INFUSION NOTES

WHEN ONLY THE BEST WILL DO

UPSC-CSE

PRELIMS+MAINS
ENGLISH MEDIUM

General Study Paper-2
Part -3

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND WELFARE

PREFACE

Dear Aspirants, The Presented Notes **"UPSC – CSE (PRE + MAINS)"** have been prepared by a team of teachers, colleagues and Infusion Notes members 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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PRICE-

Edition :–   Latest

- Atal Bhujal Yojana

- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

- Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS)

- Make In India - Initiatives, Aims, Advantages & Challenges

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana

- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)

- Pm Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY)

- Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan

- Mission Covid Suraksha

- Science, Technology And Innovation Policy (STIP 2020)

- Digital India - High-Speed Internet Networks To Rural Areas

- Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme

- Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) Scheme

- National Beekeeping & Honey Mission (NBHM)

- Ayushman Bharat

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 Vidyutikaran 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 *.
64. National Mission for Empowerment of Women.
65. ICPS.
66. PYKKA.

NB: CSS with an asterisk symbol (*) are Flagship Schemes of Indian Government.
The latest list of Centrally Sponsored Schemes:
Core of the Core Schemes, Core Schemes, and Major Central Sector Schemes in Union Budget 2018
Centrally Sponsored Schemes vs Central Sector Schemes:

Core of the Core Schemes:

1. National Social Assistance Progam
2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program
3. Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes
4. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes
5. Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities
6. Umbrella Programme for Development of Other Vulnerable Groups.
7. Green Revolution
8. White Revolution
9. Blue Revolution
10. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna
11. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna
12. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna(PMAY)
13. National Rural Drinking Water Mission
14. Swachh Bharat Mission
15. National Health Mission
16. National Education Mission
17. National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools
18. Umbrella ICDS
19. Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women
20. National Livelihood Mission – Ajeevika
21. Jobs and Skill Development
22. Environment, Forestry and Wildlife
23. Urban Rejuvenation Mission: AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission
24. Modernisation of Police Forces
25. Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary
26. Border Area Development Programme
27. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission
28. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna

Major Central Sector Schemes:

29. Crop Insurance Scheme
30. Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers
31. Crop Science
32. Agricultural Universities and Institutions
33. Regional Connectivity Scheme
34. Interest Equalisation Scheme (Department of Commerce)
35. National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT)
36. Exhibition-Cum-Convention Centre, Dwarka
37. North Eastern Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIPP)
38. Refund of Central and Integrated GST to Industrial Units in North Eastern Region and Himalayan States
39. Compensation to Service Providers for creation and augmentation of telecom infrastructure-Bharatnet
40. Optical Fibre Cable based network for Defence Services

- The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation.
- Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur.
- Dr. Ambedkar Foundation.
- Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation

   Bodies for the development of vulnerable sections:

1. National Commission for Scheduled Castes.
2. National Commission for Backward Classes.
3. National Commission for Safai Karamcharis.
4. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes – NCST.

   STATUTORY BODIES FOR VULNERABLE SECTIONS:

1. The Rehabilitation Council of India.
2. The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.
3. The National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities.
4. National Commission for Women, New Delhi, India.
5. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.
6. National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission.
7. National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, India.

CHAPTER – 2

HUNGER IN INDIA

1. Zero Hunger

State of Hunger in India:

- According to Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates in The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, 2020 report, 189.2 million people, that is 14% of the population, are undernourished in India.

> **Definitions**
>
> **Hunger** is usually understood to refer to the distress associated with a lack of sufficient calories.
>
> **Undernutrition** goes beyond calories and signifies deficiencies in any or all of the following: energy, protein, and/or essential vitamins and minerals. Undernutrition is the result of inadequate intake of food in terms of either quantity or quality, poor utilisation of nutrients due to infections or other illnesses, or a combination of these factors.
>
> **Malnutrition** refers more broadly to both undernutrition (problems caused by deficiencies) and over nutrition (problems caused by unbalanced diets, such as consuming too many calories in relation to requirements with or without low intake of micronutrient-rich foods).

Global Hunger Index:

In the Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report, "hunger" refers to the index based on four component indicators. Taken together, the component indicators reflect deficiencies in calories as well as in micronutrients.

Four component indicators are:

1. Share of Undernourished **Population**
2. **Child Wasting:** the share of children under the age of five who are wasted (CWA)
3. **Child Stunting:** the share of children under the age of five who are stunted (CST)
4. **Child Mortality:** the mortality rate of children under the age of five (CM)
- Index Values less than 10 reflect 'low hunger', values from 20 to 34.9 indicate 'serious hunger'; values from 35 to 49.9 are 'alarming'; and values of 50 or more are 'extremely alarming'.

India's Progress in GHI:

- In the Global Hunger Index Report 2019, India was ranked at 102 out of 117 countries.
- In the Global Hunger Index Report 2020, India ranked 94 with a Global Hunger Index of 27.2.
- India has made considerable progress over the years which is evident from its GHI Scores – 48.1 in 1990 to 27.2 in 2020.

Steps Taken:

- **National Health Mission (NHM)** includes programmatic components such as health system strengthening, Reproductive Maternal-Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH A), and prevention and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- **SDG India Index -** The NITI Aayog has brought out SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 which measure the progress achieved and distance to be covered by the States/UTs in their journey towards meeting the targets, using the SDG India Index, covering 16 out of 17 SDGs.
  - ○ SDGs having a bearing on poverty, hunger and nutrition are: SDG 1. No Poverty SDG 2. Zero Hunger.
  - ○ To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Zero Hunger, seven national-level indicators have been identified, which capture three out of the eight SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal.
  - ○ In terms of SDG Index Score for Goal 2, Goa and Chandigarh are the top-performing among States and UTs, respectively.
- Under the "**Antyodaya Anna Yojana" (AAY),** the poorest from amongst the BPL families are entitled to 35 kg of food grains per month at more subsidised rates.
- Under the Integrated **Child Development Services** children in the age range 6 months to 6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers are provided access to nutritious food.
- **Mid-day meal (MDM)** aimed at achieving better nutrition standards for school going children.
- **The National Nutrition Mission (Poshan Abhiyaan)** to reduce stunting, under-nutrition, anemia (among young children, women and adolescent girls), and low birth weight by 2 per cent, 2 percent, 3 percent, and 2 per cent per annum, respectively. It targets to bring down stunting among children in the age group 0-6 years from 38.4 percent to 25 percent by 2022.

- **Strategy for doubling farmers' income** focuses on seven growth factors: improved crop productivity, increased livestock productivity, cost-effective production processes, increased cropping intensity, crop diversification favouring high-value crops, access to better prices and shifting to the non-farm occupation.
- 221 million soil health cards have been distributed so far to farmers.
- **The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)** focuses on improved water efficiency with the motto of "Har Khet Ko Paani" and "Per drop more crop".
- **The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)** provides better insurance coverage and agricultural credit at a reduced rate of 4 per cent per annum to farmers.
- **Minimum support prices** for all kharif and rabi crops have been increased at least by 150 per cent of the cost of production.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Scheme** has been initiated to extend the payment of INR 6,000 per year to every farmer in the country, which provides a further boost to their income.
- **Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana,** financing of mega food parks, infrastructure of agro-processing clusters, and integrated cold chain and value addition infrastructure are undertaken.

2. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

The MPI was launched in 2010. Ten indicators of MPI - nutrition, sanitation, child mortality, drinking water, years of schooling, electricity, school attendance, housing, cooking fuel and assets.

Issues with income/calorie based methods:

- Annual price adjustments to the poverty line are usually inadequate and tend to underestimate the true incidence of poverty.
- Intake of the minimum number of calories does not automatically ensure that diet is nutritionally balanced.
- Expenditure on essential non-food items like rent, fuel, health care, education is also often seriously underestimated and unaccounted for.

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Why use MPI?

- The non-monetary dimensions successfully capture the essence of what it "means" to be poor, thus enhancing the very notion of poverty.
- MPI can be used to successfully figure out a more "appropriate income threshold" and can also thus bring those poor people under its ambit of study who are "unable to participate in their societies due to lack of resources".
- Poverty is defined as multidimensional (psychological, psychological, health, education) and therefore multiple indicators can provide more wholesome results.
- According to **Amartya Sen**, it is lack of facilities and opportunities for individuals that prevents them from developing their full potential and capabilities. This approach of poverty analysis shifts attention from a "means" (income) to an "ends" (**freedom to pursue a fulfilling life**).

India's MPI Performance:

- Among all MPI calculating countries, India has been the biggest gainer in terms of MPI. As a lower middle-income country, India has recorded the fastest reductions in poverty.
- Between 2005-06 to 2015-16, India has uplifted 271 million people out of multidimensional poverty.
- Poor states performed very well: In Jharkhand, incidence of MPI has been reduced from 74.9% in 2005-06 to 46.5% in 2015-16.
- However, in terms of absolute numbers, India still has 369 million people facing multidimensional poverty.
- Apart from India, Cambodia resulted in the fastest reductions in MPI in the concerned decade. Bangladesh was also able to uplift 19 million people out of multidimensional poverty from 2004- 2014.

Evolution of poverty measurement in India:

- In 1950, **BS Minhas** published the first estimates of poverty rates for Independent India using a poverty line based on real expenditure per year.
- In 1952, the first National Sample Survey (NSS) concluded that the head-count ratio of poverty in India was around 45 percent of the population.
- In 1971, **V M Dander and Nilkantha Rath** used a daily intake of 2,250 calories per person to define the poverty line for India.
- In 1993, an expert group chaired by **DT Lakdawala** established the poverty line for India. For the first time, state poverty lines were developed using a standard list of commodities and prices.
- In 2000, the **Saxena Committee report** using data from 1972 to 2000, separated calorie intake from nominal income in its analysis of poverty in India, and estimated that 50% of Indians lived below the poverty line.
- In 2010, the **Suresh Tendulkar Committee** calculated the poverty line based on per capita consumption expenditure per month.
  - For rural areas, it was Rs. 816 per month (Rs. 27 per day). For urban areas, it was Rs. 1000 per month (Rs. 33 per day).
  - Using this methodology, the population below the poverty line was 354 million (29.6% of the population).
- The **Rangarajan Committee** established a new poverty threshold for rural areas at Rs. 972 per month or Rs. 32 per day.
  - For urban areas, it was fixed at Rs. 1407 per month or Rs. 47 per day.
  - Under this methodology, the population below the poverty line in 2011-2012 was 363 million (29.5% of the population).

2. **Mainstreaming Disability in Development**

- How disability is understood has an immediate impact upon policy initiatives, impending environmental design and even attitudes of people in general.
- Disability scholars have consistently emphasised upon the need to policy shifting toward a social model of disability which is the new way forward for building disability inclusive societies.
- Also, in addition to disability specific, targeted policies and institutions, there needs to be a disability-centric approach in all existing policies and development measures.

Approaches to disability:

- **Medical Model** – It can be explained as an individual tragedy approach to disability, where a person's disability and limitations to participating in social, economic and political life, is seen as a

- Investment in care services is required.
- Interdisciplinary collaboration and cooperation as people with substance use disorders are also very vulnerable because of comorbid illnesses.
- Health practitioners like AYUSH and healers can be used.
- Use of technology to increase the efficiency and efficacy of the programmes.
- Community response needs to be strengthened against substance use.

6. Swachh Survekshan

Swachh Survekshan, the annual cleanliness survey conducted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), has today taken the shape of the largest urban sanitation survey in the world.

Features:

- Started in 2016 with only 73 cities with million plus population has grown manifold today with 4,242 cities in 2020.
- Till date, five rounds of Swachh Survekshan have been conducted.
- Survey from 2019 onwards has been made completely digital and paperless.
- The design of Swachh Survekshan is based on three key pillars as follows:
1. **Service Level Progress –** evaluating progress of cities on ODF status, segregated waste collection, processing, disposal of solid waste and sustainable sanitation.
2. **Citizens' Voice –** comprising assessment of cities based on direct feedback, engagement with citizens and innovations helmed by citizens; and
3. **Certifications –** assessing progress of cities on their performance under Ministry's certification protocols such as Star Rating for Garbage Free Cities and ODF/ ODF /ODF /Water.
- While the actual assessment is conducted every year, between January 4th – 31st across all ULBs, it is preceded by the Swachh Survekshan League (introduced in 2019) with the objective of sustaining the on-ground performance of cities along with continuous monitoring of service level performance.
- SS League 2020 was conducted in three quarters and had 25% weightage, which feeds into the final ranking of cities.

Impact of Swachh Survekshan:

- Today, urban India has not just become ODF but has moved beyond the Mission mandate to focus on maintaining hygiene and cleanliness of the community.
  - Solid waste processing has gone up by over 3 times and now stands at 67%.
  - Similarly, the Star Rating Protocol for Garbage Free Cities built into the Swachh Survekshan framework has driven cities to strive for holistic levels of cleanliness – as on date 6 cities have received 5 stars, 86 cities - 3 stars and 64 cities -1 star.
- Swachh Survekshan has helped transform the Swachata movement into a true 'Jan Andolan'. Swachh Survekshan - 2020 had recorded feedback from 1.87 crore citizens.
- SBM-U has placed a strong emphasis on improving the socio-economic conditions of sanitation workers and waste pickers. Over 84,000 informal waste pickers have been integrated into the formal workforce.
- It has actively promoted key digital innovations such as Swachhata App - a grievance redressal tool , Swachh Manch - digital citizen engagement platform.
- Building knowledge and capacity of city officials has been strengthened through the Swachh Survekshan framework. Swachh Survekshan 2020's workshops were attended by over 12,000 ULBs/State government officials.
- It has enabled 'ease of doing business' for cities by simplifying procurement processes and incentivising cities/States to register on the Government E-Marketplace (GeM) portal.
- Performance of not just cities but city administrators are linked directly to the ranking of cities in Swachh Survekshan thus becoming an effective 'report card' for the city and its leadership.

7. Gandhian Paradigm of Indian Villages

- Gandhi realised that one of the important ways of removing poverty in rural areas and improving the quality of life of people was by reconstructing villages from the grassroots level.
- If villages perish, India will also perish. India develops in full form when there is rural development. Hence, Gandhi emphasised the need for development of villages.

Gandhi's vision of village development

Ideal Village:

- His concept of an ideal village, which consists of about 1000 persons, is organised on the basis of self-reliance and self-sufficiency.
- The ideal village will have intellectuals and open-minded people. Those people will not live in dirt and darkness. There will be village poets, village artists, village architects, linguists and research workers.

Gram Swaraj:

- Gandhiji called self-governance of villages as 'Village Swaraj'.
- The government of the village should be conducted by the panchayat of five persons annually elected by the village adults, men or women, possessing minimum prescribed qualifications.
- The village is a complete republic independent of its neighbours for its basic needs, and yet interdependent for many others in which dependence is a necessity.
- The village should have Gomalas, a reserve for its cattle; recreation and playground for adults and children. The ideal village should maintain a village theatre, school and public hall.

Basic Education:

- Gandhi called his scheme of education as 'basic education'. It is about the art of living and creation of productive labor.
- Along with vocational training, rural people receive instruction in elementary history, geography, and arithmetic. He desired that the medium of education should be creative labour and not textbooks.
- Education should be aimed at harmonious development of the body, mind and soul of the people.

Hygiene & Health :

- According to Gandhiji, attention to an individual's health and hygiene is undoubtedly the first step to rural reconstruction.
- He suggested converting excreta of animals and people into organic manures.
- Also, cleanliness is not only next to godliness, it promotes the health of the people. He demonstrated the use of curative herbal plants that grow naturally in the surroundings of the people.

The wholesome and balanced diet is of course an integral part of natural cure.

Antyodaya to Sarvodaya:

The Sarvodaya is a comprehensive concept, which includes all aspects of rural life and activity in the sphere of sustainable rural.

INDIA HIGHLIGHTED FIVE BIG TRENDS EMERGING DUE TO COVID-19 :

1. The impact of Technology and Innovation.
2. Importance of Infrastructure For Global Growth.
3. Changes coming in human resource and future of work.
4. Compassion for the Environment.
5. Business friendly Governance With focus on the whole of society and government approach.

INDIGENOUS INNOVATIONS TO DIGITAL HEALTH TOOLS (FOR COVID-19):

- Bluetooth tracking technology is used to analyze and locate Covid hotspots and alert local authorities in advance.
- India has launched a special economic and comprehensive package of Rs 2 million Crore,equivalent to 10%of India's GDP under AtmanirbharBharat Abhiyan.
- India has developed a comprehensive vision on developing skilled human resources. For Example: Recently, the government has launched thePradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojana (PMKVY) 3.0.
- The steps taken by India to mitigate climate change (e.g. National Action Plan on Climate Change) and move towards clean fuel consumption (e.g.Ujjwala).
- India is developing a comprehensive ecosystem from research and development to tech-entrepreneurship.
- India demonstrated the world's largest vaccination campaign launched by it recently with two Covid-19 vaccines (Covidshield and Covaxin).
- Serum Institute of India will deliver Covishield to Saudi Arabia. Referred to the development of the Co-WIN digital platforms and theAyushman Bharat scheme, the world's largest government health program,which are shining examples of the use of technology in the integration of public health communities.

(Source pib)

or upkeep of healthcare or pharmaceutical facilities, other necessary infrastructure, funding relevant research or any other type of support.

2. To render financial assistance, provide grants of payments of money or take such other steps as may be deemed necessary by the Board of Trustees to the affected population.

3. To undertake any other activity, which is not inconsistent with the above Objects.

Constitution of the PM CARES Trust

The Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairman of the PM CARES Fund. Government of India, Minister of Defence, Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Finance are ex-officio Trustees of the PM CARES Fund.

The Chairperson of the Board of Trustees i.e. the Prime Minister shall have the power to nominate 3 trustees to the Board of Trustees who shall be the eminent persons in the field of research, science, health, social work, public administration law, and philanthropy. Any person appointed a Trustee shall act in a pro bono capacity.

Other Similar Government Fundings:

Not just the PM CARES Fund, there are other similar existing charitable trusts of the Indian Government like Prime Minister National Relief Fund (PMNRF). The details of PMNRF are highlighted below:

1. PMNRF was started in 1948 by Jawahar Lal Nehru.

2. It was instituted to assist displaced persons from the neighboring country Pakistan.

3. The funds of PMNRF are now used to tackle natural calamities like earthquakes, floods, and cyclones. Also, to help the needy with major medical treatment like cancer, kidney transplantation, acid attack, etc.

4. The funds in the PMNRF are entirely the voluntary contributions from the public like the Individuals, Organizations, Companies, Trusts, Institutions etc. and do not get any budgetary support.

5. Any disbursement from the PMNRF fund is made with the approval of the Prime Minister.

6. The PMNRF is recognised as a Trust under Income Tax and contributions towards it are notified for 100% deduction from taxable income under section 80(G) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

PM CARES Fund Important FACTS:

1. The fund does not get any budgetary support and consists entirely of voluntary contributions from the individuals or organizations.

2. The fund will be utilised in meeting the contingencies or emergency situation aroused in the country.

3. Donations to PM CARES Fund by the individuals would qualify for 100% tax exemption under 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

4. Donations to PM CARES Fund by the organisations would qualify to be counted as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity expenditure under the Companies Act, 2013.

5. A separate account for receiving the donations from the foreign countries has been opened. This enables the PM CARES Fund to accept donations and contributions from individuals and organizations based in foreign countries. Foreign donations in the PM CARES Fund would also get exemption under the FCRA. This is consistent with respect to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF). PMNRF has also received foreign contributions as a public trust since 2011.

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

Swadesh Darshan Scheme is a Central Sector scheme launched by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India for the integrated development of theme-based tourist circuits. The scheme aims to promote, develop and harness the potential of tourism in India.

Swadesh Darshan:

1. Swadesh Darshan is a Central Sector Scheme.

2. It was launched in 2014-15 by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India.

3. It theme-based tourist circuits in the country. These tourist circuits will be developed on the principles of high tourist value, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner.

4. 15 thematic circuits have been identified under the Swadesh Darshan for development.

5. Under the Swadesh Darshan scheme, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance – CFA to State Governments, Union Territory Administrations for the infrastructure development of circuits.

6. This scheme is envisioned to synergise with other schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Skill India,

Make in India etc. with the idea of positioning the tourism sector as a major engine for job creation, the driving force for economic growth, building synergy with various sectors to enable tourism to realise its potential.

What is a Tourist Circuit?

Tourist Circuit is defined as a route on which at least three major tourist destinations which are not in the same town, village or city and not separated by a long-distance as well. Tourist circuits should have well-defined entry and exit points. So, a tourist who enters should get motivated to visit most of the places identified in the circuit.

Now, Theme-based Tourist Circuits are circuits around specific themes such as religion, culture, ethnicity, niche, etc. A theme-based circuit can be confined to a state or can also be a regional circuit covering more than one state or Union territory.

PRASAD Scheme

Under the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India launched the PRASAD Scheme in the year 2014-2015. The full form of PRASAD Scheme is Pilgrimage Rejuvenation And Spirituality Augmentation Drive.

For detailed information on PRASAD Scheme candidates can check the official website (tourism.gov.in).

The Ministry of Tourism launched the PRASAD scheme that aims at integrated development of pilgrimage destinations in a prioritised, planned, and sustainable manner in order to provide a complete religious tourism experience.

The focus of Pilgrimage Rejuvenation And Spirituality Augmentation Drive- PRASAD is on the development and beautification of the identified pilgrimage destinations under HRIDAY Scheme.

Earlier, the scheme identified 12 cities for the development of pilgrimage and heritage destinations. The criterion for the selection of these cities is their rich heritage and cultural history.

The 12 cities identified under the scheme at first are as mentioned below:

1. Kamakhya (Assam)
2. Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh)
3. Dwaraka (Gujarat),
4. Gaya (Bihar),
5. Amritsar (Punjab),
6. Ajmer (Rajasthan)
7. Puri (Odisha),
8. Kedarnath (Uttarakhand)
9. Kanchipuram(Tamil Nadu)
10. Velankanni (Tamil Nadu),
11. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh),
12. Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)

Objectives of PRASAD Scheme:

PRASAD Scheme is launched with the following objectives:

- To enhance tourism attractiveness in a sustainable manner
- To harness pilgrimage tourism so that it directly affects and multiplies the employment generation and economic development.
- To promote local art and culture, handicraft and cuisines etc.
- To develop world-class infrastructure in religious destinations

The development of infrastructure under PRASAD Scheme includes the development of lighting and illumination with renewable energy sources, eco-friendly modes of transport, first aid centres, drinking water, waiting rooms, toilets, parking, craft bazaars/souvenir shops / haats / cafeteria, rain shelters, telecom facilities, internet connectivity etc.

Development of basic tourism facilities like road, rail and water transport, last-mile connectivity, like Information and interpretation centers, Money exchanges and ATMs.

Funding of PRASAD Scheme:

To implement the PRASAD scheme a Mission Directorate is set up in the Ministry of Tourism. The Ministry provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments for the promotion of tourism at identified destinations.

For components within public funding, the Central Government provides 100% funds and for the improvement in the sustainability of the project the scheme seeks to involve Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) as well.

<u>प्रिय दोस्तों, अब तक हमारे नोट्स में से विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में आये हुए प्रश्नों के परिणाम देखने के लिए क्लिक करें</u> - ⬇ *(Proof Video Link)*

RAS PRE. 2021 - https://shorturl.at/qBJI8 (74 प्रश्न , 150 में से)

RAS Pre 2023 - https://shorturl.at/tGHRT (96 प्रश्न , 150 में से)

UP Police Constable 2024 - http://surl.li/rbfyn (98 प्रश्न , 150 में से)

Rajasthan CET Gradu. Level - https://youtu.be/gPqDNlc6UR0

Rajasthan CET 12th Level - https://youtu.be/oCa-CoTFu4A

RPSC EO / RO - https://youtu.be/b9PKjl4nSxE

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

Patwari - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6mKGdtXyu4&t=2s

PTI 3rd grade - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iA_MemKKgEk&t=5s

SSC GD – 2021 - https://youtu.be/ZgzzfJyt6vl

EXAM (परीक्षा)	DATE	हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्नों की संख्या
MPPSC Prelims 2023	17 दिसम्बर	63 प्रश्न (100 में से)
RAS PRE. 2021	27 अक्टूबर	74 प्रश्न आये
RAS Mains 2021	October 2021	52% प्रश्न आये

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RAS Pre. 2023	01 अक्टूबर 2023	96 प्रश्न (150 मेंसे)
SSC GD 2021	16 नवम्बर	68 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	08 दिसम्बर	67 (100 में से)
RPSC EO/RO	14 मई (1st Shift)	95 (120 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 (2nd शिफ्ट)	103 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	24 अक्तूबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	91 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसंबर (1st शिफ्ट)	59 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसंबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	61 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसंबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	57 (100 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	14 नवम्बर 2021 1st शिफ्ट	91 (160 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	21नवम्बर2021 (1st शिफ्ट)	89 (160 में से)
Raj. CET Graduation level	07 January 2023 (1st शिफ्ट)	96 (150 में से)
Raj. CET 12th level	04 February 2023 (1st शिफ्ट)	98 (150 में से)
UP Police Constable	17 February 2024 (1st शिफ्ट)	98 (150 में से)

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Photo	Name	Exam	Roll no.	City
	Mohan Sharma S/O Kallu Ram	Railway Group - d	114195120370022	PratapNagar Jaipur
	Mahaveer singh	Reet Level- 1	1233893	Sardarpura Jodhpur
	Sonu Kumar Prajapati S/O Hammer shing prajapati	SSC CHSL tier-1	2006018079	Teh.- Biramganj, Dis.- Raisen, MP
N.A	**Mahender Singh**	EO RO (81 Marks)	N.A.	teh nohar , dist Hanumangarh
	Lal singh	EO RO (88 Marks)	13373780	Hanumangarh
N.A	**Mangilal Siyag**	SSC MTS	N.A.	ramsar, bikaner

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	MONU S/O KAMTA PRASAD	SSC MTS	3009078841	kaushambi (UP)
	Mukesh ji	RAS Pre	1562775	newai tonk
	Govind Singh S/O Sajjan Singh	RAS	1698443	UDAIPUR
	Govinda Jangir	RAS	1231450	Hanumangarh
N.A	**Rohit sharma s/o shree Radhe Shyam sharma**	RAS	N.A.	Churu
	DEEPAK SINGH	RAS	N.A.	Sirsi Road , Panchyawala
N.A	**LUCKY SALIWAL s/o GOPALLAL SALIWAL**	RAS	N.A.	AKLERA , JHALAWAR
N.A	**Ramchandra Pediwal**	RAS	N.A.	diegana , Nagaur

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	Monika jangir	RAS	N.A.	jhunjhunu
	Mahaveer	RAS	1616428	village-gudaram singh, teshil-sojat
N.A	OM PARKSH	RAS	N.A.	Teshil-mundwa Dis- Nagaur
N.A	Sikha Yadav	High court LDC	N.A.	Dis- Bundi
	Bhanu Pratap Patel s/o bansi lal patel	Rac batalian	729141135	Dis.- Bhilwara
N.A	mukesh kumar bairwa s/o ram avtar	3rd grade reet level 1	1266657	JHUNJHUNU
N.A	Rinku	EO/RO (105 Marks)	N.A.	District: Baran
N.A.	Rupnarayan Gurjar	EO/RO (103 Marks)	N.A.	sojat road pali
	Govind	SSB	4612039613	jhalawad

	Jagdish Jogi	EO/RO (84 Marks)	N.A.	tehsil bhinmal, jhalore.
	Vidhya dadhich	RAS Pre.	1158256	kota
	Sanjay	Haryana PCS	96379	Jind (Haryana)

And many others......

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