



DATE: 11 APRIL 2026

1 Jyotirao Phule (Source: The Indian Express)

Jyotirao Phule (11 April 1827 – 28 November 1890) was an Indian social reformer, writer, and advocate for equal rights for everyone, including the poor and women.

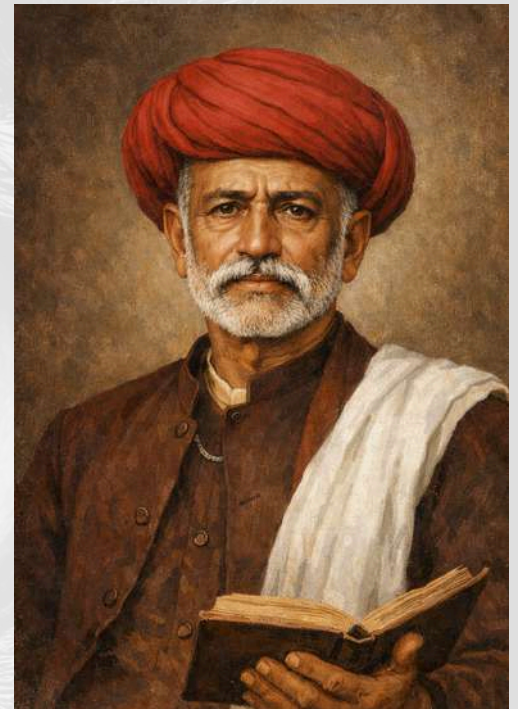
- Born in Pune and his wife is Savitribai Phule.

Fact To Know

- Influenced by Thomas Paine's 'Age of Reason'.
- He was a
 - Critique of Caste System.
 - Advocacy for Women's Rights: Put forward the idea of Widow Remarriage
 - Advocated Secular and Rational Thought

Major Literature Works

- Tritiya Ratna (1855); Powada: Chatrapati Shivajiraje Bhosle Yancha (1869); Gulamgiri (1873), Shetkarayacha Aasud (1881).



Educational Reforms

- In 1848, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule founded the first girls' school in Pune.
- Supported the education of downthrown communities like Dalits.
- Mahatma Phule established night schools for working-class individuals, allowing them to gain education alongside their jobs.

Social Reforms

- Jyotiba Phule critiqued Brahmanical orthodoxy.
- Phule founded Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers' Society) in 1873 to promote social equality and challenge oppression.



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2 National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 (Source: *The Hindu*)

The National Education Policy 2020 aims to address issues of quality, equity, access, and affordability across all levels of education. It replaced the 34-year-old NEP of 1986.

- It is based on the recommendations of the **Dr. K. Kasturirangan Committee**.

Targets

- Universalization of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) to Secondary Education by 2030, in line with SDG 4.
- By 2025, the National Mission will have achieved Foundational Learning and Numeracy Skills.
- By 2030, the Pre-School to Secondary Level will be 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER).
- By 2035, higher education will have a 50% GER.
- Bring 2 billion kids back into the mainstream by using the open-schooling method.
- By 2023, teachers must be ready for evaluation reforms, and by 2030, there will be an inclusive and equitable educational system.

Features

- Providing Universal Access at All Educational Levels from Pre-K to Grade 12.
- Ensuring all children between the ages of 0 and 3 receive high-quality early care and education.
- The age ranges for the New Curricular and Pedagogical Structure (5+3+3+3+4) are 3–8, 8–11, 11–14, and 14–18 years, respectively.
- There are no clear boundaries between the arts and sciences.
- Promoting multilingualism and Indian languages is prioritised.
- A new National Assessment Centre called PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development) has been established.
- Special Education Zones and a distinct gender inclusion fund for underprivileged areas and organisations.

3 Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) (Source: The Hindu)

Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)

A Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) provides, acquires financial securities, and offers leasing & insurance services. However, it excludes companies primarily engaged in agriculture, industrial activities, trading, or real estate.

About

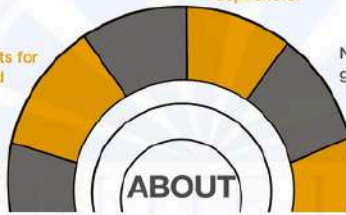
Do not have a banking license; not part of the payment system; cannot issue cheques.

Insurance by Deposit Insurance & Credit Guarantee Corporation- not available for NBFC depositors.

Can accept public deposits for 12-60 months (no demand deposits).

NBFCs require an investment-grade credit rating.

Registration- Companies Act 1956.



Key services offered - Personal loans, Home loans, Vehicle Financing, Gold Loans, Microfinance, Infrastructure Financing, Insurance Services, Investment Management.

Classification



Regulation :

Type of Institution	Regulatory Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -NBFCs registered with RBI. -Housing Finance Institutions. -Merchant Banking Companies, Venture Capital Fund Companies, Stock Broking, Collective Investment Schemes (CIS). -Nidhi Companies, Mutual Benefit Companies. -Chit Fund Companies. -Insurance companies. -Non - Banking Non - Financial Companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RBI - National Housing Bank. - SEBI - Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) - State Government - IRDAI - Statute - Companies Act 1956 Regulator- Ministry of Corporate Affairs Enforcement Agency- State Governments.

Benefits of NBFCs

- Financial Inclusion.
- Innovative Products.
- Liquidity
- Support for MSMEs.

Challenges of NBFCs

- Funding Constraints.
- Asset Quality & credit risk.
- Regulatory Compliance.
- Corporate Governance.