



2022-25

# CONTEMPORARY INDIA: ISSUES & DEBATES LAB MANUAL

COURSE CODE : 153

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Enrollment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## About this Manual

### OBJECTIVE OF THIS COURSE

On completion of this course, the student should be able to

- Debate on various aspects of Indian history, art and culture
- Critically examine various socio-economic and political issues in India
- Demonstrate critical thinking abilities to analyse and suggest alternatives

### OBJECTIVE OF THIS MANUAL

This Lab Manual is intended to be used by BA (JMC), Semester I students for Contemporary India: Issues And Debates Practical.

The Contemporary India: Issues And Debates Lab Manual covers topics that are essential for the students to strengthen their theoretical concepts. The purpose of this manual is to give guidance and instructions to the student regarding the subject.

- Build capacity of the students to do their assignments professionally
- To have uniformity in assignment presentation
- To be of reference for the students
- Continuous assessment of the students

### HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

Use of this Lab Manual is mandatory for the completion of practicals. It provides the students with first-hand knowledge of the practical subjects. It also makes them learn a systematic approach to do their task proficiently as per the need and requirement of the industry.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. Students are **REQUIRED** to carry this manual during the Lab Class.
2. Students are **REQUIRED** to read the topics mentioned before coming to the Lab Class.
3. Students are **REQUIRED** to follow the timeline for each assignment.

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## *Multi-media and Oral Presentation*

India is a diverse country and with its diversity comes many challenges. The objective of this exercise is to make the students aware of not only the contemporary significant issues of the present times, but also to revisit the history of the country. This will enable the students not only to appreciate the present but also the past. It will also help them to understand, and correlate the burning topics of the time, from contemporary as well as from historic perspective.

**Multimedia** means that computer information can be represented through audio, video, and animation in addition to traditional media (i.e., text, graphics drawings, images). Multimedia is the field concerned with the computer-controlled integration of text, graphics, drawings, still and moving images (Video), animation, audio, and any other media where every type of information can be represented, stored, transmitted and processed digitally. A multimedia presentation contains at least one of the following elements:

- Video or movie clip
- Animation
- Sound (this could be a voice-over, background music or sound clips)

The easiest way to create a multimedia presentation is in Microsoft PowerPoint. You can add in video, a soundtrack and also a reasonable degree of animation.

Source: [www.cs.cf.ac.uk](http://www.cs.cf.ac.uk)

# Assignment 1

The student is expected to prepare a Multi-media and oral presentation for seminars on the following topics:

- Public Health, Hygiene & Sanitation: Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan
- Marginalization, Socio-economic Equality & Reservation
- National Freedom Movement (1857-1947)

Groups containing 4-5 members / pairs of 2 students

Slides/ audio/visual content of total not more than 20 minutes

Sources of information have to be mentioned

Not more than 5 pointers on each slide

Using appropriate audio or videos/still pictures and animation along with text is compulsory

## Slide structure

- 1) Introduction – 2 slides
- 2 Objective- 1 slide
- 3) The main content-4/5 slides
- 4) Sources of reference used for making presentation-1/2

Suggested Topics but not confined to:

### Public Health:

- Focus of Public Health
- Functions of Public Health
- Public Health 2.0
- Public Health state in developing countries
- Malnutrition and under nutrition
- Sustainable development goals and Public Health
- Public Health legislation
- Essentials of Public Health
- Public Health in Indian context
- Role of govt., media, NGO's in Public Health
- Issues and challenges of Public Health in India
- India Public Health system
- Health Act In India

# Assignment 1

## Hygiene & Sanitation:

- Swachh Bharat Mission
- Everyday practice to promote hygiene
- Importance of hygiene
- Poor sanitary conditions and its impact on human environment
- Health Education And Health Promotion
- Nutrition and Food Hazards
- Waste management
- A Guide to Good Personal Hygiene

## Marginalization Socio-economic Equality & Reservation:

- Problems of Marginalized Groups in India
- Understanding Marginalization: Case Study
- Social exclusion: Case Study
- Types of Discrimination
- Development of Marginalized Social Groups
- Vulnerable Groups in India- Status, Schemes
- Representation of Marginalized in media
- Stereotyping of Marginalized in media
- Gender equity and socioeconomic inequality
- The Gap Between The Poor And The Rich
- Gender discrimination
- Digital divide

## Indian Freedom Movement:

- Indian Rebellion (1857)
- Formation of Congress (1885)
- Civil Disobedience (1918)
- Salt Satyagraha (1930)
- Revolutionary movements
- Freedom Fighter
- Quit India Movement (1942)
- Independence (15 Aug 1947)

# Assignment 1

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Contemporary India: Issues & Debates Lab

**India's Economic Initiatives: A Magnet for Investments**

Posted on September 29, 2015 by India Briefing

By Dezan Shira & Associates

**Editor: Melissa Cyrill**

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government has introduced a multitude of economic programs since 2014. Make in India remains the flagship initiative; all other development programs seek to complement it.

Each new program addresses specific electoral campaign promises, and is followed by a promotional-blast wherein catchy slogans highlight fundamental aims. The latest one, announced just last week, is Start Up India.

Make in India, Digital India, Smart Cities, Skill India, Housing for All and Start Up India are the government's top priority economic projects. They collectively envision India as a high-functioning economy focused on industry, innovation and entrepreneurship; the promotion of investor confidence; job creation; the development of infrastructure; and achieving total digital connectivity.

The effectiveness of these programs, some barely few months old, cannot be fully assessed until they mature over the next several years. However, preliminary assessments can be made on the basis of industry projections, the level of collaboration between central and state governments, the commitment of private sector participants, and FDI flows.

**Make in India**

India's manufacturing sector is stagnant in comparison its flourishing services sector. Make in India thus aims to boost investment and industrial production to increase the GDP share of manufacturing from the current 16 percent to 25 percent. To achieve this, the government has identified 25 focus sectors for development. 100 percent FDI is allowed in all sectors except Space (74 percent), Defense (49 percent) and News Media (26 percent). A key emphasis of this campaign is improving the ease of doing business in these sectors – faster clearances, transparency for permits and financing, as well as efficient e-governance mechanisms.

Since the launch of Make in India in September 2014, FDI into the country has witnessed a 48 percent jump in the seven-month period between October 2014 and April 2015, and a 31 percent increase, valued at US \$9.50 billion, between April and June 2015. It is still early days, and critical infrastructural developments are needed to convert investment into manufacturing gains. Nevertheless, Make in India affirms that India is open for business.



## Digital India

India currently exhibits a pronounced digital divide. While it has the second-largest online population in the world after China, more than a billion Indians still lack access to internet facilities. The government is trying to fix this imbalance through its Digital India initiative, which has three core areas – the creation of digital infrastructure, delivery of e-governance and digital services, and spreading digital literacy. Slated for completion by 2019 on the basis of a selective public-private-partnership (PPP) model, Digital India aims to connect 250,000 gram panchayats (village councils) in three years, build a national information infrastructure by March 2017 (at a cost of about US \$2.3 billion), and establish public Wi-Fi hotspots among other plans.

The development of this infrastructure will help boost investment in the immediate term. Thus far, US \$74.07 billion in investment has been announced for the Digital India mission, along with the generation of employment for 1.8 million people. Indian companies such as Reliance Industries, the Aditya Birla Group, Bharati Airtel and the Tata Group have all pledged investments, while foreign companies such as Google, Facebook and Microsoft are also contributing. Once this digital infrastructure is established, foreign investors will be able to exploit a rise in digital innovation, efficiency and productivity across India's economy and government.

## Smart Cities

A huge obstacle in the way of India's development is its problematic infrastructure. The Smart Cities initiative aims to create cities where basic infrastructure is built on a sustainable model. Under the initiative, smart cities should also benefit from assured water and electricity supply, sanitation and solid waste management, urban mobility and efficient public transport, IT connectivity, e-governance and citizen participation and the safety and security of citizens. The Ministry of Urban Development has selected 100 cities and towns as future smart cities – every Indian state has at least one such city. The Smart Cities Council India has been formed and will be part of the U.S.-based Smart Cities Council – a collective of smart city experts and organizations operating in over 140 countries.

The Indian government has set aside US \$7.2 billion for the Smart Cities mission, and the money will be released to local urban bodies over five years. This funding will translate into job creation and sectoral growth, raising the profile of respective Indian states as ideal business and investment destinations. In order to succeed, the Smart Cities mission will require complete center-state cooperation, financial accountability by state and local governments, bureaucratic efficiency, effective public-private-partnerships and investment flows.

## Skill India

India has a unique demographic dividend. The country has a high proportion of working age population, while accelerated economic growth has increased the demand for skilled manpower. At the same time, India is also a very difficult country to source skilled labor.

## National Skill Development Corporation

The flagship scheme under the Skill India mission is the US \$226 million Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) that will train 2.4 million youth and certify them through a portable “skill card”, which can be scanned by prospective employers. Under another programme, the Skill Loan scheme, loans will be offered to 3.4 million youths to attend skill development programs over the next five years. Additionally, the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 has been formulated, and is India’s first integrated national policy for developing skills and promoting entrepreneurship on a large scale.

While Skill India goals will take time to bear fruit, it must be noted that labor reforms and the organization of the informal sector are also necessary. These reforms will further boost the scale and productivity of Indian labor, and allow India’s workforce to genuinely benefit from programs like Skill India.

## Housing for All

An estimated 1.77 million people live without housing in India, according to the 2011 census. Moreover, 65 million people live in slums – a figure that could rise to 104 million in 2017, by some estimates. Overcoming this housing challenge is the target of Housing for All. Under this mission, the central government is set to build 20 million homes for the urban poor by 2022, which will coincide with the 75th year of India’s independence. This will require investments of up to US \$181 billion – the state exchequer has already committed US \$45 billion.

Housing for All will be rolled out in three phases. Altogether, it will rehabilitate slum dwellers and provide affordable housing to the poor through credit-linked subsidy as well as via a public-private-partnership (PPP) model. As of August 2015, the government has identified 305 cities and towns across nine of the 15 states that have signed Memoranda of Agreement (MoA) with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for the program.

The project is bound to boost the economy as the construction sector typically has a huge multiplier effect. But achieving the mission’s goal will be no easy task – it necessitates the transformation of existing urban infrastructure, and improving basic municipal service provision for water, electricity and sanitation. It will also depend on city-state relations – bureaucratic approval processes will need to be fast tracked, while authorities will need to ensure that programs actually benefit intended beneficiaries.

## Start Up India

In his Independence Day address on August 15, Modi announced the government’s latest initiative “Start Up India, Stand up India”. The program is designed to promote financing for start-ups and incentives to boost entrepreneurship. Start-ups had already been a part of the government’s campaign to promote job creation through entrepreneurship, and it is included in the objectives of the Skill India and Digital India initiatives. The Start Up India campaign will, however, see another form of assistance to people who want to start new ventures and businesses, particularly those from demographic groups that have experienced discrimination.

Towards this end, Modi has urged banks to provide loans to dalit, tribal and women entrepreneurs. He has also launched the Bharat Fund at the Startup Konnect program held during his visit to the U.S. this week, which will provide seed funding to Indian entrepreneurs in the health, agriculture, financial inclusion, renewable energy, biotechnology and technology sectors. Despite being only a month since its announcement, Modi's recent speeches and talking points during the U.S. trip clearly reflect that Start Up India is a key priority for the government – it will promote institutions supporting entrepreneurs in the country. - (<http://www.india-briefing.com/news/indias-economic-initiatives-magnet-investments-11247.html/>)

### **Vision of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17)**

**Twelfth Five Year Plan focuses on Growth – Growth which is**

- Faster
- Inclusive
- Sustainable

### **25 Core Monitorable Targets of the 12th Five-Year Plan (2012-17)**

#### **Economic Growth**

- Real GDP growth at 8%.
- Agriculture growth at 4%.
- Manufacturing growth at 10%.
- Every state must attain higher growth rate than the rate achieved during 11th plan.

#### **Poverty and Employment**

- Poverty rate to be reduced by 10% than the rate at the end of 11th plan.
- 5 Crore new work opportunities and skill certifications in non-farm sector.

#### **Education**

- Mean years of schooling to increase to 7 years.
- 20 lakh seats for each age bracket in higher education.
- End gender gap and social gap in school enrollment.

#### **Health**

- Reduce : IMR to 25; MMR to 1. Increase Child Sex Ratio to 950.
- Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1
- Reduce under nutrition of children in age group 0-3 to half of NFHS-3 levels.

**Infrastructure**

- Investment in Infrastructure at 9% of GDP
- Electricity to all villages; Reduce AT&C losses by 20%.
- Connect Villages with All Weather Roads
- National and State high ways to a minimum of 2 lane standard.
- Complete Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors.
- Rural Tele-Density to 70%.
- 40 Litres Per Capita Per Day Drinking Water to 50% of rural population; Nirmal Gram Status to 50% of all Gram Panchayats.

**Environment and Sustainability**

- Increase green cover by 1 million hectare every year.
- 30,000 MW renewable energy during Five Year Period.
- Emission intensity of GDP to be reduced to 20-25% of 2005 levels by 2020.

**Service Delivery**

- Banking Services to 90% of Indian Households.
- Subsidies and Welfare related payment to be routed through Aadhar based Direct Cash Transfer Scheme

**REPORT WRITING**

Report writing: is creating an account or statement that describes in detail an event, situation or occurrence, usually as the result of observation or inquiry. The two most common forms of report writing are news report writing and academic report writing. Report writing is different from other forms of writing because it only includes facts, not the opinion or judgment of the writer.

**Following questions have to be kept in mind while making a report:**

- What exactly is your report going to be about?
- If it is group work, who exactly is responsible for what?
- How long have you got? What is your task timescale?
- Why are you writing the report? What exactly are the assessment criteria?
- Who are you writing the report for? Are you actually playing a role? What does your reader want to see?

**The keys to writing good reports are:**

- Do ground work before writing a report.
- Understanding the types of writing a report involves

- Being able to identify the audience and purpose of your report
- Knowing how reports are read by your audience
- Knowing the purpose of each section in a report (not just where the information goes).
- Understanding how good organization of your report helps the reader find the information they want
- Being able to communicate well both in writing and using graphical data

**Main sections of the standard report-writing format:**

**Title Section** - If your report is short, the front cover can include any information that you feel is necessary including the author(s) and the date prepared. In a longer report, you may want to include a table of contents and definitions of terms.

**Summary** - There needs to be a summary of the major points, conclusions, and recommendations. It needs to be short as it is a general overview of the report. Some people will read the summary and only skim the report, so make sure you include all the relevant information. It would be best to write this last so you will include everything, even the points that might be added at the last minute.

**Introduction** - The first page of the report needs to have an introduction. You will explain the problem and show the reader why the report is being made. You need to give a definition of terms if you did not include these in the title section, and explain how the details of the report are arranged.

**Body** - This is the main section of the report. The previous sections needed to be written in plain English, but this section can include jargon from your industry. There needs to be several sections, with each having a subtitle. Information is usually arranged in order of importance with the most important information coming first.

**Conclusion** - This is where everything comes together. Keep this section free of jargon as most people will read the Summary and Conclusion.

Source: [www.reference.com](http://www.reference.com)

## ***Assignment 2***

Use the references above and organise a seminar on Current Five Year Plan/ New Economic Initiatives.  
Write a report in 250-300 words.

# Assignment 2

**Debate** is a formal contest of argumentation between two teams or individuals. More broadly, and more importantly, debate is an essential tool for developing and maintaining democracy and open societies. More than a mere verbal or performance skill, debate embodies the ideals of reasoned argument, tolerance for divergent points of view and rigorous self-examination.

**Group Discussion** is more a technique than a conventional test. In fact it is one of the most important and popular techniques being used in a number of personality tests. It is a technique or a method used for screening candidates as well as testing their potential. It is also designed as a situation test wherein a sample of a candidate's group worthiness and potential as a worker comes out quite explicitly.

**Judicial activism:** is an approach to the exercise of judicial review, or a description of a particular judicial decision, in which a judge is generally considered more willing to decide constitutional issues and to invalidate legislative or executive actions. The phrase judicial activism appears to have been coined by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., in a 1947 article in Fortune. Black's Law Dictionary defines judicial activism is when "judges allow their personal views about public policy, among other factors, to guide their decisions."

**For example:** A recent PIL filed for reducing the price of stents by Birender Sangwan, is one such prominent case of Judicial Activism, through which the price of stents has been cut by around 84%.

Court orders cuts in the movie Jolly LLB 2 : Lawyers approached the Bombay High court to cut scenes that showed lawyers in bad light. And the court passed a judgment in favour of them . This is a mind boggling case where a court has taken the role of censorship for the first time .

Source: [www.idebate.org](http://www.idebate.org)



## ***Assignment 3***

Q: Judicial Activism- Judges As Social Engineers

**Or**

Q: Is the Proactive Judicial Activism diluting the basic structure of the Indian Parliamentary system?

# Assignment 3

**Women Safety:** Women, which constitutes the half of the India's populations, is also becoming one of the most vulnerable section as far as their safety and security is concerned. The media reports are filled with the crime against news stories, like sexual assault, molestation, sexual harassment, rapes, trafficking, domestic violence, acid attacks, etc., which mirrors the present condition of the women in our society, which is quite alarming.

As per the data from the National Crime Records Bureau—the government agency that keeps track of the country's crime rate—cases of violent abuse of women have steadily increased since 2009. By 2013, the number of such cases has increased by over 50 percent. That's over 848 women who are harassed, raped or killed after abduction every single day. Some are sold off to traffickers.

**Gender Equality:** is achieved when women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including economic participation and decision-making, and when the different behaviours, aspirations and needs of women and men are equally valued and favoured.

However, in India, the gender inequality is rampant and the gender discrimination a colossal problem within the society. According to UNDP "Gender inequality in India persists despite high rates of economic growth, and is particularly apparent among marginalized groups. Women participate in employment and decision making much less, than men. This disparity is not likely to be eliminated soon. India's poor performance on women's empowerment and gender equality is reflected in many indicators, particularly, the low sex ratio."

Some of the recent campaigns by Government of India are Bell Bajao- against Domestic Violence and Himmat app in association with Delhi police for women safety to cure crime against women.

The exercise will bring into the light these current issues and help to develop a better understanding and sensitivity towards these issues of immediate attention.

Source: [www.civildserviceindia.com](http://www.civildserviceindia.com)  
[www.huffingtonpost.in](http://www.huffingtonpost.in)

## Assignment 4

Q: Is women's safety a responsibility of citizens and authorities?

Or

Q: Discuss causes and consequences of gender inequality.

# Assignment 4

**Posters** are often used to share information and are an important part of many conferences, seminars and exhibitions. They may be used to present quite complex material, and so it is important that the information on them is well laid out, legible and attractively presented. A poster is any piece of printed paper designed to be attached to a wall or vertical surface. Typically posters include both textual and graphic elements, although a poster may be either wholly graphical or wholly text. Posters are designed to be both eye-catching and informative. Posters may be used for many purposes. They are a frequent tool of advertisers (particularly of events, musicians and films), propagandists, protestors and other groups trying to communicate a message. Posters are also used for reproductions of artwork, particularly famous works, and are generally low-cost compared to original artwork. The modern poster, as we know it, however, dates back to the 1840s and 1850s when the printing industry perfected colour lithography and made mass production possible.”

Poster Presentation: advertises your project. It combines text and graphics to present your project in a way that is visually interesting and accessible. It allows you to display your work to a large group of other scholars and to talk to and receive feedback from interested viewers.

**Elements that make up a good poster stand:**

- A visually striking poster
- A physical object related to the work (physical demo, mascot)
- An auto-running presentation or demo running on a PC
- A leaflet to take away
- Related publications (papers, book)
- A knowledgeable presenter interested on the topic

**Ten Simple Rules for a Good Poster Presentation:**

- Define the purpose of your poster
- The first impressions of your poster is crucial
- A short, sharp, and compelling title is important
- Identify your audience and provide the appropriate scope and depth of content.
- Good posters have unique features not pertinent to papers
- Keep in mind that posters need to be viewed from a distance.
- Layout and format of your poster are critical
- Content is important, but keep it concise
- Posters should have your personality
- The impact of a poster happens both during and after the poster session

**Poster size:**

Smallest – 8.5” x 11”

This is the smallest standard poster size they are based off of A4 paper size and are great for smaller handouts. They can be used on street posts and other areas though a larger size would be recommended for that.

**Top Uses:**

- Street posts
- Information desk areas
- Detailed Handouts for marketing

Small– 11” x 17”

This is a smaller standard poster size they are ideal for street lights, bulletin boards, and generally putting up on businesses without taking up too much room and offending. These also work the best with a minimalist approach to text. Big letters big message.

**Top Uses:**

- Movies
- Concerts, Events, Entertainment venues

Medium – 18 “ x 24”

A little more information can be displayed on this standard poster size. I would still recommend some minimalism and little text. These posters are mainly seen as small adverts on university residence floors, doctor’s offices, construction walkways and bulletin boards.

**Top Uses:**

- Celebrity Posters, University Dorm Posters, Bands
- Special occasions, birthdays, etc.

Large– 24” x 36”

This is one of the most common standard poster size (Super A1). These posters are used for most applications including outside of events, trade shows, and malls. Also widely used for small movie posters delivered to fans and posters for decoration like in University residences and outside a pub or club. With these types of posters you will be grabbing attention with a large message and you can include further details in small writing so after the message is received people can choose whether to come closer and learn more.

**Watch:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m02leV4gxgE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vMSaFUrK-FA>

Source: [www2.le.ac.uk](http://www2.le.ac.uk)  
[writing.wisc.edu](http://writing.wisc.edu)

## Assignment 5

India has one of the world's largest collections of songs, music, dance, theatre, folk traditions, performing arts, rites and rituals, paintings and writings that are known, as the 'Intangible Cultural Heritage' (ICH) of humanity. Prepare a Poster presentation depicting the rich Indian Art and Culture.



# Assignment 5

# Assignment 5