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Preface

This is our 61st edition of Yojana Gist and 52nd edition of Kurukshetra Gist, released for the month of April 2020. It is increasingly finding a place in the questions of both UPSC Prelims and Mains and therefore, we've come up with this initiative to equip you with knowledge that'll help you in your preparation for the CSE.

Every issue deals with a single topic comprehensively sharing views from a wide spectrum ranging from academicians to policy makers to scholars. The magazine is essential to build an in-depth understanding of various socio-economic issues.

From the exam point of view, however, not all articles are important. Some go into scholarly depths and others discuss agendas that are not relevant for your preparation. Added to this is the difficulty of going through a large volume of information, facts and analysis to finally extract their essence that may be useful for the exam.

We are not discouraging from reading the magazine itself. So, do not take this as a document which you take read, remember and reproduce in the examination. Its only purpose is to equip you with the right understanding. But, if you do not have enough time to go through the magazines, you can rely on the content provided here for it sums up the most essential points from all the articles.

You need not put hours and hours in reading and making its notes in pages. We believe, a smart study, rather than hard study, can improve your preparation levels.

Think, learn, practice and keep improving!

You know that's your success mantra 😊

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The Constitution of India

A. History

- Handwritten and calligraphed in both English and Hindi
- Handcrafted by the artists of Shantiniketan under the guidance of Acharya Nandalal Bose, with the calligraphy texts done by Prem Behari Narain Raizada in Delhi
- The original copies of the Constitution of India are kept in special helium-filled cases in the Library of the Parliament of India.
- It is the longest written Constitution in the world containing 395 Articles, 22 Parts, and 12 Schedules.
- It was in 2015, the 125th birth anniversary year of Baba Bharat Ratna Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar that the Government of India decided to celebrate 26th November, as 'Constitution Day' every year.
- The year 2019 marked the 70th year of the adoption of the Constitution.

The architect of our Constitution, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar had said: "*Constitution is not a mere lawyer's document, it is a vehicle of life, and its spirit is always a spirit of age.*"

B. Safeguarding Human Rights

Human rights are the rights which are possessed by every human being, irrespective of his or her nationality, race, religion, sex, etc, simply by virtue of being a human. They are inherent in our nature and without them we cannot live as human beings. Human rights and fundamental freedom allow us to fully develop and use our human qualities, our intelligence, our talents, and our conscience and to satisfy our physical, spiritual and other needs.

The Constitution safeguards all citizens, individually and collectively, human rights by protecting basic freedoms. These are guaranteed in the Constitution in the form of six broad categories of Fundamental Rights, which are justiciable. **Article 12 to 35** contained in **Part III** of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights.

Famous cases: The Supreme Court of India in the **Kesavanand Bharti case, Minerva Mills and I.R. Coelho** case have upheld that though fundamental rights, as such, are not immune from amendment en block, particular rights or part thereof may be held as **basic features which cannot be amended by exercising the power of amendment under Article 368** of the Constitution of India.

Fundamental rights which represent the basic human rights of the people.

In Ranjitsing Brahmajeetsing Sharma v. State of Maharashtra, the Supreme Court opined that gender injustice, pollution, environmental degradation, malnutrition, social ostracism of dalits are various forms of violations of human rights.

The presumption of innocence is also a human right.

Fundamental Rights

1. Right to equality, including equality before law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment;
2. Right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, and right to practice any profession or occupation (some of these rights are subject to security of the State, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency or morality);
3. Right against exploitation, prohibiting all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings;
4. Right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion;
5. Right of any section of citizens to conserve their culture, language or script, and right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice; and
6. Right to constitutional remedies for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Part IV- Directive Principles of State Policy

Part IV of the Constitution lays down the Directive Principles of State Policy which are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws. The courts have opined that these directives supplement fundamental rights in achieving a welfare state. They cannot be seen in isolation and are rather contributory and complementary to each other.

Protection of the Rights of the Vulnerable Communities

In recent times, the Apex Court has been taking a lead in protection of the rights of the vulnerable communities like LGBTI etc. and have come up with many landmark judgments. In the case of **National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India**, the Supreme Court of India declared transgender people to be a **'third gender'** and affirmed that the fundamental rights granted under the Constitution of India will be equally applicable to transgender people. The Apex Court directed the Centre and the State governments to take steps to treat them as socially and educationally backward classes and to extend reservation in case of admission in educational institutions and for public appointments. This judgment is a major step towards **gender equality** in India.

The Supreme Court in *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India* gave a historic, and unanimous decision on Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, decriminalising homosexuality. The Apex Court ruled that sexual orientation is an intrinsic element of liberty, dignity, privacy, individual autonomy and equality, and that intimacy between consenting adults of the same-sex, is beyond the legitimate interests of the state.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

It is in conformity with the Paris Principles, adopted at first international workshop on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights held in October 1991, and endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations by its Regulations 48/134 of 20 December, 1993.

a. Inquire, on its own initiative or on a petition presented to it by victim or any person on his behalf, into complaint of—

- i) Violation of human rights or abetment thereof, or*
- ii) Negligence in the prevention of such violation, by a public servant;*

b. Intervene in any proceeding involving any allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court with the approval of such court;

c. Visit, under intimation to the State Government, any jail or any other institution under the control of the State Government, where persons are detained or lodged for purposes of treatment, reformation or protection, to study the living condition of the inmates and make recommendations thereon;

d. Review the safeguards by or under the Constitution, or any law for the time being in force, for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;

e. Review the factors, including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend appropriate remedial measures;

f. Study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation;

g. Undertake and promote research in the field of human rights;

h. Spread human rights literacy among various sections of society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, media, seminars and other available means;

i. Encourage the efforts of non-governmental organisations and institutions working in the field of human rights;

j. Such other functions as it may consider necessary for the promotion of human rights.

Challenges

India's socio-economic cultural framework and its colonial past have sprung many challenges in its efforts to promote and protect human rights. The main issues where majority of human rights violations in India take place are as under;

- Failure in taking action by the police
- Unlawful detention
- False implication
- Custodial violence
- Illegal arrest
- Custodial deaths
- Encounter deaths
- Harassment of prisoners; jail conditions
- Atrocities on SCs and STs
- Bonded labour; child labour
- Child marriage
- Communal violence
- Dowry death or its attempt; dowry demand
- Sexual harassment and indignity to women
- Exploitation of women
- Discrimination against persons with disabilities
- Discrimination against persons with HIV/AIDS
- Discrimination against sex workers etc.

Mahatma Gandhi has rightly said:

“I learned from my illiterate but wise mother that all rights to be deserved and preserved came from duty well done. Thus, the very right to live accrues to us only when we do the duty of citizenship of the world. From this one fundamental statement, perhaps it is easy enough to define the duties of man and woman and correlate every right to some corresponding duty to be first performed. Every other right can be shown to be a usurpation hardly worth fighting for.”

C. Fundamental Duties

To offset the increasing tendencies of indifference towards the business of the government amongst its citizens and to check fissiparous growth, the Constitution (Forty-Second) Amendment Act, 1976 introduced the concept of fundamental duties by adding Part IV-A, consisting of the sole Article 51A.

- Introduced for the first time in 1976 by the **42nd Amendment** of the Constitution after the recommendations of the **Swaran Singh Committee**
- This insertion was in line with **Article 29(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights** which states, “Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of the personality is possible”.
- While ten of the duties were incorporated in the Constitution of India in 1976, 11th was included in the year 2002 by the 86th Amendment.

The balancing of fundamental rights is a constitutional necessity as every right gives rise to a corresponding duty. **Article 51A** is a yardstick against which the action of the State may be assessed. In **Union of India v Naveen Jindal**, the Supreme Court observed that fundamental duties are implicit in the concept of fundamental rights, the former providing certain restrictions on the exercise of the latter.

In the words of Mahatma Gandhi: *“The true source of right is duty. If we all discharge our duties, rights will not be far to seek. If leaving duties unperformed we run after rights, they will escape us like will-o-the-wisp, the more we pursue them, the farther they will fly”.*

In **Shyam Narayan Chouksey vs the Supreme Court** stated that Article 51A(a) enjoins a duty on every citizen of India the duty to respect ideals and institutions, including the national flag and national anthem. This was the case in which the Apex Court of India passed a judgment regarding compulsory display of the national anthem prior to screening any movie in the theatres or cinema halls. The Hon’ble SC made it mandatory for all patrons to rise for the duration of this feature presentation. Through this case, the Court intended to bring in standardisation in the way people portrayed their love for the country and provided set actions and procedures to fulfil the underlying idea of Article 51A of the Indian Constitution. In yet another case, the SC relied on Article 51A (d) to state that any citizen may bring it to the notice of the Court if any Act of the legislature provides shelter and protection to the illegal foreign nationals.

Further, interestingly, Article 51A(k) was introduced as a fundamental duty in 2002, along with Article 21A as a fundamental right. Through Article 51A(k) read with Article 21A, the State and the parents are made to share obligation with regard to education of the children in the following manner:

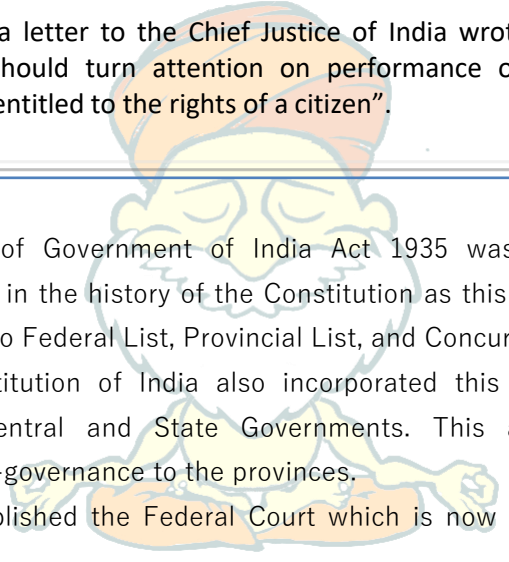
- the State with free education
- the parents with compulsory education

The State has been entrusted with the responsibility to ensure compulsory education while at the same time Article 51A(k) does not penalise parents or guardians for not being able to send their wards to school. In similar manner, right to hoist the national flag has been granted to the citizens subject to the restrictions specified in the Article 51A (c).

The Purpose

Justice Verma Committee on Fundamental Duties observed, “with the lapse of time, degradation of values, particularly values in public life became blatantly evident and the nation felt the need to amend the Constitution and incorporate these values specifically as the Fundamental Duties of every citizens”.

Justice Rangnath Mishra in a letter to the Chief Justice of India wrote, “If society becomes duty based, everyone in India should turn attention on performance of duties and through such performance ensure and be entitled to the rights of a citizen”.



The enactment of Government of India Act 1935 was one of the most important events in the history of the Constitution as this law divided powers of governance into Federal List, Provincial List, and Concurrent List.

Later, the Constitution of India also incorporated this division of powers between the Central and State Governments. This act provided more autonomy of self-governance to the provinces.

It had also established the Federal Court which is now called the Supreme Court of India.

Enforcement of the Fundamental Duties of Citizens

There is no provision for enforcement of the Fundamental Duties, nor there is any sanction for the violation of the duties under the Constitution. The Constitution of India neither intends nor prescribes for sanctions. These duties are obligatory in nature.

At the same time we have provisions under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 which punishes for the act done against the sovereignty and integrity of the State. The penal code also punishes for the outrageous acts committed against women, acts damaging the public property etc. There are laws for the protection of forests, environment, and wildlife.

The Constitution of India was made in the past but articulated in the Constituent Assembly.

01

BRITISH COLONIAL RULE AND THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE

The oppression leading to the enhanced importance of the rights of citizens like civil liberties (freedom of speech), etc., and through the freedom struggle has shaped the vision of the constitution. + INC session of Karachi's resolution on Fundamental rights and National economic programme

02

BRITISH GOVERNANCE ACTS FOR INDIA

Starting from the Regulating Act of 1773 till the Indian Independence Act of 1947, especially Government of India Act of 1935

03

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS & INDIAN THINKERS

French revolution (Republic, ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity), Russian revolution (ideals of justice) & Gandhi's philosophy leading to the self-government institutions i.e. PRI (article 40 under DPSP), etc.

04

NEHRU REPORT

Nehru report of 1928, the first attempt in drafting the Constitutional scheme indigenously had most of the present document's ideals like fundamental rights, responsible government at the centre and in states, etc.

NEHRU REPORT

Secularism as fundamental feature was established when the report rejected separate electorate. The report was cited when the constituent assembly took upon the topic of separate electorate while framing the constitution. It is provided under different parts of Indian constitution like the preamble, fundamental rights etc.

It provided full protection to cultural and religious interests of Muslims which was extended by Indian constitution to all religions safeguarded under Article 25-30 as fundamental rights

It tried to allay the minority fears with the concept of reservation which was incorporated in the Indian constitution for Scheduled castes under article 334.

Most of the 19 fundamental rights which was provided by the report was incorporated under Part-3 fundamental rights of Indian constitution

Universal adult suffrage was suggested by the report which, the Indian constitution provided under Article 326

Responsible government – both at the Centre and States was envisaged which is provided in the Indian constitution as per article 75 and article 164.

GOI Act 1935

Federalism:

- 3 lists provided under the act- Federal, provincial and concurrent is defined in the Indian constitution under 7th schedule as Union, State and Concurrent list.
- State representation in the Centre in the council of states (an evolution over Bicameralism provided by GOI act 1919) which was provided as Rajyasabha under the Indian constitution.
- Office of governor: as provincial head is also provided under Indian constitution as per article 153

Judiciary: Federal court was established as per the act in 1937. An integrated judiciary with supreme court as the apex federal court is provided in the Indian constitution.

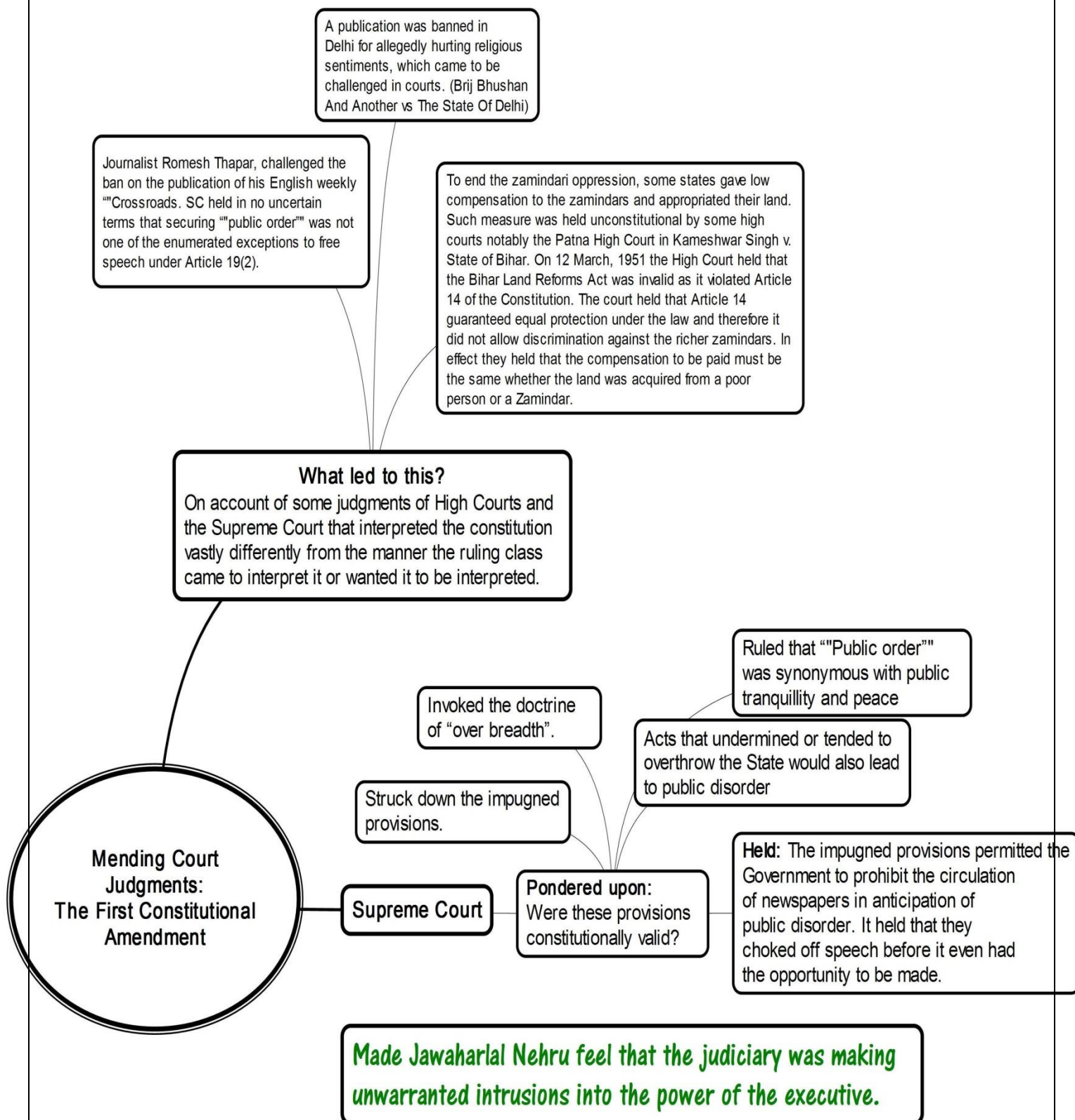
UPSC, state public service commissions and joint public service commissions – bulwarks of Indian democracy, merit watch dogs are established borrowing from bodies envisaged under GOI act 1935.

Emergency provisions: In part 18 to safeguard sovereignty, national unity and integrity is provided as per the provisions under GOI act 1935

Administrative setup: with All India service as the fountain head of administration is envisaged by the GOI act 1935. Protection to All India service under article 311, Split and tenure system etc., of Indian bureaucratic setup is influenced by the act and incorporated in Indian constitution.

D. Mending Court Judgments: The First Constitutional Amendment

First amendment to the Constitution of India was undoubtedly a momentous one. Very few amendments to our constitution have had such wide ranging effect on the common man as the First Amendment.



Mending Court Judgments: The First Constitutional Amendment

Unique circumstances in which the first amendment was proposed

Till end of 1951, the elections that were to be held under the constitution we had adopted had not been held. Critics of the Amendment therefore charged the Parliament with lack of representative capacity to bring in the amendments

However, parliament had legitimate power - under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, the constituent assembly was empowered to sit in a legislative capacity until the new constitution came into force and to exercise its powers.

The power of the Parliament to overturn a judgment passed by the Supreme Court

Debates revolved around

The merits of the suggested changes

Amended articles 15, 19, 85, 87, 174, 176, 341, 342, 372 and 376

Inserted articles 31A and 31B

The Ninth schedule to the constitution was also added

The First Amendment Act

7 groups of rights guaranteed under the constitution

Right to Equality;

Right to Freedom;

Right against Exploitation;

Right to Freedom of Religion;

Cultural and Educational Rights

Right to Constitutional Remedies

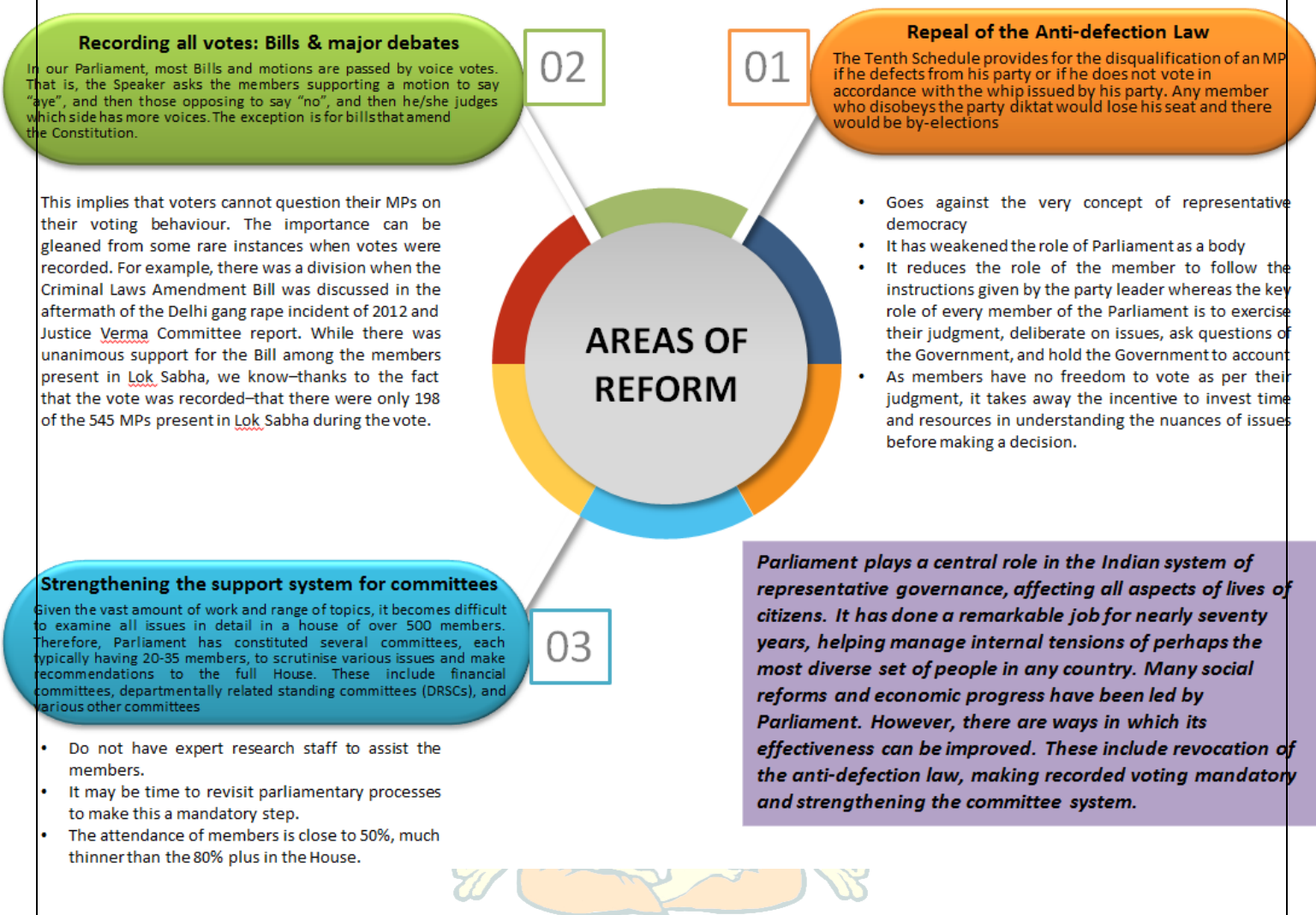
Right to Property

Vide the 44th Constitutional Amendment (1978) Right to Property was taken away from the list of Fundamental rights and placed in a new Article 300A as an ordinary legal right

Any law included in the Ninth Schedule was protected from judicial review, even if it was unconstitutional and violating Fundamental Rights

In striking down Section 66 A of the Information Technology Act in *Shreya Singhal Vs Union of India*¹³ the Court once again assertively established its constitutional role as protector of freedom of speech and expression. Section 66A empowered authorities to punish for sending "offensive" messages through a computer or any other communication device.

E. Structural Issues that need to be addressed to improve the Effectiveness of Parliament



F. Panchayati Raj System

Evolution

Constituent Assembly and Panchayati Raj: The Constituent Assembly preferred two-tier system of governance. India's resources at the time of independence to be spent on developing global status of India and to solve the national problems such as providing food, shelter and clothing, health etc., of the public, rather than strengthening and reengineering the villages.

Pre-Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1993

- Community Development projects were inaugurated in 1952 in line with the experiments at Santiniketan, Vadodara and Nilokheri.
- In 1957, Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was constituted, which submitted the report stating that, 'Public participation in community works should be organised through statutory representative bodies, such as agencies at the village level which can represent the entire community, assume responsibility and provide leadership in the rural development programmes of the government.

- National Development Council was established on the basis of the principle of democratic decentralisation, which spread the word 'Panchayati Raj' into the main frame of discussion about the rural development.
- First three-tier Panchayati Raj system was inaugurated on 2 October 1959 in Nagaur, Rajasthan.
- The Jayaprakash Narayan Committee further strengthened the idea of Panchayati Raj and the Ministry of Community Development was brought under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in 1971 and the word 'Community Development' was replaced with the 'Rural Development'.
- The Ashok Mehta Committee, 1978 is the one which recommended for introducing the Panchayati Raj as a Constitutional institution through an amendment. The Act further provided the financial powers to the third tier of the governance, such as tax collection, non-tax revenues etc.

64th Amendment Bill: The 64th Amendment Bill was introduced and later, the 64th Amendment Bill was followed by 65th Amendment Bill that sought to endow urban local bodies in similar lines of Panchayat Raj. Though both the bills received the required constitutional majority, the bills failed to take the shape of amendment legislation.

Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1993

- In the year 1992-93, 73rd and the 74th amendments were brought into the Indian Constitution which recognised local self-governance as the third stratum of government. It recognised the existence of Panchayat Raj Institution in India as a social institution and aimed to provide it the constitutional status by introducing relevant provisions into the Constitution.
- **Article 40** of the Constitution which is part of Directive Principles of State Policy states that, 'State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.' Part IX was introduced
- Objectives of 73rd Amendment Act, 1993
 - Introduced direct elections for Panchayats, reservation of seats for the SCs and STs in proportion to their population for membership of Panchayats and office of Chairpersons
 - Reservation of not less than one-third of the seats for women
 - Fixed tenure of five years for Panchayats and holding of elections within a period of six months on the eve of suppression of any Panchayats, disqualification of membership of Panchayat, devolution of the State Legislature's powers over Panchayats with respect of economic development and social justice
 - Created financial powers for the Panchayats through grants-in aid from the consolidated fund of State, assignment to Panchayats by State or appropriation of revenues by Panchayats of designated taxes, duties, tolls and fee, setting of finance commission etc.

Issues:

A systemic failure:

- No perceptible hand-holding and support by the States (political class and the bureaucracy) to foster decentralised governance.
- Dependency on state machinery for their functioning.
- From the beginning, whether it was postponing elections or the failure to constitute SFCs and DPCs, it became evident that States can violate the various provisions of Parts IX and IXA with impunity.

- The roles and responsibilities of local governments remain ill-defined despite activity mapping in several States except in Kerala.
- States control funds, functions and functionaries, making autonomous governance almost impossible.
- Most States continue to create *parallel bodies* (often fiefdoms of ministers and senior bureaucrats) that make inroads into the functional domain of local governments.
- Increasing allocations to Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme, or MPLADS, which started in 1993, and their State-level counterparts, known as the MLALADS, too has affected the local institutions.

Fiscal weakness of village panchayats:

- Even after 25 years, local government expenditure as a percentage of total public-sector expenditure comprising Union, State and local governments is only around 7% as compared to 24% in Europe, 27% in North America and 55% in Denmark.
- The own source revenue of local governments as a share of total public sector own source revenue is only a little over 2%

Way forward

Despite the progress the Panchayati Raj system made in last 17 years, since 1993, there are many agendas, which are yet to be implemented for achieving full Swaraj as desired by Mahatma Gandhi:

- Providing sufficient staff, office space and infrastructure
- Allocating funds sufficient for carrying out the objectives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions
- Removing the word 'Discretion' [Article 243G] and 'creating mandatory obligation upon the States for devolution of 3Fs
- Implementing the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) to address the demands of the tribal population living in rural areas
- Urgent need of the effective functioning of the State Finance Commission with a priority of sustenance of PRIs
- Special focus to be laid down on North Eastern States, 6th Schedule Areas
- Focusing more on the effective functioning of Gram Sabhas

Solve: How are e-governance initiatives changing the face of PRIs in India? Discuss.

G. Checks and Balances

The Constitution's main purpose is not merely to confer powers on the various organs of the government, but also to restrain those powers. Constitutionalism envisages checks and balances and puts the powers of the legislature, executive and judiciary under restraint. The very essence of constitutionalism is that no organ of the state may arrogate powers to itself, beyond what is specified in the Constitution.

The doctrine of separation of powers is imperative for the smooth functioning of a vibrant democracy. Substantiate.

The principle of separation of powers states that the executive, legislative, and judiciary powers of government should be divided into different branches and not concentrated in one. These departments should be separate and distinct because of the corrupting nature of power. If the body that made the laws could also enforce them and adjudicate disputes, it would likely do so in a preferential manner, undermining the rule of law and basic fairness. Power, in other words, must be

checked, or it will be abused, and it is important to be imperative for the smooth functioning of a vibrant democracy.

Democratic government is characterised by the separation of powers:

- There are 'checks and balances' within our political system that limit the power of each branch in order to prevent the abuse of power.
- This system divides the state into three branches – the legislative, executive and judicial branch – and gives each the power to fulfil different tasks. These branches are also known as the 'organs of government'.
- Tasks are assigned to the different branches and their institutions in such a way that each of them can check the exercise of powers by the others. As a result, no one branch or institution can become so powerful as to control the system completely.

In Indian constitution, the separation of powers is supported through Article 50, Articles 121 and 211 and Article 361. Such steps, along with presence of checks and balances, help in creating a vibrant democracy in the following ways:

- No single branch can act as a hegemon over the others, by influencing their members.
- No single branch can endanger the democratic principles of the country.
- It provides a channel of grievance redressal for the citizens through an independent judiciary.
- The executive remains accountable to the legislature for the implementation of policies and consequent results.
- Helps in creating a feedback channel to the executive where the citizens can put forward their demands in the Assembly, without being afraid of the authorities.

The separation of powers is important because it provides a vital system of 'checks and balances':

- Firstly, it ensures that the different branches control each other. This is intended to make them accountable to each other – these are the 'checks';
- Secondly, the separation of powers divides power between the different branches of government – these are the 'balances'. Balance aims to ensure that no individual or group of people in government is 'all powerful'. Power is shared and not concentrated in one branch.

The separation of powers doctrine also intends to improve the energy and efficiency of government by allowing each branch to specialize, in effect, in order to fulfil its unique function. That is why we also often refer to the 'separation and balance of powers'. The main purpose of the separation of powers is therefore to prevent the abuse of power.

The case of judiciary adventuring into the executive domain of late

The constitution of India has provided for separation of powers between institutions of the state- executive, legislature and judiciary to ensure checks and balances which are essential in a democracy.

Positive implications:

1. Safeguards the rights and liberty of citizens and ensures welfare of the same.
 - River Ganga pollution curtailment and mitigation: The SC took a tough stand on the delay in taking steps to prevent pollution from industries and failure in an effective vision implementation of cleaning of River Ganga. This resulted in creating a time line and a target based action with 118 selected towns on bank or River Ganga to achieve total sanitation including waste water treatment and solid waste management. Effective limits were implemented on industrial clusters to ensure abatement of pollution.
2. Protection of Fundamental Human rights guaranteed under article 21 of the constitution:
 - Plight of under trial prisoners and Prison reforms: Concerned that almost 67% prisoners in overcrowded jails across India are under trials, the SC sought early

conclusion and reformatory steps stating that prisoners also have human rights. NALSA was asked to coordinate with state authorities and Home Ministry to establish under-trial Review Committee comprising of District Judge, District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police in all districts.

- Delhi pollution prevention and abatement: Judiciary was instrumental in pushing the government to develop and adopt various policies and programmes for combating air pollution. It also banned sale of older Diesel cars and also cars above 2000cc for certain period.
- 3. For protection of Law and order and safety of women:
 - Ban on cooling stickers on cars: The Supreme Court has ordered a complete ban on use of tinted plastic films irrespective of the degree of visibility on windscreens and other glass panels of vehicles throughout the country. Vehicles with tinted glasses helped criminals escape after committing heinous crimes such as sexual assault against women, robberies, kidnapping etc.
- 4. Uniformity in policy creation on certain spheres. Also provides impetus for accountable and responsible administration.
 - Likewise, the SC has intervened in many issues to serve the larger interest of society across the country. like cases of fighting diseases like Dengue, issues of policies of Health, drinking water, etc. stopping of polluting industries of Agra, beautification of Taj Mahal, etc.

Negative implementation:

1. Ignorance of technical and actual compatibility of implementation and decision taken.
 - Judiciary mandate on speedy implementation of interlinking of river projects: There are certain procedures for taking up projects like feasibility reports, EIA, etc. which are violated due to the expedition. Technical feasibility and expertise were overlooked as a result of this intervention.
2. Irreversible judgments by Judiciary unless reviewed often leads to an ineffective progress in undesired projects.
 - The SC, ruling on a PIL about road safety, banned the sale of liquor within 500m of any NH and SH: Data compiled by NCRB showed that in road accidents in 2014, over speeding and reckless driving accounted of nearly 90% of it, while drunk driving accounted to 2.5%, hence rendering it as an unfeasible decision.
3. Arbitrary decisions made by judiciary affects growth and development of economy:
 - Ban on Liquor on NH resulted in collateral damage for government, tourism and livelihood as there was massive loss of revenue because almost one half to two third of retail outlets, bars, etc. are located within 500 meters of NH and SH. Employment and livelihoods are bound to be a casualty as a multiplier effect.
4. Leads to indolence, apathy and inertia on part of executive which is not a healthy trend in democracy.

There have been numerous instances where the SC has justified its interference and enhanced the growth of judicial review. However, in the interest of democratic governance, all the 3 organs of the state should discharge their obligations freely and independently, entrusted with intervention only where required in the larger interest of the citizens of India.

Do you think the executive in India has overpowered the legislature? Critically examine. What is the way out? Give suggestions.

The constitution of India has adopted Parliamentary form of democracy. In our system, there exists very thin line between the powers of the executive and the legislature resulting in instances of overstepping in each other's domain.

It can be seen that Cabinet becoming supreme authority whereas the role of the Parliament and the State Legislature is diminishing. Some instances to show executive overpowering legislature:

- Frequent usage of ordinances under Article 123 and 213 to pass important bills, bypassing legislative scrutiny. Eg: Land acquisition bill.
- Passing of important legislations through Money bill route. Recently Aadhar act was passed like this to bypass scrutiny of Upper House.
- Taking important policy decisions without discussing them in Parliament. The announcement of demonetization was criticized for this.
- Passing of important bills and budget without much discussion through Guillotine method.
- The ratio of passage of Private member's bills is very low.
- The direction of Whip curtails individual member's freedom in having opinion and taking decisions.

Although, the legislature has some checks and balances to scrutinize the powers of the executive.

- Collective responsibility of the executive to the Legislature
- Control over executive powers through scrutiny by committees. Eg: Financial control through Public Account Committee etc.
- Question hour, Zero hour, Censure motion, Adjournment motion, No-confidence motions etc. to keep a check on the powers of the executive.
- Ordinances have to be passed in legislatures within specific time periods.

In order to balance the powers of executive and legislature, we need to adopt few suggestions as a way out:

- Mandatory scrutiny of all bills by the standing committees as in other countries like the UK
- Fixing the number times an ordinance could pass.
- Relaxing the powers of Whip on members so that they can take individual decisions.
- Increasing the productivity of legislatures, avoiding frequent disruptions and wash-outs.
- Constructive criticism on the part of opposition parties must become a norm.

Thus, it is necessary that both the executive and the legislature work hand in hand respecting each other's powers and functions to ensure our democracy evolves and blossoms.

H. Borrowed features of Indian Constitution

Government of India Act of 1935 1. Federal Scheme 2. Office of Governor 3. Judiciary 4. Public Service Commissions 5. Emergency provisions 6. Administrative details	Ireland's Constitution 1. Concept of Directive Principles of State Policy (Ireland had borrowed it from Spain) 2. Nomination of members to Rajya Sabha by the President 3. Method of election of President	Canada's Constitution 1. Federation with a strong Centre 2. Vesting of residuary powers in the Centre 3. Appointment of state governors by the Centre 4. Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
British Constitution 1. Parliamentary government	United States of America's Constitution	

2. Nominal Head President (who will perform like the Queen) 3. Post of Prime Minister 4. Lower House more powerful 5. Single citizenship 6. Cabinet system 7. Prerogative writs 8. Parliamentary privilege 9. Bicameral Parliament 10. Speaker of Lok Sabha 11. Rule of Law 12. Legislative procedure	1. Written Constitution 2. Impeachment of the President 3. Supreme Court 4. Provision of States 5. Functions of President and Vice-President 6. Removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges 7. Fundamental Rights 8. Judicial review 9. Independence of Judiciary 10. Preamble of the Constitution	
South African Constitution 1. Procedure for amendment of the Constitution 2. Election of members of Rajya Sabha	French Constitution 1. The ideals of Republic in the Preamble 2. The ideals of liberty in the Preamble 3. The ideals of equality in the Preamble 4. The ideals of fraternity in the Preamble	Australia's Constitution 1. Concurrent List 2. Freedom of trade 3. Commerce and intercourse 4. Joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament 5. The language used in the Preamble
Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia) 1. Fundamental duties 2. The ideal of justice (social, economic and political) in the Preamble 3. Five-Year Plans	Germany's Constitution 1. Suspension of Fundamental Rights during the emergency	Japan's Constitution 1. Concept of "procedure established by Law"

Solve:

- Judicial activism has been a catalyst in creating a national atmosphere where various aspects of human existence have been given an impetus to enable them to be respected and developed as part of human right of common man. Discuss.
- The fundamental duties are the mechanism that aims at striking a balance between individual freedom and social interests. Comment.
- How and why did India chose the Parliamentary form of democracy?
- How does the Indian Constitution act as a source of ethical guidance? Explain with the help of suitable examples.
- Do you think the Citizenship Amendment Act violates the the basic structure of secularism? Critically examine.
- The basic structure doctrine imparts totality and philosophical integrity to the Constitution. Comment.
- Would you agree to the assertion that the Indian Constitution is a flexible document that gives too much power to the legislature to bring in amendments? Substantiate your views.

Rural Employment

Employment generation is the cornerstone of the economic development of any country. The development graph of a country always shows upward trend if the available manpower in the country gets suitable work based on its competence and abilities and as a result of it receives reasonable remuneration or wages. India is a country of villages, and home to one of the world's largest working age population out of which a significant proportion lives in rural areas.

India has taken massive strides towards generating employment especially for the rural masses. Employment pattern in rural areas mostly revolves around agriculture and allied sector. In view of rising need for social inclusion, economic empowerment and enhanced opportunities for labour market, the government launched several key initiatives like Jan Dhan Yojana, GST and Ujjwala scheme as these schemes have potential to improve social mobility and equitable market access in the country.

Schemes for Employment in Rural Areas

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

A composition of two schemes namely Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana and Rural Employment Generation Programme, which is a credit-linked subsidy programme that aims at generating employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. The objective is to provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans, rural and urban unemployed youth in the country.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

MGNREGS is a flagship programme which addresses poverty in a holistic manner by overcoming social inequalities and creating a base for sustainable and long-term development. MGNREGS is transforming rural India into a more productive, equitable and connected society. It has provided nearly 235 crore person days work in last several years. There has been a remarkable increasing trend in the budget allocation of the Central Government.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) has been devised in line with Government's commitment to provide 'Housing for All' by 2022 in the rural areas. The scheme aims at providing a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless householders living in kutcha and dilapidated houses by 2022. The scheme was launched with the aim of constructing 2 crore 95 lakh houses by the year 2022. According to a February 2019 report on Assessing Employment Generation under this scheme, total direct employment for the period from June 2015 up to January 2019 is 52.97 crore person days (18.92 lakh jobs). According to the report, the overall employment generated, direct and indirect employment combined, under the programme for the period from June 2015 up to January 2019 is 172.17 crore person days, which is equivalent to 61.49 Lakh jobs.

Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana

The scheme comes under Coir Vikas Yojana and provides development of domestic and export markets, skill development and training, empowerment of women, employment/entrepreneurship creation and development, enhanced raw material utilisation, trade-related services, welfare

activities of the coir workers. Mahila Coir Yojana in particular aims at women empowerment through the provision of spinning equipment at subsidised rates after appropriate skill training.

Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana

The Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana was launched in 2015 with the twin aims of providing credit of upto Rs. 10 lakh to small entrepreneurs and act as a regulator for Micro-Finance Institutions. Mudra targets young educated or skilled workers and entrepreneurs including women entrepreneurs. The scheme is designed to promote and ensure access of financial facilities to Non-Corporate Small Business Sectors that will turn them into instruments of GDP growth and employment generation. The loans are easily accessible in three categories: Shishu, Kishore and Tarun to signify the stage of growth/development and funding needs of the beneficiary micro unit/ entrepreneur and also provide a reference point for the next phase of graduation/growth.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship. The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). Under this Scheme, training and assessment fees are completely paid by the Government. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is also promoting establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district for imparting skill training through PMKVY. Currently, 738 PMKKs have been allocated across the country covering 718 districts. Out of allocated PMKKs, 535 PMKKs have been already established.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

The Ministry of Rural Development announced the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) as part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission, tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth. As of March 2020, total number of people trained under DDUGKY stood at 9,84,168. DDU-GKY is present in 29 States and UTs, across 690 districts, impacting youth from over 7,427 blocks. It currently has over 1426 projects being implemented by over 649 partners, in more than 552 trades from 52 industry sectors. Over 9.2 lakh candidates have been trained and over 4.9 lakh candidates have been placed in jobs as on 30th December, 2019. From 2012, DDU-GKY has so far committed an investment of more than 5,600 crore rupees.

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

It was launched with the vision to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas on the threshold of growth. The Mission is based on the principle “atmagaonki, suvidhasheharki” or soul of a village and facilities of a city. Undertaken by the Union Ministry of Rural Development, the SPMRM focuses on cluster-based integrated development through Spatial Planning. Rurban clusters are identified across the country’s rural areas showing increasing signs of urbanisation i.e., increase in population density, high levels of nonfarm employment, presence of growing economic activities and other socio-economic parameters. The Mission aims to transform these Rurban clusters by stimulating local economic development, enhancing basic services, and creating well planned Rurban clusters.

Under the mission 300 Rurban clusters are envisaged to be developed in a time bound manner. Of these 296 clusters have been selected and number of Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs) approved are 288 and Detailed Project Plans (ICAPs) approved are 288 and Detailed Project Reports of 240 have been approved. Infrastructure planned in these clusters includes provision of 24/7 water supply to all households, solid and liquid waste management facilities at the household and cluster level, provision of inter and intra village roads within the cluster, adequate street lights and public transport facilities using green technologies. Economic amenities in a cluster comprise various thematic areas in the sectors of agri services and processing, tourism, and skill development to promote Small and Medium Scale Enterprises.

In Agriculture

Agriculture and jobs are often talked about in contradictory terms. As a general concept of livelihood, both are considered as exclusive compartments wherein one must leave one to get into other. But now with changing times and gradual increase of general awareness among farmers about better farming practices and use of technology in fields, the concept is fast changing. In fact, agriculture has been emerging as the most promising field of self-employment which has a huge potential to engage people from different cross-sections of society in order to become a mammoth employment generator.

But agriculture sector is facing crisis and challenges mainly due to rising cost of farm operations, escalating price of agri-inputs and diminishing returns. Farmers' income remains low in comparison to their counterparts in non-farming sector.

i. Consumer awareness has led to two types of market, both have created ample opportunities of employment and livelihood for farmers and agri entrepreneurs.

- Organic staple and food items
- Exotic agri produces like Thai guava, dragon fruit, aloe vera, black rice, broccoli, lettuces, etc.
- Government is financially supporting high-tech cultivation of horticultural crops for quality produce and has launched ambitious **Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters)** or **PMKSY** to promote food processing sector in a big way.
 - With a total outlay of Rs. 6,000 crore (2016–20), the PMKSY envisages creation of direct and indirect employment for 5,30,500 persons by 2020.
 - Several policy initiatives and measures have been taken to promote overall growth of food processing sector and generate employment opportunities.
 - A special fund of Rs. 2,000 crore has been created with the NABARD to provide affordable credit to food processing units.
 - To support food processing sector, Government has classified food and agro-based processing units and cold chain infrastructure as priority sector lending and offered 100 per cent exemption from income tax on profit for new food processing units.
 - Besides creating huge employment opportunities, especially in rural areas, the scheme is poised to benefit 20 lakh farmers by providing better prices for their produce.

ii. Hi-tech farming: Even small farmers with very little landholding are being attracted towards usage of poly-house, net-house, micro irrigation tools like drip, sprinkle etc., mulching.

- Quest for right quality of seeds has given way to many agri start-ups. e-NAM is definitely helping.
- Many farmers are turning towards bio manure to increase carbon matter in their farm providing magnificent employment opportunities in the production of vermicompost and bio fertilisers.
- Precision agriculture is another frontier area that cuts the cost and helps small scale farmers to increase their income.
- Increasing awareness on impact of pesticide/chemical residues on human health has created an exclusive market where people are willing to pay more for organically produced safe food commodities. Thus, a wave of organic farming is set in eyeing domestic and overseas market and generating remunerative employment across value-chain, from production to processing, packaging and marketing.

iii. Government Policies: The Central government has initiated many programmes with an aim to increase the farmers' income. These schemes have also created many opportunities of business and employment.

- **National Aroma Mission:** Launched in 2016 to promote the cultivation of aromatic plants like vetiver, lemon grass, geranium, palmarosa, mentha, etc. These plants produce essential oils which are widely used in soaps, perfumes, mosquito repellents, medicines, etc., and India was almost wholly dependent for these oils on imports till some years ago. With National Aroma Mission, Government of India targeted to save the forex by providing training, market and infrastructure support to anyone who is interested in cultivating the aromatic crops and subsequently extracting the oil.
- **National Agriculture Market (eNAM):** Already 585 mandis from across the country have been linked to this network and more than 400 mandis are set to join it in next phase. Standard quality parameters for the commodities being traded on eNAM are a must, but the infrastructure/labs to test these quality parameters are scarce. This creates a big opportunity for entrepreneurship where cleaning and grading units or labs could be established and given for use to farmers for a fee. Warehousing is another space where India is struggling to meet the gap between existing and needed storage space.
- **Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs):** Started the movement for creating 10000 FPOs in next five years while SHGs have been given exclusive mandate for creating village level warehouses with the financial help from MUDRA Yojana and Nabkisan in General Budget 2020–21
 - **Farm level producers:** If some of the agri produces could be treated and processed to make simple end products, the income of a farming household could be increased by a big margin.
 - **Service Providers:** For optimising agriculture, there are different types of services required at the village level. These include the input procurement and distribution, hiring of implements and equipments like tractors, seed drills, sprayers, harvesters, threshers, dryers as well as technical services such as installation of irrigation

facilities, weed control, plant protection, harvesting, threshing, transportation, storage, etc. Similar opportunities exist in the livestock husbandry sector for providing breeding, vaccination, disease diagnostic and treatment services, apart from distribution of cattle feed, mineral mixture, forage seeds, etc. FPOs are best placed to reap the benefits of such an opportunity. In fact, almost all the active FPOs have completed at least 2 primary tasks very successfully. One, procurement of farm produces from member farmers and two, selling them directly to traders, millers or processors. That has successfully curtailed the role of middlemen in the process, thus increasing the price realisation for member farmers.

- **Export Opportunities:** Export of agri produces provides a great business opportunity not for individuals, but for FPOs also.
- **Allied agri-activities:** Poultry, dairy and fisheries lead the chart.
 - Government of India has kept a target of 136 billion numbers of eggs production by 2022–23, keeping 7 per cent CAGR growth domestically and 2 per cent export growth per year.
 - Dairy industry is to grow at Rs. 25491 billion by 2025. This is 150 per cent increase in 5 years.
 - Fisheries is also a sunshine sector promising ample employment and entrepreneurship opportunity. The Budget set a target to raise fish production to 200 lakh tonnes by 2022–23. Will involve youth in fishery extension through 3477 Sagar Mitras and 500 Fish Farmer Producer Organisations (Fish FPOs). Raise fishery exports to Rs. 1 lakh crore by 2024–25.
- **Warehousing:** Hence, Government of India, in the current budget (2020–21) has made provision for Viability Gap Funding for setting-up efficient warehouses at block/taluk level.
 - To support their warehouses at farm level, a village storage scheme is proposed that will be run by Self Help Groups of local farmers.
 - Government also announced to develop a seamless national cold supply chain for perishable agri-products by collaborating with Indian Railways in PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode. A dedicated Kisan Rail will be launched and refrigerated coaches will be joined with Express and freights trains.
 - Further, Ministry of Civil Aviation will launch Krishi Udaan on national and international routes to boost agri-trade in northeast and tribal districts. To tap the vast potential of agricultural exports, the Government has recently initiated a comprehensive Agriculture Export Policy aimed at doubling the agricultural exports and integrating Indian farmers and agricultural products with global value chains.
- **Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture – ARYA:** Helps under-employed and unemployed rural youth in establishing agri-based enterprises by imparting necessary skills and entrepreneurial training in village setting. Apiary, mushroom production, seed processing, soil testing, poultry, dairy, goatery, carp hatchery and vermicompost are some of the popular and successful enterprises adopted by youth.

- **Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs):** Serving farmers at ground zero, organises short-term trainings for farmers, farm women and rural youth in various potential agri-businesses to encourage self-employment and enhance opportunities for additional income. More than 70 KVKs in rural districts of the country have developed technology-based business models mainly for commercial production of value-added products thus creating opportunities in the potential area of secondary agriculture. As per estimates nearly 90 lakh people will get remunerative engagement in food processing sector alone.
- **Agri-UDAAN programme** guides selected agri-startups to scale up their operations. Besides mentorship and capacity building, few selected start-ups get funding opportunity worth over Rs. 25 lakhs along with further funding opportunity through investor pitches.

Enhancing Employability Potential of Rural Youth

The employment structure in the rural areas are typical example of high employment and low wage problem. The country presently faces a dual challenge of severe paucity of highly-trained quality labour and non-employability of large sections of the educated workforce that possess little or no job skills. Efforts have been made in past to address the persistent gap. However, the demand and supply side has been dealt in silos, whereas, it needs to be understood that the skill development issue in India is pertinent both at the demand and supply level.

According to the India Skills Report 2019–20, in 2019, about only 46.2 per cent youth were found employable as compared to 47.3 per cent in 2018. These remaining young people are known as the “Unemployable Youth” - most of them coming from the Rural India. This presents vicious cycle of joblessness mostly because the demand for skilled worker has increased manifold in the recent time. Further, about 89 per cent of youth do not have any skill/vocational training.

It is interesting to note that although the working population in rural areas is more than that of the urban areas, the factors lagging them behind are inadequate quality formal education and employability skills. When it comes to education, the Indian rural youth is 10 years behind, as per the Annual Status of Education Report, 2017. The report stated that most of the school drop-out youth desire to enter formal job market and don't want to join their parents' profession/job. The potential of rural youth in India can no longer be ignored and in order to enhance their employability, we need to address the aforementioned issues by:

- Strengthening School Education System to strengthen rural communities by improving the basic skills of the rural labour force to understand and adapt to the rapidly changing markets.
- Embedding TVET in schools to provide prevocational training right from the secondary grades
- Incorporating 21st Century Skills in schools and TVET institutions along with the skill training
- Establishing institutions in rural areas for easy and low cost access
- Including Interview skills along with skill training to make the youth job ready
- Motivating business and corporate houses to invest in effective training programmes so as to reduce the skill gap in the market
- Imparting required skills to meet market demand

MSME's: Various cluster development schemes and the support available for promotion of clusters

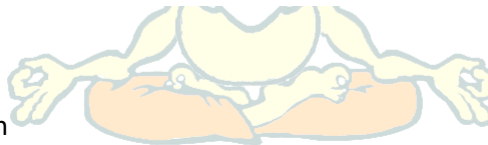
For a sustainable and inclusive economy, holistic cluster development approach will be the multiplication engine. It will be the catalyst for enterprise development and will provide a conducive ecosystem for their sustenance. The focus will need to be on unexplored sectors and geographies. For example, there exists huge scope of work in agriculture sector as a large percentage of vegetable and fruit produce gets wasted. Farm level aggregation, sorting, storage, value addition can add millions of rupees in income of the farmers and pull out many from the grasp of poverty. There will be ripple effect, centred around the cluster which will have the potential of transforming the local and national economy.

Sl. No	Name of the Schemes	Ministry
1.	Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) The selection of clusters will be based on their geographical concentration which should be around 500 beneficiary families of artisans/micro enterprises, suppliers of raw materials, traders, service providers, etc., located within one or two revenue sub-divisions in a district (or in contiguous districts). The clusters would be from khadi, coir and village industries, including leather and pottery. The potential for growth in production and generation of employment opportunities will also be considered in selecting clusters under SFURTI. The geographical distribution of the clusters throughout the country, with at least 10 per cent located in the North Eastern region, will also be kept in view while selecting clusters.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)
2.	Solar Charkha Clusters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The President of India, Ram Nath Kovind launched the Solar Charkha Mission on June 27, 2018 at a function in New Delhi. ➤ 11 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Solar Charkha Clusters have been approved by the Scheme Steering Committee during current financial year 2019–20. 	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
3.	Micro & Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India (GoI) has adopted the Cluster Development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and their collectives in the country. A cluster is a group of enterprises located within an identifiable and as far as practicable contiguous area or a value chain that goes beyond a geographical area and producing same/similar products/complementary products/services, which can be linked together by common physical infrastructure facilities that help address their common challenges. The essential characteristics of enterprises in a cluster are: (a) similarity or complementarity in the methods of production, quality control & testing, energy consumption, pollution control, etc., (b) similar level of technology & marketing strategies/practices, (c) similar channels for communication among the members of the cluster, (d) common market & skill needs and/or (e) common challenges and opportunities that the cluster faces.	Development Commissioner Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
4.	Agro Processing Cluster Scheme The scheme aims at development of modern infrastructure and common facilities to encourage group of entrepreneurs to set up food processing units based on cluster approach by linking groups of producers/farmers to the processors and markets through well-equipped supply chain with modern infrastructure. The units are set up simultaneously along with creation of common infrastructure. Agro processing clusters set up by Project Execution Agency (PEA)/Organisations such as Government/PSUs/Joint Ventures/NGOs/Cooperatives/SHGs/FPOs/Private Sector/individuals, etc., and are eligible for financial assistance subject to terms and conditions under the scheme guidelines.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries
5.	Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) The objective is to develop Mega Handloom Clusters that are located in clearly identifiable geographical locations that specialise in specific products, with close linkages and inter-dependents amongst the key players in the cluster by improving the infrastructure facilities, with better storage facilities, technology	Ministry of Textiles

	up-gradation in pre-loom/on-loom/post-loom operations, weaving shed, skill up-gradation, design inputs, health facilities, etc., which would eventually be able to meet the discerning and changing market demands both at domestic and at the international level and raise living standards of the millions of weavers engaged in the handloom industry.	
6.	<p>Cluster Development Programme for Pharma Sector (CDP-PS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Scheme termed as Cluster Development Programme for Pharma Sector (CDP-PS) is proposed as a Central Sector Scheme for the remaining years of the 12th Five Year Plan and also to continue in the next Five Year Plan. ➤ The total size of the scheme is proposed as Rs.125 crore for CDP-PS for 12th Five Year Plan. ➤ The Scheme would be implemented on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) format through one-time grant in aid to be released in various phases for creation of identified infrastructure and common facilities to the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) set up for the purpose. ➤ The scheme is for setting up of new clusters as well as upgradation of existing cluster. However, the purpose of the grant is for activities of common facilities. The various aspects and the outcomes of the Scheme will be reviewed after three years from the date of its starting. 	Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
7.	<p>Mega Leather Cluster</p> <p>The minimum area for the cluster would be 40 acres. The Mega Leather Clusters will have core infrastructure, social infrastructure, production infrastructure (ready to use factory sheds with plug in facility for machinery/equipment), HRD & social infrastructure, capacity building, etc. Each MLC will be implemented by a SPV, which will be a corporate body registered under the Companies Act 1956 formed by stakeholders, particularly a group of willing entrepreneurs (minimum being 7 legally independent companies) that are engaged in leather tanning, manufacturing of leather goods and components and other activities associated with the leather industry and who intend to set up production units in the proposed MLC. The SPV would conceptualise, formulate, achieve financial closure, implement and manage the infrastructure. It will procure the land, and after developing the infrastructure, will allocate sites or work sheds to industry for setting up the units. It will also mobilise funds other than government grants to execute the projects.</p>	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
8.	<p>Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)</p> <p>An initiative of Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to showcase different products made by cluster artisans across India. Artisans are provided with technical/marketing know how for making these products by implementing agencies which are partnered with DC, Handicrafts for the upliftment of these artisans. The portal showcases 35312 products under 32 different categories. The buyer can reach the product through craft/sub-craft, product/sub-product & region. Once you reach a product, you can view the product details and the cluster details where the product was actually made. It is an effort to provide a market linkage to these artisans/clusters so that buyers/exporters can get in touch with them directly for sending enquiries for the products.</p>	Ministry of Textiles
9.	<p>Research and Development Schemes (cluster)</p> <p>Looking to the need of R&D activities on regular basis has suggested a new scheme for provision of fund for research and development activities to develop new products and to modify existing products of Cottage Industries.</p>	Industries of Mines Department, Government of Gujarat

10.	Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry launched the Industrial Infrastructural Up-gradation Scheme in the year 2003 to enhance competitiveness of industry by providing quality infrastructure through public-private partnership with financial assistance up to 75 per cent of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.60 crores for each project. For implementation of the scheme, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) is to be formed which should be headed by a private sector entrepreneur.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
11.	AYUSH clusters Core interventions such as those related to setting up of common facilities for testing, certification, standardisation, quality control and other capacity building measures, and add-on interventions which are related to marketing/branding, provision of general infrastructure support to production units, etc.	Ministry of Health
12.	Craft Cluster The Craft Cluster initiative at NIFT is designed with the objectives to sensitize NIFT students to the realities of the craft sector and give insight into regional sensibilities and diversities, resources and environment. Through this initiative, NIFT has been successful in creating a widespread awareness and sensitivity in assimilating crafts into fashion and vice-versa. The Craft Cluster Initiative programme is envisaged to provide the students of NIFT systematic, continuous and regular exposure every year to the diversely rich and unique handlooms and handicrafts of India. Under this dynamic initiative, the students of NIFT work closely with the artisans and weavers in clusters of India and undertake activities like diagnostic study, design intervention and prototype development. The artisans and weavers are also invited to NIFT campuses for exposure workshops, demonstration workshops, exhibitions and craft bazaars where they get an opportunity to interact with the craft experts, upgrade their product and design knowledge and understand consumers in the urban markets.	Ministry of Textiles
13.	Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) The Mission aims to transform these rurban clusters by stimulating local economic development, enhancing basic services, and creating well-planned rurban clusters. This will lead to the holistic development of the region and encourage integrated and inclusive rural development.	Union Ministry of Rural Development

Solve:



1. Rural industrialisation
2. Highlight the implications of changing rural structure on employment and growth.
3. Discuss the strategies to increase employment opportunities in India's informal sector, with emphasis on agriculture, agroindustry, rural services and related vocations.
4. Agriculture is the lifeline of rural India and the need to make it more viable and profitable is undeniable. Comment.
5. What are the gaps in rural infrastructure? How can they be addressed?

All the best 😊