



**Freedom struggle and the lessons to be learnt from the Role & Contributions of Voluntary organizations- Prepared by NIF and Vibha Vani India for 7<sup>th</sup> edition IISF- NSOIM, Goa**

# INTRODUCTION TO NATIONAL INNOVATION FOUNDATION (NIF)



- NIF - India was set up in March 2000 with the assistance of Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.
- To **strengthen the grassroots technological innovations and outstanding traditional knowledge.**
- Mission is to **help India become a creative and knowledge-based society by expanding policy and institutional space for grassroots technological innovators.**
- NIF scouts, supports and spawns' grassroots innovations developed by individuals and local communities in any technological field, helping in human survival without any help from formal sector.
- Innovations diffuse widely through commercial and/or non-commercial channels, generating material or non-material incentives for them and others involved in the value chain.



# Vibha Vani India

Vaibhav Association of NBOs India

- A development initiative of Vijnana Bharati to form the largest people's movement of Science oriented social organizations and institutions for Nation building through "**scientific interventions in social actions for Transforming India**".
- Vijnana Bharathi has the advantage of access to a vast network of Social Organisations which can be its social outreach for the Science dissemination to masses, while NBOs get a National network with a human interface for better knowledge support, scope for working together and increase the scale and speed of its activities by meeting the various challenges met by the social sector.
- Vibha Vani will **provide competent expertise and assistance to the upcoming and developing organizations, to enable them to take up a greater role in transforming the society.**
- Thus increase the Pace and Scale of activities through the Synergy of '**Coming together, Thinking together and Working together**'.

# Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772 – 1833)

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy the founder of the Brahmo Samaj (one of the first Indian socio-religious reform movements) was a great scholar and an independent thinker.
- A religious and social reformer and is known as the '**Father of Modern India**' or '**Father of the Bengal Renaissance**'.
- Born in Radhanagar, Hooghly District, Bengal Presidency in May 1772 into an orthodox Bengali Hindu family.
- From 1809 to 1814, served in the Revenue Department of the East India Company also worked as a personal Diwan to Woodforde and Digby.
- Visited England as an ambassador of the Mughal king Akbar Shah II (father of Bahadur Shah) where he died of a disease.
- Died on September 1833 in Bristol, England.
- Given the title 'Raja' by the Mughal Emperor of Delhi, Akbar II whose grievances he presents before the British king.



## Contributions:

### Social-

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy conceived reformist religious associations as instruments of social and political transformation

- In 1814 Roy formed Atmiya Sabha, the Calcutta Unitarian Association in 1821, and in 1828 the Brahmo Sabha or Brahmo Samaj in 1828.

2. Campaigned for rights of women, including the right for widows to remarry, and the right for property inheritance to women.

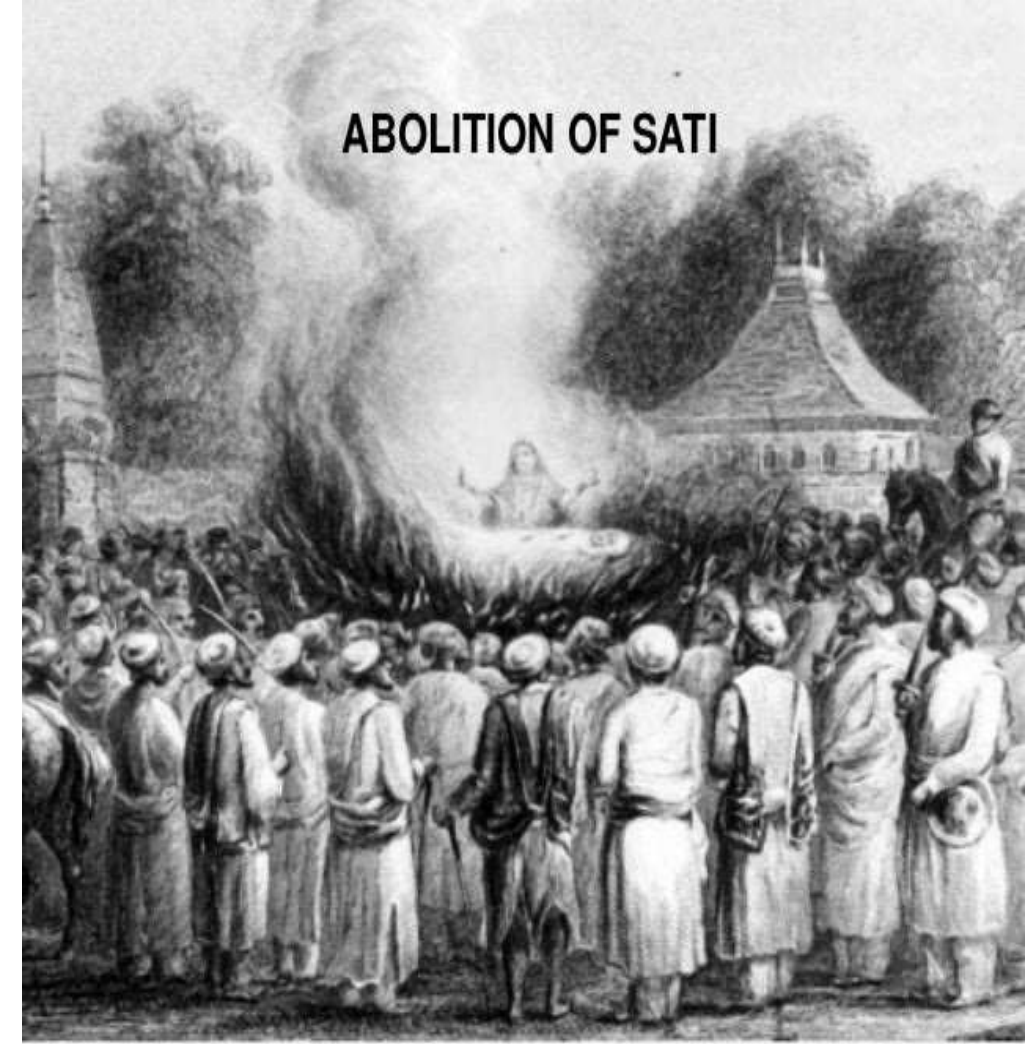
3. Roy's efforts led to the **abolition of Sati in 1829** by Lord William Bentinck, the then Governor-General of India and opposed the practice of polygamy.

4. Campaigned against the caste system, untouchability, superstitions and use of intoxicants.

5. Fought against child marriage, polygamy, illiteracy of women and the degraded state of widows.

6. Stressed on rationalism and modern scientific approach.

7. Started the **Sambad Kaumudi**, a Bengali weekly newspaper that regularly denounced Sati as barbaric and against the tenets of Hinduism.



## Economic-

Reforms for Taxes –

- Condemned the oppressive practices of Bengali zamindars.
- Demanded **fixation of minimum rents.**
- Called for a reduction of export duties on Indian goods abroad and demanded the abolition of taxes on tax-free lands.
- Raised voice for the abolition of the East India Company's trading rights.

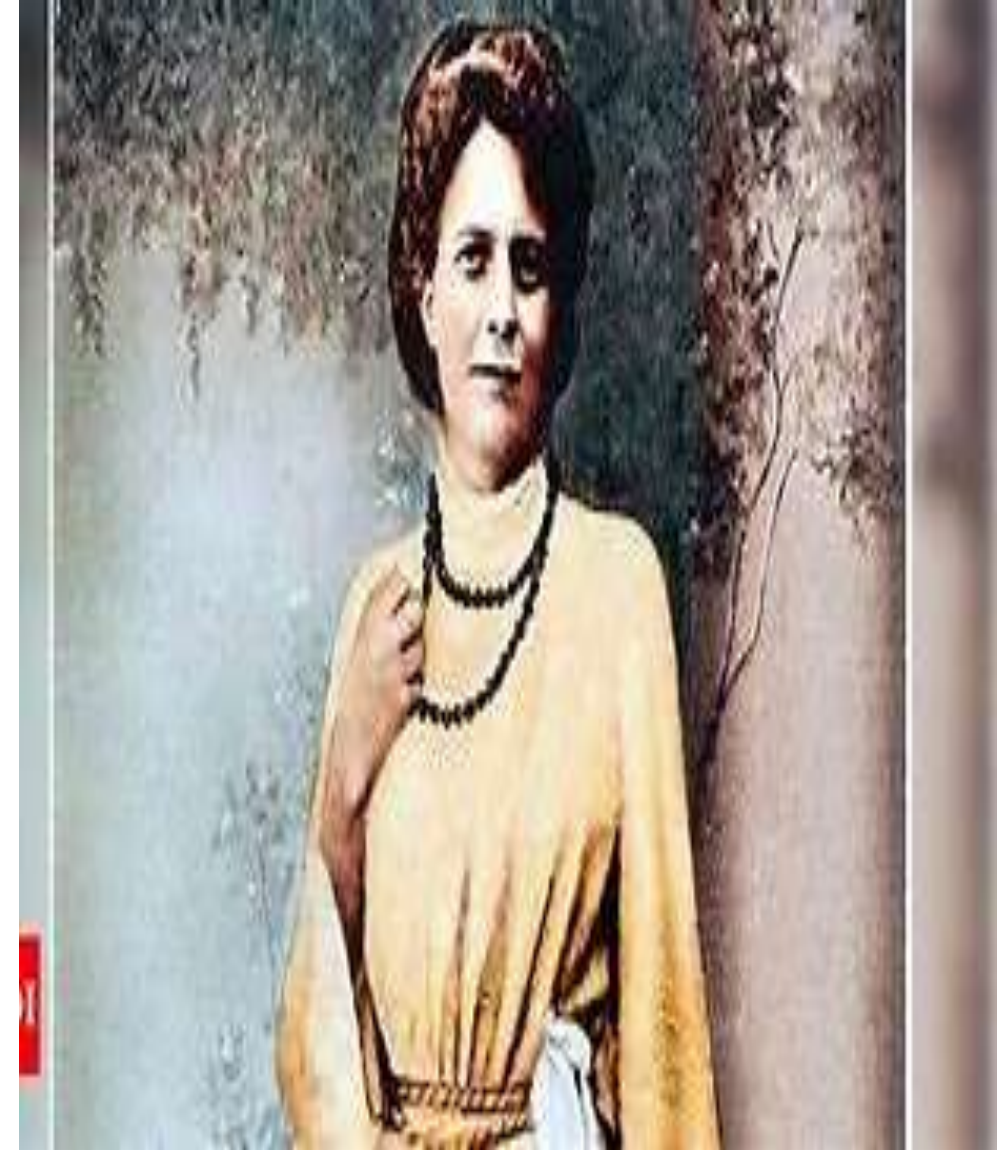
## Educational-

- Started many schools to educate Indians in Western scientific education in English.
- Supported David Hare's efforts to found the Hindu College in 1817, while Roy's English school taught mechanics and Voltaire's philosophy.
- In 1822- founded a school based on English education.
- **In 1825- Established Vedanta college where courses in both Indian learning and Western social and physical sciences were offered.**



# BAGINI NIVEDITA

- An Irish teacher, author, social activist, school founder and disciple of Swami Vivekananda.
- Spent her childhood and early youth in Ireland. Engaged to marry a Welsh youth, but he died soon after their engagement.
- Sister Nivedita met Swami Vivekananda in 1895 in London and travelled to Calcutta (present-day Kolkata), India in 1898. Swami Vivekananda gave her the name *Nivedita* (meaning "Dedicated to God") when he initiated her into the vow of *Brahmacharya* on 25 March 1898.
- Very close to Sarada Devi, the spiritual consort of Ramakrishna and one of the major influences behind Ramakrishna Mission, and also with all brother disciples of Swami Vivekananda.
- Died on 13 October 1911 in Darjeeling. Her epitaph reads, "Here lies Sister Nivedita who gave her all to India".



## Contributions: Economic-

- On 13 November 1898, on the day of *Kali Puja* at 16 Bosepara Lane in the Bagbazar area of North Calcutta, she started the school.
- The school was inaugurated by Sarada Devi, in the presence of Swami Vivekananda and some of the other disciples of Ramakrishna.
- **Nivedita went from home to home in educating girls, many of whom were in pitiable condition owing to the socio-economic condition of early 20th century India.**
- Nivedita encountered refusal from the male members of the girl's family. Nivedita had widows and adult women among her students. Taught sewing, elementary rules of hygiene, nursing, etc., apart from regular courses.
- Nivedita had to earn money from her writings and giving lectures, and later she spent all to meet the expenses of the school.
- Took part in altruistic activities. Worked to improve the lives of Indian women of all castes.



## Social-

- **During the outbreak of a plague epidemic in Calcutta in 1899, Nivedita nursed and took care of the patients, cleaned rubbish from the area, and inspired and motivated many youths to render voluntary service.**
- Inserted appeals for help in the English newspapers and requested for financial support for her plague relief activities.
- Also organized the day-to-day activities, inspected the work and personally handed over the written instructions for the preventive measures by moving around.
- Actively **supported the Indian Nationalism and introduced 'Vandemataram' as the prayer song.**
- In 1899, founded a nursed centre to give first aid to the poor patients.



# RANI CHENNAMMA

- Born on the 14th of November 1778 in a small village called Kakati, located in the present-day district of Belagavi in Karnataka, India.
- Chennamma was born into the Lingayat community.
- From a very young age, she was trained in sword fighting, archery and horse riding as a part of family tradition.
- Also known as Kittur Rani Chennamma, the Rani (queen) of Kittur, hailed as one of the first female rulers to have rebelled against the British and is famous for the 1824 revolt against the East India Company who lost the first battle against her.
- This feat turned her into a folk hero in the Karnataka culture as well as the prime symbol of the independence movement.



## Contributions:

### War against the British

- The British attacked Kittur with more than 20000 men and about 400 guns. They attempted to raid Kittur and take its jewels and treasures (valued at Rs.15 lakh) but failed.
- The first battle between Kittur and the East India Company started in October 1824 and it resulted in a heavy loss for the company.
- The English Collector and political agent St. John Thackeray was killed in the battle by Amatur Balappa, the Rani's lieutenant. Two British hostages were also taken by the Kittur forces. Rani Chennamma released them after the British gave her word that they would cease fighting. However, they went back on their word and restarted the war after getting the hostages back.
- The Rani was supported in her valiant war by Sangolli Rayanna and Gurusiddappa. Despite her heroic attempt, Chennamma was captured and Kittur fell to the British forces. She was imprisoned in Bailhongal Fort where she breathed her last on 21 February 1829. She was fifty years old.



Chennamma with her bodyguards, preparing for a battle.

## Legacy of Rani Kittur Chennamma

- A statue of Kittur Chennamma was unveiled in September 2007 at the Indian Parliament Complex by Pratibha Patil. There are other statues in Bangalore and Kittur as well. Rani Chennamma's *samadhi* is maintained by the government in a park in Kittur.
- Ballads and songs describing her valour are sung in Kittur even today. The **Kitturu Utsava** is held in Kittur from 22 October to 24 October every year to commemorate Chennamma's first victory over the English.

# SWAMI DAYANANDA SARASWATI

- Born on 12 February 1824 – 30 October 1883.
- An Indian philosopher, social leader and founder of the Arya Samaj, a reform movement of the Vedic dharma.
- Swami was the first to give the call for ***Swarajas* "India for Indians" in 1876, a call later taken up by Lokmanya Tilak.** Denouncing the idolatry and ritualistic worship, he worked towards reviving Vedic ideologies.
- Among Dayananda's contributions were his **promoting of the equal rights for women, such as the right to education and reading of Indian scriptures,** and his commentary on the Vedas from Vedic Sanskrit in Sanskrit as well as in Hindi.
- Dayananda Saraswati wrote more than 60 works in all. Some of his major works include the Satyarth Prakash, Satyarth Bhumika, Sanskarvidhi, Rigvedad Bhashya Bhumika, Rigved Bhashyam (up to 7/61/2) and Yajurved Bhashyam.



## Contributions:

### Women's Education

- The **Kanya Mahavidyalaya** in Jalandhar was set up in the **1890s** in response to the need to impart to **women a special kind of education which would enable them to adapt themselves to the new demands made by the educated men of the family without losing their cultural moorings.**
- The battles fought and the way the internal contradictions in the Arya Samaj theory and practice were resolved are significant because they are typical of the legacy inherited by women's education today from its nineteenth century beginnings.

### Shuddhi Movement

- The socio-political movement, derived from ancient rite of ***shuddhikaran***.
- Shuddhi had a social reform agenda behind its rationale and was aimed at **abolishing the practise of untouchability by converting outcasts from other religions to Dharma** and integrating them into the mainstream community by elevating their position, and instilling self-confidence and self-determination in them.



## ARYA SAMAJ - 1875

- Worked towards the **growth of civil rights movement in India** since 1800s. Arya Samaj introduced **proselytization in India**.
- The primary mission of the Arya Samaj is to eradicate Ignorance (Agyan), Indigence or Poverty (Abhav) and Injustice (Anayay) from this earth and this mission is enshrined in the ten Niyams or Principles.
- In the early 1900s, the Samaj (or organizations inspired by it such as ***Jat Pat Todak Mandal***) campaigned against caste discrimination.
- They also campaigned for **widow remarriage and women's education**.
- Arya Samaj was one of the first school which rejected casteism and gave proof of absence of Birth based division ie kshatriya, shudra varna in veda.
- It helped in changing mindsets, rooting out evils which had crept in.



## INDIAN NATIONAL REVIVAL

- **Sudden revolution in the system of education.**
- Sanskrit got a more important position in the studies at the universities, but in some quarters people departed from the prevalent university system altogether.
- New type of educational institutions designed as **Gurukulas** were founded all over northern India.
- These institutions exhibited the magnitude of the great Hindu classical revival.
- Enabled us to encounter our religious and social evils like early marriage, of the positions of widows, of the position of depressed classes, and a lot of other social institutions.
- Retained the substructure of Hindu civilization on which we were to build up the superstructure of our new civilization.
- He pointed out that **our new civilization must be a national civilization.**



# SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

- Born on 12<sup>th</sup> January 1863, Died on 4<sup>th</sup> July 1902.
- Swami Vivekananda was a Hindu monk and one of the most celebrated spiritual leaders of India.
- A prolific thinker, great orator and passionate patriot.
- Carried on the free-thinking philosophy of his guru, **Ramakrishna Paramahansa** forward into a new paradigm.
- Worked tirelessly towards betterment of the society, in servitude of the poor and needy, dedicating his all for his country.
- The young monk and his teachings have been an inspiration to many, and his words have become goals of self-improvement especially for the youth of the country. For this very reason, his birthday, **January 12**, is celebrated as the **National Youth Day in India**.



## Ramakrishna Mission (RKM)

- A spiritual organization which forms the core of a worldwide spiritual movement known as the ***Ramakrishna Movement or the Vedanta Movement***.
- Activities related to Education, Health care, Cultural activities, Rural uplift, Tribal welfare, Youth movement, Spiritual teachings, etc.
- The mission has its own hospitals, charitable dispensaries, maternity clinics, tuberculosis clinics, and mobile dispensaries. It also maintains training centres for nurses. Orphanages and homes for the elderly are included in the mission's field of activities, along with rural and tribal welfare work.
- The mission has established many renowned educational institutions in India, having its own university, colleges, vocational training centres, high schools and primary schools, teacher-training institutes, as well as schools for the visually handicapped.
- It has also been involved in disaster relief operations during famine, epidemic, fire, flood, earthquake, cyclone and communal disturbances.



**Advaita Ashrama** at Mayavati, apart from being a monastery, also runs the Mayavati Charitable Hospital which serves nearly 1400 villages in this remote and backward region of the Himalayas, free of charge. The helplessness of the people here would touch any heart if only it were known.

### **Contribution to world culture**

- New understanding of religion.
- Bridge between the East and the West.
- New principle of morality and ethics.
- New view of Man.
- Science and Spirituality.

# MAHATMA JYOTIRAO PHULE

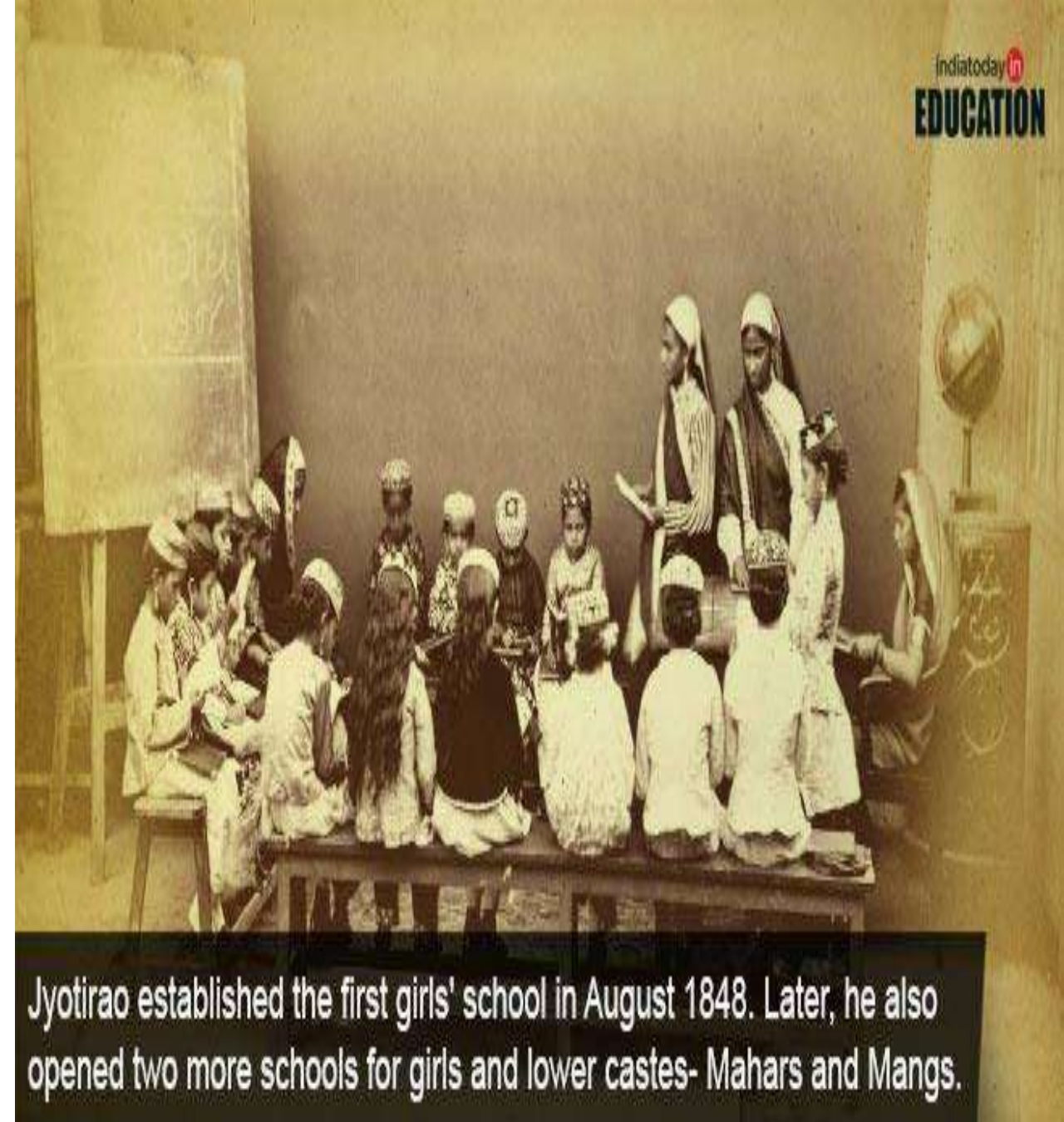
- Mahatma Phule was a prolific social activist and thinker, who pioneered women's education in India especially in Maharashtra.
- Born on 11 April 1827 in Katgun, Satara District in Maharashtra.
- Belonged to the Mali caste of gardeners and his family was mostly illiterate. He was married as a teenager to **Savitribai**, who, along with him, would go on to fight for various causes throughout their lives.
- It was in 1848 that he read American political activist and philosopher's work '**Rights of Man**'. This book influenced his idea of social justice.
- Published about 16 books in his lifetime, with some of his most famous works being Gulamgiri (slavery), also mentioned above and Shetkaryaca Asud (Cultivator's Whipcord), where he critiqued the exploitation of peasants.
- In 1888, he was bestowed the **title of Mahatma** by fellow social reformer **Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar**, he passed away at the age of 63 on the 20th of November, 1890.



## Contributions:

### Facilitating Education For the Underprivileged-

- **Opened India's first school to girls of all castes and religions and socioeconomic statuses at Vishrambag Wada, Pune in 1848.**
- **Hunter Commission for Education in 1882 and demanded universal compulsory primary education for all and incentives for those who came from socioeconomically backward backgrounds.**
- **In 1854, Jyotirao Phule opened the first native library for low-caste students.**
- In 1855, he started a night school at his house. After consistent efforts finally the government decided to provide ample fund for the purpose of education of the masses. In 1857, the Government allotted him a plot to set up a school.



## Encouraged widow remarriage

- Jyotirao was **pained by the widows plight and established an orphanage in 1860 to shelter these unfortunate souls from perishing at the society's cruel hands.**
- He ran a **campaign for widow remarriage** and opened up an **infanticide prevention centre in 1863**, which acted as a safe space where pregnant widows could give birth and stay to take care of their babies.
- It was also from here that a decade later, he and his wife adopted their son.

## The Satyashodak Samaj

- Membership was open to all regardless of their background with the main aim being the upliftment of those most backward in society and spreading rational thinking.
- **Satyashodak marriage system**, which consisted of alternative marriage rituals and lines which were more progressive and equal.

Jyotirao Govindrao Phule, activist and social reformer, died on Nov 28, 1890

## PIONEER OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN INDIA

Opened the **first school for girls** in India in August 1848

Supported the cause of **widow upliftment** and **opposed child marriage**

Formed the **Satyashodhak Samaj** to get equal rights for peasants & lower caste in September 1873

According to him education for women & lower castes was important for addressing social inequalities

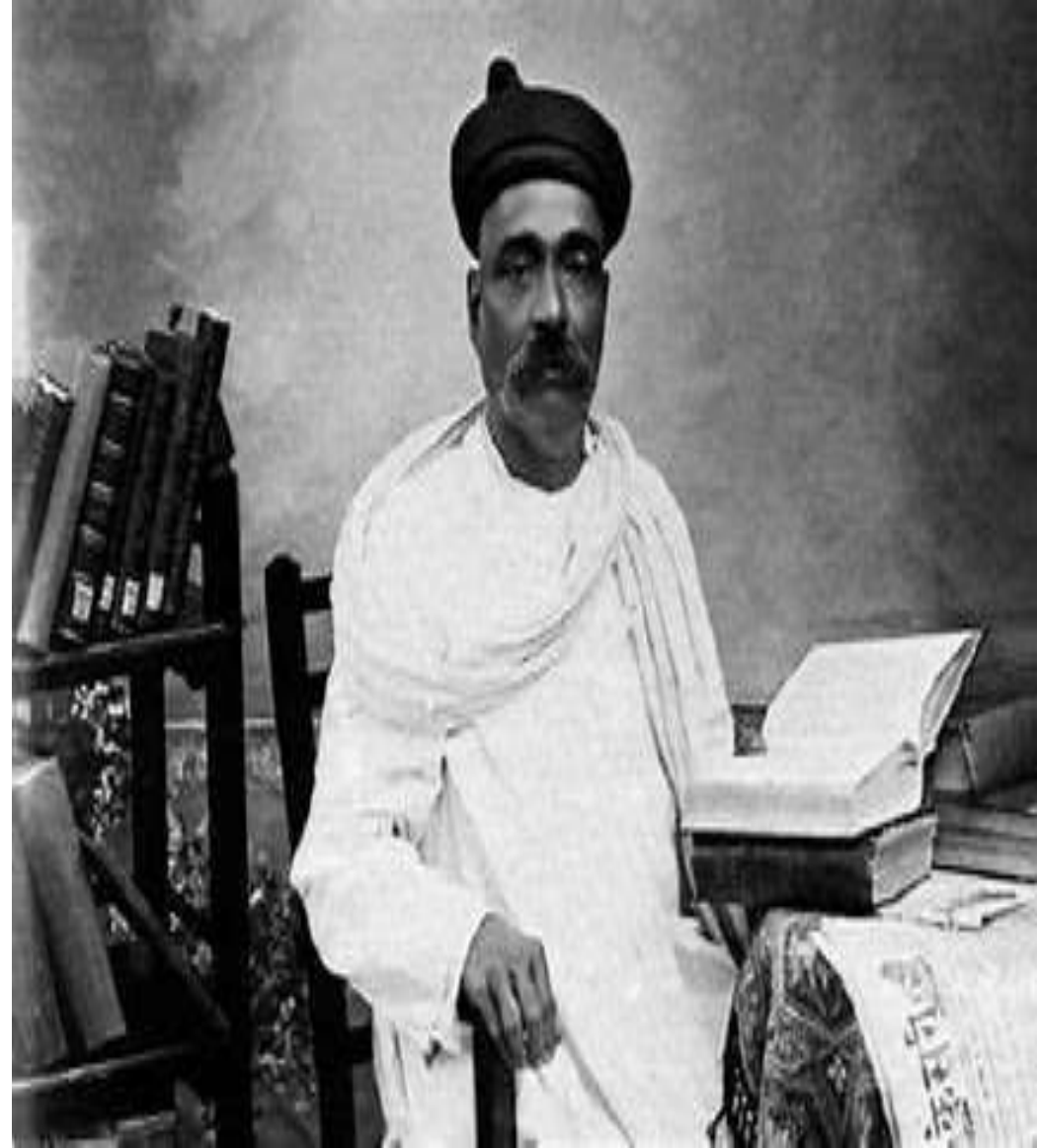
**Introduced the word Dalit** to describe people who were outside the traditional varna system



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# BAL GANGADHAR TILAK

- Born on July 23, 1856, in Ratnagiri, India, and died on August 1, 1920, in Mumbai.
- An Indian Nationalist, Teacher, and An Independence Activist.
- One of the **Lal Bal Pal triumvirate**.
- Tilak was the first leader of the Indian Independence Movement.
- The British colonial authorities called him "The father of the Indian Unrest."
- Also conferred with the title of "**Lokmanya**", which means "accepted by the people (as their leader)".
- Mahatma Gandhi called him "**The Maker of Modern India**".



# Contributions and Movements:

## Swadeshi Movement 1905

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak founded the Swadeshi movement in 1905, which was more than simply a boycott of British goods.
- It was also about **supporting indigenous enterprises.**
- Tilak wanted to **boost the Indian manufacturing sector.**
- He began collecting cash for a corpus known as the Paisa Fund in order to achieve this goal.
- **In today's world, this could be compared to the Make in India Program.**



### *The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement*

Swadeshi means the use of goods made in our own country by our own people.



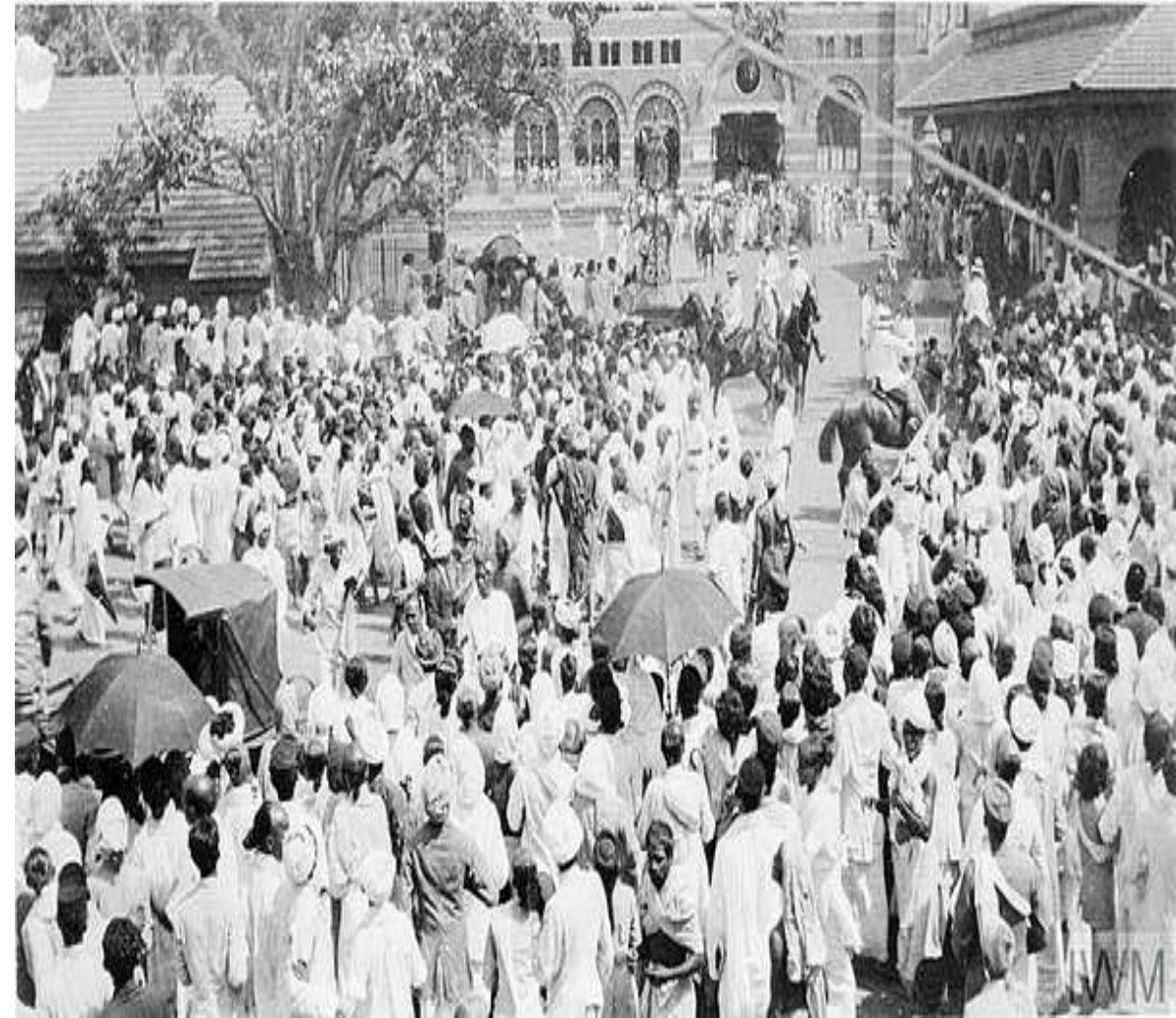
Boycott movement included boycott or not using any foreign goods. Tilak used boycott as a weapon against the British .





# Home Rule League

- Tilak launched the Home Rule League with the rousing slogan “**Swarajya is my birthright and I will have it.**”
- Tilak helped found the All India Home Rule League in 1916–18, with G. S. Khaparde and Annie Besant.
- After years of trying to reunite the moderate and radical factions, he gave up and focused on the Home Rule League, which sought self-rule.
- Tilak travelled from village to village for support from farmers and locals to join the movement towards self-rule.
- The league had **1400 members in April 1916**, and by 1917 membership had grown to approximately 32,000.
- Tilak started his Home Rule League in Maharashtra, Central Provinces, and Karnataka and Berar region.

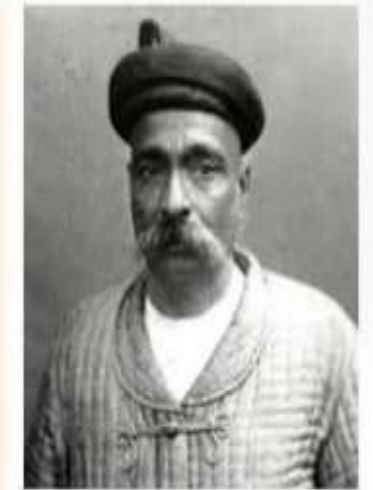


# Creating a sense of National Pride and Unity among Indians

- Established two publications (newspapers) devoted to his nationalist objectives and the Indian Independence movement.
- The newspapers were named **'Mahratta' (English) and 'Kesari' (Hindi and Marathi)**.
- Both of these newspapers emphasized the importance of educating Indians about their glorious heritage and encouraging them to be self-sufficient.
- Through his newspapers, Tilak also proposed and conveyed the ideology of celebrating **'Ganesh Chaturthi' and 'Shivaji Jayanti'** in grand style, which aims to encouraging and ensuring participation of all sections of society and thus promote social engineering.



Kesari and Mahratta by Bal Gangadhar Tilak



## Deccan Education Society 1884

- Vishnushastri Chiplunkar, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar established the **New English School**, one of the first native-run schools offering **Western education in Pune**.
- Aimed at **educating the masses**, especially in the English language; he and his associates considered **English to be a powerful force for the dissemination of liberal and democratic ideals**.



# MAHAKAVI SUBRAMANIA BHARATI

- 11 December 1882 – 11 September 1921
- Born in a brahmin family in the village of Ettayapuram, Tirunelveli district to Chinnaswami Subramania Iyer and Lakshmi Ammal.
- Also known as Subramania Bharati, was a Tamil author, poet, journalist, Indian Independence Activist, Social reformer and polyglot.
- Acting as the pioneer of modern Tamil poetry, Subramania Bharati was given the title of "**Mahakavi Bharati**", which means the Great Poet Bharathi.
- Best known for his **works in the field of emancipation of women, standing against child marriage, reforming Brahminism and religion and his excellent literary works surrounding the idea of patriotism for India and the Independence Movement against the British Empire.**



- **The Government of India honoured Subramania Bharati by issuing a commemorative stamp on his death anniversary on 11th September 1960.**
- Some of Bharati's notable works are Panjali Sapatham, Kannan Pattu, KuyilPattu, translation of Patanjali Yoga sutra, translation of Bhagvad Gita, Chinnanchriu kiliye, Vinayagar Nanmanimalai, Viduthalai Padalgal, Gnana Padalgal and many more.

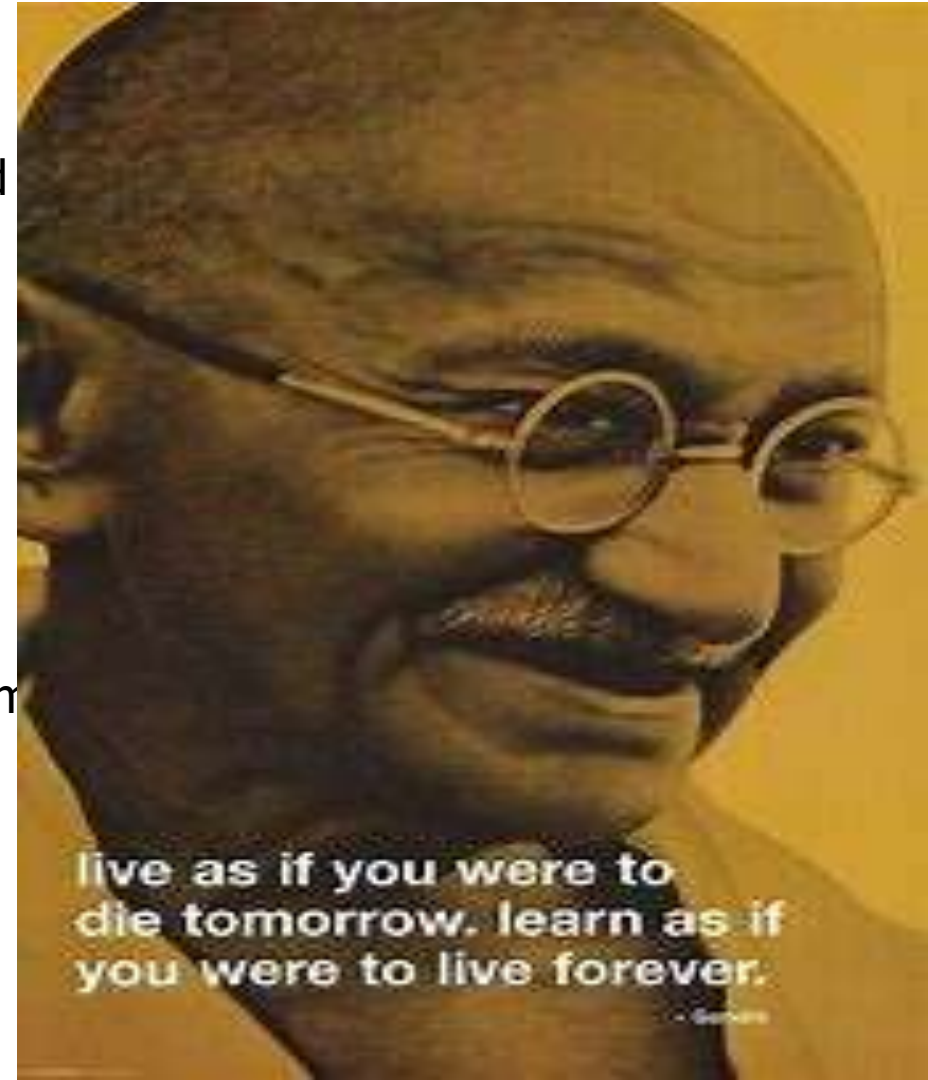


## Contributions and Movements:

- An ardent Indian Nationalist and an impassioned advocate of social reform of those days. **Through the power of his ideology, he was able to envision freedom and independence for the three hundred million Indians dominated by British Imperial force.**
- One of the pioneers of the national movement in South India; yet the role of nationalists from the South in the construction of modern India increasingly seems to be relegated to the sidelines by modern historians.
- Bharati started to involve in freedom movement more feverishly. He started two more magazines "**Bala Bharatam and India**" in which he out poured his nationalistic emotions. Simple poems and writings awakened the spirits of youth and every common man to participate in freedom struggle.
- Apart from contributing for freedom struggle through his writings Bharati organized several meetings inviting revolutionary national leaders such as Balgangadhar Tilak and many others. Bharati himself a freedom fighter also created many through his writings and speeches. The noted ones were Neelkanda Brahmachari and Vanchinathan.
- Bharati was actually only **against discriminatory practices such as untouchability and discrimination against women.**

# MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI

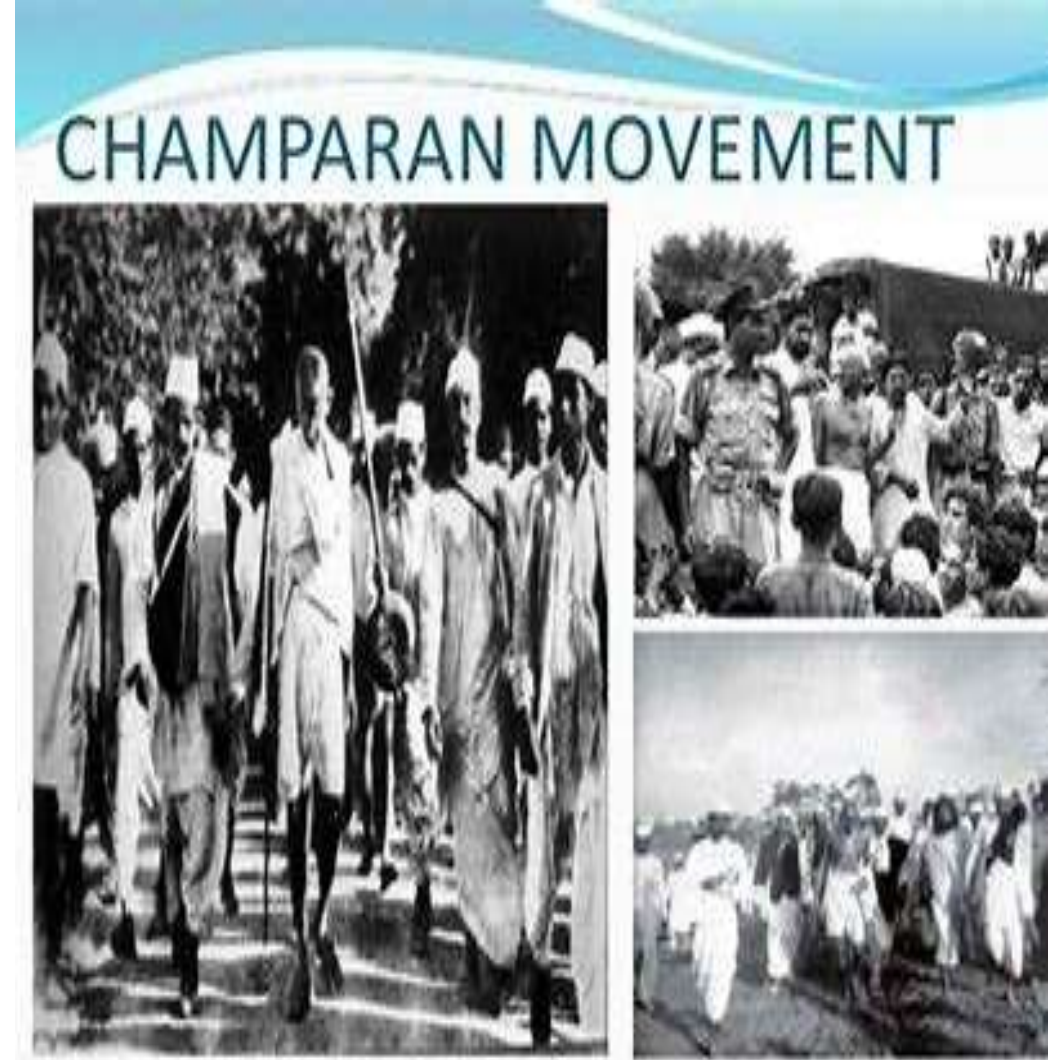
- Mahatma Gandhi was the great Indian figure who enlightened the world with the **principles of truth and non-violence.**
- Gandhiji was blossomed on the earth on 2nd October, 1869 in the small town of Gujarat named Porbandar.
- The 4 major weapons of mahatma is "**Non-violence[Ahimsa], truth[Satya], love and fraternity**".
- After returning to India, he got the task of getting the country freed from the foreign rule.
- Gandhi was a supporter of indigenous cottage and khadi industry. The Swadeshi and Boycott movement inspired millions of Indians to come forward for the cause of the nation.
- **Gandhi's birthday, 2 October**, is commemorated in India as **Gandhi Jayanti**, a national holiday, and worldwide as the International Day of Nonviolence. Gandhi is commonly, though not formally, considered the **Father of the Nation in India** and was commonly called **Bapu.**
- Died on 30<sup>th</sup> January, 1948



## Contributions and Movements:

### Champaran Satyagraha[1917]

- Gandhiji's first experience in satyagraha came in 1917 in Champaran, a district in Bihar.
- The peasantry on the indigo plantations was excessively oppressed by the European planters.
- They were compelled to grow indigo on at least 3\20<sup>th</sup> of their land and to sell it at prices fixed by the planters.
- Gandhiji reached Champaran in 1917 and began to conduct a detailed inquiry into the conditions of the peasantry.
- The district officials ordered him to leave Champaran, but he defied the order and was willing to face trial and imprisonment.
- This forced the Government to cancel its earlier order and to appoint a committee of inquiry on which Gandhiji served as a member. Ultimately the disabilities from which the peasantry was suffering were reduced and Gandhiji had won his first battle of civil obedience in India.





## Ahmedabad Mill Strike[1918]

- In 1918, Gandhiji intervened in a dispute between the workers and mill-owners of Ahmedabad.
- Advised the workers to go on strike and to demand a **35% increase in wages.**
- Insisted that the workers should not use violence against the mill-owners during the strike.
- Undertook a fast unto death to strengthen the workers resolve to continue the strike and as a result it agreed to give the workers a 35% increase in wages.

## Kheda Movement (1918)

- The movement was started in the Kheda district of Gujarat by the Mahatma Gandhi during the period of the British Raj.
- **People of Kheda were unable to pay the high taxes levied by the British due to crop failure and a plague epidemic.**
- Therefore, Mahatma Gandhi organised this movement to support the peasants of Kheda district.



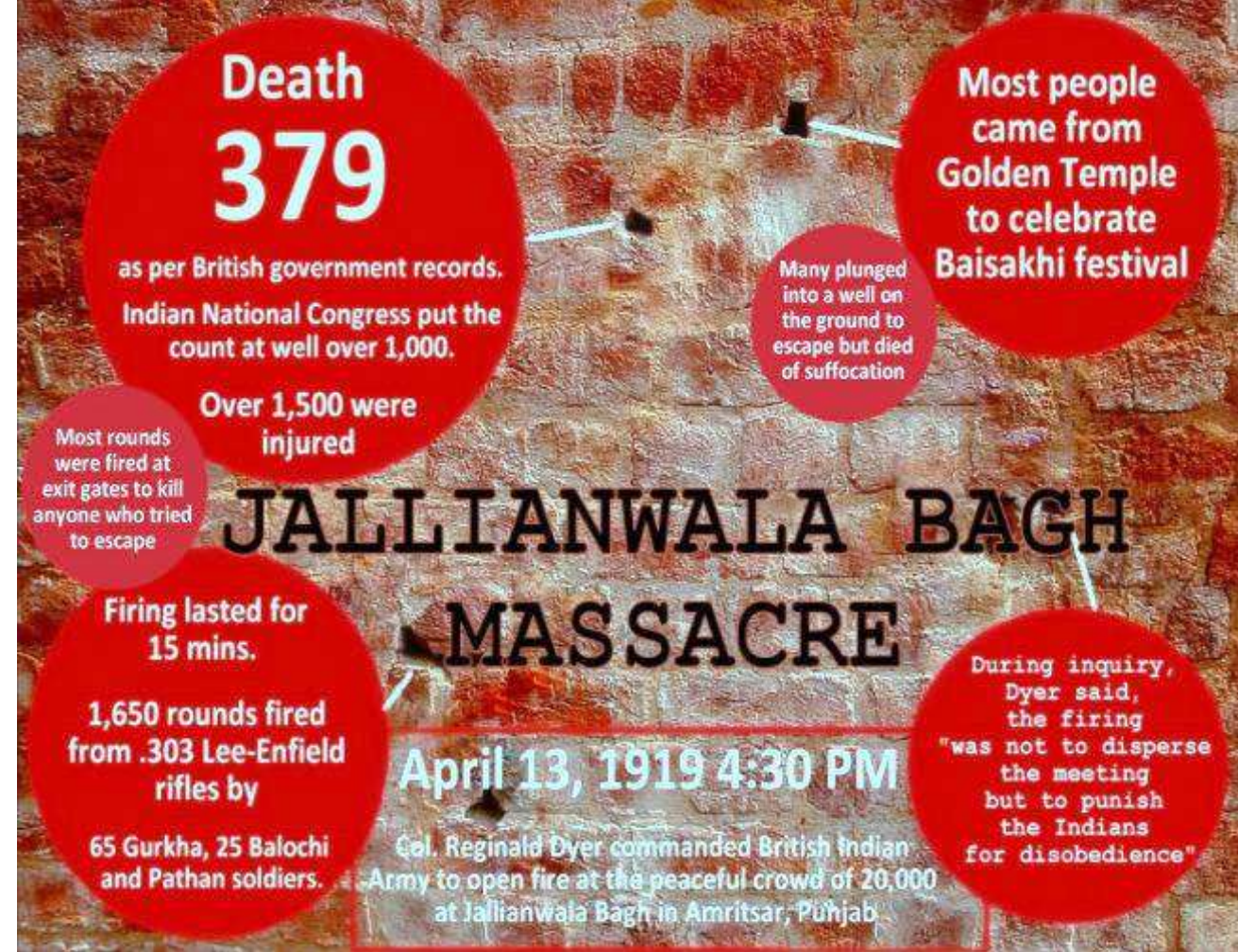
## KHEDA SATYAGRAHA:1918



Gandhi Making a Speech

## ROWLATT SATYAGRAHA 1919

- **ROWLATT ACT-** This act gave the government enormous powers for repressing political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners for two years without any trail.
- Shops were closed down, rallies were organised and rail workshop workers went on strike.
- On 10th April, 1919 in Amritsar widespread attacks on banks, post offices and railway stations took place.
- But after this agitation the Gandhi emerged as an all India leader. He became the **decision-making body in Congress, then in September 1920 he launched non-Cooperation movement.**



## Non-cooperation Movement (1920)

- Following the Rowlatt Act of 17 March 1919, and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 13 April 1919, Indian National Congress withdrew its support for British reforms. Mahatma Gandhi launches the Non-cooperation movement with the aim of self-governance and obtaining full independence.
- His main **motive was to establish non-cooperation, non-violence and made this non-violent movement as his weapons against Britishers.**
- Through Non-cooperation movement Mahatma Gandhi urged the protestors to boycott Britisher's goods and services and wearing Khadi. Since then the movement became the motto of the Indian freedom movement.



### NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT

- Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth bunt. Merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods.



# Salt Satyagraha Movement – Dandi march (1930)

- The Salt March, also known as the Salt Satyagraha, Dandi Satyagraha began with Dandi march in the year 1930.
- Dandi march was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience in colonial India led by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
- Mahatma Gandhi started this march with **80 of his trusted volunteers. Walking ten miles a day for 24 days, the march spanned over 240 miles, from Sabarmati Ashram, 240 miles (384 km) to Dandi formerly known as Navsari.**
- Many people joined them along the way. After reaching Dandi, **Gandhi and his followers violated the salt laws by making salt from the salted seawater.**



## Quit India Movement (1942)

- The Quit India Movement or the August Movement was launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an **end to British Rule of India**.
- Gandhi made a call to '**Do or Die**' in his Quit India speech delivered in Bombay session of the All-India Congress. As a consequence, the entire leadership of the Indian National Congress was imprisoned by the British officials without trial.
- Soon British officials realized that their days of the rule in India were over. **By the end of World War II, they made clear indications of handing over the powers to India.**



## Quit India Movement

08 August 1942: August Kranti

### Gandhi's Quit India speech



- In his **Quit India speech** on 8<sup>th</sup> Aug at **Gowalia Tank**, Bombay, Gandhi told Indians to follow non-violent **civil disobedience**.
- Gandhi called "an orderly British withdrawal" from India and told the Cong leader to **Do or Die**.
- He advised for the **Hindu-Muslim** unity.

# VINAYAK DAMODAR SAVARKAR

- Veer Savarkar was a **great revolutionary in the history of India's struggle of independence.**
- A great orator, scholar, prolific writer, historian, poet, philosopher and social worker.
- Born on May 28, 1883, in the village of Bhagpur near Nasik. Ganesh (Babarao), his elder brother was a strong source of influence in his life. At a very early age he lost his father Damodarant Savarkar and mother Radhabai.
- Member of India House. Served as the President of Hindu Mahasabha.
- Founded the following Organizations: **Abhinav Bharat Society and Free India Society.**
- Published "**The Indian War of Independence**" about the **Indian rebellion of 1857.**



## CONTRIBUTIONS:

### Abhinav Bharat Society

An organisation founded by Savarkar in 1904. The former name of the organization was Mitra Mela. In the year 1952, the society was disbanded. Organisation was revolutionary and aimed at to achieve independence by all means and work underground and openly both. Abhinav Bharat encouraged celebration of **“Shivaji Jayanti” & “Ganesh Mahotsava”**

### Free India

**It is to mobilise youths against the colonial rule in India.** The Society held regular meetings every Sunday where they celebrated Indian festivals and patriots, discussed Indian political problems, and how to overthrow the yoke of the British in India and this was dedicated to furthering discussion about Indian freedom. Advocated the use of arms to free India from the British and created a network of Indians in England, equipped with weapons.

- The rigid caste system which, according to Savarkar, **“deserves to be thrown into the dustbins of history”**
- Veer Savarkar wanted was to **popularize Vedic literature to everyone**, not only to a particular caste. He called Vedic literature civilizational knowledge for the entire human race and India’s unique gift to mankind
- Break away from caste-based vocational rigidity and encourage persons to pursue any vocation of their choice based on aptitude and ability. In the absence of motivation of competition, or lack of aptitude, Savarkar believed, “merely following what one’s father did, will make one both complacent and unproductive.
- Promoted **Inter caste Marriage.**





- Savarkar believed in **global mobility and the need for Indians to venture out into foreign lands** so as to “bring back the best of the world and carry the fragrance of India and her culture to every corner of the globe.”
- Savarkar wanted to break away from the **taboo on inter-caste dining**. He had said, “Religion is in the heart, the soul, the spirit; not the stomach!”
- Veer Savarkar **underscored was the need to develop a scientific temper**. “We are 200 years behind Europe”, he had remarked adding, “It is through science, modern thoughts and industrialization that we can ensure that every man woman in India will have a job to do, food to eat, clothes to wear and a happy life to lead



# ANNIE BESANT

- Annie Besant was one of the prominent social reformer, theosophist, political leader, writer, orator and a women's rights activist.
- Born on October 1st 1847 in London. Emily Morris and William Wood, were her Irish origin parents.
- In 1874, she joined the National Secular Society and worked with Charles Bradlaugh, MP.
- She also was the co-editor for the National Reformer and was an author to many political books and pamphlets (1874–88).
- In 1907, she was elected as the **President of Theosophical society** (HQ in Madras).
- She became the **first ever woman president of Indian National Congress**.
- The newspaper "**New India**" was started by her where she strongly criticized the British rule in India and was even jailed for sedition.
- She was given the title of Honorary Scout Commissioner for India and in 1932 received the highest Scout distinction in the form of the 'Silver Wolf' medal.
- She was the leading women figure of the late 19th and early 20th century who actively fought for different causes such as **secularism, birth control, Fabian socialism, women's rights and workers' rights**.



# Contributions and Movements:

## Home Rule Movement 1918-

- Annie Besant and Tilak started this movement. The purpose of which was to attain a **dominion status of India and freedom from British rule.**
- It is the government of a colony, dependent country, or region by its own citizens.
- It aims at establishing a government by Councils, using constitutional methods. It aims to achieve self-government during British rule, where members are elected by the people of the country.



## Central Hindu College 1898

- The Central Hindu College is the nucleus of the Banaras Hindu University.
- Dr. Annie Besant with the object of imparting sound secular education, combined with moral and religious instruction, based on the fundamental tenets of Hinduism.

## Birth Control

- In association with Charles Bradlaugh, a book named '**Fruits of Philosophy**' was published. The book argued the need to limit the number of children in a working class family in order to stay happy and to eliminate poverty.

## Indian Scout Movement 1918

- It was found by Besant in 1918, the boys wearing Indian turban. This Movement also helped in building the confidence and personality of the youth.

# Women's Indian Association in 1917, Adyar (Chennai)

- A heritage welfare organization of the women by the women for the women.
- It is the **first Women's Association, which brought all Indian women together for mutual assistance.**
- **Liberate women from the deplorable condition women suffered in socio-economic and political matters during the 19th and the early 20th century.**
- Developed into a potent force to fight against illiteracy, child marriage, the Devadasi system and other, social ills.
- Demanded rightful position for women's position in society and also in demanding franchise for women.
- Initiated the emancipation of women in her first public lecture on "The political status of Women" in 1874. As a movement for women it was began in 1850. It demanded for higher studies, better employment, reform of divorce laws and property rights for women.



# BHIMRAO RAMJI AMBEDKAR

- Born on April 14, 1891. Popularly known as **Babasaheb Ambedkar**.
- Dr. B R Ambedkar is the **chief architect of Indian constitution** and was a great socio-political reformer.
- Throughout his life he fought for the rights of untouchables, and rose from a poor child to many prominent positions in the Indian government, through his hard work and principles.
- **First law minister of Independent India** and a recipient of Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award of India in 1990.
- One of the prominent personalities in **fighting untouchability and upliftment of the backwards class**.
- The **birth anniversary of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is celebrated as 'Ambedkar Jayanti'** while his death anniversary is observed as the **'Mahaparinirvan Diwas'** in India.



## Contributions and Movements:

### Dalit Empowerment

**Bahishkrit Hitkarni Sabha 1924** - "Educate, Agitate, Organize".

- (a) Spread of education among the depressed classes by opening hostels.
- (b) Spread of culture among the depressed classes by opening libraries, social centres and classes or study circles,
- (c) Advocate and improve the economic condition of the depressed classes by starting industrial and agricultural schools,
- (d) Represent the grievances of the depressed classes.

### Kalaram Temple Entry Movement

- B. K (Dadasaheb) Gaikwad and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar led a protest outside the temple on 2 March 1930, in order to allowing Dalits into the temple. The movement was to have a right to enter temple, it was more towards having equal rights.
- It was one of the non violent movement where around 15000 people had participated to get entry into the temple.



## Changing hierarchical structures of Indian society

- He stood for a complete reorganization and reconstruction of the Hindu society on the principle of equality free from castism.
- He advocated **equality of opportunity**.
- He opted for peaceful and constitutional methods for the sake of resolution of the social problems.

## Poona Pact 1932-

- **Agreement between B.R. Ambedkar and M.K. Gandhi on the political representation of the Depressed Classes**
- He represented the untouchables in the Round Table Conference in 1930. **Due to his consistent ceaseless efforts, the Harijans were granted reservation of seat in the elections.**





## The Independent Labour Party (ILP) 1936.

- A Political Organisation formed under the leadership of B. R. Ambedkar on 15 August 1936.
- It opposed the **brahmanical and capitalist structures in India, supported the Indian working class and sought to dismantle the caste system.**
- Organised a march of 20,000 tenants from the Konkan region to Bombay, marked the largest pre-independence peasant mobilisation in the region.
- In the same year, **it also joined with Communists to organise Bombay textile labourers in opposition to a bill intended to control strike actions by the labourers.**



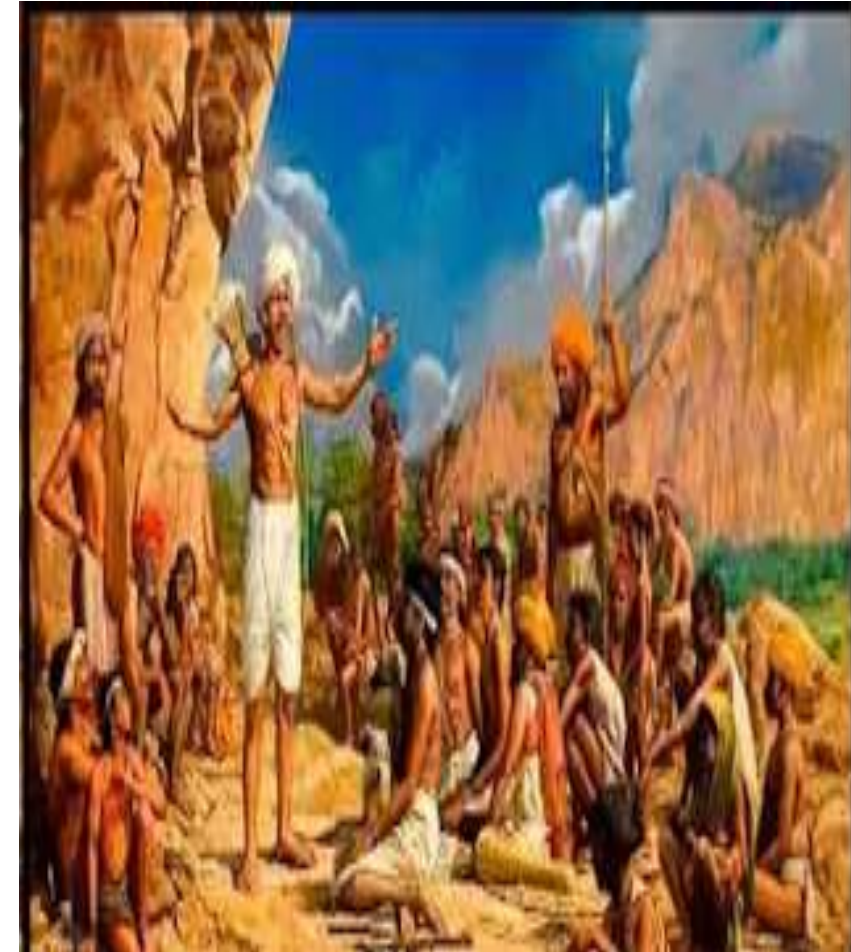
# BIRSA MUNDA

- Born on 15 November 1875 in Ulihatu, Khunti, Jharkhand, India. Died on 9 June 1900. Belonged to the ethnic tribal community known as Munda.
- Indian freedom fighter and **a tribal leader who revolted against the British rule.**
- He was a visionary who **played a crucial role in liberation of his community, the tribal people, who were exposed to persistent dominance by the British exploitative policies and atrocities.**
- His influential personality and motivational speeches encouraged the public to believe in the power of freedom, to dream of a different world than the one they lived in.
- A number of institutes/colleges and places have been named after him. Some of the prominent ones are '**Birsa Institute of Technology**', '**Birsa Agricultural University**', '**Birsa Munda Athletics Stadium**' and '**Birsa Munda Airport**'.
- From this year onwards, **November 15<sup>th</sup>** was declared as '**Janjatiya Gaurav Divas**'-remembering the brave leader **BIRSA MUNDA.**



## Contributions and Movements: Birsa Munda Movement, 1895

- Initiated in the areas of modern Bihar and Jharkhand.
- Main cause of concern for Munda tribe was ***Khuntkatti System* (a kind of Common Land Holding System)**.
- The British government with the view of increasing the revenue collection, changed this common holding system to individual holding. Due to this change, the tribal community found themselves trapped into a vicious cycle of loan, default and annexation over their lands by moneylenders and the British Administration.
- Tribal community was also facing the issue of unemployment and forced labour.
- Birsa Munda gathered and united a **group of 6000 members of the community in 1895** and directed members of the community to not pay the land revenue and neglect the authority of the Britishers over the Munda Tribe.
- The members of the tribe attacked on British officials, Police Stations, Mahajans and Sahukars (Moneylenders), Christian Missionaries.



## IMPACTS

- **1903** - The *Khuntkatti* System was reinstated.
- **1905** - For administrative easiness, Khunti and Gumla were declared Sub-divisions.
- **1908** - The Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act was enacted to secure tribal lands from Land Reform Acts. The act restricted the passing on of land from the tribal people to non-tribals.
- On economic perspective, the exploitative, forced labour was restricted in the region.
- This revolt also **paved the way for Swaraj from British rule for which national leaders were quite hesitant, because of unknown character of the British Raj.**



# K. KELAPPAN

(24 August 1889 – 7 October 1971)

- During the Indian independence movement, he was the lead figure of Indian National Congress in Kerala and was popularly known as ***Kerala Gandhi***.
- An Indian Politician, Independence Activist, Educationist and Journalist. Kelappan was born in small village of Kozhikode, Kerala.
- He studied in Kozhikode and Chennai and graduated from the University of Madras before starting his career as a teacher at St. Berchmans High School, Changanassery.
- He is the founding member and president of the Nair Service Society and was also the founder of **Kerala Kshetra Samrakshana Samiti (Temple Protection Movement)**.
- He was also the president of many Gandhian organizations in **Kerala** including **Kerala Sarvodaya Sangh, Kerala Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Kerala Sarvodaya Mandal and Gandhi Peace Foundation, Kozhikode**.
- Editor of 'Mathrubhoomi', a leading Malayalam News paper for a short period and also as the Editor of 'Samadarshi' (an organ of PSP).



## CONTRIBUTIONS:

### Guruvayur Satyagraha (1931–32)

- Satyagraha (non-violent protest) in the present Thrissur district, which was then part of Ponnani Taluk of Malabar district, now part of Kerala, which was an **effort to allow entry for untouchables into the Guruvayur Temple.**
- It was led by K. Kelappan, **who undertook a hunger strike for 12 days until it was abandoned because of a request from Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress.**
- Mahatma Gandhi hailed it as "**the miracle of modern times**" and "**a smriti** which is peoples charter of spiritual emancipation".
- There was an opinion poll held at Ponnani taluk in which 77 per cent favoured the entry of all castes into the temples.
- The right to enter temples was granted to "Backward" Hindus like Ezhavas only in 1936 in India by the Maharajah of Travancore and the Temple Entry Proclamation.



## **Fasting as a mean of protest at Thirunavaya (1959) and at Angadippuram (Thali – 1968)**

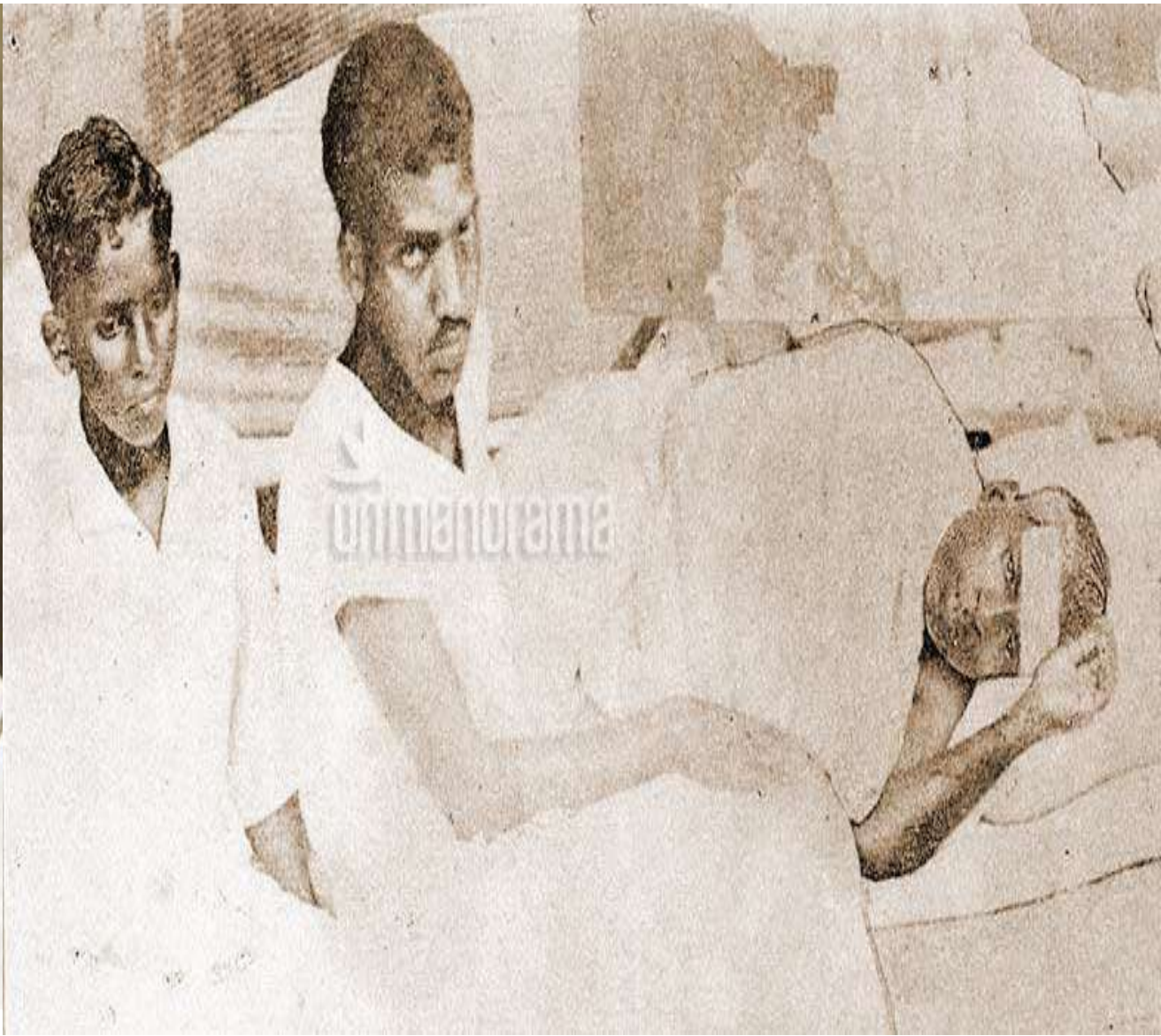
- Kelappan led **the 'Thali Temple Movement'** to rebuild an ancient temple at Angadippuram in Malappuram, which had been destroyed by Tipu's forces in the 18th century — an effort that had been disapproved of by the state government on the grounds that a mosque now stood nearby — and conducted a successful 'Satyagraha' for the reconstruction of the temple.
- Today, both places of worship stand side by side in Angadipuram, testimony to the harmonious flourishing of religious co-existence among the two principal communities.

## **Empowerment of socially backward people (Harijans)**

In order to start the Rural Institute he was in search of land at Thavanur. Acquisition of land for the same was in progress. Several land owners were approached. An elderly Harijan man strongly protested against the acquisition of his land. Kelappan was very happy and embraced this man saying, **"I have been waiting for this day since the last fifty years or so. Harijans must get empowered like others in the society. I have been successful"**.

## **Rural Institute at Thavanur**

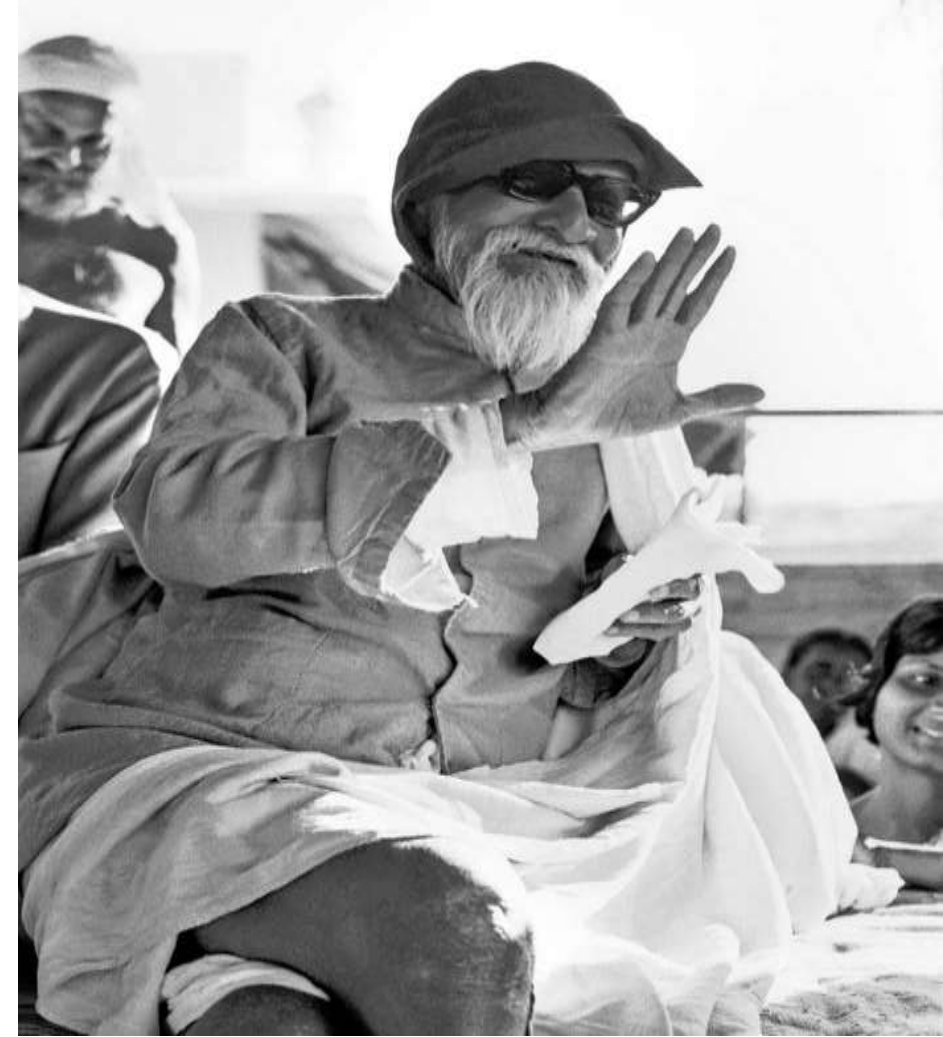
This centre has later become a College of Rural Engineering and Research under Kerala Agricultural University. The Institute's contribution for the development of Agriculture in terms of mechanization has been well recognised throughout the country.





# ACHARYA VINOBA BHAVE

- Born on September 11, 1895, in Gagode village in the Colaba district of Maharashtra.
- Indian advocate of Non-Violence and Human Rights.
- Often called ***Acharya*** (*Sanskrit for teacher*), he is best known for the **Bhoodan Movement**.
- Considered as a **National Teacher of India** and the **spiritual successor of Mahatma Gandhi**.
- Vinoba Bhave contributed as a social reformer and freedom activist.
- Participated in non-cooperation programs. In particular, he urged them to use indigenous goods instead of imports. After which mass production of fabric started here.
- At the tender age of 10, Vinoba vowed lifelong celibacy and no marriage. He spent the last years of his life in an ashram in Maharashtra. He died on 15 November 1982.



# Contributions and Movements:

## Bhoodan movement 1951

- Landless labourers were given the small plots that they could settle and grow their crops on.
- Bhoodan Acts were passed that stated that the beneficiary had no right to sell the land or use it for non-agricultural purposes or for forestry.
- **In 1951, Vinoba Bhave started a peace march on foot from the violent Telangana region.**
- On April 18, 1951, the people of Pochampalli village requested him to give them about 80 acres of land to make a living.
- Vinoba asked the village homeowners to come forward and save the people. At that time everyone was surprised a landlord stood up and offered the necessary land.
- The **movement lasted for 13 years.**
- Vinoba managed to **collect about 4.4 million acres of land at a price. Out of which land was given to about 13 lakh poor landless farmers.**



## Impact

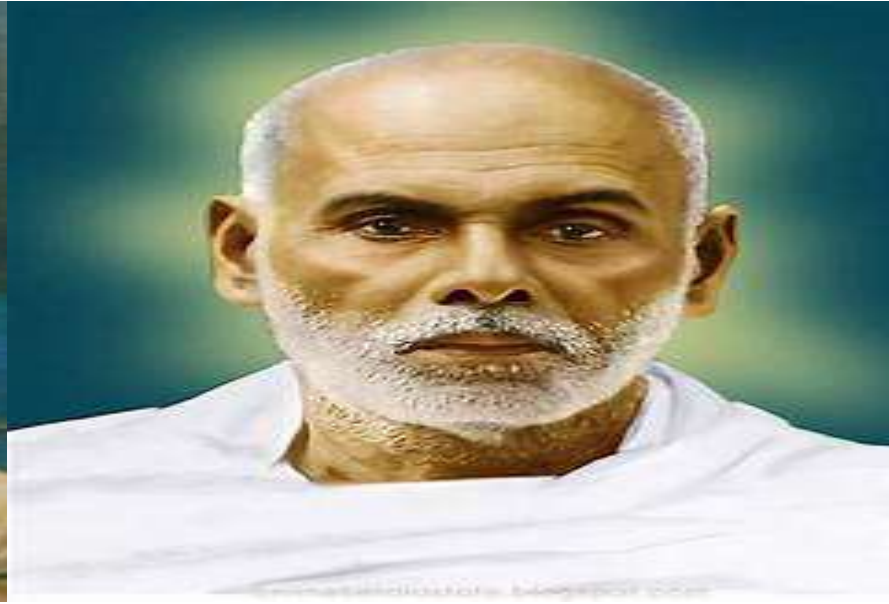
- It is a big step toward **peacefully resolving the concerns of landless labourers.**
- It aids in the ploughing of more land. Even uncultivable terrain is farmed.
- It contributes to **the reduction of the tax burden.**
- In an Indian culture where people are already overstretched, this implies a lot.
- It aids in the **reduction of exploitation of impoverished farmers by wealthy zamindars.**



## Brahma Vidya Mandir

- The Brahma Vidya Mandir is one of the ashrams that Bhave created.
- It is a **small community for women that was created in order for them to become self-sufficient and non-violent in a community.**
- This group  **farms to get their own food, but uses Gandhi's beliefs about food production, which include sustainability and social justice, as a guide.**
- This community, like Gandhi and Bhave, has been influenced greatly by the *Bhagavad-Gita* and that is also used to determine their practices.

# LEADERS OF RENAISSANCE IN KERALA



## CHATTAMPI SWAMIKAL

25 August 1853 – 5 May 1924

- Worked for the **emancipation of women and encouraged them to come to the forefront of society.**

## SREE NARAYANA GURU

20 August 1856 – 20 September 1928

- **Fight against casteism**
- **Vaikom Satyagraha-** agitation by the lower caste against untouchability in Hindu society of Travancore.

## MAHATMA AYYANKALI

28 August 1863 – 18 June 1941

**“the most important Dalit leader of modern Kerala”- who paved the way for many radical changes towards elevating the social wellbeing of lower caste communities in the region and improving access to education.**

**IDEAS @ 75 FOR ADDRESSING THE GRASSROOTS LEVEL  
PROBLEMS AND THUS LEAD TO SOCIETAL  
TRANSFORMATION**

# JAGADISH CHANDRA BOSE

- 30 November 1858 – 23 November 1937
- A biologist, physicist, botanist and an early writer of science fiction
- **An Indian Scientist who discovered and proved in the world that plants also have life.**
- Bose is considered the **father of Bengali science fiction**, and also invented the crescograph, a device for measuring the growth of plants.
- J. C. Bose was inculcated the curiosity about surroundings and adherence to moral values.
- J. C. Bose adored Karma of the Mahabharata for his steadfastness and getting success in a defeat.



## **IDEAS AND CONCEPTS:**

- Interest in Botany and Zoology. J. C. Bose, as Assistant Professor and researcher in Physics discovered the following:
  - 1) Generation of electro-magnetic waves of wavelengths 2mm to 5 mm.
  - 2) Common nature of electric response to all forms of stimulation.
  - 3) The first to find a device that generated micro-waves of very short wavelength.
- Author of the world famous books.
  - 1) Response in the living and the non-living.
  - 2) The nervous mechanism of plants.



# SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

- Born on 12<sup>th</sup> January 1863, Died on 4<sup>th</sup> July 1902.
- Swami Vivekananda was a Hindu monk and one of the most celebrated spiritual leaders of India.
- A prolific thinker, great orator and passionate patriot.
- Carried on the free-thinking philosophy of his guru, **Ramakrishna Paramahansa** forward into a new paradigm.
- Worked tirelessly towards betterment of the society, in servitude of the poor and needy, dedicating his all for his country.
- The young monk and his teachings have been an inspiration to many, and his words have become goals of self-improvement especially for the youth of the country. For this very reason, his birthday, **January 12**, is celebrated as the **National Youth Day in India**.



## **IDEAS AND CONCEPTS:**

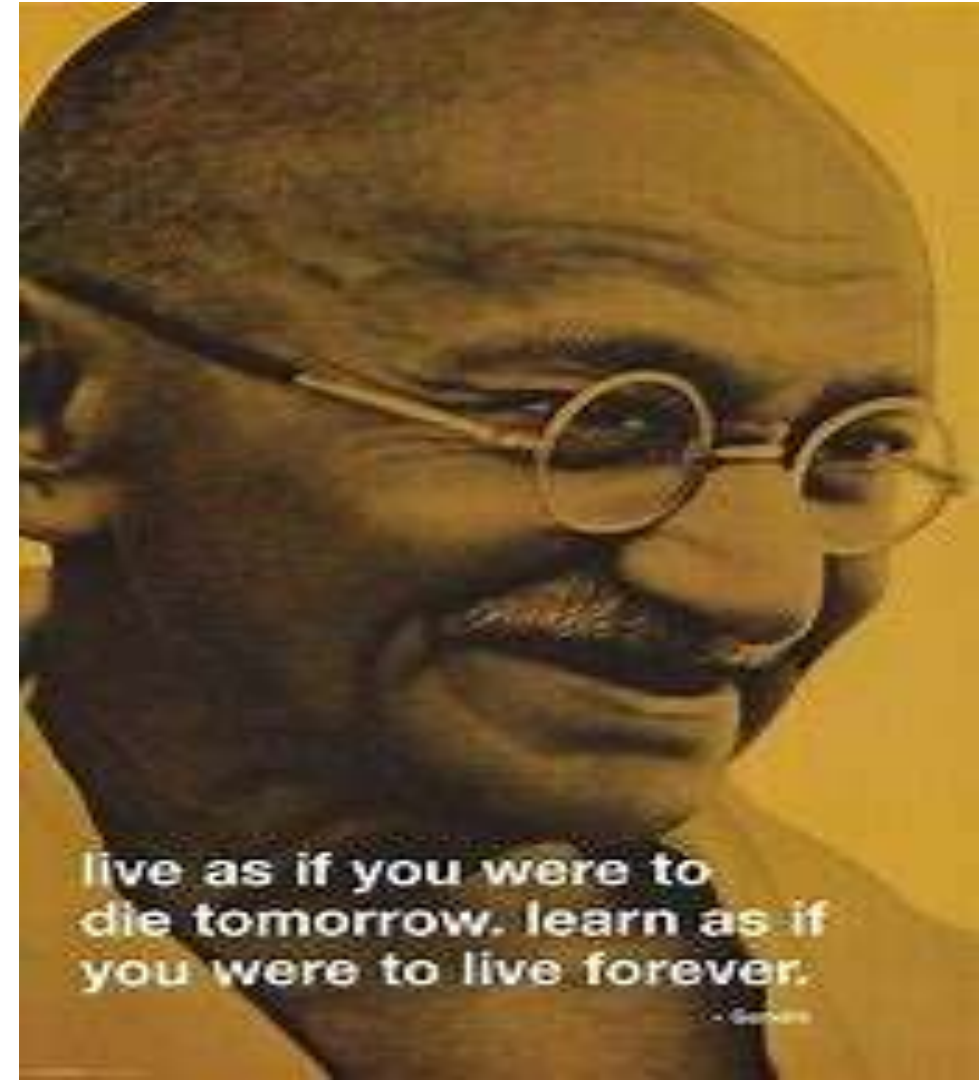
- Swami Vivekananda is credited with introducing the West to the Indian philosophies of Vedanta and Yoga.
- Worked in the field of social service.
- **Spoke to people in India and urged them to eliminate the caste system and promote science and industrialisation.**
- Inspired many people to join the freedom struggle, thereby contributing to the rise of the National Independence Movement.
- Urged the youth of the country to fight colonial oppression, do social service and work for the people in unity.
- Teachings opened up interfaith debates and interfaith awareness.
- **Worked against superstitions and advocated the upliftment of women's position in society.**

- Wanted the people to embrace the spirit of equality and free-thinking.
- Worked towards a better understanding of Hinduism and also towards nationalism.
- According to him, the best form of worship was the service of the people.
- **Laid stress on physical and moral strength.**
- One of Swamiji's quotes says, **"You Will Be Nearer To Heaven through Football than through the Study of the Gita."**
- The four pillars of nationalism according to Swami Vivekananda are:
  - Consciousness and pride in the ancient glory of India.
  - Development of moral and physical strength.
  - Awakening of the masses.
  - Unity based on common spiritual ideas.



# MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI

- Mahatma Gandhi was the great Indian figure who enlightened the world with the **principles of truth and non-violence.**
- Gandhiji was blossomed on the earth on 2nd October, 1869 in the small town of Gujarat named Porbandar.
- The 4 major weapons of mahatma is "**Non-violence[Ahimsa], truth[Satya], love and fraternity**".
- **Gandhi's birthday, 2 October**, is commemorated in India as **Gandhi Jayanti**, a national holiday, and worldwide as the International Day of Nonviolence.
- Gandhi is commonly, though not formally, considered the **Father of the Nation in India** and was commonly called **Bapu.**
- Died on 30<sup>th</sup> January, 1948



## IDEAS AND CONCEPTS:

- **Mahatma Gandhi's dream of Clothing for Indian People:** Gandhiji wanted Khadi to be the national cloth, believed that if Khadi was used by every Indian, it would go a long way in bridging the gulf between the rich and the poor.
- Gandhi's creative **vision of swadeshi, swaraj, satyagraha, and sarvodaya**, all of which were constructs that he adapted for the building of living economies and living democracies.
- Gandhi taught us that an individual can train himself or herself to become transparent and open and also create synergy and cooperation between education, training, employment, and the community, striving always for continuous improvement.
- Gandhi **believed that truth, tolerance, sacrifice, joy, and the nonviolent rejection of tyranny were the very substance of a successful life.**
- Gandhi's ways of organizing people, of examining and producing ideas for bringing people together, are important lessons for reducing the present tensions created by global trade, commerce, and information technologies.

## **Importance of Democratic Decentralization:**

- Gandhi's concept of democratic decentralization bears the stamp of his **passionate belief in non-violence, truth and individual freedom.**
- Gandhi calls it Panchayati Raj or village Swaraj. **Gandhi wants to see each village a little republic, self-sufficient in its vital wants, organically and non-hierarchically linked with the larger spatial bodies and enjoying the maximum freedom of deciding the affairs of the locality.**
- Gandhi wanted political power to be distributed among the villages in India.
- Gandhi preferred the term '**Swaraj**' to describe what he called true democracy. This democracy is based upon freedom.
- **Individual freedom in Gandhi's view, could be maintained only in autonomous, self-reliant communities that offer opportunities to the people for fullest participation.**

# SRI AUROBINDO

- Born **Aurobindo Ghose**; (15 August 1872 – 5 December 1950) was
- An Indian philosopher, yoga guru, maharishi, poet, and Indian nationalist.
- Also a journalist, editing newspapers such as ***Bande Mataram***.
- Joined the Indian movement for independence from British colonial rule, until 1910 was one of its influential leaders and then became a spiritual reformer, introducing his visions on human progress and spiritual evolution.
- Main **literary works** are ***The Life Divine***, which deals with the **philosophical aspect of Integral Yoga**; ***Synthesis of Yoga***, which deals with the principles and methods of Integral Yoga; and ***Savitri: A Legend and a Symbol***, an epic poem.



## CONCEPT AND IDEAS:

- Aurobindo believed in the **ideal of inner spiritual freedom**.
- Stated that mechanical necessity of nature can be eliminated only when man becomes the agent of a **supra mental spiritual force**. This notion of spiritual freedom can be attained by cosmic and trans-cosmic consciousness that was found in the ancient Vedanta.
- Aurobindo also believed that **when man attains spiritual freedom, he would naturally gain political and social freedom as well**.
- According to Aurobindo, freedom is obedience to the laws of one's being and since the real subliminal self of man is not his surface personality but the supreme divine itself, obedience to the laws of God and to the laws of one's real being comes to the same things.



**Realizations of Nirvana**



## VISION OF EDUCATION

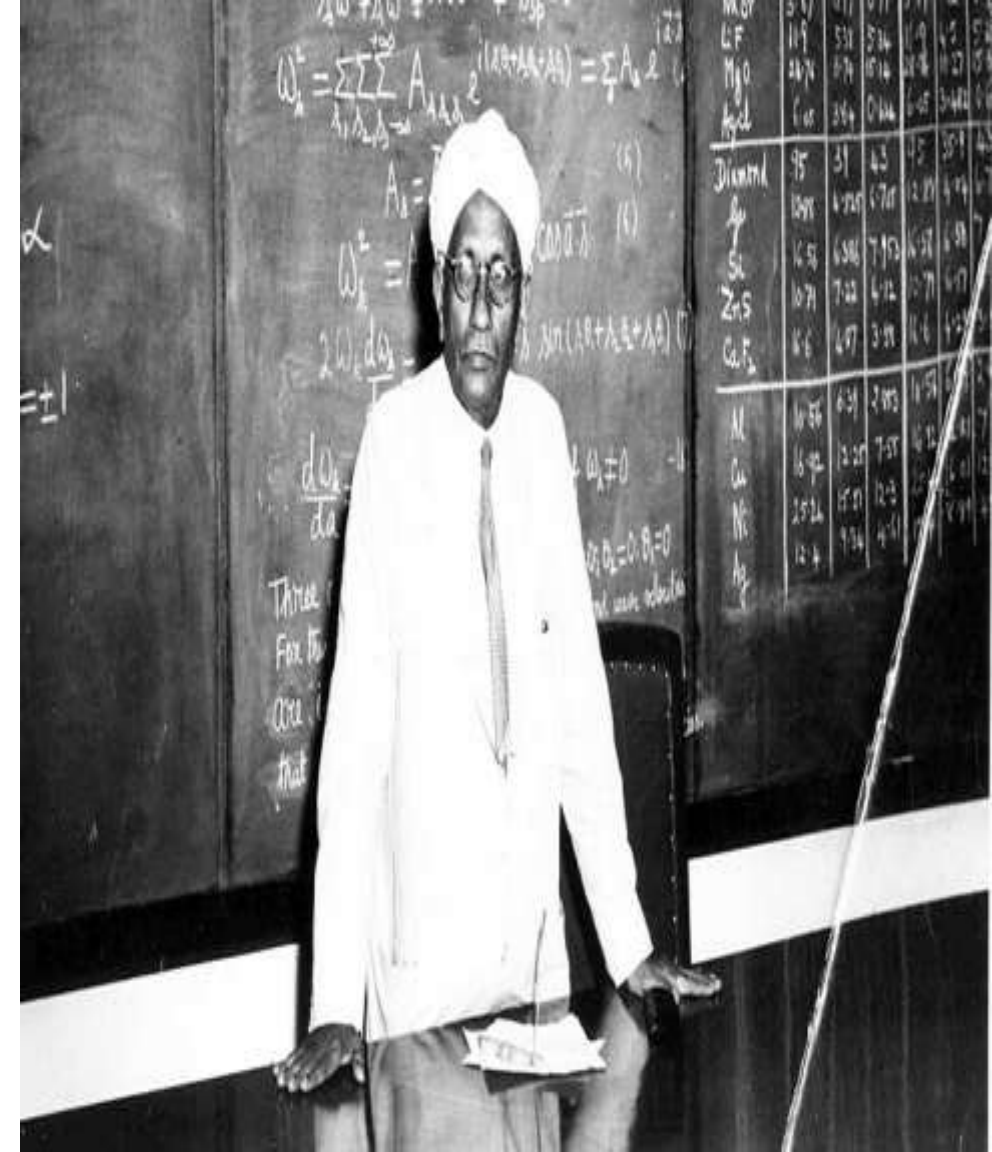
- Shri Aurobindo emphasized that education should be in accordance with the needs of our real modern life.
- In other words, education should create dynamic citizen so that they are able to meet the needs of modern complex life.
- According to Aurobindo, **physical development and holiness are the chief aims of education.**
- The second important aim of education is to **train all the senses hearing, speaking, listening, touching, smelling and tasting.**
- The third aim of education is to **achieve mental development of the child.** This mental development means the enhancement of all mental faculties' namely-memory, thinking, reasoning, imagination, and discrimination etc. education should develop them fully and harmoniously.
- Another important aim of education is the **development of morality.**

# C.V Raman

- 7 November 1888 – 21 November 1970
- An Indian physicist known for his work in the field of light scattering.
- Using a spectrograph developed, Raman and his student K. S. Krishnan discovered that when light traverses a transparent material, the deflected light changes its wavelength and frequency. This phenomenon, a hitherto unknown type of scattering of light, which they called "modified scattering" was subsequently termed the Raman effect or Raman scattering.
- Raman received the 1930 Nobel Prize in Physics for the discovery and was the first Asian to receive a Nobel Prize in any branch of science.
- The Raman effect was discovered on 28 February 1928. The day is celebrated annually by the Government of India as the **National Science Day**.
- In 1954, the Government of India honoured him with the first Bharat Ratna, its highest civilian award.



- Raman also **worked in the acoustics of musical instruments.**
- Worked out the theory of transverse vibration of the bowed strings, based on the superposition of velocities.
- The first to investigate the **harmonic nature of the sound of Indian drums such as table.**
- Raman and his student Nagendra Nath provided the correct theoretical explanation for the **acousto-optic effect ( Light Scattering by sound waves) in a series of articles resulting in the celebrated Raman-Nath Theory.** Modulators and Switching systems based on this effect have enabled optical communication components based on the laser system.



## IDEAS AND CONCEPTS:

- In 1948, Raman through studying the Spectroscopic behaviour of crystals, approached in a new manner the fundamental problem of crystal dynamics.
- Dealt with the structure and properties of diamond, the structure and optical behaviour of numerous iridescent substances including labradorite, pearly field spar, agate, opal and pearls.
- Among these other interests were the optics of colloids, electrical and magnetical anisotropy and physiology of human vision.
- Raman and his student Suri Bhagavantam discovered that the **photons of light carry angular momentum in quantum terms, photons possess a property called spin.** Light and other forms of electromagnetic radiation pass their angular momentum onto atoms that absorb them.
- Did a lot of experiments and also published a note on "**The colour of Sea**" before Raman introduce his theory, it was believed that the sea gets its blue colour from the sky or due to suspended matter in the water but Raman denied this theory and figure out the blue colour of the sea was obtained from **molecular diffraction.**

# JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN

- 11 October 1902 – 8 October 1979.
- Born in the village of Sitabdiara, Saran district, Bengal Presidency, British India (present-day Saran district, Bihar, India).
- Popularly referred to as **JP** or **Lok Nayak** (Hindi for "People's leader"), was an Indian independence activist, theorist, socialist and political leader.
- In 1999, JP was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, in recognition of his social service.
- Other awards include the Magsaysay award for Public Service in 1965.



## IDEAS AND CONCEPTS:

- JP once stated that **Total Revolution** is a combination of seven revolutions, viz., political, social, economic, cultural, ideological or intellectual, educational and spiritual; and the main motive being to bring in a change in the existing society that is in tune with the ideals of the Sarvodaya.
- JP had a very idealistic notion of society and it is in this endeavor, he shifted from Marxism to Socialism and later towards Sarvodaya.
- In 1974, the Bihar agitations spiralled into massive protests by the people to bring about a change in the political, social and educational system.
- At this juncture, JP announced a fourfold plan of action that aimed to **paralyze the administration, introduction of Gram Swarajya and establishing people's government**. Explaining the term 'peoples government', JP stated that it would be a small unit of democracy at the village, panchayat, or the block level, at all the three levels, if possible.



- Aiming at **uprooting of corruption from political and social life in India.**
- Besides this, JP wanted to **create conditions wherein the people living below the poverty line could get the minimum necessities of life.** Thus, total revolution was a device for bringing about a Gandhian humanist version of an ideal society.
- One of the **main reasons for lack of development in India, according to JP, was the widespread corruption in all walks of life.** Believed that the multiparty system and general elections every five years had reared corruption. Further, the failure of economic planning and public investments is also due to this corruption.
- **JP laid out a plan for the movement; on how the revolution should move on the propaganda for public education, and constructive programmes consisting of creating consciousness about various social evils such as dowry system, caste conflicts, communalism and untouchability.**



# RAM MANOHAR LOHIA

- 23 March 1910 – 12 October 1967
- Born in Akbarpur, modern-day Uttar Pradesh
- **An activist in the Indian Independence Movement and a socialist political leader.**
- During the last phase of British rule in India, Lohia worked with the Congress Radio which was broadcast secretly from various places in Bombay until 1942.





## IDEAS:

- Lohia's political ideology is called **New Socialism**.
- Lohia refused to accept western socialism and convinced that foreign socialism will never be a solution giver to Indian socio-political and economic problems.
- Socialism is a newer doctrine than Capitalism or Communism. Lohia further says Socialism should cease to live on the borrowed breath. Too long has it borrowed from communism its economic aims and capitalism or the liberal age its non-economic and general aim.
- The establishment of social ownership over existing means of production, their further development, and mass production, and some kind of a planned economy are acknowledged in varying degrees as the economic aims of Socialism.
- The preservation of national freedom, democracy, and human rights and the securing of peace and of what is variously termed as the values of a culture or the spiritual qualities of life are believed to be the general aims of Socialism.
- According to Lohia "the idea of achieving equality and prosperity is socialism".



## LOHIA'S CONCEPT OF SEVEN REVOLUTIONS

Lohia's concept of seven revolutions clearly shows the inequality in all its aspects. Those seven revolutions are:

1. For equality between man and woman.
2. Against political, economic and other inequalities based upon skin color.
3. Against the inequalities between higher and backward castes and for preferential opportunities for the backward sections.
4. Against foreign rules and for freedom and democratic world government.
5. Economic equality and planned production and against the lust for and system of private property.
6. Against unjust interference in private life and for democratic methods  
Against arms and weapons and for Satyagraha.



# VIKRAM AMBALAL SARABHAI

- 12 August 1919 – 30 December 1971.
- An Indian physicist and astronomer who initiated space research and helped develop nuclear power in India.
- Founded **Physical Research Laboratory (PRL)** also known as "**cradle of space sciences**".
- Honoured with Padma Bhushan in 1966 and the Padma Vibhushan (posthumously) in 1972.
- Internationally regarded as the **Father of the Indian Space Program**.



## IDEAS AND CONCEPTS:

- Set up **India's first rocket launch site in Thumba**, a small village near the Thiruvananthapuram airport in Kerala.
- Vikram Sarabhai was also responsible for bringing cable television to India. His constant contact with NASA paved a way for the establishment of **Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) in 1975**.
- Sarabhai was the mastermind behind building **India's first satellite, Aryabhata**.
- one of the founding members of the **Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA)**.
- Vikram Sarabhai received the **Padma Bhushan** in 1966 for his contribution to India's progress. He was also awarded the **Padma Vibhushan** in 1972, posthumously.

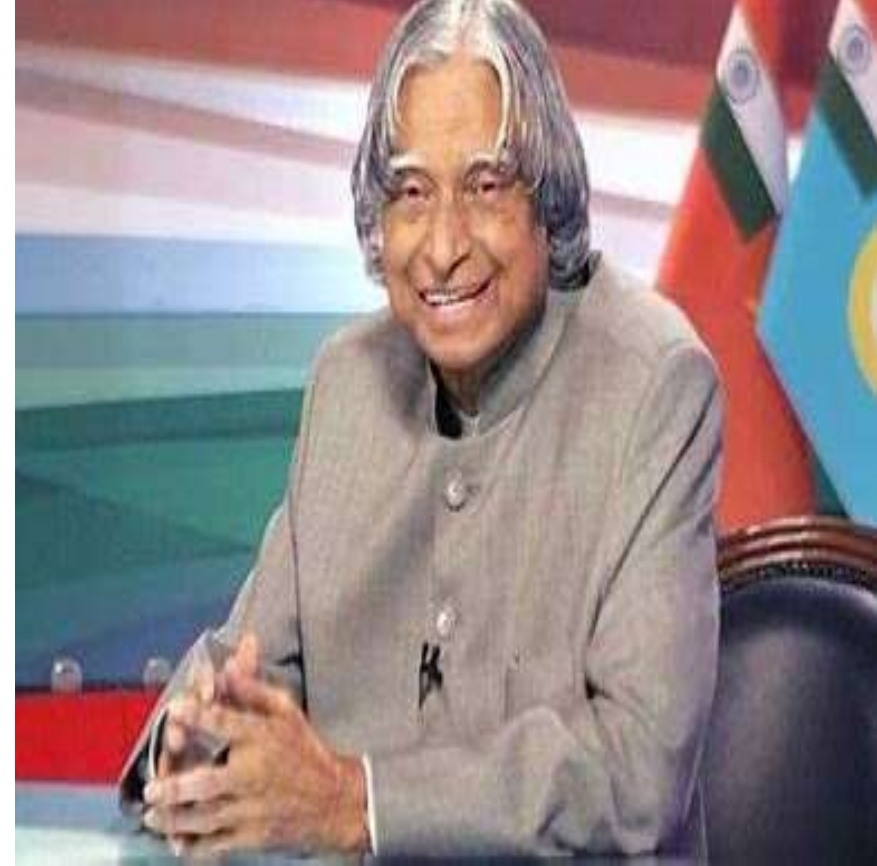


- Vikram Sarabhai **formulated an ambitious profile for the development of atomic energy in India.**
- Despite challenges arising from denial of international cooperation for several decades, technologies envisioned in the profile have been developed and the Department of Atomic Energy is now working to implement the technologies with the objective of accelerating the growth of installed nuclear capacity in the country.



# A.P.J. ABDUL KALAM

- A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (1931–2015) was one of India's most distinguished scientists.
- Born and raised in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu and studied physics and aerospace engineering.
- Responsible for the development of India's first satellite launch vehicle, the SLV-3, and the development and operationalization of strategic missiles.
- Kalam held various positions in the Indian Space Research Organisation and the Defence Research and Development Organisation and became principal scientific adviser to the Government of India, holding the rank of a cabinet minister.
- Kalam was awarded honorary doctorates from thirty-eight universities and the country's three **highest civilian honours—Padma Bhushan (1981), Padma Vibhushan (1990) and Bharat Ratna (1997).**
- Most significant works are Wings of Fire, India 2020: A Vision for the New Millennium, Target 3 Billion and Beyond 2020: A Vision for Tomorrow's India.



## TECHNOLOGY VISION 2020

- In 1998 Kalam put forward a countrywide plan called Technology Vision 2020, which he described as a road map for transforming India from a less-developed to a developed society in 20 years.

### FIVE DIMENSIONS:

- **Agriculture and food processing:** Aimed at doubling the present production of agricultural and food processing.
- **Infrastructure with reliable electric power:** Providing urban amenities to rural areas, and increasing solar power, hi-tech science and technology operation.
- **Education and Healthcare:** Directed towards literacy, social security, and overall health for the population.
- **Information and Communication Technology:** For increased e-governance to promote education in remote areas, telecommunication, and telemedicine.
- **Critical technologies and strategic industries:** The growth of nuclear technology, space technology and defence technology.

A developed India by 2020 or even earlier is not a dream. It need not be a mere vision in the minds of many Indians. It is a mission we can all take up - and succeed.

-A.P.J. Abdul kalam



## 2020 INDIA



Failure will never overtake me if my determination to win is strong enough.

-A.P.J. Abdul kalam





# INDIA VISION 2020





## Women's Institute of Technology

- The Mission of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Women's Institute of Technology, an Engineering College **exclusively for women is to produce at least one women technocrat from every village of Bihar in order to empower the Family, Society and Nation.**

# **NARENDRA DAMODARDAS MODI**

- Born on 17 September 1950 to a Gujarati family of grocers in Vadnagar, Mehsana district, Mumbai.
- An Indian politician serving as the 14th and current prime minister of India since 2014.
- Modi was the chief minister of Gujarat from 2001 to 2014 and later elected as the Member of Parliament from Varanasi.



## MAKE IN INDIA 2014

- 'Make in India' campaign to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property & build best in class manufacturing infrastructure.
- The most striking indicator of progress is the unprecedented **opening of key sectors – including railways, defence, insurance and medical devices – to substantially higher levels of Foreign Direct Investment.**
- An **Investor Facilitation Cell (IFC)** - To assist investors in seeking regulatory approvals, hand-holding services through the pre-investment phase, execution and after-care support.
- Various sectors have been opened-up for FDI like defence manufacturing, railways, space, single brand retail, etc. Also, for ease of doing business, the regulatory policies have been relaxed to facilitate more investments.



# DIGITAL INDIA

- Vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.
- With the number of internet users in India growing by leaps and bounds, the Modi government encouraged the growth by launching the Digital India program.
- Introduction of **low-cost internet services** has made the internet easily accessible to nearly **500 million users**.
- Launched various **applications and websites** to serve citizens.
- **United Payment Interface** and card scheme **RuPay** have spurred the growth of online transactions in the country.



# SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

"A clean India would be the best tribute India could pay to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150 birth anniversary in 2019," said Shri Narendra Modi as he **launched the Swachh Bharat Mission at Rajpath in New Delhi, on 2nd October 2014.**

- He gave the mantra of '**Na gandagi karenge, Na karne denge.**'
- Understanding the **significance of sanitation, Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has simultaneously addressed the health problems that roughly half of the Indians families have to deal with due to lack of proper toilets in their homes.**
- Millions of people across the country have been day after day joining the cleanliness initiatives of the government departments, NGOs and local community centres to make India clean.
- Organizing frequent cleanliness campaigns to spreading awareness about hygiene through plays and music is also being widely carried out across the nation.



## Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)

- Launched by the Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2015 at Panipat, Haryana.
- BBBP addresses the **declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR)** and related issues of women empowerment over a life-cycle continuum.
- Aims to generate awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls.
- It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development.
- The key elements of the scheme include Enforcement of PC & PNDT Act, Nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral action in select 100 districts (low on CSR) in the first phase. There is a strong emphasis on mindset change through training, sensitization, awareness raising and community mobilization on ground.
- It mainly targets the clusters in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Bihar and Delhi.



## NITI Aayog: Transforming India's Development Agenda

- **National Institution for Transforming India** is a public policy think tank of the Government of India, established with the aim to **achieve sustainable development goals** with cooperative federalism by fostering the involvement of State Governments of India in the economic policy-making process using a bottom-up approach.
- Its initiatives include "**15-year road map**", "7-year vision, strategy, and action plan", AMRUT, Digital India, Atal Innovation Mission, Medical Education Reform, agriculture reforms (Model Land Leasing Law, Reforms of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Act, Agricultural Marketing and Farmer Friendly Reforms Index for ranking states) Indices Measuring States' Performance in Health, Education and Water Management.



# NITI Aayog

(National Institution for Transforming India),  
Government of India



# #NITIaayog is based on the 7 Pillars of Effective Governance





## Block chain System

- The vision is to link **IndiaChain with IndiaStack, the digital infrastructure that forms the backbone of the Aadhar project.**
- It will enforce contracts quicker, prevent fraudulent transactions, and help farmers through the efficient disbursement of subsidies.
- First step to a larger system of record keeping and public good disbursement.

## Student Entrepreneurship Programme

- **The Student Entrepreneurship Programme (SEP) 1.0 was launched in 2019 while the SEP 2.0 launched in 2020 aimed to convert the grassroot innovations of Atal Tinkering Lab (ATL) students into end products.**
- The SEP 2.0 which was launched in 2020 provided the opportunity to the students of ATL to work with Dell volunteers and to get mentor support, end user feedback, manufacturing support and launch support of their products in the market.
- **The scheme would be launched and run by "Atal Innovation Mission" (AIM) under NITI Aayog in association with Dell technologies.**

## **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)**

- A National Mission on Financial Inclusion which has an integrated approach to bring about comprehensive financial inclusion and provide banking services to all households in the country.
- Ensures access to a range of financial services like availability of basic savings bank account, access to need based credit, remittances facility, insurance and pension.
- In an attempt to bring the majority of the country into the formal economy, the Modi government provided zero-balance bank accounts. Facilities like the direct transfer of subsidies and pensions to rightful beneficiaries were made available.
- This project also made people economically self-sufficient and helped root out middlemen who preyed on citizens. A total of 132 million new accounts were opened.

## **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwal Yojna**

- More than five crore BPL households got cooking fuel connections for a nominal amount of Rs 1,600.
- The connections were issued in the names of the women in the households, which aimed to empower women transferring the subsidy amount to their bank accounts.
- At the same time, the government also urged affluent people to give up the subsidies so as to strengthen BPL households.

# 6 PILLARS OF PMJDY



Universal access to banking services



Pension scheme for unorganized sector



Creation of credit guarantee fund



Basic savings bank accounts with overdraft facility of Rs. 10,000 to every household



Financial literacy program



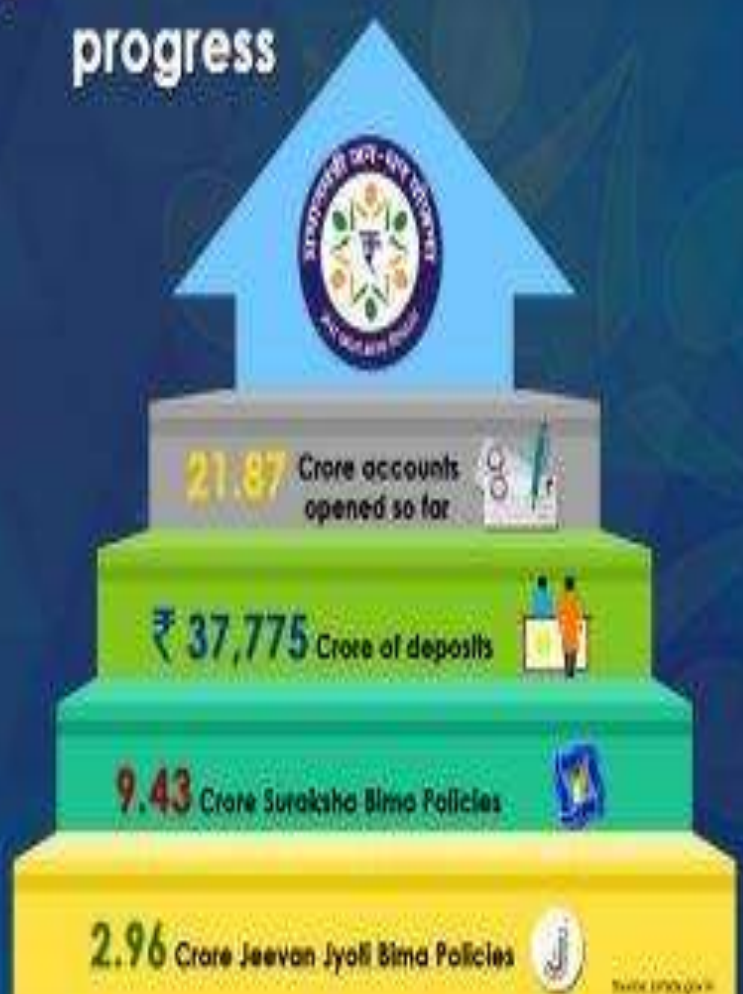
MICRO-Insurance



# Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

## Implementation progress

#TransformingIndia



## Impact

Insurance and pension to the weaker sections & low income groups

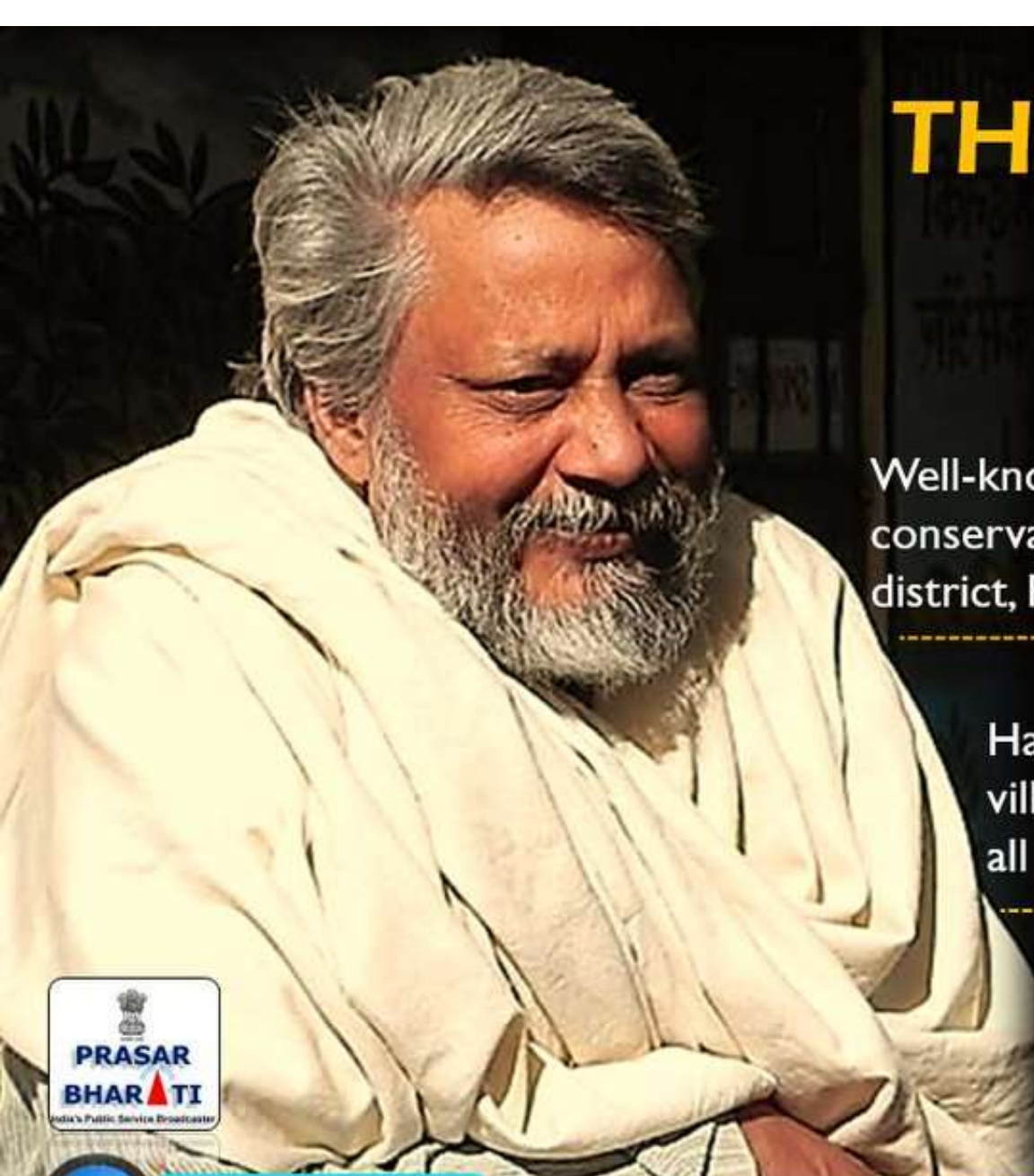
Greater access to credit

Increased financial literacy

# RAJENDRA SINGH

- Born on 6 August 1959 at village Daula in Bagpat district in Uttar Pradesh near Meerut.
- An Indian water conservationist and environmentalist from Alwar district, Rajasthan in India.
- Also known as "**Waterman of India**".
- He won the Magsaysay Award in 2001 and Stockholm Water Prize in 2015.
- He runs an NGO called '**Tarun Bharat Sangh**' (TBS), Founded in 1975. The NGO based in village hori-Bhikampura in Thanagazi tehsil, near Sariska Tiger Reserve, has been instrumental in fighting the slow bureaucracy, mining lobby and has helped villagers take charge of water management in their semi-arid area as it lies close to Thar Desert, through the use of johad, rainwater storage tanks, check dams and other time-tested as well as path-breaking techniques.





# THE WATERMAN OF INDIA

## RAJENDRA SINGH

Born- 6 August 1959

Well-known water conservationist from Alwar district, Rajasthan in India.

Runs an NGO called '**TARUN BHARAT SANGH**' that help people for water management & conservation.

**1,000**

Have brought water back to 1000 villages & got water to flow again in all 5 major rivers in Rajasthan.

**8,500+**

Build 8500+ JOHADS & other structures to collect water for the dry seasons.

Won **RAMON MAGSAYSAY** Award in 2011 for his efforts in water harvesting and water management.

2008: The Guardian named him amongst its list of "**50 PEOPLE WHO COULD SAVE THE PLANET**".

2015: Won **STOCKHOLM WATER PRIZE**, known as "the Nobel Prize for water".



@prasarbharati

## Rajendra Singh's work as a member of Tarun Bharat Sangh (TBA)

- Rajendra Singh joined Tarun Bharat Sangha as a student activist in 1980.
- He solved the problem of water scarcity in Rajasthan by disseminating information on traditional water conservation technologies.
- Johads can be described as small earthen check dams that capture and conserve rainwater and help in meeting our water needs in dry seasons.
- It also improves percolation and helps in the recharge of the groundwater table.
- Rajendra Singh was the main force behind the revival of some 3000 johads spread across more than 650 villages in Alwar district, Rajasthan, starting from 1984.
- It has resulted in a steady rise of the groundwater table by almost 6 meters and a 33 percent increase in the forest cover in the area that was destroyed by deforestation and mining activities.



## Raising water literacy is the need of the hour

- Some areas in India are grappling with the question of water scarcity due to drought-prone conditions while others have excessive water which results in floods and destruction of life and property.
- Due to the high population, many big cities like Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai, and Jodhpur are unable to meet their water needs due to over-consumption and pollution of existing water resources by a few people.
- To encounter such situations with intellectual knowledge and practicality, Rajendra Singh urged people to become '**water literate**'.

***"Water literacy comprises three major steps. The first step is understanding water which means that learning about all water sources from glaciers to groundwater and water cycle, the flora-fauna, and the socio-economic landscape dependent on these water sources. Second is practicing conservation of water through various measures including rainwater harvesting and wastewater management. The last step is making other people understand and save water."***

# KAILASH SATYARTHI

- Born 11 January 1954.
- An Indian social reformer who campaigned against **child labour in India and advocated the universal right to education.**
- In 2014, he was the co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, along with Malala Yousafzai, "for their struggle against the suppression of children and *young* people and for the right of all children to education."
- He is the founder of multiple social activist organizations, including **Bachpan Bachao Andolan, Global March Against Child Labour, Global Campaign for Education and Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation.**





## Mukti Ashram

- Established **India's first short-term transit rehabilitation centre** for rescued children in Delhi, '**Mukti Ashram**', in **1991**.
- In 1998, a long term rehabilitation centre '**Bal Ashram**' was established at Virat Nagar near Jaipur in India.
- These rehabilitation centers have now become **model institutions for child care in India**.



## **Bachpan Bachao Andolan 1980**

- A mass movement to **create a child-friendly society where all children are free from exclusion and exploitation and receive free education.**
- It identifies, liberates, rehabilitates, and educates in servitude through direct intervention, community participation, partnerships, and coalitions, promoting ethics in trade, unionizing workers, running campaigns on issues such as education, trafficking, forced labour, ethical trade, and by building child-friendly villages.

## **The Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation (KSCF)**

- Established in 2004 by Satyarthi.
- **Spreads awareness and advocates for beneficial policies for children's rights.**
- Global umbrella for KSCF India and KSCF, USA.
- To achieve his **vision of a world free of violence against children – where all children are free, safe, healthy and educated, he founded KSCF.**
- The Foundation's raison d'être (existence) is to advocate for creation and implementation of child-friendly policies ensuring holistic development and empowerment of children across the globe.

# GLOBAL INTERVENTIONS

## 1. Global March against Child Labour 1998

- Inclusion of child exploitation to global socio-political agenda.
- Traversing across **103 countries covering 80,000 kms**, the movement demanded an **International Law on Worst Forms of Child Labour**.
- As a result, International Labour Organization (ILO) adopted Convention No. 182 on worst forms of child labour which was formally passed in 1999 and went on to become the fastest ratified convention in ILO's history.
- Mr. Satyarthi is credited for the first ever civil society – business coalition by establishing Good Weave (formerly known as Rugmark) in 1994, which was the first of its kind certification and social labelling mechanism for child labour free carpets in South Asia.



## 2. 100 Million for 100 Million Campaign 2016

- Aimed at **mobilizing 100 million youth to shape a better future for 100 million children who had been denied their rights and liberties.**
- Demanded a new legally binding UN convention **against online child sexual abuse and pornography.**
- Several Nobel Laureates, Heads of States and International Bodies like OECD and Global Leaders including Chancellor Angela Merkel, President of Panama, Her Highness Sheikha Moza of Qatar, His Serene Highness Prince Albert II of Monaco among others have extended support for the cause. His Holiness Pope Francis has also strongly supported the endeavour.



# **BHARAT YATRA AGAINST CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE**

- In 2017, he raised a clarion call against child sexual abuse by leading a **12,000 km-long Bharat Yatra (from Kashmir to Kanyakumari)** taking along with him survivors of child abuse, civil society organizations, politicians across party lines, bureaucrats, celebrities and faith leaders to put the national spotlight on this pressing issue.
- Aimed at starting a social dialogue about child sexual abuse and child trafficking, to taboo issues in India, to protect children vulnerable within their homes, communities, schools.
- The campaign collaborated with **5,000 civil society organizations, 60 Indian faith leaders, 500 Indian political leaders, 600 local, state and national bodies of the Indian government, 300 members of the Indian judiciary, and 25,000 educational institutions across India.**
- More than **1,200,000** marched for **35 days** and led to the **Criminal Law Amendment Act 2018** with a strict deterrent against child rape. The Yatra resulted in the **Anti-Human Trafficking Bill** being passed by the 16th Lok Sabha.



# SUBHASH PALEKAR

- Subhash Palekar was born in 1949 in a small village Belora in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra in India, and he has an agricultural background.
- **Practised Zero Budget Natural Farming without using pesticides to cultivate.**
- An Indian agriculturist who practiced and wrote many books about Subhash Palekar Natural Farming (SPNF) , Formerly ZBNF (Zero Budget Natural Farming).
- Conducted many workshops all over India.
- Awarded India's fourth highest civilian award the Padma Shri in 2016.
- **Krishi ka Rishi' is the title farming communities across the country have bestowed on Subhash Palekar.**



# Zero Budget Natural Farming

- Method of farming where the **cost of growing and harvesting plants is zero.**
- This means that farmers need not purchase fertilizers and pesticides in order to ensure the healthy growth of crops.
- **Plants only receive 1.5% to 2% of their nutrient requirements from soil; the remaining is absorbed through water and air. Given that 98% of the nutrients do not come from soil, using fertilizers is not prudent.**
- Only dung from local, Indian cows is effective on the soil.
- To get the most of the cow dung and urine, ensure that the dung is as fresh as possible and that the urine is as old as possible.
- An acre of land requires 10 kilograms of local cow dung per month. Since the average cow gives 11 kilograms of dung a day, dung from one cow can help fertilize 30 acres of land.
- Urine, jaggery and dicot flour can be used as additives.
- The lesser milk the cow gives, the more beneficial its dung is towards reviving the soil.





Grassroots peasant movement originated from **Karnataka** and spread to states in south India with efforts of **Subhash Palekar** and farmer associations



**1**  
Neoliberalization  
of the Indian  
economy

**2**  
Privatized  
seeds, inputs, and  
inaccessible  
markets

**3**  
High cost &  
interest rates,  
volatile prices  
of crops

**4**  
Farmers get  
trapped in vicious  
cycle of debt

# WHAT LED TO **ZERO BUDGET FARMING**

## HOW IT HELPS

Promises to  
end a reliance  
on loans and  
drastically cut  
production  
costs

Zero budget  
farming is 'natural farming'  
(without chemicals) without using  
any credit, and without spending any  
money on purchased inputs

## OUTCOME

- More than 40 lakh farmers across the country have benefitted greatly from Palekar's teachings and his method of natural farming.
- Palekar spends 25 days a month sharing his knowledge of farming through seminar, lectures, workshops and field visits.
- Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have also requested him to spend ten days a month in their states, in order to help their farmers develop healthy farming habits.
- In 2016, in recognition of his work and the impact he was creating, the Government of India conferred Palekar with the prestigious Padamashri Award.
- Palekar also made history for being the first active farmer to receive the award.
- Palekar's Zero Budget Natural Farming has undoubtedly made an indelible mark on farming in India.

# SUDHA MURTHY

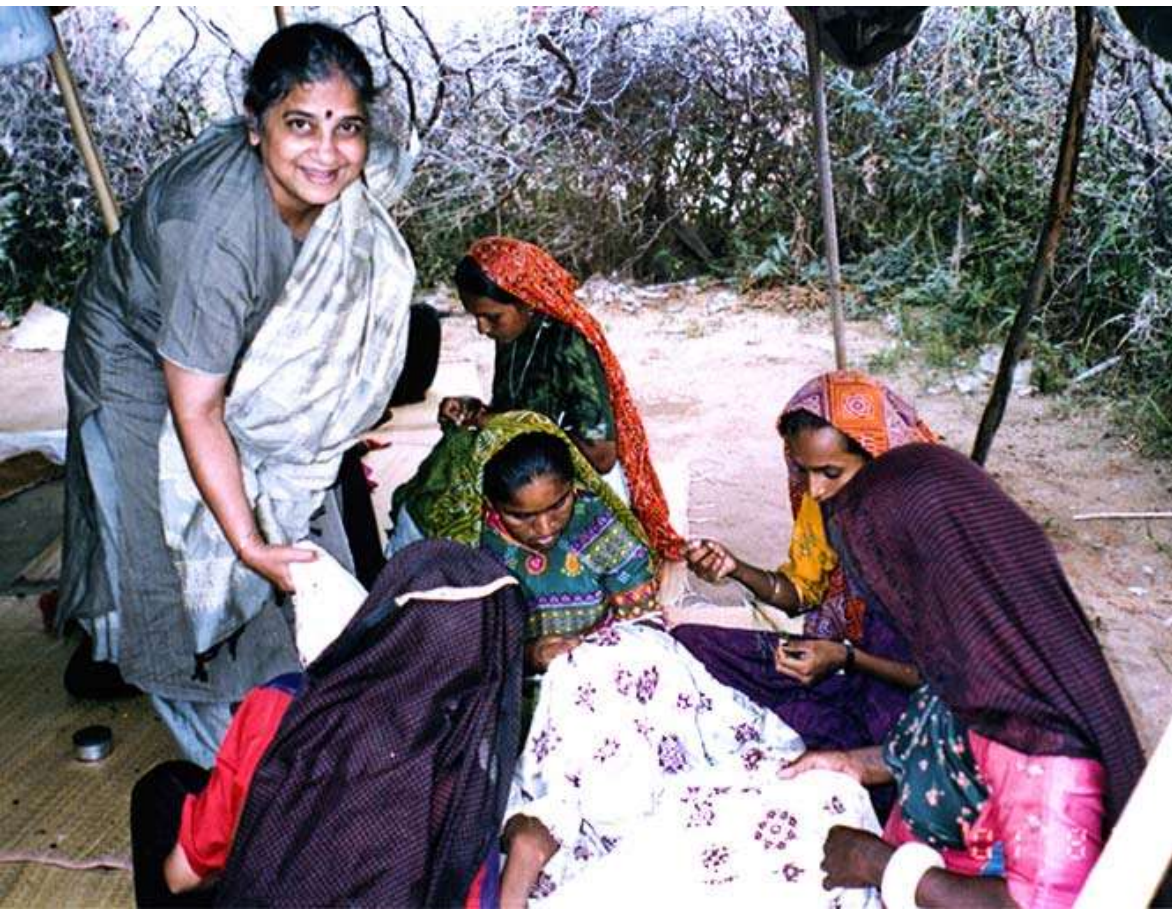
- An Indian engineering teacher, author and a social worker.
- She is also the chairperson of the Infosys Foundation.
- **Murthy was awarded the Padma Shri, the fourth highest civilian award in India, for social work by the Government of India in 2006.**
- She has founded several orphanages, participated in rural development efforts, supported the movement to provide all Karnataka government schools with computer and library facilities, and established Murthy Classical Library of India at Harvard University.
- **Murthy initiated a bold move to introduce computer and library facilities in all schools in Karnataka & taught computer science. She got the "Best Teacher Award" in 1995 from Rotary Club at Bangalore.**



## INITIATIVES

- **Murthy's Infosys Foundation is a public charitable trust founded in 1996** and Murthy is one of the trustees.
- Through Foundation she has built 2,300 houses in the flood-affected areas. Murthy's social work covers the healthcare, education, empowerment of women, public hygiene, art and culture, and poverty alleviation at the grassroots level.
- Her vision of a **library for each school** has resulted in the **setting up of 70,000 libraries** so far.
- She is helping out rural areas by building 16,000 public toilets and several hundred toilets in the city of Bengaluru.
- The foundation has conducted relief work during national natural disasters like the tsunami in Tamil Nadu and Andaman, earthquake in Kutch – Gujarat, hurricane and floods in Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and drought in Karnataka and Maharashtra.
- **The Government of Karnataka awarded her the prestigious literary award, the 'Attimabbe Award' –for her literary work for the year 2011–12.**

- Over the years, she has designed and anchored several programs for the construction of school buildings, public toilets, healthcare facilities and homes for orphan and destitute children.
- Under her guidance, the Foundation has disbursed scholarships to needy meritorious students; donated books to educational institutions and public libraries, trained teachers; conducted disaster relief operations; imparted technical education to the youth; set up self-employment centers for women; helped war widows and artistes fallen in hard times; and revived some of our most traditional yet endangered arts and crafts.





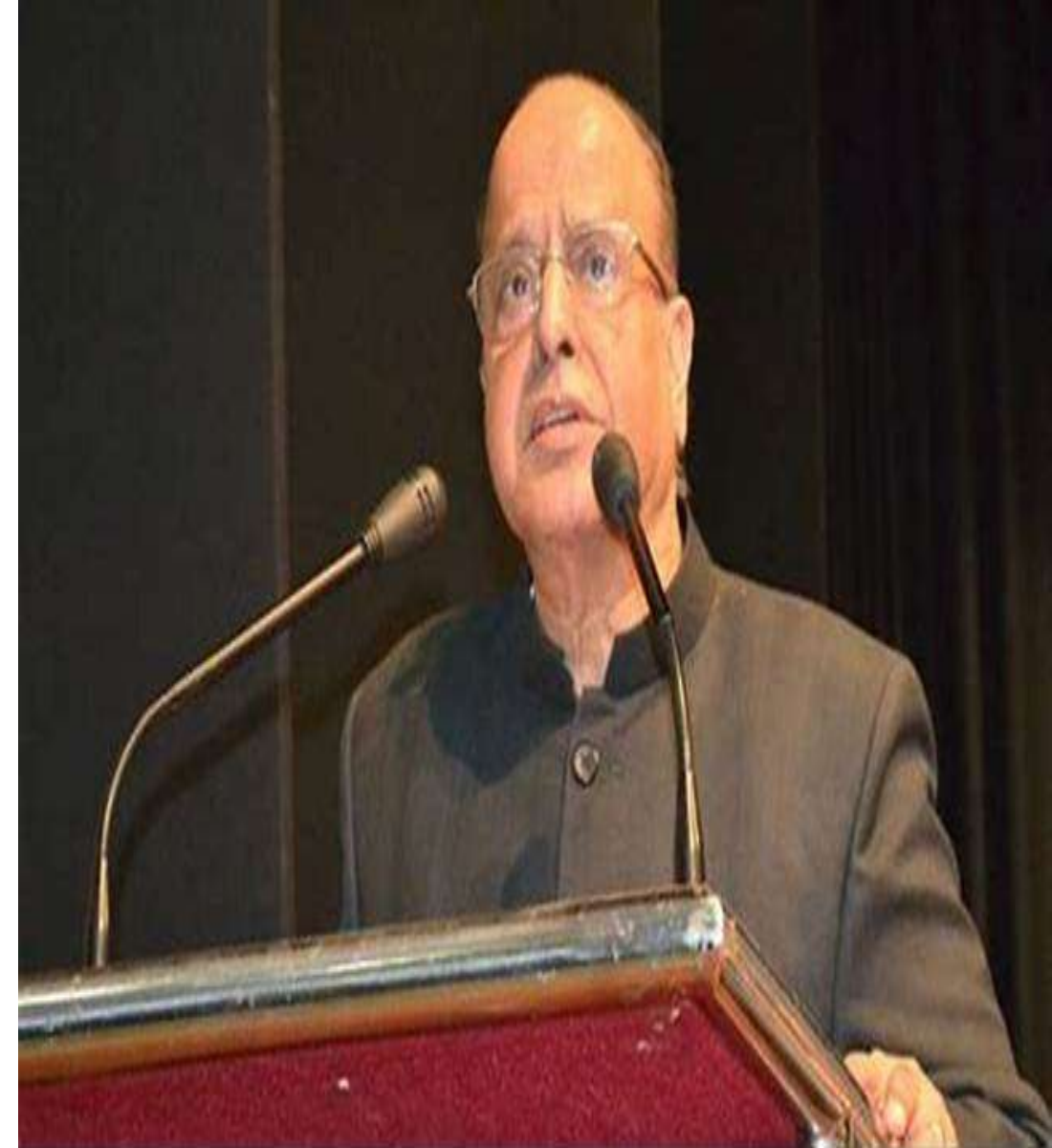
**PARISHUDH - AN INITIATIVE TOWARDS  
CREATING CLEANER VILLAGES**



**KERALA FLOOD RELIEF**

# KRISHNASWAMY KASTURIRANGAN

- An Indian space scientist who headed the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) from 1994 to 2003.
- **One of scientific advisers to the PM of India.**
- He is presently Chancellor of Central University of Rajasthan and NIIT University.
- Former chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University and the chairman of Karnataka Knowledge Commission.
- Former member of the Rajya Sabha (2003–09) and a former member of the now defunct Planning Commission of India.
- Director of the National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore, from April 2004 to 2009.
- Recipient of the three major civilian awards from the Government of India: **the Padma Shri (1982), Padma Bhushan (1992) and Padma Vibhushan (2000).**



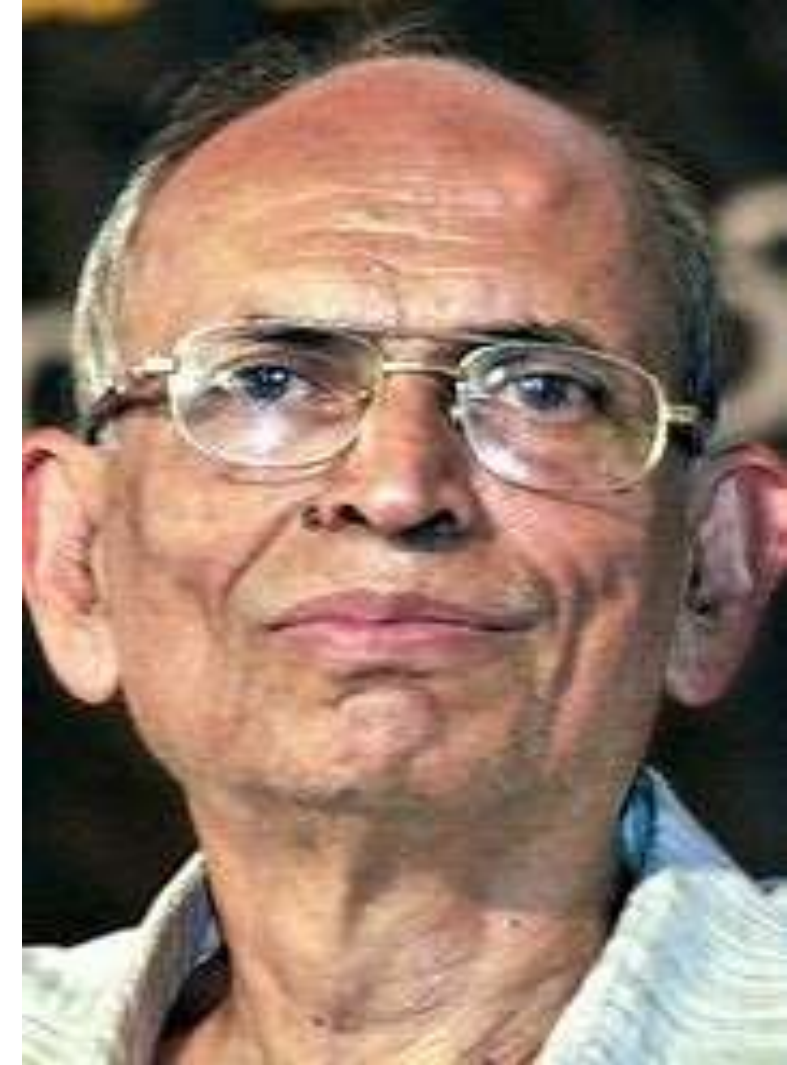
- In ISRO, Kasthuri Rangan served as the Director of ISRO Satellite Centre, overseeing the development of new generation spacecraft, the Indian National Satellite (INSAT-2), the Indian Remote Sensing Satellites (IRS-1A and 1B) as well as scientific satellites.
- He was also the **Project Director for India's first two experimental earth observation satellites, Bhaskara-I and II.**
- Under his leadership, the programme witnessed several major milestones including the successful launching and operationalisation of the India's prestigious launch vehicles, the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle and the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle.
- Studies on the advanced version of the GSLV, GSLVMk-III, was also completed including defining its full configuration.
- Further, he also **oversaw the development and launching of some of the world's best civilian remote sensing satellites, IRS-1C and IRS-1D, realisation of new generation INSAT communication satellites, besides ocean observation satellites IRS-P3/P4.**



- Kasthuri Rangan also **led the initiative for India to enter the planetary exploration era by an extensive studies leading to the definition of Chandrayaan-1. These efforts have put India as a pre-eminent space-faring nation among the handful of six countries that have major space programs.**
- **Defining India's most ambitious space based High Energy Astronomy observatory and initiating a related activities was also an important milestone under his leadership.** He has made extensive and significant contributions to studies of Cosmic x-ray and gamma ray sources and effect of cosmic x-rays in the lower atmosphere.
- Kasturirangan is head of a committee tasked with creating the **National Education Policy 2020 for India.** Later in September 2021, he was appointed as the head of a 12-member steering committee which would be responsible for developing a new **National Curriculum Framework (NCF).** This committee, having been given a tenure of 3 years, will be the guiding document for the development of textbooks, syllabi and teaching practices of schools across the country.

# MADHAV DHANANJAYA GADGIL

- Born on 1942. An Indian ecologist, academic, writer, columnist and the founder of the *Centre for Ecological Sciences*, a research forum under the aegis of the Indian Institute of Science.
- Former member of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister of India and the **Head of the *Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP)* of 2010, popularly known as the Gadgil Commission.**
- The Government of India awarded him the **fourth highest civilian award of the Padma Shri in 1981 and followed it up with the third highest award of the Padma Bhushan in 2006.**
- In 1998, he was appointed the chairman of the *Science and Technology Advisory Panel of Global Environment Facility*, an agency under the United Nations. He held the chair till 2002.
- Served as a **member of the environmental education panel of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and as a member of the National Advisory Council.**



- One of the major contributions of Gadgil is his effort towards the **preservation of ecology of India**. His early researches in the 1980s have helped in the identification of the Nilgiris as the first biosphere reserve in India.
- As the chairman of the ***Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP)***, which later came to be known as the Gadgil Commission, he submitted a report in 2011, marking around **64 percent of the Western Ghats region as *Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA)***.
- His contributions, as a member of the draft committee, has been reported in the **preparation of the Biological Diversity Act 2002 and the manual he prepared for the *People's Biodiversity Registers* has been accepted by the National Biodiversity Authority.**



# KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

## Gadgil Report 2011

### Mining

No new licenses except in ESZ 3 under strict scrutiny

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### Quarry & Sand Mining

No new licenses to be given for quarry and sand mining

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### Water

Catchment area treatment plans for hydroelectric and irrigation projects

Inter-basin diversions of rivers in the Western Ghats should not be allowed

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### Land Use

No SEZs permitted

No new hill stations

No conversion of public lands to private



# AZIM PREMJI

- An Indian business tycoon, investor, engineer, and philanthropist, who was the chairman of Wipro Limited.
- Premji remains a non-executive member of the board and founder chairman. **Informally known as the Czar of the Indian IT Industry.**
- He was responsible for **guiding Wipro through four decades of diversification and growth, to finally emerge as one of the global leaders in the software industry.**
- **In 2010, he was voted among the 20 most powerful men in the world by *Asiaweek*.**
- Azim Premji topped the list of "**India's most generous**" released by Hurun India and EdelGive on 10 November 2020. **Premji donated ₹7,904 crore in financial year 2019-20 which is a 17-fold jump from the ₹453 crore donated in FY19. Education is the primary cause for his donations.**



- In 2001, he founded **Azim Premji Foundation**, a non-profit organization.
- In December 2010, **he pledged to donate US\$2 billion for improving school education in India.** This has been done by transferring 213 million equity shares of Wipro Ltd, held by a few entities controlled by him, to the Azim Premji Trust. This donation is the largest of its kind in India.
- In March 2019, Premji pledged an additional 34% of Wipro stock held by him to the foundation. At a current value of about US\$7.5 billion, this allocation will bring the total endowment from him to the foundation to US\$21 billion.
- **In May 2020, the Azim Premji Foundation collaborated with the National Centre for Biological Sciences, and the Institute for Stem Cell Science and Regenerative Medicine for augmenting testing infrastructure to deal with the coronavirus pandemic.**

**Wealthiest Charitable Foundations Worldwide**

Rank	Name	Country	Headquarters	Endowment (US \$)
1	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	USA	Seattle, Washington	51.6 Billion
2	Stichting INGKA Foundation	Netherlands	Leiden	36 Billion
3	Wellcome Trust	United Kingdom	London	27.1 Billion
4	Howard Hughes Medical Institute	USA	Chevy Chase, Maryland	23.8 Billion
5	Azim Premji Foundation	India	Bengaluru	21 Billion

**C H A R I T Y**

# The Giving Pledge

- Premji has said that being rich "did not thrill" him. He became the **first Indian to sign up for the Giving Pledge, a campaign led by Warren Buffett and Bill Gates, to encourage the wealthiest people to make a commitment to give most of their wealth to philanthropic causes. He is the third non-American after Richard Branson and David Sainsbury to join this club.**
- **I strongly believe that those of us, who are privileged to have wealth, should contribute significantly to try and create a better world for the millions who are far less privileged.**  
— *Azim Premji*

- In April 2013 he said that he has already given more than 25 per cent of his personal wealth to charity.
- In July 2015, he gave away an additional 18% of his stake in Wipro, taking his total contribution so far to 39%.
- **In April 2019, Azim Premji became the top Indian philanthropist.**

# PREMJI'S GENEROSITY

Azim Premji's total charity pledge is much higher than the private funds raised in last 5 years

**AZIM PREMJI'S  
PHILANTHROPIC CORPUS  
₹ 1.45 LAKH CRORE**

FY17  
₹ 18,000  
CRORE

FY14  
₹ 14,000  
CRORE

FY15  
₹ 15,000  
CRORE

FY18  
₹ 23,000  
CRORE

FY16  
₹ 18,000  
CRORE

**PRIVATE FUNDS RAISED  
FOR SOCIAL SECTOR  
IN LAST 5 YEARS**

Source: Bain & Company

Bloomberg | Quint



**There are three lessons  
in philanthropy -**

one, involve the family, especially the spouse. She can be a remarkable driver of your initiative. Two, you need to build an institution, and you need to scale it up. Choose a leader for philanthropy whom you trust. Three, philanthropy needs patience, tenacity and time.

Azim Premji  
***On Philanthropy***



NEWS 18 creative



# ANIL KAKODKAR

- Born on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1943. An Indian nuclear physicist and mechanical engineer.
- Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of India, Secretary to the Government of India, and Director of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay from 1996–2000.
- Joined the Reactor Engineering Division of the BARC and **played a key role in design and construction of the Dhruva reactor, a completely original but high-tech project.**
- **Part of the core team of architects of India's Peaceful Nuclear Tests in 1974 and 1998.**
- Apart from playing a major role in India's nuclear tests asserting sovereignty, **Kakodkar champions India's self-reliance on thorium as a fuel for nuclear energy.**
- **National Awards- Padma Shri in 1998, Padma Bhushan in 1999, Padma Vibhushan in 2009.**



- Anil Kakodkar led the indigenous development in **India's Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor Technology**.
- Worked in the rehabilitation of the two reactors at Kalpakkam and the first unit at Rawatbhata, which at one stage were on the verge of being written off.
- Believes that '**India should be self-reliant in energy**', especially by use of the cheap national thorium resources. He continues to engage in designing the Advanced Heavy Water Reactor, that uses thorium-uranium 233 as the primary energy source with plutonium as the driver fuel. The unique reactor system, with simplified but safe technology, will generate 75 per cent of electricity from thorium.



## INDIA'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM - OPERATION SHAKTI: 1998

# RAGHUNATH ANANT MASHELKAR

- Born on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1943.
- An Indian Chemical Engineer, whose native is village Mashel in Goa and brought up in Maharashtra.
- **Former Director General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).**
- Also the President of Indian National Science Academy (2004-2006), President of Institution of Chemical Engineers (2007) as also the President of Global Research Alliance (2007-2018).
- **Was the first Chairperson of Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR).**
- Fellow of the Royal Society, Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering (FREng), Foreign associate of US National Academy of Engineering and the US National Academy of Sciences.



- As Director of India's **National Chemical Laboratory (NCL)** during 1989-1995, Mashelkar gave a new orientation to NCL's research programmes with **strong emphasis on globally competitive technologies and international patenting**. **NCL, which was involved only in import substitution research till then, began licensing its patents to multinational companies.**
- As Director General of CSIR, Mashelkar led the process of **transformation of CSIR**. The book '**World Class in India**', has ranked CSIR among the top twelve organizations, who have managed **the radical change the best in post-liberalised India**.
- Led by Mashelkar, CSIR successfully fought the battle of revocation of the **US patent on wound healing properties of turmeric (USP 5,401,5041)** and Technical Committee, which successfully challenged the revocation of the **US patents on Basmati Rice (USP 5,663,484) by RiceTec Company, Texas, (2001)**. This led to the creation of **India's Traditional Knowledge Digital Library**, which helped in prevention of the grant of wrong patents on traditional knowledge.



- Mashelkar was a **member of the Scientific Advisory Council** to the Prime Minister and also of the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet set up by successive governments.
- Chaired twelve high powered committees set up to look into diverse issues ranging from **national auto fuel policy to overhauling the Indian drug regulatory system & dealing with the menace of spurious drugs.**
- Appointed by the Government as Assessor for the One-man Inquiry Commission investigating into the **Bhopal Gas Tragedy (1985–86)**, and as Chairman of the Committee for investigating the **Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex accident (1990–91).**
- **Deeply connected with the innovation movement in India, Dr. Mashelkar served as the Chairman of India's National Innovation Foundation (2000-2018).**



## Traditional Knowledge Digital Library

Representative Database of Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Sowa Rigpa Formulations [More...](#)

Access to the full database is available to Patent Offices only under TKDL Access Agreement

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Initiative of  
Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)  
Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH)

- Mashelkar campaigned strongly with Indian academics, researchers and corporates for strengthening the IPR ecosystem.
- Under his leadership, CSIR occupied the **first position in WIPO's top fifty PCT filler among all the developing nations in 2002.**
- CSIR progressed in US patent filing to an extent that they reached **40% share of the US patents granted to India in 2002.**

## Awaken to Intellectual property right

- The patent was promptly challenged by Dr. R. A. Mashelkar, as Indian scientist who has done much to awaken India to intellectual property rights issues.

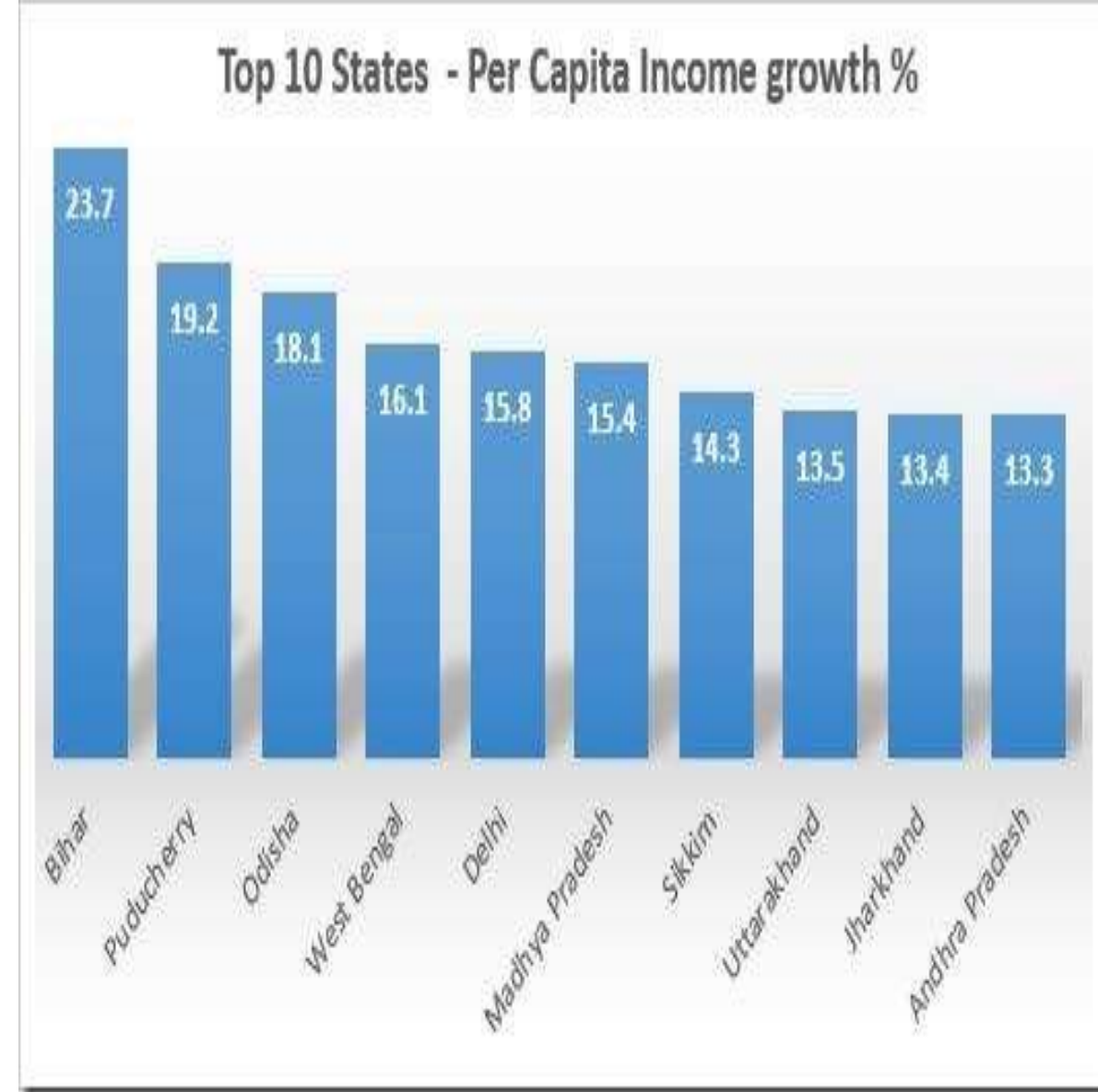


Director general of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)  
(1995-2006)

**ACHIEVEMENTS @ 75, BY VARIOUS SOCIAL  
ORGANISATIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND  
INDIVIDUALS IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC SECTOR**

# 1. PER CAPITA INCOME

- Nominal GDP per capita or GDP per capita at current prices in **2020-21 is estimated at ₹ 145,679 against ₹ 151,760 for 2019-20**. At constant (2011-12) prices, GDP per capita is 99,694 INR for 2020-21.
- The **per capita Net National Income (NNI) of India at current prices during 2020-21 is estimated to have attained a level of 128,829 Indian rupees as compared to 134,186 INR for the year 2019-20**.
- The per capita income in real terms (at 2011-12 prices) during 2020-21 is estimated at Rs. 86,659 as compared to Rs. 94,566 during 2019-20.

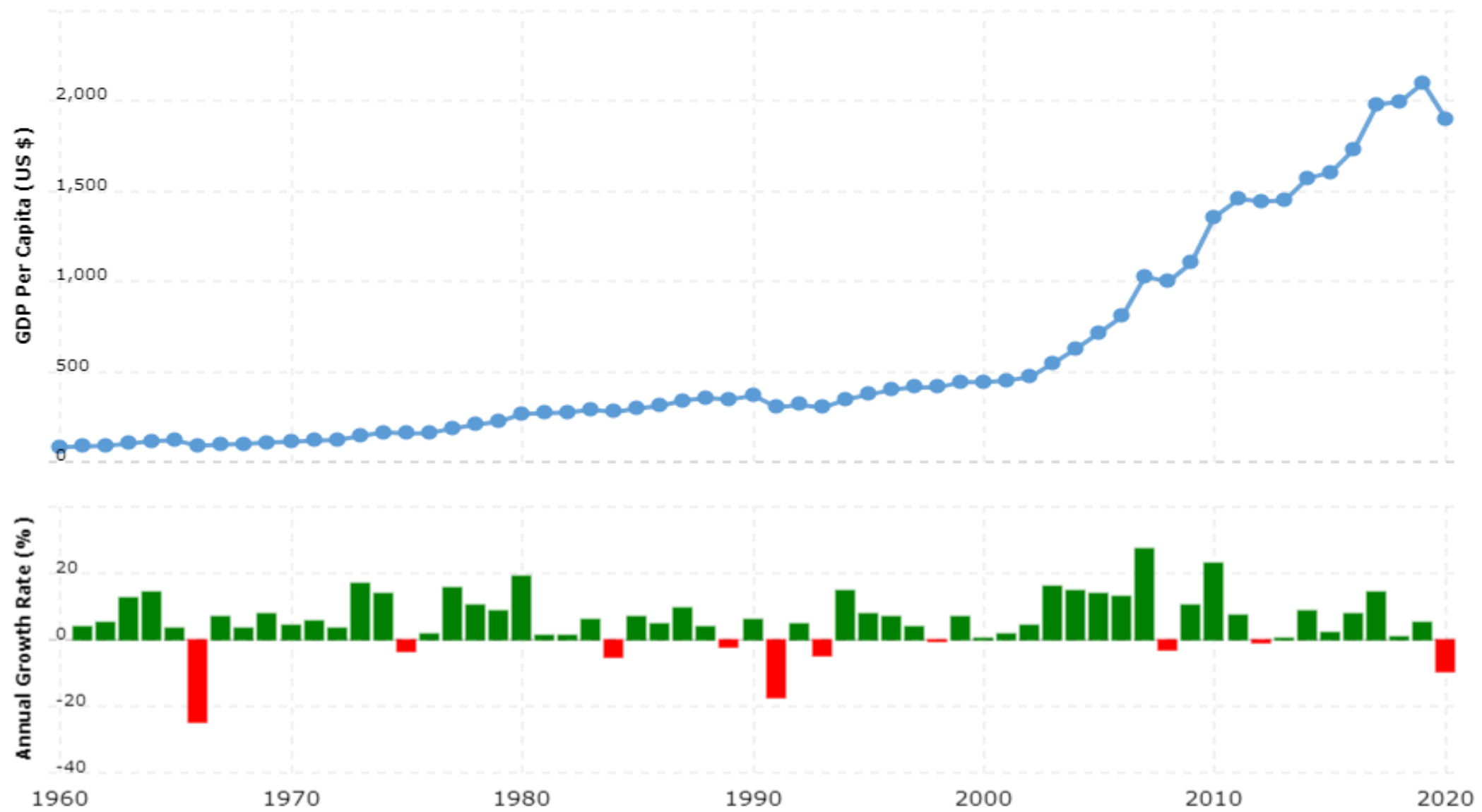


**PCI IN THE YEAR 2019**



## 2. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

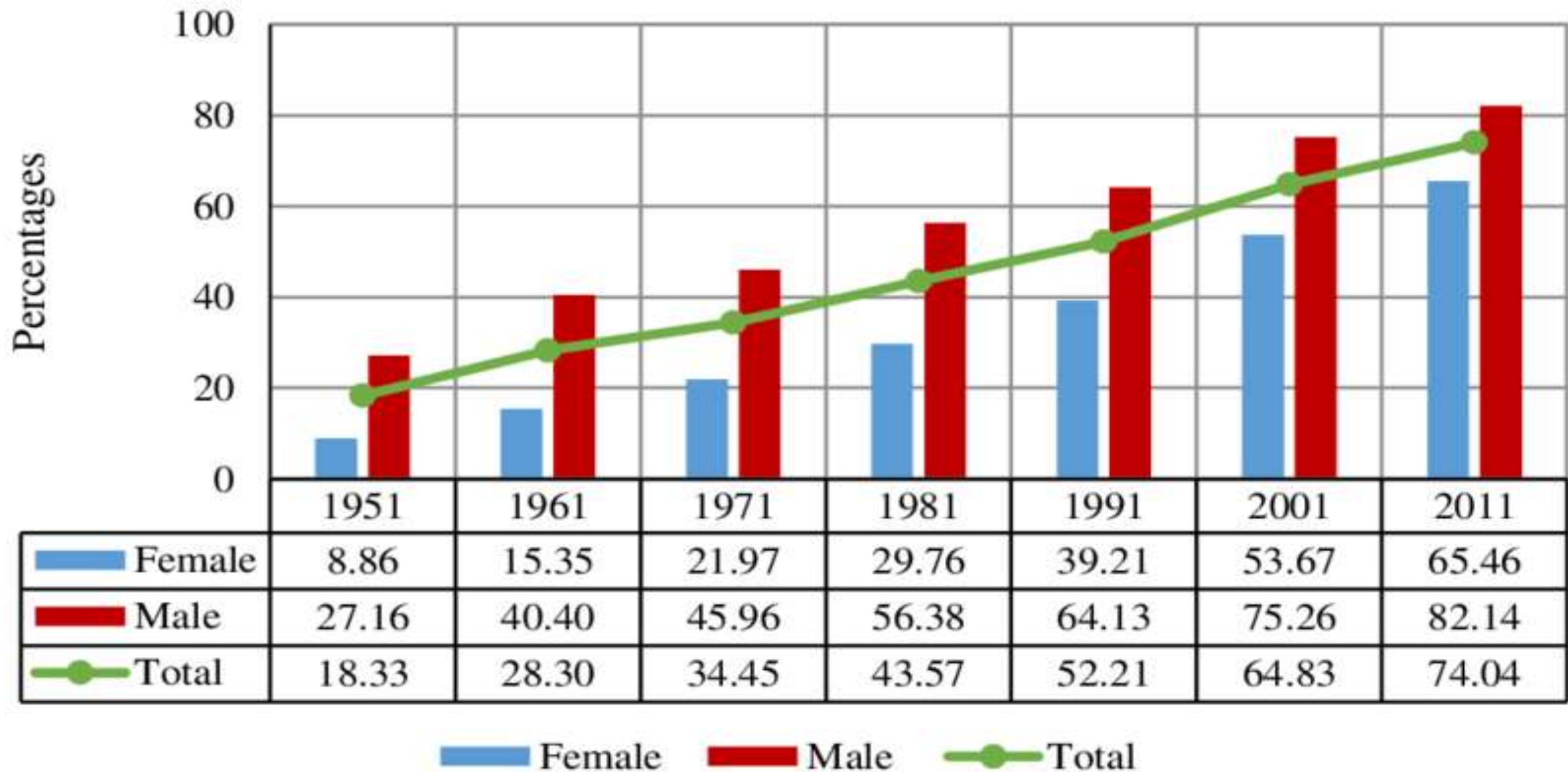
- When India declared its independence in 1947, its GDP was a mere Rs 2.7 lakh crore accounting for a paltry 3 per cent of the world's total GDP.
- According to the IMF World Economic Outlook (April - 2021), **GDP (nominal) per capita of India in 2021 is projected at \$2,191 at current prices.**
- India is at 144th position out of 194 economies in terms of GDP (nominal) per capita.
- **In 1993, India's GDP per capita was 6.45 % of the global gdp per capita; it improved to 18.4% in 2019.**
- India's nominal per capita is over 60 times lower than the richest country and approx eight times greater than the world's poorest country.
- India is at 33rd position in the list of Asian countries.
- Based on PPP, the GDP per capita of India is projected at 7,333 International dollars in 2021. **It is almost 40% of the world gdp per capita.**



### 3. LITERACY

- Literacy plays a major role in the economic development of a nation. Although **India has raised its current literacy rate of 74.04% (2021) from 12% at the time of Independence in 1947.**
- As per Population Census of India 2011, the Literacy rate of India has shown improvement of almost **9.2 percent**. It has gone up to **74.04% in 2011 from 65.38% in 2001**, thus registering an increase of over 9 percent in the last 10 years.
- **Kerala with 93.91% literacy rate is the top state in India. Lakshadweep and Mizoram are at second and third position with 92.28% and 91.58% literacy rate respectively. Bihar with 63.08% literacy rate is the last in terms of literacy rate in India.**
- Majority of states in India has shown majors signs of improvement in their overall literary rate thus contributing towards a literate nation.

# Literacy Rates of India, 1951-2011



- 40 per cent of literate population took Arts, Humanities and Social Science undergraduate level in 2014-15, as against 17.34 takers for Engineering & Technology, 14.53 per cent for Commerce and only 4.11 per cent for IT & Computer –related fields.

## **List of Steps taken by Government of India to improve Literacy Rate in India:**

- Free education programs to poor people living in villages and towns.
- Setting up of new schools and colleges at district and state levels.
- Several committees have been formed to ensure proper utilization of funds allotted to improve literacy rate.
- **Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao is the latest initiative taken by Government of India to save and educate the girl child in India.**
- State literacy campaigns are launched at several times to conduct door to door survey to examine overall literacy scenario in the districts.

## 4. MATERNAL MORTALITY

- Our **MMR** steeply declined from **2000 (1940s)** to **174 (2020)** for every **100,000 live births**.

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY RATE

- IMR has **dropped down from 145.6–38/1000 live births over 70 years, we are yet to beat our neighboring countries such as Sri Lanka (8), Nepal (29), Bangladesh (31), and Thailand (11), who are doing better than us.**
- Our world ranking for **IMR is 50 out of 222 countries.**
- The current infant mortality rate for India in 2021 is **28.771** deaths per 1000 live births, a **3.61% decline** from 2020.

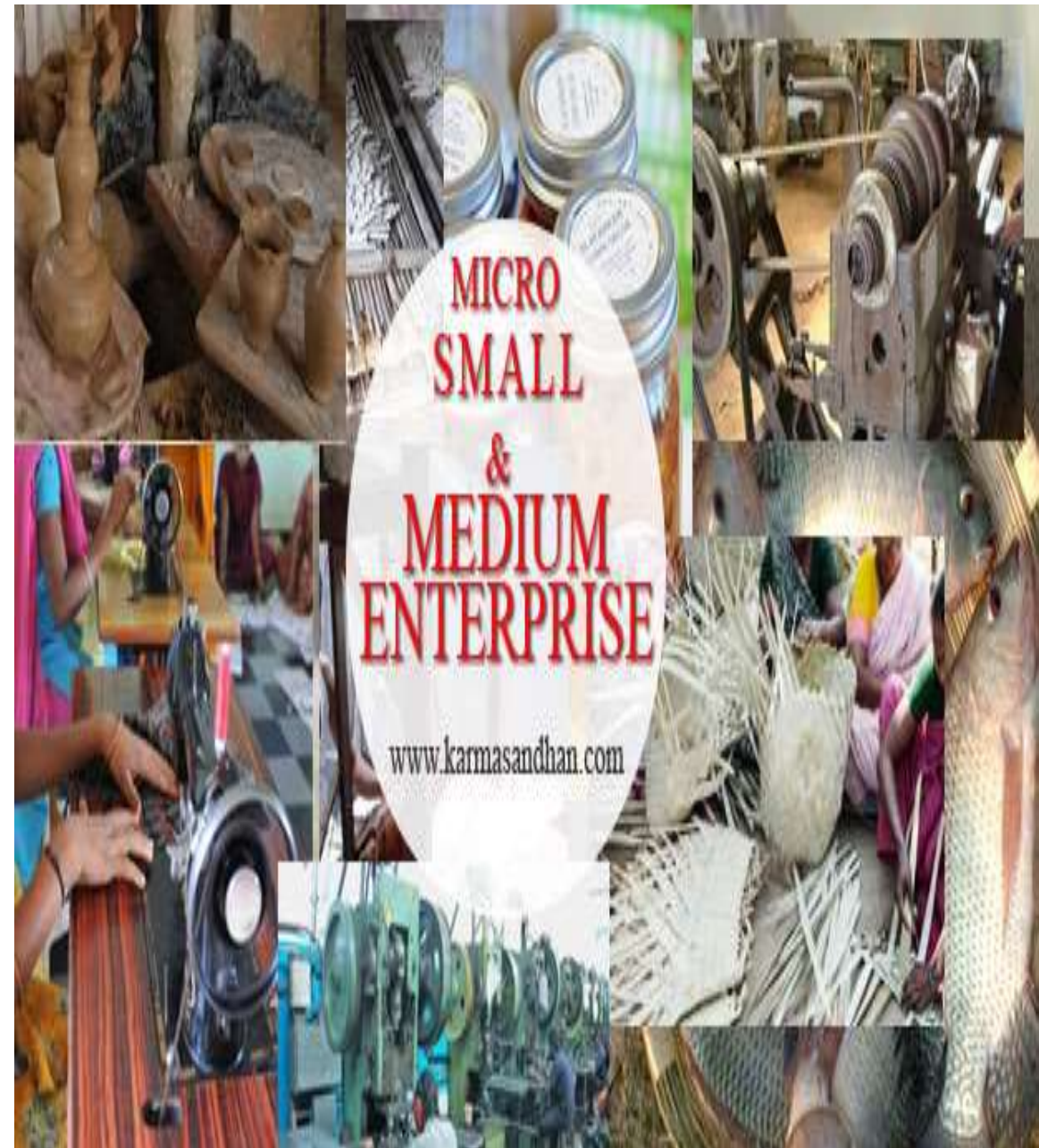
## 6. POVERTY

- India is no longer the country with the most extreme poverty, states the Brookings report.
- In the global poverty ranking, India is sliding down. As per the real-time data from **World Poverty Clock**, **7% of the Indian population are living in extreme poverty and 0.6 Indians are escaping extreme poverty every minute.**
- Indian government's spending on rural welfare schemes was helping in a big way to reduce national poverty. **By 2030**, the target of government is to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than **\$1.25 a day.**
- During the period from **2006 to 2016**, India had the **biggest reduction in the number of multi dimensionally poor people. 273 million** of them **moved out of this poverty in over 10 years time.**
- In **1947**, **poverty rate was at 70 percent.** India is the country with the highest population living below the poverty line. Today, the **poverty** rate in **India** is **21.1 percent, which is an improvement from 31.1 percent in 2009.**



# 7. INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

- **The MSME sector** occupies a position of prominence in the Indian economy, contributing to more than **45%** of the industrial output and 40% of the country's exports in value addition terms.
- **6.33 crore MSMEs** across various industries, **employing over 11 crore people in 2017-18.**
- Over **6000 products** ranging from traditional to high-tech items are being manufactured by the MSME Sector in addition to provide wide range of services **28% of India's GDP 40% of India's Exports 45% of India's Manufacturing Output.**
- In June 2021, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises extended the validity of **Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum** from March 31, 2021, to December 31, 2021. The Government of India has designed various policies for the growth of MSMEs in the country.





## Social Contribution

- The MSME sector also provides contributions in form of the overall development of society and citizen's well-being.
- MSMEs have advanced methods to open up new markets, with variety in product and service.
- Young minds are approaching bigger dreams with numerous ideas, as MSMEs have opened professional fields, thus boosting the overall confidence for entrepreneurs.
- **With social media and the easy-internet, MSMEs have also opened up investment opportunities for long-term plans as well as for instant profit-making.**

## **GROWTH OF MSME**

- **In September 2021, Union Minister for MSMEs, Mr. Narayan Rane introduced 'India Export Initiative' and 'IndiaXports 2021 Portal' to increase the number of exporting MSMEs and boost MSME exports by 50% in 2022.**
- In September 2021, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) established the first 'Silk Yarn Production Centre' in Odisha to boost the local silk industry and generate employment.
- In September 2021, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) launched SPIN (Strengthening the Potential of India) scheme and built a pottery cluster under SFURTI Scheme in Varanasi to support >1,100 individuals of the marginalised potters' community.
- In July 2021, Lok Sabha passed a bill on 'Factoring Regulation (Amendment)' to expedite the payments ecosystem for MSMEs.
- **In Union Budget 2021, the government announced funds worth Rs. 10,000 crore (US\$ 1.36 billion) for 'Guarantee Emergency Credit Line' (GECL) facility to eligible MSME borrowers, giving a major boost to the sector.**

# INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Base: 2011-12=100

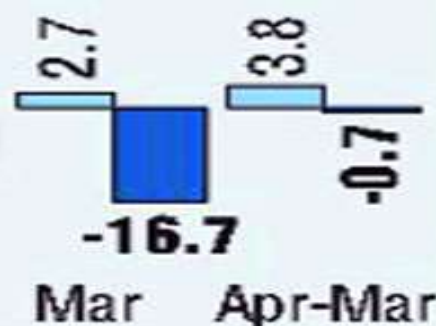


Per cent growth in Index of Industrial Production over corresponding period of the previous year



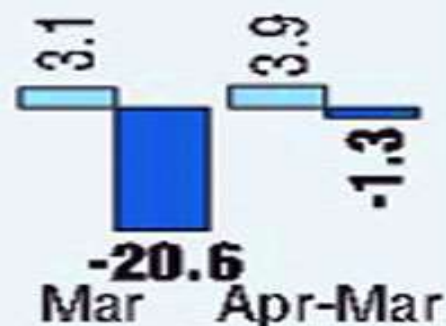
## Overall

Weight: 100



## Manufacturing

Weight: 77.633



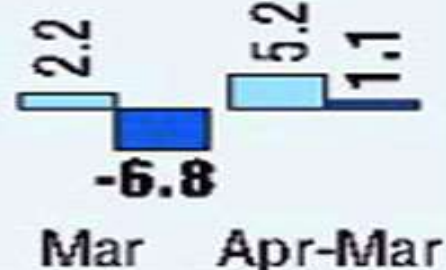
## Mining

Weight: 14.373



## Electricity

Weight: 7.994



2018-19 2019-20

•In September 2021, Aerospace Engineers Private Limited, a Tamil Nadu-based MSME, secured a contract from Boeing to produce and supply critical aviation components.

•**In September 2021, Walmart and Flipkart announced the completion of the first phase of training of >2,500 MSMEs under Vriddhi**, the supplier development programme.

•In **September 2021, Flipkart introduced 'Flipkart Boost'** to help digital-first consumer brands and empower MSMEs.

•In **September 2021, HDFC Bank** collaborated with the **National Small Industries Corporation** (NSIC) to offer credit support to the micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) sector.

•In **August 2021, Facebook India**, in collaboration with **Indifi**, announced '**Small Business Loans Initiative**', a new programme to support small and medium businesses (SMBs) get quick access to credit via independent lending partners.

•In **August 2021, Indian Bank** introduced '**MSME Prerana**', an online business-mentoring programme for MSMEs in Odisha. In FY21, the state (Odisha) accounted for ~5% of the total MSME credit exposure of Indian Bank and recorded an increase of 39% YoY.

•In **July 2021, Amazon India** announced to expand its existing nine fulfilment centres and launch additional 11 new centres. This expansion plan is expected to create direct and indirect job opportunities in India and further strengthen Amazon's foothold in the country.

•In **July 2021, Razorpay** acquired **TERA Finlabs**, a provider of embedded financing solutions, to strengthen capabilities in data-driven risk management, capital solutions and credit underwriting to financially support MSMEs.

•In **July 2021, Amazon India** introduced **Digital Kendra** in Surat—its first brick and mortar resource centre to assist 'kiranans' and small businesses to go digital.

•In **July 2021**, the **Federation of Indian Export Organisations** (FIEO) signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Aramex India, logistics services provider, to support MSME exporters in India.

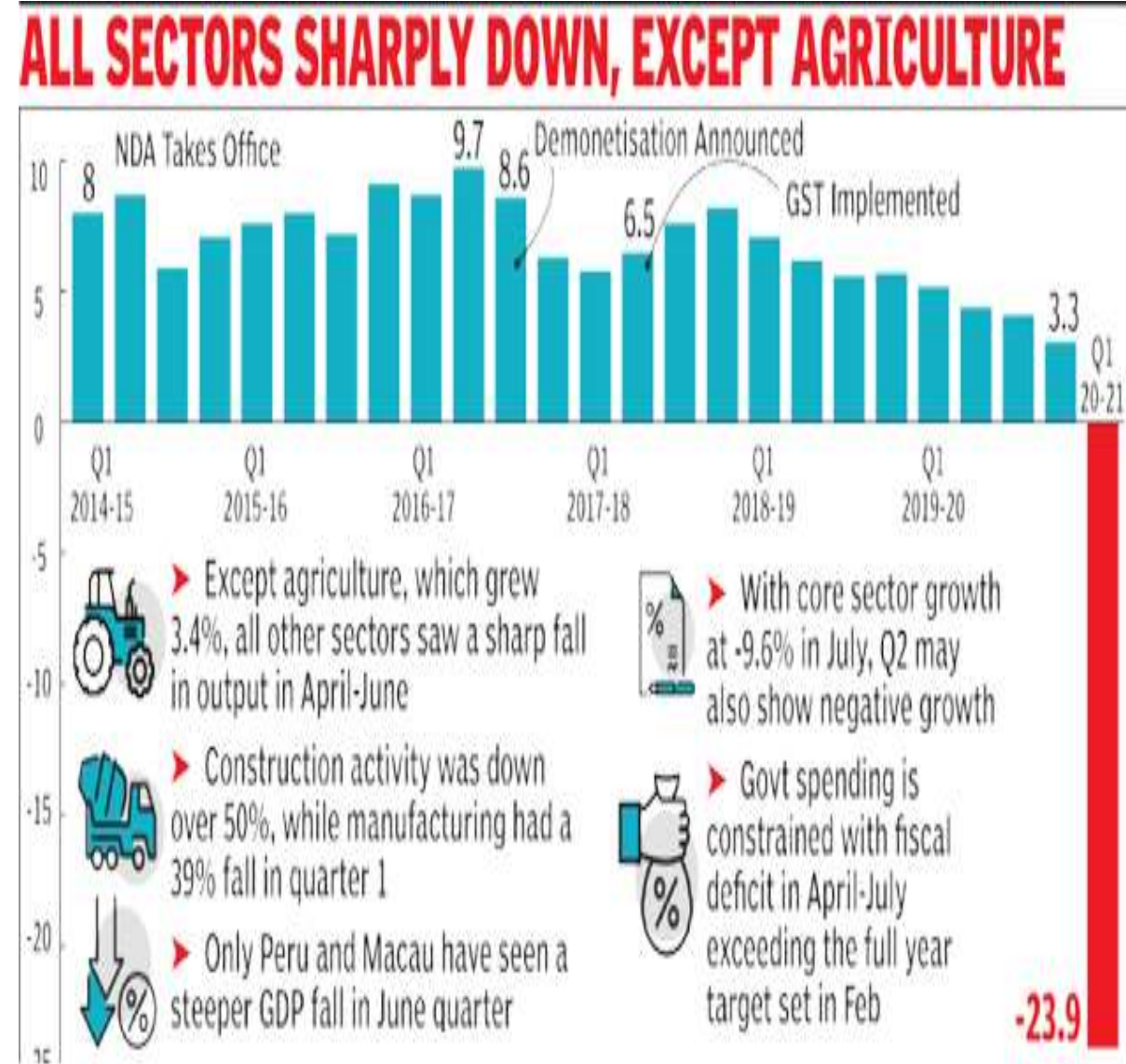
•In **June 2021, Tide**, a UK-based business financial platform, announced to invest >Rs. 1,000 crore (US\$ 134.21 million) in India over the next five years to tap the rising SME (small and medium-sized enterprises) market.

## 8. AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

- Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for about **58% of India's population**.
- Gross Value Added by agriculture, forestry, and fishing was estimated at Rs. 19.48 lakh crore (US\$ 276.37 billion) in FY20.
- Share of agriculture and allied sectors in gross value added (GVA) of India at current prices stood at 17.8 % in FY20. Consumer spending in India will return to growth in 2021 post the pandemic-led contraction, expanding by as much as 6.6%.
- Indian food and grocery market is the **world's sixth largest**, with retail contributing **70% of the sales**.
- The Indian food processing industry accounts for **32% of the country's total food market**, one of the largest industries in India and is **ranked fifth in terms of production, consumption, export and expected growth**.
- Principal agricultural commodities export for April 2020 - January 2021 was US\$ 32.12 billion.

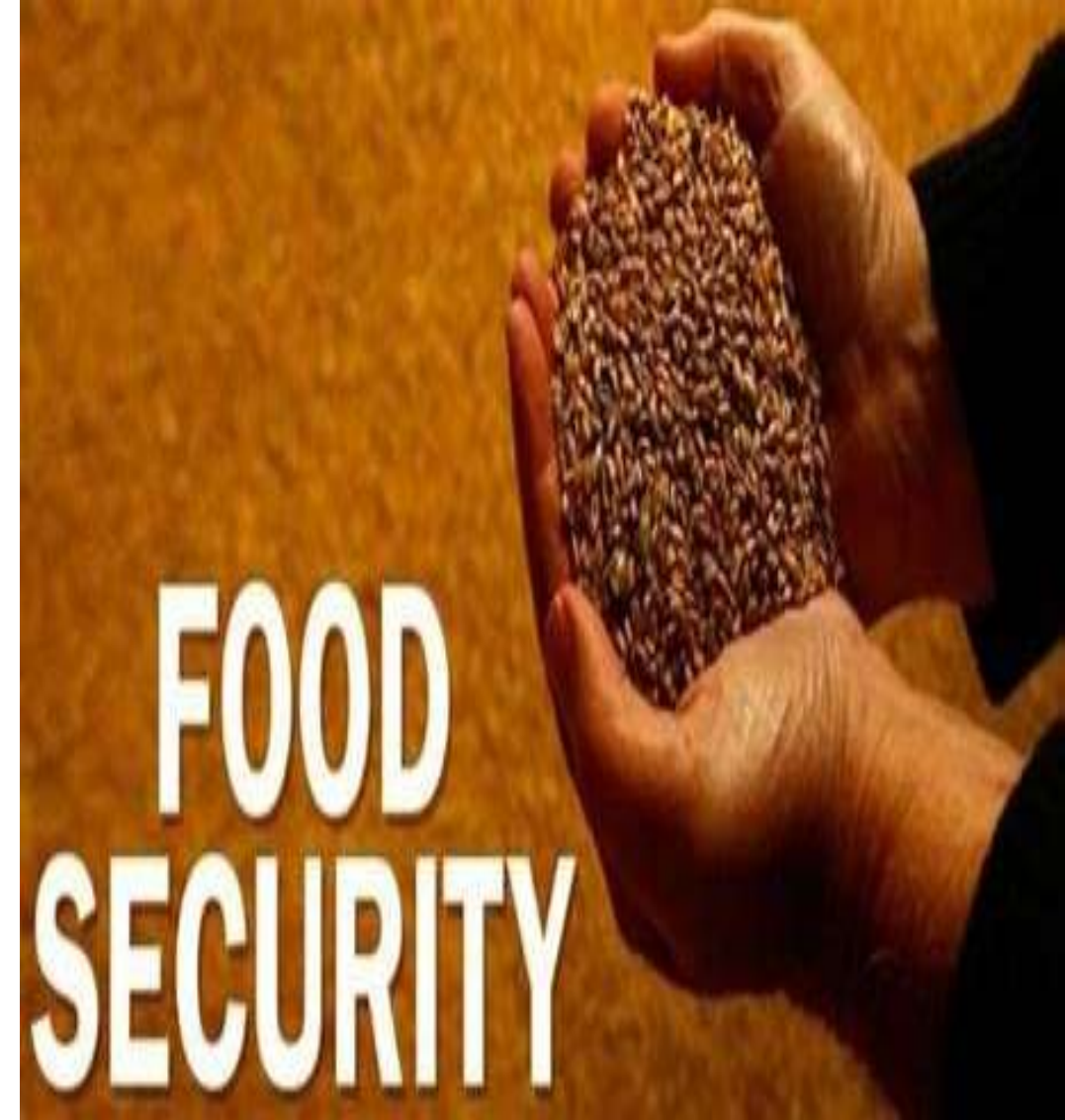


- **The Economic Survey of India 2020-21 report stated that in FY20, the total food grain production in the country was recorded at 296.65 million tonnes—up by 11.44 million tonnes compared with 285.21 million tonnes in FY19.**
- **India is among the 15 leading exporters of agricultural products in the world.** Agricultural export from India reached US\$ 38.54 billion in FY19 and US\$ 35.09 billion in FY20.
- **India is the world's second-largest producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, groundnuts and fruits & vegetables.** It also produced 25% of the world's pulses, as of last decade, until 2019.
- The organic food segment in India is expected to grow at a CAGR of 10% during 2015-25 and is estimated to reach Rs. 75,000 crore (US\$ 10.73 billion) by 2025 from Rs. 2,700 crore (US\$ 386.32 million) in 2015.



## 9. FOOD SECURITY

- India ranked **71st among 113** countries assessed by **The Global Food Security Index (GFSI)** in the year 2020, based on **4 parameters—affordability, availability and quality, and safety.**
- The **State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, 2020** report states that the prevalence of **undernourishment** in the total population in India **declined from 21.7 % in 2004-06 to 14 % in 2017-19.**
- **Fssai**- Food Safety and Standards Authority of India. Maintains the food safety and standards in India. Karnataka ranks 9th in food safety among 20 large states Kerala and Tamil Nadu are ranked second and third, respectively.
- **Eat Right India** – The aim is not just to provide food to one and all, but to provide quality food to everyone.





# 10. WATER SECURITY

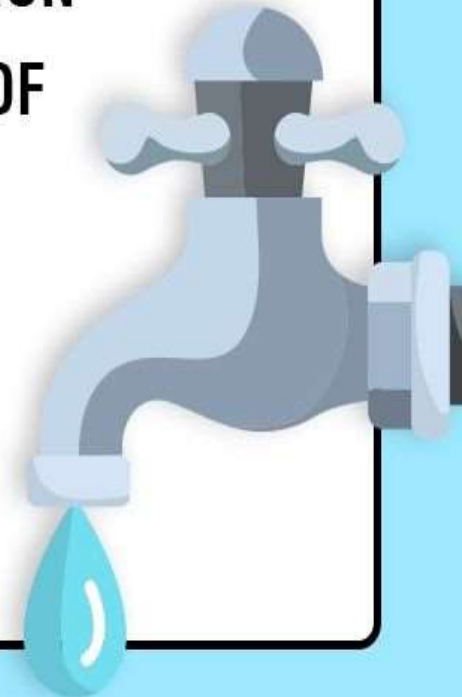
- As per **World Bank data**, India accounts for **25 % of global demand for groundwater**. More than **90 %** of groundwater in India is used for **irrigated agriculture**.
- The remaining **24 Billion m<sup>3</sup>** supplies **85 % of the country's drinking water**.
- Approximately **80 % of India's 1.35 Billion** population depends on **groundwater for both drinking and irrigation**.
- In **financial year 2020**, more than **50 percent of the rural population in India** had access to **safe and adequate drinking water** within the premise through a **pipe water supply system**. The accessibility had improved gradually in the last few years.

BIG BUDGET ANNOUNCEMENT

**TIMES NOW** ACTION BEGINS HERE  
TIMESNOWNEWS.COM

# WATER & SANITATION

- **100 WATER-STRESSED DISTRICTS** WOULD BE IDENTIFIED AND **GIVEN DUE ATTENTION**.
- **APPROVED RS 3.6 LAKH CRORE** FOR JAL JEEVAN MISSION
- **A TOTAL ALLOCATION OF RS 12,300 CRORE** IN SWACHH BHARAT MISSION FOR 2020-21



# JAL JEEVAN MISSION

- Under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), there is provision for constitution of State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) for consideration and approval of schemes to be taken up for making provision of tap water supply to rural households.
- Sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, rain water harvesting.
- **Rs 2.87 lakh crore** for the National Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) JJM(U). The Mission, which has set a target of supplying piped drinking water connections to **2.68 crore urban households by 2026**, gets Rs 60,000 crore this financial year.



Total rural households on  
23/11/2021  
19,22,41,339



Rural household tap connections  
on 23/11/2021  
8,53,62,376  
44.40 %

# 11. ELECTRICITY

- **India is among the five largest producers of electricity in the world.** The national electric grid in India has an installed capacity of 388.134 GW as of 31 August 2021.
- Renewable power plants, which also include large hydroelectric plants, constitute 37% of India's total installed capacity.
- During the fiscal year (FY) 2019-20, the gross electricity generated by utilities in India was 1,383.5 TWh and the total electricity generation (utilities and non utilities) in the country was 1,598 TWh.
- The gross electricity consumption in FY2019 was 1,208 kWh per capita.
- **In FY2015, electric energy consumption in agriculture was recorded as being the highest (17.89%) worldwide.**



## Growth in renewable energy capacity (excluding large hydro) (MW)

Source	March 2013	March 2014	March 2015	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	August 2020
Wind	19,052	21,136	23,444	26,867	32,280	34,046	35,626	37,694	38,000
Solar (ground mounted and rooftop)	1,686	2,632	3,744	6,763	12,289	21,651	28,181	34,628	35,739
Biopower*	3,602	4,120	4,534	4,946	8,312	8,839	9,242	10,023	10,315
Small hydro	3,552	3,804	4,055	4,273	4,380	4,486	4,593	4,683	4,740
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,892</b>	<b>31,692</b>	<b>35,777</b>	<b>42,849</b>	<b>57,260</b>	<b>69,022</b>	<b>77,642</b>	<b>87,028</b>	<b>88,793</b>

\* Includes biomass, cogeneration and waste-to-energy

Sources: MNRE and CEA

## **HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER**

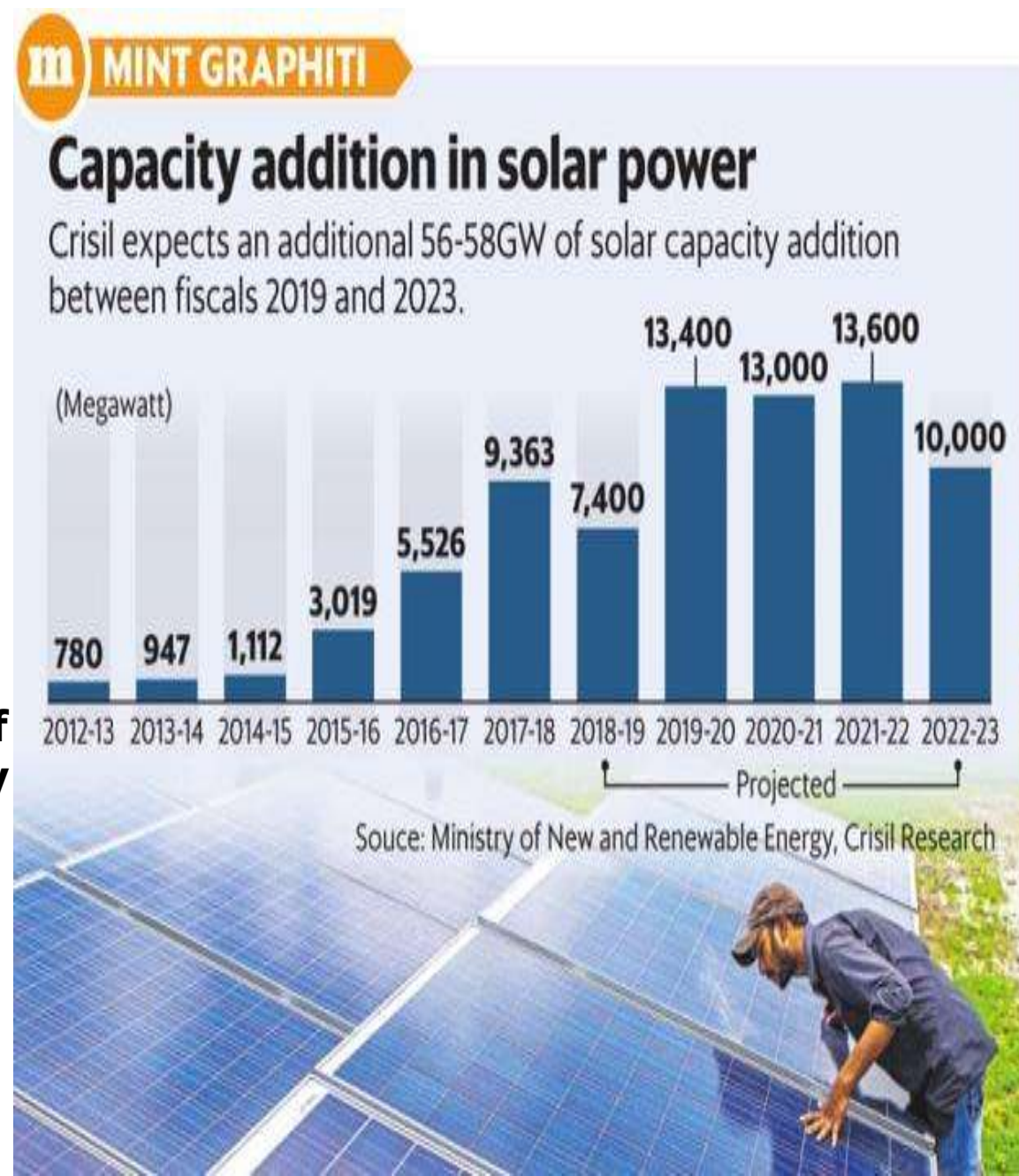
- The **hydro-electric power plants at Darjeeling and Shivanasamudra were among the first in Asia, and were established in 1898 and 1902 respectively.**
- India's potential for hydro power has been assessed to be about 125,570 MW at 60% load factor. **India is ranked fourth globally by underutilized hydro power potential.**

## **WIND POWER**

- **India has the fourth largest installed wind power capacity in the world.**
- The development of wind power in India began in the 1990s in Tamil Nadu and significantly increased in the last decade.
- As of 31 March 2018, the installed capacity of wind power was 34.05 GW, spread across many states of India. **The largest wind power generating state is Tamil Nadu, accounting for nearly 23% of installed capacity, followed in decreasing order by Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Karnataka.**
- **India aims to install a total 60 GW of wind power capacity by 2022. The wind power tariff of around 2.5 INR/kWh is the cheapest of all power generation sources in India.**

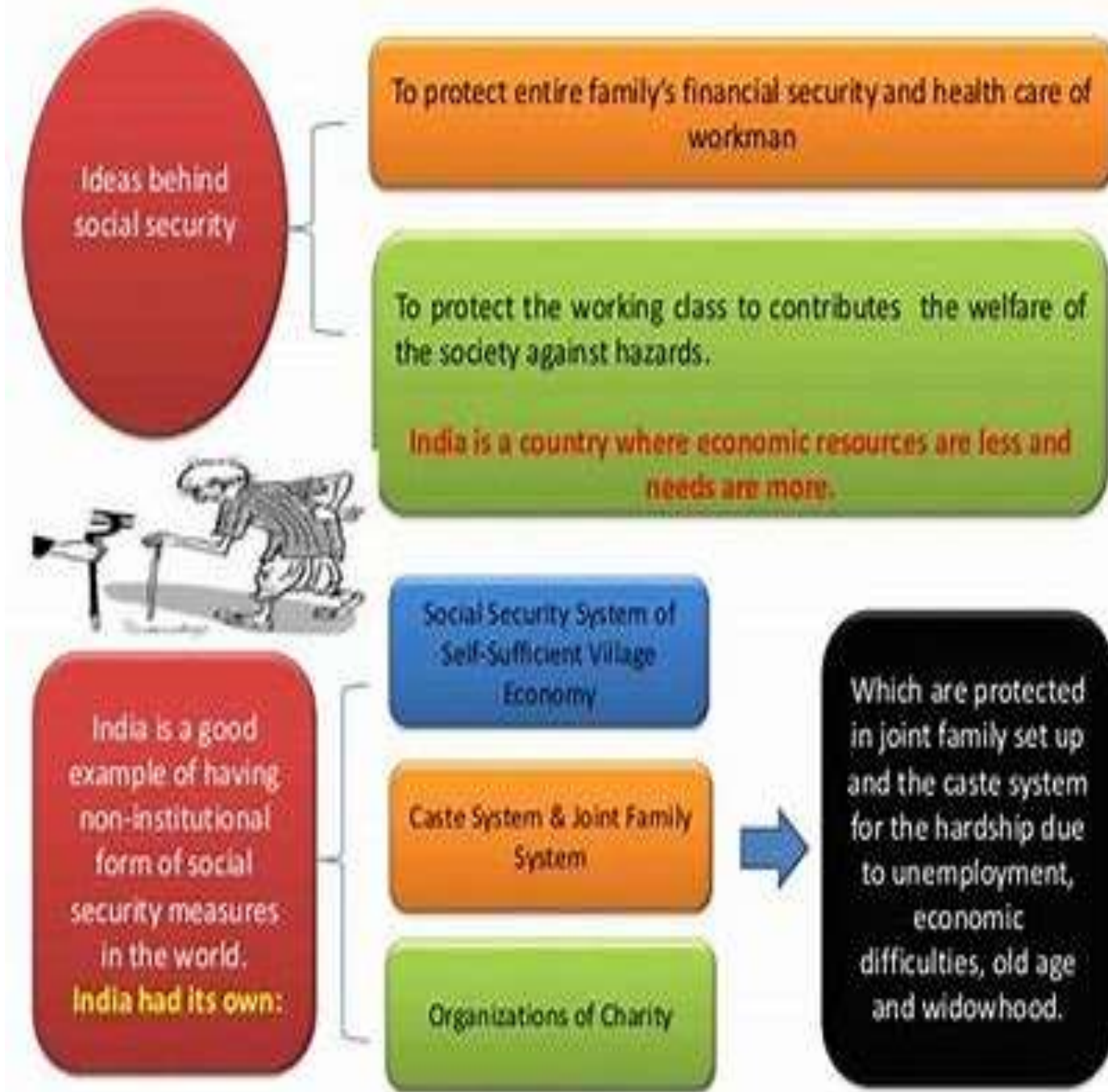
# SOLAR POWER

- According to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), India, as of March 2021, had a total installed capacity of more than 40 GW of solar energy. The average solar radiation incident over the land is in the range of 4-7 kWh per day.
- The Indian government had an initial target of 20 GW capacity for 2022, which was achieved four years ahead of schedule. In 2015 the target was raised to 100 GW of solar capacity (including 40 GW from rooftop solar) by 2022, targeting an investment of US\$100 billion.
- Haryana is one of the fastest growing state in terms of solar energy with installed and commissioned capacity of 73.27 MW.
- Recently, India achieved **5th global position** in solar power deployment by surpassing Italy. Solar power capacity has increased by more than 11 times in the last five years from 2.6 GW in March, 2014 to 30 GW in July, 2019.



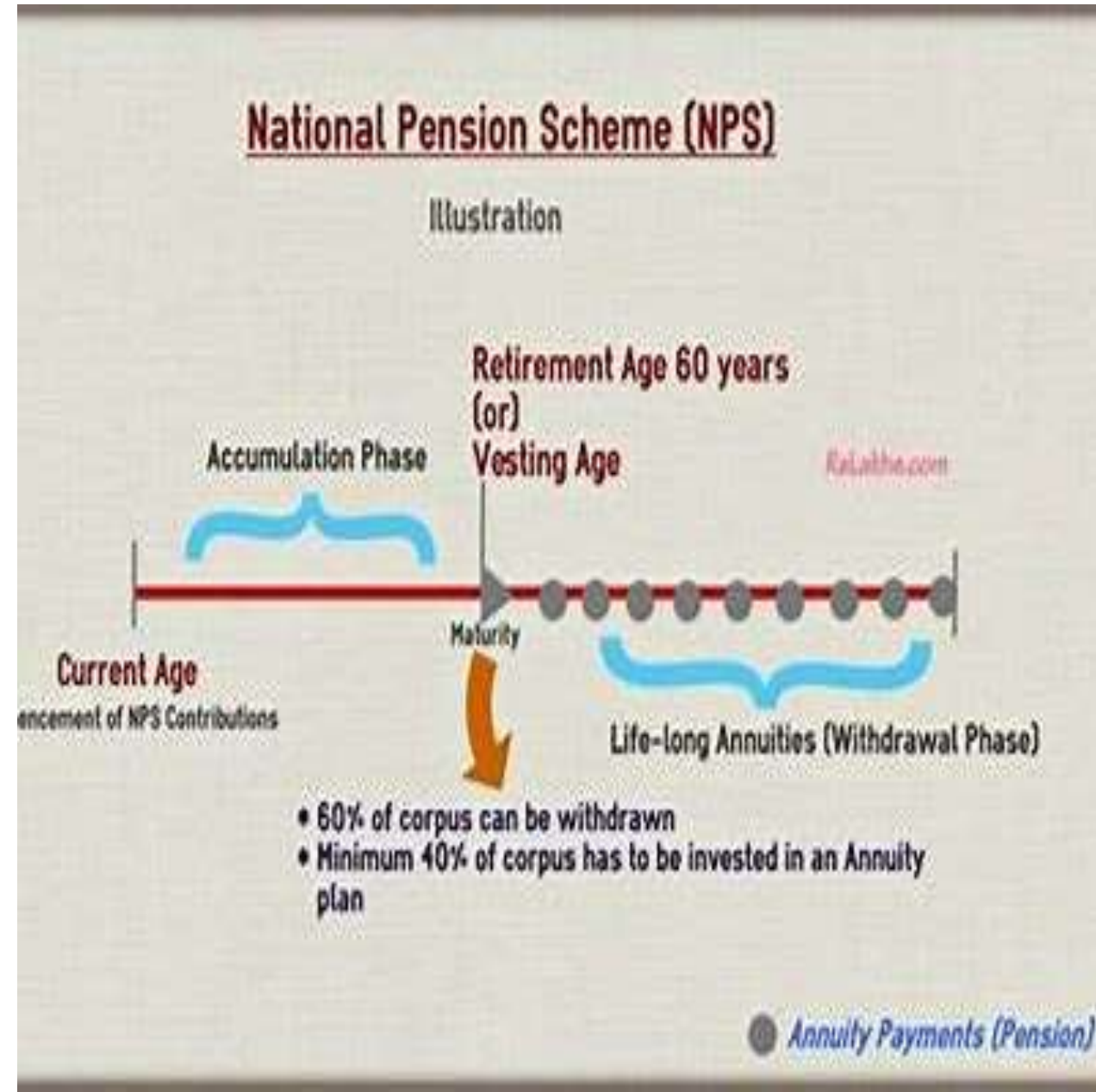
# 12. SOCIAL SECURITY

- Divided by the Indian government into seven branches: healthcare and medical insurances; old age/retirement benefits; unemployment insurance; life and disability insurance; maternity and childcare benefits; rural job guarantee; and food security.
- As of 2020, the government's expenditure on social security (direct cash transfers, financial inclusion, benefits, health and other insurances, subsidies, free school meals, rural employment guarantee), was approximately ₹1,600,000 crore (US\$210 billion), which was 7.3% of gross domestic product (GDP).



## THE NATIONAL PENSION SYSTEM (NPS) 2004

- Objective of providing retirement income to all the citizens.
- **NPS aims to institute pension reforms and to inculcate the habit of saving for retirement amongst the citizens.**
- **It is transparent - NPS is transparent and cost effective system wherein the pension contributions are invested in the pension fund schemes and the employee will be able to know the value of the investment on day to day basis.**





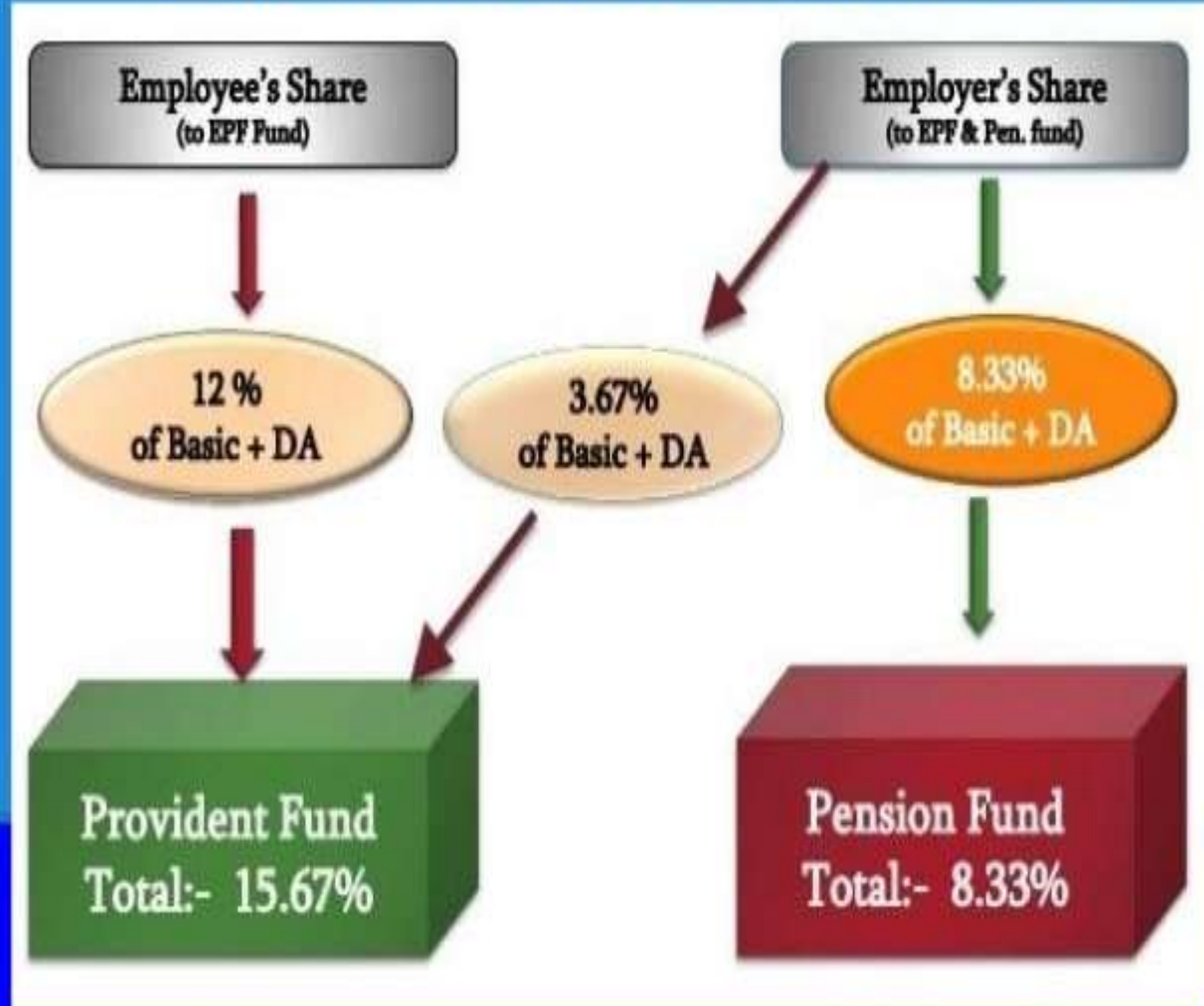
## EMPLOYEE PROVIDENT FUND

- The UAN will act as an umbrella for the multiple Member Ids allotted to an individual by different establishments and also remains same through the lifetime of an employee. It does not change with the change in jobs.
- In this account, an employee contributes **10% to 12% of his monthly salary** here and his employer contributes a matching amount, with a total contribution of **20% to 24% of the employee's gross salary**.

## AADHAR CARD

- In the year 2020, UIDAI introduced a PVC Aadhar Card with additional security features such as holograms, micro text, ghost images, guilloché Patterns, invisible logos etc. The PVC Aadhar card can be ordered by any Aadhar holder from UIDAI's website.

## Employee Provident Fund (PF) Overview



## EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE

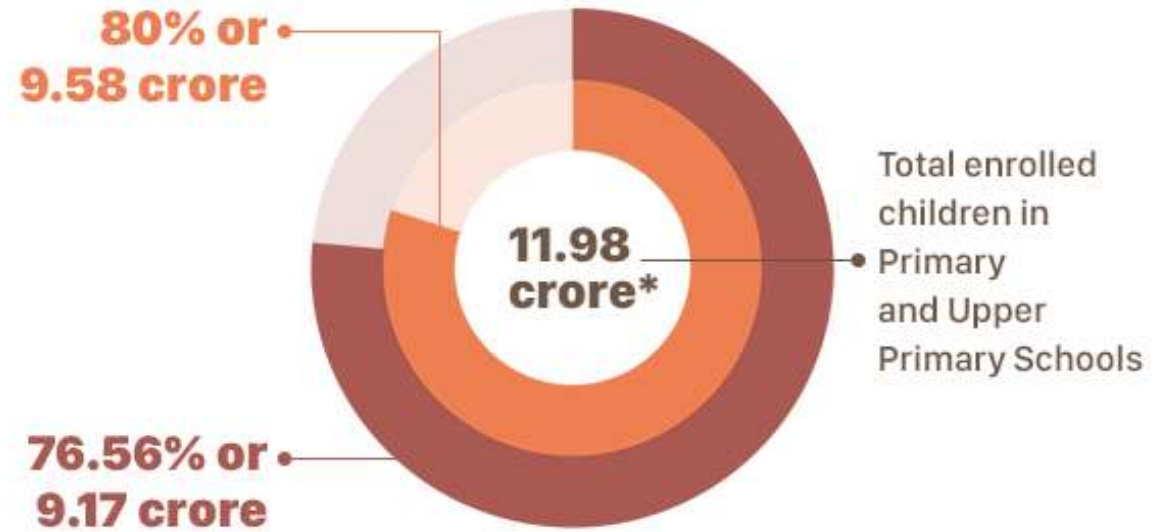
- ESI scheme is a type of social security scheme for employees in the organised sector.
- This was introduced as per the '**Employees State Insurance Act, 1948**'.



## THE MIDDAY-MEAL

- Designed to better the nutritional standing of school-age children nationwide.
- **Serving 120,000,000 children in over 1,265,000 schools and Education Guarantee Scheme centres, it is the largest of its kind in the world.**

## COVERAGE OF MID-DAY MEAL IN INDIA



● No. of Children approved for Mid-Day Meal

● No. of Children who availed the Mid-Day Meal or % of Children covered

\*As on March 31, 2019

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development

#BanegaSwasthIndia | [ndtv.com/swasthindia](http://ndtv.com/swasthindia)



## NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCES

- While people working in the organised sector either get health insurance through their employer or the Employees' State Insurance.
- For Indians working in the unorganised sector, the government has **Ayushman Bharat Yojana**, which is a health insurance fund that has coverage that includes 3 days of pre-hospitalisation and 15 days of post-hospitalisation expenses.
- Moreover, around 1,400 procedures with all related costs like OT expenses are taken care of.
- All in all, **PMJAY and the e-card provide a coverage of Rs. 5 lakh (\$6860) per family, per year, thus helping the economically vulnerable obtain easy access to healthcare services.**



Health coverage upto  
**INR 5 lakh per family**  
per year for secondary and  
tertiary care hospitalisation

**AYUSHMAN  
BHARAT**

# PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMIN AWAAS YOJANA

- Financial assistance worth **₹120,000 (US\$1,600) in plain areas and ₹130,000 (US\$1,700) in difficult areas (high land area)** is provided for construction of houses.
- These houses are equipped with facilities such as toilet, LPG connection, electricity connection, and drinking water [convergence with other schemes e.g. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan toilets, Ujjwala Yojana LPG gas connection, Saubhagya Yojana electricity connection, etc.].
- The **houses are allotted in the name of the woman or jointly between husband and wife.**



Another stepping stone by Modi government towards Mission 'Housing for All' by 2022.

Union Cabinet approves implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojna (Gramin)

To provide financial assistance for construction of pucca house to all houseless and households living in dilapidated houses

Approved expenditure of Rs.81,975 crore to 1 crore households in rural areas for construction of pucca house over 3 years from 2016-17 to 2018-19



## The mission

"By the time the nation completes 75 years of its Independence (by 2022), every family will have a pucca house with water connection, toilet facilities, 24x7 electricity supply and access".



## PRADHAN MANTRI MATRU VANDANA YOJANA 2017

- It is a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating women of **19 years of age or above for the first live birth.**
- Presently, the scheme is implemented on a pilot basis in **53 selected districts and proposals are under consideration to scale it up to 200 additional 'high burden districts' in 2015–16.**
- The eligible beneficiaries would receive the incentive given under the **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)** for Institutional delivery and the incentive received under JSY would be accounted towards maternity benefits so that on an **average a woman gets ₹6,000 (US\$80).**

The infographic features the Government of India emblem at the top center, with the text 'Government of India Ministry of Women and Child Development' below it. To the left is a small circular logo with a woman and child, and to the right is another logo with a woman and child. Below the text is a large orange circular logo with a woman and child, surrounded by the text 'प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना' and 'THE CARE THE BEST'. The main title 'PRADHAN MANTRI MATRU VANDANA YOJANA' is prominently displayed in the center. Below the title, a red silhouette of a pregnant woman is followed by the text 'Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers to get upto ₹ 6,000'. To the left, a cluster of blue human figures is followed by 'Over 26 lakh beneficiaries'. To the right, a blue arrow pointing to a money bag icon is followed by '₹ 440 Crore released to 17.4 lakh beneficiaries'. At the bottom left, a gear icon is followed by 'PMMVY-Common Application Software (PMMVY-CAS) launched on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2017'. At the bottom right, a blue icon of a woman and child is followed by 'Pan-India expansion of Maternity Benefit Programme Since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017'.

Government of India  
Ministry of Women and Child Development

प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना  
THE CARE THE BEST

### PRADHAN MANTRI MATRU VANDANA YOJANA

 Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers  
to get upto ₹ 6,000

 Over 26 lakh  
beneficiaries

 ₹ 440 Crore  
released to  
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 PMMVY-Common  
Application Software  
(PMMVY-CAS)  
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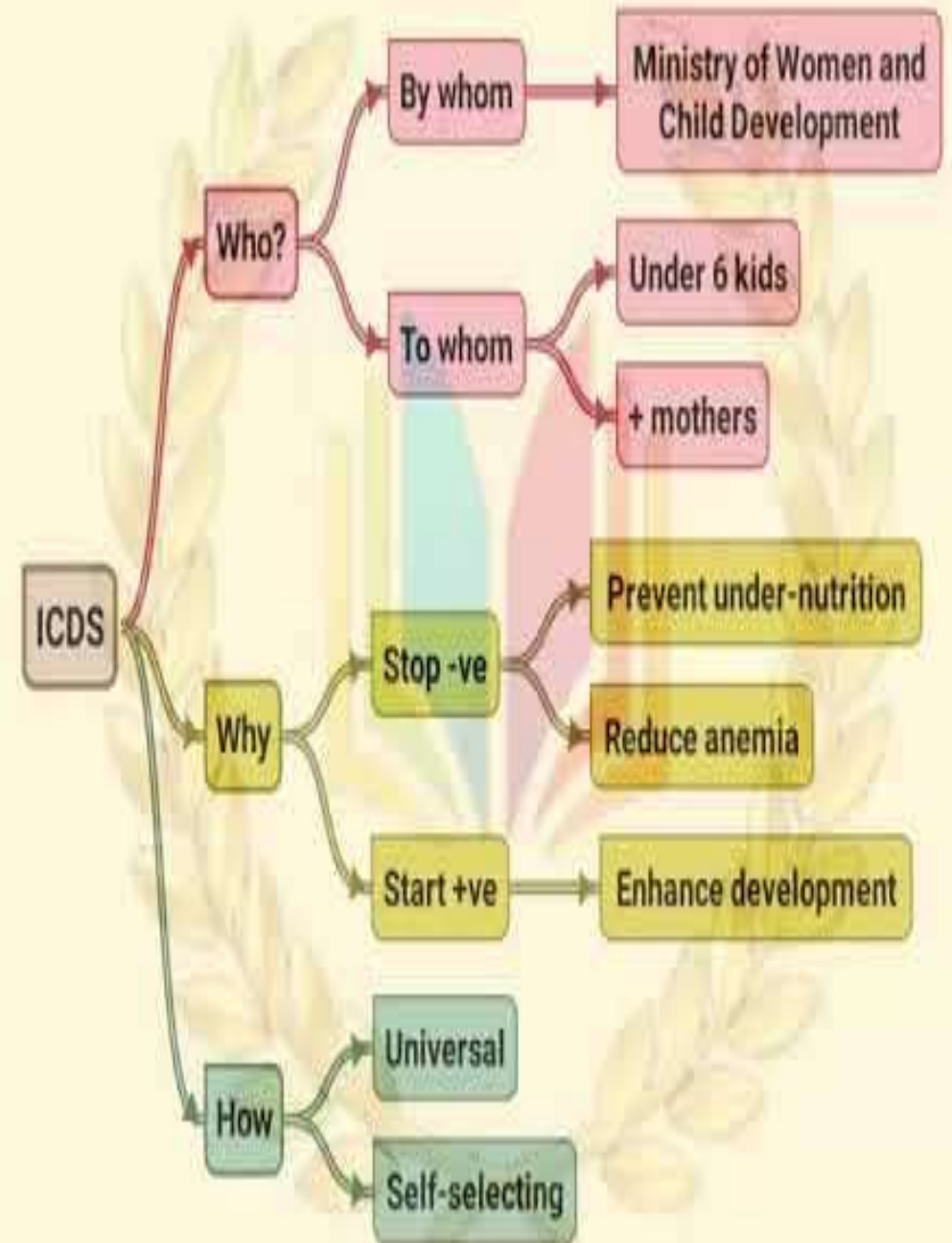
 Pan-India expansion  
of Maternity Benefit  
Programme Since  
1<sup>st</sup> January 2017

## INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES 1975

- It is a government programme in India which **provides food, preschool education, primary healthcare, cash transfers to families, immunization, health check-up and referral services to children under 6 years of age and their mothers.**
- **During the 2018–19 fiscal year, the Indian Government allocated ₹16,335 crores (\$2.18 billion) to the programme.**

## THE NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

- Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Government of India that provides solidarity financial assistance to people who are unable to work, widows/widowers and persons with disabilities in the form of social pensions. **As of 2018, the government allocated \$1.4 billion to this programme.**



# NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT, 2005

- An Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the '**right to work**'.
- As of **2021**, the government allocated **₹73,000 crore (US\$9.7 billion)** for this scheme. **Together with the central and state governments, the net allocation was ₹121,666 crore (US\$16 billion) in 2021.**

## Objective of NREGA



UNEMPLOYMENT

- Enhancement of livelihood security of households
- Arrest rural migration

SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT

- Create rural assets
- Create livelihood resource base
- Restore environment



## **CONCLUSION**

### **India International Science Festival 2021 National Social Organisations & Institutions Meet (IISF-NSOIM) NSOIM –Declaration, resolve@75**

National Social Organisations & Institutions Meet one of the event held in IISF-2021 from 11-13 th December ,2021 deliberated on various aspects of the social sector concerns particularly related to the various aspects of societal development and the role of science and technology interventions and it's deliverables in solving problems of the society. The participants of the NSOIM-2021 resolve to take forward the efforts to make our nation more self- reliant & prosperous by focussing on the issues related to agriculture, Water , Climate change, Health & Hygiene, Women and Livelihood development by collaboration of social organisations , scientific and research institutions, social entrepreneurs and other stake holders of nation building .

We shall strive for identifying thousand grassroots models across the nation within next one year and prepare action plan for cross bridge collaboration for Knowledge sharing, capacity building and developing grassroots models ,projects with STI interventions in order to reach out to the last mile to deliver the benefits of science , technology and innovation . For achieving the desired objectives, DST-SEED, VibhaVani, CSIR and other scientific institutions engaged in taking the fruits of Science & Technology have decided to chalk out action plans for addressing the issues related to SDG and other issues of development in tune with the national objectives.

**“Self reliance and Prosperous India”**