be
non-patriarchal



ii) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

- Promoting gender equality and educating girls.
- Improving child sex ratios
 - Prevention of gender biased sex selection
 - Promoting girls' education
 - Holistic empowerment
- Ministries of Women and Child Development
+ Health and family welfare
+ HRD

iii) National Creche Scheme

- Objectives*
- Women to manage: career + family responsibility
 - ensuring gender diversity at workplaces.
 - Increasing participation of women at workplaces.
↓
economy (↑)

Features:

- Care facilities to children of working mothers
(6 mos - 6 yrs)

iv) → Also, in a MDM scheme, mother's are relaxed.

+ Anganwadi - Mandatory for such organizations to have more than 30 women to provide creche facilities.
(Rural mother and child care centre) - ICDS

Take up employment outside homes

more girls to attend schools.

v) Hindu Succession Act: Right to Ancestral property.



→ Impact of COVID-19 on women:

-ve: Burden of responsibilities on women at home

+ve: women started looking for online jobs

7) Feminisation of agriculture

(i) Male-centric rural to urban migration

(ii) Male workforce going to MGNREGS (250/-)

8) Benefits of working from home

(i) Save utility cost

(ii) Risk of spreading virus b/w different employees of different countries

(iii) Global reputation (brand value may get affected)

(iv) Cheaper Human resource

9) Demographic dividend

→ Demography - Population

Dividend - Profit

→ Working age population (15 - 64/69)

→ 65% population in India | 15 | 64 yrs

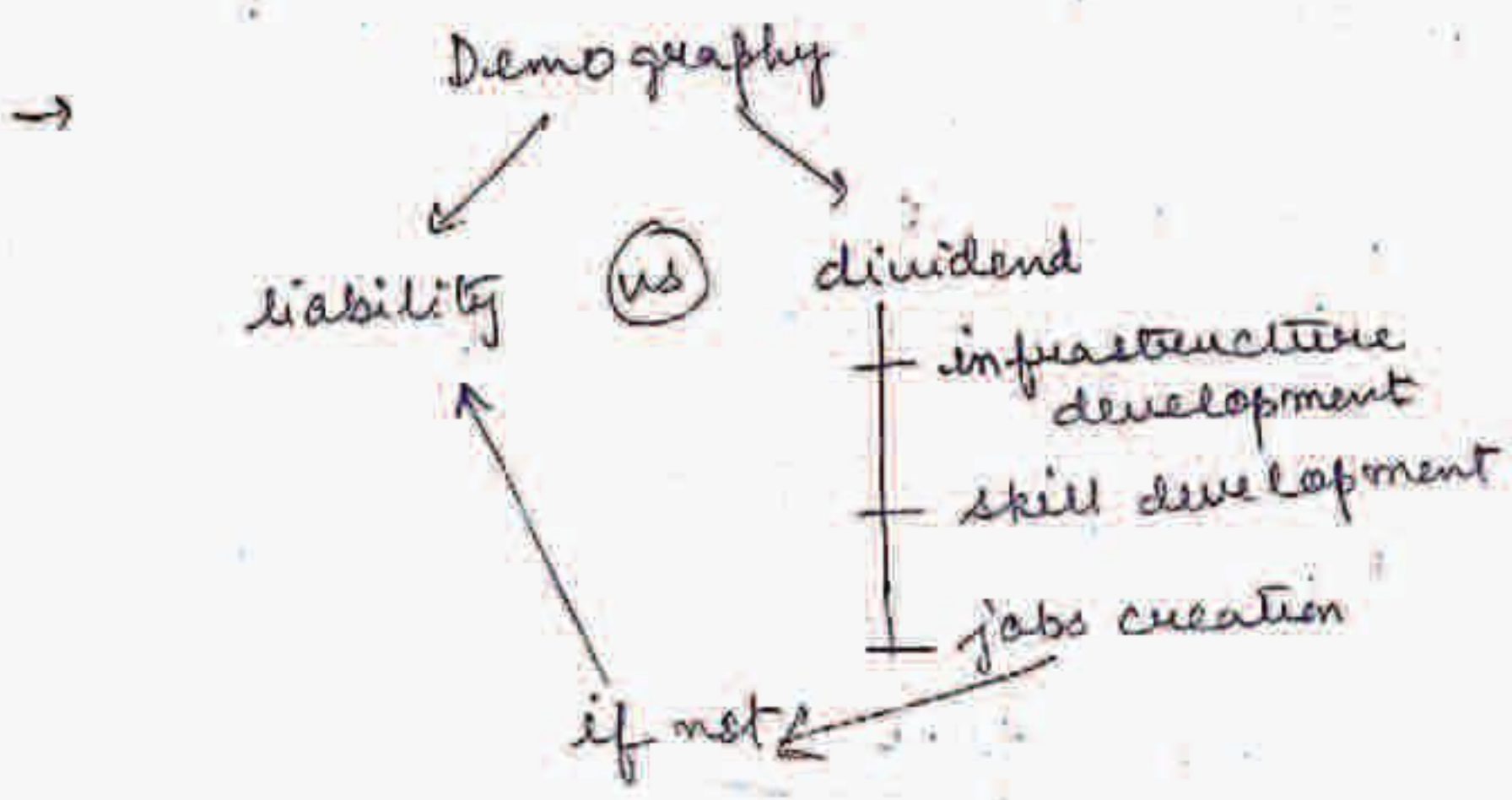
→ Sweet spot: India → current opportunity of 65% population into dividend

→ Demographic aging: Japan

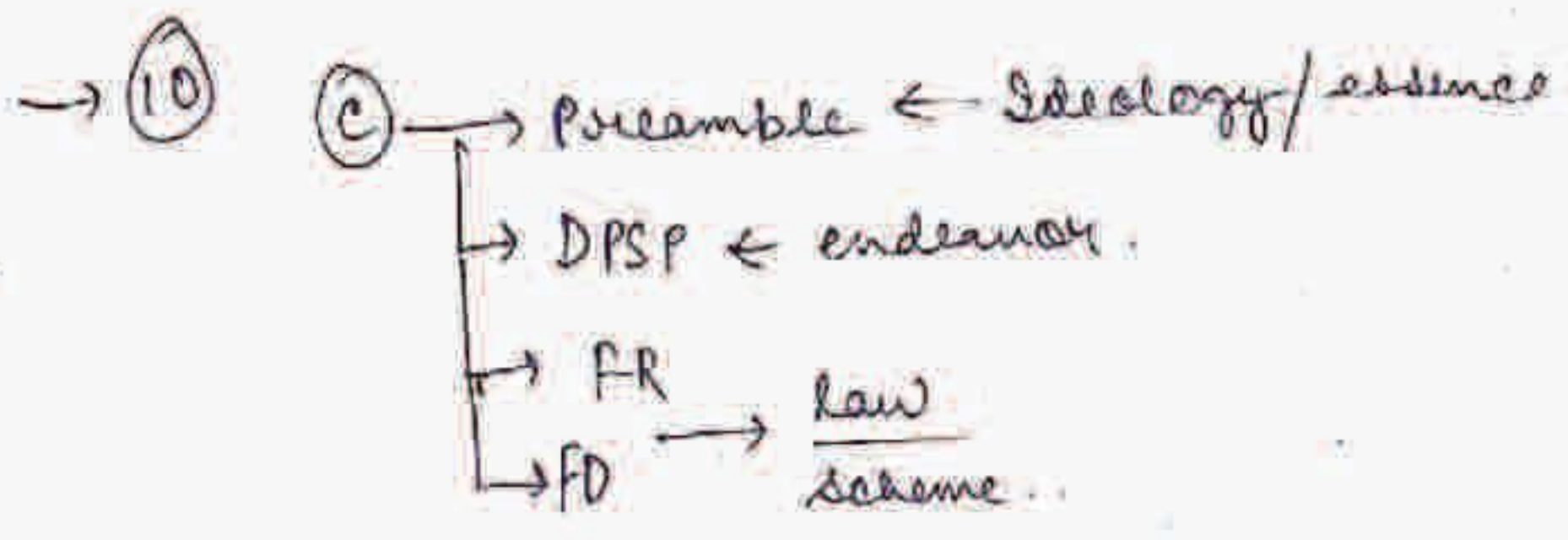
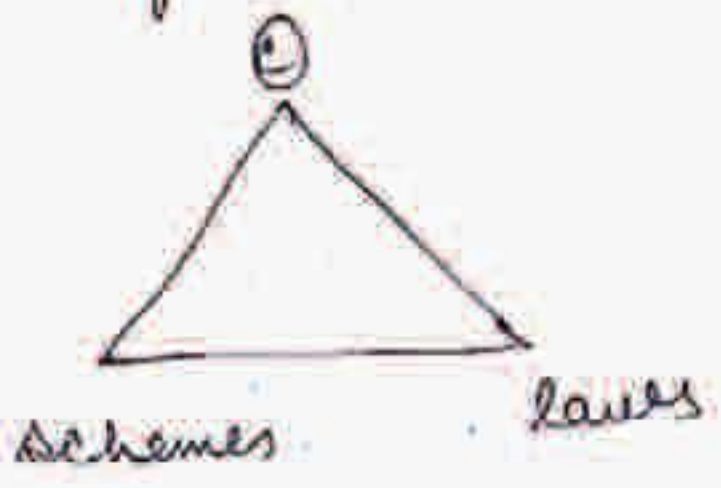
[Shingo Abe]



- RTE - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- A 21 A
- A 24 - No child labour
- Child Labour Prohibition Act - 2016
-



⑩ → Women growth; Demographic dividend (↑)



⑪

State	Women paid	Unpaid	Total	Men paid	unpaid	Men (Total)
Haryana	23	30	53	32	2	40
TN	19	35	54	40	4	44



Women Change The world - 5

→ Agricultural work - 83.6% women

① Breaking stereotypes - eg.

→ (i) Laxmi Lakshmi -

- 1st woman engine driver in N. Railways
(Tribal family)

- Leading a life style of one's choice
- empowerment

→ (ii) Deeba Banerjee

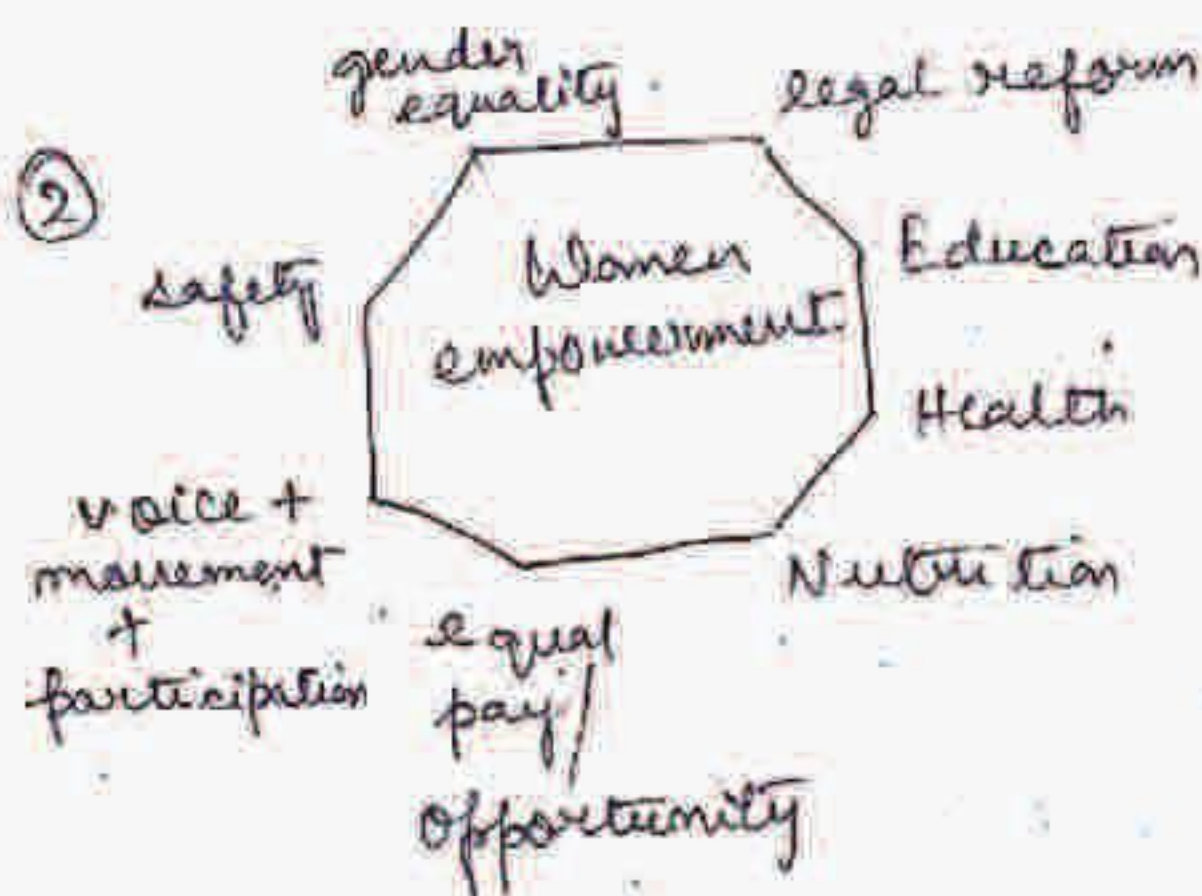
- First female commercial pilot of India

→ (iii) Rashundari Devi

- 1st known autobiography of Indian woman - 'Amar Jiban'

→ Rakeya Sakhaat Hossain - 1905

- Sultana's Dream (Ladyland)



③ Women's movement since independence

- Campaign
- Raising awareness
- Showing solidarity
- Protesting



→ Movements (egs)

① Campaign:

① Saheer Bag Protest

② Law passed against domestic violence 2006

③ Against dowry death - Dowry Prohibition Act - 1961

④ Guidelines issued by SC, 1997 on protection of women from sexual harassment at workplaces and educational institutes (Visakha Guidelines)

Others : Anna Hazare movement

② Showing solidarity

→ Nibhaya case

Others : Anti CAA - NRC protest.

→ Women's Day - 8th March



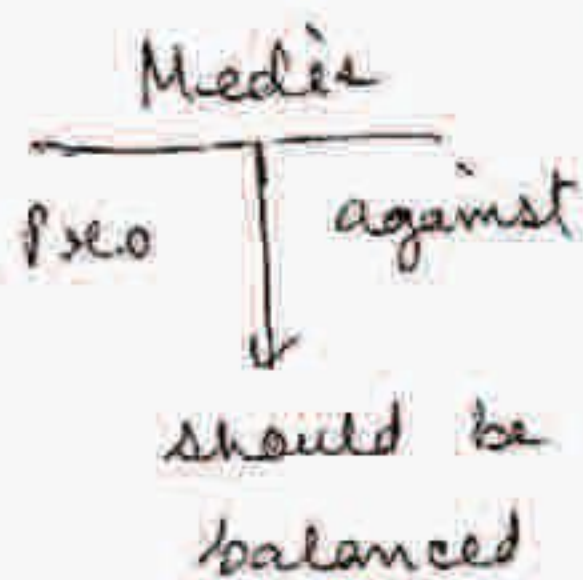
Ch-6: Media & Advertising

① Role of media:

- Persuasive presence.
- 4th pillar of democracy.
- media is the physical form of the word medium.
- diverse modes of communication.
- Tech. has changed the way information used to reach society.
eg. satellite, social media, smart phone.
- Media - working of government

② Need of the hour

- balanced reporting or view
- Constructive criticism



Issues

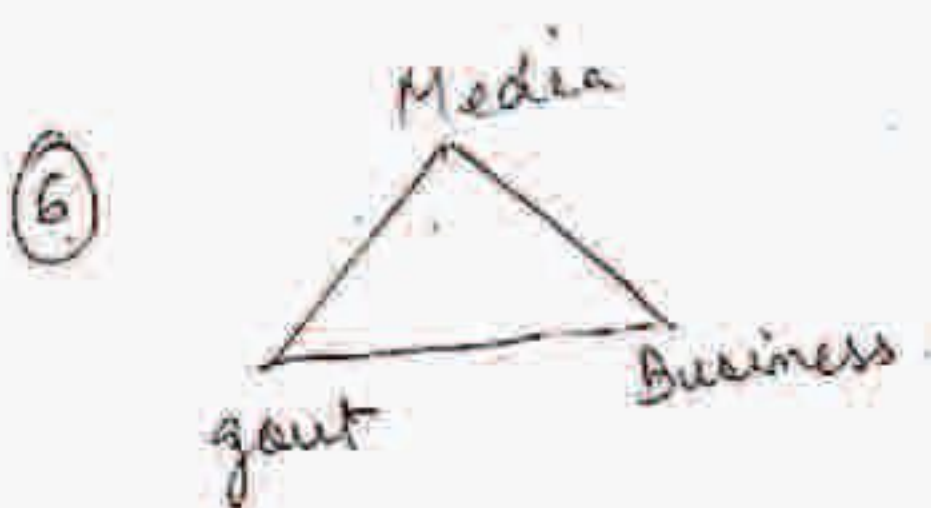
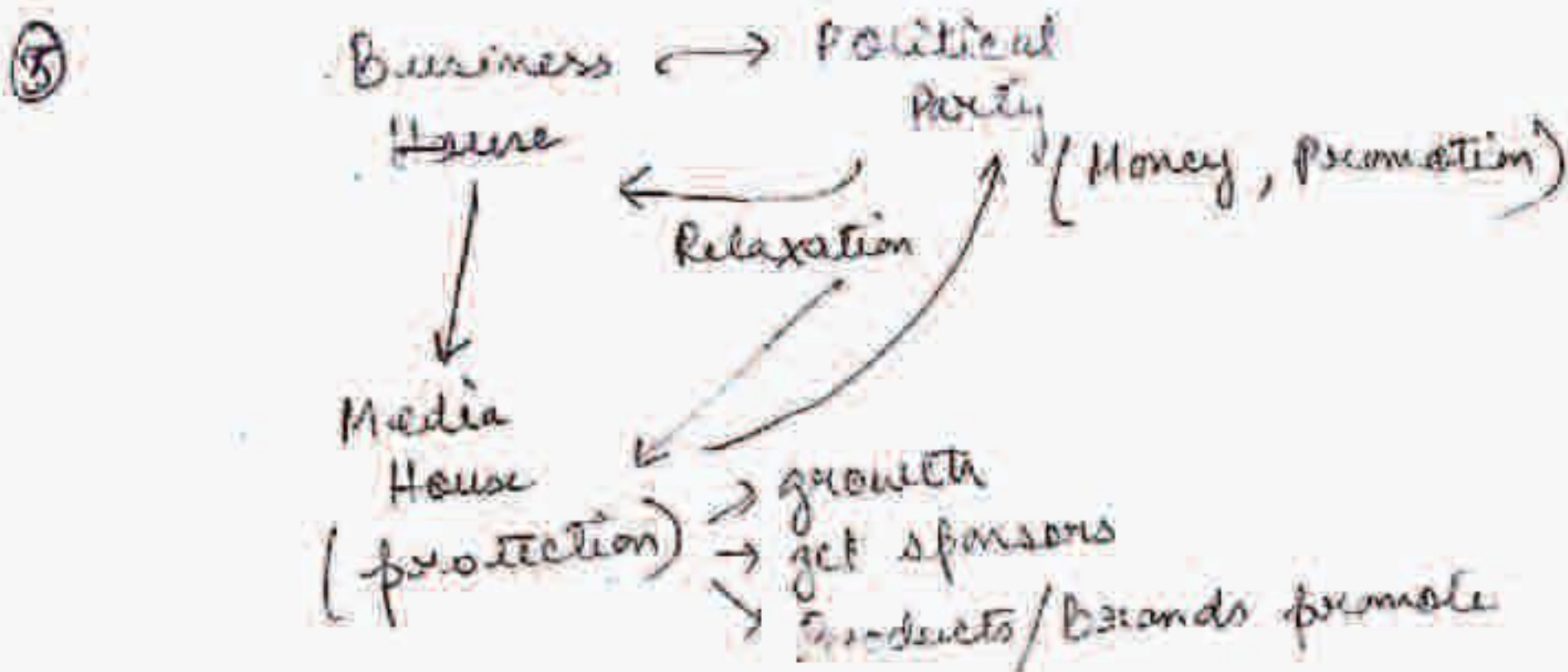
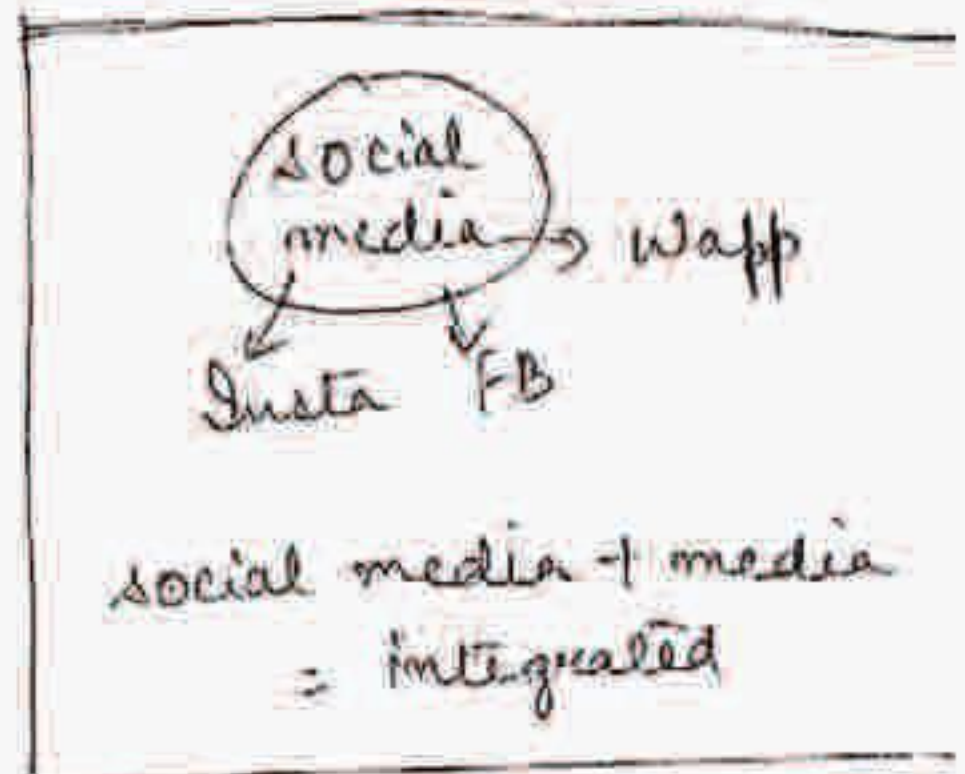
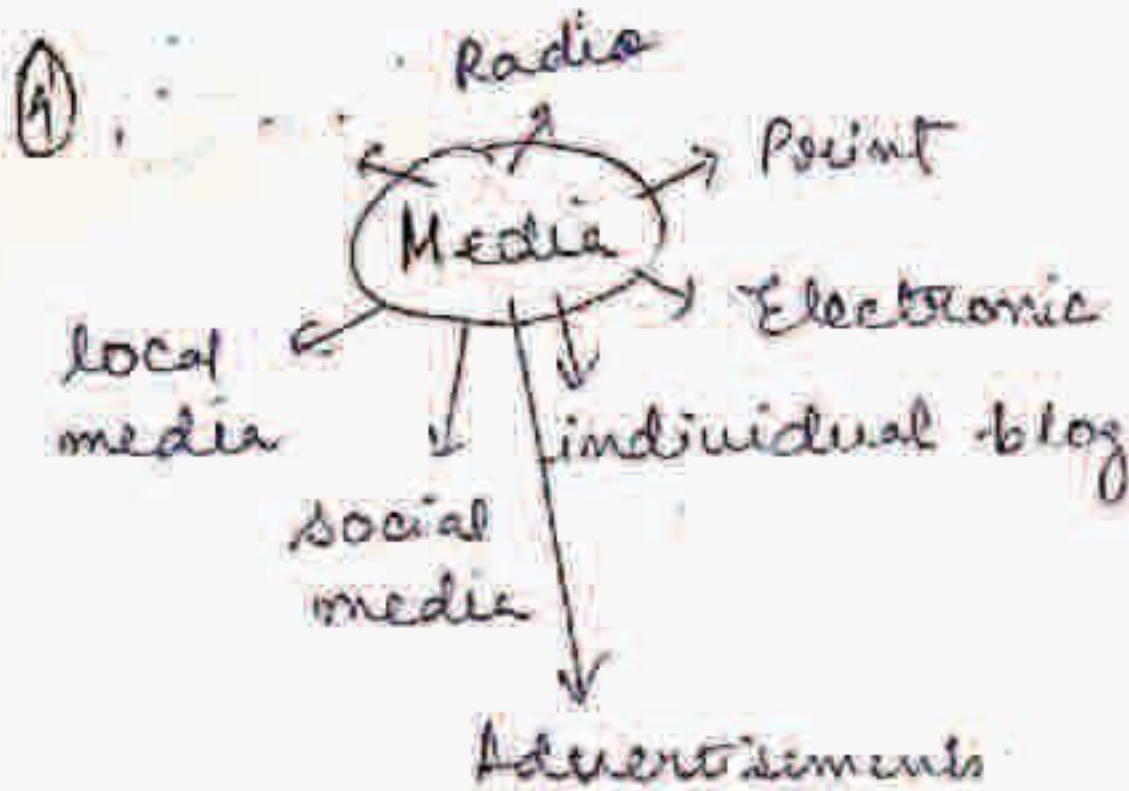
- Biased Reporting (one side of story)
- setting agenda
- Owned by business houses
- Lacking independence
- Sensationalism (US) journalism
- Media trial (investigative journalism (A))
- selective censorship.

connect:

Rhea → Bihar election
- BJP / Khatk MH - SSR

② Media ← Backed by Political party

↓
Biased
opinion



⑦ Independent media is important in democracy.
[Free, fair media]

→ Business → Political Party → Central → News

→ Censorship

eg. Worst times:
British, Indira Gandhi

Emergency during - (1970 - 75)



⑧ Setting agendas:

Significant influence media plays in our lives in shaping our thoughts. → media sets agenda'

eg: Coca Cola (contains pesticides)

↓
Agenda to prepare market for juice.

Pepsi (vs) Health Drinks

⑨ Local media:

(i) Community Radio - a mode of communication b/w small group of people having certain specific socio-economic challenges

Local language: → MGNREGS employment, water supply etc.

(ii) Local newspaper -

eg. 'Khabari Lahariya' is a fortnightly newspaper run by Dalit women in Chitrakoot dist. of UP, written in local language (Bundeli) highlighting issues related to Dalits

→ Media strengthens democracy (at local level)

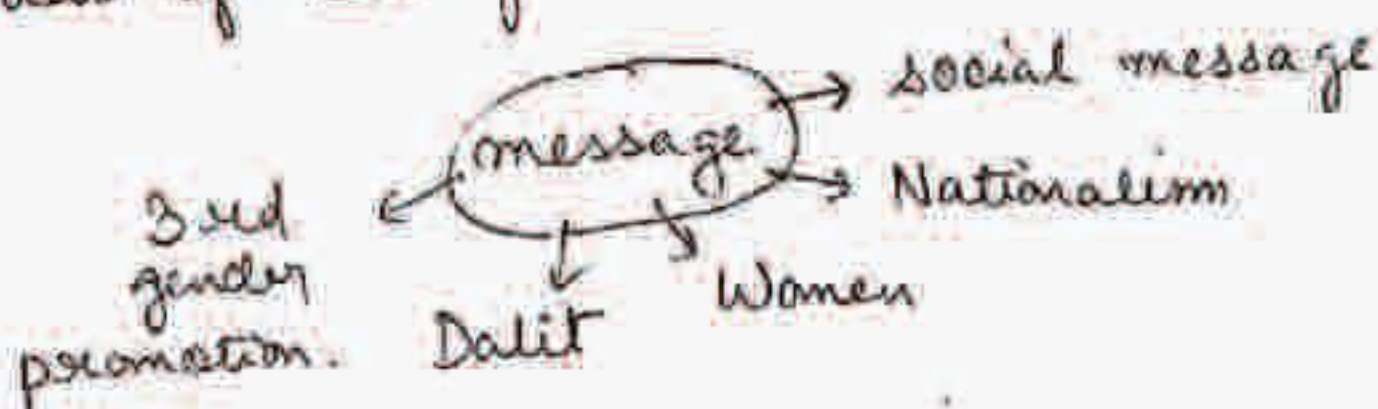
⑩ Solution → An independent media providing balanced information.



Understanding Advertisement - 7

① Branding - stamping a product with particular name / sign.
- differentiate it from other products of the market.

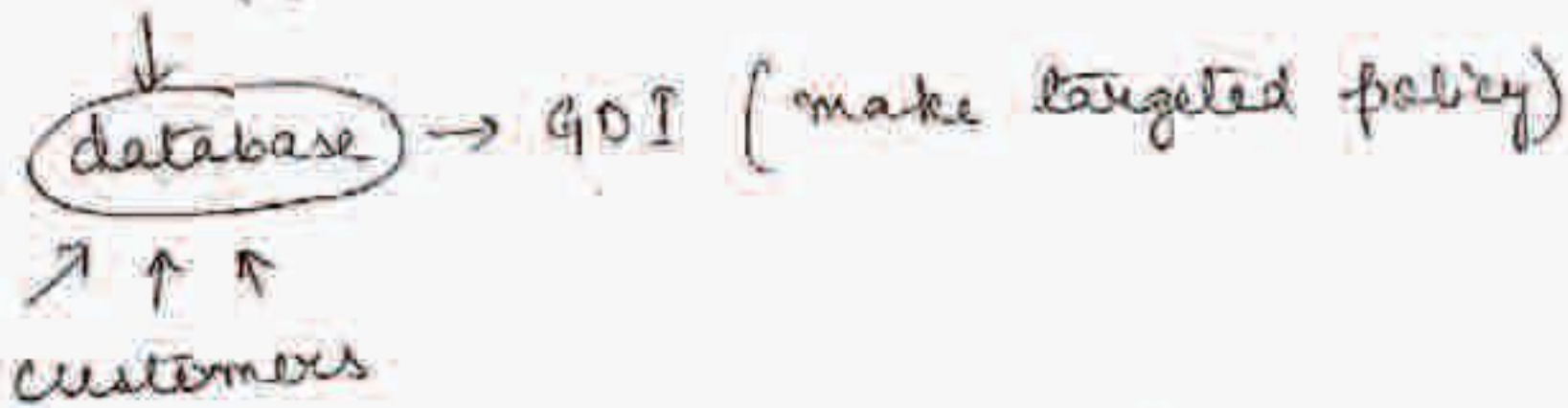
② There is an underlining message in certain ads of today: (social)



③ Changing modes of advertisement:

- (i) Targeted advertisement on social media
- (ii) Celebrity endorsements through social media posts.
- (iii) Social advertisement having an underlining message.
- (iv) Increasing brand name value and goodwill.

④ To (free initially)



Reliance Jio oil → Data (Future)

⑤ → Brand values → Social values

Companies - Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

- Company's commitment to manage social / economic effects of its operations responsibly



and in line with public expectations.

⑥ Advertisement → Should be regulated
→ equal fields to be created

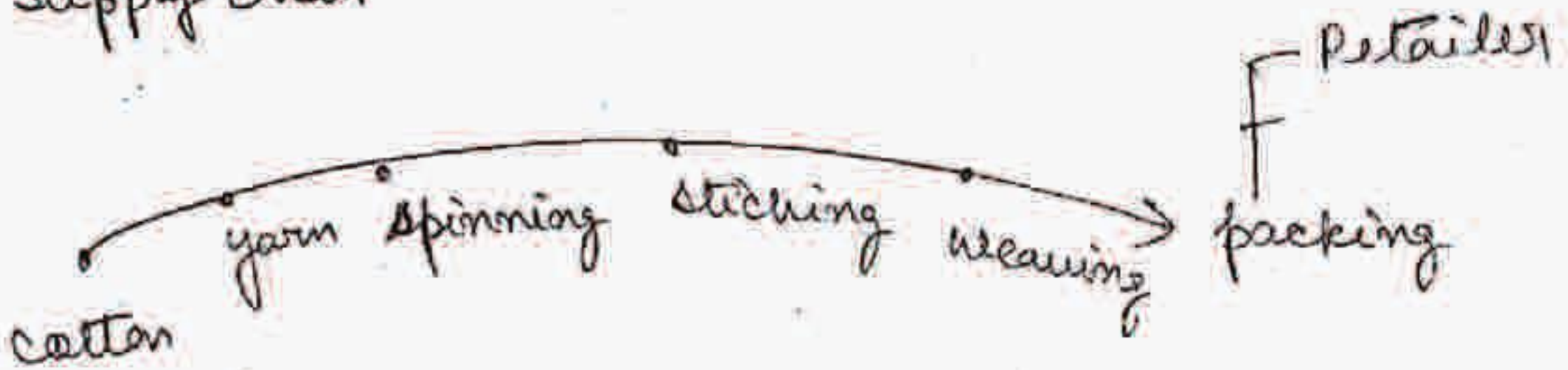
⑦ Ad. focused on rich lives/famous people.

↳ 'Those who don't belong to that class are not successful' - Concept of capitalism.

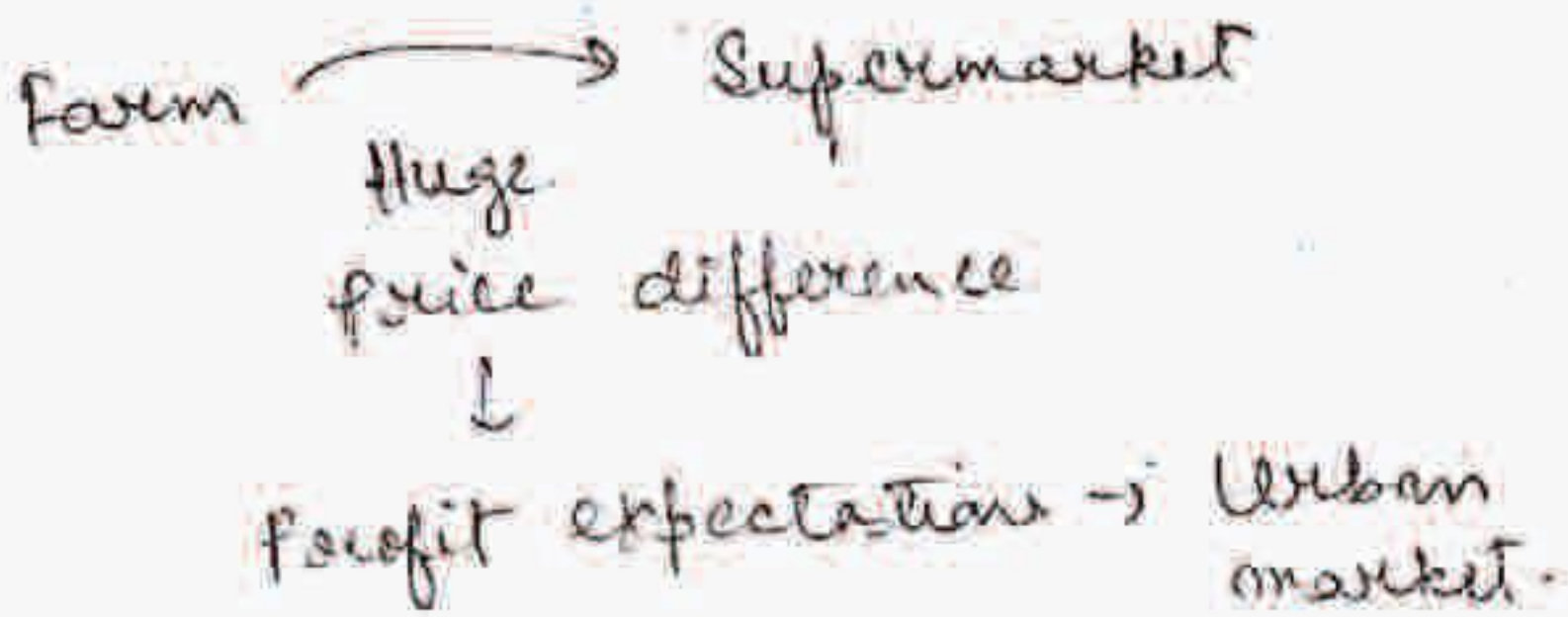


Shirt in Market - (9)

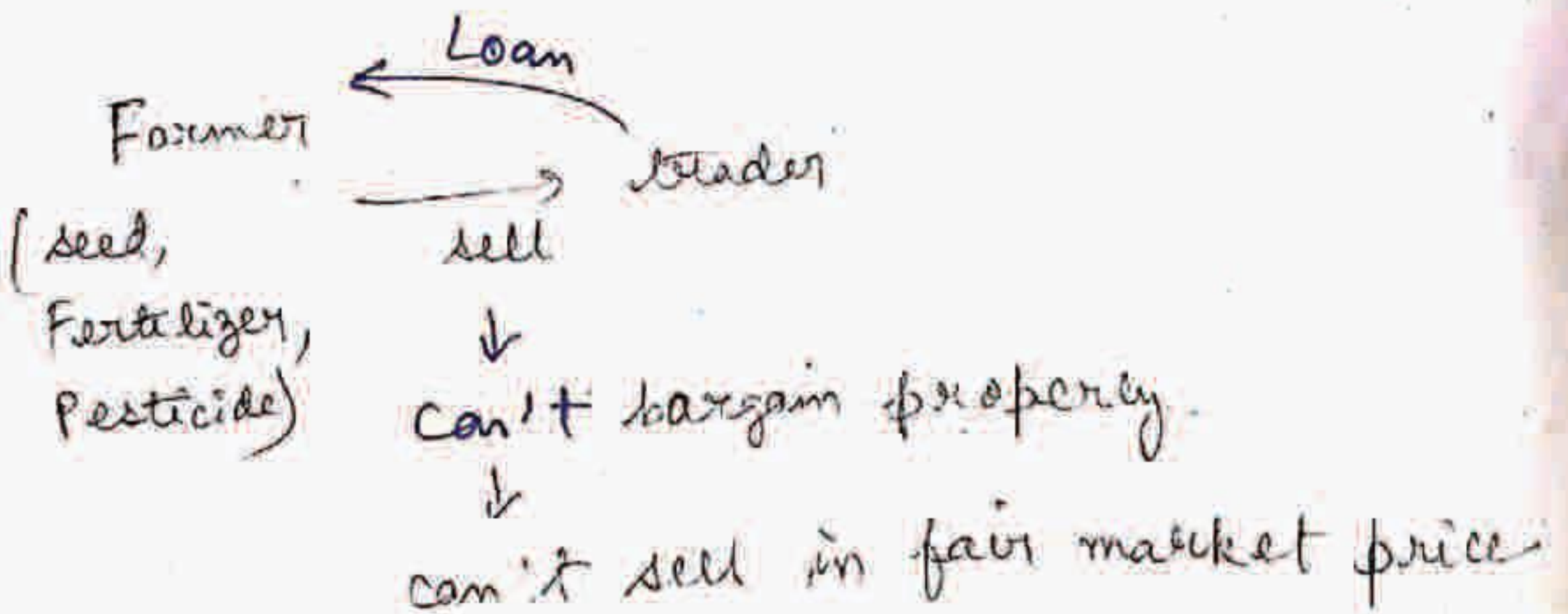
① Supply chain



Inequality in supply chain:



②





→ Farmers may not be able to sell it at right places.

→ ginning, spinning process. : cotton

③ Problem with money lender:

He will buy the product too at high interest rate. They being powerful, farmers can't go against them.

(Trader / GP leader)

→ Business (position) → misuse.

④ Dealer

↓

Tender → known people → Nepotism

→ Corruption

↓
L₁ / L₂ / L₃

⑤ Inequality in economic life reflects at social / political life

⑥ Weavers Cooperative → People with common interest coming together for their benefit

→ (i) Reduce dependence on merchants.

(ii) earn higher income for weavers

Cooperative rights - FR - A19

→ Govt. sometimes helps cooperatives by buying clothes from them at reasonable price.

eg. Free school uniform programme (TN)



Struggles for Equality - ca-10

① 2001 census

2011

- women - 48%

Muslim - 13%

Dalit - 16%

Tribes - 8%

② → Conclusion: ① The poor consist of majority Dalit, Adivasi, Muslim community and women.

② Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim girls are usually found to have poor health indicators.

③ → Tawa River - Originates in Mahadeo Hills of Chhindwara district, the river flows through Betul before joining Narmada in Hoshangabad,

→
Vindhya
~~~~~  
Tawa R.  
Sajpura

→ Tehri Dam, Uttarakhand.

④ → Benefits of co-operatives (5th pillar)  
[Cooperative of forest dwellers]

⑤ Constitution represents society  
↓  
change → ⑥ will keep on changing.



The Indian © is a living document as it is flexible to changing definition and meaning of various © values.

Inequality → Poverty  
→ Lack of Resource  
→ Discrimination on social/economic grounds.