60 HRD → POPULATION CENSUS (जनगणना)

- 1872: Mayo conducted Census for the first time in India, but not first time in World
- 1881: _ _ _ _ started census every decade.
- Constitution → Union List Entry 69 → Census Act 1948: Home Ministry → Registrar General and Census Commissioner → At district level under respective DM (IAS).
- Post Independence, Census conducted every 10 years.
- 2011= 7th Census of Free India.

60.1.1 Demographic transition → Census perspective

Census Period	जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनकाल: Remarks
1) Stagnant Population (1901-1921) Birth rate: High. Death rate: High.	- In Census 1921 our population had declined (-0.31%) compared to 1911, due to WW1, Drought, Epidemics, Spanish flu influenza. - This happened only once throughout the demographic history of India, so 1921 is called the year of _ _ _ _
2) Steady Growth (1921-1951) Birth rate: High. Death rate: Medium.	Called '**Mortality induced growth**' because death rate had declined.
3) Rapid High Growth (1951-1981) Birth rate: High. Death rate: Low.	- Agri revolution: famine impact reduced - medical research: epidemics contained & - Life expectancy increased. - But people yet to change breeding behavior. Result: population explosion / '**Fertility induced growth**'
4) High Growth with Definite Signs of Slowing Down (1981-2011) Birth rate: Medium → low. Death rate: Lower.	Birth rate is gradually declining due to family planning, nuclear family, high cost of living.

60.1.2 Demographic transition → theoretical perspective

Stage	Birth rate	Death Rate	India in this period
1	HIGH	HIGH	Upto 1920
2	HIGH	MED.	1921-51
3	MED.	LOW	1971 onwards India is here.
4	LOWEST	LOWEST	Population begins to "contract / shrink". Most developed countries in this phase. India to enter here ~2026.

MCQ. Consider the following specific stages of demographic transition associated with economic development *(Asked in UPSC-Pre-2012)*

1. Low birth rate with low death rate
2. High birth rate with high death rate
3. High birth rate with low death rate

Answer Codes: (a) 1, 2, 3   (b) 2, 1, 3   (c) 2, 3, 1   (d) 3, 2, 1

60.1.3 Malthusian Theory of Population Growth

A British scholar Thomas Robert Malthus (1798) noted,

- Food production increases in arithmetic progression while population increases in geometric progression.
- Therefore, Nature itself tries to establish equilibrium between population vs food supply, using '**Positive Checks (सकारात्मक अवरोध)'** such as famine, epidemics, earthquake.
- Malthus also advised humans to initiate **'Preventative Checks (निवारक अवरोध)'** to control population growth e.g. family planning, late marriages, and celibacy.

60.2 DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Indicators	Census-2011 definitions
Population density (जनसंख्या घनत्व)	− Number of people per square kilometer. − It was 382 in 2011
Decadal pop. growth rate (दशकीय जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर)	− It is the Population in (Latest Census2011 – Last Census2001 / Last Census2001. − It was 17.7% in 2011
Birth Rate	− Number of live births per 1000 population. − It's ~20 in 2016
Death Rate	− Number of ~~live~~ deaths per 1000 population. − It's ~6 in 2016
Population's Growth Rate	− It is the difference between the birth rate and the death rate. − If it's a positive figure then country is witnessing a rate of natural increase in population. − When it's close to zero then population is said to be 'stabilised' or has reached the 'replacement level'.
Fertility Rate (प्रजनन दर)	− number of live births per 1000 women in the childbearing age group (15 to 49 years).
Total Fertility Rate (कुल प्रजनन दर)	− IF woman lived through above age group, how many babies would she have produced hypothetically? − India's target: _ _ _ _ (Replacement level: प्रतिस्थापन स्तर) i.e. she + her husband replaced by two new human beings. The Extra 0.1 is kept to compensate risk of unforeseen accident/deaths (of the babies). − It's 2.2 in 2016, Kerala <2.
(IMR: शिशु मृत्यु दर	**Infant Mortality Rate** = number infant deaths under the age of 1 year per 1000 live births. It's ~34/1000 in 2016
CMR: बाल मृत्यु दर	**Child Mortality Rate** = number child deaths under the age of 5 years per 1000 live births. It's ~50 in 2016. SDG-2030-Target: 11
MMR: मातृ मृत्यु अनुपात	**Maternal Mortality Ratio** = number of women who die in childbirth per 1 lakh live births. It's ~130 in 2016.. SDG-2030-Target: 70.
Life Expectancy (जीवन प्रत्याशा)	Estimated number of years that an average person is expected to survive. Indian Females (70), Males (67)
Sex Ratio	- Sex Ratio = number of females per 1000 males. 2011: 943. - Child Sex Ratio = girls (0-6 years) per 1000 boys in that age

लिंगानुपात	group. All India declined from 927 (2001) → 919 (2011).
Age Pyramid	It's a structure that shows proportion of persons in different age groups relative to the total population.
Dependency Ratio निर्भरता अनुपात (%)	- = (population below 15 or above 64) divided by population in the 15-64 age group. - demographic dividend = phenomenon when dependency ratio of a country declines, and it witnesses larger proportion of people in the working age compared to dependency age. - demographic dividend temporary because the larger pool of working age people will eventually turn into non-working old people.

You can prepare ascending descending orders of states / UTs demographic indicators from here cbhidghs.nic.in/WriteReadData/l892s/Chapter%201.pdf but very poor cost benefit

60.3 NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY 2000 (राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या नीति)

- Achieving TFR= 2.1 (Replacement level) by 2010. (Although now shifted to 2025)
- Achieve stable population by 2045 i.e. India's population growth rate and age pyramid composition should remain stable.
- Encourage family planning, use of contraceptives, safe abortions, HIV control, universal immunization, compulsory registration of birth and death etc.
- Recommended that Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha seats be freezed based on the 1971 Census, until 2026. ~~So that political parties don't encourage people to produce more babies just to increase number of parliament seats.~~
- Setup two bodies →
    - **A National Commission on Population** (राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या आयोग) Under the chairmanship of Prime Minister, all CMs, selected union ministers, NGO & experts to oversee the implementation. (Although appears defunct body).
    - 2005: **Population Stabilization Fund** (जनसंख्या स्थिरता कोष): An autonomous body, chaired by Health Minister, for awareness generation, community participation, mobilising ₹ ₹ donations etc.

61 HRD → HEALTH (🩺: स्वास्थ्य)

SDG Goal#3: Ensure Healthy Lives & Promote Well-being For All

India's Baseline	India's SDG-Target-2030
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR per 1 lakh live births): **130.** *मातृ मृत्यु अनुपात*	**Reduce to 70:** Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu achieved. While UP, Assam etc. have 200+ deaths
Under-5 Child Mortality Rate (per 1000 live birth): **50.** बाल मृत्यु दर	**Reduce to 11:** Only _ _ _ _ achieved so far (7)
Annual Reported TB cases per 1 lakh population: 138	**Reduce to 0**
No. of Govt doctors , nurses and midwives per 1,00,000 population: 221	**Increase to** 550: Only _ _ _ _ achieved so far (700)

SDG Goal #3 (health) also requires nations to reduce road accidents, alcohol and tobacco abuse, mental-illness, and end HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Hepatitis and other communicable diseases. However, India has not put any quantifiable targets for that. ~~(हमने अपनी औकात के हिसाब से लक्ष्यांक चुने है.)~~

61.1 [YEARBOOK] MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय consists of <list not exhaustive>

Dept	– Dept. of Health and Family Welfare – Dept. of Health Research
Attached offices	– Directorate General of Health Services → Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) → release annual report 'National Health Profile of India'. – Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) → Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) for drug clinical trials & approvals.
Statutory Bodies	– Indian Red Cross Society – All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi – Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi – Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi – Dental Council of India, New Delhi – Medical Council Of India: Accused of corruption & mismanagement in granting permission to new medical colleges → National Medical Commission (NMC) Bill aims to replace this archaic body with a new commission with powers to control fees in private medical colleges, system of 'common entrance exam', and 'exit (Licentiate) exam' to ensure doctor quality etc.
PSU	– N/A or not MCQ worthy.
Autonomous	– Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) – Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)

	− National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru − National Population Stabilisation Fund − All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore − International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, a 'Deemed University', nodal for _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (NFHS). 1st NFHS (1992-93), 4th NFHS in 2015-16. 5th NFHS in 2018-19.

61.2 [YEARBOOK] AYUSH MINISTRY

Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga (Maharshi Patanjali) and Naturopathy, Unani (Arabs. Noted person in India: Hakim Ajmal Khan freedom fighter), Siddha (by _ _ _ _ Siddhar Saints) and Homoeopathy (by a German Physician), abbreviated as AYUSH

- It also promotes Sowa-Rigpa (_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _) medicine system.

Dept	N/A
Autonomous	• Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, Delhi • Similar National institutes for other AYUSH subjects • Central Councils for research in individual subjects of AYUSH
Statutory Bodies	• Central Council of Homoeopathy(CCH) • Central Council for Indian Medicine (CCIM). 2018: Govt wants to replace this body with National Commission for Indian System of Medicine. Common entrance and exit exam for practitioners etc. Bill is yet to be passed.
PSU	• Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.
Attached / Subordinate	• National Medicinal Plant Board (NMPB) • Pharmacopoeia Laboratory of Indian Medicine (PLIM) • Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory (HPL)

61.3 ✎ → NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY 2017

- Increase public health expenditure to _ _ _ _ of the GDP.
- Transform primary health care into Health and Wellness Centers.
- Proposed to setup National Digital Health Authority (NDHA) / National eHealth Authority (NeHA) to encourage telemedicine, remote evaluation of Xray, CT scan etc.
- We'll encourage Generic Drugs, Cheap Medical Devices, Make In India, Alternative Medicinal System (=AYUSH)
- HIV/AIDS: Achieve global target of 2020 (also termed as target of 90:90:90)
- Eliminate / reduce various non-communicable diseases in time bound manner.

61.4 ✎ → CHEAP MEDICINE → NPPA PRICE CONTROL

- 1997: _ (NPPA: राष्ट्रीय औषधि मूल्य निर्धारण प्राधिकरण) setup as an attached office under Department of Pharmaceuticals under Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers.
- NPPA derives power from Essential Commodities Act, 1955 → Drugs Prices Control Order (DPCO), 1995 & 2013.

- NPPA monitors availability & prices of drugs. It enforces price ceilings on 800+ essential medicines.
- **Pharma Sahi Daam:** NPPA's app & portal to help customer check drug prices before buying.
- **Pharma Jan Samadhan**: NPPA's webportal where consumers can file complaint about drug pricing and availability.
- A coronary stent is a tube-shaped device placed in the arteries that supplies blood to heart. Stent keeps the arteries open for coronary heart patients. 2017: NPPA enforced price ceilings on Stent to stop profiteering by the companies and hospitals. In later years, NPPA slightly increased the Stent price considering the increased cost of production.

61.5 🏷 → CHEAP MEDICINE → PM BHARTIYA JANAUSHADI PARIYOJANA

- **Boss?** Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers → Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI is an autonomous body of all Pharma-PSUs under this department. BBPI is registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860)
- NGO / individual applies to open a Jan Aushadhi Stores (JASs) to sell generic medicines** at affordable prices to all. BPPI supplies the generic drugs to such stores.
- Such stores are opened at district hospitals and other public places.

Generic Drug	After a branded drug patent expires (or Govt gives Compulsory License), other companies can manufacture the same formula. Such non-proprietary drug are called 'Generic' Drugs.
Fixed Dose Combinations	It's a cocktail / mixture or two or more drugs. Govt banned many FDCs because they're unsafe / multiple side effects. E.g. Corex, Saridon, D'Cold, Vicks Action 500.
Oxytocin	– Oxytocin= naturally secreted hormone in mammal pituitary glands. – It is used as a drug during childbirth to induce delivery, control bleeding, and promote breast milk release. – But, farmers inject Oxytocin in cattle- to increase milk production, and inject it in vegetables to increase size. Such milk / veggies → cancer & other diseases in humans. – So, Govt banned all from manufacturing Oxytocin, except Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd → drug shortage, Case in Delhi HC. ~~Ball by Ball~~

MCQ. Consider the following statements about the Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) *[Asked in UPSC-CDS-2019-i]*

1. It is the implementing agency of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP).
2. It has registered as an independent society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
   Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Codes: a) 1 only   b) 2 only   c) Both 1 and 2   d) Neither 1 nor 2

61.6 🍬 → NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (2005: राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन)

Boss? Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. **Core Scheme** (Not 100% funded by Union)

1. Reduce MMR to 1/1000 live births; IMR to 25/1000 live births.
2. Reduce TFR to 2.1.
3. Reduce anemia in women (15–49 years)
4. Reduce household expenditure on healthcare.
5. Focus on Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Malaria etc.
6. Eliminate Kala-azar by 2015. (WHO says not achieved fully yet)
7. The Mission has two sub missions viz.
   - National Urban Health Mission (राष्ट्रीय शहरी स्वास्थ्य मिशन) → to reduce urban poor's healthcare expenditure. ~~Although nothing MCQ-worthy.~~
   - National Rural Health Mission (राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन)

61.7 🍬 → MOTHER & CHILD HEALTHCARE (🤰👶)
SDG Goal#3 requires

- India's Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR per 1 lakh live births): 130 → reduce to_ _.
- India's Under-5 Child Mortality Rate (per 1000 live birth): 50 → reduce to _ _ .

61.7.1 🤰👶 → Integrated Child Development _ _ _ _ _ _ (ICDS-1975)
- समन्वित बाल विकास योजना Boss? Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- Centrally sponsored scheme → Core Scheme (60:40, 90:10)
- **Who?** Children 0-6 years, Pregnant women and Lactating mothers.
- **Benefits?** Supplementary Nutrition against Anaemia, Pre-school education, Immunization, Health check-up.

61.7.2 🤰👶 → via NRHM's JSY & JSSK

National Rural Health Mission's notable schemes for mother & child:

1. Accredited social health activists (**ASHA workers**) to provide Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Health and Adolescent (RMNCH+A) services.
2. 🤰 **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):**
   a. BPL women (irrespective of age or number of children) is given conditional cash transfer around ₹ 1000 for delivering child @hospital. The amount depends on whether it is a rural area or urban area etc.
   b. ASHA worker given bonus ₹ ₹ for bringing her to hospital.
3. 🤰 **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK):**
   a. Free normal / caesarean deliveries @public hospitals.
   b. Free food, medicines, free transport from home to institution.
4. **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan (2016):** all pregnant women given free medical checkup, iron folic acid (IFA), calcium tablets etc. on 9th of every month. This scheme is for 'antenatal period' = before the delivery. Private doctors also

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encouraged to 'volunteer' for this campaign (in other words, Government will not pay them ₹ ₹)

5. **Laqshya- Labor Room Quality Improvement Initiative (2017):** to ensure public hospital delivery room is sterilized & has necessary medicines/equipments to deal with delivery related complications / emergencies.

6. **Mother's Absolute Affection (MAA 2016):** Awareness generation to encourage mothers to **breastfeed babies.** Because exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months is essential to improve child health & immunity.

7. **Mission Parivar Vikas (2016):** Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam constitute 44% of the country's population because of their high TFR. So this mission aims for:

   a. Encourage family planning in these states.
   b. Two new FREE contraceptives in Govt hospitals:

      i. **'Chhaya' contraceptive pill** (गर्भनिरोधक गोली) which has to be taken only once in a week.

      ii. **'Antara' injectable hormonal contraceptive** which has to be taken once in three months.

   c. All India TFR = 2.2 (2016) → Reduce it to 2.1 (2025)

MCQ. 'Janani Suraksha Yojana' Program aims to: *(Asked in UPSC-Pre-2012)*

1. to promote institutional deliveries
2. to provide monetary assistance to the mother to meet the cost of delivery.
3. to provide for wage loss due to pregnancy and confinement

Codes: (a) 1 and 2 only   (b) 2 only   (c) 3 only   (d) 1, 2 and 3

61.7.3 👶🍼 → PM Matru Vandana Yojana (₹ 6k for 1st child)

~~Manmohan launched Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog → Modi renamed as Matritva Sahyog Yojana (2014) → again renamed Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana(2017)~~

- **Boss?** Ministry of _
- Core Scheme (Not 100% funded by Union). 60:40, 90:10

PM Matru Vandana Installment किस्त#1	1k
PM Matru Vandana Installment #2	2k
PM Matru Vandana Installment #3	2k
Janani _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (JSY) ONLY IF BPL women	1k
Total amount (₹)	6k**

**National Food Security Act (NFSA 2013) requires Govt to provide ₹ 6,000 to pregnant and lactating mother. So, Govt has created this contrived arrangement of ₹ 6,000.

- This ₹ ₹ helps poor woman to get adequate rest before and after delivery, without worrying about wage loss → Child can receive adequate breastfeeding.
- This ₹ ₹ is conditionally transferred in bank account, as woman goes for medical checkup, child vaccination etc. so it helps reducing MMR, IMR.

1. Women in Government jobs or PSUs jobs **not eligible.**
2. Women less than 19 **not eligible.**

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3. Women can receive this ₹ ₹ only for the birth of first live child.

61.7.4 👶🍼 → Vaccination (टीकाकरण)

Boss? Health Ministry 100% funding, plus support from WHO, UNICEF

- **1985: Universal Immunization Programme** (सार्वत्रिक टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम) to give free vaccines for
    - BCG vaccine for TB & tubercular meningitis.
    - Oral Polio Vaccine → WHO declared India 'Polio Free' in 2014.
    - Rotavirus vaccine for Diarrhoea (दस्त)
    - Japanese Encephalitis (in selected areas only)
    - Measles-rubella Vaccine (MR)
    - Vaccine for Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (Whooping cough), Influenza Type B and Hepatitis B.
    - Although by 2014, UIP had covered only 65% of children. So,
- **2014: Mission Indradhanush by Modi**
    - To immunization 100% children (Below 2 years) against atleast 7 (=number of rainbow colors) diseases viz. diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis, measles and hepatitis B.
    - In the subsequent years even more vaccines for Japanese Encephalitis etc.
    - Pregnant women also given vaccines for selected disease.
- **2017:** Modi launches **Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI)** to cover atleast 90% children below age of 2 and all pregnant women by 2018 December.

Sidenote: **e-VIN (Electronic Vaccine Network):** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) gave ₹ ₹ & technology to India for online monitoring of vaccine stocks.

61.8 🏷️🧑‍⚕️ → ADOLESCENT BOYS AND GIRLS

Women & Child Ministry	• **SABLA**: ~~Rajiv Gandhi~~ Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls aged 11-18. To promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, adolescent reproductive and sexual health (arsh) , Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, home management, vocational skill training. • **SAKSHAM**: for Adolescent Boys aged 11-18. similar objectives like SABLA.
Health Ministry	• **Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram:** Boys aged 10-19. Similar objectives like above. • **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK):** Children aged 0-6. For early identification of defects at birth, deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability. Free medical checkup for children in 6-18 age group once a year in Government schools.

61.9 🏷️ → AYUSHMAN BHARAT & PMJAY ₹ 5 LAKH INSURANCE

Budget 2018: Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM). Core Scheme: NOT 100% funded by Union. It has two components:

1. **Primary Health Care Centers (PHC)** to be transformed into Health & Wellness Centres (स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण केंद्र). Free drugs, checkup, mother-child care etc.

2. **National Health Protection Scheme (AB-NHPS)** → Later renamed **'Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)'** to give free Health Insurance of ₹ 5 lakh per poor family, per year.

For more details on PMJAY Ref: Pillar#1 Insurance handout for more.

61.10 🏷 → NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION → COMM/NON-COMM DISEASES

Poor cost benefit in chasing these schemes but **DO self-study** the biology / medical angle about TB, Malaria, HIV, Swine flu, Ebola, Nipah etc.

Communicable Diseases (संचारी)	Non-Communicable Diseases (गैर - संचारी)
✓ Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) → Directly Observed Treatment Short course strategy (**DOTS**). **NIKSHAY** webportal & app for monitoring patients ✓ National **Vector** (रोगवाहक) Borne Disease Control Programme → Malaria, Dengue, Filaria, Kala-azar, Japanese Encephalitis, Chikungunya. ✓ **Leprosy (कुष्ठ रोग)** Eradication Programme ✓ HIV/STD program ✓ Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) for Swine flu, Ebola, Nipah etc.	✓ Mental Health Programme (NMHP) ✓ National Programme for Prevention and control of **cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular** diseases and stroke (NPCDCS). ✓ Programs for Blindness, Tobacco control, Fluorosis, senior citizens (=Geriatric diseases). ✓ **eDantSeva** portal for oral/teeth healthcare awareness.

61.11 🏷 → HEALTH: MISC. SCHEMES

Pardhan Mantri _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Yojana	Central Sector Scheme: **100% funded** by Union to Reduce the regional imbalance in Healthcare infrastructure of India. Two components 1. **Setup new AIIMS** like Institutions. Int-Budget-2019 announced setting up 22nd AIIMS in Haryana. 2. Upgrade Government Medical Colleges.
Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN)	Health Ministry gives ₹ ₹ for BPL patient suffering from major life threatening diseases to get FREE treatment at super specialty hospitals.
National Pharmacovigilance Programme	Health Ministry to monitor Adverse Drugs Reactions (ADR: दवा की प्रतिकूल प्रतिक्रिया), Spurious/Fake drugs.
Deworming Initiative कृमिहरण पहल	Children given **Albendazole** tablets. Focus on awareness generation, cleanliness etc.
Atal Jai Anusandhan Biotech Missions	Science Ministry → Dept of Biotechnology launched this with 5 sub-missions: 1. **GARBH-ini:** A research mission to find out reasons for for pre-term / premature births. So such babies can be saved accordingly.

2019	2. **IndCEPI:** A Mission to develop affordable vaccines for endemic diseases.
	3. **UNaTI:** to transform health, agro & energy e.g. research on bio-fortified and protein rich wheat.
	4. Mission on **Antimicrobial Resistance**
	5. innovative technological for the **Swachch Bharat** mission
National Ayush Mission (2014)	**Boss? Ministry of Ayush**
	- Core Scheme (Not 100% funded by Union)
	- Encourage the use of AYUSH medicine, setup new colleges, setup new hospitals, increase manpower etc.
	- Encourage Medicinal plants cultivation, ensure quality control of drugs
e-AUSHADHI Portal	Ayush Ministry portal for online licensing of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy drugs. It'll also provide information of cancelled and spurious drugs.
Yoga Apps	✓ BHUVAN-YOGA: ISRO app to know about how many people participated International Yoga day across different venues.
	✓ Yoga Locator: to find venues for International Yoga day.
Imp. Days	✓ 21 June: International Day of Yoga (started since 2015, by UNGA)
	✓ 4th January: Siddha Day. Ayush Ministry started this from 2018.
	✓ 1 Dec: World AIDS Day.

61.11.1 ✎ → Conclusion-Template-Health?

- People can lead socially and economically productive life only when they have a good health. Preventable illness / death of a father / mother may push a family into poverty, students into child labourers, adolescents into juvenile delinquents. Universal health coverage is therefore a prerequisite for human development. Else, India's economic growth will neither be sustained or secured for long term.
- Aforementioned schemes / initiatives / challenges are important in that regard / need to be addressed on priority basis.

61.12 HRD → HEALTH → HUNGER, MALNUTRITION, FOOD SECURITY (🍴)

- भूख **Hunger** is the distress arising from insufficient calorie / food intake.

- कुपोषण **Malnutrition** is the deficiency arising from insufficient calories and / or insufficient nutrients in a person's diet.

- खाद्य सुरक्षा **Food security** means the availability of Nutritious food at stability & affordable prices round the year.

SDG Goal#2 requires India to end hunger & achieve food security.

Food security Pillar	**What has India done to achieve it?**
food should be **available** in sufficient quantity at all times and at all places	✓ Union: MSP, fertilizer subsidy, PM-KISAN
	✓ States: cheap canal water and electricity to farmers.
	✓ Together, they encourage farmers to produce more grains.

Food should be **affordable** To poor people.	Through National Food Security Act (NFSA), Govt provides cheap grain to poor.
Food should be **nutritious** to ensure healthy development of body of mind.	Through Poshan Abhiyan, Mid-day meal, Integrated-Child Development scheme (ICDS) and half dozen other schemes, Govt ensures nutritious food to children & women.
In food prices and supply must be **stable**.	FCI keeps 'buffer-stock' of grains. It can be sold to open market or distributed among people during high inflation, natural disaster etc.

61.12.1 [Yearbook] Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय consists of <list not exhaustive>

Dept	– Dept. of Consumer Affairs → Integrated Grievance Redress Mechanism (INGRAM) portal for consumer complaints. – Dept. of Food and Public Distribution
Attached / subordinate offices	– Directorate of Sugar and Vegetable Oils → National Sugar Institute – Indian Grain Storage Management & Research Institute
Statutory Bodies *(we learned them in Pillar#4)*	– Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (2007) – National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission – Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) – + enforcement of Essential Commodities Act, 1955
PSU	– Food Corporation of India (FCI-1964) – Central Warehousing Corporation – Central Railside Warehouse Company Limited – Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited
Autonomous	N/A or not MCQ worthy.

61.12.2 🍴 → Hunger → Schemes before NFSA

TPDS-1997	Targeted Public Distribution System (लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली) - Panchayats, Self-help Groups, Co-operatives, Individuals are given 'license' to open fair price shops / PDS shops. - Beneficiaries can buy subsidized grains, fuel (kerosene) etc. from such shops using their 'ration card'.
AAY-2000	- Antyodaya Anna Yojana to give 35 kg subsidized grains per poorest of poor family per month. - Price: ₹ 2/kg wheat and ₹ 3/kg rice.
NFSA-2013	National Food Security Act 2013 converted above scheme entitlements into 'legal rights'.

61.12.3 🍴 → Hunger → National Food Security Act 2013

- खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम aims to provide subsidized food grains to poor families.
- **Boss?** Department of Food and Public Distribution → gives ₹ ₹ subsidy to FCI to transfer foodgrains to States.
- It's a Central Sector Scheme (100% subsidy amount borne by Union). For Int-Budget-2019 allotted ₹ 1.51 lakh crore for this.

- States shortlist the beneficiaries & sell them foodgrains in such manner that
    - ~2/3rd of India's population is covered
    - 75% rural population is covered
    - 50% urban population is covered.
- Thus, both BPL and (slightly) above poverty line (APL) families are covered.
- These beneficiaries are entitled to grains at subsidized rate, through PDS shops →

Rice	₹ 3/kg	These prices are fixed upto 2019, June. Then Union may update it but not higher than MSP.
Wheat	₹ 2/kg	
Coarse grains	₹ 1/kg	
Total quota per beneficiary per month	5 kilograms	

- If State / UT doesn't want the administrative burden of providing grains in PDS shop at above price, they may do **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)** to beneficiaries so they can purchase @market prices (such as ₹ 35/kg rice, ₹24/kg wheat). **Chandigarh, Puducherry, Dadra & Nagar Haveli** adopted this route.
- If State / UT can't provide food within stipulated time / quantity then they've to pay **food security allowance** to the beneficiaries.
- Beneficiary can complaint at district & state level. States required to form State Food Commissions for monitoring / implementation.
- For women empowerment: The **eldest woman** in the household (aged 18/>) shall be considered the head of the household for issuing **ration card.**
- Pregnant and lactating mothers (upto 6 months) are eligible for
    - "Take home ration" of **600 Calories**.
    - entitled to a free meal at the local Anganwadi (including their 0-6 years child)
    - Maternity benefits of min. ₹ **6,000, in installments.** *(Ref: PM Matru Vandana Yojana)*
- 6-14 aged children entitled to one free hot meal or 'take home rations' in Govt schools *(Ref: Mid Day Meal Scheme under Education section).*

MCQ. Find correct statement(s) about National Food Security Act, 2013 *(Asked in UPSC-Pre-2018)*

1. The families coming under the category of 'below poverty line (BPL)' only are eligible to receive subsidised food grains.
2. The eldest woman in a household, of age 18 years or above, shall be the head of the household for the purpose of issuance of a ration card.
3. Pregnant women and lactating mothers are entitled to a 'take-home ration' of 1600 calories per day during pregnancy and for six months thereafter.

Codes: (a) 1 and 2 only   (b) 2 only   (c) 1 and 3 only   (d) 3 only

61.12.4   🍴 → Hunger → Malnutrition → Poshan Abhiyaan (2018)
With National Food security act, India achieved 'food security' but not nutritional security, because **malnutrition is caused by** →

1. **Income Inequality:** Poor people unable to buy milk / veggies / almonds. Since ~21% of Indian population is Below Poverty Line (2011), this is bound to happen.
2. **Gender Inequality:** Women eating last and least. >1/3rd of Indian women have low Body Mass Index (BMI)
3. **Social Inequality:** SC/ST etc deprived of economic opportunities → unable to buy good food.
4. **Water-sanitation-disease** e.g. open defecation → worms in intestine, enteropathy.
5. **Psychological issues** e.g. Anorexia nervosa: person fears gaining weight so avoids eating. Social media/instagram → insecurity about weight gain & body image.
6. Dietary habits: Vegetarians may suffer from protein deficiency (according to Western scientists.)

To address above problems, Govt. launched ….

2018: National Nutrition Mission = POSHAN = ~~Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition.~~ Motto: *Sahi Poshan, Desh Roshan*

- **Boss?** Ministry of _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- Core Scheme (Not 100% funded by Union). 60:40, 90:10. Union will arrange its side of money- half from budget and half from World Bank (IBRD) and other Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs).
- Iron Folic Acid (IFA)tablets, nutritious food in Anganwadi / Schools, convergence with ongoing schemes for women/children, Online monitoring, IEC awareness generation, E-learning, even Yoga.

Objective & Indicators	Target
1) **Stunting** (presently all India average above 35%) In Bihar & Madhya Pradesh etc. it's >40%	**Reduce to** 25% by 2022 (= _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ by 2022)
2) **Stunting** (low height for age), undernutrition, low-birthweight.	**Reduce by** 2% every year upto 31/3/2020
3) **Anemia (रक्ताल्पता) among 0-6 age children, adolescent girls and women.** - Anaemia is a condition when blood doesn't have enough Red Blood Cells (RBC) or Haemoglobin → Blood unable to transport enough Oxygen → Fatigue. - Anemia results from poor diet, malaria etc. or genetic disorders- sickle cell disease, thalassaemia. - >½ of Pregnant women suffer from Anaemia in India.	Reduce by 3% every year upto 31/3/2020

61.12.4.1 *Poshan → National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges*

भारत के पोषण संबंधी चुनौतियों पर राष्ट्रीय परिषद: Govt setup it to oversee Poshan Abhiyan.

- **Chairman**: _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- Members:
    - NITI Ayog CEO (IAS)
    - Union ministers of Women and child development, drinking water and sanitation, Tribal Affairs, rural development etc.
    - CM / their representatives from selected ~~(=backward)~~ states on rotation basis.
    - Selected secretary rank officers from Health Ministry (IAS)

MCQ. Which of the following are the objectives of 'National Nutrition Mission'?*(Asked in UPSC-Pre-2017)*

1. To create awareness relating to malnutrition among pregnant women and lactating mothers.
2. To reduce the incidence of anemia among young children, adolescent girls and women.
3. To promote the consumption of millets, coarse cereals and unpolished rice.
4. To promote the consumption of poultry eggs.

Codes: (a) 1 and 2 only   (b) 1, 2 and 3 only   (c) 1, 2 and 4 only   (d) 3 and 4 only

61.12.5 🍴📊 → Global Hunger Index 2018

Annual reported by Concern Worldwide (Ireland) and Welthungerhilfe (Germany). Previously this report was prepared by IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute)

2018's theme: Forced Migration and Hunger.

They measure four indicators:	2018's Ranking
1. **Undernourishment**: Population whose caloric intake is insufficient 2. **Child wasting**: low weight for height. 3. **Child stunting:** low height for age. It's caused by (chronic) long-term insufficient nutrient-intake 4. **Child mortality** (0-5 age)	• Collectively 15 nations got first rank • India got 103th rank (previously 100th). Rank fell mainly because Child stunting has increased. • 119: Bottom: Central African Republic

61.12.6 🍴📊 → Global Nutrition Report 2018

- Nutrition for Growth (N4G) is partnership between the United Kingdom, Brazil and Japan governments + donors + NGOs → based on their 2013's summit, group of experts started this annual report.
- It doesn't give a composite 'rank' but generates 'profile'. India is profiled as a nation suffering from anaemia and stunting. India is home to largest number of stunted child.
- In child wasting, obesity, diabetes India has either made no progress or worsened than before.

MCQ. Which of the following indicator(s) is/are used to compute the Global Hunger Index Report?*(Asked in UPSC-Pre-2016)*

1) Undernourishment 2) Child stunting 3) Child mortality

Codes: (a) 1 only   (b) 2 and 3 only   (c) 1, 2 and 3   (d) 1 and 3 only

61.12.7 🍴📊 → Conclusion-Template-Hunger?

⇒ Hunger elimination / Nutritional security is fundamental to ensure human development.
⇒ Malnutrition among women increases the vulnerability to IMR & MMR.
⇒ A malnourished person cannot absorb quality education, pursue economic opportunities or have a long life expectancy. Therefore, SDG Goal #2 requires India to end all forms of hunger & malnutrition by 2030. Aforementioned schemes / initiatives / challenges are important in that regard / need to be addressed on priority basis.

62 HRD → EDUCATION (📐 शिक्षा)

(Definition) Education is the process of imparting knowledge in a systematic manner, usually at a school or university.

1. **Literacy Rate** (साक्षरता दर)= (Person aged 7 or higher who can read & write) / (Total population of age 7 & higher.) Census-2011: 73%. Literacy of urban area > rural ; males > females.

2. **Adult Literacy Rate (व्यस्क साक्षरता दर)** is measured for age 15 Years and above.

3. **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER: सकल नामांकन दर)** = (No. of students enrolled in an age group or std) / (total population in that group).
    I. Presently GER in 6 to 14 age group is ~97.2%
    II. means 2.8% children (6-14 age) out of school.

4. **Gender Parity Index (GPI: लिंग समतुल्यता सूची)** for education = ratio of female students enrolled in an age or std-group divided by male students in that group.

5. A 'dropout' (पढ़ाई छोड़ने वाला) is a pupil who enrolls in a school but leaves before the completion of a school stage (e.g. primary, highschool..). Factors responsible? →
    I. Not interested in education, lack of aspirations due to traditional gender / societal / occupational norms in a village.
    II. Girls engaged in domestic work / early marriage. Non-availability of girls' toilet
    III. Financial constraints, engaged in child labour activities.
    IV. School is far off / transport / timings not suitable.
    V. Teacher absenteeism (अनुपस्थिति), poor quality of teaching, Tribal students unfamiliar with language/medium.
    VI. Dropout rates rise after class8 as mid-day meal stops, while course difficulty and family pressure to earn increases.

SDG Goal 4.1: Universal primary and secondary education

SDG Goal #4: India's baseline in (brackets)	India's SDG Target 2030
Enrollment ratio from class 1 to 10 (75%)	100%
Dropout rate at Secondary level (17%)	10%
% of schools where Pupil Teacher ratio is 30% or less (70%)	100%
Improve Learning Outcomes in Maths, Language, Science etc subjects at class 5 and class 8 (pathetic)	57-67% score in learning outcome quiz

MCQ. Which one of the following statements is correct for the purpose of Census 2011 [Asked in UPSC-CDS-2017-I]

a) a person aged seven and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is treated as a literate

b) a person aged eight and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is treated as a literate

c) a person aged nine and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is treated as a literate

d) a person aged ten and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is treated as a literate

62.1.1 Edu (📝) →[Yearbook] Ministry of Human Resource Development

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय consists of <list not exhaustive>

Dept	✓ Department of School Education & Literacy ✓ Department of Higher Education
Attached / subordinate	✓ N/A or not MCQ-worthy
Statutory Bodies	✓ All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) Act, 1987. Runs schemes like Pragati, Saksham, Prerana, Samridhi for scholarship / research funds to girls, SC/ST, PH. ✓ University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (UGC: विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग)
PSU	✓ Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA:) ✓ Educational Consultants of India Limited (EdCIL)
Autonomous bodies	✓ Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE: केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड) ✓ National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) ✓ National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) ✓ Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) ✓ Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) ✓ National Testing Agency (NTA) ✓ National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) ✓ Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) ✓ National Book Trust (NBT)
Advisory	✓ Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) केंद्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड ✓ Highest advisory body to advise the Union and State Governments in the field of education since 1920. ✓ Chairman: HRD Minister. ✓ Members: Selected Union ministers, One minister from each state, few MP, heads of education regulatory bodies / research bodies.

62.1.2 [Yearbook] Notable Schools funded by Union

Kendriya Vidyalayas	✓ Class 1 to 12 for Government employees- both in India, even abroad. Boss? HRD Ministry ✓ **Shaala Darpan:** e-Governance platform for Kendriya Vidyalayas.
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya	✓ Upper Primary (=upto class8) Residential (=with hostel) girl school for SC, ST, OBC, Minorities & BPL. ✓ Boss? HRD Ministry thinking of extending till class 12.
Eklavya schools	✓ Residential schools in areas with high concentration of ST population. Boss? Tribal Affairs Ministry.
Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas	✓ HRD Ministry's free residential schools for talented rural children from class 6 to 12.

	✓ Student has to **pass an entrance exam** to get admission, unlike the above schools.
Seema Darshan	✓ Initiative by HRD + Defence Ministry + Home Affairs Ministry for the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas. Take them to border area / meet with armed forces to cultivate the spirit of Patriotism.

62.2 EDU (✐) → STD1-8 → MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDM-2001)

- **Boss?** Ministry of Human Resource and Development
- मध्यान भोजन योजना is a Core Scheme (Not 100% funded by Union). 60:40, 90:10.
- Govt provides foodgrains & ₹ ₹ for buying kitchen utensil, hiring cooks etc.
- MDM gives free hot cooked meal to child in every govt / govt aided school / Madarsas / Maqtabs upto class 8 for min. 200 days a year.

Lower primary (std.1 to 5)	Min. 450 Calories and 12 gram of protein
Upper primary (std.6 to 8)	Min. 700 Calories and 20 grams of protein

- ++ food security allowance to students if MDM can't be provided due to non-availability of food/cooks.
- **Benefit?** Ensures nutritional security & class attendance of poor children.
- Sub-component: **Tithi Bhojan** → People can contribute ₹ ₹ / food / sweets to school children to celebrate important days such as child birth, marriage, birthdays etc.

MDM Challenges? Siphoning of rations by teachers, slum children run away from school after taking lunch, food prepared in unhygienic surroundings, goons mix poison / pesticides, villagers resist hiring of Dalit cooks etc.

62.3 EDU (✐) → STD1-8 → SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAAN (SSA-2001)

- **Boss?** Ministry of Human Resource and Development
- Core Scheme (Not 100% funded by Union)
- **2002:** _ _ _ _ Constitutional Amendment Act: inserted
  - Article _ __ → Fundamental right to free and compulsory education to all children aged 6-14.
  - Article _ _ → Fundamental duty of every parent and guardian to ensure above thing.
- 2004: Union created non-lapsable fund (अव्यपगत निधि) under Public Account 'Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh'. It receives ₹ ₹ from the education cess levied on direct taxes.
- 2009: Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (नि:शुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा अधिनियम का बाल अधिकार)to operationalise above thing. Including 25% reservation to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) in private schools.
- 2001: Vajpayee had launched Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Over the years it was modified & updated to achieve aforementioned constitutional and legal obligations. ₹ ₹ is

provided for construction of schools, free uniforms & textbooks, teachers recruitment & salary, computer lab, library etc.

62.3.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) → Notable Subscheme / Programs

Name	Description
Shagun Portal	Shagun = Shala + Gunvatta = School quality. So, this portal is for Online monitoring of schools under SSA.
Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat (2014)	Improve quality of Govt primary schools esp. Class 1 & 2 by 1. Min. 4 hrs per day teaching of maths, reading writing. Extra teaching hrs / mentoring to students who are weak in it. 2. Min. Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) 30: 1 3. Min. 200 school working days. 4. Min. 75% attendance of students, Min. 95% attendance of teachers
Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (2015)	Motivate 6-18 years children to pursue Science, Mathematics and Technology by organizing science melas, extra mentoring to bright students etc.
Vidyanjali	Involve volunteers like NRIs, retired teachers, government officials, defence personnel, professionals, etc. in primary govt schools for teaching & co-scholastic activities e.g. play acting, preparing story books

MCQ. What is the purpose of Vidyanjali Yojana?*(Asked in UPSC-Pre-2017)*

1. To enable the famous foreign educational institutions to open their campuses in India.
2. To increase the quality of education provided in government schools by taking help from the private sector and the community.
3. To encourage voluntary monetary contributions from private individuals and organizations so as to improve the infrastructure facilities for primary and secondary schools.

Codes: (a) 2 only   (b) 3 only   (c) 1 and 2 only   (d) 2 and 3 only

62.4 EDU (📖) → STD. 9-12 → RMSA (2009)

- **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan** is Core Scheme (Not 100% funded by Union).
- **Boss?** Ministry of Human Resource and Development
- 2007: Union created non-lapsable fund under Public Account **'Madhyamik and Uchchtar Shiksha Kosh (MUSK)'.** It receives ₹ ₹ from the education cess levied on direct taxes.
- RMSA aims for 100% universal retention upto class 10 by 2020. (=noone should 'dropout' before class10)
- ₹ ₹ for building school, library, laboratory, computer lab, toilets & hostels for girls, teachers recruitment & salary etc.etc.

62.5 EDU (✎) → STD. JR.KG TO 12: ___ __ ____ ____ (2018)

Before Budget 2018 →	After Budget 2018
Boss HRD Ministry → National Education Mission with 3 sub-schemes 1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA), 2. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) 3. Teacher Education (TE) → and its "DIKSHA", digital portal for teachers training. **Funding?** Centrally Sponsored Scheme → Core Scheme = Not 100% funded by Union. 60:40, 90:10	- Previous schemes are henceforth merged into a single scheme covering pre-school to std12 - It'll be called **Samagra Shiksha Scheme**- Integrated Scheme for School Education (विद्यालय शिक्षा हेतु समेकित योजना) - More focus on e-learning, skill development, increased funding, stipend etc. Boss & funding pattern remains the same as before i.e. 60:40, 90:10

62.6 EDU (✎ 📊) → RANKINGS FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION

ASER by NGO Pratham	NGO Pratham's _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (ASER- 2018) - ~70% class3 kids cannot read class2 books or do subtraction. - ~50% class 5 kids can't read class2 books. ~70% class 5 kids can't do division.. - ++ data about How many girls are out of school? how many enroll in private schools? etc.
PISA by OECD	Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a test conducted by OECD **every 3 years** to check 15-year-old students in reading, mathematics and science. - 2009: India got very poor score so boycotted tests in next seasons (2012, 2015, 2018). - 2019: India signed agreement with OECD to conduct it in 2021.
NAS by NCERT	~~Since Government doesn't like ASER/PISA methodology (or their findings!!) so~~ NCERT carries out separate National Achievement Survey (NAS) survey to assess kids in class 3, 5, 8 and 10
SEQI by NITI	NITI Ayog's School Education Quality Index (SEQI) - doesn't have any MCQ worthy components.

62.7 EDU (✎) → _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ & RTE AMENDMENT 2019

- RTE Act 2009: Section 16: 'No child can be failed till class 8'.
- Although students have to be examined under _ (CCE: सतत और व्यापक मूल्यांकन) wherein teacher gives them assignments, essay writing, personal mentoring & remedial classes for weak students.
- But Govt school teachers don't have time / energy / morale due to low salary / contractual job / Election / Census / Yoga-day / Khelo India / Mann-Ki-Baat & other

auxiliary duties e.g. Bihar teachers required to do morning patrolling to stop open defecators with torchlight and whistles under Swatchh Bharat Mission.

- So, CCE done for namesake, every student is passed casually till class 8 → students become very lax in studies → pathetic scores in ASER survey.
- Finally, Govt woke up & enacted Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (**Amendment**) Act, 2019 that from now onwards:
    I.   Regular exam @class 5 and 8.
    II. If student fails → re-test within 2 months → if he again fails → State Govt may hold (detain) him in the same class for another year. (उसी कक्षा में एक साल और रोकना होगा. So 'yes detention policy'.)

62.8 EDU (🔺) → _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (NTA) & NEET

- 2017: राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण एजेंसी (NTA) setup as an autonomous body under HRD ministry, registered under Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- Initially, NTA given ₹ 25 cr. then it's supposed to become self-sustained (by charging hefty exam fees)
- **Structure:**
    ○ Board of Governors → Chairman: A noted educationist. Members: From the institutes for which NTA conducts entrance exam.
    ○ A CEO / Director General for day to day affairs.

Earlier CBSE conducted JEE, NEET & UGC NET entrance. NTA's task is to conduct those exam (online), and then expand itself to conduct other exams as well.

Presently, NTA conducts →

1. **Engineering**: Joint Entrance Examination (JEE): twice a year from 2019.
2. **Medical**: _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (NEET: राष्ट्रीय पात्रता व् प्रवेश परीक्षा): twice a year from 2019. It replaces the erstwhile All India Pre-Medical Test (AIPMT). NEET remains in controversy because of the age limit criteria, stringent security checks, wrong questions/ wrong translation → high courts awarding extra marks to students.
3. **UGC** National Eligibility Test (NET) for Assistant Professorship & Research Fellows: twice a year.
4. **Pharmacy**: Graduate Pharmacy Aptitude Test (GPAT)
5. **Management courses**: Common Management Admission Test (CMAT)
6. **Hotel** Management Joint Entrance Examination

62.9 EDU (✎) → HIGHER EDU: COLLEGES & UNI. (उच्चतर शिक्षा)

RUSA	– **Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)** – Boss? HRD Ministry, core scheme not 100% funded by Union. – ₹ ₹ for new colleges, faculty recruitment, salaries, research grants, scholarship etc.
HEFA 2016	– _ (HEFA उच्च शिक्षा वित्तपोषण अभिकरण) is a not for Profit company with shareholding: 91% HRD ministry + 9% _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ bank. – HEFA is registered as a Non–deposit taking _ _ _ _ with RBI. – HEFA provides loans to IITs, IIITs, NITs, IISCs, AIIMS etc.to upgrade their infrastructure, lab equipments etc. – **RISE-2022:** Budget 2018 gave more ₹ ₹ to HEFA to give out as loans to those IIT/IIM/NIT etc. for Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education (RISE) by 2022
IoE	– Budget 2016: We'll develop 10 Public + 10 private = 20 Institutions with world class teaching and research facilities. We'll call them 'Institutions of Eminence' (IoE) उत्कृष्ट संस्थान. – HRD Ministry + UGC invited applications from institutes → N. Gopalaswami Committee shortlisted SIX IoE (2018): 3 from private + 3 from public. – Controversy because Jio Institute (Reliance Foundation), Pune also shortlisted as a 'greenfield project' but they've not even started the institute yet. ~~Later, they even announced more institutes. Ball by ball~~
Deemed to be University	– Based on UGC advise, HRD Ministry grants "Deemed to be University" status to an institute, then it gets freedom in deciding courses, syllabus, admissions and fees. – Deemed Universities can also grant degrees on their own. During UPA raj, many institutes given this tag, later 40+ found deficient in faculty & infrastructure so blacklisted. – 2017: SC ordered such institutes can't use 'university' tag. So, Manipal University will have to use the term 'Manipal Academy of Higher Education' etc.
📊 **NAAC rating**	– National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is a body funded by UGC that evaluates colleges & universities on A++ to D rating.
📊 **Higher Edu Survey**	– HRD Ministry conducts following surveys / rankings → – **National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)** done annually since 2016. First Rank: Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru (2018), _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (2019) – Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA), – All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE).
VAJRA	– Ministry of Science & Technology pays ₹ ₹ to get **NRI/Overseas scientist faculties to come & teach in India** under VAJRA (Visiting Advanced Joint Research) scheme.
PMRF	Prime Minister Research Fellows by HRD Ministry Talented B.Tech / M.Tech / M.Sc students from selected institutes given direct _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ in the IITs / IISc + monthly stipend.

Research	Ref: Pillar#4 handout → IPR for truckload of scheme with contrived abbreviations and poor cost benefit.

62.10 EDU (🖉) → MISC. PORTALS / INITIATIVES

New Education Policy	Education Policy was made in 1968, 86, 92 then Modi Government formed T S Subramanian Committee → draft New Education Policy 2016 but yet to be approved.
Shaala Saarthi portal	To collaborate with NGO, Corporates for sharing innovative practices running schools.
Shaala Siddhi portal	Help the Schools in their self-evaluation.
e-Pathshala portal	By NCERT to provide textbooks in e-books, audiobooks format.
AntiRagging-App	by University Grants Commission (UGC) to complaint against ragging.
ARPIT initiative	Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching for online **training of college faculty.**
SWAYAM Portal	- HRD Ministry's free Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) portal for school, college courses. **Anyone can join and learn online for free.** - SWAYAM = Study Webs of Active–Learning for Young Aspiring Minds. - National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) is an initiative by 7 IITs + Indian institute of science (IISC). They've launched many free courses on SWAYAM portal.
E-Gyankosh	MOOC portal by IGNOU.
Smart Hackathon 2017	HRD ministry's annual competition inviting youth to develop hardware / software solutions to address problems faced by Government organizations, PSUs and even NGOs.
Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2014	HRD ministry gives ₹ ₹ to IIT, NIT etc to carry out research / consultancy for rural / local problems.
GIAN Network	HRD Ministry's Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN) portal helps students connect with national & foreign faculty, industrialists for knowledge sharing.
UDAAN	HRD ministry's 'UDAAN- Giving Wings to Girls' scheme gives free coaching to 1000 selected girls so they can pass IIT/technical institutes' entrance exam.
Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat	HRD ministry pairs 1 state/UT with another state on yearly basis e.g. Rajasthan : West Bengal. They organize Youth Exchange, sports, singing-dancing, cultural programs etc. → More unity in India & less stone pelting.
Saakshar Bharat 2009	HRD ministry scheme for achieving min. 80% **Adult literacy**, & reduce the gap between male-female adult literacy rates.

MCQ. 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan' aims for ?*(Asked in UPSC-Pre-2017)*

a) Achieving 100% literacy by promoting collaboration between voluntary organizations and government's education system and local communities.

b) Connecting institutions of higher education with local communities to address development challenges through appropriate technologies.

c) Strengthening India's scientific research institutions in order to make India a scientific and technological power.

d) Developing human capital by allocating special funds for health care and education of rural and urban poor, and organizing skill development programmes and vocational training for them.

MCQ. 'SWAYAM', an initiative of the Govt of India, aims at: *(Asked in UPSC-Pre-2016)*

a) promoting the Self Help Groups in rural areas

b) providing financial and technical assistance to young start-up entrepreneurs

c) promoting the education and health of adolescent girls

d) providing affordable and quality education to the citizens for free

62.11 EDU (🖉) → MISC. → YOUTH ORG.

According to the National Youth policy 2014: adolescents=10-19 years, youth= 15-29 years.

Following are Central Sector Schemes = 100% funded by Union.

Organization	Notes
National Cadet Corps (NCC-1948)	− **Boss?** Defence Ministry − Motto: 'Unity and Discipline'
National Service Scheme (NSS-1969)	− **Boss?** Ministry of Youth affairs and Sports. − Motto: "Not me, but you". Voluntary Community Service.
1. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) 2. National Youth Corps (NYC) 3. Youth Hostel	− These Congressi-era things are all merged into a new umbrella' scheme "Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK)" − **Boss?** Ministry of Youth affairs and Sports

62.12 (🖉) CONCLUSION-TEMPLATE-EDUCATION:

⇒ SDG Goal #4: ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. OR

⇒ India can't achieve SDG Goal 1 (Poverty removal) or SDG Goal 2 (Gender Equality) without achieving SDG Goal 4 (education). OR

⇒ Without education, a person can't lead productive life in a globalising world OR

⇒ Education improves a society's health and nutritional status, economic growth, population control, empowerment of the weaker sections.

Aforementioned schemes / initiatives / challenges are important in that regard / need to be addressed on priority basis.

63 HRD → Skilling & Vocational Training (👨‍🦱👩‍🦱)

Meaning & Significance:

- **(Definition)** Skill (कौशल) is the special ability to perform a task in a proficient manner. Vocational training is the method to improve a person's skill for a given trade e.g. Auto repair, Plumbing, carpentry or welding

- **(Definition) Demographic dividend** (जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश) is economic growth potential when the share of working-age population (कार्यशील आयु की जन संख्या) becomes larger than the dependent population (आश्रित जनसंख्या: below 15 years & above 65). India >65% population is below 35 age.

- By 2020, average age of Indian population will be 29 years against USA (40 years), EU (46), Jap (47). During next 20 years, 1st world's labour force to decline by 4%, while in India it will increase by 32%. So we've to reap our demographic dividend but that requires skill development.

- In the advanced economies, not more than 25% of the population is engaged in agriculture (USA 4%, UK 5%, France 14%, Australia 16%). Whereas in India >40%. To shift this population towards mfg / service sector jobs they must be given skill training.

63.1 [Yearbook] Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय consists of <list not exhaustive>

Dept	N/A
Attached offices	– Directorate General of Training – ITI (Industrial Training Institute)
Statutory Bodies	– N/A
PSU	– National Skill Development Corporation (2008)
Autonomous body	– National Skill Development Agency (NSDA 2013) – 30+ Sector specific Skill Councils e.g. Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council, Construction Skill Development Council, Furniture & Fittings Skill Council etc.
Advisory	– National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT 1956)

63.2 (👨‍🦱👩‍🦱)→ NSDC, NSDF, NSDA, NSQF, NCVET

- 2008: **National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC:** राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम) setup as a not-for-profit public limited company with shareholding: 49% from Skill Ministry + 51% from private sector ASSOCHAM, CII and FICCI etc.

- 2009: **National Skill Development Fund (NSDF-निधि)** operated by Skill Ministry → NSDC. It receives ₹ ₹ from various schemes & private donors → ₹ ₹ given to various ministries for running their skill development programs.

- 2013: **National Skill Development Agency (NSDA-एजेंसी)** Autonomous Body under Skill Ministry. It's responsible for:

- Preparing National Labour Market Information System (LMIS) database.
- **National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF)** to ensure that the ~~coaching~~ training courses' syllabus / methods are actually useful for the jobs requirements in present and future.
- _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _ **(NSQF:** राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता फ्रेमवर्क) to organize learners' qualifications according to a levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude, including the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL: पहले की विद्वता की मान्यता). For example:

Sample NSQF Framework →

Sector	Job title & Code	NSQF Level	Training hrs	Job Description & Skill Set
Beauty & Wellness (BWS)	Assistant Hair Stylist (BWS/Q0201)	3	150	An Assistant Hair Stylist shampoos and conditions hair, blow dries hair, provides basic hair cuts as well as assists the hair stylist.
	Hair Stylist (BWS/Q0202)	4	300	In addition to above skills, he can do advanced hair styling, color the hairs, scalp massage etc.

63.2.1 NCVET 2018 (व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय परिषद)

- 1956: National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT)- an advisory body to frame the vocational courses syllabus, modules, certificates.
- 2013: National Skill Development Agency (NSDA)- for NSQF.
- 2018: Cabinet approves merger of NCVT + NSDA = new body 'National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NVCET)' under Skill Ministry.
- NCVET will have Chairman + members. _[It's yet to be setup in reality so whether 'attached office' / 'autonomous society' etc. is unknown.]_

NCVET will be responsible for

1. Advise on short term long term vocational programs / syllabus etc.
2. Overseeing the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), Skill certification / assessment bodies.
3. Vocational training institutes: their recognition, regulation, inspection, certification will be done by #1. So, NCVET will be an 'indirect regulator' of #2.
4. Grievance redressal, research, awareness generation and information dissemination and grievance redressal.

63.3 (👧👩) SKILL INDIA CAMPAIGN (2015: कौशल भारत अभियान)

Boss? Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. 4 components

1. **National Skill Development Mission 2015**→
   a. **2017: SANKALP** (~~Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion~~) → To set up new training institutes, improve infrastructure of existing institutes, Training of the trainers/assessors, encourage women, SC/ST/PH to join programs. Core Scheme = States required to contribute some money.

    b. **2017: STRIVE** ~~(Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement)~~ → To improve the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), etc. Central sector scheme = States not required to contribute money.
    c. World Bank is giving ₹ ₹ support to both the schemes.

2. **Skill Loan scheme:** Students including minors given bank loan from ₹ 5,000/- to ₹ 1,50,000/- to join skill programs.
    a. Loan tenure upto 7 years, Interest rate varies as per bank.
    b. Bank will not charge processing/application fees, bank will not demand collaterals.
    c. National Credit Guarantee Trust Company Ltd (NCGTC, under Department of Financial Services) gives credit guarantee.
    d. Govt / Bank 'MAY' give interest subsidy, if they want.

3. **National Policy for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship 2015.** *Shortnote below*
4. **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) scheme.** *Shortnote Given below*

63.3.1 Skill India3 → National Policy for Skill Dev. & Entrepreneurship 2015

- It replaces the previous 2009's National Policy on Skill Development formulated by the Labour Ministry.
- India's Social-traditional view sees 'Graduation Degree' as a status. Vocational training programs such as mason, carpenter, hair stylist, bicycle repairman are seen as the last option for academically 'weak' students. We'll generate awareness to break this taboo & inferiority complex (हीन भावना). We'll try to add vocational skilling programs from class9 itself.
- When Government offers 'free' skill training, students don't take it seriously & training providers focus on increasing intake of students rather than quality of training. *(so in other words, we'll charge atleast nominal fees so student take the course seriously!)*
- We'll do sector-wise skill gap analysis, update training syllabus, train the workforce accordingly with Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).
- IT based monitoring, evaluation, placement
- New ITIs will be set up in PPP mode.

63.3.2 Skill India4 → Pradhan Mantri _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Yojana (PMKVY)

Boss? Skill Ministry → ₹ ₹ to National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and State Government's State Skill Development Missions.

- Centrally Sponsored Scheme → Core Scheme = Not 100% funded by Union.
- Target: Train 1 crore people in 4 years i.e. 2016-2020, through following components:

1) Short Term Training (STT):	150-300 hrs training at public sector Training institutes (e.g. ITI, Polytechnics) and empanelled private sector training institutes. These centres will be designated as 'Kaushal Vikas Kendra'.
2) _ (RPL: पहले	Those who already have learned from job / informal training / personal experience e.g. Tailors, Masons, Plumbers, Cobbler, Hair Stylist, etc.

की विद्वता की मान्यता)	Their skills are tested, they're given certificate. So accordingly they may join 'bridge courses' to enhance their skills without needing to join basic level courses.
Special Project (SP):	For launching training programs in sectors / persons not covered in Short Term Training (STT).

++ Training mela, rozgar mela, tracking of how many people got placement, etc.

MCQ. Find correct statement(s) about Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana: *(Asked in UPSC-Pre-2018)*

1. It is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
2. It, among other things will also impart training in soft skills, entrepreneurship, financial and digital literacy.
3. It aims to align the competencies of the unregulated workforce of the country to the National Skill Qualification Framework.

Codes: (a) 1 and 3 only   (b) 2 only   (c) 2 and 3 only   (d) 1, 2, and 3

63.4 SKILLING → SHREYAS SCHEME (2019)

Boss? HRD Ministry's ~~Scheme for Higher Education Youth in Apprenticeship and Skills~~ (SHREYAS) scheme aims to cover 50 lakh students by 2022 in 3 ways:

1. SHREYAS Webbportal to connect Non-Technical college youth (BA/Bcom/BBA type) with industries so they can join apprenticeship, earn stipend & increase their employability. Government to pay 25% of stipend (upto max₹ 1500 per month), rest by the industrialist.
2. Launching B.A (Professional), B.Sc (Professional), B.Com (Professional) etc. courses - They'll contain educational input + vocational input + a mandatory apprenticeship for 6-10 months
3. Colleges without 'campus recruitment / placement' facilities- they'll be connected with Labour Ministry's National Career Service (NCS) portal so their students can find jobs/placement.

63.5 (👮👮) SKILLING & ENTREPRENEURSHIP → OTHER INITIATIVES

Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyami Mitra Vikas Yojana (YUVA)	- Boss? Skill Ministry - Just the usual stuff- Connect the aspiring entrepreneurs with peers, mentors, funding and business services. Setup incubators & training centres in colleges, ITI etc.
Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana	*<homework> write summary from Pillar#1 handout*

Stand up India Loan Scheme	*<homework> write summary from Pillar#1 handout*
Startup India Scheme	*<homework> write summary from Pillar#4:Mfg handout*
Startup Village Entrep.ship Programme 2015	- Boss? Rural Development Ministry. Helps the rural poor to start business. - It's a subcomponent of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM).
National Career Service	2015: Labour Ministry set up an online portal & offline centres to help ITI / diploma / graduate job seekers connect with job givers. Organize rozgar melas, spread career awareness etc.
National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme 2016 (शागिर्दी)	- Boss? Skill Ministry - After Youth has completed basic training in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) / Kaushal Vikas Kendra, then Industrialist takes him as apprentice, trains him in practical aspects, pays stipend. **Govt pays part of the stipend.** - Increase apprenticeship training to 50 lakh youth by 2020. - Online registration of apprentice, centralized monitoring, exam & certification.
Disturbed areas अशांत क्षेत्र	Rural Development Ministry → - HIMAYAT: skill development in J&K - ROSHNI: skill development in Naxal / LWE areas.
Minorities अल्पसंख्यक	Minorities Ministry → - **USTTAD**: Upgrading the Skill and Training in Traditional Art craft for Development - **Nai Manzil:** Madressa students, school-dropouts given additional training so they can get jobs. - **Nai Udan, Naya Savera:** free coaching / stipend for competitive exams. - Learn And Earn (**Seekho Aur Kamao**)
Women	- Social Justice Ministry: National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) → **Mahila Samriddhi Yojana** → Concessional Loans for female entrepreneurs.

	- Department of Financial Services → credit guarantee through NCGTC ltd → **Standup India:** SC/ST & Women entrepreneurs given loans from 10 lakh to 1 cr in each SCB Bank branch.
	- Women Child Ministry →
	   - **PM Mahila Shakti Kendra** for skilling and availing various scheme benefits.
	   - Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women **(STEP) Scheme**

Jan Shikshan Sansthan	HRD Ministry's vocational training centres for school dropouts & illiterates. Earlier called *Shramik Vidyapeeth.*
India Skill Report 2019	Survey conducted by Pvt orgs. & funded by AICTE, UNDP etc. - More than 50% MBA and >40% of B.Tech/B.E are unemployable (रोज़गार के लिए अयोग्य) because they do not have the skills required by the industries. - Overall, ~53% of youth coming out of higher educational institutions are unemployable. - Although there is improvement compared to previous years.

63.6(👧👧) CONCLUSION-TEMPLATE-SKILL

- According to India Skill report 2019 more than 50% of youth with college degrees are unemployable. To reap the demographic dividend of India, it is therefore necessary to focus on the vocational training and skill development. OR
- SDG Goal 8 requires India to provide full, productive & decent work/employment for all. A person without skill remains either unemployed, disguisedly unemployed or underemployed. Aforementioned schemes / initiatives / challenges are important in that regard / need to be addressed on priority basis.

MCQ. Find orrect statement(s) about 'National Career Service': *(Asked in UPSC-Pre-2017)*

1. National Career Service is an initiative of the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India.
2. National Career Service has been launched in a Mission Mode to improve the employment opportunities to uneducated youth of the country.

Codes: (a) 1 only   (b) 2 only   (c) Both 1 and 2   (d) Neither 1 nor 2

MCQ. To obtain full benefits of demographic dividend, what should India do?*(Asked in UPSC-Pre-2013)*

(a) Promoting skill development   (b) Introducing more social security schemes

(c) Reducing infant mortality rate   (d) Privatization of higher education

64 HRD → POVERTY (गरीबी ♟)

Definition: Poverty is the lack of sufficient money to meet the minimum standard of living- including food, clothing, shelter, health and education.

<u>Factors responsible for poverty in India</u>

1. Poor fiscal capacity of the government due to tax evasion and avoidance versus large population → Public healthcare, education, housing, water & sanitation infra is poor →
   a. Educational outcomes are poor → illiteracy, lack of vocational skills → Unemployment, Underemployment, Disguised Unemployment.
   b. Unhygienic slums → Disease → wages lost, savings lost, school days lost.
2. Lack of family planning → higher birth rate → child labour → ~~education~~.
3. Large family → insufficient food → malnutrition → insufficient mental & physical capacity to pursue better economic opportunities.
4. Unprofitable nature of agriculture due to vagaries of monsoon & structural bottlenecks in the APMC Market.
5. Low asset base (संपत्ति का आधार कम है): Most of the rural households don't possess land, milch animals, farm machinery or sufficient bank deposits in the first place- it reduces their capacity to generate self-employment / business opportunities. Vicious trap of low savings → low investment → low income. Such poor parents are unable to provide better education to children → 2nd generation is also deprived of economic opportunities.
6. Lack of financial planning: wasting money in Tobacco, Liquor, Social Rituals, Pilgrimages.
7. Lack of financial inclusion, debt trap by informal money lenders.
8. Majority of labour engaged in unorganized / informal sector: minimum wages are not enforced.
9. Insurance density is poor. Most workers lacking social security → Once the breadwinner dies / permanently handicapped → family pushed into poverty.
10. Social barriers faced by SC / ST / Minorities in advancing economically in rural area.
11. Female Labour Force Participation Rate (श्रमशक्ति में महिला सहभागिता दर) is low. Maternity Benefits Act, Equal Wages Act not strongly enforced. Gender inequality in education & nutrition → females' energy and talent mostly confined to unpaid domestic work → family unable to come out of poverty.
12. Misgovernance, Terrorism, Secessionism in the Special Category States → infrastructure, industries and tourism remained underdeveloped.
13. In mineral rich states economic growth & per capita income is high (due mining activities) but Left Wing Extremism, Mining Mafia, Weak governance → Poor infrastructure → lack of economic opportunities for poor.
14. Corruption / leakages in the poverty removal programs. Failure of the Finance Commission & Planning machinery to hold the state governments accountable.
15. Economic survey 2016 observed that after independence

      a. **USA** did not give Universal Voting Rights to all people immediately (women and blacks were excluded initially) → USA pursued pro-industrialist policies → growth.

      b. **China, Indonesia, S.Korea:** Democracy / Voting rights 'on paper only' → They pursued pro-industrial policies without trying to appease all linguistic, religious or caste groups → growth.

      c. **India:** voting rights to all immediately after independence → ….

16. While both India & China adopted 'Five Year Plans' system but China began LPG-like reforms in 80s itself so its economy grew very fast. Whereas India kept industrialists under license, quota, inspector raj; archaic factory laws & labour laws without ease of doing business. → More Jobs could not be created in mfg. sector.

64.1 POVERTY(🪙) → MEASUREMENT / ESTIMATION (गरीबी का निर्धारण)

64.1.1 *Videshi* methods → World Bank: ~21% Indian *juntaa* is poor

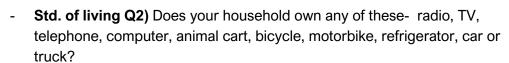- World Bank's International Poverty Line (IPL) stands at person living daily on US$1.90 (PPP exchange rate).
- So, a person who spends less than an **absolute** amount 'US$1.90' a day is considered 'below IPL line' → classified as poor.
- So, spending $1.91 is non-poor while $1.89 is poor. This is an example of "**Absolute Poverty**" (निरपेक्ष निर्धनता) measured with an artificial line. The result is usually expressed in **Poverty Head Count Ratio (HCR) कुल स्थानीय व्यक्तियों का अनुपात** i.e. proportion of a population that lives, below this poverty line.
- 2011: India's 21.2% population classified as poor by World Bank's method. In absolute figures, India **was** the home to largest number of people below IPL. But, 2018 Nigeria took over India.
- World bank aims to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030. In this context, they published reports titled ' _ ' in 2016, 2018.

Side note: **Relative Poverty (सापेक्ष निर्धनता)**: Households are arranged in ascending order of annual income → Households earning less than x% of median income is classified as poor. (e.g. UK uses x=60%) Thus it measures poverty 'relative' or 'compared' to how much others are earning.

64.1.2 *Videshi* methods → UNDP: ~28% Indian *juntaa* is poor

- By World bank definition, if a person is spending $1.91 per day, he is NOT Poor. Although, he would be suffering from many deprivations. So, _ (UNDP संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम) → _ (MPI बहुआयामी निर्धनता सूची) looks beyond income to understand how people experience poverty in multiple ways.
- Household survey with set of 10 questions spread across 3 dimensions viz. health, education and standard of living. E.g.
  - **Std. of living Q1)** Do you cook food using dung, wood, charcoal or coal?

- **Std. of living Q2)** Does your household own any of these- radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, refrigerator, car or truck?
- These 10 questions are assigned different weights & then using a formula UNDP arrives at MPI Head count ratio. For India ~28% population is poor (Report 2018).

MCQ. The Multi-dimensional Poverty Index of UNDP covers which of the following? *(Asked in UPSC-Pre-2012)*

1. Deprivation of education, health, assets and services at household level
2. Purchasing power parity at national level
3. Extent of budget deficit and GDP growth rate at national level

Codes: (a) 1 only   (b) 2 and 3 only   (c) 1 and 3 only   (d) 1, 2 and 3

64.1.3 Videshi methods → Inequality (असमानता)

Gini Coefficient	– Italian statistician Corrado Gini(1912)'s a formula for measuring inequality. – 0 or 0% = perfect equality; 1 or 100% = perfect inequality. – World Bank, Credit Suisse, and other international organizations use it to measure inequality. – India Gini coefficient degraded from 81% (2013) to 85% (2018), which proves inequalities increasing in India.
Global Wealth Report 2018	– By Credit Suisse, an Investment banking company of Switzerland. – It says, 'inequality rising in India. richest 10% of Indians own 77% of the country's wealth.' (In 2017, they owned ~53%)
World Inequality Report 2018	– By Paris School of Economics – Observed that inequality is rising almost everywhere, but at different speeds. – The level of inequality is much higher in India compared to USA Canada, Russia, China, and Europe. Top 10% of India owns more than 50% of national income.
Oxfam Inequality Index 2018	– UK's NGO Oxfam International's 'Commitment to Reducing Inequality (CRI) Index' – It measures Govt's 'seriousness' in reducing inequality by 3 dimensions 1) Govt's spending on social sector 2) progressive taxation 3) labour rights. – 2018 Ranking: #1: Denmark, #147: India, #157: Nigeria (lowest)

64.1.4 DESHI methods: (BPL: गरीबी रेखा से नीचे)

Alagh Committee (1979)	Adult daily calories intake: 2100 (Urban), 2400 (Rural). If a person is not getting this much calorie he is Below Poverty Line (BPL)

Lakadwalla(1993)	Calories Intake + Clothing + Shelter
Suresh Tendulkar committee **(2005-09)**	Setup by Planning Commission, this Committee defined poverty line at monthly per capita expenditure ₹ _ _ _ _ (rural), ₹ _ _ _ _ (urban). - As per Tendulkar method, % of Indians living below poverty line are: _ _ _ _ (All India), 25.7% (Rural India), 13.7% (Urban area) in 2011-12. - **NITI & Modi Govt use this figure in all official documents.** - State/UT that have higher % poverty than 21.9%: Uttar Pradesh < Madhya Pradesh < Assam < Odisha < Bihar < Arunachal Pradesh < Manipur < Jharkhand < Dadra & Nagar Haveli < Chhattisgarh (most poor)
C. Rangarajan committee **(2012-14)**	Setup by Planning Commission, this Committee suggested poverty line @monthly expenditure for **family of five:** ₹ 4860 (Rural), ₹ 7035 (Urban). - This generated uproar because it translates to a person spending daily ₹ 32/> (rural) or ₹ 47/> (urban) is not a poor!

64.1.5 DESHI methods → SECC-2011

Socio Economic Caste Census (सामजिक आर्थिक एवं जातिगत जनगणना)

− SECC is different from poverty lines **because** SECC's primary objective is not to 'measure' poverty but rather 'eligibility' of a family for Govt schemes.

− SECC is different from Population Census (जनगणना)because under Population Census Act, 1948 Government must keep individual's personal information confidential. But SECC is done outside of it, so personal information can be uploaded online *(e.g. Mr.X is given ₹ ₹ for PM Awas Yojana because he was found eligible in SECC)*

− SECC 2011 was a paperless census done by electronic devices.

− Nodal? Rural Development Ministry, Below them→
   o Rural area → Rural Development Ministry
   o Urban area → Urban Affairs Ministry
   o Caste Census component → Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (Home Ministry)

SECC-2011 classified Households were classified into three categories:

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	7 Deprivation Indicators अभाव के 7 संकेत	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ in a SCHEME if
1) Motorized vehicle/ fishing boat. 2) Kisan credit card with limit of over Rs. 50,000/-. 3) If govt employee / owner of non-agro enterprises / earning >10k/per month 4) Paying income tax /Professional tax. 5) 3 or more rooms with pucca walls and roof. 6) Owns a refrigerator/Owns landline phone. 7) Owns more than "x" acre of land	1) Landless households earning from manual labour? 2) One room house with kuccha walls & roof? 3) No adult (18-59 aged) member in household? 4) No literate adult in household? 5) Female headed household with no adult male member? 6) Households with only PH members? 7) SC/ST Households?	1) Households without shelter 2) Destitute / living on alms (निराश्रित / भिक्षु) 3) Manual scavengers 4) Primitive Tribal Groups (आदिम जनजातीय समूह) 5) Legally released bonded labourers (बंधुआ मजदूर)
7 cr. (~39%) out of 18 cr rural households here	**11 cr. (~43%) rural households here.**	**16 lakh (~0.9%) rural households here**

If a government scheme is using SECC-2011 data then

- ✓ **Left column-walla:** automatically excluded (स्वत: बाहर करना) from scheme benefit.
- ✓ **Right column-walla:** automatically included.
- ✓ **Middle column-walla:** included based on how deprived they are. So household with more 'yes tickmarks' will get first preference in allotment of PM Awas Yojana, PM Ujjwala cylinder connection etc. over a less deprived households (वंचित परिवार).
- – PM Jan Arogya Yojana (₹ 5lakh annual health insurance) also uses SECC data to cover _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _ families.
- – During SECC (Rural) survey → Households were asked questions → results displayed at Gram Sabha → others can 'counter' it (like Mr. X is not a destitute but has mercedes car!) → reverification.
- – Government has not released the 'Caste census' portion of this SECC ~~(fearing demands for inclusion / exclusion of a caste based on above data)~~

64.2 POVERTY (❖) → POVERTY REMOVAL (गरीबी उन्मूलन)

SDG Goal 1 aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. While it defines **extreme poverty** @$1.25 but nations are allowed to use their 'national poverty line' methods.

India's SDG Goal1 Baseline Indicators in (brackets)	Target-Goal-2030
Reduce atleast half of the BPL population. So, 21.9% population is BPL (2011) then its half should be ~~removed~~ uplifted. →	_ _ _ _ population living below poverty line.
Number of homeless households per 10,000 households (presently ~11)	0 homeless
No. of households with min. 1 member having health insurance (presently ~29%)	100% households
Improve Social Protection Schemes' coverage: - Number of eligible households receiving MNREGA jobs (85%) - No. of eligible households receiving Maternity benefits (36%)	100% households

Over the years we have launched the following schemes for removal of poverty

64.2.1 Poverty Removal (❖) → MGNREGA (2005)
- **2005**: Parliament enacted MGNREGA Act.
- **2006**: launched in 200 districts → 2008: launched in the whole country as _ **Scheme** (MGNREGS महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम)
- **Boss?** Ministry of Rural Development → Centrally sponsored scheme → _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _→ not 100% funded by the Union.
- It promises to give minimum 100 days of unskilled manual labour to rural household whose adult members volunteer for it. Households are eligible for unemployment allowances if employment not been provided within 15 days of demand.
- MNREGA labourers are used for creating durable assets as per local needs e.g. ponds, wells, cattle sheds, granary, vermicompost plants, crematorium (श्मशान); renovation of Anganwadi centres, school buildings
- No contractors / machinery allowed.
- In any project, 60% of amount should go towards wages and 40% towards material.
- Union bears 100% wage cost and 75% of material cost.
- Wages are linked to Consumer Price Index (Agriculture labour:AL). [Although Modi thinking of linking it with CPI-Rural]
- Payment? Rural Ministry's NREGASoft → State Govt's bank account → NPCi's Aadhar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) → DBT to Beneficiary's bank account.
- Social audit by the gram sabha at least once in every 6 months.

Geo-tagging is a process of adding latitude and longitude to a photo/video. In MNREGA, PM Awas Yojana, Gram Sadak Yojana etc. Modi introduced the concept of Geo-tagging. It helps preventing ₹ ₹ siphoning in fraudulent / non-existent assets / claiming ₹ ₹ multiple times on same asset.

MCQ. Among the following who are eligible to benefit from the "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act"?*(Asked in UPSC-Pre-2011)*

a) Adult members of only the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households
b) Adult members of below poverty line (BPL) households
c) Adult members of house holds of all backward communities
d) Adult members of any household

64.2.2 Poverty Removal (🕸) → National Livelihood Missions =Skill+Loan

- In the late 70s, Government had launched Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) and a half dozen other schemes
- PM Vajpayee restructed them into Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY-1997), Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY-1999)
- ManMohan restructured them into National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM-2011) & Urban Livelihood (NULM-2013) → Modi added Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana in prefix.

They're Core Schemes (Not 100% funded by Union)

Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana: National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NURM)	Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana: National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन	राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	Ministry of Rural Development
1. Give urban poors skill training and loan for self-employment. 2. Develop vendor markets for urban vendors (शहरी विक्रेता) . 3. Shelters for homeless people.	1. Bring min.1 woman from each poor household to Self Help Group (SHG: स्वयं-सहायता समूह) → give them training and loans for candle/soap/handicraft etc. biz. 2. Give training to rural men. 1+2= They'll do self employment or skilled wage employment = More income then working as farm labourers.

64.2.2.1 *Poverty Removal → DAY-NRLM → subschemes*
- **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY-2014):**
    - Rural Youth given FREE skill training. Higher age limit for SC/ST/Women/PH. Guaranteed Placement for at least 75% trained candidates.
    - Covers Youth of Jammu and Kashmir *(HIMAYAT scheme)*
    - Cover Youth of North Eastern States & Left-Wing Extremist (LWE) districts *(ROSHNI Scheme)*
- **Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP-2015):** self-explanatory- training, loan, marketing assistance etc. *[Recall similar scheme in Pillar#4: MSME Ministry: PM's Employment Generation Scheme where person / SHG given credit linked subsidy to start non-farm micro-enterprise]*
- **Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY-2017):** interest-free loans given to SHG / Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to buy public transport vehicle so they can earn ₹ ₹ by transporting passengers.

**MCQ. How does the National Rural Livelihood Mission seek to improve livelihood options of rural poor?*(Asked in UPSC-Pre-2012)*

1. By setting up a large number of new manufacturing industries and agribusiness centres in rural areas
2. By strengthening 'self-help groups' and providing skill development
3. By supplying seeds, fertilizers, diesel pump-sets and micro-irrigation equipment free of cost to farmers

Codes: (a) 1 and 2 only   (b) 2 only   (c) 1 and 3 only   (d) 1, 2 and 3

64.2.3 Poverty Removal (🪙) → Mission Antyodaya (2017)

Boss? Ministry of Rural Development

– It's similar to those two timepass 'Adarsh Gram Yojanas' we learned in Pillar#5.
– Here Government will implement the other ongoing schemes with more vigilance and accountability with the help of Gram Panchayat, NGOs, SHGs, ASHA workers etc.
– **Target?** At least 50,000 Gram Panchayats become poverty free by 2020.

64.2.4 Poverty Removal (🪙) → DISHA Committees (2016)

Boss? Ministry of Rural Development

- District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) = elected members of (Parliament + State legislature + Local Governments: PRI,ULB) for efficient and time-bound development of districts.
- They'll meet once every quarter and assess the schemes implementation.
- DISHA Committee's chairman will be the senior most MP (Lok Sabha) from the given district. DM/Collector(IAS) will act as member Secretary to implement the Committee's directives.

64.3 POVERTY REMOVAL (🪙) → DIRECTLY GIVE ₹ ₹ → UBI
Int-Budget-2019: We are spending ~₹ 12 lakh crores in schemes. Out of that ₹3.3 lakh crores in subsidies. Yet, schemes/subsidies suffer from two problems.

– **Inclusion Error (समावेश त्रुटि):** Non-poor (=well to do families) receive benefits = "free rider" problem. ~40% of Food subsidies wasted in this manner.
– **Exclusion Error (बहिष्करण त्रुटि):** Real Poor not receiving benefit. ~40-60% of real needy families don't receive scheme benefit.
– **Leakage (रिसाव):** 20-36% money allotted in PDS/MNREGA is gone in corruption by the middleman / bureaucrats.
– Suresh Tendulkar Poverty Estimation Method (2011) says
    o Any rural person who is spending monthly ₹ 816/> is not poor = annual ₹ 9800 />
    o Any urban person who is spending monthly ₹ 1000/> is not poor = annual ₹ 12000/>
– So, Economic Survey 2017 suggested, "better we simply give them money so they can spend minimum aforementioned amounts, then they'll automatically come out of the poverty!" That is the idea behind UBI.

(Definition) Universal Basic Income (UBI: सार्वजनिक बुनियादी आय) means government depositing a specific sum of money in a beneficiary's bank account each year to augment his/her purchasing power in the open market. The term 'universal' is 'de-jure' (औपचारिक), in reality, UBI is meant for rich & middle class families.

64.3.1 UBI: Pro-Arguments by Eco Survey

1) Safety Net. Protects people from deprivation, destitution (अभाव, निराश्रितता)
2) PDS= leakage, diversion. Better give ₹ ₹ to needy to buy from open market.
3) MNREGA = Not good because it's creating shortage of farm labourers. Scheme is rife with corruption & mismanagement.
4) Some people face accident of birth (SC/ST/Rural/Poor). Some people face accident of life (e.g. drought, disaster, husband dead, caught in debt trap by informal money lender). UBI will help them overcome these accidents, boost their psychological aspirations.
5) PAN cards already linked with Bank accounts so possible to exclude rich / middle class easily. So, implementation of UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME should not prove difficult.

64.3.2 UBI: Anti-Arguments by Eco Survey

1) Able bodied men given 'charity'. It'll turn them lazy. Gandhi will not approve it.
2) 1st world nations can afford UBI because their tax:GDP is high. If we give ₹ 12000 per year to poor people (without shutting down existing schemes) then Fiscal deficit = ~12% of GDP = new variety of problems: Crowding out of the private borrowers → Industrial expansion + job creation declines. (Counter arguments: if we stop all schemes/subsidies and give only ₹ 2500 / per year as UBI to only poor people, then Fiscal deficit will stay @3% while poverty will decline from 21.9% → just 9%]
3) Extra money in the hands of poor without proportional increase in the supply of goods → demand side inflation. So, poor person's real purchasing power will not increase, he'll remain poor only. (मांगजनित मंहगाई के चलते वो गरीब ही रहेगा.)
4) Providing Universal basic income without crossing the fiscal deficit target will require stopping the schemes like NFSA, MDM, MNREGA → but that will not be 'politically feasible'. राजनीतिक रूप से असंभव
5) Many families hid their assets during SECC-2011 survey, so it's not a reliable data. So if UBI given to people based on SECC data → Inclusion Error, with non-poors getting benefit.
6) Men of the house may misuse ₹ ₹ on alcohol, gambling & other social ills. Better to give entitlements in the form of 'kind' e.g. free food under mid day meal, subsidized grains @PDS shop.

Economic Survey 2017 gave both the pro and anti-arguments. Its intent was only to 'generate a debate' around the topic (without suggesting UBI for immediate implementation). However eventually,

- Interim-Budget 2019: PM-KISAN ₹ 6k / per year to small and marginal farmers.
- General Election 2019 Congress Manifesto promised to launch Nyuntam Aay Yojana (NYAY) schemes giving ₹ 72,000 / per year to poorest 5 crore families [IF they're elected to power].

Conclusion-UBI-Favour: UBI can play a pivotal role in eliminating poverty and providing safety net against deprivation and destitution. However, UBI should be designed & implemented in a manner that minimizes leakage & doesn't put heavy burden on fiscal resources.

Conclusion-UBI-Anti: While UBI can play a pivotal role in eliminating poverty and providing safety net against deprivation and destitution, but in the light of the aforementioned challenges, the conditions are not yet ripe for its introduction in India.

64.4(⧈) → CONCLUSION-TEMPLATE-POVERTY:
- While India's GDP and national income is rising every year, not everyone has benefited equally from this prosperity, as evident from *<insert xyz report data>.*
- Poverty acts as a barrier against gender development & human development. Therefore, SDG Goal 1 aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- Aforementioned schemes / initiatives / challenges are important in that regard / need to be addressed on priority basis.

64.5 PAST QUESTIONS IN UPSC MAINS EXAMS
GSM1 Syllabus: Poverty, Population; Development and associated issues

'Despite implementation of various programmes for eradication of poverty by the government in India, poverty is still existing.' Explain by giving reasons.	2018
Mention core strategies for the transformation of aspirational districts in India and explain the nature of convergence, collaboration and competition for its success.	2018
"An essential condition to eradicate poverty is to liberate the poor from deprivation." Substantiate this statement with suitable examples	2016
Critically examine whether growing population is the cause of poverty OR poverty is the main cause of population increase in India.	2015

GSM2 Syllabus: Poverty and hunger issues

How far do you agree with the view that the focus on lack or availability of food as the main cause of hunger takes the attention away from ineffective human development policies in India?	2018
Hunger and Poverty are the biggest challenges for good governance in India still today. Evaluate how far successive governments have progressed in dealing with these humongous problems. Suggest measures for improvement.	2017
'Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India remain mere show pieces until and unless they are backed by political will'. Discuss with reference to the performance of the major poverty alleviation programmes in India.	2017
Though there have been several different estimates of poverty in India, all indicate reduction in poverty levels over time. Do you agree? Critically examine with reference to urban and rural poverty indicators.	2015
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.	2013

GSM2 Syllabus: Social Sector & Social Services (health, education, human resources – issues in development, management);

Appropriate local community-level healthcare intervention is a prerequisite to achieve 'Health for All ' in India. Explain.	2018
'To ensure effective implementation of policies addressing water, sanitation and hygiene needs, the identification of beneficiary segments is to be synchronized with the anticipated outcomes' Examine the statement in the context of the WASH scheme.	2017
Examine the main provisions of the National Child Policy and throw light on the status of its implementation.	2016
"Demographic Dividend in India will remain only theoretical unless our manpower becomes more educated, aware, skilled and creative." What measures have been taken by the government to enhance the capacity of our population to be more productive and employable?	2016
Professor Amartya Sen has advocated important reforms in the realms of primary education and primary health care. What are your suggestions to improve their status and performance?	2016
The quality of higher education in India requires major improvements to make it internationally competitive. Do you think that the entry of foreign educational institutions would help improve the quality of higher and technical education in the country? Discuss.	2015
Public health system has limitations in providing universal health coverage. Do you think that the private sector could help in bridging the gap? What other viable alternatives would you suggest?	2015
An athlete participates in Olympics for personal triumph and nation's glory; victors are showered with cash incentives by various agencies, on their return. Discuss the merit of state sponsored talent hunt and its cultivation as against the rationale of a reward mechanism as encouragement.	2014
Should the premier institutes like IITs/IIMs be allowed to retain premier status, allowed more academic independence in designing courses and also decide mode/criteria of selection of students. Discuss in light of the growing challenges.	2014
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.	2013
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.	2013