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The Role of Social Security in Protecting Human Rights: Exploring India's Interventions for Vulnerable and Marginalized

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ABSTRACT: This study Exploring social security programs and their implementation for Human rights of vulnerable populations.This paper also examining the Intersection of social security and human rights protectios of Vulnerable and marginalized groups.The examination encompasses diverse factors such as financial inclusion, healthcare accessibility, education, and support for vulnerable groups.The research's practical implications extend to policymakers, administrators, and advocacy groups, providing evidence-based recommendations to refine and strengthen social security interventions.Addressing gaps in awareness, administrative efficiency, and inclusivity, the study guides practical interventions for enhanced program efficacy.This research stands out for its comprehensive evaluation of multiple social security dimensions, providing a holistic perspective on India's initiatives. Synthesizing diverse data sources and incorporating beneficiaries lived experiences contributes to the existing knowledge on social security implementation.The findings form a foundation for evidence-based policy-making, promoting a more inclusive, responsive, and sustainable social security framework in India.Indian government therefore supports social policies that increase equal opportunities for meaningful social, economic, and political participation, as well as access to basic services and social protection.Particular attention will be paid to the rights and equal participation opportunities of people who are vulnerable, and those who tend to be socially excluded and discriminated.

KEYWORDS: Social Security, Welfare Programs, Government Initiatives, Public Policy, Social Protection and Economic Security ,ILO, Human rights.

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper will briefly point out the various international conventions and declarations, Indian laws and schemes which directly or indirectly recognize the social security as a human right.The right to social security is of central importance in guaranteeing human dignity for all persons when they are faced with circumstances that deprive them of their capacity to fully realize their human rights. India has worked hard to create a robust social security system to protect the welfare of its huge and diversified population.The nation has launched numerous social security projects and programmes to achieve equitable and sustainable development. These initiatives cover social assistance, healthcare, education, and financial inclusion and aim to meet the specific needs of different groups within society (Reforming India's Social Security Net, n.d.). The launch of these programmes is a result of the Indian government's deliberate efforts to provide a safety net that shields its population from financial risks and encourages fair access to basic services.The dedication to promoting social cohesion, guaranteeing retirement dignity and improving the general quality of life for all residents is reflected in this extensive range of programmes. The rapid manner in which social protection has gained predominance and political support in the context of the development and poverty reduction discourse over the past few years is almost without precedent.Below in this paper the term "States" arrived many times

and the same denotes Nations because of term "States" as used in many international conventions and decelerations.The concept of social security was first introduced in Germany in 1883.According to this scheme each member of a particular trade (blacksmiths, painters, weavers etc.) was required to contribute at regular intervals; Money from this fund was used for food, lodging, hospital and funeral expenses of aged and disabled members.Generally accepted definition of social security is "right to social security assistance for those unable to work due to sickness, disability, maternity, employment injury, unemployment or old age". Internationally the concept of social security as a basic human right came to play by ILO's declaration of Philadelphia (1944) and its income security recommendation 1944(no.67).Then this right is uphelded in various international instruments like international bill of rights (UDHR,ICESCR) and is reflected in various international conventions. Most of the states in the world accepted and recognized this right as human right and enforce it through their legal instruments.This overview explores the salient features of social security programmes in India,illuminating the policies and strategies that support the development of a resilient and inclusive community (Schemes to Systems: The Future of Social Protection in India, 2019).

Background and Rationale:
India's social security landscape has evolved in response to the dynamic socio-economic fabric of the country. The implementation of social security programs is not only a testament to the government's commitment to inclusive development but also a strategic response to the diverse needs of its populace. Understanding the intricacies of program implementation and their subsequent impact on human rights is crucial for refining policies, ensuring targeted interventions, and fostering socio-economic resilience (Team, 2024).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), launched in 2005, is a flagship program aimed at providing employment opportunities in rural areas, thereby enhancing income levels and fostering economic development (Dreze & Khera, 2017). Studies have demonstrated the positive impact of MGNREGA on rural incomes, agricultural productivity, and local infrastructure development (Himanshu, 2010; Sundar, 2011). Social pension schemes, such as the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), play a critical role in addressing poverty among vulnerable groups (Drèze et al., 2017).The study highlights the potential of these insurance programmes to improve household economic stability and financial resilience (Choudhury & Sethi, 2019). Social security plays a role in economic development that goes beyond providing income support. In order to address the health and nutritional needs of mothers and children, the National Health Mission (NHM) and the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) work together to develop human capital, which in turn promotes long-term economic growth (Chakrabarti & Mohanty, 2015; Rao & Choudhury, 2018). While these social security programs play a crucial role, challenges persist, including issues of effective implementation, targeting accuracy, and awareness among beneficiaries (Bhagat & Verick, 2015). Research emphasizes the need for continuous evaluation and adaptation of these programs to ensure they align with evolving economic and social contexts (Khera, 2011; Mohanty & Sethi, 2017).

III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

How do various social security programs in India interact and complement each other in addressing the diverse needs of the population? What is the overall impact of Indian social security programs on Human rights development ? By delving into these questions, the research aims to fill the existing gap in the literature and what are the existing challenges in the implementation of social security programs, and how do these challenges impact their overall effectiveness ?

IV. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study holds significance for policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders involved in the ongoing refinement of social security policies in India. By providing nuanced insights into the strengths and challenges of existing programs, the research aims to contribute to evidence-based decision-making, fostering the continual improvement of social security initiatives for the diverse segments of the Indian population which helps to overcome human rights issues.

V. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To explore the Intersection of Social Security and Human Rights, even we also comprehensively document and categorize the social security programs in India. To identify and categorize state-specific social security schemes across different Indian states.To assess the budgetary allocations and expenditures on social security programs in India.

VI. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study looked at the Budget Division Expenditure Profile 2023–2024 of the Ministry of Finance as well as RBI.The secondary data for this study was gathered by a careful examination of a large number of publications, research articles, policy documents, and comparative statistical data from official websites.

International Human Rights Law:
Social security was established as a basic human right in the ILO's Declaration of Philadelphia(1944) and its Income Security Recommendation,1944 (No. 67). This right is upheld in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966.

Universal Declaration of Human Right:
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes the right to social security in article 22, Which states that: "Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality."

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Right:
Article 9 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) recognizes "the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance."

International covenant on civil and political rights:
According to the UN Human Rights Committee article 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on discrimination applies to the right to social security. In a General Comment from 2000 the Committee highlighted the right to social security as an area where women are frequently subject of discrimination.

INDIAN LAWS:
The Social Security Laws aim at providing safety to man from various contingencies or unseen risks and which are found in all the ages and in all the countries.

Constitution:
Preamble:
The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is the sole-repository of Social Security measures and provides for establishment of Socialist State.
WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:
JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
EQUALITY of status and opportunity; And to promote among them all
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

Though the Preamble is not technically enforceable through courts of law, it is useful in interpreting the various provisions of the Constitution and acts as a beacon in conflicting situations.

Directive Principles:
Preamble's objectives can be achieved through various Directive Principle of State Policy enumerated in Part-III of the Constitution.

Fundamental Rights:
The Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution provide basis for many Social Security benefits. Basing on these principles and rights, few Social Security laws are passed for the benefit of

poor, weaker and unorganized sections of society.Fundamental Rights was also included in the Constitution which guaranteed Right to Equality (Article 14) and Right against Exploitation (Article 23 and 24).

Cases Decided By Supreme Court And High Court:
Right to life covers within its ambit the right to social security and protection of family .K. Ramaswamy J.,in **Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation (India) Ltd. v. Subhash Chandra Bose,** held that right to social and economic justice is a fundamental right under Art. 21. The learned judge explained that right to life and dignity of a person and status without means, were cosmetic rights. Socio-economic rights were, therefore, basic aspirations for meaning right to life and that Right to Social Security and Protection of Family were integral part of right to life.

In **Regional Director, ESI Corporation v. Francis De Costa,** the Supreme court held that security against sickness and disablement was a fundamental right under Art. 21 read with Sec. 39(e) of the Constitution of India. Justice P.N.Bhagawati in case of **People's Union for Democratic Rights and Others v. Union of India** asserted that time has come when the courts must become the courts for poor and struggling masses of the country. They must shed their character as upholders of the established order and status quo.The spirit was maintained by Supreme Court in its subsequent case of **Sanjit Roy v. State of Rajasthan**. Again it was stressed that State cannot be permitted to take advantage of the helpless condition of the affected persons and deny the advantage of labour legislation to helpless labour.

SOCIAL SECURITY AS A HUMAN RIGHT:
The Main Elements of a Rights-Based Approach to Social Security:
The following are some important elements of a rights-based approach to social security:
1. Comprehensiveness: The social security system should aim to provide comprehensive coverage against all contingencies and life circumstances that threaten the income-earning ability of persons and their ability to maintain an adequate standard of living.This includes unemployment, ill-health, disability, maternity, old age, child support for impoverished care-givers and survivor's benefits.

2. Universality: All those in need of social security should be able to gain access to it.

3. Adequacy and appropriateness: The level of benefits provided under the various schemes should be adequate and appropriate.The particular benefit payable will depend on the type of social security scheme and its rules (e.g., under certain social insurance schemes the benefits received are related to the contributions made).

4. Respect for equality: Social security programs should not discriminate unfairly against anyone on grounds such as race, sex, gender, sexual orientation, religion, political opinion, national or social origin, birth or socio economic status.This includes both direct and indirect ("adverse effects") discrimination.

5. Respect for procedural rights: The rules and procedures governing eligibility for social security programs, as well as the termination of benefits, must be reasonable and fair. Persons aggrieved by an adverse legal rule or administrative decision should have access to speedy, affordable and effective legal remedies for the determination of their rights Interdependence of Rights.

Interdependence of Rights:
The right to social security can be viewed broadly speaking as guaranteeing the material conditions for an adequate standard of living.It serves to protect human beings from the life-threatening and degrading conditions of poverty and material insecurity.

CATEGORIZE THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMS IN INDIA:
India has put in place many social security initiatives to cater to the needs of various societal groups.
National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP): The Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), and the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) are among the several programmes that make up the NSAP and offer financial support to the elderly, widowed, and disabled people.

Public Distribution System (PDS): PDS makes sure that families living below the poverty line receive subsidized supplies of necessities including sugar, wheat, and rice.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): MGNREGA provides rural households with an annual guarantee of 100 days of wage employment, hence enhancing livelihood security in these areas.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY): By 2022, PMAY wants to give all urban and rural households access to affordable housing, with an emphasis on economically disadvantaged groups.

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY): Individuals can obtain reasonable life insurance coverage from PMJJBY and accidental death.and disability insurance from PMSBY.

Atal Pension Yojana (APY): For workers in the unorganized sector, the APY pension plan guarantees a fixed monthly income of between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY): Giving economically disadvantaged populations access to financial services including bank accounts and deposit accounts, insurance, and pensions is the aim of this financial inclusion strategy.

Employee's State Insurance (ESI) Scheme: Industrial employees and their families can get health and medical services through ESI. It includes coverage for maternity benefits, illness benefits, and medical costs.

Employees' Provident Fund (EPF): EPF is the name of a retirement benefit plan for salaried employees. Both the employer and the employee contribute to the fund, and the entire amount is paid out as a lump sum or pension to the employee at retirement.

National Pension Scheme (NPS): The goal of NPS, a long-term, voluntary retirement savings plan, is to facilitate systematic saving. All residents are welcome to participate, and contributions are used to fund a variety of market instruments.

Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY): Seniors can participate in the PMVVY pension plan, which offers a guaranteed annual return of 7.40% paid every month.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY): Through this maternity benefits programme, expectant mothers can receive financial support for the birth of their first alive child.

National Health Mission (NHM): NHM strives to offer high-quality, reasonably priced healthcare, and initiatives like the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) encourage institutional deliveries.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): Pregnant and nursing moms as well as children under six have their health, nutrition, and educational needs met by ICDS.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) / Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY): A health insurance programme called AB-PMJAY covers secondary and tertiary medical expenses for families that are at risk.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): To help them secure a better living, PMKVY seeks to make it possible for a significant number of Indian youths to enroll in industry-relevant skill training.

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM): SBM strives for universal sanitation coverage, emphasizing better waste management and the elimination of open defecation.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM): NRLM focuses on organizing rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

Ujjwala Yojana: This scheme aims to provide free LPG connections to below-poverty-line families, promoting clean cooking fuel.

CATEGORIZE STATE-SPECIFIC SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES ACROSS DIFFERENT INDIAN STATES:

State-Specific Schemes Karnataka – Aarogya Karnataka: a comprehensive healthcare programme that offers families below the poverty level financial security.

Maharashtra – Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana: offers financial support to impoverished individuals who are not eligible for any pension plan.

Tamil Nadu – Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS): provides health insurance to families with incomes below the poverty level, covering a range of medical procedures.

West Bengal – Kanyashree Prakalpa: A conditional cash transfer scheme for promoting education and delaying marriages of girls.

Odisha – KALIA (Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation): A scheme for providing financial assistance to small and marginal farmers.

STATE GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMS IN INDIA:

State governments in India also implement various social security programs to address the specific needs and challenges faced by their populations.

Mukhyamantri Amrutum (MA) Yojana (Gujarat): Senior persons and families below the poverty line are protected financially from hospital bills by this health insurance programme.

Kerala Social Security Mission (KSSM): Under the KSSM, Kerala offers several programmes, such as financial aid for those with disabilities, pension plans for the aged, and initiatives to support women and children.

Mukhyamantri Pension Yojana (Delhi): The Delhi government offers various pension schemes, including old age pension, disability pension, and widow pension, under the Mukhyamantri Pension Yojana.

Aasara Pension Scheme (Telangana): This social pension scheme in Telangana provides financial assistance to various vulnerable groups, including the elderly, widows, and disabled individuals.

Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana (Uttar Pradesh): This scheme aims to improve the overall health and education of girls by providing financial assistance at different stages of their lives.

Karnataka Vidyagama Scheme (Karnataka): In order to guarantee schoolchildren's nutritional security during the COVID-19 epidemic, the Karnataka government launched the Vidyagama Scheme, which offers dry ration packs.

Mukhyamantri Yuva Nestam (Andhra Pradesh): This unemployment allowance scheme provides financial assistance to unemployed youth in Andhra Pradesh to support them during the period of job search.

Mukhyamantri Anila Bhagya Yojana (Karnataka): The scheme provides free LPG connections to below- poverty-line (BPL) families in Karnataka to promote clean cooking and reduce indoor air pollution.

Kanyashree Prakalpa (West Bengal): With the use of conditional cash transfers and other forms of assistance, the West Bengal government is aiming to improve the status and well-being of girls.

Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (Tamil Nadu): For qualifying households, this health insurance programme in Tamil Nadu covers a range of medical costs, including hospital stays and procedures.
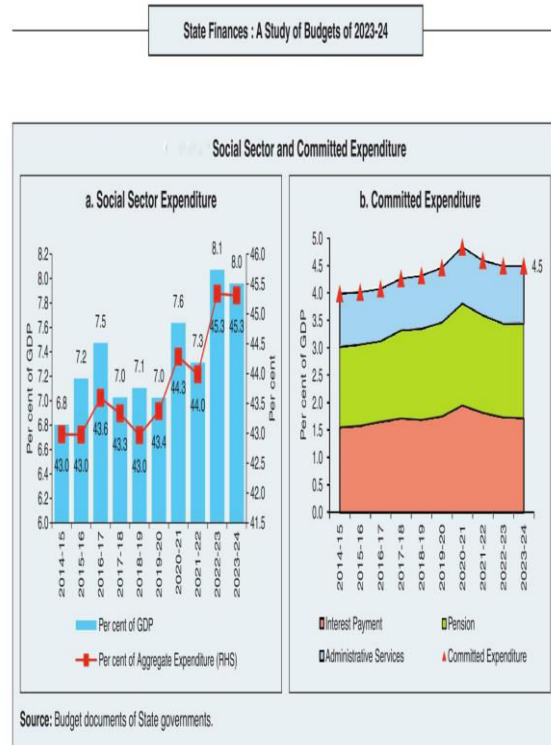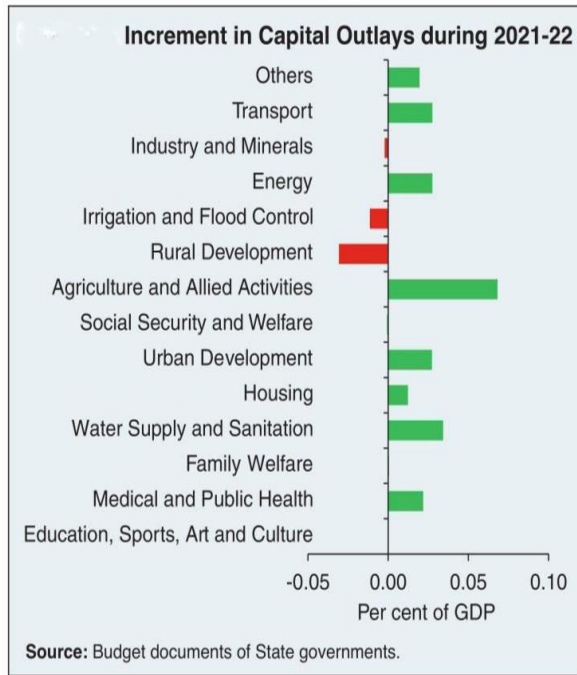
BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES ON SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMS IN INDIA:

Budgetary allocations and expenditures on social security programs in India play a crucial role in shaping the nation's welfare landscape.These allocations reflect the government's commitment to addressing social challenges and providing a safety net for vulnerable populations. The process involves the allocation of funds to various social security initiatives, such as healthcare programs, pension schemes, unemployment benefits, and disability support. Analyzing budgetary allocations allows policymakers and researchers to assess the government's priorities and strategies for

promoting social well-being.It provides insights into the financial commitment to poverty alleviation, economic security, and social inclusion.

Source: Budget documents of State governments.

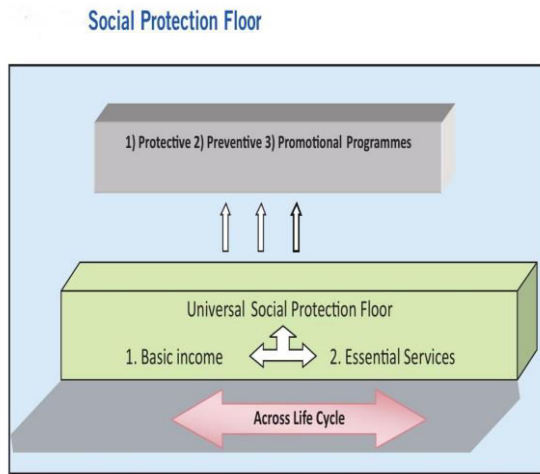**Global Perspectives-The relationshIp between poverty, human rIghts and socIal protection:**
1. The value of the human rights approach to poverty reduction:
Poverty is universally recognised as a multidimensional phenomenon, one which extends far beyond a lack of income to encompass the deprivation of the capabilities necessary to live in dignity.Human rights can provide practical guidance to the design, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of poverty reduction efforts. Because human rights strive to empower the poor, the focus of poverty alleviation efforts is fundamentally shifted from a charity or needs-based approach, towards a concentration on rights and entitlements.Human rights approach will not necessarily prescribe precise policy measures, as States have the discretion to formulate the poverty reduction policies which are most appropriate for their circumstances. However, a human rights approach does require that States take their international human rights obligations into account when formulating policies and other initiatives related to the reduction of poverty.

2. The obligation of social protection under human rights treaties:
Human rights create legal obligations to implement social protection systems and establish standards for the design, implementation and evaluation of such systems. In turn, the implementation of social protection facilitates the fulfilment of a number of other human rights obligations, most importantly those related to the enjoyment of minimum essential levels of basic economic, social and cultural rights (social protection floor). However, the success or failure of social protection systems in realising human rights rests heavily on whether such systems are established and operated according to the standards that human rights require and the obligations they impose.

CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS FACED DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMS IN INDIA: The implementation of social security programs in India faces several challenges and barriers that impact their effectiveness.

Large Population and Diversity: India has a vast and diverse population, making it challenging to design and implement social security programs that cater to the needs of all groups. Diverse cultural, linguistic, and socio-economic backgrounds pose difficulties in reaching and communicating with different segments of the population.

Limited Awareness: Lack of awareness among the target population about social security programs hinders their successful implementation. Many eligible beneficiaries are not aware of the available schemes or their entitlements, leading to underutilization of benefits. **Administrative Bottlenecks:** Bureaucratic hurdles and administrative inefficiencies can delay the delivery of benefits to the intended beneficiaries. Complex application procedures and lengthy approval processes may discourage participation.

Corruption and Leakages: Corruption within the system can lead to leakages and diversion of funds meant for social security programs, preventing benefits from reaching the intended recipients. Ensuring transparency and accountability is a persistent challenge.

Financial Constraints: Limited financial resources can constrain the scope and coverage of social security programs. Adequate funding is crucial for sustaining programs and expanding coverage to a larger population.

Incomplete Coverage: Gaps in coverage and exclusion errors may occur, leaving certain vulnerable groups without the necessary social security support. Identifying and reaching marginalized or remote communities is often a significant challenge.

Technological Barriers: Inadequate technological infrastructure can hinder the efficient implementation of social security programs. Lack of digital literacy and connectivity in some areas can limit the accessibility of online registration and benefit distribution.

Changing Demographics: Rapid demographic changes, such as urbanization and migration, can impact the identification and targeting of beneficiaries, requiring constant adaptation of social security programs.
Political Interference: Political influences and changes in government priorities may affect the continuity and stability of social security programs.

Inflation and Economic Challenges: Economic fluctuations and inflation can reduce the real value of benefits, impacting the overall effectiveness of social security programs in providing adequate support.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, AND IMPACT OF INDIAN SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMS: Policymakers and programme managers should carry out routine evaluations, communicate with stakeholders, and put adaptable, flexible solutions into place in order to address these issues.

Comprehensive Outreach and Awareness Campaigns: Develop and implement targeted campaigns to raise awareness about social security programs, their benefits, and eligibility criteria. Utilize diverse communication channels, including traditional media, social media, and community engagement, to reach a wide audience.

Enhanced Data Management: Invest in reliable data management systems to keep beneficiary databases current and correct. Make effective use of technology to gather, verify, and distribute data among pertinent government agencies.

Simplified Application Processes: Streamline application processes to reduce bureaucratic red tape and make it easier for beneficiaries to access social security benefits. Implement user-friendly online portals and mobile applications for easy enrollment.

Regular Impact Assessments: Perform thorough impact analyses on a regular basis to gauge how well social security programmes are working. Make data-driven decisions, spot gaps, and enhance programme design with the use of assessment findings.

Strengthened Monitoring and Evaluation: Put in place effective monitoring systems to keep tabs on benefit distribution and spot instances of corruption or fraud. Create a separate assessment process to evaluate the programmes' integrity and effectiveness.

Increase Budgetary Allocations: Provide social security programmes with enough funding to guarantee greater coverage and larger benefit amounts. Review budgetary allotments on a regular basis to ensure they remain in line with the population's evolving demands.

Incorporate Technology Solutions: Leverage technology for efficient program management, including digital payments, biometric authentication, and data analytics for decision-making. Ensure that technology solutions are accessible and user-friendly, especially for beneficiaries in remote areas.

Customization for Regional Needs: Social security programmes should be customized to meet the particular requirements and challenges of various geographic and demographic groups. When determining qualifying requirements and benefit levels, take demographic and geographic variances into account.

Public-Private Partnerships: Collaborate with private sector entities to leverage their expertise, resources, and innovation for program implementation. Encourage corporate social responsibility initiatives to support social security programs.

Community Engagement and Empowerment: Involve local communities in the design and implementation of social security programs to ensure cultural sensitivity and relevance. Empower community leaders to act as advocates and facilitators in program outreach and implementation.

Transparent and Inclusive Decision-Making: Encourage openness in the process of choosing beneficiaries, establishing programme requirements, and allocating resources. In order to guarantee inclusion in decision-making, interact with representatives of various interest groups and communities.

Flexibility in Program Design: Design social security programs with built-in flexibility to adapt to changing demographics, economic conditions, and emerging challenges. Regularly review and update program parameters to address evolving needs.

Continuous Learning and Capacity Building: Invest in training and capacity-building programs for government officials and frontline workers involved in program implementation. Foster a culture of continuous learning, where lessons from past experiences are incorporated into future program enhancements.

VII. CONCLUSION

After evaluation of Human Rights concerns within India's Social Security framework for vulnerable populations, Indian Social Security Programs and Initiatives reveals a complex landscape marked by notable successes and persistent challenges.The core burning issue -poverty and rights of vulnerable class raised more effectively encapsulated and point out by United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights'(CESCR).The findings underscore the significance of these initiatives in addressing socio-economic disparities and enhancing the overall well-being of the population. The study illuminates the critical role played by programs such as Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana and Atal Pension Yojana in fostering financial inclusion and retirement security. Additionally, the assessment of healthcare initiatives, including the National Health Mission, highlights strides made in improving healthcare accessibility. The practical implications of this research underscore the need for targeted interventions to enhance program awareness, streamline administrative processes, and ensure inclusivity across diverse socioeconomic strata. Policymakers, program administrators, and advocacy groups can leverage these insights to refine existing strategies and tailor social security programs to the evolving needs of the population. The originality and value of this study lie in its comprehensive approach, examining multiple facets of social security. By offering evidence-based recommendations, this research contributes to the ongoing dialogue on social welfare, providing a foundation for future policy formulations that prioritize inclusivity, efficiency, and sustainability. Ultimately, this study contributes to the ongoing discourse on social security, providing valuable insights for shaping the trajectory of social welfare programs in India.

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