

TARGET MAINS 2022

# CSE MAINS QUESTIONS DISCUSSION

## SOCIAL ISSUES-1

Intro → Definition/ fact  
Main body - 80% - 85% word  
Conclusion/ w.f - +ve

1. Empowering NGOs and Civil Society to act as alternative models of public service delivery has its own set of pros and cons. Elaborate.
2. How is the problem of increasing food insecurity connected to climate crisis? How can we curtail these problems?
3. What lessons can other developing nations learn from India's journey from being a nation facing famines to a nation with surplus food production?
4. Despite all the progress made towards empowering women in India, their representation in higher education is still far from satisfactory due to various issues. Comment.
5. Manual scavenging goes against every single ideal based on which an independent and sovereign India was established. Discuss.



Q1 : Empowering NGOs and Civil Society to act as alternative models of public service delivery has its own set of pros and cons. Elaborate.

→ Pratham  
→ Gooni  
→ Akshay Patra (Patra)

Home / India / Crime / Help govt serve poor: PM Modi to NGOs

## Help govt serve poor: PM Modi to NGOs

He praised the dedication and commitment of the participating organisations towards serving humanity.

## 25 years of Kudumbashree: Pandemic to floods, how a women's movement stepped in to steer social change

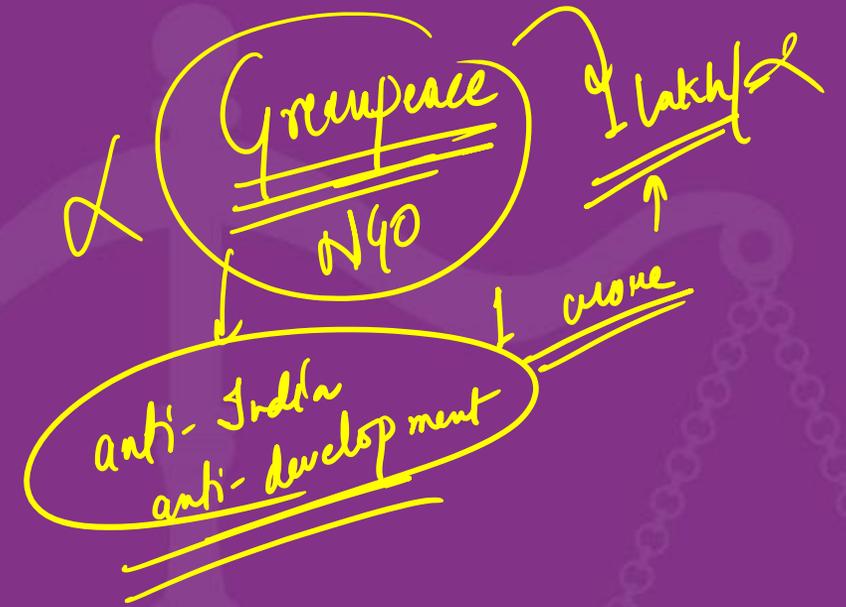
On May 17, Kudumbashree, Kerala's flagship programme for women's empowerment and poverty eradication, turned 25.

*Self Help Group*

# Civil Society: The third pillar of strength in fight against coronavirus

NITI Aayog has reached out to over 92,000 non-governmental and civil society organisations (CSOs) to boost cross-sectoral collaboration. From feeding the hungry and providing hygiene kits to supporting district administration for complementing and supplementing public health systems, NGOs are working on various challenges being thrown up by this pandemic

ETGovernment • May 09, 2020, 15:59 IST



## Solution :

- **Introduction** – Civil society refers to the communities and groups that function outside of government to provide support and advocacy for certain people and/or issues in society. A Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) is a non-profit group organized on community, national and international levels to serve a social or political goal such as humanitarian causes or the environment.

- **Main Body**

- Role of Civil Society & NGOs in public service delivery -
  - Self-motivated volunteers with grassroots connections
  - Last mile delivery like seen in Covid19 crisis ✓
  - Savings on government expense ✓

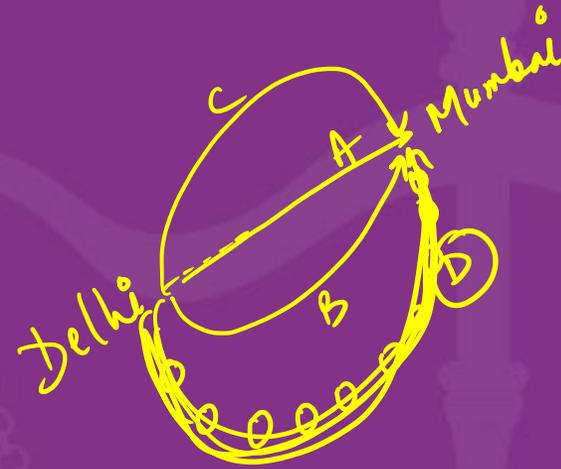
## Solution(Contd..)

- **Challenges related to Civil Society & NGOs –**

- Ad hoc structure ✓
- Lack of continuity ✓
- NGOs turning into lobbyists ✓
- Illegal funding issue ✓

*middle man*  
*foreign*

- **Conclusion** – These institutions co-exist with the government now, but they must be accompanied with adequate regulations.



*Notda → Airport*

Q2 : How is the problem of increasing food insecurity connected to climate crisis? How can we curtail these problems?



## The world's affluent must start eating local food to tackle the climate crisis, new research shows

Globally, food is responsible for about 16 billion tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions each year



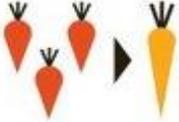
PTI, JUN 21 2022, 13:14 IST | UPDATED: JUN 21 2022, 17:04 IST

## 23,700,000: That's how many people climate change forced out of their homes in 2021

Climate disasters led to 4.9 million internal displacements in India last year: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre



NEXT NEWS >

CROPS	LIVESTOCK	FISHERIES
 Switching to varieties tolerant to heat, drought or salinity	 Matching animal numbers to changes in pastures	 Switching to more abundant species
 Optimising irrigation	 More farms that mix crops and livestock	 Restoring degraded habitats and breeding sites like mangroves
 Managing soil nutrients and erosion	 Controlling the spread of pests, weeds and diseases	 Strengthening infrastructure such as ports and landing sites

## UN Climate Change Report: Food and Land

An estimated **23%** of greenhouse gas emissions come from agriculture, livestock, and the land and forests needed to raise them.

Global land surface air temperatures have already increased by **more than 1.5°C** and we're exploiting the resources of **more than 70%** of the world's land.

The power is on your plate. Learn how you can fight climate change: [foodprints.earthday.org](http://foodprints.earthday.org)

#JoinEatShare #SRCLL

FOODPRINTS FOR THE FUTURE EARTH DAY NETWORK

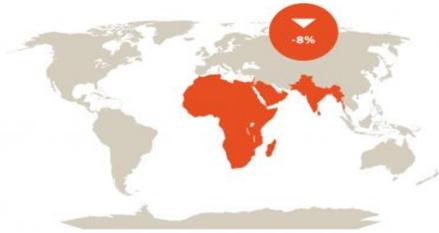
## The future of food and farming: 2050s

By 2050, climatic impacts on food security will be unmistakable. There are likely to be 9 billion people on the planet, most people will live in cities and demand for food will increase significantly.

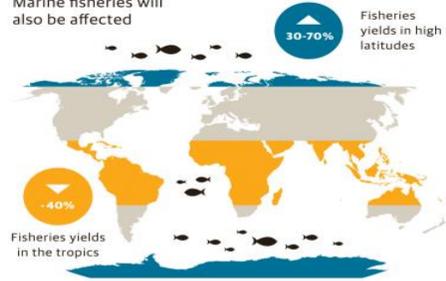


### Widespread impacts on food and farming are highly likely

Average decline in yields for eight major crops across Africa and South Asia



Marine fisheries will also be affected

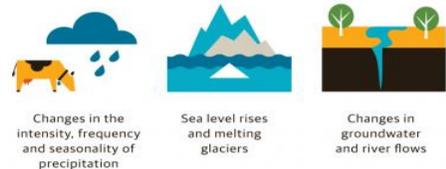


### Heat and water may pass critical thresholds

Temperature increases of more than 4°C will endanger the ability of farms and ecosystems to adapt



Water cycles will be very different and less predictable



### We will need major innovations in how we eat and farm

To cope with climatic changes, we may need to consider:



SOURCES: Porter, J. R., Xie, L., Challinor, A., Cochrane, K., Howden, M., Iqbal, M. M., Lobell, D., Travasso, M. I. 2014. Food Security and Food Production Systems. In: Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. <http://www.ipcc-wg2.gov/> With data from Cheung et al 2010, Cochrane et al 2009, Knox et al 2012

## Solution :

**Introduction** – The world is on the cusp of transformation to make the world free of hunger by 2030 and deliver promises for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with strong cooperation and partnership between governments, citizens and the private sector.

### **Main body**

- Connection between Climate change & hunger -
  - Adverse climatic events impact food production, fisheries, etc.
  - Issues of malnutrition ✓
  - ✓ Least emitters are the biggest sufferers - The top 10 most food-insecure countries contribute 0.08% of global carbon emissions.

## Solution (Contd...)

How to deal with these issues –

- Unregulated ✓✓
  - Skill based ✓✓
  - Temporary ✓✓
  - Supply – Demand mismatch ✓✓
- Policy* ✓✓

### Conclusion / Way Forward

- Building resilience for the poor ✓✓
- Role of India in diversifying food crops – millets, pulses, horticulture, etc.
- Adaptation finance ✓✓
- Sustainable food systems ✓✓

**Modern problems require modern solutions.**

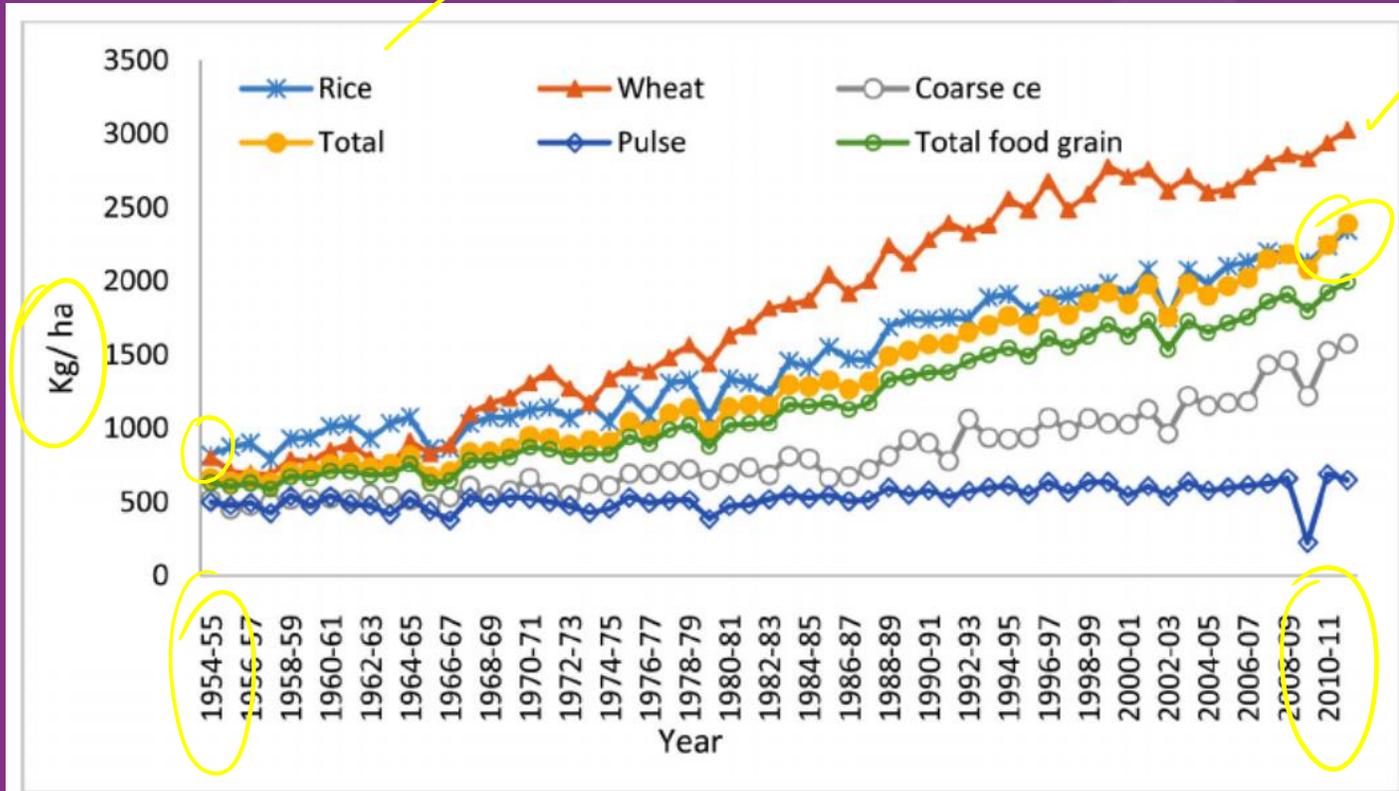
Q3 : What lessons can other developing nations learn from India's journey from being a nation facing famines to a nation with surplus food production?

PL-480 - Program

Green Revolution

- ↳ HYV seeds ✓
- ↳ Irrigation ✓
- ↳ Knowledge ✓

800 kg



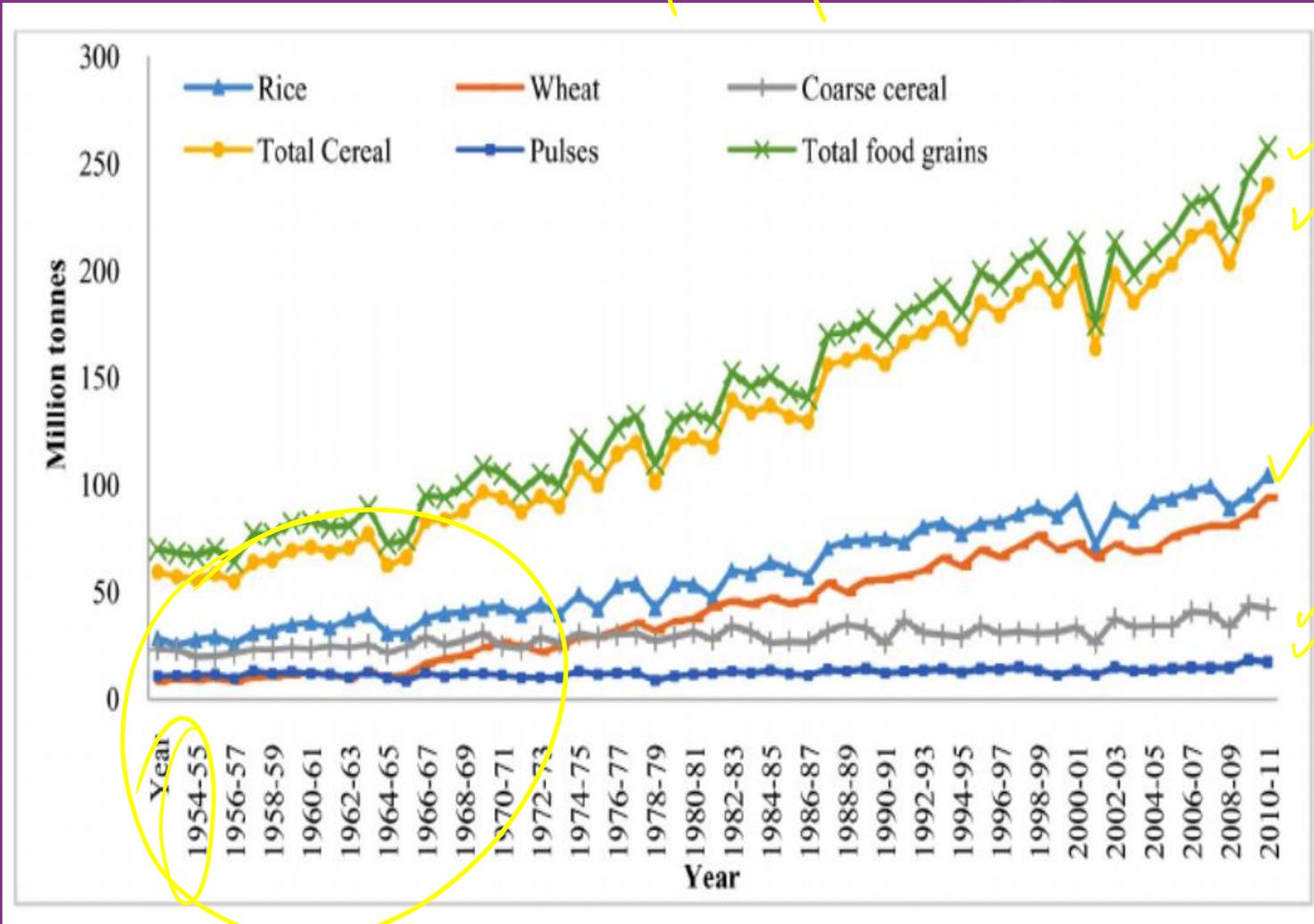
2000 kg ✓

FOOD

# Independent India @ 75: It has taken a lot to be food-secure

From begging other countries for food to overflowing grain stocks, it has been a long journey; however, the government must adopt environment-friendly measures to sustain this achievement

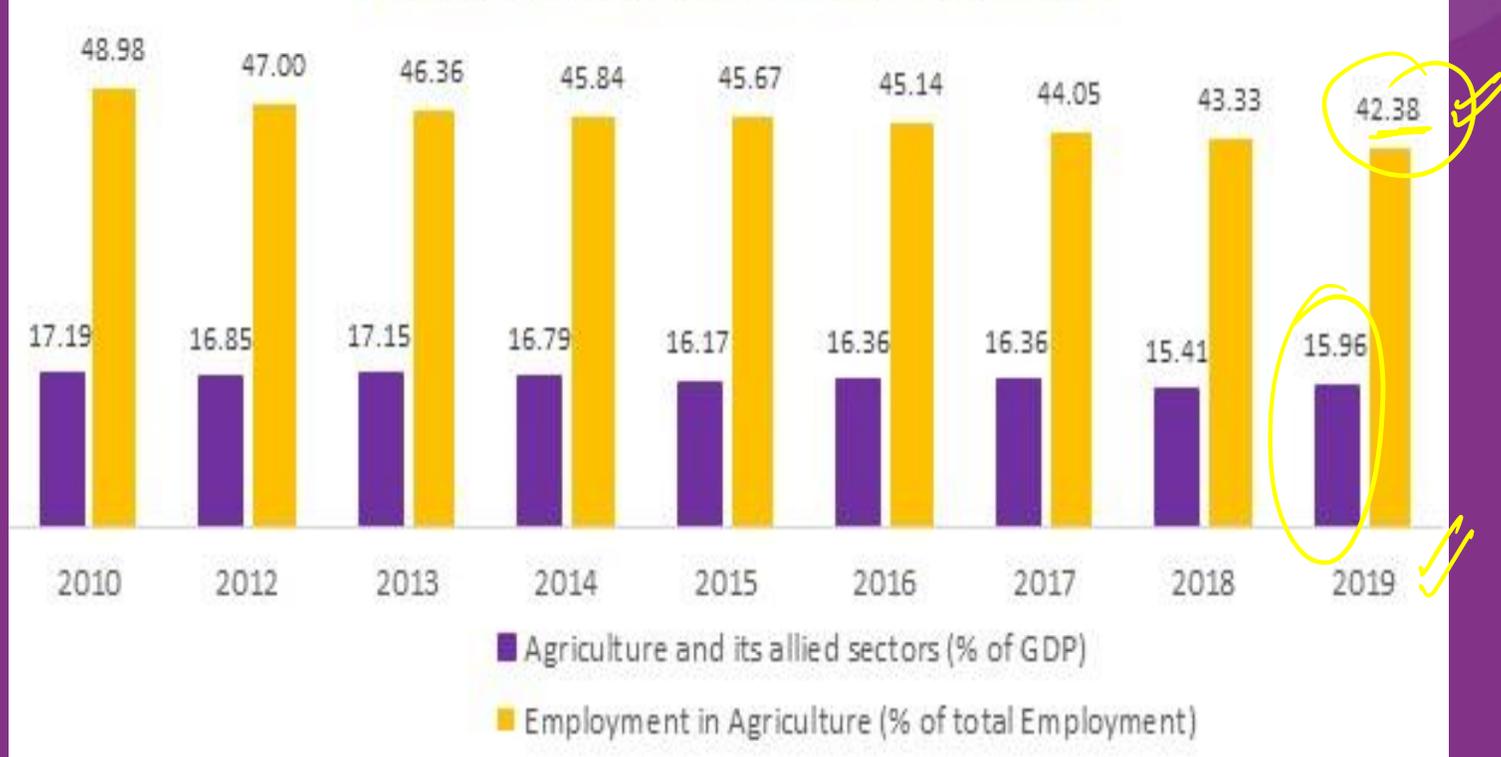
*Total Production*



*employment  
GDP*

*disguised unemployment*

Figure 1: Agriculture sector, GDP and employment (%)



## Solution

- **Introduction** - The food system transformation is considered essential in achieving the **Sustainable Development Agenda 2030**. This makes strong sense as 11 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) out of 17 are directly related to the food system.

- **Main Body**

- Role model for other nations -
  - Lessons from govt policies - land reforms, green revolution, etc.
  - Diversification of agriculture - horticulture, fisheries, etc.
  - Equitable distribution of food - food security program, mid day meal scheme, etc.

definition  
fact

Rice

PI India

## Solution (cont....)

- Way Forward

- Sustainable approaches ✓
- Institutional changes ✓
- Non agriculture sector ✓

The Nobel Peace Prize 2020 conferred on the United Nations WFP (World Food Programme) highlighted the importance of addressing hunger to prevent conflicts and create stability. The citation communiqué articulated this well by quoting the line: “Until the day we have a medical vaccine, food is the best vaccine against chaos.”

Q4 : Despite all the progress made towards empowering women in India, their representation in higher education is still far from satisfactory due to various issues. Comment.



### ENROLMENT

18.9 m women

19.6 m men

Total enrolment in higher education is estimated to be **38.5 million**

### Gross Enrolment Ratio

in higher education is 27.1 in 18-23 age group.

Men

26.9

Women

27.3

### SOCIAL BREAKUP

The highest student enrollment is seen in Uttar Pradesh, followed by Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu

100 people  
27.1 → GER - 50%!

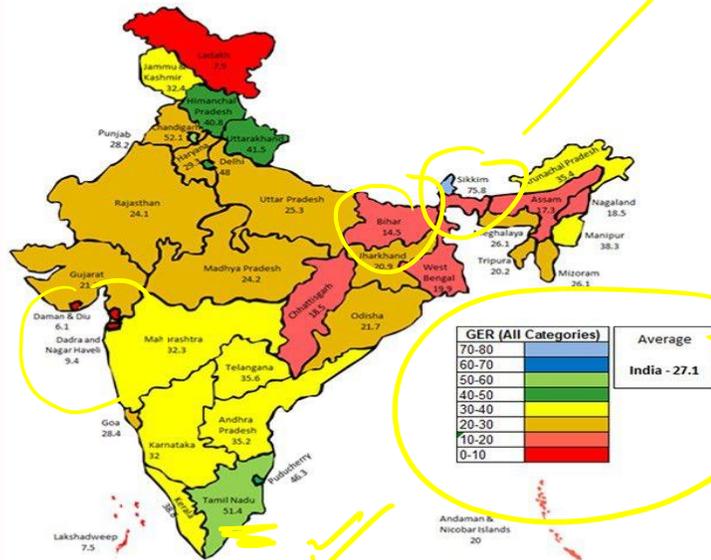
# More Indian women enrolled for higher education in 2019-20, report shows

Increasing Gross Enrolment Ratio is one of the key aims of the new National Education Policy. Modi govt wants to touch a 50% GER by 2035.

KRITIKA SHARMA 10 June, 2021 04:31 pm IST

**Ministry of Education**  
Government of India

As per AISHE 2019-20, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher education in India is 27.1%.



H.E ✓  
W.E ✓  
Agri ✓  
75.8 ✓

Water  
Urbanization  
Globalization

## Solution

- **Introduction** - For the past few decades, Indian women have taken a great stride in all fields of activity. Yet, a lot remains to be achieved. As a nation, we can not afford to ignore half the potential workforce if we aspire to be an economic powerhouse.

*does not have data*

- **Main Body** – Reasons for low female enrolment
  - Domestic work, financial constraints, marriage, etc.
  - Gender bias
  - Lower expenditure on women's education

## Solution (cont....)

- **Way Forward**

- Volunteer run Community Learning Program ✓✓
- Mapping dropout patterns ✓✓
- Behavioral nudge ✓✓
- Government schemes – scholarships ✓✓

If we are looking to take advantage of our demographic dividend, we can't afford to neglect half of our youth. ✓✓

*Nudge' behaviour*

Q5 : Manual scavenging goes against every single ideal based on which an independent and sovereign India was established. Discuss.



## Raising a stink

States where large number of deaths were reported while cleaning sewers and septic tanks in the last four years

2016 █ 2017 █ 2018 █

2019\* █ TOTAL █

\*2019 DATA IS TILL NOVEMBER



VISUAL EDIT

# HOW TO END MANUAL SCAVENGING ON PAPER

In a bid to bury the shame of manual scavenging, are governments taking shortcuts or are people wrongly claiming to be manual scavengers?



**1,82,505**

Indian households identified themselves as manual scavengers in Census 2011

**12,226**

have been identified as manual scavengers by state governments (as on Nov 30, 2015)

**7,346**

manual scavengers have got one time cash payment since 2013\*

\* Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013) came into force on Dec 6, 2013

## A Timeline Of Legislation

**1993**

### **Employment of Manual Scavenging and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act**

This was the first landmark judgment which outlawed work in unsanitary and dry (non-flush) latrines.

**2013**

### **Prohibition of Employment of Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act**

This second law expanded the definition of manual scavenging to include the cleaning of septic tanks and railway tracks.

**2014**

### **Directive issued on 27 March expanding Rehabilitation Provisions**

A year later, the Supreme Court mandated that sewer workers should also be included in these laws, given that they had to deal with human excreta and toxic conditions while cleaning. It also mandated compensation of Rs. 10 lakh to those who died.

NATIONAL

# Supreme Court on manual scavenging: 'No country sends its people to gas chambers to die'



PTI



NEW DELHI SEPTEMBER 18, 2019 14:41 IST

UPDATED: SEPTEMBER 18, 2019 18:44 IST

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MANUAL SCAVENGING

# Manual scavenging has killed 400 Indians since it was banned – and yet nobody has been convicted

A look at the law that does not work and the lives at stake.

**Radhika Bordia, [Article-14.com](#) & Yogesh Pawar, [Article-14.com](#)**

Apr 16, 2021 · 02:00 pm



## Solution

- **Introduction** - According to the 2011 census, there were about 26 lakh dry latrines in India where human excreta is removed physically by a person. According to the National Convener of the Safai Karmachari Andolan, 472 manual scavenging deaths across the country were recorded between 2016 and 2020, and 26 so far in 2021.

- **Main body**

- Effects of manual scavenging
  - Health related issues
  - Structural violence
  - Caste & Gender discrimination

“The practice goes against the Gandhian ideals, human dignity, right against exploitation, et al.”

## Solution (cont....)

Reasons for prevalence :

- Indifferent attitude ✓
- Issue of outsourcing ✓
- Social Issues ✓

Government's efforts :

- Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 ✓
- 'Swachhta Abhiyan App' ✓
- SC Judgement (2014) ✓

• **Conclusion / Way forward** ✓

- Identification, Sensitization ✓
- Need for stringent laws ✓

NATIONAL

### Supreme Court orders States to abolish manual scavenging



Legal Correspondent

NEW DELHI MARCH 27, 2014 21:00 IST

UPDATED: MAY 19, 2016 12:01 IST



Thank you!