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United Nations world food program

- According to the 'United Nations World Food Programme', many countries are facing food security challenges due to the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine, in view of this 'World Food Program', with India to purchase wheat negotiating.

Today Current Affairs

Background:

- In February 2022, India signed an agreement with the United Nations' World Food Program (WFP) for the distribution of 50,000 metric tonnes of wheat as part of its commitment to send humanitarian aid to Afghanistan. Had gone.
- India's wheat production stood at 109.59 million tonnes in the 2020-21 crop year (July-June).

United Nations' World Food Programme : The Hindu

Analysis

- The World Food Program (WFP) is the 'food aid arm' of the United Nations, and is the world's largest humanitarian organization that addresses the problem of hunger and promotes food security.

- Launched in 1961, the 'World Food Program' seeks to end hunger and malnutrition, and its ultimate goal is 'to end the need for food aid'. **Today Current Affairs**
- The program is a member of the United Nations Development Group and is a part of its Executive Committee.
- WFP food assistance is also provided to fight micronutrient deficiencies, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health and fight disease including HIV and AIDS.

The United Nations World Food Programme, based in Rome, works in conjunction with the other two agencies of the United Nations : The Hindu Analysis

- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which helps countries make policy and change laws to support sustainable agriculture.
- 'International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which finances ongoing projects in poor rural areas.

Financing : The Hindu Analysis

- The World Food Program (WFP) has no independent source for 'funding', it is funded entirely by voluntary donations. The major donors to this program are the governments of the member countries, but the organization also receives grants from the private sector and individuals.

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Citizenship (Amendment) Act

- Recently, Home Minister Amit Shah has reiterated that the 'Citizenship (Amendment) Act' (CAA) will be implemented as soon as the Kovid-19 pandemic ends.

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About the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019:

- The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA), was passed by Parliament on December 11, 2019, within 24 hours of the Act being notified on December 12.
- The purpose of this amendment is to amend the 'Citizenship Act', 1955.
- In the 'Citizenship Act, 1955' various methods have been prescribed for obtaining citizenship.
- Under this, a provision has been made to acquire citizenship in India on the basis of birth, hereditary, registration, natural and territory incorporation.

About the 'Citizenship (Amendment) Act' : The Hindu Analysis

- The Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA), aims to provide Indian citizenship to persecuted minorities – Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, Parsis and Christians – from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan.
- According to the Act, persons from these communities facing persecution on religious grounds in their respective countries who had migrated to India till December 31, 2014, will not be treated as illegal immigrants but will be given Indian citizenship. **The Hindu Analysis**
- As per another provision of the Act, the Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) registration of overseas citizens can also be canceled by the central government on certain grounds.

Exception : The Hindu Analysis

- Being included in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, this Act does not apply to the tribal areas of Tripura, Mizoram, Assam and Meghalaya.
- Apart from this, the areas falling under the 'Inner Limit' notified under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873 will also be out of the purview of this Act.

Issues related to this law : The Hindu Analysis

- This law violates the basic principles of the constitution. Under this, illegal migrants have been identified on the basis of religion.
- The law is deemed a demographic threat to local communities.
- In this, illegal migrants have been determined to be eligible for citizenship on the basis of religion. Also, this would violate Article 14 of the Constitution, which guarantees the right to equality.
- It seeks to naturalize the citizenship of illegal migrants settling in an area. **The Hindu Analysis**
- Under this, the government has been given the power to cancel the OCI registration of migrant citizens for violation of any law. This is a fairly broad base that can cover a wide range of violations, including minor offences.

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Yojna