

gradeUp

# India on the move

Yojana- june 2018

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## **Preface**

### Yojana, June 2018: India on the move

No one can deny the importance of value addition in the answer writing of CSE mains to get good marks. The magazines like Yojana become essential in this aspect. It is a repository of good points, data, facts and statements which can be used directly to score good marks. Many a times, direct questions are picked up from Yojana in essays or general studies papers. Moreover, it provides you with the good, in-depth and holistic understanding of the specific issue covered with almost all the analytical aspects related to the issue. It helps you in answering questions in mains exam which are becoming more and more analytical. Even in prelims exam, we find statements picked up from Yojana.

All this indicates inevitability of reading magazines like Yojana. Though reading whole magazine has its advantages, but one also has to keep in mind the time available. For this, one can choose to read the summary of magazine which also ensures the manageability of information which can be stored in mind and easily reproduced in exam. Our presented work is an effort in that direction only. It will equip you with all important points and analysis related to the topic which can be used directly in exam to score well.

The present issue is a summary of Yojana, June 2018 edition which discusses important aspects about India's development. We believe it will prove highly beneficial to aspirants in ensuring highest return for the time invested.

All the best 😊

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## Development through digitization

The world is getting digitalized at a rapid pace in all aspects be it business Enterprises making and selling products and services, humans transacting their daily lives and even governments interacting with their citizens. Technology is reshaping the way government is designing and implementing programs. It has brought in better systems, greater efficiency and profound impact on governance. For example:

### **Saving of public funds**

- ✓ Direct benefit transfer (DBT) has been implemented across 437 schemes and helped to save Rs. 83000 crore till date.
- ✓ For instance, 2.75 crore duplicate, fake and non-existent ration cards has been deleted and 3.85 crore duplicate and inactive consumers for LPG subsidy eliminated.

### **Financial Inclusion**

- ✓ The big barrier to the financial inclusion, the process of know your customer (KYC) has been solved with the introduction of Aadhaar based identification.
- ✓ The JAM (Jan dhan - Aadhaar - Mobile) Trinity forms the basic data infrastructure for many services such as e-KYC, e-sign, instantaneous payments (UPI) and file storage (digilocker). It has been the single largest factor for the expansion of financial inclusion across the world.

### **Digital Public Finance Management**

- ✓ The public financial management system (PFMS) has led to creation of a financial management platform for all plan schemes, a database of all recipient agencies, integration with core banking solution of banks, integration of state treasurers and tracking of fund flow to the lowest tier of implementation of plan schemes on real time basis.
- ✓ PFMS has led to just in time release of funds and efficient management in the use of funds, including ultimate utilisation.

### **Digital Public Procurement**

- ✓ In 2016, Government e-Marketplace (GeM) was launched for single window online procurement of commonly used, small value goods and services.
- ✓ GeM enables direct purchase, e-bidding, reverse e-auction, online registration facilities for government users, product sellers and service providers and provide a marketplace for government purchases.

### **Digital Payments to government**

- ✓ Unified Payments Interface (UPI) and Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS) have significantly eased citizens' bill payments towards services provided by the government.

### **Digital Monitoring and implementation of Schemes and Projects**

- ✓ The Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) programme has ensured speedy project implementation by digital monitoring, review and evaluation of progress of social sector schemes and infrastructure projects.
- ✓ Proposed Ayushman Bharat scheme will digitally link primary and community health centres with district hospital. Along with the Rs. 5 lakh Health Insurance will ensure healthcare through a paperless, cashless, portable scheme.

For years, India has been a complex nation, making it difficult for the common man to access government services. The rapid adoption of digital technology across sectors is making things easy and eliminating all forms of human intervention. This has a major impact on the efficiency and effectiveness of the governance.

## Offering a Protective Hand

Despite making up two-third of our population the women and children have been treated unequally by Society for many years. To correct this, a variety of schemes are being implemented to ensure the safety and well-being of women and children.

### **Changing the mindset**

- ✓ To attack the root of the problem, the mindsets have to be changed.
- ✓ For this, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao program have been started to spread awareness, close monitoring of abortions and encouraging education of the girls.
- ✓ The initiative of Gender Champions is being implemented through educational institutions to help students build an understanding of Gender and prevent them from acting in ways detrimental to women and children.

### **Encouraging reporting and Supporting Survivors**

- ✓ SAKHI- One Stop Centre Scheme: A nation-wide network of 182 one stop centres (OSCs) under the Nirbhaya fund has been set up. OSCs offer a single window to services for women facing violence such as police, medical, legal and psychological assistance along with a secure place for temporary shelter.
- ✓ A universal 181 women helpline: To provide emergency and non emergency response to women in distress and to provide them counselling or information about legal, police, psychological and other options available.
- ✓ 1098 childline: A nationwide number for children in distress situation.
- ✓ 33% reservation for women in police force which encourages especially women and children to approach the police and report crimes.
- ✓ POCSO e-box : An online portal to make reporting by a child or anyone on his her behalf of child assault and abuse cases
- ✓ SHe-Box: for online complaints of sexual harassment at workplace for all women in country.

### **Building a strong Legal Framework**

- ✓ The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 punishes those who promote, perform and abet child marriage.
- ✓ The Sexual harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 has been enacted to ensure a safe environment at workplace.

- ✓ Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 to ensure protection of women inside home.
- ✓ Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 to address the social evil of dowry.
- ✓ Ministry of Women and Child Development has recently drafted the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018 to prevent cases of trafficking

### **Funding Innovative Projects**

Under Nirbhaya Fund many innovative projects are being implemented:

- ✓ A feature of Panic Buttons will soon be available on all mobile phones in the country to provide emergency response to women in distress. The panic button will help to send a signal to the nearest PCR and selected family/friends and identifying the location through satellite based GPS.
- ✓ 8 major cities of the countries are being made safer for women by attacking different aspects such as street lighting, safer public transport, improved policing etc. Other cities will follow these model cities.
- ✓ Enhancement of forensic capabilities of labs to help faster and better prosecution in cases of rape and sexual assault.

### **Leveraging IT for Protection**

The digital space has increasingly been used to perpetuate violence against children and women. The government has started many initiatives to ensure protection in the digital space:

- ✓ A Central Reporting Mechanism is being created to work as a hotline for anyone to report cyber crimes.
- ✓ Easier processes are been put in place to remove child pornography, rape and gangraped imagery etc
- ✓ An online citizen based portal Khoya Paya has been set up for information on missing or sighted children to help identify lost children and reunite them with their families.

### **Rehabilitating Survivors of Violence**

- ✓ The Central Victim Compensation scheme under the Nirbhaya fund provides additional assistance to state government to compensate women who have faced violence.

- ✓ The recently enacted Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 has included acid attack as a kind of disability which allows acid attack victims to now, avail the disability benefits.
- ✓ Child Help Desks in 60 major railway stations for identification, rescue, reuniting and rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances such as trafficking.

Only if women in India feel safe and secure will they be able to completely participate in public life and contribute to economic growth. Similarly, children will not be able to grow positively if they are not assured a violence free environment. The government seeks to ensure that every woman and child should be able to live inside and step outside of their homes without fear.

## Reflecting the True Spirit of a Jan Andolan

Clean water and sanitation are fundamental to healthy population and at the core of integrated human development. As a basic requirement and a human right, sanitation campaigns have been rolled out by successive governments. The latest in this, the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is the largest behavioural change campaign in the world.

The programme aims to achieve a Swachh Bharat by 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019 to mark 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. It includes accelerating sanitation coverage, motivate communities to adopt sustainable practices, focus on solid and liquid waste management and a general improvement in quality of life in rural areas.

Factors that set SBM apart from earlier interventions is the continuous support from the highest level to drive change. The Prime minister himself has put his political capital behind this campaign and made it a national priority. SBM has become a Jan Andolan today.

### Progress and Status report:

- ✓ Since 2nd October 2014, over 7.1 crore household toilets have been constructed meaning that rural sanitation coverage has more than doubled from 39% in 2014 to over 83% today.
- ✓ Over 3.6 lakh villages, 382 districts, 13 states and union territories have become open defecation free (ODF)
- ✓ To improve transparency and accountability, surveys are conducted. For example, quality Council of India conducted a survey in May-June 2017 and found out the toilet usage to be at 91.29%.
- ✓ “Nigrani Samitis” are formed to ensure that no one in the community breaks the new norm of using a toilet.
- ✓ Swachhagrahis, a community level Army of foot soldiers and motivators implement the Community Approaches to Sanitation at the village level and are the key to driving progress towards achieving an ODF Nation. The mission aims to have at least one Swachhagrahi in every village.

- ✓ “Satyagrah se Swachhagrah” campaign was celebrated in April 2018 to trigger behaviour change and build momentum of the Jan Andolan further.

Behaviour change is the key in success of SBM. "Cleanliness cannot be achieved through budget allocation. Behavioural change is the solution. It should become a mass movement", said the Prime Minister in his speech in 2016.

The Mission looks to setting an example for the rest of the world to move towards improving sanitation for all and achieving the United Nations sustainable development goal (SDG) 6 in mission mode, ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Moreover, a 21st century India on the path to become a global superpower should have no place for filth and open defecation.

## New-Age Skills: Generating Opportunities for Youth

Swift Technological advances in digitization and data analytics are reshaping Human Development, supercharging business performance, creating new wave of job opportunities and entrepreneurship for youth. For realising the full potential of our young work force (with nation's average age being 29), skilling youth in new tasks and jobs is necessary.

### **Recent initiatives for reaping fruits of demographic dividend**

- ✓ Ministry of skill development and Entrepreneurship has announced 1 ITI with industry relevant skills in every block of the country by the end of 2018
- ✓ PradhanMantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) - to train youth for markets through industry relevant training
- ✓ Deen Dayal antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) - Sustainable livelihood through skilling of urban poor for self employment opportunities
- ✓ Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) - placement linked skill development programme for the rural youth National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) - PPP model aiming at promoting skill development by creation of quality oriented training institutes
- ✓ Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)- Initiative to promote culture of innovation and Entrepreneurship by providing a platform for Idea generation and incubator and mentor support

### **New Age Skilling in the Realm of Industry 4.0**

- ✓ Industry 4.0 is characterized by increasing digitization, connected machines, amalgamation of emerging Technologies, business analytics and cyber physical systems. This is the concept of 'Smart Factory' where machines talk to each other through sensors.
- ✓ It leads to productivity enhancement and resource optimization. In this regime, low skilled job will be eliminated but an increase in the capacity will create new jobs requiring higher level of skills.
- ✓ For example, emerging skills in domains like Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI), Virtual Reality, Augmented Reality, Robotics, Big Data Analytics and

3D printing will be much in demand. Global trend towards knowledge based economy will grow in coming years.

- ✓ Therefore keeping pace with future skill is the need of the hour.
- ✓ There are doubts that Artificial Intelligence and internet of things will kill many jobs but historical it is observed that every new wave of Technology has created more jobs.
- ✓ Integration of industry 4.0 with initiatives like Make in India, Skill India, Start-up India, Stand-up India and Digital India are mechanicals that will create new opportunities.
- ✓ There is optimism for the prospect of skills and job creation and combination of apt policies, choice of right skills, development of human capital and Academia-industry linkages can translate the potential of youth into real outcomes.

In line with futuristic skill demands and industry 4.0, the skills agenda has to be revisited. Continuous employee re-skilling or up-skilling is the need of the hour to respond to emergent and continuous change. Youth is the fountainhead for National growth and development and our youth is flexible enough to adapt to new opportunities.

## Multi-Pronged Approach to Bridge the Urban-Rural Divide

Rural development is vital for the development of Indian economy. The growth rates of agriculture and allied sectors has been fluctuating at 0.7 % in 2015-16 and 4.9% in 2016-17.

The sector has been witnessing a gradual structural change in recent times. The share of livestock sector in the gross value added in agriculture has been rising gradually and the share of Crop sector has been on the decline.

There is a **National Agriculture Policy** announced in 2000 to utilize the vast untapped growth potential of Indian agriculture. And so many initiatives have been taken up to fulfil this objective.

### **A Brief Review of initiatives for Agricultural and Rural Development**

- ✓ **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)**: Launched in 2007-08, with the aim of increasing production and productivity of wheat, rice and pulses so as to secure food security of the nation.
- ✓ **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**: Introduced in the year 2007-08, with the aim of incentivizing the states to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sector, ensuring availability of technology and natural resources and preparation of Agricultural plans for the districts and the states based on Agro climatic conditions and local needs / crops / priorities.
- ✓ **Pradhan Mantri fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)**: launched in 2016 with an objective to provide a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of crops and help in stabilizing the income of the farmers.
- ✓ **National Agriculture Market (NAM)**: it is a Pan India Electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC Mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.
- ✓ **Pradhan Mantri Krishi sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)**: To achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at field level, expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water and enhance the adoption of Precision irrigation and other water saving Technologies. It includes ongoing schemes such as accelerated irrigation benefit programme (AIBP), Integrated Watershed Management programme (IWMP), more crop per drop and Har Khet Ko Pani.
- ✓ **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana**: To improve organic farming practices in India.
- ✓ **Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM)**: Aiming at creating platforms for rural poor enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services through self managed self help groups (SHGs) approach.

- ✓ Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA): It aims to strengthen the panchayati raj system. It seeks to enhance capacities of Panchayats and Gram Sabhas, enable democratic decision making and accountability in panchayats, and promote people's participation, strengthen the institutional structure for knowledge creation and capacity building of panchayats, promote devolution of powers and responsibilities to panchayats.
- ✓ Mission Antyodaya: It is an effort to address the multidimensionality of poverty in a time bound manner through a convergence of resources. The vision of the scheme is "Poverty free India by 2022" by all round development in human development, social development, ecological development and economic development.
- ✓ MNREGA: The world's largest wage employment scheme aims at rural poverty alleviation. It is implemented mainly by gram panchayats on labour intensive tasks like creating infrastructure for water harvesting, drought relief and flood control. The year 2017-18 is marked by the highest ever budget allocation of rupees 48000 crore. To ensure the wages on time the National Electronic fund Management System (NeFMS) has been put in place. Almost 96% of wages are being paid directly to the beneficiaries' bank accounts. Close to 1.5 crore works are taken up every year under MNREGA.

Rural development implies both the economic betterment as well as greater social transformation. The Government of India adopted a multi pronged approach for bridging the urban rural divide by upgrading the standard of living of the people in the rural areas. These initiatives made the people living in rural India much better than what they were a decade ago.