ABSTRACT
In 1922, when a political scientist Charles Merriam, sought to create a link between political theory and the application of this theory to reality, then the study of public policy began. There are many studies which are related with public policy focus on areas that apply to problem within the management of government, its administration and operations. This paper studies the various schemes and acts runned by government for providing basic necessities of life like food, shelter, education and health to the public.

Keywords: Public Policy; Food; Shelter; Education; Government

INTRODUCTION
In the past 20 years food bank have established themselves as one of the fastest growing charitable industries in first world societies. As welfare states have been restructured and cut back and basic entitlements have been denied, food banks have been secondary extension of weakened social safety nets. Since independence Indian government tries to give education by making various policies like National Education Policy, Madhyamik Shiksha Aayog, Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, and Mid-day Meal. And our government also provides some hidden subsidies on cheap medical facilities and medicines.

OBJECTIVE
The objective of this paper is to find out different schemes and policies that are run and implemented by the government for providing food, shelter and education.

METHODOLOGY
Research area-India
Research design-Explorative
Analysis of data-The present study spells out the policy reforms regarding providing food, shelter and education. These data have been taken mainly from books, census reports and from web pages.

Steps Taken For Providing Food
Food is necessary to provide nutritional support for the body. Our government tries to provide food to all individuals with the help of different schemes runned by Indian government such as FCI (Food Corporation of India); National Food Security Act (Right to food act); PDS (Public distribution system) etc.

Food Corporation of India
The government of India founded Food Corporation of India in 1964 and it was set up on 14th January 1965. The main task of FCI is the execution of government policy. The following were the objectives of first Food corporation act 1964, to implement the objectives of National Food Policy:
1. Effective price support operations to safeguard the interests of the farmers
2. To ensure National Food Security, maintaining satisfactory level of operational and buffer stocks of food grains
3. Regulate and control the prices in the market price so as the consumers will get food grains at a reliable price
4. Distribution of food grains throughout the country by PDS system.

Food Corporation of India is one of the largest corporations in India which operates through 5 zonal offices and 24 regional offices. Every year, Food Corporation of India purchases near about 15 to 20 per cent of India's wheat output and 12 to 15 per cent of its rice output. Purchases by FCI are made from the farmers at the rates which are decided by the Govt. of India. The rate determined by the government is called as MSP (Minimum Support Price). There is no such limit regarding procurement in terms of volume, any quantity can be procured by FCI (Food Corporation of India) provided the stock satisfies FAQ (Fair Average Quality) specifications with respect to FCI.

**Public Distribution System**

It is a system by which poor people of the country gets subsidized food and non-food items. Near about 65-70% of the population is entitled to receive subsidized food grains under this target.

**National Food Security Act**

There are so many acts made by government for providing food like National Food Security Act, Chhattisgarh Food Security Act, etc. According to 27th Report, of National Food Security Bill, “Food Security means availability of sufficient food grains as access, at the individual level, to adequate quantities of food at affordable prices.” As per this report, about two-third of the population will be entitled to receive subsidized food grains under targeted public distribution system. In a country where about 40% of children are undernourished the importance of the scheme increases significantly.

**Scope**

Indian Ministry of Agriculture’s Commission on agricultural prices and costs states that, the bill is referred as the biggest experiment ever taken place in the world. They said it, a ‘right based’ approach for distributing highly subsidized food by any government. The lok-sabha standing committee on Food Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution initially estimated a total requirement of food grains. According to the bill, it would be 61.6 million tons in 2012-13. The requirement for average monthly PDS offtake is calculated as 2.3 metric for wheat (27.6 MT annually) and 2.8 metric for rice (33.6 mt annually). The amount of 2409 crore were spend on subsidized food in 2012-13 and the stated expenditure of Rs1, 20,000 crore annually in NFSB.

**Steps Taken By Government for Providing Education**

Education is an informal transmission of information from one human being to another. Education means change in behavior. It is a form of learning by which the knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits of people are transferred from one generation to the next generation. As per the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2012, 96.5% of all rural children between the ages of 6-14 were enrolled in school. This is the fourth annual survey to report enrollment above 96%. Another report from 2013 stated that there were 229 million students enrolled in different accredited urban and rural schools of India, from Class I to XII, representing an increase of 2.3 million students over 2002 total enrollment, and a 19% increase in girl's enrollment.

A significant number of seats are reserved under different policies for the historically disadvantaged SC, ST’s and other backward Classes in India’s Education System. In universities, colleges, and similar institutions affiliated to the federal government. There is a minimum 50% of reservations applicable to these disadvantaged groups in universities, colleges, and similar institutions affiliated to
the federal government. The number of percentage varies at state level. In Maharashtra reservation in 2014 is 73%, which is the highest percentage of reservations in India.

For developing the poor state of affairs in education sector in India, recently several major announcements were made and the most notable among them was National Common Minimum Program (NCMP) of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government. The following are the announcements made by them-

1. To increase the expenditure on education up to 6 percent of GDP
2. Supporting this increase in expenditure on education.
3. To provide quality education and for this it was decided that there would be an imposition of an education cess over all central government taxes to improve the quality of education.
4. For children in the age group 6–14 years, providing them a fundamental right called RTE (Right to Education)
5. Universalization of Education, providing free and compulsory education to children below 14 years of age through its flagship programs such as Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal.
6. Ensuring that no one is deprived of education on the basis of caste, creed, sex, religion, economic backwardness and poverty.
7. Government also initiate the District Elementary Education Plan.

**Primary Education**

The Indian government lays stress on primary education, which is also known as elementary education, i.e. providing education to children aged 6 to 14 years old. Child labor was also banned by Indian government in order to ensure that the children do not face any unsafe working conditions. However, it was very difficult to implement both decisions taken by government due to economic disparity and social conditions. Near about 75-80% of all recognized schools at the elementary stage are run by government, making it the largest provider of education in the country. However, this system suffers from massive gaps due to a shortage of resources and lack of political will, it includes the following-

1. Lack of infrastructure
2. High pupil-teacher ratios
3. Lack of teacher training and poor level of training.

According to the statistics released by the Indian government in 2011, it was clear that there were near about 5,816,675 elementary school teachers in India. As per the Report of March 2012, Secondary school teachers were 2,127,000 in India. Free and compulsory Education for children between 6 to 14 years of age or up to class VIII should be provided under the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act.

In 1994, the government also launched a programme called District Education Revitalization Program (DERP). The aim of this programme is to universalize primary education, and reforming and vitalizing the existing primary education system in India. The central government funded near about 85% of the DERP and the rest 15 percent was funded by the states.1,60,000 new schools including 84000 alternative education schools for providing alternative education to approximately 3.5 million children, has been opened by DERP and was also supported by UNICEF and other international programs.

This primary education scheme has also shown a high Gross Enrollment Ratio of 93–95% for the last three years in some states. Significant improvement in staffing and enrollment of girls has also been made as a part of this scheme. The current scheme for universalization of Education for All is the Sarv
Shiksha Abhiyan which is one of the largest education initiatives in the world. Enrollment has been enhanced, but the levels of quality remain low.

Secondary Education

A significant feature of India's secondary school system is the emphasis on inclusion of the disadvantaged sections of the society. Professionals from established institutes are often called to support in vocational training. Another feature of India's secondary school system is its emphasis on profession based vocational training to help students attain skills for finding a vocation of his/her choosing. A significant new feature has been the extension of SSA to secondary education in the form of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. A special Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) programme was started in 1974 with a focus on primary education but which was converted into Inclusive Education at Secondary Stage.

In 2012, there were 152 central universities, 316 state universities, and 191 private universities in India. It includes other institutions like 33,623 colleges, including 1,800 exclusive women's colleges, functioning under these universities and institutions, and 12748 Institutions which offers Diploma Courses. The emphasis in tertiary level of education lies on science and technology. By 2004, Indian educational institutions consisted of a large number of technology institutes. Indian higher education system also offers distance learning or distance education. Another scheme named Rashtriya Uchchattar Siksha Abhiyan was also introduced by the government to provide strategic funding to State higher and technical institutions. 316 state public universities and 13,024 colleges in aggregate will be covered under it.

Literacy in India

According to the Census of 2011, "every person above the age of 7 years who can read and write with understanding in any language is said to be literate". According to this criterion, the 2011 survey holds the National Literacy Rate to be around 74.07%. The youth literacy rate was measured between the age group of 15 to 24, is 81.1% (84.4% among males and 74.4% among females), while 86% of boys and 72% of girls are literate in the 10-19 age group. In India, Kerala has shown the highest literacy rates of 93% whereas Bihar shows average 63.8% literacy rate. The statistics of 2001 also indicated that the total number of 'absolute non-literates' in the country was 304 million.

Policy for Providing Shelter

Shelter is, what everyone needs for survival, it is one of the basic needs which every person wants to fulfill along with food, water and companionship. Shelter is a structure which protects us from the elements and gives us a place to live. By the end of 10th five year plan. The shortage of housing is estimated to be around 24.7 million. In India, the urban areas lacks severe shortage of basic services such as electricity, potable water, sanitation facilities, drainage system, etc. In this way, the policy of National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy will seek to promote various type of public-private partnership will realize the goal of affordable houses for all.

Programs and policies for providing shelter

1) In the year 1991, India opted for inclusive growth for economic development focusing that it must integrate with the global economy. As a result of which, Custom duties were reduced and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) was welcomed. With the intention of providing a healthy environment. The National Housing & Habitat Policy, 1998 lays stress on the aspect of “Habitat” as a Supplementary focus to housing. This Continued with a view to focus on both quality and cost-effectiveness especially to vulnerable sections of society.

2) The various policies that were undertaken by the Central Government, from time to time, were accompanied by initiation of various programs and schemes. Other schemes were also initiated by government that had provision for adequate and satisfactory water supply, sanitation, housing, solid
waste management, primary and non-formal education. This was named as National Slum Development Programme (NSDP). This scheme provides additional central assistance to states to supplement the resources of the state government for provision of basic infrastructure and services in slum areas.

3) With the objective of ‘housing for all’ Two Million Housing Programme (TMHP) was launched. This programme provides benefit particularly to economically weaker sections and low Income group categories.

4) The Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) Aimed at providing subsidies for construction of housing and sanitation for Urban slum dwellers living below poverty line in different towns/cities all over the country.

5) One other scheme was recently launched. It was Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). This mission supports 63 cities across the country which includes Metro cities-28 Capital cities-28 Mega cities-7 These perspective plans called City Development Plans (CDPs) for specifying Infrastructure gaps relating to water, sanitation, sewerage, drainage and roads On the basis of this plan, the JNNURM seeks to fill up the gaps in infrastructure and deficiencies in housing and basic services through appropriate investments.

6) The core focus of National urban housing and habitat policy 2007 is provision of “Affordable Housing For all” With special emphasis on vulnerable sections of society such as scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Minorities and the urban poor.

CONCLUSION
The existing food security complex of procurement, stocking and distribution—which NFSB perpetuates would increase the operational expenditure of the scheme given its creaking infrastructure, leakages and inefficient governance. In a study, it was found that 188 primary schools run by government 59% of the schools had no drinking water and 89% of them had no toilet facilities. They lacks proper sanitation facilities. A study report by National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration in the year 2003-04 revealed that only 3.5% of primary schools in Bihar and Chhattisgarh had toilets for girls. In Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh rates were 12–16%. In fact, the number of secondary schools is almost half the number of upper primary schools available in the country.

As of 2011, enrollment rates are 58% for pre-primary, 93% for primary, 69% for secondary, and 25% for tertiary education. The Indian Government is aware of this situation of higher education sector and has been trying to bring changes in this field, however, 15 bills are still awaiting for discussion and approval in the Parliament. Among the all awaited bills, Bill regarding Foreign Universities Bill, is the most talked that is supposed to give permission to foreign universities to establish their campuses in India. The bill is still under discussion and even if it gets passed, its feasibility and effectiveness is questionable as it misses the context, diversity and segment of international foreign institutions interested in India. Internationalization of Indian higher education is also one of the approach which helps to develop a coherent and comprehensive policy which aims at infusing excellence, bringing diversity in institutions and aids in capacity building.

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