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LATEST EDITION

HANDWRITTEN NOTES

PRE+ MAINS

General Study paper - 2

Part – 3 Social Justice and welfare schemes



INFUSION NOTES

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PRE + MAINS

**UNION PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION (U.P.S.C.)**

**GENERAL STUDY PAPER – 2
Part – 3 Social Justice and
Welfare Schemes**

PREFACE

Dear Aspirants, Presented Notes "UPSC – CSE (PRE + MAINS)" have been prepared by a team of teachers, colleagues and toppers who are expert in various subjects.

These notes will help the Aspirants to the fullest extent possible in the examination Of Civil Services conducted by the **UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (UPSC)**.

Finally, despite careful efforts, there may be chances of some shortcomings and errors in the notes / So your suggestions are cordially invited in Infusion notes.

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SR. NO.

CHAPTER NAME

PAGE NO.

1. Mechanisms, Laws, Institutions And Bodies For Vulnerable Sections 1

- *To Start, Who Are The Vulnerable Sections?*
- *Mechanisms To Protect The Interests Of Vulnerable Sections*
 - *Administrative Mechanisms*
 - *Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)*
 - *How Are Centrally Sponsored Schemes Different From Central Sector Schemes?*
 - *Centrally Sponsored Schemes Vs Central Assistance*
 - *Restructuring Of Centrally Sponsored Schemes – Chaturvedi Committee Recommendations (2014)*
 - *Centrally Sponsored Schemes And Flagship Schemes During Upa-2 Regime*
 - *66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) Including The 17 Flagship Schemes: Upa-2 Regime*
 - *The Latest List Of Centrally Sponsored Schemes*
 - *Centrally Sponsored Schemes Vs Central Sector Schemes*
 - *Significance Of Article 282*
 - *Criticism Of Centrally Sponsored Schemes*
 - *How Important Is CSS For UPSC Exams?*
- *Ministries Related To Social Justice*
- *Laws For The Development And Betterment Of Vulnerable Sections:*
 - *Constitutional*
 - *Statutory*
- *Constitutional Provisions Relevant To Social Justice & Empowerment As A Whole*
- *Constitutional Provisions Relating To Socially & Educationally Backward Classes (OBCS)*
- *Constitutional Provisions Relating To Persons With Disability And The Old*
- *Constitutional Provisions Relating To Children*
- *Constitutional Provisions Relating To Women*
- *Statutory Provisions For Vulnerable Sections*

- *Institutions For The Development Of Vulnerable Sections*
- *Bodies For The Development Of Vulnerable Sections*
- *Statutory Bodies For Vulnerable Sections*

2. Hunger In India

11

- *Zero Hunger*
- *State Of Hunger In India*
- *Global Hunger Index*
 - *India's Progress In GHI*
 - *Steps Taken*
- *Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)*
 - *Why Use MPI*
 - *India's MPI Performance*
- *Evolution Of Poverty Measurement In India*
- *Mainstreaming Disability In Development*
 - *Approaches To Disability*
 - *Steps Taken For Mainstreaming Disability Inclusion In Policies*
 - *Way Forward*
- *Invisible Disabilities*
 - *Most Common Invisible Disabilities*
 - *Challenges*
 - *Way Forward*
- *Substance Use: Challenges And Way Forward*
- *Swachh Survekshan*
- *Gandhian Paradigm Of Indian Villages*
- *Poverty And Hunger Issues*
- *Oxfam's Report On Hunger 2021*
- *Initiatives By Government To Curb Poverty In India*
- *Initiatives By Government To Fight Against Hunger In India*
- *Global Initiative Against Poverty And Hunger*

3. Scheduled And Tribal Areas

24

- *Introduction*

- *Schedule & Tribal Areas – Fifth Schedule And Sixth Schedule Of The Constitution*
- *Article 244 And Article 244 A Of The Indian Constitution*
- *Definition Of Scheduled And Tribal Areas*

4. National Initiative On Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)

27

- *Introduction*
- *Objectives Of NICRA*
- *Features Of NICRA*
- *Benefits Of NICRA*
- *Implementation Of NICRA*
 - *Strategic Research On Adaptation And Mitigation*
 - *Technological Demonstration*
 - *Building Capacity*

5. Welfare Schemes

29

- *Important Government Schemes 2022*
- *Other Important Government Schemes*

MGNREGA And Migrant Crisis

- *Introduction*
- *Key Features Of MGNREGA*
- *Underlying Challenges*
- *Way Forward*
 - *Short-Term Measures*
 - *Long-Term Measures*

Atal Pension Yojana

Atal Bhujal Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

- *Why In News*

- *Key Points*
- *Challenges*
- *Way Forward*

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

- *What Is Swachh Bharat Abhiyan?*
- *Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0*
- *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Objective*
- *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Action Plan*
- *Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 1.0*
- *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)*
- *Ranking Of Cities*
- *Conclusion*
- *Sbm – Facts For UPSC*

Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS)

- *Introduction*
- *About The SISFS Scheme*
- *What Is Seed Funding?*
- *Need For A Startup Seed Funding Scheme In India*
- *Who All Are Eligible For SISFS?*
- *Experts Advisory Committee (EAC) Under SISFS*

Make In India - Initiatives, Aims, Advantages & Challenges

- *Introduction*
- *Highlights Of The Scheme*
- *Make In India – Focus On Sectors*
- *Why Make In India?*
- *Make In India – Initiatives*
- *Make In India – Schemes*
- *Make In India – Objectives*
- *Make In India – Progress*
- *Make In India – Advantages*

- *Make In India – Challenges*
- *How Successful Is Make In India?*

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana

- *Introduction*
- *Features Of Pm Kisan Sampada Yojana*
- *Current Update On Pm Kisan Sampada Yojana*
- *Implementation Of Kisan Sampada Yojana*
- *Facts About Pm Kisan Sampada Yojana For UPSC*

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)

- *Introduction*
- *Latest Update About Pmuy*
- *Benefits Of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana*
- *Objectives Of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana*
- *Eligibility For Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana*
- *Who & Household Air Pollution*

Pm Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY)

- *Updates About Pm Garib Kalyan Yojana*
- *Benefits Of Pm Garib Kalyan Package*

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan

- *Introduction*
- *Facts About Atma Nirbhar Bharat Scheme*
- *Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan – Tranche 2*
- *Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan – Tranche 3*
- *Satmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan – Tranche 4*

Mission Covid Suraksha

- *Introduction*
- *What Is Mission Covid Suraksha?*
- *Objectives Of Mission Covid Suraksha*

Science, Technology And Innovation Policy (STIP 2020)

- *Introduction*
- *Key Objectives Of Science Technology And Innovation Policy 2020*
- *Stip 2020 – The 4 Tracks*
- *Last Four Science, Technology And Innovation Policies*
- *Timeline For Stip 2020*

Digital India – High-Speed Internet Networks To Rural Areas

- *Introduction*
- *What Is Digital India?*
- *Objectives Of Digital India*
- *Advantages Of Digital India*
- *Challenges Of Digital India*
- *Digital India Initiatives*
- *Impact Of Digital India Campaign*

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme

- *Introduction*
- *PLI Scheme – A Brief Background*
- *Expansion Of Production Linked Incentive Scheme*
- *Production Linked Incentive Scheme For Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing*
- *Production Linked Incentive Scheme For Pharmaceuticals*

Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) Scheme

- *Introduction*
- *What Is The Ulpin Scheme?*
- *Ulpin Scheme Benefits*
- *Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP)*
- *Aims Of The Dilrmp*
- *Dilrmp Components*
- *Dilrmp Benefits*

National Beekeeping & Honey Mission (NBHM)

- *Introduction*
- *Objectives*
- *National Beekeeping & Honey Mission Sub-Missions*
- *Significance Of Beekeeping*

Ayushman Bharat

- *Introduction*
- *Need For Ayushman Bharat*
- *Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)*
- *Pm-Jay Benefits*
- *Pm-Jay Criticisms*
- *Health And Wellness Centres (HWCs)*

Pm Cares Fund - Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance & Relief In Emergency Situation Fund

- *Introduction*
- *Pm Cares Fund Objectives*
- *Constitution Of The Pm Cares Trust*
- *Other Similar Government Fundings*
- *Pm Cares Fund Important Facts*

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

- *Introduction*

Prasad Scheme (Pilgrimage Rejuvenation And Spirituality Augmentation Drive)

- *Introduction*
- *Objectives Of Prasad Scheme*

National Skill Development Mission

- *Introduction*
- *Mission Statement*

- *National Skill Development Mission Objectives*
- *Government Initiatives To Promote Skill Development*

Fame India Scheme Phase Ii

- *Introduction*
- *Latest Context On Fame India Scheme*
- *Objectives Of The Fame I Scheme*

Poshan Abhiyan - National Nutrition Mission

- *Introduction*
- *Specific Targets Of NNM*
- *Impact Of Covid-19 On Malnutrition*
- *National Nutrition Strategy - A Brief Overview*
- *National Nutrition Strategy - Objectives*
- *Malnutrition In India*

Smart Cities Mission

- *Introduction*
- *What Is A Smart City?*
- *Need For The Development Of Smart Cities*
- *Smart Cities Mission - Government Of India*
- *Smart Cities Mission - Planning, Funding*
- *Smart Cities Mission - Implementation*
- *Smart Cities Mission - Achievements*
- *Smart Cities Mission - Challenges*

Remission Of Duties And Taxes On Exported Products (Rodtep) Scheme

- *Introduction*
- *Need For Rodtep Scheme*
- *Features Of Rodtep Scheme*
- *Benefits Of Rodtep Scheme*
- *Taxes To Be Reimbursed Under Rodtep*
- *Rodtep Vs MEIS*

- *Rodtep Scheme Issues*

National Mission For Clean Ganga

- *Introduction*
- *Latest Update*
- *Objectives Of National Mission For Clean Ganga*
- *Initiatives Towards Clean Ganga*
- *Namami Gange*
- *Phases Of NCGM*
- *National Ganga Council – Replaces Ngrba*
- *Challenges Faced By Nmcg*
- *Way Forward*

Stand Up India Scheme

- *Introduction*
- *Key Features*
- *Need For This Scheme*
- *Benefits Of Stand Up India Scheme*
- *Stand Up India Scheme : Challenges*
- *Awareness Generation*

Yuva Scheme For Young Authors

- *Introduction*
- *‘Young, Upcoming And Versatile Authors’ (Yuva) Scheme*
- *Yuva Mentoring Scheme Implementation*
- *Yuva Scheme For Young Authors*
- *Training & Promotion Process For Selected Writers*

6. Minimum Support Price (MSP)

- *Introduction*
- *MSP Latest News*
- *MSP In Agriculture*
- *CACP – Commission For Agricultural Costs And Prices*

- *Crops Covered Under MSP*

7. Food Security Of India - Food Subsidy Delivery

Challenges & Solutions

103

- *Food Security In India - Important Statistics*
- *What Is Food Security?*
- *Laws On Food Security - India*
- *National Food Security Bill, 2013*
- *Food Security Programmes Of India*
- *Food Subsidy In India - Implementation*
- *Department Of Food And Public Distribution*
- *Department Of Consumer Affairs*
- *Food Subsidy - Largest Component Of The Department Of Food And Public Distribution*
- *Food Subsidy - 3 Main Components*
- *Nutritional Requirements Of Poor People - Implementation*
- *Food Subsidy Delivery - Challenges*
- *Challenges To Food Security In India*
- *Solutions To Problems In Food Subsidy Delivery*
- *International Organisations Ensuring Food Security*

8. Ram Temple: History & Significance

108

- *What's In The News?*
- *Background Or The History Of This Issue*
- *What Is The Road Ahead?*
- *Places Of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991*
- *What Does This Mean For The Politics Of The Country?*
- *What Does It Mean For The Culture, Heritage, And History Of India?*
- *Is This Majoritarianism An End Of The Indian Republic?*
- *The Best Way Forward-*
- *What Was The Issue?*
- *The Verdict*

SOCIAL JUSTICE

CHAPTER - 1

MECHANISMS, LAWS, INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES FOR VULNERABLE SECTIONS

Who are the vulnerable sections?

Vulnerability refers to the inability to withstand the effects of a hostile environment. And, vulnerable are those who are exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally.

1. Women
2. Children
3. OBC.
4. SC.
5. ST.
6. Minority.
7. Differently Abled.
8. Senior Citizens.
9. Victims of Substance Abuse.
10. Unhealthy.
11. Illiterate.
12. Unorganized workers.
13. Poor migrants.
14. People living with HIV/AIDS.
15. Sexual Minorities (LGBT).
16. Poor in general.

NB: Vulnerable sections marked in bold are those who are taken care by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Mechanisms to protect the interests of vulnerable sections:

1. **Constitution** : Various provisions for safeguarding the interests of vulnerable sections.

2. **Legislature** : Union and State levels : Various bills for vulnerable sections.
3. **Executive** : Various Ministries under Central and State Governments.
4. **Judiciary** : For delivering social justice.
5. Decentralized Administration (extending to Panchayati Raj Level to reach vulnerable sections).
6. National and State commissions for vulnerable sections (Like National Commission for Women).

ALSO THERE ARE ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISMS LIKE :

1. **Reservation.**
2. **Subsidy.**
3. **PDS.**
4. **Scholarships.**
5. **Centrally Sponsored Schemes.**

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS):

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) are special purpose grants (or loans) extended by the Central Government to States to encourage and motivate State governments to plan and implement programmes that help attain national goals and objectives.

Examples of national goals and objectives include extending clean drinking water and sanitation to every habitation, eradicating polio and tuberculosis, making primary education universal for every female and male child, and so on.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are again divided into Core of the Core Schemes and Core Schemes.

How are Centrally Sponsored Schemes different from Central Sector Schemes?

Centrally Sponsored Schemes are different from Central Sector Schemes in the sense

that Central Sector Schemes are implemented by Center directly while Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented by states.

CSS are extended by the Union Government to States under Article 282 of the Constitution. The mainly cover items listed in states list.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes vs Central Assistance:

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) now form a major part of the Central Assistance(CA) given by the centre to states to implement the state plans. For ease of understanding, CSS may now be treated synonymously to CA. There were other types of Central Assistance before 2015-16, but almost all of them are discontinued as states got higher revenue after the 14th Finance Commission recommendations (higher devolution of taxes to states).

Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes - Chaturvedi Committee Recommendations (2014):

In 2014, the UPA-2 government approved the Planning Commission's proposal to merge the 147 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and bring it down to 66 across various sectors for effective implementation and monitoring of the 12th Five Year Plan. The merger proposal was in line with the recommendations of the Chaturvedi committee, which had suggested bringing down CSS to avoid overlap.

CSS, Flagship Schemes and ACA: CSSs are backed by Central government grant money. They have been implemented by State governments over at least ten Five Year

Plans. Out of the Centrally sponsored schemes, Government gives priority to certain special schemes to achieve social objectives. These schemes are called Flagship schemes. Schemes covered under additional central assistance are known as ACA. Conceptually both CSS and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Schemes have been passed by the Central Government to the State governments. The difference between the two has arisen because of the historical evolution and the way these are being budgeted and controlled and release of funds takes place. In case of CSS, the budgets are allocated under ministries concerned themselves and the entire process of release is also done by them.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Flagship Schemes during UPA-2 regime:

Towards the end of the UPA-2 rule (after restructuring), there were 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes. 17 schemes out of the 66 schemes were called Flagship schemes. Flagship schemes correspond to a few major schemes, with higher fund allocation and rigorously pursued by the Government to achieve its national objectives.

Please see below the list of 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) including the 17 flagship schemes.

66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) including the 17 flagship schemes: UPA-2 regime

1. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) *
2. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) *
3. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) *
4. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) *

5. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) *. [Central Sector Scheme]
6. Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (R-APDRP) *. [Central Sector Scheme]
7. Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) *.
8. National Food Security Mission.
9. National Horticulture Mission.
10. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture.
11. National Mission on Seeds and Planting Material.
12. National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission.
13. National Mission on Farm Mechanization and Energy.
14. Managing Livestock.
15. National Plan for Dairy Development.
16. Development of Fisheries.
17. ASIDE.
18. Special Package for industrial development of NE & other Special Category States.
19. National River Conservation Programme (NRCP).
20. Conservation of Natural Resources & Environment Protection.
21. Integrated Development of Wildlife.
22. Intensification of Forest Management.
23. National Rural Health Mission *.
24. Non-Communicable Diseases.
25. Human Resources and Medical Education.
26. National Urban Health Mission.
27. District Hospital.
28. National Mission on AYUSH.
29. National AIDS Control Programme, including STD Control.
30. National Scheme for Capacity Development of Police and other forces.
31. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)
32. Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS).
33. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) *.
34. National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM) *.
35. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan(RMSA) *.
36. Support for Educational Development.
37. Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence.
38. Scheme for providing education to Madrasas, Minorities and Disabled.
39. Setting up of New Polytechnics and Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics.
40. Social Security for Unorganized Workers.
41. Skill Development.
42. Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary.
43. Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (includes Scholarship schemes for Minorities).
44. Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) *.
45. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme *.
46. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) *.
47. Rural Housing - IAY *.
48. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)/Aajeevika *.
49. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).
50. Modernizing Land Records.
51. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme / National Rural Drinking Water Prog.
52. Central Rural Sanitation Scheme (Convergence with IAY).
53. E&I for States & UTs from CRF 'D'.
54. Empowerment of Scheduled Castes.
55. Empowerment of OBC.
56. Scheme for Development of Denotified Tribes.
57. Scheme for persons with disabilities.
58. Scheme for social welfare groups.
59. Support for Statistical Strengthening.
60. Catalytic Development Programme (Sericulture).
61. Handloom Export Scheme.
62. Development and Empowerment of Tribal Communities.
63. ICDS *.

81 National River Conservation Programme

82 National Ganga Plan and Ghat Works

83 Khelo India

What is the significance of Article 282?

Article 282. Expenditure defrayable by the Union or a State out of its revenues: The Union or a State may make any grants for any public purpose, notwithstanding that the purpose is not one with respect to which Parliament or the Legislature of the State, as the case may be, may make laws.

Criticism of Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

- CSS dictate Centers' agenda and priorities which may not be relevant for states.
- CSS offers little flexibility for the states.
- Needs of states differ among themselves and a universal CSS package may not be practical in all cases.
- Many CSS which offer only partial support from Center may impose a burden on states.

How important is CSS for UPSC Exams?

1. The concept of Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme is almost a century old in India with early beginnings in Madras Presidency in pre-independent India. The scheme has again been given impetus in most states in the last two decades. Critically examine its twin objectives, latest mandates and success.
2. The Central Government frequently complains on the poor performance of the State Governments in eradicating suffering

of the vulnerable sections of the society. Restructuring of Centrally sponsored schemes across the sectors for ameliorating the cause of vulnerable sections of population aims at providing flexibility to the States in better implementation. Critically evaluate.

3. The basis of providing urban amenities in rural areas (PURA) is rooted in establishing connectivity. Comment.
4. Identify the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that are related to health. Discuss the success of the actions taken by the Government for achieving the same.

MINISTRIES RELATED TO SOCIAL JUSTICE:

1. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
2. Ministry for Development of North-East Region.
3. Ministry of Labour & Employment.
4. Ministry of Law & Justice.
5. Ministry of Minority Affairs.
6. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions.
7. Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
8. Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Laws for the development and betterment of vulnerable sections:

1. Constitutional
2. Statutory

Constitutional Provisions relevant to Social Justice & Empowerment as a whole:

1. Preamble
2. Article 23 : Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
3. Article 24 : Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

Safeguards relating to Educational & Public Employment:

1. **Article 15** : Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
 2. **Article 16** : Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- **Art. 15 (4)**: “Nothing in this article or in article 29(2) shall prevent the state from making any provisions for the advancement of any socially and economically backward classes of citizens or for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.” This clause started the era of reservations in India. You may please note that Art. 15(4) talks about backward classes and not backward castes thus caste is not the only criterion for backwardness and other criteria must also be considered.
 - **Art. 15 (5)** : This clause was added in 93rd amendment in 2005 and allows the state to make special provisions for backward classes or SCs or STs for admissions in private educational institutions, aided or unaided.
 - **Art. 16(4)**: This clause allows the state to reserve vacancies in public service for any backward classes of the state that are not adequately represented in the public services.
 - **Art. 16 (4A)**: This allows the state to implement reservation in the matter of promotion for SCs and STs.
 - **Art. 16(4B)**: This allows the state to consider unfilled vacancies reserved for backward classes as a separate class of vacancies not subject to a limit of 50% reservation.

Agency for Monitoring Safeguards:

1. **Article 338** : National Commission for Scheduled Castes.

Constitutional Provisions relating to Persons with Disability and the Old:

1. **Article 41** : Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases.

In Constitution of India, entry 24 in list III of Schedule IV deals with the “Welfare of Labour, including conditions of work, provident funds, liability for workmen’s compensations, invalidity and Old age pension and maternity benefits. Further, Item No. 9 of the State List and Item No. 20, 23 and 24 of the Concurrent List relates to old age pension, social security and social insurance, and economic and social planning.

Article 41 of the Directive Principle of the State Policy has particular relevance to Old Age Social Security. According to this Article, “the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in case of undeserved want.”

Constitutional Provisions relating to Prevention of Substance Abuse:

- **Article 47** : Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.

Constitutional Provisions relating to Children:

Art. 19 A: Education up to 14 yrs has been made a fundamental right. Thus, the state is required to provide school education to children.

In the case of Unni Krishnan vs State of AP, SC held that right to education for children between 6 to 14 yrs of age is a fundamental right as it flows from Right to Life. After this decision, education was made a

Oilseeds:

- Groundnut
- rapeseed/mustard
- Soybean
- Toria
- Sesamum
- Sunflower seed
- Safflower seed
- Niger Seed

Raw cotton

Raw jute

Copra

De-husked coconut

Sugarcane (fair and remunerative price)

Virginia flue cured (VFC) tobacco

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CHAPTER - 7

FOOD SECURITY OF INDIA - FOOD SUBSIDY DELIVERY CHALLENGES & SOLUTIONS

Food Subsidy and its implementation is the fulcrum in Government of India's quest to attain Food Security for all its citizens.

Food Security in India - Important Statistics:

Food security has been a major concern in India.

1. According to UN-India, there are nearly 195 million undernourished people in India, which is a quarter of the world's hunger burden.
2. Roughly 43% of children in India are chronically undernourished.
3. People Below Poverty Line in India decreased to around 22% in 2011-12. The Poverty percentage was calculated using the Tendulkar methodology.
4. India ranked 76th in 113 countries assessed by The Global Food Security Index (GFSI) in the year 2018, based on four parameters—affordability, availability and quality, and safety.
5. As per 2020 country rankings, India ranked 71st among 113 countries in the GFSI.
6. As per the Global Hunger Index, 2018, India was ranked 103rd out of 119 qualifying countries.
7. According to the Global Hunger Index, 2020, India's rank has improved to 94th position out of the 107 countries but much behind countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal.
8. According to FAO estimates in 'The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, 2018" report, about 14.8% of the population is undernourished in India.

9. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, 2020* report states that the prevalence of undernourishment in the total population in India declined from 21.7 % in 2004-06 to 14 % in 2017-19.

What is Food Security?

The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) states that food security emerges when all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Food security has three important and closely related components, which are listed below:

1. Availability of food
2. Access to food
3. Absorption of food.

Laws on Food Security – India:

In order to provide the Right to food to every citizen of the country, the Parliament of India, enacted legislation in 2013 known as the National Food Security Act, 2013. Also called the Right to Food Act, this Act seeks to provide subsidized food grains to approximately two-thirds of India's 1.33 billion population. Food Subsidy is the foundation on which the National Food Security Act 2013 is implemented in India.

National Food Security Bill, 2013:

1. This Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on 7th August 2013
2. It was passed in Lok Sabha on 26th August 2013.
3. The National Food Security Bill was passed in Rajya Sabha on September 02, 2013.

Food Security Programmes of India:

1. **Public Distribution System.** – A major chunk of Government Expenditure on Food Security is spent on Food Subsidies which are implemented through the Targeted Public Distribution System.
2. **Mid Day Meal Scheme**
3. **Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.**

The food management system and food price policy, to ensure food security in India thus consists of three major instruments,

1. Procurement at minimum support prices,
2. The maintenance of buffer stocks, and the
3. Public Distribution System.

Food Subsidy in India – Implementation:

Food Security of beneficiaries is ensured by distributing food grains at subsidized prices through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). It protects them from price volatility due to inflation. Over the years, while the spending on food subsidy has increased, the ratio of people below the poverty line has decreased.

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution is the nodal ministry for the implementation of food subsidy. This Ministry has 2 Departments which are given below

1. Department of Food and Public Distribution
2. Department of Consumer Affairs

98% of this Ministry's budget is allocated to the Department of Food and Public Distribution.

Department of Food and Public Distribution:

The department has been allocated Rs 2,42,836 crore, which is 99% of the Ministry's allocation (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution). This is an annual increase of 48% over 2019-20 expenditure.

Know More:

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution has two Departments:

1. Food and Public Distribution
2. Consumer Affairs.

Allocation to this Ministry accounts for 7% of the budget of the central government in 2021-22.

For the Financial Year (FY) 2020-21, the department was allocated a budget of more than 1.2 Lakh crore. Compared to 2019 - 20, revised estimate, the current budget is higher by 6% i.e approximately Rs 7000 crores.

The objectives of this department are to ensure Food security through the following actions which are listed below.

1. Food procurement
2. Food storage
3. Distribution of Food Grains
4. Regulating the sugar sector.

Department of Consumer Affairs:

In 2021-22, the Department has been allocated Rs 2,974 crore, which is a 24% annual increase over 2019-20 FY.

The objectives of the Department of Consumer Affairs are listed below.

1. Spreading awareness among the consumers about their rights
2. Prevention of black marketing
3. Protecting the interests of the consumers.
4. Implementing standards

Food Subsidy – Largest Component of the Department of Food and Public Distribution.

Food subsidy is calculated as the difference between the economic cost of procuring food grains (including procurement, stocking, distribution), and their Central Issue Price (CIP). Central Issue Price (Rs/kg) is the price at which the Government sells the food grains to households belonging to Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Below Poverty Line (BPL), and Above Poverty Line (APL).

1. Food subsidy is the largest component of the Department of Food and Public Distribution.
2. Food Subsidy accounts for 95% of the total budget allocated to the Department of Food and Public Distribution.
3. Currently, Food Subsidy covers 81 crore people.
4. As per the National Food Security Act of 2013, food subsidies should cover 50% of the population in urban areas and must cover 75% of the population in rural areas.
5. Department of Food and Public Distribution gives the food subsidy to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and states. These entities in turn procure food grains from the farmers at the Government notified Minimum Support Prices (MSP).
6. Once the food grains are procured from farmers, the Food Corporation of India (FCI) sells the food grains at lower subsidized prices also known as Central Issue Prices (CIP). It is sold to people from

Challenges to Food Security in India:

1. Beneficiaries have complained of receiving poor quality food grains.
2. Farmers receive Minimum Support Price (MSP) from the Government for crops such as wheat, paddy, and sugarcane. The MSP is higher than the market price. There is very minimum procurement of other crops by the Government at MSP. Due to this factor farmers do not have the incentive to produce other crops such as pulses. This puts immense pressure on the water table as the above crops are highly water-intensive.
3. Due to the possibility of increasing nutritional imbalance in food grains, the Government must expand subsidies and include other protein-rich food items.
4. Under the National Food Security Act, the identification of beneficiaries is to be completed by State Governments. As per the findings of the Comptroller and Auditor General in 2016, a massive 49 % of the beneficiaries were yet to be identified by the State Governments.
5. The available storage capacity in states was inadequate for the allocated quantity of food grains as per the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG).

Solutions to Problems in Food Subsidy Delivery:

The following solutions will help in addressing problems associated with PDS.

1. Replacing the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) with Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of food subsidy. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) states that the centre and states should introduce schemes for cash transfers to beneficiaries. Cash transfers seek to increase the choices available with a beneficiary and provide financial assistance. It has been argued that

the costs of DBT may be lesser than TPDS, owing to lesser costs incurred on transport and storage. These transfers may also be undertaken electronically. As per a report given by a high-level committee of Food Corporation of India (FCI), DBT would reduce Government subsidy bills by more than Rs 30,000 crores.

2. Automation at the Fair Price Shops is another important step taken to address the problem in PDS. Currently, more than 4.3 lakh (82%) Fair Price Shops have been automated across the country. Automation involves the installation of Point of Sale (PoS) devices, for authentication of beneficiaries and electronic capturing of transactions.
3. Aadhar and the introduction of Biometrics were recommended to plug leakages in PDS. Such transfers could be linked to Jan Dhan accounts, and be indexed to inflation. It facilitates the removal of bogus ration cards, checks leakages, and ensures better delivery of food grains. In February 2017, the Ministry made it mandatory for beneficiaries under NFSA to use Aadhaar as proof of identification for receiving food grains.
4. 100% of ration cards had been digitized.
5. Between 2016 and 2018, the seeding of Aadhaar helped in the detection of 1.5 crores fake, duplicate, and bogus ration cards, and these cards were deleted.
6. Increase the procurement undertaken by states known as Decentralised Procurement (DCP), and reduce the expenditure on centralized procurement by the Food Corporation of India (FCI). This would drastically reduce the transportation cost borne by the government as states would distribute the food grains to the targeted population within their respective states. As of December 2019, 17 states have adopted decentralized procurement.
7. The Fair Price shops operate at very low margins as per the findings of the

CHAPTER - 8

RAM TEMPLE: HISTORY & SIGNIFICANCE

Government. Hence the fair price shops should be allowed to sell even non-PDS items and make it economically viable. This will motivate them not to resort to unfair practices in the distribution of Government-subsidized food grains meant for beneficiaries of Government schemes.

8. Greater and more active involvement of the panchayats in the PDS can significantly improve access at the village level.
9. There is also an urgent need to set up a proper and effective grievances redressal system for both the fair price shops as well as beneficiaries.

International Organisations Ensuring Food Security:

1. **Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)** – It was established in 1945. It is headquartered in Rome, Italy. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger and improve nutrition and food security. It is the oldest existing agency of the United Nations.
2. **World Food Programme (WFP)**– It is the world’s largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger and promoting food security. It was established in 1961. It is headquartered in Rome, Italy. It is a food assistance branch of the United Nations.
3. **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)** – It is an international financial institution and a specialized agency of the United Nations that works to address poverty and hunger in rural areas of developing countries. It is headquartered in Rome, Italy.
4. **World Bank** – It was established in 1944, it is headquartered in Washington.

What’s in the news?

- Prime Minister laid the first brick of the grand Ram Temple in Ayodhya, as per the ‘muhurat’ for ‘bhumi puja’
- He performed the ‘pooja’ at ‘Shree Ram Janmabhoomi’ along with the UP Governor Anandiben Patel and RSS chief Mohan Bhagwat.
- PM said, “Like August 15, today’s day holds a similar significance for crores of people who devoted their lives for the cause of the Ram temple. The ‘mandir’ will mark a decisive change in the economy of Ayodhya.”
- August 5th has been termed as a ‘golden day’ because the Ram Janmabhoomi stands ‘liberated’.
- The UP chief minister said that the temple construction is a moment to “showcase new India to the world, which does not discriminate based on caste and creed”.

What’s the background or the history of this issue?

- The Ramayana is one of the largest and oldest epics in world literature. It is one of the two major Sanskrit epics of ancient India, other than the Mahābhārata.
- Ramayana has a profound impact on the art, culture, literature, and temple architecture in many Southeast Asian countries like Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand.
- Ayodhya, the birthplace of deity Rama, has been at the center-stage of political, historical, and socio-religious conflict in India.

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<u>EXAM (परीक्षा)</u>	<u>EXAM DATE</u>	<u>हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्न</u>
RAS PRE. 2021	27 अक्टूबर 2021	74 प्रश्न (150 में से) CUT OFF - 64
UPSC - IAS PRE. (2022)	05 JUNE 2022	69 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	16 नवम्बर	68 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	01 दिसम्बर	65 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	08 दिसम्बर	67 (100 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	13 सितम्बर	113 (200 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	14 सितम्बर	119 (200 में से)

राजस्थान S.I. 2021	15 सितम्बर	126 (200 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्तूबर (1st शिफ्ट)	79 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्तूबर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	103 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	24 अक्तूबर (1st शिफ्ट)	95 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	24 अक्तूबर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	91 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसंबर (1 st शिफ्ट)	59 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसंबर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	61 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसंबर (1 st शिफ्ट)	56 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसंबर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	57 (100 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	14 नवम्बर 2021 1 st शिफ्ट	91 (160 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	21 नवम्बर 2021 (1 st शिफ्ट)	89 (160 में से)

& Many More Exams

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RAS PRE. - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p3_i-3qfDy8&t=136s

VDO PRE. - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXdAk856Wl8&t=202s>

Patwari - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6mKGdtXyu4&t=103s>

अन्य परीक्षाओं में भी इसी तरह प्रश्न आये हैं Proof देखने के लिए हमारे youtube चैनल (Infusion Notes) पर इसकी वीडियो देखें या हमारे नंबरों पर कॉल करें।

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Part - 2 Ancient and Medieval History of India

Part - 3 Modern History of India

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Part -1 Polity, Constitution and Governance

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