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बिना स्वराज्य के न औद्योगिक विकास संभव है, न ही राष्ट्र के लिए शैक्षिक योजनाओं की कोई उपयोगिता है।

- बाल गंगाधर तिलक

MANN KI BAAT - JAN KI BAAT

Part 34, 30th July, 2017

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Recently, in certain parts of India, particularly, Assam, North-East, Gujarat, Rajasthan and some areas of Bengal, have had to bear the brunt of natural disasters, caused by excessive rain. Flood affected areas are being closely monitored. Relief efforts have been undertaken on an extensive scale.
- In particular, our Farmer brethren have to bear a lot of losses because of the damage to their crops and fields. Therefore, we have formulated a scheme for the insurance companies, especially crop insurance companies, to make them more proactive, to ensure quick settlements of claims for farmers.
- I call GST, Good and Simple Tax. Indeed, it has produced a big positive effect on our economy in a very short time span. It will become a case study for universities across the world. The implementation and furtherance of such a phenomenal change on such a monumental scale is a shining example of cooperative federalism.
- August is the month of Revolution, the Non-Cooperation Movement

was launched on the 1st August 1920; the Quit India Movement, which is also known as 'Agast Kranti' began on the 9th August 1942; and on 15th August 1947 India became independent. The 'Quit India Movement' was an important milestone in the Indian Freedom Movement. It was this movement that had made the entire nation determined to attain freedom from the British Rule.



promote the culture of togetherness and this year marks the 125th anniversary of community Ganesha festival. We must resolve to use eco-friendly Ganesha idols, to protect the environment. This will surely benefit our poor artisans and provide employment to those who make idols.

- The women of India are bringing laurels to the country in all the fields. Recently Women's Cricket team of India performed brilliantly in the Women's Cricket World Cup and entire the country took pride in their accomplishments.

Compiler—Siddharth Jaiswal,
Fellow, PPRC.

LIFE AND LIVELIHOOD SKILLS – ESSENCE OF INDIAN EDUCATION PHILOSOPHY

As John Dewey has said, 'Education is not preparation for life but life itself.' Education in India has always been a symbol of pride and heritage. However, since post independence delivery of quality education to all has been a prolonged effort. When India heads to be world's fastest growing economy in near future, and is world's youngest nation in terms of demography, the aspirations of maximizing the demographic dividend calls for an opportunity for all. Although the statistics reported on poor employability skills of Indian graduates restricts their scope of access to opportunities thereby. Education is the learning that begins since the conception of life as a being. Hence, in order to overcome the poor skills of Indian graduates reported, interventions must start since the beginning of learning process.

Education – the philosophy of India

The Indian concept of education, since early Vedic period has been that it emancipates (सा विद्या या विमुक्तये), that it develops art of life in an individual. Dr Radhakrishnan defined education philosophy as critical exposition of reality. Considering theories of Education, from Existentialism to Cognitivism, and from Social Constructivism to Idealism, the expected learning outcome of all was to enable conscious decision making, critical thinking, logical reasoning and comprehensive understanding. For Swami Vivekanand, education was meant for self-development and character building. While for Sri Aurobindo, education was for self realization, self-growth and knowledge for existence.

The Indian education system ever since the Vedic age was propounded on same humanist principles essentially, extending it to the path of salvation. Historian Altekar has rightly remarked in this context that in India education has been 'regarded as a source of illumination and power that transforms and ennobles our nature by progressive and harmonious development of our physical, mental, intellectual and spiritual powers.' The Gandhian exposition on aim of education is remarkable here. It mentions that 'education is ought to be a kind of insurance against unemployment'. In his words, "The child at the age of 14, that is, after finishing 7years course should be

discharged as an earning unit. ... Even so the State takes charge of the child at age-7, and returns it to the family as an earning unit. You impart education and simultaneously cut at the root of unemployment."

The 'Wardha Scheme of Basic Education' postulated by Gandhi reflecting the same ideals contained education through handicraft for skilling children in order to make them self-reliant later in life, establishing direct relationship of knowledge and life. It advocated mother-tongue of the child to be the medium of instruction, and child to be the centre of education system while teachers to be the main pillars of the entire system. It was focused on overall development of the child—his body, mind and soul. It provided for systematic and organized knowledge delivery to the child. It adequately provided for teachers' training as well.



Contemporary Challenges

Elementary education (EE) in India is the only compulsory level of education extended as a right to all children in age group 6-14 years. The concern starts from this level itself, when after so many years of independence and focus on Universal Elementary Education, and more than a decade of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, education was given as a right to children just few years back. Even so, there have been continuous reports on poor basic learning standards in our schools. Children, who struggle to even read and write during basic education level and somehow get through to higher levels of education, shall definitely bear poor skills for life as well as livelihood subsequently. Although, certain challenges still exist that hamper the development of life and livelihood skills through elementary education.

1. RTE Challenges

It is desirable that all children must have learnt basic reading, writing and numeracy skills by the end of primary schooling, and then RTE u/s 4 provides to admit out-of-school children in age-appropriate class. However, the provision is well supported by the facility of Special Training for maximum 2-years to enable the child to be at par with other children. This special training is like ladder to help the child climb the learning levels, especially for out of school children and first generation learners. When a considerable percentage of school dropouts reflect lack of child's interest in school, negative experience in schools and a sense of underachievement, the provision for special training u/s 4 of RTE is a measure to bridge the gap. Moreover, the non-detention policy (NDP) u/s 30(1) of RTE removes the de-motivation caused due to demotion or detention or expulsion of the child. The NDP is though supported by Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation (CCE) u/s 29(2)(h).

Considering the given realities of Indian schools, these provisions are seen to hinder the quality of learning at the ground level, since they are not finding proper practice. When NDP comes to remove the de-motivation to study, it turns out to motivate children and parents not take studies seriously (Geeta Bhukkal Committee Report, 2014). In addition to this, the Special Training provision to Out-of school children doesn't find effective practice. There are evidences in form of persistent repetition rates in several states post 2010, i.e. RTE enforcement, indicating that there is divergence in NDP policy implementation through states' policies. Similar, divergence is reported from schools in different states wrt provision of admission to age-appropriate class or CCE.

2. Drop outs and Absenteesim

The RTE Act report in 2011 reported that only 57% children enrolled are going to schools regularly. The EFA review report 2014 reported the average student attendance at the primary stage was 68.5% in 2006-07 and 76.2% in 2012-13, while the average student attendance at the upper primary stage was 75.7% in 2006-07 to 77.8% in 2012-13. Reaching out to children who are child or bonded labours, migrant or those being trafficked is still a huge problem.

CHALLENGES TO LEARNING IN BASIC EDUCATION

Poor attendance, retention and transition ratios are caused due to these reasons essentially. It is also considerable here that different studies present different percentages of drop-outs, OOSC due to difference in their definitions. There is no standard definition for proper estimation of these indicators.

3. Application of Learning outcomes

The efforts to define the learning aspects in the elementary education at the National level took place in our country since NCERT proposed the Minimum Learning levels (MLLs) in 1978. Thereafter, NCERT after using evaluations of the 'primary education renewal project' (1984) and guidelines of National Education Policy 1986 came up with 'Minimum Learning levels at Primary stage'. Now the vision behind MLLs mention that since 'there is a large fraction of population who do not get an opportunity of education beyond elementary level, it is necessary that they learn essentials of life and whatever they learn at this stage is sustained throughout their lives. Hence making them permanently literate, socially useful and contributing in the society'. The MLLs were developed class-wise and subject wise later in 1992 for the elementary stage.

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) since 2005 provides guidelines for making syllabi, textbooks and teaching practices. The NCF 2005 is based on five basic principles, viz., connecting knowledge to life outside of school, ensuring that learning shifts away from rote methods, enriching the curriculum so that it goes beyond textbooks, making examinations more flexible and integrating them classroom life, and nurturing an overriding identity informed by carrying concerns within the democratic polity of the country. Now, because elementary education is more a state subject and considering the diversity among Indian states, the efficiency and effectiveness of the exercise performed by State Councils for Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) and District Institutes for Education and Training (DIETs) to make the syllabi and textbooks based on NCF guidelines differs from state to state.

There are evidences of textbook based teaching pedagogies and more focus on completing syllabus in classrooms, thereby encouraging rote-learning and/or complex learning system irrespective of the five basic principles of NCF 2005 that holds syllabus and textbooks as mere tools for quality learning. Due to such discrepancies in the system, the essence of MLLs and NCF 2005 gets diluted on grounds and restricts learning.

4. Language Disadvantage

One of the educational failures all over the world is primarily related to mismatch of between home language and language of formal instruction. With this, there is a hegemonic position of dominant languages and eventually pushing the other local languages and dialects to inferior status, assuming that since the script is same the language is same (Mohanty et al 2009: 281). World Bank rightly pointed out: "Fifty percent of the world's out of school children live in communities where the language of the schooling is rarely, if ever, used at home. This underscores the biggest challenge to achieving Education for All (EFA): a legacy of non-productive practices that lead to low levels of learning and high levels of dropout and repetition".

When the several studies report a huge percentage of children unable to perform basic arithmetic calculations, there is a wide scope of possibility that most of these children could not comprehend the problem questions due to language constraints, who otherwise do perform these arithmetic calculations in daily life. Delivery of education in the local language and dialect of the students not only ensures their retention but learning also. This will certainly bring parents' participation, especially where the child is the first generation learner. Moreover, the child will develop his/her thinking and analytical skills. Making learning more user-friendly for children can come through the connection brought by the language of instruction.

5. Teachers training and Availability

Some districts have achieved apt Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) while some are way behind. The average PTR in 2006-07 was 36:1 and reached 25:1 in 2013-14. Out of 19.78lac sanctioned teacher posts under SSA, 15.59lac teachers



have been recruited by States/UTs upto 31-03-2015. Bihar and U.P are worst hits, requiring 1.75lac and 1.24 lac teachers to be recruited respectively, by the end of September 2013. Bihar has the highest of all PTR at 53:1, followed by Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand at 39:1 in 2012-13. Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have largest percentage of schools with higher PTR (>30 at Primary level and >35 at Upper Primary level). Bihar is not only the worst case on grounds of the PTR but also in terms of student-classroom ratio.

Further quoting here NSDC's findings on Skill-gaps amongst teachers in School Education - "There is a sense of prevalent low quality of talent entering training institutions in recent years, and subsequently joining schools. There is a severe talent demand-supply mismatch, i.e lack of interest in joining the teaching profession, combined with a mushrooming demand for teachers." Apart from combating language struggle in teaching pedagogy, another challenge for our teachers in our elementary classrooms is that they are multi-age, multi-grade and multi-cultural, and hence the challenge is multi-dimensional, in the light of RTE. For in-service training, India has large network of government-owned teacher training institutions (TTIs). The % age of professionally trained regular teachers is 80.06 in 2013-14 (78.58 in 2012-13), while that of contractual teachers is 55.55 in 2013-14 (54.01 in 2012-13). Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal again present a sorry figure in this context. In the light of these statistics, India's rate of teachers' absenteeism must be considered here, which is 25% on an average, while the global average is 20%. Absenteeism, when we already have shortage of teachers (both quantitatively and qualitatively), is like a pit in a half filled bucket.

OVERCOMING CHALLENGES TO ENSURE QUALITY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION



In order to establish a strong education base for children, emphasising certain policy reforms, governance reforms and innovation in education set-up is required so as to overcome the challenges as discussed.

1. Need for a **paradigm shift in policy focus** in Universalization of Elementary Education from focus on bringing universal access through investment in civil work to focus on bringing universal access through investment in developing better learning based infrastructure and teaching aids. This directly implies to spend more on providing adequate number of trained teachers, including sufficient arrangements for in-service training. Also, it includes spending on innovative teaching techniques and research to develop new pedagogies.
2. Need for establishing a **Pan India Responsive Mechanism (PIRM)** at the centre to perceive implementation constraints of various policy provisions henceforth to the last level of the system and to provide real time problem solving assistance in a cost effective way. Presently, these mechanisms are at varied levels, and there is no spontaneous synchronization amongst them. The proposed mechanism shall certainly include the related existing mechanisms at CBSE, NCERT-SCERTs, NCTE-DIETs, MHRD (SE&L) and State Education Departments, involving all kinds of teachers' associations, State Resource Persons (SRCs), Parents' communities, and other civil society components working extensively on the grounds, considering findings of CABE of course.
3. **Restricting Non Detention Policy** - Not detaining children throughout the learning channel (Std I-VIII) is definitely

giving way to producing huge quantity of children with poor knowledge base and skills for the secondary level of education or even for the market as a poor human resource. It is better to detain children at upper primary levels, and restrict NDP to lower primary level.

4. States suffering shortage of teachers resorted to mass-scale employment of para-teachers to meet the requisites of RTE Act. Firstly, the legislation needs to **provide maximum ratio of Regular to Contractual teacher alongwith Pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) based on the capacity of schools.** It is necessary for obligating the states to meet minimum requirements, and bring uniformity in fundamental input indicators for teachers across states. Secondly, there is need to **revamp teacher's training** (pre-service and in-service both) to include updated pedagogical methodologies, tools and skills. Quality of B.Ed and M.Ed colleges across India is also very poor. Distance learning mode for B.Ed must be abolished. It could be made available through Open schooling for working candidates. Thirdly, NSDC's recommendation is apt to provide for **National level academic body for periodic assessment of teacher education programmes** across states, both pre and in-service.
5. **Quantifying OOSC** - When the policy-makers are worried to bring the Out-of School Children (OOSC) to schools, it is more worrisome that different studies give different percentages of such children. There should be centralized well defined definition of 'dropout' for proper estimation of OOSC. The new sub-committee formed under CABE for OOSC must consider this. The high Gross Enrolment figures are very likely to include large numbers of fake entries, double entries and even drop outs. Hence it advisable to define norms to strike off names from school registers in these cases.
6. **Monitoring to include new set of indicators** like Retention rates, Attendance rates, transition rates in a phased manner and shift from monitoring based on gross enrolment rates. Moreover, the states need to use these indices to rank districts than using indicators of expenditure on civil work to measure performance of districts. This certainly provides for more concrete monitoring and strives to extend uniformity in dis-

tribution of resources based on delivery.

7. The Central authorities need to **induce competition amongst States** for better delivery. For this, as mentioned in the previous point about states defining set of rules for policy implementation, they should also be responsible for conducting regular base-line and endline surveys, and performance should be based on well defined and set targets. Performance and achievement of one state in terms of pre-designed indicators must inspire the other to yield more positive results. Infact, within states, one high achieving district should inspire other.
8. **'Multi-Lingual Education Programme'** of MHRD, and the provision for investment in appointment of language teachers, is important to overcome the language disadvantage. Further, it is recommended to invest in school libraries for children and language based extracurricular activities for children, through community participation. These little innovations in education will help children overcome language disadvantage. Para-teachers in schools have been observed to teach in the language of children coming from the same background.
9. **Activity based learning** - The success of UNICEF supported Tamil Nadu's ABL is an inspiration for rest of the states. Few other states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhatisgarh are also endeavouring to adopt ABL. Proper teacher training in this direction and related investment can definitely influence learning in schools, and provide base for skills for life and livelihood through elementary education. CCE is a vital tool to support such innovative models. Nonetheless, encouraging NCC/NSS and sports in Schools is also recommended.
10. **ICT tools for learning** has the potential to improve learning outcomes, provided it is well integrated into the learning process. Quoting here the results of Abdul Latiff Jameel Poverty Action Lab research that shows large effects on basic literacy and numeracy from carefully designed ICT interventions. Further, success of computer assisted learning programme in Gujarat by Pratham showed improvements in Math scores of children.

Author- Research Team, PPRC

SUSTAINABLE APPROACHES TO SWACHH BHARAT: WASTE TO WEALTH

The rapid increase in population, urbanization, and consumerism, over the recent past, is a monumental contributing factor to the enormous waste generation in India causing an urgent need to upgrade the waste management system. India produces 62 million tonnes of municipal solid waste each year, and it is projected to increase to 165 million tonnes by 2030. Daily, 100,000 metric tonnes of solid waste are generated. Popularly, the method of treatment of city's waste remains open dumping and lighting fire on the heap.

According to the Energy and Resources Institute, India will soon become the largest producer of rubbish and largest rubbish dump in the world. India is already being dubbed as the "global trash can" by few reporters who have revealed how the toxic and E-waste from developed countries is disposed on the Indian soil. Due to the mismanaged solid and liquid waste in the country, health of citizens is at risk. The daily liquid waste generation of 15,000-18,000 million litres with improper disposal, has resulted in vector borne diseases such as malaria, polio, dengue, cholera, and other waterborne infections. Hence, Swachh Bharat Mission and its mandates, are a welcome initiative of the incumbent government.

On effective strategizing and implementation, solid liquid waste management can bring in numerous benefits to the society – economic, health, and environmental. There remains a lot of missed potential. In light of the issue, India can learn approaches and sustainable measures being practiced in corners of the world and in small scale in the country itself, around which the government can choose to design the waste management system for the country.

1. Incentivising the Community

The favourite adage of many economists, *people act on incentives*, can be implemented for desired outcomes and attitudinal changes, with respect to solid liquid waste management practices in our country. Taking cues from the greenest city of the world Curitiba (Brazil), initiatives by *Nidan* in Patna (Bihar); and Garbage Clinic Insurance (Bangladesh) the Government bodies can customize or imitate a few of these practices to incentivise the residents and rag pickers to follow more appropriate ways of waste disposal and ensure accountability. For a quantity-based collection they can be paid through food,



travel, or cash coupons and micro credit facilities. Example, for every 10-15kg waste amassed, a waste picker can be guaranteed clean and healthy food, or transportation coupons, cash or micro finance. The waste that is sent to recycling units to create economic value out of it can finance integrated social programs. The Government can put in place a reward system that compensates communities for the duty of keeping environment clean. Schools can benefit from accreditations; commercial units can benefit from tax credits or other allowances. Similar to the Garbage Clinic Insurance project in Indonesia, health care and insurance benefits can be availed to underprivileged people through a point based system based on returning segregated waste for recycling.

2. Use of common Checkpoints for E-Waste Management

Under a joint project by two non-profit firms in Bengaluru; several waste collection points are etched in post-offices and Bangalore One centres to enable waste disposal and transfer of the Electronic waste to recycling firms. There 12 collection points been set up across South Bengaluru and has accumulated 1.98 tonnes of E-waste since the inception of the project. Municipal bodies of cities can follow the Bengaluru example and erect bins for E-waste disposal at common spots around the city. Given the government's progressive mission to build a hundred smart cities, the growth rate of urban areas will be exponential, with which there will be a causal generation of E waste. With pre-existing, efficient waste infrastructure in the city-plans, the generation of excess waste can be contained at its roots.

3. Expansion of Waste-to-Energy Plants

Following the footsteps of Sweden which regenerates all its waste to power utilities in the country, the government can encourage and implement setting-up of waste-to-energy plants in towns and in cities across India. Waste to energy plants that create reusable heat, electricity and water can half our fuel requirements in

a few years and make our cities sustainable. Instead of a landfill, cities can have large-scale sewage treatment plants that reproduce gas to run public transport. Re-use of black-water through biogas settlers (as practiced in Tiruchi, Tamil Nadu), can be widely applied to community toilets in India.

4. Expansion of Waste-to-Manure Practices

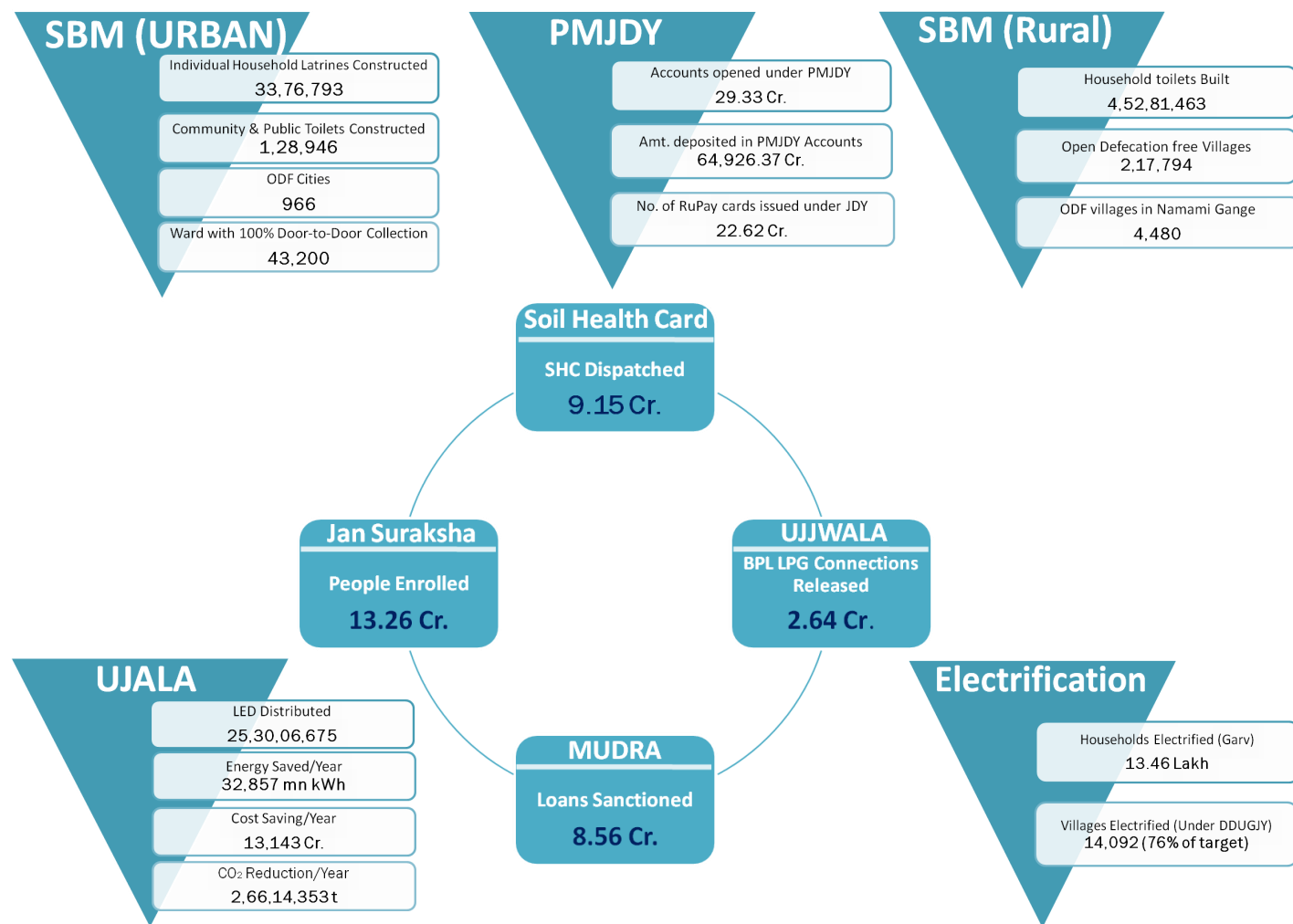
Schools and temples across the country, can manage their organic waste by taking a leaf from the Harimandir (Nashik) vermin tank example. An extremely economical model, the vermin tank compost can be built in premises to obtain manure and use for resell and reuse. This practice country can dramatically improve our agriculture and cultivation outcomes as it did to areas in Harimandir temple in Nashik. Then, there is the Uttarpara-Kotrung town (West-Bengal) model which can be conveniently emulated. The households segregate their waste for separate collection and shipping. The biodegradable waste is taken to a compost plant where the waste is converted into bio-manure for a consequent sale. The non-biodegradable waste is taken to different chambers where it is compressed in a compactor and later sent to sanitary landfill.

The above discussed practices ensure mass awareness and participation of civilians in better waste disposal practices as well as suggests viable and innovative methods of treating waste to civic authorities. While there are a host of approaches and management techniques that the authorities will settle for, solid liquid waste management can for sure be no longer remain as an under-addressed and under acted issue in India anymore. The way we treat the residuals of our economic activities also determine how sustainable our economic development is.

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PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD

*Data as on 3rd August, 2017



ECONOMIC FACT SHEET

CPI Inflation (June) 1.54%	WPI Inflation (June) 0.9%	Index of Industrial Production (June) 3.1%	Current Account to GDP ratio (April) 1.6%
Trade Deficit (June) \$12.96 Billion	GDP 2016-17 annual growth rate 6.1%	Repo Rate (2017) 6%	Bank Rate (2017) 6.25%
SLR (2017) 20%	CRR (2017) 4%	Forex Reserves (July) 3,91,330 mn \$	USD/Rs (3 August 2017) 64.06 rs./\$
Brent Crude (1 August 2017) 51.24 \$/bbl	MCX Gold (Rs/10gms) (3 August 2017) 28,300	Nifty(3 August 2017) 10,043.15	Sensex (3 August 2017) 32,339.60

उद्योगिक विकास और उत्तर प्रदेश – नई दिशा, नया उत्साह

भारत आपार सम्पदा एवं संसाधन के साथ आज दुनिया की सबसे तेज़ी से बढ़ती हुई अर्थव्यवस्था है, और दुनिया का सबसे नौजवान देश है – जहाँ जनसँख्या की औसतन आयु 27 वर्ष है। देश की आर्थिक तरक्की में प्रत्येक प्रदेश की क्षमता का अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। उत्तर प्रदेश – गंगा यमुना, हिमालय विन्ध्याचल के बीच बसा - देश का सबसे विशाल प्रदेश है। प्राकृतिक भंडारों और नौजवानों के जोश से भरपूर उत्तरप्रदेश को इसलिए 'उत्तम प्रदेश' और 'उम्मीदों का प्रदेश' भी कहा जाता है।

सभी राज्यों में उत्तरप्रदेश 8.4 प्रतिशत ग्रोथ रेट (2015-16) के साथ देश की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था है। उत्तरप्रदेश खाद्यान्न, दुग्ध, गन्ना और आलू उत्पादन में देश में सबसे आगे है। येही नहीं प्रदेश देश का छठा सबसे बड़ा सॉफ्टवेयर निर्यातक है। भारी कुशल मानव संसाधनों से परिपूर्ण उत्तरप्रदेश कपडा, हस्तशिल्प एवं परम्परागत शिल्पों में अपनी छाप छोड़ता है। अपर्युक्त क्षमताएं और विकास आकांक्षाओं से भरपूर उत्तरप्रदेश देश में तरक्की की यात्रा में इंजन के रूप में देखा जाता है।

विकास की राजनीति को समर्थन

हालाँकि गये कुछ वर्षों में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता और उसके बाद परिवारवादी और वोट बैंक की राजनीति के कारण प्रदेश में विकास नीतियों से अधिक तृष्टिकरण एवं पात्रता की राजनीति को बल मिला। जहाँ मध्य-प्रदेश जैसे राज्यों ने बीमारू अवस्था से निकलकर विकास की गति पकड़ी, वहाँ पिछले दो दशकों में उत्तरप्रदेश भारी बेरोज़गारी, सुस्त आर्थिक ग्रोथ और लचर कानून व्यवस्था से झुझता रहा। वर्ष 2014 में देश ने एकजूट होकर केंद्र में भ्रष्ट सरकार को बाहर का रास्ता दिखाते हुए, अभूतपूर्व मतों से श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के विकास के वायदे पर भरोसा दिखाते हुए भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार को मौका दिया है।

श्रीमान प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जनता इस अपूर्व सपोर्ट को जिम्मेदारी की तर्ज पर लेते हुए भारत की विकास गाडी ऐसे हाकनी शुरू की है की बड़े बड़े देश आज भारत का लोहा मान रहे हैं। दुनिया के आर्थिक विशेषज्ञ आज भारत को आने वाले में समय में दुनिया का आर्थिक गुरु देखते हैं। पिछले दस वर्षों में देश में विदेशी निवेश में हो रही बढ़ोतरी इसका ग्योतक है। केंद्र में मोदी सरकार आने के बाद से देश में निवेश का सकारात्मक माहौल बना है, जिसका प्रदेश पर भी सकारात्मक असर देखा गया। प्रधानमंत्री के 'मेक इन इंडिया' और व्यापार सरलीकरण के एजेंडा और विज्ञान का सभी प्रदेशों ने अनुसरण किया। नतीजतन प्रदेश ने "इज़ ऑफ़ इंग विज़नस" के पैमानों पर सुधार दिखाया। DIPP 2016 के रिपोर्ट के अनुसार प्रदेश का स्कोर 2015 में 47.37% से 2016 में 84.52% हो गया।

देश के विकास को और गतिमान करने हेतु 2017 में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने स्वयं उत्तरप्रदेश वासियों से समर्थन माँगा – की भारत का विकास उत्तरप्रदेश के विकास के बिना नहीं हो सकता। उत्तरप्रदेश वासियों ने न सिर्फ भाई-भतीजावाद और वोट-बैंक की राजनीति को करार जवाब दिया, बल्कि श्रीमान मोदी जी के विकास मॉडल को निर्विरोध समर्थन दिया। परिणाम – 2017 विधानसभा चुनाव में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की अकल्पनीय, अभूतपूर्व जीत। विशाल प्रदेश की विकास की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने हेतु युवा जोश एवं विचारधारा में परिपक्व – श्री योगी आदित्यनाथ जी ने केंद्र सरकार की तर्ज पर प्रदेश में विकास और सुशासन की जिम्मेदारी उठाई है। प्रदेश को कई दशकों के बाद एक स्थिर और पहली बार विचारधारा में परिपक्व, जनमानस की खुशहाली के लिए प्रतिबद्ध सरकार मिली है।

नीतिगत नवाचार

नये उत्साह से भरपूर प्रदेश में गठित नयी सरकार ने मेक इन इंडिया की तर्ज पर 'मेक इन उत्तर प्रदेश' को बल देने की पूरी तयारी कर ली है। मुख्यमंत्री ने कार्य भार सम्भालते ही एक तरफ भ्रष्टाचार के कई मुद्दों को त्वरित निपटारा किया – जैसे नई खनिज नीति से अवैध खनन पर रोक लगाना, आदि। और दूसरी ओर प्रदेश को नई उद्योगिक नीति भी दी है। इस नीति के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों में प्रदेश को निवेश का सर्वोत्तम गंतव्य बनाने के साथ ही प्रदेश में भारी रोजगार, स्व-रोज़गार को बढ़ावा देना है। प्रदेश की आर्थिक तरक्की को प्रबल करने हेतु प्रदेश सरकार न सिर्फ देश की आर्थिक गतिशीलता से स्पर्धा देखती है बल्कि एशिया और ग्लोबल स्तर पर आर्थिक मानकों से स्पर्धा करते हुए प्रदेश की व्यवस्था सुधारना चाहती है। नई सरकार का व्यापक विज्ञान इस नीति से स्पष्ट है।

अतः लघु उद्योगों के विकास पर विशेष बल है। प्रदेश में विशिष्ट क्लस्टर – जैसे मेरठ में स्पोर्ट्स आइटम्स, मोरादाबाद में पीतल के बर्तन, कन्नौज में इत्र, कानपुर में चमड़ा, लखनऊ में चिकनकारी, भदोई में कारपेट, आदि के रूप में चिन्हित किये जाते हैं। नई उद्योग नीति में इस क्लस्टर को और संयोजित करते हुए, नावामेश और



व्यापार सरलीकरण द्वारा मजबूती देना का दृष्टिकोण रखा गया है। देश में GST को समर्थन देने वाले राज्यों में उत्तरप्रदेश सबसे आगे रहा, ताकि व्यापार और बाज़ार सरलीकरण हो सके।

कृषि प्रधान देश का 'फूड बास्केट' होने के कारण प्रदेश में फूडपार्क के विकास पर भी बल है। एगो प्रोसेसिंग न सिर्फ निवेश का आकर्षक सेक्टर है, बल्कि भारी रोजगार देने वाला क्षेत्र है। ऐसे ही विनिर्माण, विशेषतः थ्रम घनिष्ठ सेक्टर के लिए सबसे किफायती गंतव्य है। इन सभी बिन्दुओं को ध्यान करते हुए सरकार कौशल विकास और बुनियादी ढांचा निर्माण जैसे 24*7 बिजली, गड्डा मुक्त सड़क, आधुनिक परिवहन जैसे मेट्रो, आदि कार्यक्रमों पर कार्यरत है। प्रदेश में 13 स्मार्ट सिटी चिन्हित है। कार्यकुशलता में वादों पर पालन करना सबसे मौलिक बिंदु होता है। और नई सरकार में यह स्पष्ट दिखा जब मुख्यमंत्री ने कुछ ही महीनों के शासन में 1.21हज़ार किलोमीटर गड्डे युक्त सड़कों में से 80हज़ार किलोमीटर गड्डे मुक्त सड़क कर दिए।

केंद्र सरकार के त्रेतित्व में दीनदयाल ग्राम ज्योति योजना के अंतर्गत गये दो वर्षों में प्रदेश में लगभग 98% बिजली से जुड़ पाए है। प्रदेश सरकार अब इससे आगे जाते हुए प्रदेश में सौर उर्जा को बढ़ावा दे रही है। नई सरकार के सपोर्ट से अब तक प्राइवेट उद्यमियों द्वारा 5MW क्षमता के 5यूनिट, और नेशनल सोलर मिशन के अंतर्गत कुल 70MW के सोलर यूनिट्स स्थापित हुए हैं। 546 सोलर स्ट्रीट लाइट प्लांट भी स्थापित हुए हैं। ऐसे तो पर्यटन के प्रदेश के कुछ स्थल विख्यात है और हर वर्ष लाखों में देश-विदेश के पर्यटक प्रदेश में इन बहु चर्चित स्थलों पर आते हैं। इससे और आगे बढ़कर प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रादेशिक सांस्कृतिक धरोवर को विश्व पटल पर रखने के दृष्टिकोण से कई कदम उठाये हैं। 39साइट्स को अध्यात्मिक सर्किट में चिन्हित किया गया है। अयोध्या फैजाबाद को स्पेशल टूरिस्ट सर्किट घोषित करने के साथ ही नैमिशारान्य जैसे उपेक्षित अध्यात्मिक धरोहरों को पर्यटन परिधि में विशेष स्थान देते हुए सुन्दरीकरण का कार्य हाथ में लिया गया है।

बेहतर भविष्य की ओर

विकास पथ पर गतिमान उत्तरप्रदेश, राजनीतिक स्थिरता और 'सबका साथ सबका विकास' आदर्श पर कतिबद्ध त्रेतित्व के साथ और अधिक वेग से बढ़ता प्रतीत होता है। किसी भी प्रदेश के निवेश का आकर्षक गंतव्य बनाने में सबसे बड़े बाधक भ्रष्टाचार और लचर शासन व्यवस्था होती है। चूँकि प्रदेश कानून व्यवस्था बहाल करने पर सर्वाधिक जोर दे रहा है, साथ ही सुशासन और नवीनीकरण नई नीतियों के मूल आधार है – 'मेक इन उत्तरप्रदेश' देश में सबसे सफल अभियान बन सकता है।

उत्तरप्रदेश में प्रदेश अनुरूप उद्योगिक विकास गतिमान होने से न सिर्फ बेरोज़गारी में बड़ी गिरवट आयेगी, साथ ही प्रदेश का ग्रोथ रेट 10% पार कर पायेगा। इस अभियान को और सक्षम बनाने हेतु राष्ट्रीय उद्योगिक दिग्गज जैसे टाटा, पतंजलि, बायोकॉन, डाबर, आदि का सक्रीय भागीदारी बनाना अच्छा होगा। साथ ही महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, पंजाब जैसे कृषि-आधारित उद्योगिक राज्य जिन्होंने अच्छे परफॉर्मंस दिखाई है – प्रदेश की नीतियों और रणनीतियों को प्रेरित कर सकते हैं। सफल मेक इन उत्तरप्रदेश अभियान में इन राज्यों की सहभागिता महत्वपूर्ण रहेगी।

अंतर्राष्ट्रिय स्तर पर भी प्रदेश की अपार क्षमताओं और निवेश की व्यापक सीमाओं का व्याख्यान चित्रण करना अति आवश्यक है। अंततः वर्ष 2017 मेक इन उत्तरप्रदेश को नई दिशा और नये उत्साह के साथ आगे सकारात्मक रूप से विकसित होता दिखता है- जो न सिर्फ प्रदेश को विकास वर्षा देगा बल्कि देश को विश्व पटल पर आर्थिक परचम फैराने में कगार होगा।

लेखक- ह्याति श्रीवास्ताव, PPRC.

BETI BACHAO – HARYANA CALLS LOUD

‘With a slight hint of agony, Pooja chuckled quaintly when asked about her baby bump. Wife of a brick kiln worker and mother of two girls, Pooja is hoping against hope for a boy this time. The elders of the family need him for an uninterrupted passage to the heavens; the father needs him for family legacy, and the muddled Pooja needs him for sheer acceptance from all the other players, a boy now is not only desired, he is the only option.’ Haryana has for long been battling female feticide fuelled by regressive mind sets and criminal syndicates, several women are either forced to abort their girl child and several are never even given a chance to step into the world. However great miseries are often a gateway to great revolutions, and Haryana is undoubtedly treading on that very path through Beti Bachao initiative.

Eyeing the critical situation, in terms of adverse child sex ratio, PM Narendra Modi’s has launched Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) initiative, urging people to change their attitudes and break stereotypes towards girls and give up the practice of female foeticide. The initiative primarily aims at ‘celebrating girl child and enable her education’. Converging several existing schemes and programmes of health, education and women and child welfare, the initiative looks at engaging multiple agencies to put up focused efforts in improving the poor sex ratios, girls’ education indicators and overall attitude towards girl child. Launched from Haryana in 2015, owing to the highly adverse Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in the state at 834 in 2011, the initiatives and monitoring undertaken under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao in the state catapulted Sex Ratio at Birth to 950 by April 2017.

Focused Governance

Three districts - Jhajjar, Sonapat and Kurukshetra were among those enlisted among the 100 critical districts in terms of Child Sex Ratio 2011 figures but took a commendable leap with improved sex ratios as per the reported figures of 2017. A magical fervor reverberated at all levels of official hierarchy, motivated till the last leg, Haryana was found to be on mission mode to curb the menace hounding the state for decades. This infectious energy of the government staff and workers has been translating into positive results. Thanks to inspiring leadership right from the CM office at Chandigarh, and the Doctors (PNDT) at the district level to the grassroot workers in each village.

Deterrence and Vigilance

The doctors have gladly adorned the roles of cops and are nailing the miscreants involved in sex selection and illegal abortions responsible for the state’s skewed sex ratios. They undertake the physically and mentally demanding task of conducting raids at ultrasound and diagnostic centres, maintain a set of informers and mobilize the grassroot workers to give timely tip offs and save a girl child from being murdered before it takes its first breath.

Their unrelenting approach has created a marked deterrence effect amongst both likely offenders and vulnerable households. It would be however erroneous to neglect the role of other key functionaries throughout the chain of hierarchy contributing their best towards the objectives of the campaign in their own varied capacities. The dedication and motivation of the foot



soldiers, i.e. Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), ANM and Anganwadi workers, is noteworthy. These grassroot workers are vigilantes, keeping a check on illicit set ups across the village.

Sensitizing through Communication

These workers women, who are rightly called as the anchors of the whole program, surprisingly had the demographics and familial details of the assigned population on their tips. ‘My strategy is to befriend the newly-wed girls in the village and become their close confidante’, so that she does not hide her pregnancy from me and gets herself registered in the first trimester itself, I also keep a close eye on families with two or more daughters for their probable efforts towards sex determination’, said an ASHA worker in Rai village of Sonapat district, with the demeanor of a vigilance officer and determination of a soldier!

Social Impact

While people are adequately informed about the consequences of indulging into sex determination and illegal abortion, there is a deep seated desire for a male progeny in the family. Irrespective of the socio-economic status, a son is still the center of family’s pride and social acceptance. Intertwined with several other social evils and crimes against women, desire for son is far too entrenched in the psyches of the people, as depicted from the sample interviewed.

However, amidst all the son-mongering, there were glimmers of hope. Several families in the village were setting examples for the village by sending their daughters for higher education and professional courses, encouraging them in sports and social life. There were grandmothers who gladly held their infant daughters hoping that they would make them proud one day. The psyches were found to be in a phase of transition, while they are becoming more open to the idea of female emancipation and expressed love and hope for their daughters, son preference largely loomed.

Author—Vidhushi Sahani, Fellow, PPRC.

DEMONETISING POLITICS OF PANDEMONIUM



In the pre-Mahatma Gandhi era, Lokmanya Tilak used to be rightly described by many as the Father of Indian Unrest. He was a great leader with unmatched organizational skills. He used to travel extensively and mobilize people, educate them and make them realize the injustice meted out to them. He had a great ability to motivate people for collective action to protest against British rulers. Today, many of those claiming to be leaders of the opposition hardly take pains to mobilize people or voice their dissatisfaction, if any. Instead, they use shortcuts like resorting to creating pandemonium in Parliament and legislatures, thereby securing much coverage in the media.

The month-long winter session of Parliament began on 16 November. While on the first day, Rajya Sabha witnessed a fairly good debate on demonetisation, from day two, ruckus and pandemonium resurfaced and important parliamentary business has remained unattended. It is hard to understand why the opposition is bent upon not allowing the Rajya Sabha to function when on the first day they were agreeable to allow a discussion in which many opposition leaders spoke.

Was it an afterthought? Or was it a case of late realization of the false presumption that the greater noise one makes, the better it is for occupying media spaces? Or was it frustration at the grassroots level being given vent in the Houses?

Undoubtedly, it is very natural that Parliament resonates with all that dominates contemporary discourse and the deliberations mirror all the agonies and aspirations of the people. If that doesn't happen, many understandably believe that Parliament will be reduced to a mere debating society. True, contemporary issues need to be raised in Parliament, but like all other democratic forums, Parliament is also prone to a kind of abuse, eventually reducing the prestige of the institution. This obviously serves a severe blow to the basics of

parliamentary democracy. For all true democrats, it is essential to guard Parliament from any kind of abuse. It is essential in this backdrop to remember that all issues raised via ruckus in Parliament may not genuinely reflect popular apprehensions. This is mainly because of two reasons.

First, many believe that unless some ruckus is created and Parliament is stalled, the gravity of the issue under discussion is not duly manifested. As compared to developing skills for using the right kind of parliamentary devices, it is always easy to create noise and indulge in illusion-mongering! Besides, the media too plays a big role in either downplaying an issue discussed or magnifying a subject raised. Many believe that ruckus and pandemonium in Parliament attracts greater media attention, eventually ensuring headlines in print media and prime-time discussion spaces on TV channels. Many veteran parliamentarians have rued the fact that orderly behaviour of studious members hardly attracts media attention, while chest-thumping and noise creation alone is mostly looked at as voicing of so called genuine grievances. This creates a false impression, giving a fillip to the politics of pandemonium.

Second, the changing character of political parties too has contributed to the tendencies of abusing parliamentary forums. For a political party to mobilize popular unrest—as and when it is there—it takes a huge amount of groundwork involving educating people and making them aware of the injustices that they might be facing. This requires organizational network and motivated cadres connected to the masses. Major political parties in India that are essentially of a dynastic character have reduced themselves to mere election-contesting machines. They lack in a well-articulated ideology and hence fail in convincing and motivating, let alone people, even their own rank and file. Understandably, they don't have any grassroots-level live-wire organizations and hence for them, even when there is genuine popular unrest, mobilizing masses always remains a challenge.

DEMONETISING POLITICS OF PANDEMONIUM

(contd. from Page 9)

Recently, when the Delhi chief minister tried to mobilize people on the subject of demonetisation, the public hooted him out.

Sadly, the politics of pandemonium comes in handy for them to create a false impression of pseudo unrest. Many in the media make their task easier by allowing such machinations to grab disproportionately large spaces in the media. It is beyond doubt that the larger subject of demonetisation deserves adequate attention and discussion in the public as well as Parliament. However, it is also true that society and media must deprive ruckus-mongers and demonetize the politics of pandemonium. There seems to be a firm belief that pandemonium has performance value, some premium, and perhaps prestige as well. Doing away with this belief is demonetizing the politics of pandemonium.

Perhaps governments can do precious little in taking this style of politics out of currency. It is for the media and society together to ensure that the politics of pandemonium is totally rejected, devalued, in that sense demonetized and finally driven away, lock stock and barrel. If parties are allowed to continue using parliamentary forums for creating a false impression of manufactured

unrest and thereby grabbing headlines, the real damage will be to those who have genuine grievances but no access to either Parliament or the media.

Should this different and far too difficult demonetisation not happen, the credibility of a key democratic institution will continue to face severe damage. In the cacophony over the effects of currency demonetisation, this larger demonetisation should not miss our attention.

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