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## **Resolve to make India a developed country**

- Recently, in his Independence Day speech, the Prime Minister has set a target of completing Pancha Prana by the year 2047 (when India's independence will be 100 years old).
- The first resolution is to make India a developed country in the next 25 years.
- The remaining pledges for the year 2047 are – eradication of traces of slavery, taking pride in our heritage, ensuring unity in diversity and performing civic duties.



### **Developed country:**

- A developed country is industrialized, with a higher quality of life, a developed economy, and advanced technological infrastructure relative to less industrialized nations.
- Whereas developing countries are those which are in the process of industrialization or pre-industrial and are almost entirely agricultural.

**The most common criteria for evaluating the amount of economic growth are:**

### **Gross Domestic Product (GDP):**

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or the monetary value of all goods and services produced in a country in a year.
- Countries with high GDP and per capita income (the amount of earned income per capita) are considered developed.

### **Dominance of Tertiary and IV Sectors:**

- Countries that are dominated by the tertiary (companies providing services such as entertainment, financial and retailers) and the fourth sector of industry (knowledge-based activities such as information technology, research and development, as well as consulting services and education) to develop them. as has been described.

### **Post-Industrial Economy:**

- In addition, developed countries generally have more advanced industrial economies, which means that the service sector provides more wealth than the industrial sector.

### **Human Development Index:**

- Other parameters are infrastructure measurements, general standard of living and the Human Development Index (HDI).
- Since the HDI focuses on indices of life expectancy and education, and does not take into account factors such as per capita net wealth or relative quality of goods in a country.
- This is why some of the most advanced countries including G7 members (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK, US and EU) and others do not perform very well in HDI and countries like Switzerland are high in HDI.

### **Definition of developed country:**

- There is no unanimous definition of a developed country.
- Agencies such as the United Nations, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization and the World Economic Forum use their indicators to classify developed and developing countries.
- For example, the United Nations classifies countries into low, low-middle, upper-middle and high-income countries.
- This classification is based on the per capita Gross National Income (GNI) of a country.
- Low-income economy: up to \$1,085 per capita GNI
- Lower middle-income: GNI per capita of up to \$4,255
- Upper-middle-income: \$13,205 GNI per capita
- High-income economy: GNI per capita above \$13,205

### **Opposed to the United Nations Classification:**

- The UN classification is not very accurate as it focuses on limited analytical value. Due to which only the top three countries – US, UK and Norway – are classified as developed countries.

- Whereas, there are about 31 developed countries, and remaining 17 (excluding transitional economies) are designated as developing countries.
- In the case of China, the country's per capita income is closer to that of Norway than to Somalia.
- China's per capita income is 26 times that of Somalia while Norway's is almost seven times that of China, but still, it has got the tag of a developing country.
- On the other hand, countries like Ukraine, which has a per capita GNI of \$4,120 (one third of China), are designated as transition economies (instead of a developed nation).

### **India's position:**

- India is currently far behind developed countries as well as some developing countries.
- India is the sixth largest economy in terms of GDP but India lags behind Bangladesh in terms of per capita income.
- Furthermore, China's per capita income is 5.5 times that of India and nearly 33 times that of the UK.
- To map this inequality and compare it with scores from India and other countries, we look at the Human Development Index (HDI),
- India's performance has been very good.
- Life expectancy at birth in India has increased from about 40 years in 1947 to about 70 years now.
- India has also made considerable progress in the enrollment of education at all the three levels of primary, secondary and tertiary.
- India needs to increase per capita income to be called a developed country because people as a unit matter more.
- Inequality in per capita income is often reflected in the overall quality of life in different countries.

### **Areas of lack of progress in India:**

- According to the 2018 Diagnostic Report on India by the World Bank, despite being the third largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity, most Indians are still relatively poor compared to people from other middle-income or wealthy countries.

- The consumption level of about 10% of Indians exceeds the commonly used limit of US\$10 per day (PPP) expenditure for the global middle class.
- In addition, other groups such as the food share of consumption suggest that even rich households in India must see a substantial expansion of their total consumption to reach the level of poor households in rich countries.

### **India to achieve the goal of a developed country by 2047:**

- According to a 2018 World Bank report, by 2047, the centenary of its independence, at least half of its citizens could join the ranks of the global middle class.
- This would mean that households would have access to better education and health care, clean water, better sanitation, reliable electricity, a safer environment, affordable housing and enough discretionary income to spend on leisure activities.
- In addition, the report significantly improved public service delivery along with preconditions for income above the extreme poverty line.

### **Achievements of India since Independence:**

#### **Gross Domestic Product (GDP):**

- India's GDP increased from Rs 2.79 lakh crore in the year 1950-51 to an estimated Rs 147.36 lakh crore in the year 2021-22.
- India's economy currently stands at US\$ 3.17 trillion, which is expected to become the world's fifth largest economy in the year 2022.

#### **Foreign currency:**

- India's foreign exchange reserves have increased from Rs 911 crore in the year 1950-51 to Rs 45,42,615 crore in the year 2022.
- India now has the fifth largest foreign exchange reserves in the world.

#### **Food production:**

- India's food grain production has increased from 50.8 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 316.06 million tonnes now.
- Literacy Rate:
  - Literacy rate has also increased from 18.3% in the year 1951 to 78%.
  - The female literacy rate has increased from 8.9% to over 70%.

**Swadeep Kumar**



# FIFA ban on India



- Recently the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) suspended the country's top administrative organization All India Football Federation (AIFF) for undue influence by third parties.
- This suspension took away from the country the right to organize the FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup 2022 to be held from October 11-30.

## **FIFA:**

- FIFA or Fédération Internationale de Football Association is the highest governing body of football in the world.
- It is the international governing body of association football, futsal and beach soccer.
- FIFA is a non-profit organization.
- Founded in the year 1904, FIFA was launched to monitor international competition between the national federations of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. FIFA now consists of 211 member states.
- Its headquarter is in Zurich.

## **Purpose:**

- The primary objective of FIFA is to spread football internationally and to promote integrity and fair play.
- It is responsible for the organization and promotion of international tournaments, including the Men's World Cup that began in 1930 and the Women's World Cup that began in 1991.
- It is affiliated with the International Olympic Committee and is also a member of the Board of the International Football Federation, which is responsible for setting the rules of football.

## **The six regional associations affiliated with FIFA:**

- The Asian Football Confederation (AFC) is the governing body for Asia and Australia

- The Confederation of African Football (CAF) has 56 members,
- The Confederation of North Central American and Caribbean Association Football (CONCACAF) has 41 members.
- The Confederation of Sudamericana de Ftbol (CONMEBOL) is a 10-member South American federation,
- The Oceania Football Federation (OFC) has 14 members, including New Zealand,
- The Federation of European Football Federations (UEFA) is the governing body for Europe with 55 members.

### **All India Football Federation (AIFF):**

- The All India Football Federation (AIFF) is the organization that manages the game of football in India.
- It manages the operations of the India national football team and controls the I-League, India's premier domestic club competition, in addition to several other competitions and teams.
- AIFF was established in the year 1937, and gained FIFA affiliation in the year 1948 after India's independence in 1947.
- Presently it has its office in Dwarka, New Delhi. India was one of the founding members of the Asian Football Confederation in the year 1954.

### **All India Football Federation (AIFF) banned by FIFA:**

#### **Reluctance to step down by the President of AIFF'S:**

- President Praful Patel, who is also a member of the FIFA Council, has refused to step down as head of football in the country.
- He cited the long-running pandemic with the court case regarding the AIFF constitution.

### **Third-Party Interference:**

- Despite growing concerns about the functioning of the AIFF, the Supreme Court of India intervened and removed Patel from his position.
- Apart from this, the Supreme Court also appointed a Committee of Administrators (COA) to run the AIFF.
- According to FIFA law, member associations should not be subject to legal and political interference in their respective countries.
- Third-party interference refers to a situation in which a FIFA member association fails to remain independent, is co-opted and no longer has control over the organisation.

- In the case of India, the Supreme Court had directed the COA to conduct the AIFF as a case of third party interference.

### **Meaning of suspension with reference to India:**

- This means that India will not participate in any international football match and this applies to all national level team and club teams of each age group in the country.
- The suspension affects international transfers as well as any developmental programs that AIFF officials had or were participating in.
- It means a complete ban on all football related activities outside India.

### **Possible measures by India to lift the sanctions:**

- According to FIFA, in order to lift the ban on the AIFF, it needs to follow the following instructions:
- The mandate of the COA will have to be repealed completely.
- The AIFF administration should once again be made independent in charge of its day-to-day operations.
- The rules and regulations of the AIFF need to be amended on the terms of the policies of FIFA and the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) and its members are elected on the current AIFF membership structures based only on state federations.

**Swadeep Kumar**

## **Rajiv Gandhi: The founding father of the Technological era in modern India**

### **Context :**

Today, on 20 Aug, our nation is paying humble tribute to Rajiv Gandhi, the founder of the technological revolution in India on his 78th birth anniversary

### **Introduction :**

Rajiv Gandhi, a legend Indian political leader and ex-prime minister of India led the foundation of technological development in India. He was the youngest prime minister of India and He was also awarded Bharat Ratna. During his time, the congress party had won 401 seats in the Loksabha

election out of 508 which was the most significant victory with a huge margin (land slide victory) of any political party in the history of India. He served as the prime minister of India from 1984 to 1989

### **Achievement of Rajiv Gandhi**

- Rajiv Gandhi not only led the foundation of technological development in India but he did several drastic reforms in the political system of India. During his time, the voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 (61st constitutional amendment 1989). He also accepted the recommendations of the Balwant Raj Mehta committee and the way for the Panchayati Raj system was paved through 73rd and 74th amendments of the Indian constitution, however, it was passed during the period of Narsimha Rao .
- Through Panchayati Raj System, Rajeev Gandhi wanted to transfer the political power to maximum people up the village level.
- To protect the political party from further defection, the 10th schedule was inserted in the Indian constitution (52nd constitutional amendment 1985 ). In fact, through the laws against defection, he wanted to establish purity and ethical values in the Indian political system. However, in modern days defection has become a tradition. Horse trading is now common. through the central agencies, the Government successfully compel the leaders of the opposition political parties to defection
- Rajiv Gandhi is hailed as the 'Father of Information Technology and Telecom Revolution of India'. In fact, he must be said as the architect of digital India. To promote technology, he established the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) in August 1984. After the establishment of C- Dot, we see drastic progress in the telecom sector in India. This institute revolutionized the communication network in the towns and even villages of India. Many PCOs were opened to connect the people from the rest of the world
- The establishment of the MTNL (Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited) was another landmark during the period of Rajiv Gandhi. He appointed Sam Pitroda as an advisor to him. Sam Pitroda brought revolutionary changes in every field telecommunications, water, literacy,



immunization, dairy, and oil seeds with the help of technology. India had been connected to the world now

- Rajiv knew the role of education in national development. So he brought National Policy on Education (NPE) in 1986. The object of the NPE was to modernize and expand higher education programs across the country. Many schools, colleges, and universities were opened. residential schools called Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, under the central government, were set up to bring out the best of rural talent. these schools provide free residential education to the children of the village

### **Conclusion**

Rajiv was a visionary leader of India. His achievement in the field of education, political reforms, and education are landmarks in the history of India

**Anshul**

