



MPSC राज्यसेवा मुख्यपरीक्षा 2024 - 2025

# GS 3 - HRD HR

## मानव संसाधन विकास आणि मानवी हक्क

Workbook Notes

PART 1



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बॅचचे स्वरूप व वैशिष्ट्ये

- ✓ राज्यसेवा मुख्य परीक्षेच्या मागील वर्षांच्या (2019 ते 2023) सर्व पेपर्सचे सविस्तर विश्लेषण
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## मानव संसाधन विकास (HRD)

**Syllabus** - Present Dimensions of Population in India - Quantitative aspect (Size, Growth, Growth Rate, Age, Sex, Rural and Urban population, Birth Rate, Mortality Rate)  
Qualitative aspect (Education, Healthcare, Human Development Index, Population policy, population explosion, population projection upto 2050,  
Importance and need of Human Resource Planning in modern society, components and factors involved in planning of Human Resources,  
Nature, Types and problems of unemployment in India, Trends in employment in India, Demand estimate of skilled manpower in different sectors and areas, government's policy and schemes to reduce unemployment.  
Institutions engaged in development of human resource and field of education - UGC, AICTE, NCTE, RUSA, ITIs, NCVT, IMC, NCERT, NIEA, IIT, IIM)

भारतातील मानव संसाधन विभाग भारतातील लोकसंख्येची सध्या:स्थिती संख्यात्मक स्वरूप (आकारमान, वृद्धी, - वृद्धीदर, वय, लिंग, ग्रामीण आणि नागरी लोकसंख्या, जन्मदर, मृत्यूदर), गुणात्मक स्वरूप (शिक्षण, आरोग्य, मानव विकास निर्देशांक, लोकसंख्या धोरण, लोकसंख्या विस्फोट, 20५0 पर्यंतचे लोकसंख्या धोरण व नियोजन, आधुनिक समाजातील मानव संसाधनाचे महत्व आणि आवश्यकता, मानव संसाधन नियोजनामध्ये अंतर्भूत असलेली विविध तत्वे आणि घटक, भारतातील बेरोजगारीची समस्या, स्वरूप आणि प्रकार, भारतातील रोजगार क्षेत्रातील कल, विभिन्न उद्योग विभाग आणि क्षेत्रातील कुशल कामगारांची मागणी, बेरोजगारी कमी करण्यासाठी शासनाचे धोरण व विविध योजना, मानव संसाधन व शिक्षण क्षेत्रात कार्य करणाऱ्या विविध संस्था यू.जी.सी., ओ.आय.सी.टी.ई., एन.सी.टी.ई., रुसा, आय.टी.आय., एन.सी.व्ही.टी., आय.एम.सी., एन.सी.ई.आर.टी., एन.आय.ई.ए., आय.आय.टी., आय.आय.एम.)

### संसाधने म्हणजे काय?

- 1) मानवी गरजांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी उपयोगात आणले जाणारे \_\_\_\_\_ म्हणजे संसाधने होय.
- 2) मानवाच्या विविध प्रकारच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी निसर्गातील किंवा पर्यावरणातील जे घटक उपयोगात आणले जातात त्या सर्व घटकांना संसाधने म्हणतात.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to all the materials available in our environment which are technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally sustainable and help us to satisfy our needs and wants.
- 4) Characteristics of resources 1) Utility 2) Value 3) Depletion or consumption

### मानव संसाधन:

- मानवी साधन संपत्ती म्हणजे संख्यात्मक व गुणात्मक लोकसंख्या होय (quantitive and qualitative)

- मानवी संसाधनातील गुंतवणूक म्हणजे - शिक्षण, प्रशिक्षण आणि आरोग्य सुविधांवरील खर्च.
- Investment in a nation's human resources, or human capital, is the act of improving the skills, knowledge, and abilities of the workforce.

### मानव संसाधन विकास (Human Resource Development)

#### HRD:

- It is the \_\_\_\_\_ of increasing the knowledge, the skills, and the capacities of all the people in a society. (सर्व लोकांचे ज्ञान, कौशल्य व क्षमता यामध्ये वृद्धी करण्याची प्रक्रिया)
- In economic terms, it could be described as the accumulation of \_\_\_\_\_ and its effective investment in the development of an economy.
- मनुष्याच्या विविध क्षमतांचा विकास (Development of various abilities of man)
- मानव संसाधन विकास ही व्यक्तीचे \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ आणि \_\_\_\_\_ वाढवणारी प्रक्रिया आहे.
- मानव संसाधन विकासात व्यक्तीच्या क्षमतांचा विकास करण्यासाठी धोरण नियोजन व कार्यक्रमांची आवश्यकता असते.
- मानव संसाधनाने वैयक्तिक किंवा सामूहिकरित्या जीवनाचा दर्जा सुधारण्यासाठी व्यक्ती सक्षम बनते.
- मनुष्यबळ विकासासाठी सर्वात जास्त उपयुक्त बाब म्हणजे मनुष्याच्या विविध क्षमतांचा विकास

#### मानव संसाधन विकास संज्ञेमध्ये कोणत्या बाबींचा समावेश होतो:

- 1) विविध कौशल्यांचा विकास करणे
- 2) व्यक्तीला कार्यक्षम बनवणे
- 3) व्यक्तीच्या वर्तणुकीमध्ये बदल घडून आणणे
- 4) व्यक्तीचा सामाजिक व आर्थिक दर्जा उंचविणे

### मानवी संसाधने आणि मानवी भांडवल (Human Resources and Human Capital)

- मानवी भांडवल - कामगाराचे ज्ञान, शिक्षण, प्रशिक्षण, कौशल्य आणि विषय ज्ञान या संदर्भातील संज्ञा.
- "Human capital" in a company refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge, skills, experience, and abilities of its employees

- The economic \_\_\_\_\_ of the workforce
- It includes aspects like education, training, health, and even loyalty within the company.
- मानवी भांडवल स्पर्धात्मक लाभ देते (Human capital lends competitive advantage)
- Human resources (HR) refers to the people who work for an organization, while human capital refers to the knowledge and skills of those individuals.

### मानव संसाधन विकास आणि मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन

- HRM : It is the function within the \_\_\_\_\_ that focuses on **recruitment of, management of and providing direction for the people who work** in the organisation.
- HRD : It is the means of **helping people to acquire** \_\_\_\_\_, **to sharpen their capabilities** for providing more productive services to the organisation.
- HRD (मानव संसाधन विकास) is \_\_\_\_\_ of HRM (मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन) (मानव संसाधन विकासाचा मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापनात समावेश होतो)

### मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन का महत्वाचे आहे?

- मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उत्पादन
- कामगारांची वाढती मागणी व रोजगाराची उपलब्धता
- नवीन तांत्रिक व व्यावसायिक कुशल कामगारांची वाढती मागणी
- कार्य विभागणीचे तत्व लागू करणे
- HR management is essential for optimizing workforce potential, maximizing employee engagement, driving business performance, and maintaining a competitive edge in the market.
- मालक उद्योजक सहसा एक लघु उपक्रमाचा एचआरडी व्यवस्थापक असतो म्हणून कर्मचारी क्षमता विकासाच्या सकारात्मक परिणामांची संभाव्यता उच्च असते.

### मानव संसाधन कार्य (Human Resource Work):

- 1) अस्थिरता, अनिश्चितता, क्लिष्टता आणि अस्पष्टता ही मानव संसाधन कार्याची वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत (Volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity - characteristics of Human Resource Work.)

- 2) मानव संसाधन कार्य/व्यवस्थापन - व्यवसायाच्या गरजा, मूल्य किंवा मिशन यावर भर देते (business need, values/mission.)

### Human Resource Planning (HRP) (मानव संसाधन नियोजन)

- HR planning, or is the process of planning and managing an organisation's \_\_\_\_\_ needs.
- The objective of HRP is to ensure that the business has the right people available at the right time.

#### मानव संसाधन नियोजनाची उद्दिष्टे:

- 1) योग्य पदासाठी योग्य पात्र त्याच्या उमेदवाराची निवड करणे
- 2) उपलब्ध मनुष्यबळाची यादी तयार करणे
- 3) भविष्यातील आवश्यक मनुष्यबळाचे पूर्वानुमान काढणे
- 4) योग्य संख्येने मनुष्यबळाची गरज ओळखणे
- 5) मानवी संसाधनांचा महत्तम उपयोग करणे
- 6) मानवी संसाधनांच्या योग्यतेमध्ये वाढ करणे
- 7) सक्षम कर्मचारी व कामगार वर्ग निर्माण करणे
- 8) कार्यक्षम कर्मचाऱ्यांचा पुरवठा करणे

मानव संसाधन विकास प्रक्रियेत कोणत्या \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) समावेश होतो:

- 1) निवड (Selection)
- 2) प्रशिक्षण (Training)
- 3) भूमिका स्पष्टता (Role Clarity)
- 4) कार्य नियोजन (Work Planning)
- 5) वाढता संवाद (Increased Communication)
- 6) मूल्यमापन आणि प्रोत्साहन (Evaluation and motivation)

#### मानवी संसाधन विकासाची साधने:

- 1) कौशल्य वाढ
- 2) संशोधन
- 3) तंत्रज्ञानाचा विकास
- 4) उद्योजकता विकास
- 5) कार्यक्षम मनुष्यबळ विकास

**Instruments of Human Resource Development:**

1. Education systems
2. Vocational training
3. Healthcare facilities
4. Skill development initiatives
5. Career guidance services
6. Apprenticeship programs
7. Talent management strategies
8. Leadership development programs
9. Workforce planning
10. Lifelong learning policies

**मानवी संसाधन विकासात राज्याची भूमिका**

1. राज्याचा हस्तक्षेप लोकांचा विकास करण्यास किंवा दारिद्र्य कमी करण्यास गरजेचा आहे
2. "State interference in human resource development" refers to a government's active involvement in shaping the skills, knowledge, and training of a workforce through policies, regulations, funding allocations, and direct interventions, often influencing aspects like education systems, vocational training programs, and employment opportunities, which can sometimes lead to concerns about overreach or political bias in recruitment and promotion practices.

**शिक्षणातून साध्य होणारे मानव संसाधन विकासाचे घटक:**

1. मानवी संसाधन उत्पादकतेत वाढ
2. व्यवसायिक व प्रादेशिक गतिशीलतेत वाढ
3. कारक कौशल्य व वैचारिक कौशल्यात वाढ (Increase in skill and conceptual skill)

**संसाधनांची भूमिका:**

1. 21व्या शतकात आर्थिक विकास घडवून आणण्यात नैसर्गिक संसाधने महत्त्वाची ठरतात
2. मानव संसाधन विकासात शिक्षण व आरोग्य विकास आवश्यक ठरतो

**मानवी संसाधन नियोजनातील विविध टप्पे**

1. विश्लेषण (Analysis)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
3. नियोजन (Planning)
4. कार्यान्वयन (Implementation / execution)

5. \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)

**मानव संसाधन नियोजनावर प्रभाव टाकणारे घटक:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ प्रकार आणि व्यवहार तंत्र
2. संघटनेच्या विकासाचा \_\_\_\_\_
3. राजकीय सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक बदल
4. अनिश्चित वातावरणातील योजनेचा कालावधी (Environmental Uncertainties)
5. कार्य विश्लेषण अंदाजासाठी वापरलेल्या माहितीचा प्रकार

**मानव संसाधन नियोजनाचे महत्त्व**

1. अत्यंत प्रतिभावंत कर्मचारी वर्ग तयार करणे
2. आंतरराष्ट्रीय धोरणे
3. बदल आणि स्थानांतरित करण्यासाठी प्रतिरोध
4. भांडवलाची निर्मिती करण्याकरिता
5. मनुष्याच्या ज्ञानाची पातळी वाढविण्याकरिता
6. मनुष्यबळाची कार्यक्षमता व कौशल्य वाढवण्याकरिता
7. मनुष्याचे मनोधैर्य व दृष्टिकोन उंचावण्यासाठी

**Importance of HRP:**

1. Talent \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Efficiency: Avoiding overstaffing or understaffing
3. Skill Development: Identifying skill gaps
4. Strategic Alignment: Integrating HR planning with overall organizational goals and objectives.
5. Adaptability: Enabling quick responses to market changes and industry trends.
6. Succession Planning: Identifying and developing potential leaders
7. Employee Satisfaction: Balancing workload and promoting job

**लोकसंख्या आणि लोकसंख्या शास्त्र**

- लोकसंख्या शास्त्र म्हणजे लोकसंख्येचा शास्त्रीय अभ्यास होय, की ज्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने लोकसंख्येचा \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, तिचा \_\_\_\_\_, याचा समावेश होतो.



- Demography is the scientific study of human populations, including their size, structure, and distribution. Demographers use \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ to analyze how these characteristics change over time.
- लोकसंख्याशास्त्रज्ञ तीन मुख्य प्रक्रियांचा अभ्यास करून लोकसंख्येची गतिशीलता समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात: जन्म, स्थलांतर आणि वृद्धत्व (मृत्यूसह) (Births, deaths and migration)
- डेमोग्राफी हा शब्द सर्वप्रथम 1855 साली \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) यांनी वापरला.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (1620-1674) is considered the father of demography
- John Graunt's work: 'Natural and Political Observations Made Upon the Bills of Mortality'

#### लोकसंख्या शास्त्राचे महत्व

- 1) लोकसंख्येचे \_\_\_\_\_ समजून घेणे
- 2) लोकसंख्येची रचना लक्षात घेणे
- 3) स्थलांतराची प्रक्रिया समजून घेणे
- 4) लोकसंख्येची वर्गीकरण करणे

#### अतिरिक्त लोकसंख्या (Overpopulation):

- 1) देशाच्या संसाधनांपेक्षा \_\_\_\_\_ लोकसंख्या असणे
- 2) पोषण क्षमतेवर लोकसंख्येचा \_\_\_\_\_ पडणे
- 3) नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती लोकसंख्येच्या तुलनेत \_\_\_\_\_ असणे
- 4) Population of a species exceeds the carrying capacity of its environment
- 5) लोकसंख्या वाढीच्या तुलनेत आर्थिक विकास न होणे
- 6) Overpopulation can be caused by a number of factors, including: increased birth rates, lowered mortality rates, reduced predation, and large scale migration.
- 7) When the human population grows too large for the environment to sustain, it can lead to environmental degradation, a lower quality of life, or a population crash.
- 8) Malthus is seen as the intellectual father of ideas of overpopulation and the limits to growth.

**Under-population:** When a region or country has \_\_\_\_\_ workers (people) to

- 1) exploit their resources efficiently,
- 2) support retired populations and
- 3) provide growth.

**Optimum population:**

- 1) Optimum population is the size of a population that \_\_\_\_\_ the needs of society and the environment, while providing a good quality of life for everyone.
- 2) The concept of "optimum population" was given by \_\_\_\_\_ in his book "Wealth" published in 1924.

**लोकसंख्या आणि सामाजिक विकास:**

- 1) लोकसंख्येचा आकार आणि सामाजिक विकासाचा परस्पर संबंध आहे.
- 2) लोकसंख्या कमी असल्यास त्याचा सामाजिक विकासावर परिणाम होतो
- 3) लोकसंख्या अधिक असल्यास ही त्याचा समाज विकासावर परिणाम होतो
- 4) लोकसंख्याचा आकार खूप जास्त किंवा खूप कमी असणे हे दोन्ही बाबी सामाजिक विकासाला मारक ठरतात.

**लोकसंख्येचा विस्फोट (Population explosion)**

- 1) लोकसंख्येचा विस्फोट म्हणजे \_\_\_\_\_ कालावधीत खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणात लोकसंख्येची झालेली \_\_\_\_\_ होय.
- 2) यालाच असे म्हणता येईल की जन्म आणि मृत्यू यांच्या संतुलनात मोठ्या प्रमाणात झालेला बदल.
- 3) Population explosion is a term used to describe a rapid increase in the population of a specific area or the world.
- 4) Phase III : The decades \_\_\_\_\_ are referred to as the period of population explosion in India, which was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country.

**Population explosion is caused by a combination of factors, including:**

- 1) A higher birth rate than death rate
- 2) Improved medical science, which increases life expectancy

## Education

**Syllabus:** Education as a tool of HR development and social change. Education (Pre-primary to Higher Education) system in India. Problems and issues (Universalisation of education, vocationalisation of education, Quality improvement, Dropout rate etc.) Education for Girls, Socially and Economically underprivileged classes, Handicapped, Minorities, Talent Search etc. Govt. policies, Schemes and programmes for Education. Govt. and Voluntary Agencies involved in promoting, regulating and monitoring Formal, Non-formal and Adult education. E-Learning. Impact of globalisation and privatisation on Indian education. National Knowledge Commission, National Commission for Higher Education and Research, IITs, IIMs, NITs, Right to Education-2009, NEP-2019 as updated

### Education: Meaning

- Latin words Educare (Educere) and Educatum.
- Educare - to train or to mould. It means to bring up or to lead out or to draw out from inward to outward.
- Educatum - the act of teaching.

### What is education?

**Dr. Radhakrishnan** - It is initiation into the life of spirit and training of human souls in the pursuit of truth and the practice of virtue (सत्याच्या शोधात आणि सदगुणांचे आचरणात )

**John Dewey** - Education is the process of living through a continuous reconstruction of experiences. It is the development of all the capacities to control their environment and fulfill their possibilities.

**T.P. Nunn-** Education is the complete development of the individuality of the child  
> original contribution to human life according to the best of his/her capacity.

### The above three definitions of education depict that:

- True sense of education is not merely to be educated or self-sufficient but it purifies the soul and mind of the individuals and it also enables them to experience the truth and virtues of life (व्यक्तींच्या आत्म्याला आणि मनाला शुद्ध करते)
- Education helps the individuals to continuously reconstruct their experiences (अनुभवांची पुनर्बांधणी)

- Education is not a partial development of human abilities but it is the complete development of the child (बाळाचा संपूर्ण विकास)

### Philosophical Basis of Education:

#### Educational Thoughts of Rousseau:

- His famous publications like; '*The Progress of Arts and Science*', '*Social Contract*', '*New Heloise*' and '**Emile**'
- A strong critic of the traditional system of education.
- Against feeding knowledge to students without understanding.
- Supporter of ' \_\_\_\_\_ ' "
- Negative education is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. He believed in engaging children to learn in the natural environment

#### Educational Thoughts of Tagore:

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the best curriculum and teacher for the child.
- His educational philosophy is highly based upon the \_\_\_\_\_
- Tagore believes self-education which is based on self-realization.
- The concept of ' \_\_\_\_\_ ' has defined in Tagore's concept of education
- He formulated goal of education by synthesizing the Ancient Vedantic education with the modern western scientific attitudes.
- The aim of education is to make the child self-sufficient and to earn for livelihood.

#### Educational Thoughts of Swami Vivekananda:

- Advocated education for \_\_\_\_\_
- There is no need to copy others. Everyone should grow of their own.
- He advocated \_\_\_\_\_ formation as important aspects of education

#### Educational Thoughts of Plato:

- In ' \_\_\_\_\_ ', discussed the universal nature of education.
- He was the strong supporter of \_\_\_\_\_ education.
- His concept on education was political as he supported pupils shall be regarded as \_\_\_\_\_

- The 'aim of education is not merely providing information but training the individual in his duties and rights as a citizen

#### **Educational Thoughts of John Dewey:**

- Dewey considers \_\_\_\_\_ as the central concept of education.
- Child learns through \_\_\_\_\_ .
- solving and critical inquiry to solve the problems is the aim of education
- His books like: 'Democracy and Education' (1916), 'Logic' (1938), and 'Experience and Education' (1938).

#### **Educational Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi**

- The aim of education is development of \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ abilities of the child.
- Ultimate aim of education is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- The main aim of education is also earning livelihood.
- Education of the child should be based on \_\_\_\_\_ .
- The medium of instruction: \_\_\_\_\_ .

#### **Constructivism (philosophy of education) (ज्ञानरचना वादाची तत्वे):**

- Constructivism in education is a theory that suggests that learners do not passively acquire knowledge through instruction.
- Instead, they construct their understanding through \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ , integrating new information with their existing knowledge.
- This theory originates from Swiss developmental psychologist Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

#### **What is constructivism?**

- Constructivism is the theory that says \_\_\_\_\_ rather than just passively take in information.
- As people experience the world and reflect upon those experiences, they build their own representations and incorporate new information into their pre-existing knowledge (schemas).

#### **Nature and Scope of Education:**

- Education is both unipolar as well as bipolar in nature, but John Dewey, defined, education as Tripolar process.

- According to bipolar nature, education has two aspects: the Teacher and the Child.
- The Tripolar process of education considers that the development of the child takes place in and through the society, in which the teacher and the child live together.
- In this way, the process of education contains three poles, namely-
  - 1) The Teacher
  - 2) The child
  - 3) The society

#### Function of Education:

- In the words of **John Dewey**, 'function of education is to help the growing of a helpless young animal into a happy, moral and efficient human being'

#### Education as a tool of HR development and social change (मानव संसाधन विकासाचे आणि सामाजिक बदलाचे साधन म्हणून शिक्षणाचा विचार)

#### युनेस्को चे शिक्षणासंबंधीचे चार स्तंभ (Four pillars of education by UNESCO) - डेलॉर आयोग

- '\_\_\_\_\_ ' is a report published in 1996 by the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century.
- It is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Report.
- According to UNESCO's Learning: The Treasure within (1996), education throughout life is based on four pillars:
  - 1) \_\_\_\_\_: Develops skills like memory, reasoning, and problem solving to help students understand the world.
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_: Helps students develop the skills to work in teams and deal with a variety of situations.
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_: Helps students develop the skills to resolve conflicts and adapt to change
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_: Helps students develop the skills to be resilient and adaptable.

The four pillars of education by UNESCO are learning to know, learning to do, learning to live together, and learning to be. The commission that proposed these pillars was led by Jacques Delors in the mid-1990s.

#### Universalization of Education (UEE): Elements

- 1) Access: All children should have access to education

- 2) Enrollment: All children should be enrolled in school
- 3) Retention: Children should stay in school until they complete their elementary education
- 4) Quality: Education should be of good quality

#### मॅडम मॉन्टेसरी:

- मॅडम मॉन्टेसरी यांनी 1907 साली \_\_\_\_\_ मध्ये जगातील पहिली पूर्व प्राथमिक शाळा उघडली
- मॉन्टेसरी पद्धतीमध्ये बालकाच्या \_\_\_\_\_ विकास हे पहिले तत्व होते
- व्यक्तिमत्व आणि सामाजिक वर्तन- महत्त्वाचे पैलू

#### ताराबाई मोडक:

- आदिवासी मुलांसाठी ' \_\_\_\_\_ ही संकल्पना
- कुरण शाळा- आदिवासी मुलांना काम करता करताच शिक्षण देणारी संस्था
- शिक्षक विद्यार्थ्यांना जंगल क्षेत्रात किंवा शेतावर जाऊन शिकवतात
- \_\_\_\_\_ शब्दप्रचारात आणला
- अंगणवाडी संकल्पना ग्रामीण व शहरी भागात राबविणे
- अनुताई वाघ यांच्यासोबत कुरण शाळा, घंटा शाळा आणि अंगणवाडी

#### अनुताई वाघ

- ठाणे जिल्ह्यात बोर्डी येथे ग्राम विकास केंद्र
- ' \_\_\_\_\_ ' हे आत्मचरित्र
- पुस्तक: बालवाडी कशी चालवावी

**Education (Pre-primary to Higher Education) system in India (भारतातील (पूर्व प्राथमिक ते उच्च शिक्षण) शिक्षण प्रणाली).**

#### महाराष्ट्रात शिक्षणची सुरुवात

#### शिक्षणाचा विकास (Development of Education):

- Calcutta Madrasah - \_\_\_\_\_ (1781)
- Sanskrit College - \_\_\_\_\_ (1791)
- चार्टर अॅक्ट, 1813: \_\_\_\_\_ लाख रुपयाची तरतूद

#### लॉर्ड मेकॉलेचे धोरण(Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835))

- ' \_\_\_\_\_ theory'
- Medium: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocational Education

Syllabus: As a tool of HR development. Vocational/ Technical Education- Present status, systems and training in India particularly in Maharashtra. Govt. policies, schemes and programs - Problems, issues and efforts to overcome them.

Institutes involved in promoting, regulating, accrediting vocational and Technical Education. NSDC (National Skill development Corporation)

- National Skill Development Programme
- Strategies in penetrating vocational education in rural areas
- Industry Institute Partnership (Internships and Apprenticeship)
- Sector wise employment opportunities
- Setting up one's own entrepreneurial unit
- Introducing vocational education at an early age (After Primary education Age group 14+)
- Vocational education in Service sector (Hospitality, Hospitals, Paramedics etc.)
- Vocational education for women empowerment
- Government programs related to vocational education as updated.
- vocational education- National Policy of Education-2019 (NEP 2019)

## Vocational Education

- UNESCO-UNEVOC defines Technical and Vocational Education (TVE) as '\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for the world of work.
- 'Vocational education talks about an education and set of skills in the learners through formal or non-formal programmes

## Vocational Education: As a tool of HR development (व्यावसायिक शिक्षण: मानव संसाधन विकासाचे साधन)

**व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाचे उद्देश:**

- व्यक्तीला एखाद्या व्यवसायाचे कौशल्य आत्मसात करून देणे
- Vocational education and training need a concrete \_\_\_\_\_ to increase its value and ability to command higher incomes
- To boost the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian economy.
- To improve the \_\_\_\_\_ of citizens of the country.
- To eliminate \_\_\_\_\_ by providing self-employment opportunities to the masses.



- To make the most use of human resources.
- To train youth as expert technicians.
- To contribute to the equal distribution of the advantages of economic progress in order to ensure social and economic justice.
- To assist youth in understanding the scientific and technological aspects of modern development.
- To provide opportunities to accommodate the requirements of women, rural and tribal students, and marginalized members of society.
- To make use of both material and human resources.
- To use scientific and technological knowledge for the welfare of society.
- To instill in students a passion for their work.

### व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाच्या समस्या

1. माध्यमिक स्तरावर \_\_\_\_\_ प्रमाण अधिक
2. कौशल्य मागणी पुरवठा यामध्ये खूप \_\_\_\_\_ of skill and demand)
3. व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाकडे पाहण्याचा \_\_\_\_\_ दृष्टिकोन
4. दजेदार \_\_\_\_\_ अभाव
5. \_\_\_\_\_ अभाव

### Role of counsellor in vocational education:

1. Informing students about Job opportunities
2. Vertical and horizontal mobility
3. Give opportunities for self-employment
4. Providing necessary inputs to teachers

### Aptitude Test (अभियोग्यता चाचणी/ कलमापन चाचणी)

- An aptitude test is an \_\_\_\_\_ that measures a person's \_\_\_\_\_ and potential in specific areas.
- It helps people to make \_\_\_\_\_ about their education, career, and personal development.

### विद्यार्थ्यांची कलमापन चाचणी का घेतली जाते.

1. प्रामुख्याने \_\_\_\_\_ असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांची कलमापन चाचणी घेतली जाते (दहावी हा व्यवसाय निवडीचा पहिल्या टप्पा आहे)

2. विद्यार्थ्याला \_\_\_\_\_ कोणत्या क्षेत्रात करायचे याचे मार्गदर्शन करते
3. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या \_\_\_\_\_ कोणत्या अभ्यासक्रमात आहेत हे समजते.
4. विद्यार्थ्यांमधील \_\_\_\_\_ आणि \_\_\_\_\_ यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करते.

According to the 12th Five-Year Plan (2012-2017), less than \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian workers aged 19-24 had completed formal vocational education. This is a very small percentage.

India currently faces a severe shortage of well-trained, skilled workers. It is estimated that only 2.3 % of the workforce in India has undergone formal skill training as compared to 68% in the UK, 75% in Germany, 52% in USA, 80% in Japan and 96% in South Korea

### Technical and Vocational Education

- Technical and Vocational Education plays a vital role in \_\_\_\_\_
- The term Technical Education and Vocational Training are sometimes used synonymously.
- However, as per present practice, the term TE refers to post-secondary courses of study and practical training aimed at preparation of technicians to work as supervisory staff.
- The term VT refers to lower-level education and training for the population of skilled or semi-skilled workers in various trades and it does not enhance their level with respect to general education.

The UNESCO's recommendation suggests the scope of Technical and Vocational Education (TVE) to be:

- an \_\_\_\_\_ of general education;
- a \_\_\_\_\_ of preparing youth for occupational fields and for effective participation in the world of work;
- an instrument for promoting environmentally sound sustainable development; and
- a measure of facilitating \_\_\_\_\_.

### National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) (राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास महामंडळ)

- \_\_\_\_\_

- A \_\_\_\_\_ company incorporated on July 31, 2008, under \_\_\_\_\_ of the Companies Act, 1956 (corresponding to \_\_\_\_\_ of the Companies Act, 2013).
- NSDC was set up by Ministry of Finance as \_\_\_\_\_ model.
- The Government of India through Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) holds \_\_\_\_\_ of the share capital of NSDC, while the private sector has the balance 51% of the share capital.
- NSDC also supports \_\_\_\_\_ initiatives.

### Objectives:

1. Develop ultra-low-cost, high-quality, innovative business models.
2. Attract significant private investment.
3. Ensure that funds are largely "re-circulating" through loans or equity rather than grants.
4. Create leverage for ourselves.
5. Build a strong corpus.

### Three important Functions

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_: provide financing through loans or equity, offer grants, and support financial incentives to select private sector initiatives to enhance financial viability, such as through tax breaks.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_: A skills development institute requires various inputs or support services, such as curriculum development, faculty training standards, quality assurance, technology platforms, and student placement mechanisms
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_: In the near term, we proactively seed and drive large-scale participation by private players in skill development.

### National Skill Development Fund (राष्ट्रीय कौशल्य विकास निधी)

- \_\_\_\_\_ by the Government of India
- For \_\_\_\_\_ both from Government and Non-Government sectors for skill development in the country.

- The Fund is contributed by various \_\_\_\_\_, and other \_\_\_\_\_ to enhance, stimulate and develop the skills of Indian youth by various sector specific programs.
- The Fund meets its objectives through \_\_\_\_\_ (NSDC)
- A \_\_\_\_\_ set up by the Government of India is the custodian of the Fund.
- The Trust accepts donation, contribution in cash or kind from the Contributors for furtherance of objectives of the Fund.

### **Aatmanirbhar Skilled Employees Employer Mapping (ASEEM) portal**

- Launched by Ministry of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- It acts as a \_\_\_\_\_ of skilled workforce.
- It functions as \_\_\_\_\_ System
- The objective is to provide a platform that matches \_\_\_\_\_ of skilled workforce with the market \_\_\_\_\_.
- ASEEM portal is being managed by \_\_\_\_\_
- The ASEEM Portal is to provide \_\_\_\_\_ that matches supply of skilled workforce with the market demand

### **National Skill Development Mission (राष्ट्रीय कौशल्य विकास मंडळ) (Skill India)**

- Launched on \_\_\_\_\_ on the occasion of World Youth Skills Day
- To achieve the vision of ' \_\_\_\_\_
- To create \_\_\_\_\_ across sectors and States in terms of skill training activities and for skilling at scale with speed and standards
- The mission addresses the need for a \_\_\_\_\_ by aligning training with employer demands and individual aspirations for sustainable livelihoods.

### **Seven Sub-Missions on of NSDM:**

- 1) Institutional Training;
- 2) Infrastructure;
- 3) Convergence;
- 4) Trainers;

## Health

Syllabus: World Health Organisation (WHO) Objective, Structure, Functions and Programmes , Health policy of India, various schemes and programme, health care system in India, Vital Statistics of Health in India, problems and issues related to health care (Malnutrition, Maternal Mortality Ratio, etc.) Janani-Bal Suraksha Yojana, National Rural Health Mission, Pradhanmantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)

### आरोग्य (Health)

- WHO: Health is a state of complete \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ wellbeing and not merely the \_\_\_\_\_ or infirmity.
- Mahatma Gandhi: \_\_\_\_\_ ease is health.
- Paul Russell: There is nothing so international as \_\_\_\_\_ on earth (Health and disease have no political or geographical boundaries).

महत्त्व:

- आरोग्य सर्वांगीण विकासाच्या केंद्रस्थानी असते.
- आरोग्य देशाला अधिक उत्पादनक्षमता, आर्थिक सुरक्षितता देते.
- सार्वत्रिक आरोग्य संरक्षण हे शाश्वत विकासाचे उद्दीष्ट आहे.

### World Health Organisation (WHO) - जागतिक आरोग्य संघटना

- \_\_\_\_\_ (world health day)
- Formally began its work on \_\_\_\_\_
- It incorporated the assets, personnel, and duties of the League of Nations' \_\_\_\_\_ and the Paris-based \_\_\_\_\_, including the \_\_\_\_\_
- The Finance provided by contribution of member nations and donation of associate organization on in WHO.
- 'आरोग्य म्हणजे केवळ रोग किंवा अशक्तता यांचा अभाव नव्हे तर शारीरिक, मानसिक व सामाजिक सुस्थिती होय.' (Health is a state of complete Physical, Mental and Social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity)

- \_\_\_\_\_ can attain the highest level of health (सर्व लोकांच्या आरोग्याचे सर्वोच्च पातळी)
- Mission statement of World Health Organization - \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 regional offices and 150 field offices worldwide
- Members: 194

### Objective (उद्देश):

- सदस्य राष्ट्रांच्या \_\_\_\_\_, वैद्यकीय अध्यापनाच्या मानदंडात सुधारणा करणे.
- पोषण, घरबांधणी, करमणुक, स्वच्छता, आर्थिक आणि कामकाजाच्या परिस्थितिसाठी चांगल्या मानकांना प्रोत्साहन देणे. (Promoting good standard for nutrition, housing, recreation, Hygiene, financial and working conditions)
- माता बालकांचे आरोग्य आणि कल्याण सुधारणे.

### Functions (कार्य):

- संसर्गजन्य आजारांचे \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_ of infectious diseases)
- आंतरराष्ट्रीय आरोग्य कायद्याची निर्मिती व अंमलबजावणी.
- \_\_\_\_\_ कार्यक्रमाला प्राधान्य देणे.
- कीटक नियंत्रण, औषधांचे आणि प्रयोगशालेय तंत्रज्ञानाचे मूल्यांकन करणे.
- जागतिक आरोग्याच्या विकासात वृद्धी करणे.
- औषधनिर्मितीचे \_\_\_\_\_ तयार करण्यास मदत करणे (Develop International Standards)
- \_\_\_\_\_ व त्यासाठी लागणारी \_\_\_\_\_ विकसित करणे (Develop Diagnostic Methods and Material)
- सभासद राष्ट्रांना आर्थिक आणि औषधाच्या स्वरूपात मदत करणे (Help Member Countries through funding and supply of medicines)

### World Health Assembly (जागतिक आरोग्य सभा)

- The World Health Assembly (WHA) is \_\_\_\_\_ through which the World Health Organization (WHO) is governed by its \_\_\_\_\_ member states.

- It is the \_\_\_\_\_ policy setting body and is composed of health ministers from member states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ of WHO
- संघटनेची \_\_\_\_\_ ठरविणे आणि \_\_\_\_\_ नियुक्ती करणे, प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम अंदाजपत्रकास मान्यता देणे
- The members of the WHA generally meet \_\_\_\_\_ in Geneva at the Palace of Nations
- The Executive Board (कार्यकारी मंडळ) is composed of \_\_\_\_\_ technically qualified members elected for three years

#### **Executive Board of WHO:**

- It is composed of \_\_\_\_\_ technically qualified members
- Members are elected for \_\_\_\_\_ terms.
- The annual Board meeting is held in \_\_\_\_\_ when the members agree upon the agenda for the World Health Assembly and the resolutions to be considered by the Health Assembly.
- A second shorter meeting takes place in \_\_\_\_\_, as a follow-up to the Health Assembly.
- The main functions of the Board are to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Health Assembly, and advise and generally to facilitate its work.

#### **Director-General - जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेचे महासंचालक:**

- The Director-General is WHO's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ officer.
- जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेचे मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी आणि जागतिक आरोग्याशी संबंधित बाबींवर संयुक्त राष्ट्रांचे प्रमुख सल्लागार आहेत.
- महासंचालक \_\_\_\_\_ द्वारे निवडले जातात आणि त्यांना उत्तरदायी असतात
- The appointment of the current WHO Director-General took place at the \_\_\_\_\_ World Health Assembly in May 2022.

- Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus was nominated by the \_\_\_\_\_ at its 150th session in January 2022, and the proposal was considered by the \_\_\_\_\_ in May of that year.
- Dr \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_ and officially began his second term on \_\_\_\_\_
- A Director-General can be \_\_\_\_\_ once.

### Regional Officers

- Africa: \_\_\_\_\_, Republic of the Congo
- Western Pacific: \_\_\_\_\_
- Eastern Mediterranean: \_\_\_\_\_
- South East Asia: \_\_\_\_\_
- Europe: \_\_\_\_\_
- Americas: \_\_\_\_\_

**As per the directives of World Health organization - programme was introduced in India in the year 1978**

- \_\_\_\_\_

### Universal Health Coverage (UHC) as per WHO

- Ensuring that \_\_\_\_\_ has \_\_\_\_\_ without \_\_\_\_\_ hardship

### Alma-Ata Declaration (\_\_\_\_\_)

- A landmark document that established \_\_\_\_\_ as the key to achieving universal health.
- It was adopted in \_\_\_\_\_ at the International Conference on Primary Health Care in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The declaration stated that health is \_\_\_\_\_, not a privilege.
- Peoples Health in \_\_\_\_\_ (लोकांचा सहभाग)
- Health for All
- \_\_\_\_\_ a Fundamental Right



- " \_\_\_\_\_," as exemplified by the Alma Ata Declaration and the emphasis on Primary Health Care
- The \_\_\_\_\_ was adopted in \_\_\_\_\_, building on the principles of the Alma-Ata Declaration.

#### **WHO's Universal Health Coverage Programmes and Partnerships emphasize on:**

- Access to primary and preventive health care
- Ensuring access to the medicines and health products people need
- Workforce training and labour protection for health workers
- Partnership in the form of donors

#### **World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC):**

- One of the WHO's \_\_\_\_\_ achievement to date
- Evidence-based framework and treaty for tobacco control
- \_\_\_\_\_ negotiated under the auspices of the World Health Organization.
- An evidence-based treaty that reaffirms the right of all people to the highest standard of health

#### **World Health Day - 7<sup>th</sup> April - Themes:**

- 2025: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2024: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2023: Health for all
- 2022: Our planet, our health
- 2021: Building a fairer, healthier world
- 2020: Support nurses and midwives

#### **Smallpox free country:**

- International Commission for assessment of smallpox eradication declared India a "smallpox free country" in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The World Health Organization officially declared smallpox eradicated globally in December 1979.

## Rural Development (ग्रामीण विकास)

Syllabus: Empowerment of Panchayat Raj System, role of Gram-panchayat in rural development, land reforms and development, Schemes and programmes of agriculture and farmer welfare, role of cooperative institutes in rural development, financial institutes involved in rural development (Self Help Group-(SHG), Micro-finance) rural employment schemes, rural water supply programme and sanitation programme, infrastructure development e.g. energy, transportation, housing and communication in rural area, national rural employment guarantee schemes (NREGS), Mission Antodaya, Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

*"India lives in its villages" - Mahatma Gandhi.*

### ग्रामीण विकास:

- ग्रामीण विकास ही ग्रामीण भागात राहणाऱ्या \_\_\_\_\_ आणि \_\_\_\_\_ सुधारण्याची प्रक्रिया आहे (\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_)
- यात \_\_\_\_\_ आणि \_\_\_\_\_ यांचा समावेश होतो (social transformation and economic betterment)
- The term rural development connotes overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural people
- Comprehensive and multidimensional concept

### ग्रामीण विकासातील मुख्य घटक

- पंचायत राज संस्थांचे सक्षमीकरण (3F)
- दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन
- मानव संसाधन विकास
- संस्थात्मक विकास

### पंचायत राज व्यवस्था सक्षमीकरण (Empowerment of Panchayat Raj System)

- राज्यघटनेतील कलम \_\_\_\_\_ अन्वये ग्रामपंचायती स्थापन करून त्यांना स्वयंशासित घटक म्हणून कार्य करण्याचे अधिकार दिले
- भारतात \_\_\_\_\_ सर्वप्रथम पंचायतराज व्यवस्था सुरु केली (2 ऑक्टोबर 1959).
- पंचायत राज व्यवस्थेमुळे ग्रामीण लोकांना स्वतःचा विकास घडवून आणण्याची संधी मिळाली
- ग्रामीण नेतृत्वाचा उदय व विकास होण्यास चालना मिळाली
- \_\_\_\_\_ घटना दुरुस्ती
- \_\_\_\_\_ समितीने \_\_\_\_\_ पद्धतीमध्ये ज्या शिफारशी मांडल्या, त्यांना 'पंचायत राज' असे \_\_\_\_\_ यांनी संबोधिले

- पंचायतराज संस्थाचे मूल्यमापन करण्यासाठी केंद्र शासनाने \_\_\_\_\_ यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली \_\_\_\_\_ मध्ये एक समिती नेमली होती
- \_\_\_\_\_ आणि \_\_\_\_\_ यांच्या शिफारशीनुसार - बहुतांश जिल्हा स्तरीय योजनांचे हस्तांतरण जिल्हा परिषदेकडे करण्यात आलेले आहे
- \_\_\_\_\_ भारतामध्ये पंचायतराज व ग्रामीण विकासावर आधारित महिला सशक्तीकरण, स्वास्थ्य, स्वच्छ पेयजल, मानवाधिकार आणि सत्तेचे विकेंद्रीकरणाच्या बाबतीत 20 वर्षांच्या कालावधित सतत प्रथम क्रमांकावर

### 73वी घटना दुरुस्ती (1993)

- पंचायत राज संस्थांना घटनात्मक दर्जा
- स्त्रियांना \_\_\_\_\_ आरक्षण

### पंचायत महिला आणि युवा शक्ती अभियान

- \_\_\_\_\_
- दोन घटक - 1) पंचायत महिला शक्ती अभियान; 2) पंचायत युवा शक्ती अभियान
- उद्दिष्टे: \_\_\_\_\_ (EWRs) नेटवर्कमध्ये आणि समूह कृतीद्वारे संघटित करून स्वतःला सक्षम बनवणे आहे, जेणेकरून स्थानिक प्रशासनाच्या मुद्द्यांवर त्यांचा सहभाग आणि प्रतिनिधित्व दोन्ही सुधारेल.

### बाळासाहेब ठाकरे स्मृति मातोश्री ग्राम पंचायत बांधणी योजना:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- ग्रामपंचायतींना स्वमालकीची \_\_\_\_\_ असावी
- राज्यातील ज्या ग्रामपंचायतींना स्वतःचे कार्यालय नाही, अशा 4252 ग्रामपंचायतींना स्वतःचे कार्यालय बांधण्यासाठी बाळासाहेब ठाकरे स्मृती मातोश्री ग्रामपंचायत बांधणी योजनेस 2018-19 ते 2021-22 या 4 वर्षांसाठी मान्यता देण्यात आली होती
- आता ही योजना \_\_\_\_\_ या वर्षापर्यंत राबविण्यात येईल.

### लोकशाही विकेंद्रीकरणासाठी महत्वाचे घटक

- \_\_\_\_\_ पंचायत राज संस्थाना कार्ये, निधी आणि कार्याधिकारी हस्तांतरीत करणे.
- जिल्हा नियोजन समित्यांना बळकट करणे (243ZD)
- पंचायत राजच्या तीन स्तरामध्ये कार्यात्मक सीमा आखून देणे.

### Role of Gram-panchayat in rural development - ग्रामपंचायतीची विकासातील भूमिका (ग्रामपंचायतीची कामे)

- गावातील रस्ते बांधणे.
- गावातील रस्ते दुरुस्त करणे.

- प्रकाश प्रदान करणे.
- जन्म, मृत्यू आणि विवाह यांची नोंद ठेवणे.
- सार्वजनिक स्वच्छता राखणे.
- सांडपाणी व्यवस्थापन.
- पिण्याच्या पाण्याचा पुरवठा.
- शिक्षणाबरोबरच आरोग्य सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे.
- कृषी विकास आणि पशुधन सुधारणा योजनांची अंमलबजावणी.
- गावोगावी बाजार, जत्रा, उत्सव, उरूस आयोजित करणे.
- ग्रामपंचायत हद्दीतून येणारा कर आणि शासनाकडून येणारा निधी योग्य ठिकाणी वापरला जावा.

### जमीन सुधारणा आणि विकास (land reforms and development)

- जमीन सुधारणा म्हणजे, \_\_\_\_\_ आणि \_\_\_\_\_ या पद्धतीत बदल करण्यासाठी सरकारने जाणीवपूर्वक केलेले बदल
- उद्दिष्टे: सामाजिक न्याय, जमिनीचे न्याय्य वितरण, कृषी उत्पादकता वाढवणे, ग्रामीण गरिबी दूर करणे, भूमिहीन शेतकरी आणि भाडेकरूंना सशक्त करणे, जमिनीचे शोषण दूर करणे आणि शाश्वत आणि सर्वसमावेशक ग्रामीण विकास सुनिश्चित करणे
- देशात भूमी सुधार उपाय राबविण्यामागे दोन उद्दीष्टे होती, पहिले \_\_\_\_\_ तर \_\_\_\_\_

#### Land Reforms encompass mainly five components:

1. Abolition of intermediary tenures;
2. Tenancy reforms;
3. Ceiling of land holdings and distribution of surplus land;
4. Consolidation of holdings; and
5. Compilation and updating of land records.

#### Other components:

6. शेतीच्या उत्पादन तंत्रात तंत्रज्ञानात्मक बदल
7. पडीक जमीनींचे भूमिहीन शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये पुनर्वितरण
8. शेतीचे पुनर्संघटन
9. सहकार शेती

#### भारतातील जमीन सुधारणा

- सन \_\_\_\_\_ च्या जमीन सुधारणा समितीचे अध्यक्ष श्री \_\_\_\_\_ हे होते.
- नगर विकास किंवा किफायतशीर गृहबांधणीसाठी महाराष्ट्र राज्यात \_\_\_\_\_ एकरहून अधिक जमीन धारण करण्यावर मर्यादा नाही.

**According to the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act 1961(महाराष्ट्र कृषी जमीन (होल्डिंगची कमाल मर्यादा) कायद्यानुसार):**

- कोरडवाहू जमिनीसाठी: \_\_\_\_\_ एकर
- खात्रीशीर बारमाही पाणीपुरवठा असलेल्या बागायती जमिनीसाठी: \_\_\_\_\_
- जर फक्त एका पिकासाठी पाणी पुरवठा असेल तर: \_\_\_\_\_
- 1961 च्या जमीन कमाल मर्यादा कायद्यांतर्गत " \_\_\_\_\_ " म्हणजे एखाद्या व्यक्तीने किंवा कुटुंबाकडे असलेल्या कोणत्याही शेतजमिनीचा संदर्भ आहे जी कायद्याने निर्धारित केलेल्या कमाल मर्यादेपेक्षा जास्त आहे, जी नंतर सरकारने अधिग्रहित केली आहे आणि भूमिहीन शेतकऱ्यांना वितरित केली आहे

**शेती आणि शेतकरी कल्याणविषयक विविध योजना आणि कार्यक्रम (Schemes and programmes of agriculture and farmer welfare)**

**राष्ट्रीय फलोत्पादन अभियान ('National Horticulture Mission)**

- 10 व्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेतर्गत \_\_\_\_\_ मध्ये हे सुरु करण्यात आले
- 85:15
- Sub-scheme of the \_\_\_\_\_
- Develop the horticulture sector for fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers, and more
- Ensure \_\_\_\_\_ through a cluster approach
- Improve production and productivity of horticulture crops
- The Government of India contributes \_\_\_\_\_ of the total outlay for developmental programs in all states except the North East and Himalayas
- In the North East and Himalayas, the Government of India contributes \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Horticulture Board (NHB) implements the NHM

**प्रधानमंत्री कृषी सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY)**

- \_\_\_\_\_
- Jal shakti Ministry, ministry of rural development, ministry of agriculture
- To enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc.
- It is an umbrella scheme, consisting of two major components being implemented by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, namely, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_

- HKKP, in turn, consists of four sub-components: (i) Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM); (ii) Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI); (iii) Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies; and (iv) Ground Water (GW) Development.
- In addition, PMKSY has Watershed Development (WD) component which is being implemented by Department of Land Resources.
- Further, during the period 2015-22, Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component was also being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DoA&FW) under PMKSY
- कृषी उत्पादन वाढविणे आणि जलसंपदेचा कार्यक्षम वापर करणे
- आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाद्वारे सूक्ष्म सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्रात वाढ करणे.
- To increase water use efficiency
- \_\_\_\_\_ वाढ करणे.
- आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित कृषी व फलोद्यानाचा विकास करण्यासाठी सूक्ष्म सिंचन पध्दतीचा विकास करणे.

**Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture (PoCRA) (वातावरण लवचिक अनुकूल शेती प्रकल्प) -**

- Aka \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ (30%+70%)
- कृषी क्षेत्राला हवामान बदलासाठी अधिक \_\_\_\_\_ बनवण्याचा ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) आहे
- The project's goal is to \_\_\_\_\_ to make agriculture more resilient to climate change.
- पोकरा प्रकल्पाचा हेतू विदर्भ-मराठवाड्यातील \_\_\_\_\_ गांवे व्यापणे

**प्रकल्पाचे लक्ष्य:**

- कृषीसाठी टंचाई प्रतिबंधक आणि वातावरण लवचिक रणनीती विकसित करणे (drought-proofing and climate resilient strategy for agriculture).
- वातावरण बदल घटक आणि परिवर्तनाचा सामना करणे (Coping with climate variabilities and climate change).

- ग्रामस्तर विकास योजना, सखोल तथ्याधारित सुक्ष्म नियोजनानंतर अस्तित्वात आणण्यावर लक्ष केंद्रीत करणे (Focusing on village level development plan emerging after comprehensive data-driven microplanning)
- महाराष्ट्रातील अल्पभूधारक कृषी व्यवस्थेचा लाभ सुनिश्चित करणे (Ensuring profitability of small holder farming systems in Maharashtra)
- अल्पभूधारक शेतकरी, शेतकरी उत्पादक संघटना/कंपनी, स्वयंसहाय्यता गट आणि ग्राम समुदायाला आधार देणे (Supporting small farmers, FPOs, farmer producer companies, SHGS and village community)

### जलयुक्त शिवार अभियान (Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan)

- महाराष्ट्रात \_\_\_\_\_ मात करण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र राज्याने सन \_\_\_\_\_ मध्ये जलयुक्त शिवार योजना सुरु केली.
- जलयुक्त शिवार अभियाना अंतर्गत \_\_\_\_\_ करणे ही कामे केली जातात.
- जलयुक्त शिवार अभियाना अंतर्गत सिमेंट व माती बंधारे बांधकाम, कालव्याची कामे समाविष्ट करण्यात आली.

### Other states:

Scheme	State	Objective
Mission Kakatiya	Telangana	For restoring all the minor irrigation tanks and lakes in the State
Kapildhar Vihiri	Madhya Pradesh	Digging wells on the land of beneficiaries
Neeru Chettu	Andhra Pradesh	Aims to make the state drought-proof

### श्री संत शिरोमणी श्री सावता माळी शेतकरी आठवडी बाजार

- \_\_\_\_\_
- शेतकरी आठवडी बाजार (शेतकरी आठवडे बाजार): ही उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांनी शेतमालाची थेट विक्री करण्याची संकल्पना आहे (\_\_\_\_\_)

### महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले शेतकरी कर्ज मुक्ती योजना:

- \_\_\_\_\_ रोजी थकीत असलेले व दि. 1 एप्रिल 2015 ते 31 मार्च 2019 या कालावधीत घेतलेले \_\_\_\_\_ पीक कर्ज
- कर्जमुक्तीची रक्कम राज्यशासन शेतकऱ्यांच्या \_\_\_\_\_ थेट भरणार

**National Panchayati Raj Day**

- Celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_ every year.
- It marks the day the 73rd Amendment Act of the Constitution came into effect in 1993.

**ग्रामीण भागातील अन्न सुरक्षा:****Antyodaya Anna Yojana (अंत्योदय अन्न योजना)**

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- महाराष्ट्रात - या योजनेअंतर्गत 1/5/2001 पासून सर्वात गरीब कुटुंबांना अन्नधान्य (गहू रु. \_\_\_\_\_ प्रति किलो आणि तांदूळ रु. \_\_\_\_\_ प्रति किलो) दिले जाते.
- दरमहा \_\_\_\_\_ किलो अन्नधान्य (सध्या मोफत)

**राष्ट्रीय अन्न सुरक्षा कायदा (2013)**

- Signed into law \_\_\_\_\_, retroactive to \_\_\_\_\_.
- सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) वर \_\_\_\_\_ नुसार काम करते
- 2011 च्या जनगणनेच्या लोकसंख्येच्या अंदाजानुसार हा कायदा देशाच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या जवळपास \_\_\_\_\_ भागासाठी कव्हरेज प्रदान करतो.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ग्रामीण आणि \_\_\_\_\_ लोकसंख्येला लाभार्थ्यांच्या दोन श्रेणींमध्ये उच्च अनुदानित अन्नधान्य मिळण्यास पात्र आहे - अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (AAY) कुटुंबे आणि प्राधान्य कुटुंबे (PHH).
- हा कायदा दरमहा प्रति AAY कुटुंबाला \_\_\_\_\_ अन्नधान्य प्रदान करतो, तर प्रति PHH व्यक्ती प्रति महिना \_\_\_\_\_ किलो अन्नधान्य.
- NFSA अंतर्गत लाभार्थी/कुटुंबांची ओळख संबंधित \_\_\_\_\_ प्रदेश सरकारद्वारे केली जाते
- भरडधान्य, गहू आणि तांदूळ यांसाठी अनुक्रमे रु \_\_\_\_\_
- शिधापत्रिका जारी करण्याच्या उद्देशाने लाभार्थी कुटुंबातील \_\_\_\_\_ (18 वर्षे किंवा त्यावरील) \_\_\_\_\_ म्हणून गणली जाते.
- Legal entitlements - Midday Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services scheme and the Public Distribution System.
- अन्न सुरक्षा धोरण \_\_\_\_\_

**सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था (Public Distribution System)**

- ही योजना \_\_\_\_\_ आणि \_\_\_\_\_ सरकारची संयुक्त जबाबदारी आहे



➤ ही योजना वाजवी दराने ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) वस्तू विकणाऱ्या रेशन दुकानांतर्फे राबविली जाते.

➤ या योजनेद्वारे आवश्यक वस्तू जसे गहू, तांदूळ, साखर, रॉकेल उपलब्ध करून दिले जाते.

### राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP))

➤ \_\_\_\_\_

➤ \_\_\_\_\_ मंत्रालय

➤ राज्यघटनेचे कलम \_\_\_\_\_ (Partially)

➤ मुख्य उद्दिष्टे: वयोवृद्ध व्यक्ती, विधवा, अपंग व्यक्ती आणि कुटुंबांना आधार (ज्यांनी आपला कमावणारा माणूस गमावला)

घटक: NSAP मध्ये सध्या \_\_\_\_\_ योजना आहेत:

- 1) इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धापकाळ निवृत्तीवेतन योजना (IGNOAPS) - 60 ते 79 वर्षे वयोगटातील व्यक्तींसाठी पेन्शन \_\_\_\_\_ रुपये आहे. \_\_\_\_\_ वर्षे आणि त्याहून अधिक वयाच्या व्यक्तींसाठी पेन्शन रु \_\_\_\_\_ प्रति महिना आहे.
- 2) इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय विधवा निवृत्ती वेतन योजना (IGNWPS) - पात्र वय \_\_\_\_\_ वर्षे आहे आणि पेन्शन दरमहा रु. \_\_\_\_\_ आहे. 80 वर्षे पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर, लाभार्थ्याला दरमहा रु. \_\_\_\_\_ मिळतील.
- 3) इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय अपंगत्व निवृत्ती वेतन योजना (IGNDPS) - पेन्शनसाठी पात्र वय \_\_\_\_\_ वर्षे आणि त्याहून अधिक आहे आणि अपंगत्व पातळी \_\_\_\_\_ असणे आवश्यक आहे. ही रक्कम दरमहा रु \_\_\_\_\_ आहे आणि 80 वर्षांचे झाल्यावर लाभार्थ्याला रु. \_\_\_\_\_ दरमहा मिळतील.
- 4) राष्ट्रीय कुटुंब लाभ योजना - National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) - Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ / - will be given as a lumpsum assistance to the bereaved household in the event of death of the bread - winner
- 5) अन्नपूर्णा योजना - प्रति लाभार्थी दरमहा \_\_\_\_\_ किलो धान्य (गहू किंवा तांदूळ) दिले जाते. 10 kgs of food grains (wheat or rice) is given per month per beneficiary. The scheme aims at providing food security to meet the requirements of those \_\_\_\_\_ who have remained uncovered under the IGNOAPS



MPSC राज्यसेवा मुख्यपरीक्षा 2024 - 2025

# GS 3 - HRD HR

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- ◆ कोणताच अतिरिक्त **data** नाही, फक्त महत्त्वाचा आणि गरजेचा **data** घेतलेला आहे, ज्यावर आयोग प्रश्न विचारतो
- ◆ कमीत कमी वेळेत जास्तीत जास्त मार्क्स वाढवण्यावर भर
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## Human Rights Theory and UDHR 1948

Syllabus: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR 1948)- International human rights standards, its reflection in the Indian Constitution, mechanism to enforce and protect Human Rights in India. Human Rights Movement in India. Problems related to human rights deprivations such as poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, social-cultural/religious practices, violence, corruption, terrorism, exploitation of labour, custodial crimes etc. Need for training and practice of human rights and human dignity in a democratic set up. Globalisation and its impact on different sections of Indian Society. Human Development Index, Infant Mortality Rate, Sex Ratio.

जागतिक मानवी हक्क प्रतिज्ञापत्र (युडीएचआर १९४८) मानवी हक्काची आंतरराष्ट्रीय मानके, त्याचे भारताच्या संविधानातील प्रतिबिंब, भारतात मानवी हक्क राबविण्याची आणि त्याचे संरक्षण करण्याची यंत्रणा, भारतातील मानवी हक्क चळवळ, मानवी हक्कापासून वंचित असलेल्यांच्या समस्या जसे गरीबी, निरक्षरता, बेरोजगारी, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक धार्मिक प्रथा, हिंसा, भ्रष्टाचार, दहशतवाद, कामगारांचे शोषण, पोलीस कोठडीतील कैद्यांवरील अत्याचाराचा मुद्दा, लोकशाही चौकटीत मानवी हक्क आणि मानवी सभ्यतेचे पालन करण्यासाठी प्रशिक्षण देण्याची गरज, जागतिकीकरण आणि त्याचा विभिन्न क्षेत्रांवरील परिणाम, मानवी विकास निर्देशांक, बालमृत्यू प्रमाण, लिंग गुणोत्तर.

### What are Human Rights:

- Human rights are rights we have simply because we exist as human being they are not granted by any state.
- These \_\_\_\_\_ are inherent to us all, regardless of nationality, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language, or any other status.
- They range from the most fundamental - the right to life - to those that make life worth living, such as the rights to food, education, work, health, and liberty.
- Human rights are \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ घेतले जाऊ शकत नाहीत )
- Human rights are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (अविभाज्य, परस्परावलंबी आणि परस्परसंबंधित)
- Human rights are \_\_\_\_\_ (वैश्विक/सार्वत्रिक)
- मानवी हक्क हे सर्व लोकांना त्यांचे वंश, राष्ट्रीयत्व किंवा इतर स्थिती विचारात न घेता, निसर्गाने मिळालेले हक्क आहेत.

- Human rights may or may not be incorporated in the charter of rights by different states.

### Three generations of human rights:

- The division of human rights into \_\_\_\_\_ was initially proposed in \_\_\_\_\_ by the Czech jurist \_\_\_\_\_
- He based his classification on the ideas of \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution.

### First-generation human rights:

- "\_\_\_\_\_ rights"
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ rights
- right to life, personal safety, and property
- They also include the right to be free from torture, slavery, and inhuman treatment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ in nature

### Second-generation human rights

- "\_\_\_\_\_” rights
- Related to \_\_\_\_\_
- They are fundamentally \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in nature
- Economic and social rights, freedom of association, and other rights that protect the collective interests of low-income groups.
- The second generation of Human Rights are \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.
- These economic and social rights require \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ on the part of the governments.

### Third-generation human rights

- "\_\_\_\_\_” rights
- A broad category of rights that focus on \_\_\_\_\_ concepts like community and people.
- They are also known as \_\_\_\_\_ or "green" rights
- Rights of society or peoples, such as the right to a healthy environment, sustainable development, and peace, self determination

- Right to development, Right to peace, Right to a healthy environment, Right to self-determination, Protection of cultural heritage, Right to communication, Right to humanitarian assistance

\_\_\_\_\_classified human rights into \_\_\_\_\_ which covers civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights, collective rights and subjective rights.

1. The Human Rights of First Generation (Civil and political rights)
2. The Human Rights of Second Generation (Economic, social and cultural rights)
3. The Human Rights of Third Generation (Collective rights)
4. \_\_\_\_\_

The fourth generation of human rights are rights that address ethical and legal issues related to new technologies, medicine, and environmental concerns

### मानवी हक्कांचे प्रकार

#### नागरी हक्क

- अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य : कल्पना आणि मते सामायिक करण्याचा अधिकार
- धर्मस्वातंत्र्य : तुमच्या धर्माचे पालन करण्याचा अधिकार
- गुलामगिरी आणि छळापासून स्वातंत्र्य : गुलामगिरी आणि छळापासून मुक्त होण्याचा अधिकार
- निष्पक्ष खटल्याचा अधिकार : तुमच्यावर गुन्ह्याचा आरोप असल्यास न्याय्य चाचणीचा अधिकार
- नागरी हक्कांची हमी राज्यांकडून दिली जाते, तर मानवी हक्क हे सार्वत्रिक रीत्या लागू असतात.

#### आर्थिक अधिकार

- काम करण्याचा अधिकार : नोकरी करण्याचा अधिकार
- समान वेतनाचा अधिकार : समान कामासाठी समान वेतन मिळण्याचा अधिकार (Article 39(d))
- सामाजिक सुरक्षेचा अधिकार : सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभ मिळवण्याचा अधिकार
- विश्रांतीचा अधिकार : विश्रांती आणि विश्रांतीसाठी वेळ मिळण्याचा अधिकार

#### सामाजिक हक्क

- पुरेशा अन्नाचा अधिकार : खाण्यासाठी पुरेसे अन्न मिळण्याचा अधिकार

- पुरेशा घरांचा हक्क : राहण्यासाठी जागा मिळण्याचा अधिकार
- शिक्षणाचा अधिकार : शिक्षण घेण्याचा अधिकार
- आरोग्याचा अधिकार : निरोगी राहण्याचा अधिकार

### सांस्कृतिक हक्क

- संस्कृतीत भाग घेण्याचा अधिकार : आपल्या समुदायाच्या सांस्कृतिक जीवनात भाग घेण्याचा अधिकार
- कलेचा आनंद घेण्याचा हक्क : कलेचा आनंद घेण्याचा आणि वैज्ञानिक प्रगतीत सहभागी होण्याचा अधिकार

युनायटेड नेशन्स जनरल असेंब्लीने 1948 मध्ये सार्वत्रिक मानवाधिकार घोषणा (UDHR) स्वीकारली. UDHR मध्ये नागरी, आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक अधिकारांसह अनेक मानवी हक्कांची यादी आहे.

The newly recognized human rights by UN are

- Environmental Rights
- Rights of future Generations
- Right to International Trade

### Globalization and Human Rights:

- The dominant discourse of globalization considers Human Rights to be compatible with the needs of a \_\_\_\_\_ economy and open international trade;
- essentially, the idea is that promoting human rights can facilitate economic development and global cooperation by creating a stable environment for businesses and individuals to operate within.

### Negative Rights vs Positive Rights

- Negative rights are the right \_\_\_\_\_, while positive rights are the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Negative rights

- \_\_\_\_\_ the actions of others or the government
- Protect the right holder from interference
- Examples include freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the right to life

**Positive rights**

- Give the right holder a claim to a good, service, or treatment
- Require the right holder to pay taxes or provide goods to others
- Examples include the right to education, the right to work, and the right to a decent standard of living

**Theories of Rights:****Theory of Natural Rights**

- The theory of natural rights has been advocated mainly by \_\_\_\_\_ (Leviathan, 1651), \_\_\_\_\_ (Two Treatises on Government, 1690) and \_\_\_\_\_ (The Social Contract, 1762).
- Natural rights possessed by men in the state of nature and that these rights were attributed to individuals as if they were the essential properties of men as men
- These rights are inherent and cannot be taken away by any authority

**Theory of Legal Rights**

- Among the advocates of such theories, the names of \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- The theory regards rights as a claim which the force of the state grants to the people
- The idealist theory of rights which seeks to place rights as the product of the state can be, more or less, seen as another name of the theory of legal rights.

**The Historical Theory of Rights**

- The theory has its origins in the 18th century in the writings of \_\_\_\_\_
- The historical theory of rights, also called the prescriptive theory, regards the state as the product of a long historical process.
- It holds the view that rights grow from traditions and customs

**The Social Welfare Theory of Rights**



## Child Development

Syllabus: Problems and issues (Infant mortality, malnutrition, child labour, children education etc.) government policies, welfare schemes and programmes -Role of international agencies, voluntary organizations, NGOs, community resources. Child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

बालविकास - समस्या व प्रश्न (अर्भक मृत्यू, कुपोषण, बालकामगार, मुलांचे शिक्षण, इत्यादी) शासकीय धोरण, कल्याणकारी योजना आणि कार्यक्रम, बालविकास आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थांची भूमिका, स्वयंसेवी संघटना, अशासकीय संस्था, सामुदायिक साधने, चाईल्ड लेबर प्रोहिबिशन अँड रेग्यूलेशन अँक्ट, प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ चिल्ड्रन फ्रॉम सेक्स्युअल ऑफेन्स अँक्ट, इंटीग्रेटेड चाईल्ड डेव्हलपमेंट सर्व्हिसेस (आय. सी. डी. एस).

### बालविकास (Child Development)

- बालविकास म्हणजे बाळ जन्मापासून प्रौढत्वापर्यंत कसे वाढते आणि बदलते याची प्रक्रिया.
- यात \_\_\_\_\_ आणि \_\_\_\_\_ यांचा समावेश आहे.
- Child development can be defined as the process by which a child changes over time.
- It covers the whole period from conception to an individual becoming a fully functioning adult.
- It's a journey from total dependence to full independence.

#### विकासाची प्रमुख क्षेत्रे (aspects are included under child development)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Development
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Development
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Development
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Development
5. Development of \_\_\_\_\_ and Aesthetic Appreciation

#### Who is a child? (बालकाची व्याख्या)

- भारतीय संविधानानुसार \_\_\_\_\_ वर्षाहून कमी वयाची व्यक्ती बालक होय. (Article 24 prohibits the employment of children under \_\_\_\_\_ years in any factory, mine, or hazardous occupation. )
- UNCRC defines a child as a human being below the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years

- According to the Indian census, a person below \_\_\_\_\_ years of age is considered a child.

### बाल विकासावर परिणाम करणारे घटक

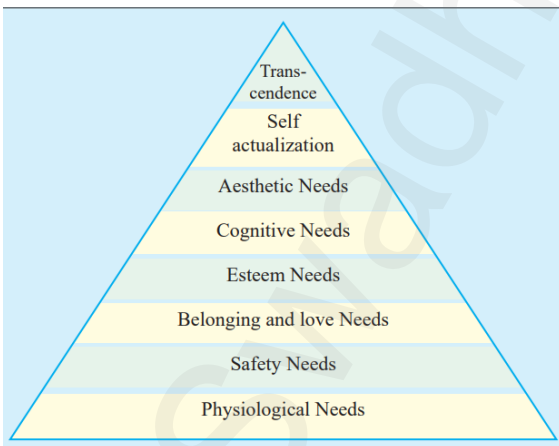
1. बाळाची जन्मजात किंवा जैविक रचना
2. बाह्य प्रभाव: कुटुंब, समाज, अर्थशास्त्र, आरोग्य आणि संस्कृती
3. पोषण
4. पालकत्व पद्धती/पालकत्वाच्या शैली
5. शिक्षण
6. समवयस्कांशी संवाद (Interaction with peers)

### Needs of Children:

- Needs of children vary according to stage, age and developmental levels.
- To meet the needs of children be it Physical, Motor, Mental, Emotional or Social, it is the responsibility of parents, caregivers, teachers and society to meet them in various ways, as they all contribute to a child's overall development

### Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

- **Abraham Harold Maslow** was a psychologist who studied positive human qualities and the lives of exemplary people.
- In 1954, Maslow created the '\_\_\_\_\_and expressed his theory in his book, '\_\_\_\_\_



### मुलांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यात समाजाची भूमिका

- स्वीकृती

- बिनिशर्त प्रेम आणि पाठिंबा
- वाजवी मर्यादेत स्वातंत्र्य
- वैयक्तिक मतभेदांचा आदर
- विविध उत्तेजक उपक्रम प्रदान करणे
- प्रत्येक टप्प्यावर मुलांना त्यांची विकासात्मक कामे साध्य करण्यास मदत करणे.

### बालविकासाशी संबंधित काही संकल्पना

#### 1) **Social referencing** (सामाजिक संदर्भ)

- ज्या प्रक्रियेत बाळ वातावरणातील इतर लोकांकडून \_\_\_\_\_ घेते त्याला Social referencing म्हणतात.

#### 2) **Jean Piaget's theory**

- It describes how children learn and develop intellectually through a process of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Piaget's (1936) theory of cognitive development explains how a \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ of the world.
- The theory is based on the idea that children's cognitive development occurs in universal stages.

#### 3) **Socialization**

- Socialization is the process by which a child learns \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ . Social behaviour is a learnt behaviour.
- Home educates the child by providing opportunities for imitation and action

### Branch of philosophy emphasize on child centered education:

- Naturalism - education should follow the nature of the child
- Pragmatism - a curriculum based on problems that arise in daily life
- Progressivism - focuses on developing the whole child through experiential learning.

#### 4) **Ecological approach of child welfare** (बाल कल्याणाच्या परिस्थितीविषयक दृष्टीकोन)

- The ecological approach to child welfare considers a child's development within the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- बदल होणे गरजेचे असून हा बदल बाल केंद्रीत दृष्टिकोनाकडून कुटुंब केंद्रीत दृष्टिकोनाकडे होण्याची गरज आहे. (shift from a child centred to family centred focus.)

## Women Development

Syllabus: Problems and issues of Women (Gender inequality, violence against women, Sex ratio, Female infanticide, Female foeticide, etc.) Government policy, schemes and programmes for women development, Welfare and Empowerment, Role of international agencies, voluntary organizations and community resources. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA).

महिला विकास - महिलाविषयक समस्या व प्रश्न (स्त्री पुरुष असमानता, महिलांविरुधी हिंसाचार, लिंग प्रमाण, स्त्री अर्भक हत्या / स्त्री भ्रूण हत्या इ.) महिला विकासासाठी शासकीय धोरण, योजना आणि कार्यक्रम, महिला विकास आणि महिला सक्षमीकरण, आंतरराष्ट्रीय संघटनांची कार्ये, स्वयंसेवी संघटना आणि सामुदायिक साधने, अँक्रीडीएटेड सोशल हेल्थ अँक्टिव्हिस्ट.

### महिला विकास आणि सबलीकरण

- महिला सबलीकरण - महिला त्यांच्या स्वतःच्या जीवनावर ताबा व नियंत्रण मिळवतात आणि धोरणात्मक निवड करण्याची क्षमता प्राप्त करतात.
- According to UN Women, gender equality is a \_\_\_\_\_ that means women and girls have the same rights and opportunities as men and boys.
- भारतातील महिला सक्षमीकरण, समाजात समानता आणि सन्मान सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी महिलांची \_\_\_\_\_ वाढवण्यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करते.
- "महिला सक्षमीकरण म्हणजे महिलांच्या हितार्थ सामाजिक बळ व साधनांचे नियंत्रण यांची पुनर्विभागणी करणे" ("Women empowerment as a \_\_\_\_\_ of social power and control of resources in favour of women") - \_\_\_\_\_ आंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला परिषद \_\_\_\_\_
- "मुलाला शिक्षित केल्याने एक व्यक्ति शिक्षित होते; परंतु मुलीच्या शिक्षणामुळे संपुर्ण कुटुंब शिक्षित होते." - \_\_\_\_\_ "लोकांना जागृत करत असतांना महिलांनी जागृत होणे खूप महत्वाचे आहे. एकदा का महिला प्रगतीपथावर आली की कुटुंबाची प्रगती होईल, गावाची प्रगती होईल, पर्यायाने राष्ट्र प्रगत होईल". - \_\_\_\_\_
- "स्त्री शिक्षित (शिकलेली) असल्याशिवाय लोक शिक्षित असू शकत नाहीत" - \_\_\_\_\_
- महिला \_\_\_\_\_ आणि \_\_\_\_\_ या संकल्पना एकमेकांशी निगडित आणि एकमेकांशी गुंफलेल्या आहेत. स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेला प्रोत्साहन देणे ही महिला सक्षमीकरणाची पहिली आणि प्रमुख अट आहे.

- SDG \_\_\_\_\_: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

**महिलाविषयक समस्या व प्रश्न (स्त्री पुरुष असमानता, महिलांविरुधी हिंसाचार, लिंग प्रमाण, स्त्री अर्भक हत्या / स्त्री भ्रूण हत्या इ.) (Problems and issues of Women)**

1. नेतृत्वात महिलांचा अभाव
2. गरिबी आणि आर्थिक संधींचा अभाव
3. कामाच्या ठिकाणी भेदभाव आणि असमानता
4. An imbalance in unpaid care work
5. Social norms and cultural practices
6. शिक्षण आणि आरोग्य सेवेची अपुरी उपलब्धता
7. अन्न असुरक्षितता
8. महिला आणि मुलींवरील हिंसाचार
9. Inadequate funding for gender equality initiatives
10. Legal barriers and poorly enforced legislation
11. Lack of access to clean energy and sanitation

**Gender inequality:**

- It is the \_\_\_\_\_ of people based on their gender.
- Gender pay gap
- Gender-based violence
- Gender bias in healthcare
- Gender stereotypes
- Sexual harassment
- Uneven access to education:

**Violence Against Women**

- The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women states, "violence against women is a \_\_\_\_\_ of historically unequal power relations between men and women" and
- "violence against women is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men".

**Sex ratio**

- The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) State of World Population 2020 held that sex ratio at birth in India is \_\_\_\_\_ than all the countries in the world except China.
- Reasons For Skewed Sex Ratio: gender bias, son-preference, social practices, counter effect of rise in income.
- Prof. \_\_\_\_\_, in his world famous article “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” has statistically proved that during the last century, 100 million women have been missing in south Asia.
- This is due to discrimination leading to death, experienced by them from womb to tomb in their life cycles.

**Female Infanticide (स्त्री भ्रूणहत्या):**

- Female infanticide is the intentional killing of baby girls due to the preference for male babies and from the low value associated with the birth of females
- India is the only large country in the world where more girl babies die than boy babies.
- The United Nations says an estimated 2,000 unborn girls are illegally aborted every day in India.

**Female foeticide**

- Female foeticide is the process of finding out the sex of the foetus and undergoing abortion if it is a girl.
- A research by Pew Research Center based on Union government data indicates foeticide of at least 9 million females in the years 2000-2019

**बाल विवाह**

- भारतातील \_\_\_\_\_ विवाहित महिला विवाहाच्या वेळी बाल वधू होत्या. (जिल्हा माहिती व्यवस्था, शिक्षण-3)
- जगातील 3 बाल वधूपैकी \_\_\_\_\_ बालिका भारतातील आहे. (यूनिसेफ)
- भारतात \_\_\_\_\_ लाखांपेक्षा अधिक मुली वय वर्ष 15 च्या आतील विवाहित माता आहेत. (जनगणना 2011)

## Tribal development

Syllabus: Problems and issues (Malnutrition, Integration and development etc)

Tribal welfare- government policy, welfare schemes and programmes, Role of international agencies, voluntary organizations and community resources. Forest Rights Act

आदिवासी विकास - समस्या व प्रश्न (कुपोषण, एकात्मिकरण आणि विकास, इ.) शासकीय धोरण, विकास योजना आणि कार्यक्रम, आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्था, स्वयंसेवी संघटना आणि सामुहिक साधने, जंगलविषयक अधिकार कायदा.

### Ministry of Tribal Affairs

- Set up in \_\_\_\_\_ after the bifurcation of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- Objective of providing more focused approach on the integrated socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs)

#### Scheduled Tribes

- The term scheduled tribes is defined in the Constitution of India under \_\_\_\_\_ as such tribes or tribal communities or parts of groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article \_\_\_\_\_ to be scheduled tribes.
- Article \_\_\_\_\_ prescribes the procedure to be followed in the matter of specification of scheduled tribes.

#### Tribals

- The term 'Scheduled Tribe' is an administrative and legal category.
- This term is of recent origin, which came into being with the birth of the Republican constitution of India on January 26, 1950.
- Prior to that they were variously termed as ' \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_'.

**आदिवासी समाजाला खालीलपैकी कोणत्या नावाने ओळखले जाते ?**

1. मुळ निवासी
2. वन्य जाती
3. गिरीजन
4. अनूसूचित जमाती

There is no definition of a tribe in the Constitution but one may distinguish some characteristics that are generally accepted:

- self-identification,
- language.
- distinctive social and cultural organisation,
- economic underdevelopment,
- geographic location and initially, isolation, which has been steadily, and in some cases, traumatically, eroded.
- Many tribes still live in hilly and/or forested areas, somewhat remote from settlements.

#### **Nehru's approach of integrating Tribal People:**

- Nehru firmly believes in the 'Unity in diversity' in which different peoples from different cultural identities and different ethnic background were cordially lived in.
- He campaigned for the development tribal areas in the field of economic, social, political and intellectual.
- The post-independence era witnessed the tribal developmental policies formulated on the guidelines of the \_\_\_\_\_ of neither complete \_\_\_\_\_ nor complete \_\_\_\_\_ of these communities with the mainland settlement of the Indian population

**For the purposes, he laid down certain guidelines or instructions for the upliftment of tribal people** which would later be helpful for the framing of government policies towards the tribal areas.

1. The tribal should develop along the lines of their own genius. There should be no imposition or compulsion from outside and non-tribal should not approach them with superiority complex.
2. Their (tribal) rights in their land and forest should be respected and no outsider should be able to take possession of tribal lands. The incursion of the market economy into tribal areas had to be strictly controlled and regulated.
3. To encourage the tribal languages



4. In administration, reliance should be place on the tribal people themselves and administrator should be recruited from among them. If an outsider is chosen or appointed to administer, they should have sympathetic approach or attitudes towards them.
5. No over-administration of tribal areas. Efforts should be made for administration and development through their own social and cultural institutions.

### **Panchasheel**

- **Panchsheel** is an idea developed by \_\_\_\_\_ and propagated by \_\_\_\_\_ on tribal development:
  1. self-development
  2. respect for tribal rights
  3. minimal external imposition
  4. local participation in administration, and
  5. human-centred outcomes over financial metrics

### **Verrier Elwin**

- Elwins approach was known by the names \_\_\_\_\_ which in literal term meant letting the tribes live on their own not infringing upon their economic space and allowing them to grow on their self created, self designed developmental paradigms.

### **G.S. Ghurye**

- Against this background, G.S. Ghurye clearly advocated the policy of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ghurye considered the tribes to be Hindus and precisely backward Hindus

### **Government's Approach**

- The government of independent India under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru did not consider either of the two policies as perceived by Elwin and Ghurye to be adequate to address the issue of tribal development

- When we look into the approach formulated by Nehru for the tribals, one can see that Nehru avoided the two extreme courses of either total isolation or total integration in the mainstream developmental process.

### Problems and issues (Malnutrition, Integration and development etc) - समस्या व प्रश्न

- Land rights and displacement
- Exploitation and marginalization
- Lack of education and healthcare
- Loss of culture and tradition
- Economic marginalization
- Political marginalization
- Tribal diets are generally grossly deficient in: Calcium, Vitamin A, Vitamin C, riboflavin and animal protein

#### भारतातील आदिवासींचे प्रश्न गंभीर होण्यास कारणीभूत घटक:

- 1) आदिम संस्कृतीचा न्हास
- 2) विकास प्रकल्पांमुळे होणारे विस्थापन
- 3) आदिवासींचे धर्मांतर

#### आदिवासी कल्याणासाठी खालीलपैकी कोणते महत्त्वाचे घटक

- 1) आदिवासी संरक्षणासाठी इतर नागरिकांप्रमाणे समान दर्जा.
- 2) संविधानातील 23 व्या कलमानुसार वेठबिगारी पद्धती बेकायदेशीर.
- 3) लोकसंख्येच्या प्रमाणात लोकसभा व विधानसभेमध्ये राखीव जागा.

### Constitutional Provisions (घटनात्मक तरतुदी)

#### Reservation in Promotion:

##### 1. 77th Amendment

- Added clause \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution in \_\_\_\_\_
- Ensured that SCs and STs have opportunities for promotion in government jobs

##### 2. 81st Amendment

## Development for Socially deprived classes

Syllabus: problems and issues (inequality in opportunity etc.) - Government Policy, welfare schemes and development programs - Role of international agencies, Voluntary Organisations and Resource mobilisation and Community participation  
 सामाजिकदृष्ट्या वंचित वर्गाचा विकास: समस्या व प्रश्न (संधीतील असमानता इत्यादी) शासकीय धोरण, कल्याण -योजना व विकास कार्यक्रम, आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्था, स्वयंसेवा संघटना व साधन संपत्ती संघटित करून कामी लावणे व सामुहिक सहभाग.

### Introduction:

#### Development for Socially deprived classes

- The welfare of the poorest households of the socially, educationally and economically marginalized sections of the society including
  - 1) Scheduled Castes (SCs),
  - 2) Other Backward Classes,
  - 3) Senior Citizens,
  - 4) Victims of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse,
  - 5) Transgender Persons,
  - 6) Beggars,
  - 7) De-notified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs),
  - 8) Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) and Economically Weaker Section (EWS)

#### समाजातील वंचित घटकांच्या विकासासाठी उपाययोजना:

- 1) जनधन योजना
- 2) हरीत उद्योग योजना
- 3) स्वच्छता योजना (स्वच्छता गृहे, जैविक विघटनयुक्त शौचालये बांधणे)
- 4) अन्न सुरक्षितता पुरविणे
- 5) शिक्षण आणि नोकऱ्यात आरक्षण
- 6) ग्रामीण भूमिहीन मजुरांच्या उत्पन्न वाढीसाठी योजना
- 7) वृद्धापकाळासाठी सुरक्षा जाळे (Safety net for old age)
- 8) केंद्रवर्ती अंदाजपत्रक योजना (Nucleus Budget Schemes)
- 9) दारिद्र्येषेखालील अनुसूचित जातीच्या कुटुंबांसाठी स्वयंरोजगाराच्या योजना
- 10) अत्याचार पीडितास (अनु.जाती व अनु. जमाती) आर्थिक मदत

11) हाताने मैला साफ करणाऱ्यांचे पुनर्वसन (Rehabilitation of manual scavengers)

### शिक्षणातील वंचित घटकांमध्ये यांचा समावेश होतो

- 1) अल्पसंख्यांक मुले
- 2) शारीरिक अपंग मुले
- 3) अनुसूचित जाती व अनुसूचित जमातीची मुले
- 4) स्थलांतरीतांची मुले

### Scheduled Castes

- The term was first used in the Government of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Scheduled Castes are a group of people who have faced social disadvantages and discrimination throughout history
- The term "Scheduled Castes" is recognized in the \_\_\_\_\_ . (Article 341 and 366(24))
- \_\_\_\_\_ means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races, or tribes as are deemed under Article 341 of the Constitution.

### Other Backward Classes

- In \_\_\_\_\_, the President of India appointed a Backward Classes Commission in accordance with the provision of \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution
- The Backward Classes Commission was set up under the chairmanship of \_\_\_\_\_ with a view to decide the criterion on the basis of which socially and educationally backward classes could be identified.
- The recommendation of the Commission was not accepted as authoritative by the Government and hence its recommendation was not implemented
- Central Government of India established the \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ (by Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_).
- The commission was also known as the Second Backward Classes Commission
- The commission submitted its report to the President on \_\_\_\_\_

## Welfare for aged People

Syllabus: problems and issues - Government Policy - welfare schemes and programs - Role of international agencies, Voluntary Organisations and Community participation for their development. Utilisation of their services in developmental activities

वयोवृद्ध लोकांचे कल्याण: समस्या व प्रश्न शासकीय धोरण कल्याण योजना व कार्यक्रम, आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्था, -स्वयंसेवी संघटना यांची भूमिका आणि वयोवृद्धांच्या विकासासाठी सामुहिक सहभाग, विकासविषयक कार्यक्रमांमध्ये त्यांच्या सेवांचे उपयोजन.

### वयोवृद्ध लोकांचे कल्याण

- भारतातील ज्येष्ठ नागरिकांच्या कल्याणामध्ये अन्न, निवारा, आरोग्यसेवा आणि सामाजिक सुरक्षेची मदत समाविष्ट आहे. सरकार ज्येष्ठ नागरिकांना मदत करण्यासाठी अनेक योजना ऑफर करते, ज्यामध्ये आर्थिक मदत, मोफत उपकरणे आणि आरोग्यसेवेची उपलब्धता यांचा समावेश आहे
- ज्येष्ठ नागरीक याचा अर्थ \_\_\_\_\_ वर्षे पूर्ण केलेला कोणताही पुरुष अथवा स्त्री असा होतो.
- “Elderly are not dependent group. Active contribution already made by them and can still be made to economic - social and cultural life of their families and communities should be viewed by the Govts” is the recommendation of world conference on \_\_\_\_\_
- United Nations declared year \_\_\_\_\_ as the International Year of Older Persons.
- United Nations celebrates International Day of Elderly People on \_\_\_\_\_ every year.

“It’s not how old you are. It’s how you are old.”- Jules Renard

**The Ministry of \_\_\_\_\_ is the nodal Ministry for the welfare of senior citizens.**

- The Ageing Division in the Social Defence Bureau of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment develops and implements programmes and policies for the senior citizens in close collaboration with State Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations and Civil Society
- Wellbeing of older persons has been mandated in the Constitution of India.

- \_\_\_\_\_, a Directive Principle of State Policy, has directed that the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right of public assistance in cases of old age.
- The year \_\_\_\_\_ - declared as the \_\_\_\_\_ for Older Persons (India)

### Problems and Issues (समस्या व प्रश्न)

- संयुक्त कुटुंब पद्धतीचे \_\_\_\_\_
- वेगाने होत असलेले औद्योगीकरण आणि नागरीकरण
- बदललेली सामाजिक \_\_\_\_\_ व्यवस्था
- आर्थिक समस्या (बहुसंख्य वृद्धांची गंभीर समस्या)
- भावनिक समस्या
- त्यांच्या ओळखीशी संबंधित मुद्दे
- विविध कारणांनी समाजात दुराबलेपणा व भेदभावग्रस्त
- शारीरिक व मानसिक आजारपणास सहजबळी जाण्याची स्थिती
- विस्कळीतपणा (Organic disorder)
- मुलांचे मात्यापित्याकडे दुर्लक्ष, संवादाचा अभाव व त्यातून आलेला एकाकीपणा.
- वृद्धावस्थेत उत्पन्नाचा स्रोत नसल्याने मुलांकडून मदत घ्यावी लागते.
- सुनेकडून वारंवार होणारा अपमान व अवहेलना.
- काम करण्याची इच्छा असुनही काम करण्यातील शारीरिक अपात्रता.
- छोटे कुटुंब व राहण्यासाठी छोटी जागा या कारणामुळे ज्येष्ठ नागरिकांच्या समस्या वाढत आहेत.
- नोकरी, व्यवसायामुळे होणाऱ्या स्थलांतरामुळे ज्येष्ठांच्या समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत.
- A new UN report reveals that over 40% of elderly individuals in India are in the poorest wealth quintile, with nearly 18.7% of them living without any income.
- ज्येष्ठ नागरिकांपैकी बहुसंख्य व्यक्ती ग्रामीण भागात राहात आहेत.
- ज्येष्ठ नागरिकांपैकी 80 वर्षांहून अधिक व्यक्तींच्या संख्येत वाढ होत आहे.

**The major problems of the aged people, as found in the various studies, are given below:**

- **Economic Problems:** These are very basic to all the other problems faced by the aged. With increasing age, persons increasingly have to move out labour force leading to loss of employment and income. This also entails reduction in their self-esteem and well-being. Lack of adequate financial resources make it more difficult to handle old age related issues and requirements.
- **Physiological Problems:** With growing age, older persons experience various anatomical and physiological changes. These changes bring many psychological, behavioral and attitudinal changes in them. Loss of physical strength and stamina become more acute as a person grow older and require systematic handling.
- **Housing related Problems:** Housing for the aged need to be suitable to the conditions of failing health and illness, commonly associated with later years of life viz. failing eye sight of hearing, slowing and un-sureness of steps, diminishing energy and more acute disabilities, such as blindness, forgetfulness etc.
- **Crime against Aged persons:** Aged persons are most vulnerable to be victim of any crime, since they are soft targets. The cases of crime against the aged persons are rising. Aged persons are facing many problems such as murder, theft, hurt

#### **Common Terms Related to Aging**

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the scientific study of the process of aging.
- \_\_\_\_\_ refers to health care delivery for the elderly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the preferred term to describe the serious cognitive decline that affects older adults.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are primarily established for older adults and people with disabilities who need daytime supervision and support to maintain their independence and quality of life within their communities, allowing them to live at home while receiving necessary care and social interaction.

- The \_\_\_\_\_ for senior citizens in India is Elder Line, which can be reached at \_\_\_\_\_
- According to the UN, a country is considered an " \_\_\_\_\_ " when the proportion of its population aged \_\_\_\_\_ of the total population.

### Silver Economy:

- The silver economy is the part of the economy that focuses on the \_\_\_\_\_
- It includes a variety of products and services, such as healthcare, housing, and tourism.

### Ageing and Health

- Older people are a valuable resource for any society.
- Ageing is a natural phenomenon with opportunities and challenges.
- According to Census 2011, India has \_\_\_\_\_ million older people (60+years), constituting \_\_\_\_\_ of total population.
- Amongst the elderly (60+), females outnumber males.
- \_\_\_\_\_ of the Worlds Elderly Population lives in India
- Increase in longevity and decline of joint family and breakdown in social fabric pushes seniors into loneliness and neglect.
- A heathy life, with physical activity, good diet, avoiding tobacco, alcohol and other habit-forming substances is recommended.
- Positive attitude and mental wellbeing promotes quality of life in advancing years.

### Government Policy - welfare schemes and programs

#### National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP), 1999 (वृद्धांकरिता राष्ट्रीय धोरण)

- ज्येष्ठ व्यक्तिसाठीचे राष्ट्रीय धोरण 1998 मध्ये तयार करण्यात आले व 1999 मध्ये स्वीकृत केले गेले.
- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- The Policy envisaged \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure financial and food security, health care, shelter and other needs of older persons, equitable share in



## Labour Welfare

Syllabus: problems and issues (working conditions, wages, health and problems related to organised and unorganised sectors) - Government Policy, welfare schemes and programs - Role of international agencies, community and Voluntary Organisations.

कामगार कल्याण: समस्या व प्रश्न (कामाची स्थिती, मजुरी, आरोग्य आणि संघटित व असंघटित क्षेत्रांशी संबंधित समस्या) शासकीय धोरण, कल्याण योजना व कार्यक्रम आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्था, समाज व स्वयंसेवी संघटना.

### Introduction

#### Labor welfare

- Labor welfare is the provision of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to improve the working conditions, social security, and standard of living for laborers.
- It can include health insurance, paid time off, and recreational activities.
- The term 'labour' means productive work especially physical work done for wages.

#### कामगार कल्याणाची ध्येयः

1. कामगारांना अधिक \_\_\_\_\_ व \_\_\_\_\_ पुरविणे.
2. कामगारांना \_\_\_\_\_ बनविणे.
3. औद्योगिक थकण्यापासून कामगारांची सुटका करणे.
4. कामगारांची \_\_\_\_\_ परिस्थितीत सुधारणा करणे

#### श्रम व सशक्तीकरण मंत्रालयाची मुख्य जबाबदारी:

1. समाजातील कामगार विशेषतः गरीब, वंचित आणि निराधार यांच्यासाठी संरक्षण व सुरक्षाकवच देणे.
2. उच्चतम उत्पादन व उत्पादकता निर्मितीसाठी कामाचे निरोगी वातावरण निर्माण करणे.
3. व्यावसायिक कौशल्य, प्रशिक्षण आणि रोजगार सेवांचा समन्वय साधून विकास करणे.
4. मजुरांच्या कल्याणाला प्रोत्साहन देणे.

#### Constitutional Provisions:

The Indian Constitution addresses worker issues primarily through its "Directive Principles of State Policy,"

- Particularly Articles 39, 41, 42, and 43, which mandate the state to ensure the right to work, just and humane working conditions, and provisions for maternity relief, essentially aiming to provide workers with fair wages, safe working environments, and protection against exploitation;
- additionally, fundamental rights like Article 23 prohibiting forced labor and Article 24 restricting child labour also contribute to worker protection.
- Articles 14-16, 19(1)(c), 23-24, 38, and 41-43A directly concern labour rights.
- Labour is a \_\_\_\_\_ subject in the Constitution of India.

### Evolution of Labour Welfare Policy in India

#### Royal Commission of Labour

- Aka \_\_\_\_\_ on Labour
- Established in \_\_\_\_\_
- To investigate the \_\_\_\_\_ of laborers in industries and plantations across British India
- Focusing on their health, efficiency, standard of living, and employer-employee relations.

#### Report of the Labour Investigation Committee (रेगे समिती - \_\_\_\_\_)

- Authored by \_\_\_\_\_, making him the primary author of this report.
- The Report of the Labour Investigation Committee was published \_\_\_\_\_.
- Investigated the working conditions and labor issues across various industries in India
- The report was published by the Government of India.
- The report was related to the \_\_\_\_\_.

#### National Commission on Labour

- According to the \_\_\_\_\_, the National Commission on Labour is considered a \_\_\_\_\_ body under Section 2(n)(vi), which allows the "appropriate Government" to declare any industry specified in the \_\_\_\_\_ as a \_\_\_\_\_ service through a notification in the Official Gazette.

### The first National Commission on Labour

- Set up on \_\_\_\_\_ under the Chairmanship of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Commission submitted its report in \_\_\_\_\_ after detailed examination of all aspects of labour problems, both in the organised and unorganised sectors.

### The second National Commission on Labour (NCL)

- Set up on \_\_\_\_\_ under the chairmanship of \_\_\_\_\_ which submitted its report to the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on \_\_\_\_\_.
- The first National Commission on Labour recommended that works committee be set up in any unit which has a recognized union.
- The second such commission was in favour of setting up wages boards for fixing wage rates for workers in any industry.

### Rural Labour Enquiry

- A kind of census/ survey
- A study that provides \_\_\_\_\_ on the socio-economic conditions of rural labor households.
- The data is used by policymakers to make decisions.
- With this end in view, Rural Labour Enquiry (RLE) is intended to collect and analyze data on quinquennial (every five) basis on various socio-economic aspects viz., Employment & Unemployment, Consumption Expenditure, Indebtedness and Wages & Earnings of rural and agricultural labourers.
- The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in \_\_\_\_\_ followed by the second in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The scope of the subsequent enquiries was enlarged to cover all the rural labour households.
- Hence, the third enquiry in the series, known as the \_\_\_\_\_, was conducted in \_\_\_\_\_ followed by that in 1974-75.

## People's Rehabilitations

Syllabus: (People affected by Development projects and Natural Calamities.) - Strategy and programs - Legal Provisions - Consideration of different aspects like economic, cultural, social, psychological etc.

लोकांचे पुनर्वसन (विकास प्रकल्प व नैसर्गिक आपत्ती यांमुळे बाधित लोक): कार्यतंत्र धोरण व कार्यक्रम - कायदेविषयक तरतुदी - आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, मानसशास्त्रीय इत्यादींसारख्या निरनिराळ्या पैलूंचा विचार.

Note- Study this topic with 'Disaster Management' topic of GS IV

### Introduction:

Displacement and rehabilitation refer to the process of \_\_\_\_\_ people from their homes due to development projects and natural disasters, and the efforts to help them recover.

#### Causes of displacement:

1. \_\_\_\_\_: Dams, highways, industrial plants, mining, and other infrastructure projects can displace people from their homes.
2. \_\_\_\_\_: Floods, droughts, earthquakes, landslides and cyclones can displace people from their homes.
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Rehabilitation

- Rehabilitation is the process of \_\_\_\_\_ to people who have been displaced.
- Rehabilitation can include food, water, clothing, shelter, healthcare, and education.
- Rehabilitation can also include helping people find new employment or integrate into the local community.

#### Challenges in Rehabilitation:

- \_\_\_\_\_: Development projects can lead to conflicts between the displaced people and the authorities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Displaced people may lose their rights, especially if the law is biased against them.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Displaced people may not receive the rehabilitation they need, especially if they have been displaced for a long time.

### Recommendations:

- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) recommends that displaced people be treated with dignity and without discrimination.
- The NHRC also recommends that the government amend laws and policies to protect the rights of displaced people.
- The NHRC recommends that local bodies create land use plans to minimize the conversion of agricultural land.

### Concept of Displacement:

- Displacement for development \_\_\_\_\_ t.
- The earlier life of the people gets destroyed due to displacement.
- By the government system the people are displaced from their previous place.
- Displaced people have to \_\_\_\_\_ with new social life and environment.
- Displacement as a \_\_\_\_\_ of development and natural disaster, affects \_\_\_\_\_ population (विकास आणि नैसर्गिक आपत्तीचा प्रभाव म्हणून, विस्थापनाचा, जनसंख्येच्या निवडक भागावर प्रभाव होतो.)
- Disaster damages \_\_\_\_\_ system. (आपत्ती, आर्थिक व्यवस्थेचे नुकसान करते.)
- Strategies and programmes which will \_\_\_\_\_ and distribution network are needed for the rehabilitation of the affected people. (आपत्तीने प्रभावित लोकांच्या पुनर्वसनासाठी, भौतिक सोयी व वितरणाच्या जाळ्याची चटकन पुनर्स्थापना करतील, अशा कार्यक्रमांची व व्यूहरचनांची गरज असते.)
- The development induced displacement affects \_\_\_\_\_ of Tribal people in India. (विकासामुळे होणाऱ्या विस्थापनाचा दुष्परिणाम भारतातील 40 - 50% आदिवासी लोकांवर झाला आहे.) - Concept of 'जल-जंगल-जमीन' → नैसर्गिक सांसाधने

- Over \_\_\_\_\_ lakh tribal people were displaced until 1990 on account of mega development projects like dams, mining, industry and conservation of forests. (धरणे, खण, उद्योग आणि बन संवर्धन सारख्या मोठ्या विकास प्रकल्पामुळे 1990 पर्यंत 85 लाखापेक्षा अधिक आदिवासी विस्थापित झाले.)

### Migration:

- To improve the economic condition.
- Original place is been left to beat up the natural adverse conditions.
- Migration due to religious persecution.
- People of continuous war affected countries migrate.
- People also migrate due to continuous natural calamities/disaster.

### Maharashtra Migration Tracking System (Maha MTS)

- \_\_\_\_\_
- Allows tracking the movement of migrant workers through \_\_\_\_\_
- Maharashtra became the \_\_\_\_\_ in India to develop a website-based \_\_\_\_\_) application to track the movement of migrant workers through individual unique identity numbers.
- The MTS project aims to ensure the continuity of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) for migrant beneficiaries, such as children under the age of 18, lactating mothers, and pregnant women who are registered with Anganwadi centers.

### Concept of Disaster

- A disaster is a \_\_\_\_\_ that harms \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Disasters can be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_, and can be \_\_\_\_\_
- Destruction of achieved progress, disturbance in progress, backward journey on the path of progress are devastating effects of disaster at macro level. Same are the effects at micro level also.
- No place on \_\_\_\_\_ is entirely safe from natural disasters, due to unpredictable climate changes and the broad spectrum of what constitutes a

## International and Regional Organisations

United Nations and its specialized agencies (आंतरराष्ट्रीय व प्रादेशिक संघटना: संयुक्त राष्ट्रे आणि तिची विशेषीकृत अभिकरणे) - UNCTAD, UNDP, ICJ, ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNCHR/ UNHRC, APEC, ASEAN, OPEC, OAU, SAARC, NAM, Commonwealth of Nations, European Union, SAFTA, NAFTA, BRICS, RCEP

### United Nations:

#### Background:

- Even before the complete defeat of the enemy countries (viz. Germany, Japan, and Italy) in the Second World War, the \_\_\_\_\_ led by the USA, former Soviet Union and the UK started planning an organization in place of the League of Nations.
- The US president, Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill signed the \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ indicating their desire for a post-war peace institution.
- Then, a series of conferences followed at \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to discuss various ideas and proposals.
- Finally, the United States hosted the \_\_\_\_\_ in early \_\_\_\_\_ to finalise and sign the Charter of the new organisation, the 'United Nations'.
- The United Nations was established on \_\_\_\_\_.
- On October 24th, 1945, as many as \_\_\_\_\_ countries signed the United Nations Charter in San Francisco.
- Since then, we celebrate 24th October as \_\_\_\_\_.
- The term \_\_\_\_\_ was first coined by the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is considered a founder of the UN.

#### Genesis of the UN

##### The Declaration of St James's Palace, or London Declaration

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ of goals and principles by the Allied Powers during World War II
- United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and others
- This was the \_\_\_\_\_ that led up to the founding of the United Nations.

### **Atlantic Charter**

- \_\_\_\_\_
- American President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill
- The charter's adherents signed the \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_, which was the basis for the modern United Nations.
- The charter inspired several other international agreements and events after the war.

### **Moscow and Tehran conferences: \_\_\_\_\_**

- The first commitments to the creation of a future international organization emerged in declarations signed at the \_\_\_\_\_ wartime Allied conferences.
- first formal announcement that a new international organization was being contemplated to replace the moribund League of Nations.

### **Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta conferences:**

- The Allies agreed to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the new body at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in \_\_\_\_\_.
- At the Yalta Conference in February \_\_\_\_\_, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agreed to the establishment of the \_\_\_\_\_, as well as the structure of the United Nations \_\_\_\_\_.

### **San Francisco conference:**

- United Nations Conference on International Organization (UNCIO)
- \_\_\_\_\_
- After working for two months, the fifty nations represented at the conference signed the \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_.
- United Nations Charter
- The conference was sponsored by 'Big Four' (United States, Great Britain, China, and the Soviet Union)



The **charter took effect** on \_\_\_\_\_, when the UN began operations.

### About United Nations

- Established on \_\_\_\_\_.
- It is the only truly universal and global intergovernmental organization created to date.
- It was founded with \_\_\_\_\_ nations; UN now consists of \_\_\_\_\_ states as its members.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are members of the General Assembly.
- States are admitted to membership by a decision of the \_\_\_\_\_ upon the recommendation of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Three weeks of general debate at the opening of each annual session of General Assembly in the month of \_\_\_\_\_ draws foreign ministers and heads of state and government from small and large states to take advantage of the opportunity to address the nations of the world and to engage in intensive diplomacy.
- UN and its work are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the United Nations is " \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ on a healthy planet".
- The UN's headquarters are in Manhattan, New York City.



### UN Emblem and Flag

As set forth in its Charter, the UN has four purposes (\_\_\_\_\_):

1. To maintain \_\_\_\_\_
2. To develop \_\_\_\_\_ among nations based on respect for the principle of \_\_\_\_\_ of peoples

3. To cooperate in solving \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and
4. To be a \_\_\_\_\_ of nations in attaining these common ends

**Article 2:** \_\_\_\_\_

1. principle of the sovereign equality
  2. fulfill in good faith the obligations
  3. settle their international disputes by peaceful means
  4. threat or use of force against the territorial integrity
  5. shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations
  6. not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary
  7. UN not to intervene in domestic jurisdiction
- There are six official languages of the UN. These are
1. Arabic
  2. Chinese
  3. English
  4. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Russian and
  6. \_\_\_\_\_
- The four main cities where the United Nations (UN) has headquarters are:
1. New York City (USA)
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. \_\_\_\_\_

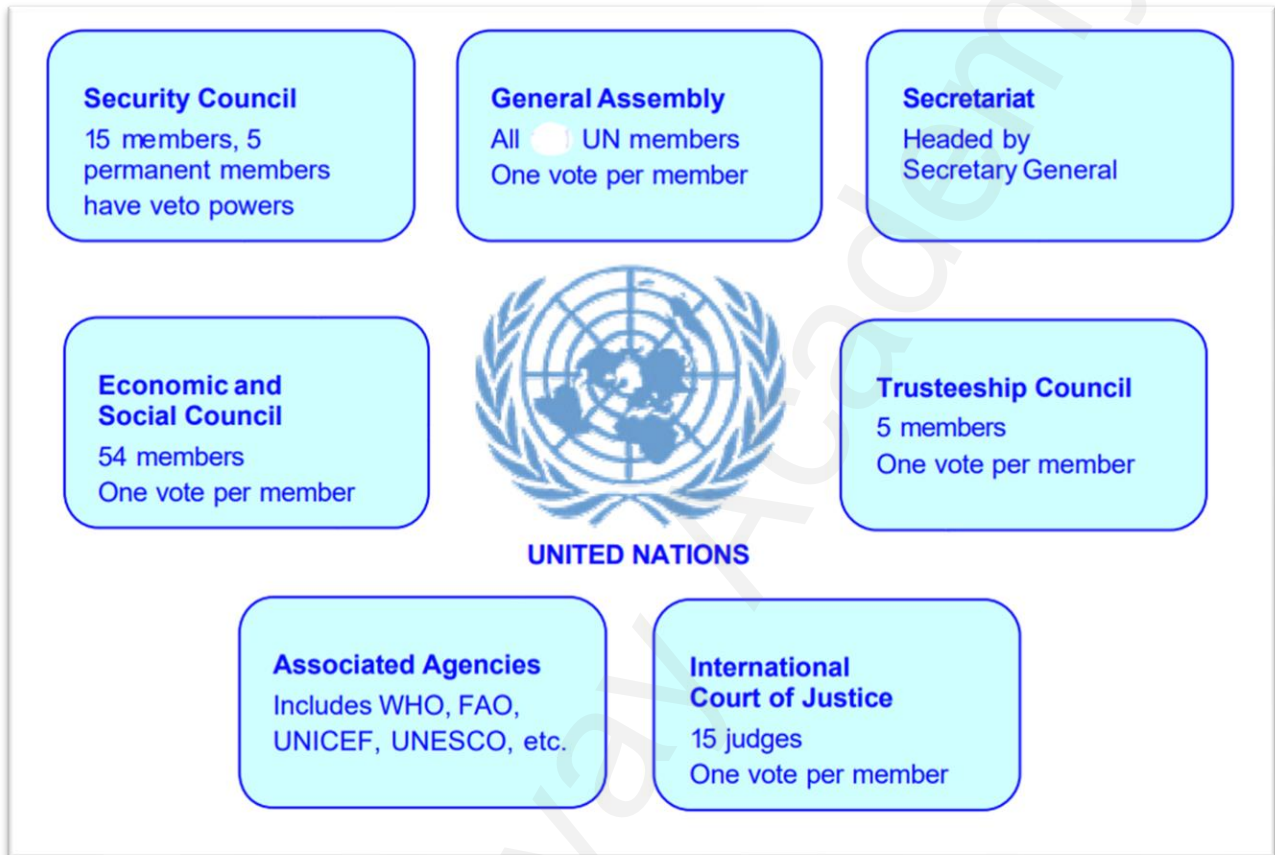
**The main bodies (Principal Organs) of the United Nations are:**

1. General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. Economic and Social Council,
4. Trusteeship Council,

5. International Court of Justice

6. UN Secretariat.

All were established under the \_\_\_\_\_ when the Organization was founded in 1945.



### General Assembly (Chapter IV: The General Assembly - Articles 9-22)

- The General Assembly is the main \_\_\_\_\_ organ of the UN.
- All \_\_\_\_\_ Member States of the UN are represented in the General Assembly, making it the only UN body with \_\_\_\_\_ representation.
- Each year, in \_\_\_\_\_, the full UN membership meets in the General Assembly Hall in New York for the annual General Assembly session, and general debate, which many heads of state attend and address.
- Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters, require a \_\_\_\_\_

## The Consumer Protection Act, 2019

Consumer Protection Act 1986: Definitions, Objects, Salient features of the existing act- Rights of consumers, Consumer disputes and redressal machinery, Different kinds of Forums- Jurisdiction, Powers, functions, procedures and Appeals.

### The Consumer Protection Act, 2019

President Assent	9 August 2019
Effective since	20 July 2020 (and 24 July 2020)
Chapters	8
Sections	107

## SECTIONS

### CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY

#### 1. Short title, extent, commencement and application.

- (1) Consumer Protection Act, 2019.
- (2) whole of India
- (3) Central Government may, by notification different provisions of this Act
- (4) all goods and services otherwise mentioned

#### 2. Definitions.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ - any audio or visual promotion through light, sound, print, electronic media, internet, or documents like notices, labels, and invoices
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ - centre/state / law
- (3) branch office -
- (4) Central Authority - under section 10;
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ - Customer / Organization / Center / State / Group / Heir / Guardian
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_ - in writing - Unfair practices, defective goods, deficient services, or overpricing by a trader/service provider.
- (7) Consumer - Buyer or user of goods/services for consideration, \_\_\_\_\_ . (Not for Resell) (Buyer or user of goods/services for consideration, excludes resale or commercial use.)
- (8) consumer dispute - Dispute arises when allegations in a complaint are denied
- (9) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_
  - I. Rights to protection against hazardous goods

- II. information on products
- III. access to variety at competitive prices
- IV. being heard
- V. redressal for unfair practices
- VI. consumer awareness
- (10) defect
- (11) deficiency
- (12) design
- (13) direct selling
- (14) Director-General
- (15) District Commission - District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission established under sub - section (1) of section 28;
- (16) e-commerce
- (17) electronic service provider
- (18) 'endorsement ' in relation to an advertisement
- (19) establishment - advertising agency, commission agent, manufacturing, trading or any other commercial agency
- (20) express warranty -
- (21) goods - movable property, & food as defined in clause (j) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (34 of 2006);
- (22) "harm", in relation to a product liability
- (23) "injury" means any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind or property;
- (24) "manufacturer"
- (25) "mediation"
- (26) "mediator" - mediator referred to in section 75;
- (27) "member" includes the President and a member of the National Commission or a State Commission or a District Commission
- (28) "misleading advertisement" in relation to any product or service
- (29) "National Commission" means the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission established under sub-section (1) of section 53;
- (30) "notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette

- (31) “person” includes-- an individual, a firm, a Hindu undivided family, a co-operative society
- (32) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made by the Government
- (33) “product”
- (34) “product liability
- (35) “product liability action”
- (36) “product manufacturer”
- (37) “product seller”
- (38) “product service provider
- (39) “regulations” means the regulations made by the National Commission, or as the case may be, the Central Authority;
- (40) “Regulator” means a body or any authority established under any other law for the time being in force;
- (41) “restrictive trade practice”
- (42) “service” means service of any description
- (43) “spurious goods” means such goods which are falsely claimed to be genuine;
- (44) “State Commission” means a State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission established under sub-section (1) of section 42;
- (45) “trader”, in relation to any goods, means a person who sells or distributes any goods for sale and includes the manufacturer
- (46) “unfair contract” means a contract between a manufacturer or trader or service provider on one hand, and a consumer on the other
- (47) “unfair trade practice”

## CHAPTER II CONSUMER PROTECTION COUNCILS.

3.	Central Consumer Protection Council.
4.	Procedure for meetings of Central Council.
5.	Objects of Central Council.
6.	State Consumer Protection Councils.
7.	Objects of State Council.
8.	District Consumer Protection Council.

9.	Objects of District Council.
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### 3. Central Consumer Protection Council

- The Central Consumer Protection Council (Central Council) is an \_\_\_\_\_
- Chairperson: \_\_\_\_\_ in the Central Government.
- Members: Official and non-official members representing various interests, as prescribed.

### 4. Procedure for Meetings of Central Council

- The Central Council meets as needed, but at \_\_\_\_\_.
- Meetings are scheduled by the Chairperson, and procedures for business transactions are prescribed.

### 5. Objects of Central Council

- The main purpose is \_\_\_\_\_ of consumer rights under this Act.

### 6. State Consumer Protection Councils

- Every \_\_\_\_\_ must establish a State Consumer Protection Council (State Council) by notification.
- Chairperson: \_\_\_\_\_ in the State Government.
- Members: A mix of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, plus up to \_\_\_\_\_ members nominated by the Central Government.
- The State Council meets at least \_\_\_\_\_ following procedures prescribed for its business.

### 7. Objects of State Council

- The State Council's role is to advise on the promotion and protection of consumer rights within the state.

### 8. District Consumer Protection Council

- Every \_\_\_\_\_ must establish a District Consumer Protection Council (District Council) for each district by notification.
- Chairperson: \_\_\_\_\_ (or equivalent).
- Members: A mix of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ members.
- The District Council meets at least \_\_\_\_\_, following prescribed procedures for its business.

## Values, Ethics and Norms

Syllabus: Fostering of social norms, Socialisation, values and ethics through formal and informal agencies such as Family, Religion, Education, Media etc.

### Social Norms

- Social norms are \_\_\_\_\_ about behaviour.
- Social norms are \_\_\_\_\_ (because they are unwritten rules or expectations about behavior that are not explicitly stated)
- Social norms control the \_\_\_\_\_ of individuals.
- Social norms are the group's expectation about individuals' \_\_\_\_\_.
- Social control is the \_\_\_\_\_ by which members of a society attempt to induce each other to comply with the society's norms.
- Behaviour that is in according with the expectations of social groups.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is behaviour that violates the social norms of group or society.

**The four types of social norms are laws, folkways, mores, and taboos**

- \_\_\_\_\_: Social conventions that are considered acceptable
- \_\_\_\_\_: Social guidelines that are stricter than folkways
- \_\_\_\_\_ Very strong negative norms that prohibit certain behaviours
- \_\_\_\_\_: Written rules that are enforced by the government

### Socialisation

- Socialization is the \_\_\_\_\_ by which people learn the values, norms, and behaviors that are appropriate for their society.
- It's a \_\_\_\_\_ that helps people adjust to their social environment and function well in society.
- Socialization is the process by which an individual \_\_\_\_\_ the behaviour patterns and norms considered appropriate in his or her culture.
- In socialization, an individual acquires various norms, values and behaviour patterns of the culture.
- Socialization is seen as an effective \_\_\_\_\_ of social control.
- Socialization is a learning process