

www.vajiraoinstitute.com info@vajiraoinstitute.com



# TODAY'S ANALYSIS (12 December 2024)

# **TOPICS TO BE COVERED**

- ANNA CHAKRA & SCAN PORTAL
- GLOBAL STRATEGY TO REVOLUTIONISE DRYLAND FARMING
- HEALTHCARE IN INDIA
  - **o MISSION POSHAN 2.0**
- MCQs



www.vajiraoinstitute.com info@vajiraoinstitute.com



# **ANNA CHAKRA & SCAN PORTAL**

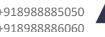


### Introduction

On **5th December 2024**, Shri **Pralhad Joshi**, Union Minister for **Consumer Affairs**, **Food and Public Distribution**, and **Renewable Energy**, launched two key initiatives aimed at modernizing India's **Public Distribution System (PDS)** and the **subsidy claim mechanisms** for food security:

#### ADDRESS:





8

- 'Anna Chakra' A PDS Supply Chain Optimization tool.
- SCAN Portal A Subsidy Claim Application for the National Food Security Act

### (NFSA).

These initiatives are designed to improve the efficiency, transparency, and cost-

effectiveness of India's PDS, which serves over 81 Crore beneficiaries.

# ANNA CHAKRA: PDS SUPPLY CHAIN OPTIMISATION TOOL

• 'Anna Chakra' is an advanced tool developed by the Department of Food and Public

Distribution (DFPD), in collaboration with:

- World Food Programme (WFP)
- Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer (FITT), IIT-Delhi
- The tool utilizes advanced algorithms to identify the most efficient routes for food

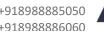
grain transportation across the country, ensuring the seamless movement of food from

### warehouses to Fair Price Shops (FPS).

• The PDS supply chain involves various stakeholders, including **farmers**, **warehouses**, and **retailers**, making this tool crucial for improving logistics and reducing inefficiencies.

### ADDRESS:







# **OBJECTIVES & IMPACT OF ANNA CHAKRA**

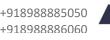
- Efficiency Enhancement: Anna Chakra will speed up the movement of food grains, improving timeliness and reliability.
- Cost Savings: By optimizing delivery routes, the tool is expected to save Rs. 250 Crore annually by reducing fuel consumption, transportation costs, and time.
- Environmental Benefits: The tool's route optimization will lower the carbon footprint of transportation, reducing fuel consumption and transportation-related emissions.
- Wide Coverage: The optimization process covers 30 states, 4.37 lakh Fair Price Shops, and approximately 6700 warehouses.

# **KEY INTEGRATIONS**

- Freight Operations Information System (FOIS): Optimizes railway transportation.
- **PM Gati Shakti Platform**: Maps geo-locations of FPSs and warehouses for better coordination.

These integrations will help streamline the **PDS logistics network**, ensuring timely and efficient delivery of food to beneficiaries.

### ADDRESS:





The SCAN portal is a key initiative designed to simplify and expedite the process of claiming food subsidies under the National Food Security Act (NFSA). The portal allows states to:

- Submit Subsidy Claims: States can now submit their food subsidy claims through a single window system.
- Claim Scrutiny and Approval: Ensures quick scrutiny and processing of subsidy claims by the Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD).
- End-to-End Automation: The portal automates the entire process using rule-based processing, which speeds up the release and settlement of subsidies.

# **BENEFITS & SIGNIFICANCE OF SCAN PORTAL**

- **Transparency**: States can track the status of subsidy claims on a **centralized platform**.
- Faster Processing: Automation eliminates delays, ensuring faster approval and

settlement of subsidies.

#### ADDRESS:





### Significance of These Initiatives

- Optimizing the World's Largest Food Security Program: India's Public Distribution
  System (PDS) is one of the largest in the world, and initiatives like 'Anna Chakra' will make it more efficient and responsive to beneficiaries' needs.
- Economic Impact: By optimizing transportation and automating subsidy claims, these tools will lead to significant cost savings and more efficient service delivery.
- Environmental Impact: Reducing fuel consumption and emissions aligns with the government's goals for sustainability and eco-friendly practices within the public distribution system.

These initiatives aim to make India's food distribution system more resilient, costeffective, and future-ready in the face of evolving challenges.

# **EVOLUTION OF PDS SYSTEM**

The **Public Distribution System (PDS)** is a government-run program designed to provide **essential food items** like rice, wheat, sugar, and kerosene oil at subsidized rates to **economically vulnerable populations**. The system is one of the key mechanisms used to ensure food security in India.

### ADDRESS:



• Ministry: The PDS is managed by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public

Distribution.

### **Evolution of PDS**

- **Pre-1992**: PDS was a general entitlement system.
- 1992: Revamped PDS (RPDS) focused on serving poor families, especially in remote

areas.

• 1997: Targeted PDS (TPDS) established Fair Price Shops (FPS) to distribute subsidized

food grains.

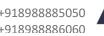
## **OBJECTIVES OF PDS**

- Affordable Food: Provide essential food items at subsidized prices to vulnerable populations.
- Price Stabilization: Stabilize the prices of essential commodities in the market.
- **Combat Hoarding**: Prevent hoarding and black marketing of food grains.
- Address Hunger and Malnutrition: Combat hunger and malnutrition, especially in

economically disadvantaged communities.

#### ADDRESS:







### Significance of Targeted PDS (TPDS)

- Supreme Court Ruling: In the case People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India, the Supreme Court recognized the right to food as an essential part of the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution.
- National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013: Made the right to food a legal entitlement, providing subsidized food grains to nearly two-thirds of the population. The TPDS mechanism is the primary tool for distribution.

## **IMPORTANCE OF PDS**

- Subsidized Prices: PDS provides food grains at prices lower than those in private markets.
- Farmer Support: The government purchases food grains from farmers at the Minimum Support Price (MSP), ensuring better income for farmers.
- Essential Commodities: Supplies staples like rice, wheat, sugar, and kerosene oil.
- Targeting the Poor: PDS primarily targets Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, though

the identification process has evolved over time.

#### ADDRESS:



www.vajiraoinstitute.com info@vajiraoinstitute.com



# **FUNCTIONS OF PDS**

The PDS process involves four key steps:

- Procurement of Food Grains:
  - The **Central Government** procures food grains from farmers at MSP set by the 0

Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).

- Procurement Methods:
  - Centralized: Managed by Food Corporation of India (FCI).
  - Decentralized: Some states/UTs procure grains on behalf of FCI.
- Storage of Food Grains:
  - Food grains are stored in godowns and silos.
  - Issues: 0
    - Inadequate storage capacity.
    - Improper storage methods leading to **damage** or **rotting**.
- Allocation of Food Grains:
  - Food grains are allocated from the central pool to state governments at a uniform 0

### Central Issue Price (CIP).

### ADDRESS:







- Transportation of Food Grains:
  - The FCI manages interstate transportation of food grains from surplus to deficit

states.

o State governments distribute food from depots to Fair Price Shops (FPS) for

distribution to consumers.

### **CHALLENGES IN PDS**

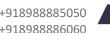
- Identification of Beneficiaries: Issues such as bogus cards and incorrect identification can lead to inefficiencies in distribution.
- Storage Problems: Limited storage facilities and poor storage practices can result in food

grain wastage.

 Logistical Constraints: Delays and inefficiencies in transportation affect timely distribution.

ADDRESS:







### Introduction

A Global Strategy for Resilient Drylands (GSRD) was unveiled at the 16th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (COP16) in Riyadh, aimed at transforming agriculture in some of the world's most arid regions. The initiative was launched by CGIAR, a global leader in agricultural research, in collaboration with two of its key centers:

- International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
- International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

The strategy targets the **2.7 billion people** living in **drylands**, particularly across **Asia** and **Africa**, regions facing extreme challenges like water scarcity, land degradation, and desertification.

### WHY DRYLAND MATTERS?

Drylands are critical to the world's population and food systems, as they:

Host 1 in every 3 people globally. ADDRESS:



www.vajiraoinstitute.com info@vajiraoinstitute.com



- House nearly half of the world's livestock.
- Contribute to 44% of global food systems.



However, 20-35% of drylands are degraded, threatening food security, biodiversity, and

livelihoods.

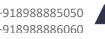
## **OBJECTIVES OF GSRD**

The 2030 Global Strategy for Resilient Drylands (GSRD) aims to:

- Enhance food security by transforming dryland agriculture.
- **Conserve biodiversity** while ensuring sustainable farming practices.
- Build resilient livelihoods for people in dryland regions.

ADDRESS:







The strategy was developed over five decades of research in dryland regions and presents

a roadmap to tackle some of the most urgent challenges exacerbated by climate change.

# **KEY FOCUS AREAS**

The GSRD introduces innovative, climate-smart solutions to combat the unique challenges of

dryland farming, focusing on:

1. Water Scarcity: Implementing solutions such as solar-powered agrivoltaics to maximize

the use of limited water resources.

2. Land Degradation and Desertification: Advanced techniques in agroforestry and

improved land management to reverse soil erosion and restore degraded lands.

- 3. Climate-Resilient Crops: Developing drought-tolerant crops like barley, lentils, chickpeas, and cacti to ensure food security even in harsh climates.
- 4. Sustainable Livestock Practices: Enhancing livestock feeding practices to improve

productivity and resilience against environmental stressors.

By leveraging the combined expertise of CGIAR and its partners, the strategy aims to create

context-specific and lasting solutions that empower communities dependent on drylands

for their livelihoods.

#### ADDRESS:





# WHY GSRD MATTERS?

Drylands are at the frontlines of climate change, with temperatures rising 20-40% faster

than other regions. With 70% of the world's hungry living in environmentally fragile and

conflict-affected areas, transforming dryland agriculture is essential to addressing global

food insecurity.

The strategy emphasizes five key areas of focus:

• Adapting agrifood systems to climate change: Ensuring that agricultural systems can

withstand and thrive in changing environmental conditions.

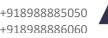
- **Conserving biodiversity**: Protecting dryland ecosystems and the rich variety of life they support.
- Sustainably managing soil and water resources: Optimizing the use of limited natural

resources to maintain agricultural productivity.

- **Promoting healthy diets**: Ensuring that agricultural practices lead to nutritious and diverse food systems.
- Fostering inclusive development: Empowering communities, particularly marginalized

groups, and ensuring that the benefits of these innovations reach everyone.







These actions will enhance resilience not only in dryland regions but also globally, as the

solutions pioneered by GSRD can be scaled to other regions vulnerable to climate change.

## **COLLABORATION & IMPACT**

- The GSRD is the result of extensive collaboration among national research organizations, governments, and private sector partners.
- It highlights **Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)** commitment to addressing one of the most pressing challenges in agriculture today.
- As climate change drives the expansion of drylands, the solutions outlined in the strategy provide hope for sustainable agricultural practices that can benefit both

dryland regions and the broader global community.



+918988885050

www.vajiraoinstitute.com info@vajiraoinstitute.com

3





• Mission Poshan 2.0 is a strategic shift and an integrated approach that aims to address

malnutrition among vulnerable groups (children, adolescent girls, pregnant women,

and lactating mothers) through various programs under the umbrella of Saksham

Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0.

#### ADDRESS:







• The scheme has been approved by the Government of India for implementation during the

15th Finance Commission period 202I-22 to 2025-26.

# **KEY FOCUS AREAS**

- Maternal Nutrition: Emphasis on improving the nutrition of pregnant women.
- Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Norms: Promoting breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding.
- Treatment of MAM and SAM: Addressing Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).

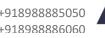
- Promoting Wellness through AYUSH: Incorporating traditional Indian knowledge on health and wellness.
- **Technology Integration**: The use of the **Poshan Tracker**, an **ICT-enabled platform**, helps monitor **nutritional provisioning** and ensure the timely delivery of services.

# **DIETARY STRATEGIES**

- **Diet Diversity**: Encouraging a balanced diet by including a variety of foods in the diet.
- Use of Millets: Millets are promoted for their high nutritional content, helping address

issues like anemia and micronutrient deficiencies in women and children. These are

#### ADDRESS:





being used in hot cooked meals and take-home rations for children, pregnant women,

and lactating mothers.

• Fortified Rice: The scheme now ensures the allocation of only fortified rice in

States/UTs under the Supplementary Nutrition Programme.

## **PROGRESS & IMPACT**

### NFHS Reports (2015-16 to 2019-21):

The **National Family Health Survey (NFHS)** provides a comprehensive overview of the nutritional status of children and women in India. A comparison of data from **NFHS-4** (2015-16) and **NFHS-5** (2019-21) reveals the following improvements:

#### TRADITION

- Stunting (Height-for-Age): Reduced from 38.4% (NFHS-4) to 35.5% (NFHS-5).
- Wasting (Weight-for-Height): Decreased from 21.0% (NFHS-4) to 19.3% (NFHS-5).
- Underweight (Weight-for-Age): Declined from 35.8% (NFHS-4) to 32.1% (NFHS-5).
- Underweight Women (Age 15-49): Reduced from 22.9% (NFHS-4) to 18.7% (NFHS-5).

These improvements indicate a positive trend in addressing child malnutrition and

women's undernutrition, largely attributed to the various nutrition-focused government

schemes.

#### ADDRESS:





# 8

# **MCQs**

1. With which of the following International organisations has the Department of Food and

Public Distribution (DFPD) collaborated to create Anna Chakra?

- (A) World Health Organisation
- (B) International Fund for Agriculture & Development
- (C) International Labour Organisation
- (D) UN World Food Program

### Ans. (D)

- 2. Which of these is a target area of Public Distribution System?
  - 1. Price Stabilization
  - 2. Combat Hoarding
  - 3. Address Hunger and Malnutrition
  - (A) Only 1 & 3
  - (B) Only 3
  - (C) Only 2 & 3
  - (D) All of the above

### Ans. (D)

### ADDRESS:



- 3. Consider the following statements wrt Drylands and mark the correct one:
  - 1. Drylands are home to around half of the world's livestock.
  - 2. They contribute to more than half of the global food systems.
  - (A) Only 1
  - (B) Only 2
  - (C) Both 1 & 2
  - (D) Neither 1 nor 2

### Ans. (A)

4. Which of the following are the key focus areas of Global Strategy for Resilient

Drylands?

- 1. Water Scarcity
- 2. Climate Change
- 3. Desertification
- 4. Climate Resilient crops
- (A) Only 1,3 & 4
- (B) Only 1 & 3
- (C) Only 3 & 4
- (D) All of the above

### Ans. (A)

#### ADDRESS:



- 5. Consider the following statements wrt POSHAN 2.0 and mark the correct one:
  - 1. POSHAN 2.0 was launched in 2023 for upgrading the Anganwadi centres.
  - 2. POSHAN 2.0 aims at positively impacting Child & maternal health.
  - (A) Only 1
  - (B) Only 2
  - (C) Both 1 & 2
  - (D) Neither 1 nor 2
  - Ans. (B)

	VAJIRAO INSTITUT
nor 2	