

## 12. India Transformed - Part II

### 12.1 Social Domain

#### 12.1.1 Health

#### 12.1.2 Environment

#### 12.1.3 Education

### 12.2 Sports

### 12.3 Cultural Heritage and Tourism

#### 12.1 Social Domain

India's transformation is reflected in the social domain also. The government is actively trying to reduce the social disparity and to bring all classes in the society in the mainstream of economic development. In this regard, the 'Human Rights Protection Act 1993' is important. 'National Human Rights Commission' was established under this act. Its objective is to protect fundamental human rights, like the right to life, equality, etc. and to see that nobody is deprived of these rights. According to this Act the Commission can act on the basis of a report of a case of deprivation of fundamental human rights, published in newspaper or other media ('Sui Moto Cognisance'). A complaint can be lodged by a social activist or a social institute on behalf of the victim. In 2005 the 'Domestic Violence Act' was passed. This Act was formed to provide protection to women from domestic violence. The most important provision in this Act is the right of a woman on the house where she has been residing, even if she doesn't own the house.

According to 2011 census the sex ratio in India, is alarming. The ration of girls is very low. In the age group of 0-1years the number of girls is 914 against 1000 boys. This statistics was a warning of a grim social situation and several women organisations raised a voice expressing their concern. The State Government of



#### Do you know?



Hamid Dalwai

Hamid Dalwai was inspired by the work and thoughts of Jotiba Phule. He founded 'Muslim Satyashodhak Samaj' in 1970. His main concern was the rights of Muslim women. He opposed the custom of 'Triple Talaq'. The law passed by the Indian Parliament in 2019, has declared this custom as illegal.

He was of the opinion that in secular India, uniform civil code should be applicable to all.

Maharashtra banned sex/gender prediction tests of a fetus and launched a programme called 'Lek Ladaki'. Gradually the social loathing for the birth of a girl is diminishing because of the growing awareness.

#### 12.1.1 Health

**Polio eradication :** The transformation of India was bound to reflect in the field of 'Health'. In 1995 the health department of the Indian government launched the campaign, dubbed as 'Pulse Polio'. It was started jointly under the sponsorship of



'Do Boond Zindagi ke'

‘World Health Organisation – WHO’, UNICEF, Rotary International and Government of India. This campaign was for the eradication of polio. The campaign was run with a determination not to leave a single child under the age of five years without administering polio vaccination. Various means were used to make the campaign absolutely successful, such as awareness camps, home visits and extensive advertising through various media.

**AYUSH :** The ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ of the Government of India opened a new department for developing alternate medicine like Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Homeopathy, etc. Since 2009, this department is known as ‘Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani Medicine, Siddha and Homeopathy’ (AYUSH). It is working for the development of syllabi and education of these branches of medicine, advanced research, standardisation of medicine, etc.

### Try to do this:

NRHM – Make a list of the benefits of the National Rural Health Mission to people.

### 12.1.2 Environment

Most of the states in India are facing the problem of increasing air pollution. The pollution caused by automobiles is an issue of great worry. The ‘Centre for Science and Environment’ studied the problem of pollution in Delhi and made the public aware of its severity. It has been proved that the cause of pollution in Delhi is basically the increasing number of automobiles, vehicles with poor maintenance running on the street that cause emission containing poisonous gases and carbon particles. The heritage monuments in Delhi are also getting affected because of the pollution. The institution recommended the

use of CNG – Compressed Natural Gas as fuel for vehicles to overcome the pollution problem. Based on this recommendation, the Supreme Court issued an order of using CNG for public transport vehicles, in 1998. Later, a policy of permitting only those vehicles as roadworthy, which passed the test of ‘Pollution Under control – PUC’ was adopted. It was decided that vehicles without ‘PUC’ certificate will not qualify for insurance and renewal of insurance. Several centres issuing PUC certificates were opened. Chemical effluents drained into rivers and streams is the major source of water pollution.

Efforts of a number of environment activists have contributed significantly to environment conservation and preservation. Among them, Sundarlal Bahuguna (‘Chipko’ Movement), Medha Patkar (‘Narmada Bachao’ Movement) and Dr. Rajendra Singh (Water Conservation) are some prominent names.

The pollution of water and food is increasing because of artificial and non-biodegradable materials like plastic and pesticides. This is also causing degradation of the soil. It causes a spurt of various diseases in humans, animals and plants that creates a harmful situation for general health.

### Try to do this:

Make a list of solutions to reduce the levels of air pollution.

Three experiments in Maharashtra, in the context of conservation and preservation of environment are indeed worthy of mention.

**Rahibai Popere :** On 8th March 2018, Rahibai Popere was felicitated by the President of India by ‘Nari Shakti Award’. This award was given to her for her work in ‘Kalasubai Parisar Biyanee Samvardhan



**Rahibai Popere**

Samiti'. She is popularly known as 'Beejmata' (Seed Mother). She has worked for preserving seeds of native cultivars for the future generations. Her grandson got ill because of the diet consisting of food made with hybrid varieties of food-grains and vegetables of lesser quality. She thought of native varieties of food-grains to overcome the problem. She decided to grow the food-grains and vegetables of native variety to meet her family's needs. She began to do it and store the seeds of those landraces (Desi Van). Bitter gourd (karle), Spinach (palak), Amaranthus Tricolour (tandulja/lal math), Sweet beans (hyacinth beans/pavata), Bitter beans/twisted beans (kadu wal), Ghevada (kidney beans), Groundnut (bhuimoog), Barnyard millet (varai), varieties of rice - Dhavul Bhat, Kalbhat. Ambemohor, Black Gram (udid), etc. She did not confine her efforts only to her family; but, through micro banking groups (*bachat gat*) she spread it to the surrounding villages. The movement started by her grew well with the partnership of 'Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF)'.

Rahibai preserves the seeds in earthen pots. Once filled she closes the pot by plastering its mouth by a mixture of soil and cow dung. This method saves the seeds from insects and ants. Before closing the pot the seeds are covered with a layer of ash and neem leaves. Now in her seed bank she has a collection of more than 50 landraces of food-grains and 30 landraces of vegetables. She is one of the three Indian women selected as 'Women of the Year 2018' by BBC, among 100 women from various countries.

**Bhau Katdare :** Bhau Katdare and his



**Bhau Katdare**

associates work for the conservation of nature through an institute, called 'Sahyadri Nisarg Mitra'. In 1999, Bhau Katdare read about the 'White-breasted Sea Eagle' as an endangered species. He began his work in Ratnagiri district, to save and conserve this bird. He created public awareness about this bird, by trekking the sea coast of the district. In this he found out 62 nesting sites of the bird. While doing this, he and his associates detected some instances of smuggling of the nests of birds known as 'Indian Swiftlets' (Pakoli) at Bandra island, which is located near Vengurla Rocks, in the vicinity of the Nivati port in Sindhudurg district. The nests were smuggled out and sold in foreign countries. There was a need to save these birds and their nests. 'Sahyadri Nisarg Mitra' worked in that direction. As a result Indian Swiftlets were included in Schedule 'I' (a list of wildlife, offence against which is punishable) of the 'Wildlife Protection Act 1972'. This is a remarkable contribution of 'Sahyadri Nisarg Mitra'.

'Sahyadri Nisarg Mitra' also worked for the protection of Olive Ridley turtles. The females of this species come to Velas beach (Ratnagiri district) for nesting. Bhau Katdare and his associates planned an operation for the protection of these nests. In the first year, they were successful in protecting 50 nests. 2734 baby turtles from those 50 nests, were successfully released back into the sea. This proved to be a start of an annual event, 'Turtle Festival'. Hundreds of tourists come every year to watch the occasion of baby turtles returning to sea. To accommodate them facilities for 'Home Stay' were developed. The peasants were trained for the management of 'Home

Stay'. Thus, efforts for conservation of nature resulted into development of tourism as well. The news of this development was well appreciated in Maharashtra. Now, Bhau Katdare and his associates are working for the protection of the endangered 'Pangolin' (ant eater/Khavalya Manjar).

**Premasagar Mestri :** The number of vultures is rapidly decreasing in India. Vultures are the scavengers in the nature. Two species of vultures, 'Long billed Vultures' and 'White back Vultures', are observed in the region around Raigad. Premasagar Mestri and his associates are working for increasing their numbers and to make available safe food for them through 'Society for Eco Endangered Species Conservation and Protection-SEESCAP', a non-governmental organisation. Painkillers (a drug called diclophenac) given to animals has proved to be toxic for vultures. Besides, dearth of trees with adequate height, scarcity of food, have also caused the decrease in vulture population. People working for SEESCAP are gradually getting success in changing these circumstances.

### 12.1.3 Education

1990 was declared as the 'International Year of Literacy'. The state Government resolved to make Kerala a state with 100% literacy, in the international year of literacy. Accordingly, Kerala became the first state in India to become a state with 100% literacy.

#### Try to do this.

1990 was the 'International Year of Literacy'. Make a list of similarly declared international years for special causes and campaigns launched on the occasion.

The campaign of literacy in Kerala included training of reading, writing, mathematical skills, importance of hygiene and cleanliness, vaccination of children, co-operative agriculture and importance of saving money. During the campaign for literacy, some additional problems were observed. Many senior citizens who participated in the campaign had eyesight related problems, which were unattended before. Many of the unskilled labourers could not afford the medical eye examination and cost of spectacles. In order to help them, free medical camps for eye examination and distribution of spectacles were arranged. Then people could easily attend the literacy classes. This is an example of a problem solved with combined will power of the government and people.



#### Do you know?

The Government of Maharashtra decided to teach English from the 1st standard so that the children could master English language along with their mother tongue. Emphasis was laid on listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills with the emphasis on children enjoying the learning of English language. Following the syllabus, the Maharashtra State Textbook Bureau (Balbharati) took up the responsibility of preparing best, illustrated textbooks. The initiative was appreciated by the National Knowledge Commission.

The first district in Kerala to become completely literate was Ernakulam. Announcement to this effect was made on 4th February 1990.

## **Education – with special reference to Maharashtra**

The transformation of India is true in the field of education as well. The ‘National Council of Educational Research and Training’, Delhi suggested some modifications in the school syllabi and the structure of school text books. The guidelines in the new syllabi were based on democratic principles, social justice, awareness of duties and responsibilities, gender equality, protection of environment, eradication of superstitions, population, education as also individual behavior. The syllabi were also oriented toward increasing the awareness of national unity in diversity. Training programmes for teachers are arranged all over Maharashtra for intensifying the efforts to fulfill the objectives of the new syllabi. It helped to bring awareness regarding the state level training and school text books, comparable to the awareness created at the time of ‘National Literacy Mission’.

In 1990 the report of ‘Acharya Ram Murti Committee’ was received by the Government of India. The committee examined the National Educational Policy (NEP). The committee in its report emphasised on universalisation of education, education for women and backward classes and educational democracy. The committee recommended to include education in fundamental rights and to raise the government funds allotted to education.

Beside it, the matter of the weight of a schoolbag that a child has to carry, was also carefully considered and directives in this aspect were laid out. The practice of interviewing children

before school admission was banned. In the new millennium, the Government under ‘Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan’ set the following objectives. To enrol every children in school to raise the standard of education; to eliminate the gender discrimination in education, to achieve 100 % attendance in schools by 2010.

Central Schools, with uniform syllabi were created throughout the country so that the wards of Central Government’s and Armed Forces employees may not have to suffer from obstructions in their education because of the frequent transfers of their parents. The Central Schools focus on sports and extra-curricular activities along with the academic syllabi.

The programmes like ‘Ratrashala’ (Night Schools), ‘Sakharshala’ (Schools for the seasonal workers harvesting sugarcane) deserve a special mention here. The first night school in Maharashtra was started by Mahatma Jotirao Phule in the 19th century. A number of night schools are run in Maharashtra, inspired by Mahatma Phule’s work. This programme is specially meant to benefit the students who work in daytime. In the season of sugarcane harvesting, many labourers migrate temporarily to the sites of various sugar factories. To facilitate the education of their children special schools, known as ‘Sakharshala’ were started in the vicinity of sugar factories. The State administration is taking help of voluntary organisations to increase literacy rate. This has helped in achieving 100% literacy in the districts of Sindhudurg and Wardha. It provided an impetus to adult education. The government provided books to school children for supplementary reading.

## Primary Education

In 1994, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was started aiming at providing access to primary education to all. This programme was implemented in seven states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Haryana and Assam. This programme was aimed at achieving hundred percent registration and attendance of children in primary schools and bringing down the number of drop-outs. This programme was financially supported by the World Bank.

### Mid Day Meal (Shaley Poshan Ahar) :

This programme was implemented from 15th August 1995, to provide mid day meals to children in primary schools. Wherever, facilities to cook the food in school was not available, food-grains were distributed to each child.

### Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan – SSA :

“Let’s all learn, Let’s all progress” (‘सारे शिकू या, पुढे जाऊ या’) was the motto of this programme. With this motto, the programme was launched in 2001. The right of free education was granted to children in the age group of 6-14 vide the ‘86<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution of India’. The main objective of ‘Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan’ was to eliminate the disproportion in the access to primary education. Earlier programmes like ‘Khadu-Phala Yojana’, ‘Mid Day Meal’ were combined with this programme to make it successful. This programme gave special attention to the education of girls and children with special needs (*Diyang*).

To achieve universalisation of education in India, ‘EDUSAT’ (GSAT-3), a satellite was launched in 2004. For the purpose of reaching out to children all over the country six communication zones and accordingly six channels were created. This programme facilitated distance education in regional

language in all parts of the country.

## 12.2 Sports

There were times, when the Indian hockey team used to returned home victorious from international matches;



Khashaba Jadhav

Indian wrestlers like Khashaba Jadhav earned fame in international wrestling. In the course of globalisation some new sports became popular and many sportspersons emerged from various parts of the country. With

globalisation, one thing had become very clear that sportspersons with extraordinary skills will only rise in their career. Present scenario of the sports world has an unmistakable message that yesteryears of success do not guarantee a success today or tomorrow. In other words, a champion in the past may lose his position any time, if he does not keep up the hard work. It is essential for sportspersons in all fields to prove themselves every time they play.

New records have been made every day to break the old ones. The formats and the rules of the games are being modified time and again. Let’s elaborate this with the example of the game of cricket. In the olden days, a cricket match used to run for five days. Then one-day matches were introduced and then the cricket matches were limited only to 20 overs. Earlier, a wrestling match was not concluded till one of the wrestlers was pinned down (*chitpat karane*) completely. However, now a wrestling match gets concluded on the basis of points scored by the wrestlers.

Today, there are many types of sports, such as, Kabaddi, Hockey, Cricket, Swimming, Badminton, Weightlifting, Shooting, Chess, Motor sports, Sky Diving, Boxing, Archery, Wrestling, Football

(Soccer), Tennis, Table Tennis (Ping-pong), Billiards and Snooker, Mallakhamb, Body building, and so on. Media and news channels have special slots for these games.

There are a number of sports journals published in India. Some television channels are devoted to sports. The audience of sport channels, advertisements shown on these channels, time slots and expenses of these advertisements are vital factors, which have shaped an independent sphere of marketing.

There are independent clubs/associations of each sport established in India. These associations are investing on large scale in sportspersons on individual merit. A football player may be adopted professionally by a football club. Then the club would take care of the player including his training. He/she has to sign a professional contract with the club. The player's name gets associated with the club. The IPL matches of cricket, the World Cup matches of one day cricket and 20-20 cricket or the matches organised by the Pro Kabaddi League in India, presently known as 'Vivo Kabaddi League' are the examples of professionalisation of the sports world. The professionally played matches have gained worldwide audience. That has resulted in the increase of the honourarium of the players.

The government is also taking a note of sportspersons for their performance.



Sachin Tendulkar

Sportspersons, who perform extraordinarily well are honoured with various awards. Sachin Tendulkar was awarded with the highest award of 'Bharat Ratna' by the government. He was nominated as 'Member of Rajyasabha' (*Khasdar*). The sportspersons are receiving more popular support and respect.

Sports are more and more perceived as prospective professional careers for the youth. Sport has become an inseparable part of school and college education.

**National Sports policy :** The participation of sportspersons in international sports tournaments, increasing use of science and modern technology in the field of sports is reflected in the sports policy of every nation. Government of India announced its sports policy in 2001. The main objectives of this policy include, to take sports to all parts of India, to help the players to develop special skills, to build supportive and fundamental sports facilities, to help National Sports Federation of India and associated institutions and search for sports talent, to initiate co-operation from industries, corporate and private institutions for the cause of sports, to create awareness of the importance of sports and interest in sports, among people.

In 2011 Government of India announced a scheme named as 'Come and Play'. Through this scheme five sports complexes in Delhi under 'Sports Authority of India (SAI)' were made available to local youth. They were also provided with an opportunity to train under SAI coaches. The next step of the efforts of developing sports was the founding of National Sports University, at Manipur in 2018. The courses include Bachelor and Master's, M. Phil and Ph.D. courses in sports education, sports management, sports psychology, coaching etc. Research in sports is also encouraged.

**Khelo India :** The Indian government launched a new scheme named, 'Khelo India' by combining some old schemes and some new objectives. The scheme was launched with the objective of creating a larger popular platform and to establish excellence in sports. The scheme has 12 basic aspects. Two major aspects among

them are to create interest about sports among students from early days in school and to increase girls' participation in sports.

The 'National Sports Development Fund' was established for the development of sports. A donation to this fund is eligible for 100% exemption from income tax. The 'Rajiv Gandhi Khelratna' award was announced with an intention of encouraging players. (This award consists of Rs.7,50,000, for excellent performance in the previous year of announcement of the award. It was given to the captain of Indian cricket team, Virat Kohli and Saikhom Mirabai Chanu for weightlifting in 2018.) Apart from this, there are other awards like 'Arjun Award', 'Dhyanchand Lifetime Achievement Award', 'Dronacharya Award', 'Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy' and 'National Sports Encouragement Award'. The sportspersons, who win gold medal in Olympic games are awarded Rs.75,00,000 each. The teams and sportsperson, who win gold, silver and bronze medals in various competitions such as Para Olympic, Asiad, Commonwealth, World Cup, Asian Championship, International University Tournaments, International tournaments for the disabled, Cricket tournaments for visually impaired, etc., are given good amount of rewards and jobs.

Besides, there is provision of pension for the retired sportspersons. Since 2018, a winner of the Olympics is granted a pension of Rs.20,000 per month and a winner of the Asian games is granted Rs.12,000 per month.

Thus, the Government of India is opening many avenues for making the youth aware of sports as life career. Students can avail of many opportunities in this field.

## 12.3 Cultural Heritage and Tourism

### Find out and tell us.

- Make a list of employment opportunities generated by the tourism industry.
- Suggest ways and means to enhance heritage and historical tourism in India.

Tourism industry is a continuously developing field. This industry earns the country foreign exchange on a large scale. The number of tourists visiting India and the revenue earned through them is increasing every year. Government is trying to create various facilities for the convenience of tourists visiting India from other countries. The three ministries of Home Affairs, Tourism and Foreign Affairs together created the facility of e-visa for them, which included e-business visa, e-medical visa and e-visa. A service giving information on mobile to the tourists not only in Hindi and English but also in ten other foreign languages for 24 hours throughout the week was started. These languages include Arabic, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Russian and Spanish. This information is made available by the Ministry of Tourism. For this facility the tourists have to dial 1363. The information covers various topics like cruise tours, adventurous sports tourism, health tourism, facilities for sports like golf and polo, eco-friendly tourism, film festivals and so on.

Institutes for systematic training of soft skills, such as proper manners of receiving and helping tourists, communicating with them have been opened. Hotels with amenities and accommodation of premium quality are available to tourists. Institutes



## **INTACH – Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage :**

This institute was established in Delhi, in 1984. The head office of INTACH is in Delhi. Today INTACH is well known for its work. It is working in the field of heritage conservation and creating awareness about it. It has more than 200 branches in various parts of the nation. In the last 35 years INTACH has worked for tangible heritage in the form of natural heritage and cultural heritage as well as intangible heritage. INTACH works through its various departments such as, architectural heritage, natural heritage, material heritage, intangible cultural heritage, heritage education and communication services, sculpture section, ‘INTACH Heritage Academy’, heritage tourism, listing cell, library, archives and documentation. INTACH has done notable work in Maharashtra too.

For further reference visit : [www.intach.org](http://www.intach.org)

offering training courses in ‘Hospitality and Hotel Management’ have been established in many cities in the country.

‘Atulya Bharat’, an advertisement campaign designed to boost tourism, was carried out extensively. To boost tourism to places of unique nature and culture in the northeastern states of India, the travel show entitled ‘GONORTHEAST’ was released on the Discovery channel. Through the ‘Swadesh Darshan’ programme 13 types of pilgrimage tours have been launched. It includes tours to Himalayas, coastal regions, Buddhist centres, etc.

The information of several uniquely



## **Do you know?**

The Pink City, i.e., Jaipur in Rajasthan was inscribed as ‘World Heritage’ by UNESCO. It was announced on 6<sup>th</sup> July 2019. The decision in this regard was made in the meeting of UNESCO held at ‘Baku’ in Azerbaijan.



**‘Havamahal’ in Jaipur**

featured tourist places in India, is being publicised through electronic and digital media. Channels like ‘BBC’, ‘Discovery’, ‘History’ are running programmes introducing India’s historical and cultural heritage to the world. It will help to increase the number of tourists coming to India from countries like America, France, Japan, etc. ‘Swadesh Darshan’ or ‘Prasad’ scheme launched by the Ministry of Tourism of the Indian government has chalked out tours to pilgrim centres and spiritual centres in India. There are 95 such places, which are included in this scheme. Trimbakeshwar in Maharashtra is one among them. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India and Federation of Associations in Indian Tourism and Hospitality (FAITH) organised Indian Tourism Mart- 2018. It was the first event of its kind organised on the model of international Tourism Marts in other countries.

In this lesson we have reviewed the

transformation in various fields in our country, such as social matters, education, health, environment, sports and tourism.

We studied some aspects of transforming India.

### Exercise

#### Q.1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement.

- In 1995 the health department of the Indian government launched the campaign, dubbed as ....  
(a) Measles-Rubella (b) Pulse Polio  
(c) B.C.G. (d) Triple Vaccine
- The first district in .... to become completely literate was Ernakulum.  
(a) Gujarat (b) Kerala  
(c) Karnataka (d) Tamil Nadu

#### (B) Find the incorrect pair from group 'B', and write the corrected one.

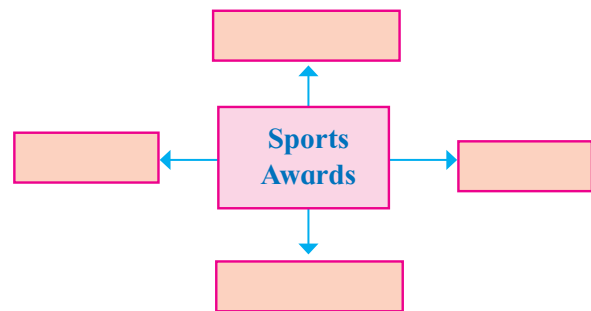
Group 'A'	Group 'B'
1. National Human Rights Commission	Protection of Human rights
2. Centre for Science and Environment	Study of Pollution in Delhi
3. SEESCAP	Institute for conservation of turtles
4. INTACH	Organisation creating awareness for conservation of heritage

#### Q.2 Write names of historical places/persons/events.

- Commission established vide Human Right Protection Act -

- The player who was awarded the highest title, 'Bharat Ratna' -

#### Q.3 Complete the concept map.



#### Q.4 Write short notes.

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- Air Pollution
- Eradication of Polio

#### Q.5 Answer the following questions in detail.

- Explain the sports policy of the Government of India.
- Which programmes and facilities are created by the Ministry of Tourism of the Indian government to attract tourists?

#### Q.6 State your opinion.

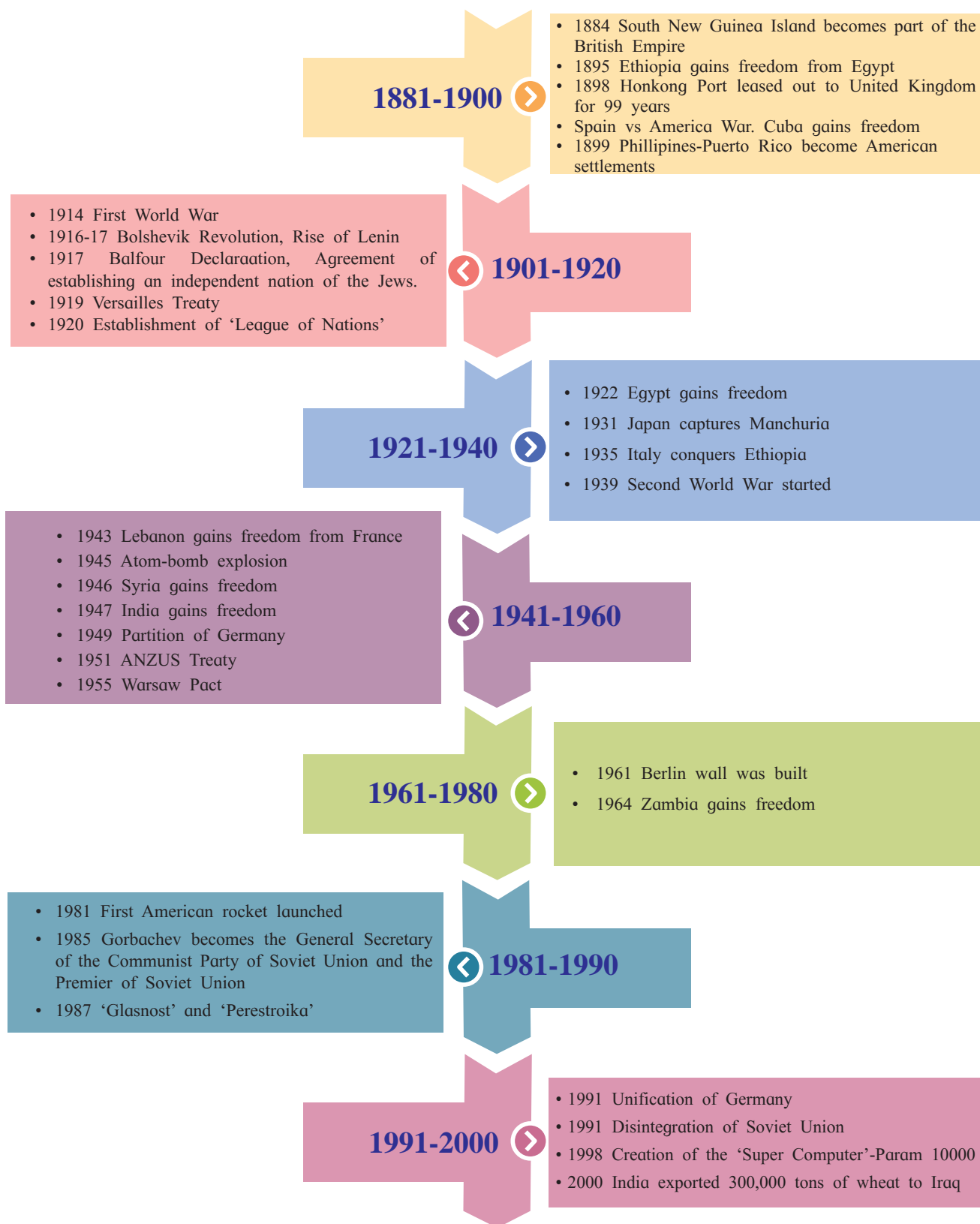
- Joint military practice sessions are beneficial for both participant countries.
- All of us have the responsibility of taking care of our heritage places.

#### Project

Make a list of various business opportunities available at the tourist destinations.



**This timeline includes important events.  
You may prepare a new time line on the same lines.**



**Timeline : World Events (1884 to 2000)**