

GS 2

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Hand written Notes

**MAINS
फोड़ो**

Classroom Study Material 2025-26

August 2025- May 2026

+91-7209550333\222

📍 **402, Jagdamba Tower, Santusti Lane, Sahdev Mahto Marg, Boring Road Patna**

Contents:

Lecture- 01

1. What is Social Justice?
2. Key principles of Social Justice
3. India's constitutional provisions
4. Supreme Court cases
5. Social Justice issues
6. Recent news related to Social Justice
7. Various initiatives
8. Human Resource Development
 - Difference b/w Human Capital & Human Development

Lecture- 02

1. **Human Resource Development**
 - Approaches to Human Development
 - The Four Pillars of HRD
 - Constitutional provisions
 - Supreme Court cases
 - Data on Human Resource Development
 - Need for HRD
 - Challenges
 - Schemes / Initiatives
 - Way Forward

Lecture- 03

1. **Poverty**
 - Definition of Poverty
 - Manifestations of Poverty
 - Evolution of Poverty
 - Constitutional provisions
 - Supreme Court cases
 - Key Global Conventions
 - Dimensions of Poverty
 - Data on Poverty
 - Committees
 - Cause of Poverty
 - Consequences of Poverty
 - Government Initiatives
 - Reasons behind failure of Poverty Alleviation Program in India
 - Global Best Practices
 - Way Forward

Lecture- 04

1. **Income Inequality**
 - Way to measures income inequality
 - Constitutional Provisions
 - Supreme Court cases

- Various Reports and Data
- Causes of Inequality
- Impact of Inequality
- Challenges in addressing inequality
- Government Initiatives
- What should be done?

Lecture- 05

1. **Food Security and Hunger**
 - What is Food Security?
 - Constitutional Provisions
 - Global effort to combat
 - Dimensions of Food Security
 - Data on Food Security and Hunger
 - Dimensions of Hunger
 - Cause of Hunger
 - Importance of Food Security
 - Challenges in attaining
 - Consequences of Food Security
 - How Hunger Traps People in Cycle of Poverty
 - Government Initiatives to tackle
 - Various innovations undertaken
 - Global Best Practices
 - India's Best Practices
 - Malnutrition
 - Types & Dimensions
 - Why Malnutrition?
 - Hunger, Poverty & Malnutrition
 - Way Forward

Lecture- 06

1. **Food Security and Hunger**
 - Understanding the Health
 - Health Sector in India
 - Broader challenges
 - Constitutional Provisions
 - SC Judgements
2. **Health Sector**
 - General overview and Dimensions
 - Preventive and Promotive Health
 - Curative Health
 - Mental Health and Well being
 - Data on Mental Health Care
 - Key drivers behind the rise
 - Components of Health financing
 - Health Insurance Mechanisms in India

- Public Health and Epidemiology
- Key challenges
- Healthcare Infrastructure
- Key components of Healthcare Infrastructure
- Emerging areas in health sector
- Universal Health Coverage
- Key feature of Universal Health coverage
- Why UHC
- Zoonotic Threats
- Government Response: One Health Approach
- Non Communicable Diseases
- Major types of Non Communicable Diseases
- Data on India's NCD
- Risks factors
- Aggravated impact of COVID-19
- Palliative Care
- Core features of palliative care
- Geriatrics Care
- Digital Health
- Pillars of Digital Health
- Recent Milestones
- General issues related to healthcare in India
- Way Forward

Lecture- 07

1. **Understanding the Education Comprehensively**
 - Education Sector in India
 - Historical context of Education in 7th Schedule
 - Implications of Concurrent Status
 - General Overview of Education Sector
 - Constitutional Provisions
 - Supreme court judgements
 - Global charters on Education
 - Global conventions related to Education
 - Broader challenges Indian Education Sector
 - Dimensions of Education Sectors
 - Key Provisions
 - Significance of NEP
 - Challenges associated with NEP
 - Steps taken to implement NEP 2020
 - Way Forward
 - Best Case Studies

Lecture- 08

1. **Child**
 - Constitutional Protection to Child in India
 - Legal Protection to Child in India
 - International conventions associated with Child
 - Supreme Court Cases
 - Challenges
 - Major issues related to Child
 - Child Labor
 - International Conventions
 - Implications of Child Labor
 - PICKET Strategy
 - Way Forward
 - Child Marriage
 - Data on Child Marriage
 - Reasons behind Child Marriage
 - Steps taken by Government
 - Supreme Court Guidelines
 - What should be done
 - Sexual Exploitation of Children
 - India's Standing
 - POSCO Act
 - Features of POSCO Act
 - Merits of POSCO Act

Lecture- 09

1. **Women**
 - Constitutional Provisions for Women in India
 - Statutory Provisions for Women in India
 - International Conventions related to Women
 - Data related to Women
 - Supreme Court cases
 - Women's issues in India
 - Gender issues: Across the life stages
 - Contemporary dimensions of Women Issues
 - Gender Based Violence
 - Root cause it
 - Responses to target gender based violence
 - Economic inequality & Labor Force participation in India
 - Economic impact of Economic Inequality
 - Cause behind Economic inequality and Low LFPR
 - Government Responses to deal with it

2. Health and Reproductive Rights

- Key data
- Key legislations
- Challenges with Women's Reproductive Health
- Climate Change and Women
- Impacts of climate change on Women
- Best practices and Case Studies
- Initiatives taken
- Way Forward
- Landmark cases
- Women in Conflict zones
- Issues faced by Women in Conflict zones
- Impacts
- Global Measures to protect
- Way Forward

3. Gender Wage Gap in India

- Cause of the Wage Gap
- Supreme court judgement
- Care Economy
- Data related to Care Economy
- Care Economy vs Monetized Economy
- Key challenges related to Care Economy
- Way Forward

4. Marital Rape

- Data related to marital rape
- Legal status of marital rape in India
- Challenges related to marital rape
- Global legal status of marital rape
- Way Forward for marital rape

5. Inter-Sectional Issues

- Key Issues
- What should be done?
- How to improve women's condition comprehensively

- Landmark case related to SCs
- Salient Features
- Judicial Review of E.V. Chinnaiah and new ruling
- Significance of the Judgement
- What should be done

2. Scheduled Tribes (STs)

- Data
- Recent context
- Constitutional Provisions
- Legal Provisions of STs
- Issues faced by STs
- Step taken by Government
- Committees related to STs

3. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

- Criteria for Identification of PVTGs
- Current Status of PVTGs
- Issues faced by PVTGs
- PM JANMAN Scheme
- Objectives of PM JANMAN
- Features of PM JANMAN
- Critical analysis of PM JANMAN

4. Elderly

- Data related to Elderly
- Constitutional and Legislative provisions
- Judicial cases related to elderly
- Issues faced by elderly
- Government measures
- Way Forward

5. Physically Disabled

- Data related to Physically disabled
- Constitutional Provisions related to PwD
- Legislative Provisions related to PwD
- Supreme Court Cases related to PwD
- International conventions related to PwD
- Challenges related PwD
- What should be done?

6. LGBTQ+

- Data
- Supreme Court cases

Lecture- 10

Vulnerable Sections

1. Scheduled Caste (SCs)

- Article 341 & 366(24)
- Recent issues related to SCs
- Constitutional Provisions for SCs
- Legal Provisions for SCs
- Data related to SCs
- Challenges faced by SC Community
- Initiatives taken for SCs

SOCIAL JUSTICE LEC- 01

Syllabus

- Welfare Schemes for Vulnerable Sections of the population by the Centre and States and the Performance of these Schemes; Mechanisms, Laws, Institutions and Bodies constituted for the Protection and Betterment of these Vulnerable Sections.
- Issues Relating to Development and Management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
- Issues relating to Poverty and Hunger.

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What is Social Justice?

① ②

- Social justice**, in contemporary society, refers to the fair treatment and equitable status of all individuals and social groups within a state or society.
- UN Definition of Social justice:**
 - It is an underlying principle for peaceful and prosperous coexistence within & among nations.

Based on principles of equality & solidarity

Understand & value Human Rights Recognize the dignity of every human being

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What is Social Justice

- Today, it has become a significant part of public discourse.
- It is often invoked in discussions about
 - Equality, ✓
 - Human rights, & ✓
 - Societal reforms. ✓
- It has become so important that the UN every year observes World Day of Social Justice on 20th February which advocates against poverty, exclusion and unemployment while promoting equality and solidarity.
- It is also enshrined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs) such as promoting decent work, advancing gender equality.

WDSJ

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Key principles of Social Justice

D PEAR

Equity

↓

Recognise that diff. people have different needs & circumstances

N C

Access

↓

ensure that everyone has access to the resources

for success

Participation

↓

Enable people to participate in

S E P

Life of Communities

Rights

↓

Protecting the HRs of all individuals

Diversity

↓

Valuing & respecting diff. between people such as

Gender Caste Race Sexual orientation

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India's constitutional provisions on social justice

Preamble

Fundamental Rights

DPSPs

Ensures P, E, S Justice

Guarantees Equality of Status & Opportunity

Promotes Fraternity

Art. 17 (AOU)

Art. 23 (Prohibits human trafficking & forced labour)

Art. 24 Bans Child Labour

Art. 38 State to reduce S & E inequalities

Art. 39 Adequate means of livelihood

Art. 39A Special free education & legal aid for SCs, STs

Art. 46 Special economic promotion for SCs, STs

Rex is Lex to Lex is Rex (Art. 14) (E.B.L)

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Supreme Court cases related to Social Justice

The SC of India has delivered numerous judgements focused on social justice. SC pushed for the recognition of citizens equality beyond the contours of sameness by incorporating the concept of Substantive Equality.

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Notable judgements to realize Substantive Equality

1) Positive Secularism & Equality

2) Institutions like Madaras have the right to provide religious edu'n & manage their own administration

Sensitive portrayal of PwD in Visual & electronic media

State of Punjab vs Davinder Singh (2024)

UP Board/Mad arsas Educa tion Act 2004

NipunMalho travs Sony Pictures Films India Pvt. Ltd.

RajiveRaturi vsUo(2024)

SukanyaSha nthaviUo(2 024)

OmRathodv sDGH5 (2024)

Reservation within reservation upheld states power to create sub-classification within the SC/ST

Freeing prisons from Caste discrimination

Struck down prison manuals that legitimized caste-based discrimination in prisons;

Bridge the disability gap

declared ineligible for admission

Reasonable accommodation must be provided.

Locomotor disability

Accessibility for Pw D— a Fundamental & HR

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Social Justice issues that need to be addressed

Income inequality
Gender Pay Gap
Climate Change & Environmental Justice
Hunger, Food insecurity

Oxfam Report

1% → 40% wealth

bottom 50% → 3% "

WEF - 36% as of 2025 in India

Human watch, 'Climate Risk' Index 2025

India → Ranked 6th most affected Country (1993-2022)

GHI - 2024 (Concern worldwide)

India - 105/127

Serious Category

Refugee crisis

India - no Nat' refugee Law

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Gender Pay Gap

27% as of 2023 in India

↓

ILO

Think of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

Global Gender Gap Report 2025

↓

WEF

India - 131/148

64.1% (Parity Score)

In S. Asia - 5th (only Maldives & Pak. behind)

123 yes for full parity

Eco. Survey (2022-23)

↓

Value of unpaid care work in India - 22.7 Lakh crore

(approx. 7.5% of India's GDP)

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Issues of SJ

Affordable & Univ. Healthcare

↓

Only 41% Indian HHs have health insurance

Out of pocket expenses 39.4%

Gender-based Violence

↓

50% of women in India

2/3 of Dalit women

↓

Sexual Violence

Trans Rights & LGBTQ+ Equality

↓

Discrimination in Edu'n

↓

46% Literacy Rate v/s 74% nat avg. (2024)

Disability Rights & Accessibility

↓

Unearthly insight

↓

Social Marginalization (Transphobia)

↓

1.3 crore PwD are employable but only 34 Lakh employed

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Pol. Extremism & Hate Speech

↓

India Hate Lab Report → 74% (against minorities)

Indigenous Rights & Land Justice

↓

Bureaucratic Resistance

↓

Against Forest Rights Act

Untouchables prisoners

↓

NCRB Data

75% Untouchables

Education inequality

↓

SC (66%) v/s ST (59%) v/s Gen. (73%)

Census 2011

Misinfo. + Fake news

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Low Social Sector Spending (as a share of total budget)

Health

- FY 18-22: 2.47% - 2.22%
- FY 23-25: 1.85% - 1.75%

Higher Education

- FY 17-20: 1.57% - 1.37%
- FY 21-25: 1.27% - 0.88%

School Education

- FY 17-20: 2.18% - 1.96%
- FY 21-25: 1.61% - 1.23%

Social Welfare Schemes

- FY 17-20: 1.89% - 1.61%
- FY 21-25: 1.17% - 0.97%

Note: Systematic decline in social sector spending

: Does it indicate shifting priorities or showing systemic maladies in our economy?

What about Human Capital formation?

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SOCIAL JUSTICE LEC- 02



Q.) Besides Regulation, the full realization of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of Social, financial & infrastructural gaps. Examine (15,250 words)

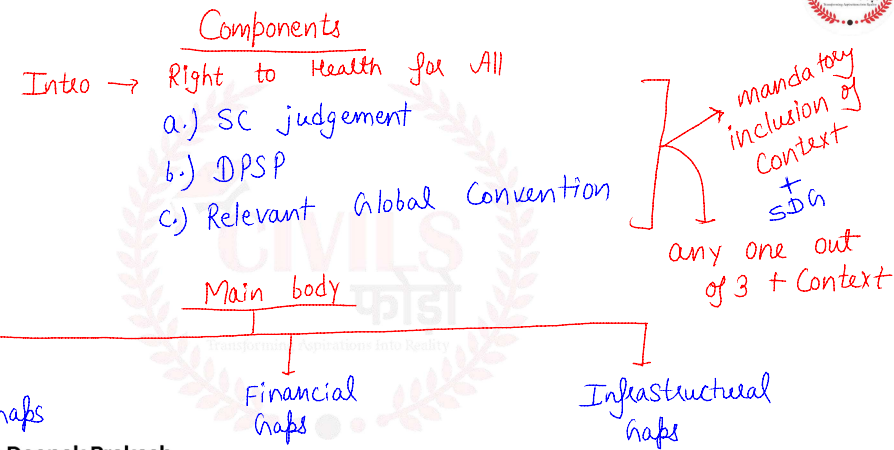


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SOCIAL JUSTICE LEC- 02

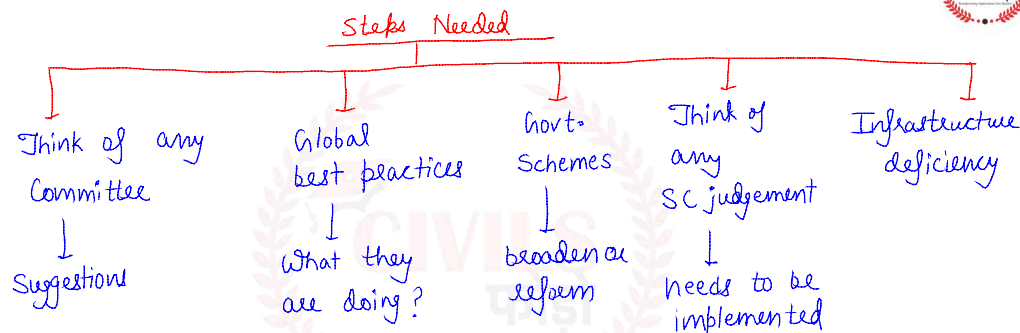


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SOCIAL JUSTICE LEC- 02

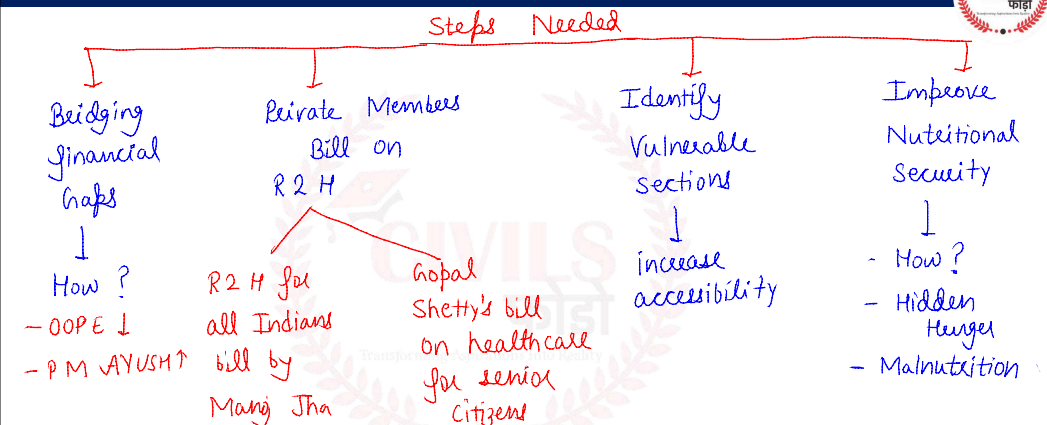


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Conclusion

→ Either end with way forward
or
Use SDG
or
Use FR & DPSP to conclude or
SC judgement

will depend
on
what you
used in
introduction

Transforming Aspirations Into Reality

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Task for You

SDG → 17 Goals (keep revising)
1 → No Poverty
2 → Zero Hunger
3 → Good Health & well being

Transforming Aspirations Into Reality

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Alma Ata Declaration

→ 1978
→ Identified primary health care as the key to the attainment of the goal of Health for all;

Astana Declaration (after 40 yrs of Alma Ata)

→ 2018

Strengthen
PHC
Realise Universal
Health care

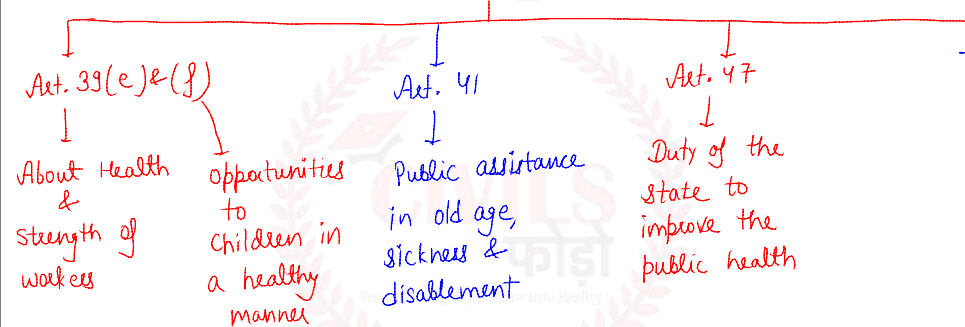
→ Kazakhstan

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DPSPs dealing with it



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SC Cases related to Right to Health

- FC Mullin Case (1981)**
 - R 2 Life has a broad scope
 - R 2 Health → an inherent & inescapable part of a dignified life
- Bandhua Mukti Morcha v/s UoI (1984)**
 - Dignity & Health
 - Art. 21
- Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity Case (1996)**
 - Scope of Art. 21 widened
 - Responsibility of the Govt. to provide adequate medical aid to every person who is a FR under Art. 21
- Consumer Eduⁿ & Research Centre v/s UoI 1995**
 - R 2 H & medical aid to protect the health & vigor of a worker is a FR under Art. 21

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Social Gaps

- Systemic Discrimination**
 - Think of marginalized groups - poor, women, Dalits, LGBTQ+ indiv, PwDs
 - Limits their access to healthcare → NFHS Data → ST - institutional delivery 15% lower than general category
- Role of Social determinants**
 - Eduⁿ, Sanitation, nutrition impacts health outcomes.
- Gender inequity**
 - NFHS-5 data
 - Only 37% of women in rural India are involved in decisions about their own healthcare.

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Urban-Rural divide

- Urban areas have 4X more per capita than rural areas
- NITI Aayog → in states like UP & Bihar - > 80% of HHs - lack any form of health insurance coverage

Eduⁿ & Awareness

- Health Literacy is very weak
- Poor awareness → Unaware of govt schemes like Ayushman Bharat
- Delayed Treatment of preventive care
- underutilization of preventive care
- Unqualified doctors

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Financial Gaps

- Low Public Health Spending**
 - in 2023, public health expenditure - dropped to just 6.5% of total govt. spending or 1.9% of GDP (short of 2.5% target)
- Gaps in Insurance Coverage**
 - NITI Aayog → Nearly 400 million Indians remain uninsured + financially vulnerable
 - Called them Missing Middle
- High Out-of-Pocket Expen**
 - OoPE
 - HHs bear nearly 47% of total medical costs (Eco. Survey 2025)

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Consequences of Poverty

Economic Consequences

- Digital divide
- Demographic 'Bomb'
- Fiscal deficit
- Low Economic Growth
- Decreased Demand
- Limited Savings and Financial Vulnerability

Social Consequences

- Domestic violence
- Social Evils
- Crime and Violence
- Intergenerational Poverty
- Social Exclusion
- Feminization of Poverty
- Limited Access to Education
- Inadequate Healthcare
- Malnutrition
- Lack of basic amenities

Political & Governance Consequences

- Decreased Political participation
- Corruption
- Political instability

[Poverty is a Trap]


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Middle Income Trap
11% of US per capita income
WB (2007)

Low Level of Edu & Health Care
Low Income
Low Productivity
Low Level of Human Capital Formation
Demographic Bomb
HCI (WB)
115 / 157

Poverty Trap

Development Trap


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Economic Consequences

Digital divide

would not let poor indiv. to access

critical info.

e-services

Demographic 'Bomb'

Double edged sword

Then into demographic Liability (Low HCF)

Fiscal deficit

↑ Subsidies

↑ spending of food

Compromises Capex


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Economic Consequences

Low Economic Growth

Poverty

Low Consumption

Low Demand

Eco. Growth hampered

Decreased Demand

Affect investment

Low Job Creation

Limited Savings and Financial Vulnerability

Increases vulnerability

Trapping more into poverty

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Social Consequences

- Domestic violence**
 - NFHS-5
 - states with highest poverty reports highest incidence of Domestic violence
- Social Evils**
 - Child Labor
 - Begging
 - Prostitution
 - Drugs
- Crime and Violence**
 - Link b/w Poverty & Crime
 - as indiv. resort to illegal activities
- Intergenerational Poverty**
- Social Exclusion**
 - Discrimination
 - Stigmatisation
 - Exclusion

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Reinforcement of IGP

Low Income → Children in Poverty → Limited Opportunities → Low Educational Attainment → Intergenerational Poverty → Low Income

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Tackling Intergenerational Poverty SDG Approach

Multi-SDG Approach

SDG 3: Good Health & Well-being

SDG 4: Quality Eduⁿ

SDG 5: Gender Equality

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

SDG-1 Anchor

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Social Consequences

- Feminization of Poverty**
 - Majority of Poor are women
 - Gender Pay Gap → WEF Report
 - Unpaid care work → SBI Report
- Limited Access to Education**
 - Hinder Eduⁿ
 - Professional Growth
 - Future prospects
- Inadequate Healthcare**
 - Untreated illnesses
 - Chronic health problems
 - More NCDs
- Malnutrition**
 - UN's State of Food Security & Nutrition in world 2025
 - GHI 2024 $\frac{105}{124}$
 - >19.46 crores Chronically undernourished
- Lack of basic amenities**
 - Deprived of clean water + Sanitation + Housing

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Political & Governance Consequences

- Decreased Political participation**
 - ↓ Poor Human Capital Formation
 - ↓ Either decreased or Unmeaningful participation
- Corruption**
 - ↓ Create condition conducive to Corruption
- Political instability**
 - ↓ Protest for jobs
 - ↓ Demand for reservation
 - ↓ Create pol. instability

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Government initiatives for Poverty Alleviation

- Housing and Infrastructure**
 - PMAY (U) & (R)
 - PM Gram Sadak Yojana
- Social Security & Financial inclusion**
 - Jan Dhan
 - PM KISAN
 - Atal Pension Yojana
 - NSAP
 - PM Shram Yogi Maandhan
- Health**
 - Ayushman Bharat (PM Jan Arogya Yojana)
 - PM AB Health Infra. Mission
 - NHM
 ← NRHM
← NUHM
 - PM Matru Vandana Yojana

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Government initiatives for Poverty Alleviation

- Food & Nutrition**
 - Natl Food Security Act (Delivery through TPDS)
 - PM POSHAN (Poshan Shakti Nieman) - Jansamman
 - Mid-day meal
 - PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana
- Employment Generation**
 - MGNREGA
 - PM Emp. Gen. Programme (Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme)
 - PM Vishwakarma Yojana
 - PM Internship Scheme

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CIVILS फोडो **SOCIAL JUSTICE LEC-04**

Ways to measures income inequality

Income Inequality

Kuznets Curve
↓
Simon Kuznets
↓
based on the hypothesis that economic growth initially leads to greater inequality, followed later by reduction of inequality

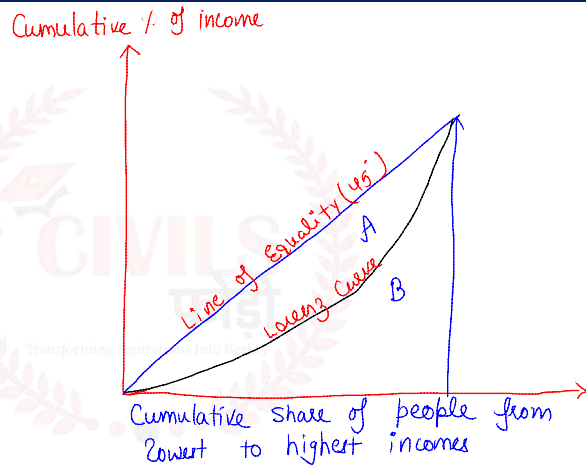
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↓
Lorenz Curve
↓
Max O. Lorenz
↓
Shows the
distribution of income
(wealth) within an
economy.



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- A perfect equal distribution would be a 45° Line (called the Line of equality) — 10% popⁿ holds 10% of income so on
- The Lorenz Curve bows below this line, showing actual distribution. The more it bows/bends the greater the inequality.
- Linked to Gini Coefficient
↓
Quantifies inequality based on Lorenz Curve.

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Gini Coefficient → $\frac{\text{Area b/w the Line of Equality \& Lorenz Curve}}{\text{Total area under the Line of equality}}$

$$\rightarrow \frac{A}{A+B}$$

→ 0 = Perfect Equality

→ 1 = " Inequality

[Note: WB's Latest Report - India ranks 4th globally in income equality with a Gini index of 25.5 (Published on 3rd July 2025)]

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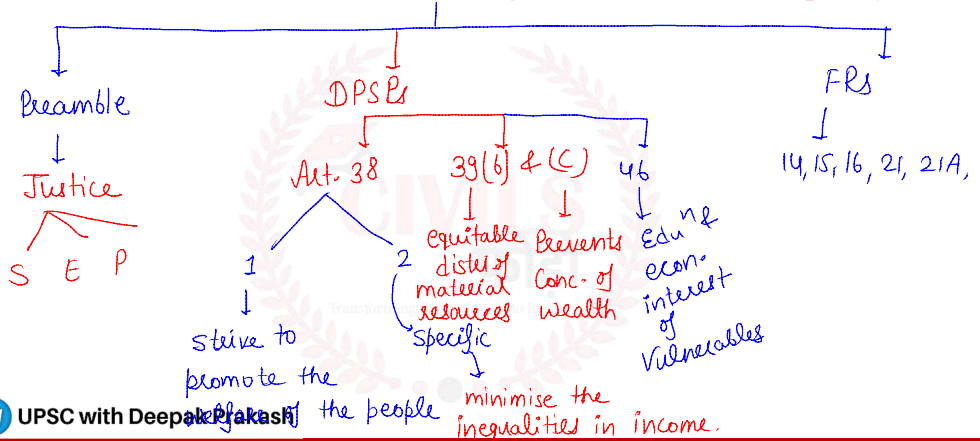
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Constitutional Provisions aiming to reduce income inequality



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Supreme Court cases related to income inequality

Air India Statutory Corporation v/s United Labor Union (1997)

↓

Social Justice is the guiding principle

↓

interpreted Art. 38

Minerva Mills Ltd. v/s UoI (1980)

↓

Reinforced the balance b/w FRs & DPSP

↓

Art. 31C acts as a shield for laws aimed at implementing Art. 39(b) & (c)

Socialist orientation in Preamble mandates the state to reduce inequality & prevent concentration of wealth.

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Olga Tellis v/s BMC (1985)

↓

R 2 Livelihood
R 2 S

↓

Art. 21

Mohini Jain v/s Soj Kaen (1992) & Unnikrishnan v/s Soj Andhra (1993)

↓

R 2 E - as part of R 2 L - (Art. 21)

PUCI v/s UoI Case (2001-13)

↓

Right to Food (Art. 21)

↓

Led to enactment of Natl Food Security Act, 2013

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Various Reports and Data on Inequality

WB's 2025 Poverty & Equity Brief.

(Pub. on 3rd July 2025)

↓

a) India ranks 4th globally in income equality (Gini Index - 25.5)

b) Moderately low inequality category

World Inequality Lab Report (2024) - 'The Rise of the Billionaire Raj'

	Income	Wealth
Top 1%	22.6%	40.1%

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Takers Not Makers: The Unjust Poverty & Unearned wealth of Colonialism

↓

Oxfam (Jan. 2025)

	Income	Wealth
→ Gini - 0.41		
→ 1%	22%	53%
→ 10%	57%	77%

Global Hunger Index 2024

↓

$\frac{105}{127} \rightarrow 27.3$

↓

Serious Category

Global Gender Gap Report (WEF)

a) $\frac{131}{148}$

b) Parity Score - 64.1%

c) 123 yrs required

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Causes of inequality

Historical

1. Failure of Planning Mechanism
2. Discrimination in Regional Development
3. Discrimination against certain sections of the society

Social

1. COVID-19 Pandemic
2. Lack of Social Safety Nets
3. Lack of Quality Education & Healthcare
4. Gender Inequality
5. Women & Patriarchy
6. Caste System & associated Evils

Economic

1. Poor skill
2. Wealth Concentration
3. Large scale informal Employment
4. Inflation
5. Tax System (Regressive Tax)
6. Agriculture
7. Uneven Economic Growth

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Causes of inequality

Economic Policies

1. Failure of Labor Intensive Manufacturing in India
2. Labor Reforms & Weakening labor movement
3. Inadequate Land Reforms
4. Limited Success of Green Revolution (GR)
5. Globalization
6. Liberalization, Privatization & Globalization (LPG)

Governance/Administrative

1. Administrative Bottleneck
2. Corruption
3. No Continuation of policies
4. Public spending

Technological

1. Internet
2. Digital Divide

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Our Upcoming Handwritten Notes

1. Social Justice
2. Internal Security
3. Governance
4. Polity
5. International Relations

Our Upcoming Courses (UPSC Programmes)

1. PSIR Optional
2. NCERT Foundation Course
3. Prelims फोड़ो Course
4. CSAT Course
5. GS Foundation Batch (UPSC)
6. Mains फोड़ो Course
7. PSIR Optional Crash Course
8. Test Series – Prelims & Mains

Our Upcoming Courses (BPSC Programmes)

1. BPSC Foundation Batch (72nd BPSC)
2. BPSC Mains फोड़ो Course
3. BPSC Test Series
4. Prelims Test Series
5. Mains Test Series



PSIR



NCERT
Foundation



Prelims फोड़ो /
PYQ Discussion



CSAT



GS Foundation



Mains फोड़ो /
Mains Answer Writing



PSIR Crash
Course



Prelims & Mains
Test Series



BPSC Foundation
(72nd BPSC)



BPSC Mains फोड़ो /
Mains Answer Writing



BPSC Test Series



Prelims Test Series



Mains Test Series



+91-7209550333\222

402, Jagdamba Tower, Santusti Lane, Sahdev Mahto Marg, Boring Road Patna

 civilsphodo@gmail.com



civilsphodo



www.civilsphodo.in



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