



# YK GIST

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## August 2018



### Social Empowerment



### Rural Infrastructure

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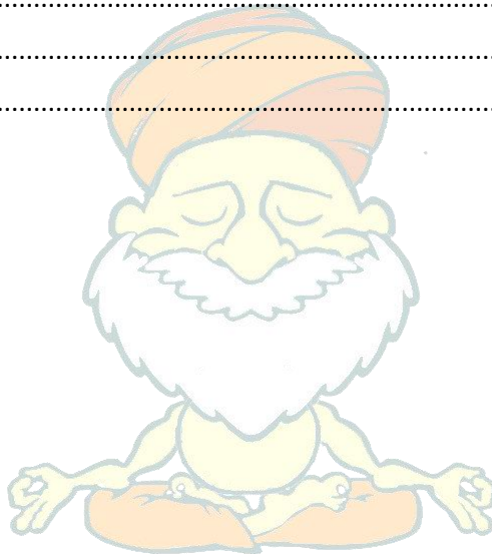
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## Preface

This is our 41<sup>st</sup> edition of Yojana Gist and 32<sup>nd</sup> edition of Kurukshetra Gist, released for the month of August 2018. It is increasingly finding a place in the questions of both UPSC Prelims and Mains and therefore, we've come up with this initiative to equip you with knowledge that'll help you in your preparation for the CSE.

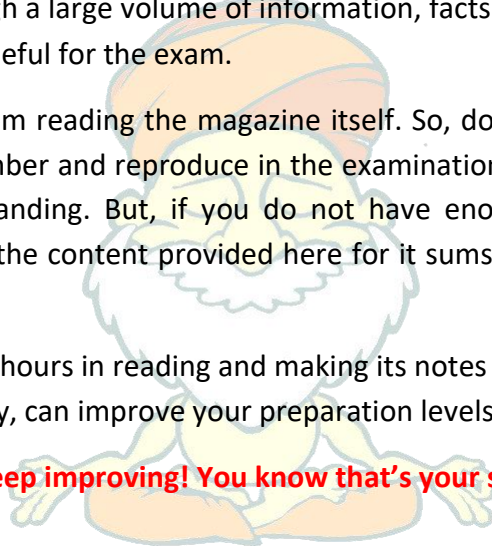
Every issue deals with a single topic comprehensively sharing views from a wide spectrum ranging from academicians to policy makers to scholars. The magazine is essential to build an in-depth understanding of various socio-economic issues.

From the exam point of view, however, not all articles are important. Some go into scholarly depths and others discuss agendas that are not relevant for your preparation. Added to this is the difficulty of going through a large volume of information, facts and analysis to finally extract their essence that may be useful for the exam.

We are not discouraging from reading the magazine itself. So, do not take this as a document which you take read, remember and reproduce in the examination. Its only purpose is to equip you with the right understanding. But, if you do not have enough time to go through the magazines, you can rely on the content provided here for it sums up the most essential points from all the articles.

You need not put hours and hours in reading and making its notes in pages. We believe, a smart study, rather than hard study, can improve your preparation levels.

**Think, learn, practice and keep improving! You know that's your success mantra 😊**



# Social Empowerment and India

## NOTE: Approach to the topic of Social Empowerment

It is a part of the topic under **GS Paper I** – Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism.

All these topics do not require any scholar understanding. You just need a basic knowledge and analytical perspective to relate the basics into contemporary developments. Reading a whole book or several sources for these topics has many disadvantages. One of them is cost benefit ratio. Second is wastage of your precious time and energy. If one plays smart here, can substantially devote his/her energy for other important topics having more weightage.

### Sources/books to refer

- No book to refer other than NCERT's. While studying from NCERT's, you will be able to gather enough content for these topics.
- Newspaper Articles- For analytical aspect
- Do browse the website of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and look for any important update on Social Empowerment.

## INDIAN CONSTITUTION & SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

The Indian Constitution is unique in its contents and spirit. The constitutional scholar Granville Austin, in his magisterial work, states that probably no other Constitution in the world *"has provided so much impetus towards changing and rebuilding society for the common good"*. Though borrowed from almost every constitution of the world, it has several salient features that distinguish it from the constitutions of other countries.

Social justice is the idea of creating a society or institution that is based on the principles of equality and solidarity, that understands and values human rights, and that recognizes the dignity of every human being. Although social justice is not defined anywhere in the constitution but it is an ideal element of feeling which is a goal of constitution and it is the **foundation stone of Indian Constitution**.

**Examples of cases in which the new concept of social justice was realized –**

- Sunil Batra (right against torture)
- Bandhua Mukti Morcha (right against bondage)
- Peoples Union for Democratic rights (right against bondage)
- M.C.Mehta (right against environmental pollution)
- Upendra Baxi (right to human dignity)
- Sheela Barse (right to legal aid); many others

**The preamble, the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles have been characterized as the 'trinity' of the Constitution'.**

Part of the Constitution	Article
<b>Preamble</b>	<b>Justice</b> - Social, economic, and political <b>Liberty</b> - Of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship <b>Equality</b> - Of status and of opportunity.
<b>Part III. Fundamental Rights</b>	(i) Right to Equality (Articles 14 to 18) (ii) Right to Freedom (Articles 19 to 22) (iii) Right to Education (Article 21-A) (iv) Right against Exploitation (Articles 23 and 24) (v) Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25 to 28) (vi) Cultural and Educational Rights of minorities (Articles 29 & 30) (vii) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)
	<b>37. Application of the principles contained in this Part –</b>  The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, <b>but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country</b> and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

<p><b>Part IV.</b></p> <p><b>Directive</b></p> <p><b>Principles of</b></p> <p><b>State Policy</b></p>	<p><b>38. State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people –</b></p> <p>(1) The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may <b>a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.</b></p> <p>(2) <b>The State shall, in particular, strive to minimize the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.</b></p> <p><b>39. Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State –</b> The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing –</p> <p>(a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;</p> <p>(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;</p> <p>(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;</p> <p>(d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;</p> <p>(e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;</p> <p>(f) That children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that</p>
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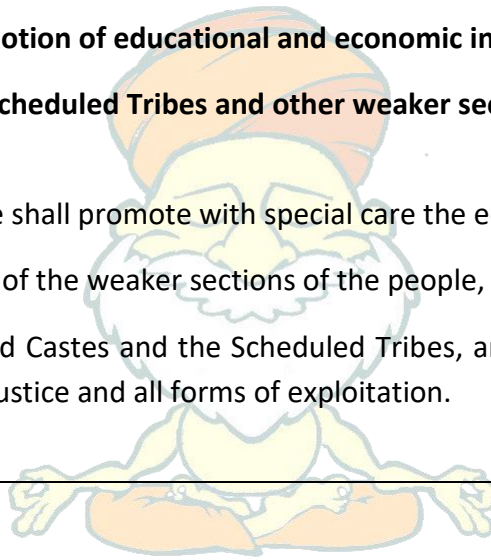
childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

**39A. Equal justice and free legal aid –**

The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.

**46. Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections –**

The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.





### In Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India

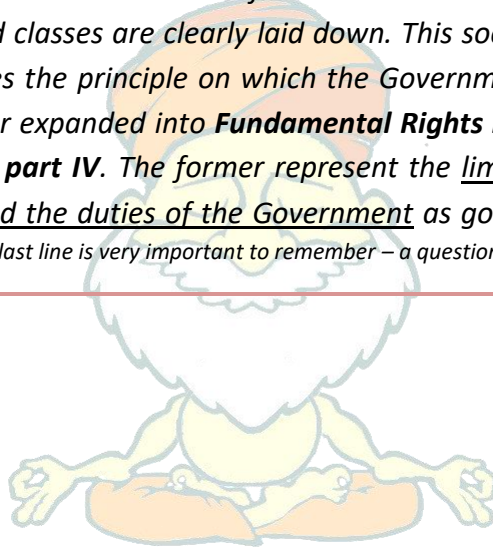
*The Constitution Bench had considered the meaning of the word "Socialism" to crystallize a socialistic State securing to its people socio-economic justice by interplay of the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles.*

*(A question has appeared regarding the case in which the word 'socialist' was explained, and the meaning established.)*

### Golak Nath vs. State of Punjab

*It is an error to view our constitution as it was a mere organizational document by which the people established structure and mechanism of their Government. Our constitution is intended to be much more, because it, aims at being a, Social Document in which the relationship of society to the Individual and of Government to both and the rights of the minorities and the Backward classes are clearly laid down. This social document is headed by a preamble which epitomizes the principle on which the Government is intended to function and these principles are later expanded into **Fundamental Rights in part III** and the **directive Principles of state policy in part IV**. The former represent the limits of state action and the latter are the obligations and the duties of the Government as good and Social Government.*

*(The representation mentioned in the last line is very important to remember – a question was based on the same)*




## SCHEMES FOR BEING AN INCLUSIVE SOCIETY

Economic, educational and social empowerment of the SC, OBC and other vulnerable sections of the society – Department of Social Justice and Empowerment

Scheme/Program	Details
Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertaken under the name of "Sabka Sath, Sabka Gaon, Sabka Vikas"</li> <li>• Promote social harmony, spread awareness about pro-poor initiatives of government, reach out to poor households to enroll them as also to obtain their feedback on various welfare programmes</li> <li>• Announced on the on the occasion of Ambedkar Jayanti</li> <li>• Saturation of eligible households/persons would be made under seven flagship pro-poor programmes in 21,058* identified villages, namely, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Saubhagya, Ujala scheme, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and Mission Indradhanush.</li> <li>• Must Refer: <a href="#">Link</a></li> </ul>
Aspirational Program	<p style="text-align: center;">Districts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aims to expeditiously improve the socio-economic status of 117 districts from across 28 states.</li> <li>• Focusses on 5 main themes –               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Health &amp; Nutrition,</li> <li>○ Education,</li> <li>○ Agriculture &amp; Water Resources,</li> <li>○ Financial Inclusion &amp; Skill Development,</li> <li>○ Basic Infrastructure,</li> </ul> <p>...which have direct bearing on the quality of life and economic productivity of citizens.</p> </li> <li>• The three core principles of the programme are –               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Convergence (of Central &amp; State Schemes),</li> <li>○ Collaboration (among citizens and functionaries of Central &amp; State Governments including district teams),</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Competition among districts.</li> </ul>
Mission Antyodaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeks to converge government interventions with Gram Panchayats as the basic unit for planning by following a saturation approach by pooling resources - human and financial - to ensure sustainable livelihoods.</li> <li>• It is a State - led initiative for rural transformation to make a real difference based on measurable outcomes to the lives of 1,00,00,000 households in 5,000 rural clusters or 50,000 Gram Panchayats in 1,000 days.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Outcomes envisioned through Mission Antyodaya are as follows:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong infrastructural base for the selected GPs/ Clusters through prioritised implementation of schemes in line with the GPDP s /Cluster development plans.</li> <li>• Effective social capital promoting participatory planning and implementation of the schemes engaging wide range of stakeholders at GP/ Cluster.</li> <li>• Enhanced economic opportunities through diversified livelihoods including non-farm sector, skilling of rural youth and women, development of value chains and promotion of enterprise.</li> <li>• Strengthened democratic processes though capacity building of PRIs, public disclosures, GP level formal and social accountability measures (e.g. social audit).</li> </ul>
Post Matric Scholarship for SC students	Provides financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education
Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empowerment of deprived sections, aims to achieve integrated development of selected villages through convergent implementation of all relevant Central and State schemes</li> </ul>

	 <p><b>DELIVERABLES OF PMAGY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Atleast 50% reduction in poverty within 3 years</li> <li>Universal adult literacy &amp; 100% enrollment at elementary stage</li> <li>Reduction of IMR to 30 and MMR to 100 by 2012</li> <li>100% allotment of IAY houses to all eligible families</li> <li>Village should fulfill Nirmal Gram Puraskar norms</li> <li>Access to safe drinking water to all villagers</li> <li>100% institutional deliveries &amp; 100% immunization of children</li> <li>100% registration of births &amp; deaths in the village</li> <li>No child labour &amp; Child Marriages</li> <li>All weather road connectivity to the village</li> <li>No public consumption of liquor</li> </ul>
Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens	<p>Improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing through providing support for capacity building of State/ UT Governments/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) / local bodies and the community at large.</p>
Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana	<p>Scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted-living Devices for Senior citizens belonging to BPL category</p>
Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	<p>Financial assistance is provided to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, inter-alia, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts.</p>
Sugamya Bharat Abhiyaan	<p>A nation-wide Campaign for achieving universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus on making public buildings accessible to Persons with Disabilities</li> </ul>

- Enhancing the accessibility and usability of Public Transport, and Information & Communication

### Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan Details:

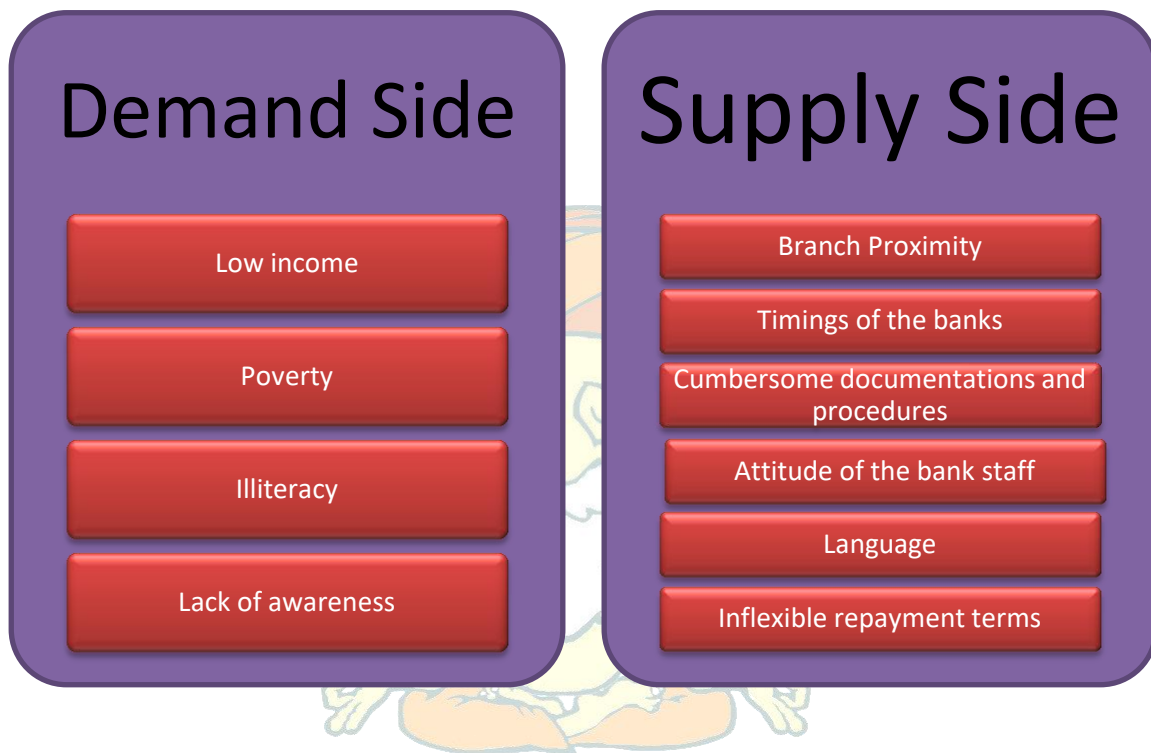


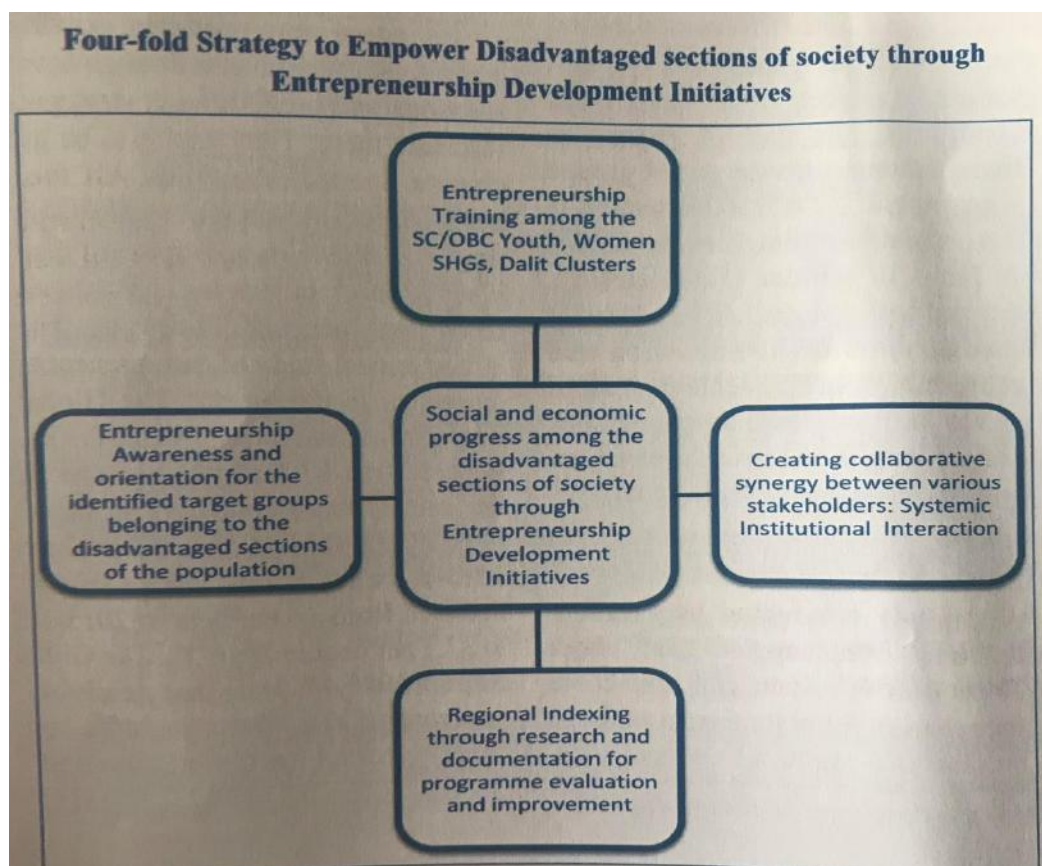


## FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Financial inclusion is the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups at an affordable cost. Financial Literacy and financial inclusion have been important policy goals of India for quite some time.

### Overall reasons contributing to Financial Exclusion





Financial Inclusion, Entrepreneurship & Govt.	Objectives
The National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSCFDC)	Set up for financing, facilitating and mobilising funds for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• economic empowerment</li> <li>• Educational development</li> <li>• Developmental activities</li> <li>• Skill development</li> <li>• self-employment ventures</li> </ul>
The National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation (NSCFDC)	
The National Safaikaramcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)	
The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)	
The National Minorities Finance and Development Corporation	

(NMDFC)	
The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHDFC)	
Rashtriya Mahila Kosh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under Ministry of Women and Child Development</li> <li>• Provide micro credit to poor women for various livelihood support and income generating activities at concessional terms in a client friendly procedure to bring about socio-economic development</li> </ul>
MUDRA Yojana	<p>To “fund the unfunded” by bringing such enterprises to the formal financial system and extending affordable credit to them.</p> <p>Under the aegis of Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, MUDRA has already created the following products / schemes.</p> <p><b>Shishu:</b> covering loans upto 50,000/-</p> <p><b>Kishor:</b> covering loans above 50,000/- and upto 5 lakh</p> <p><b>Tarun:</b> covering loans above 5 lakh and upto 10 lakh</p>
Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	<p>National Mission for Financial Inclusion to ensure access to financial services, namely, Banking/ Savings &amp; Deposit Accounts, Remittance, Credit, Insurance, Pension in an affordable manner.</p> <p>Read: <a href="#">Link 1</a></p>
Start-up India Programme	<p>To build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and startups in the country which will drive economic growth, and generate large scale employment opportunities. The Government through this initiative aims to empower startups to grow through innovation and design.</p> <p>The Action Plan is divided across the following areas:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simplification and Handholding</li> <li>• Funding Support and Incentives</li> <li>• Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation</li> </ul>
<b>Standup India scheme</b>	<p>To facilitate bank loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) between Rs.10 lakh to Rs.1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) and one woman per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise in trading, services or manufacturing sector.</p> <p>Formulated to promote entrepreneurship at grass-roots for economic empowerment and job creation.</p>
<b>Start Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sub component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) of the Ministry of Rural Development.</li> <li>• Implement Government's efforts to stimulate economic growth and reduce poverty and unemployment in the villages by helping start and support rural enterprises.</li> </ul>

## PRELIMS ORIENTED MATTER

### Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups

There are 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) notified as on date in the country. The criteria followed for determination of PVTGs are as under:

- A pre-agriculture level of technology;
- A stagnant or declining population;
- Extremely low literacy; and
- A subsistence level of economy.

#### **Development of PVTGs:**

- Covers the 75 identified PVTGs among Scheduled Tribes in 18 States/ UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- It is a flexible scheme and covers funding for activities like housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, and installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security

including Janshree Beema Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs.

- Priority is also assigned to PVTGs under the schemes of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS), Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Schedule Tribes and Strengthening of Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts.

### **Balwantrai Mehta Committee:**

- It recommended in 1956 that 'only grass root level agency can establish a link between local leadership and the local people'
- Recommended three-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country

### **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act**

- Came into force on 24th April 1993
- Gave constitutional status to PRIs - became mandatory for all state governments to implement the act.
- Gave impetus to Panchayati Raj to promote social and economic development and improvement in living conditions of rural India
- Creation of Panchayati Raj is perhaps the best transformation in democratic India to realise the participation of ordinary people in power sharing

**Two-child norm as eligibility criteria for contesting elections:** Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh

### **India's Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)**

- Stands at 130/lakh live births – a decline of massive 37 points from 167/lakh live births in 2011-13
- MMR is defined as the number of maternal deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births, for a specified year.
- India has shown impressive gains in reduction of maternal mortality with a 22% reduction in MMR since 2013.
- There are now nearly 12,000 fewer annual maternal deaths in 2016 as compared to 2013, with total number of maternal deaths for the first time reducing to 32,000 from the earlier figure of 44,000.



**Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):** To increase the demand i.e. bringing pregnant women to health facilities for ensuring safe delivery and emergency obstetric care

- Has benefitted more than 1.04 crore pregnant women
- More than 1.3 crore pregnant women receive **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (KSSK)** benefits every year.
- Funds are being provided for strengthening of 'Delivery Points' for provision of comprehensive **Reproductive, Maternal, New Born Child Health and Adolescent (RMNCH+A) services.**
- More than 2.27 lakh additional human resources including specialists, doctors, staff nurses, paramedics including AYUSH paramedics and ANMs have been added under **National Health Mission (NHM).**

**Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan** ensure quality antenatal care to pregnant women in the country on the 9th of every month

- Till date more than 1.25 crore antenatal check-ups have been conducted.
- Harnessing IT in healthcare, Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) and Mother and Child Tracking Facilitation Centre (MCTFC) have been introduced.

## SCHEMES FOR EMPOWERING WOMEN

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for empowerment of women across the country. The schemes are as follows:

**Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)** – to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR).

**Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana** – cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers.

**Scheme for Adolescent Girls** – empower and improve their social status through nutrition, life skills, and vocational training.

**Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme** – empowerment of rural women.

**National Crèche Scheme** – day care facilities to children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working women.

**Rashtriya Mahila Kosh** – micro credit to poor women for various livelihood supports.

**Swadhar Greh** – relief and rehabilitation to destitute women and women in distress.

**Ujjawala** – prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of trafficking.

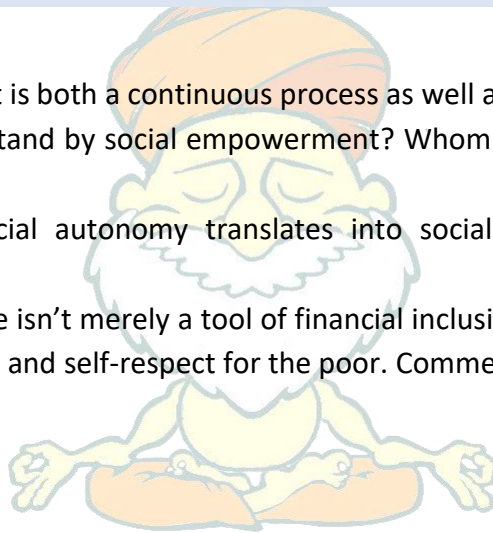
**Working women hostels** – safe accommodation for women working away from their place of residence.

**Schemes of One Stop Centre (OSC) and Women Helpline (WH)** – access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid, psychological counselling and temporary support services to women affected by violence.

**Gender Budgeting Scheme** – mainstreaming gender perspective at various stages of planning, budgeting, implementation of policy and allocations.

### CONNECTING THE DOTS

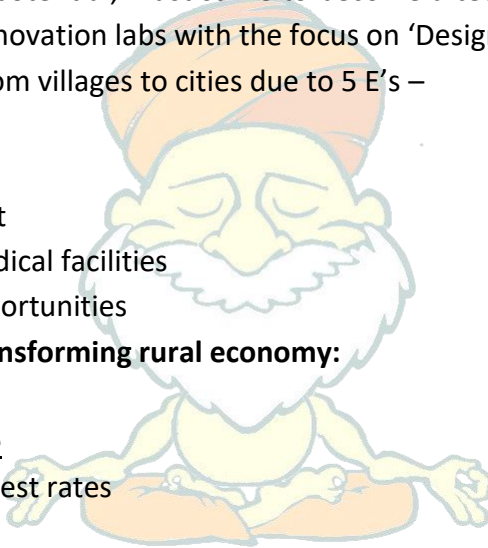
1. Social empowerment is both a continuous process as well as a result. Discuss.
2. What do you understand by social empowerment? Whom the State wants to empower and why? Analyse.
3. Do you think financial autonomy translates into social empowerment of women? Elucidate.
4. The Jan Dhan scheme isn't merely a tool of financial inclusion but also a way of ensuring social empowerment and self-respect for the poor. Comment.



# Rural Infrastructure of India

**Vice President of India, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu – *On Rural India***

- Planners, Parliamentarians and Press must have a bias towards rural India
- We cannot afford to have “Two Indias”
- Encourage Rural Innovators & remove bottlenecks regarding infrastructure, funds, connectivity
- Government and private sector must come together in a big way to promote innovative rural technologies and transform the rural economy
- Self-help groups should be involved in the development as it not only brings down the income gap but also encourages Women Empowerment
- India, with its youth potential, must strive to become a technology power house. There is a need to create innovation labs with the focus on ‘Design for Tomorrow’s India’.
- Massive migration from villages to cities due to 5 E’s –
  - Education
  - Employment
  - Entertainment
  - Enhanced medical facilities
  - Economic opportunities
- **Five I’s crucial for transforming rural economy:**
  - Irrigation
  - Infrastructure
  - Reduced Interest rates
  - Insurance
  - Innovation



## INFRASTRUCTURE: CRUCIAL FOR TRANSFORMING RURAL ECONOMY

**Efficient Transport infrastructure:** Biggest enablers for socio-economic growth of country –

- Provides the essential linkage between resources centres of production and the market
- Key factor for promoting balanced regional growth by ensuring the delivery of goods and services to the remotest parts of the country.

**Objective:** Develop an integrated transport ecosystem that is

- Efficient
- Cost-effective
- Reaches the remotest corner of the country
- Easily accessible
- Safe
- Environment friendly

### Highways Revolution:

- National Highways is now being built at the rate of 27 kms per day opposed to just 12km per day in 2011
- Bharatmala Pariyojana
  - Aims to enhance the efficiency of road transport by building 50 Economic Corridors, Feeder & Inter Corridors, Border, Coastal and Port Roads and Expressways.
  - Focuses on optimizing efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country by bridging critical infrastructural gaps through effective interventions

This will provide improved connectivity to areas of economic activity, places of religious and tourist interest, border areas, backward and tribal areas, coastal areas and trade routes with neighboring countries.

### Promoting Green Fuel

Promoting the use of clean fuels like ethanol, methanol, bio diesel, Bio-CNG and electricity –

- Brings down pollution
- Help reduce import burden

## Safety on Highways

- 779 accident black spots identified across country and are being rectified – safety features are being incorporated in road designs and safety audit is being carried out
- Motor vehicle (Amendment) Bill has been passed by Lok Sabha, and awaits passing by Rajya Sabha
- The Bill provides for stiffer penalties, making fitness certification of vehicles and issue of drivers licenses transparent by computerizing it

## Ports as Engines of Growth

- The Indian port sector plays a vital role in sustaining growth in the country's trade and commerce. According to the Ministry of Shipping, around 95 per cent of India's trading by volume and 70 per cent by value is done through maritime transport.
- Much of India's port-led development initiative is expected to revolve around growth in maritime trade, given its share in terms of both volume and value in the country's overall trade statistics.
- **Sagarmala project:**
  - The prime objective of the Sagarmala project is to promote port-led direct and indirect development and to provide infrastructure to transport goods to and from ports quickly, efficiently and cost-effectively.
  - Envisages industrializing ports areas so become engines of growth thrust on setting up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 12 Coastal SEZs around major parts
  - Therefore, aim to develop access to new development regions with intermodal solutions and promotion of the optimum modal split, enhanced connectivity with main economic centres and beyond through expansion of rail, inland water, coastal and road services.

## Making Water Transport a Reality

- Cheaper than road and rail transport + Less polluting + Reduce logistics cost of our products making them more competitive
- **National Waterways:** 111 waterways

**India's longest road tunnel:** Chenani-Nashri Tunnel in Udhampur district of Jammu and Kashmir.

**India's Longest Bridge** –Dhola- Sadiya Bridge over River Brahmaputra in Assam

City that is running buses on 100 % bio ethanol and Bio CNG derived from methane from sewage water: **Nagpur**



## RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### A. Road:

#### **Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)**

- Scheme launched by Government of India in 2016 to deliver integrated project based infrastructure in the rural areas, which will also include development of economic activities and skill development.
- The preferred mode of delivery is through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)
- The Mission aims at development of rural growth clusters which have latent potential for growth, in all States and Union Territories (UTs), which would trigger overall development in the region. These clusters would be developed by provisioning of economic activities, developing skills & local entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities. The Rurban Mission will thus develop a cluster of Smart Villages.
- A predecessor to SPMRM was the Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA) – PURA is treated as a “Project” and not a government scheme

#### **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**

A nationwide plan in India to provide good all-weather road connectivity to unconnected villages

**Implemented by:** Ministry of Rural Development via National Rural Road development Agency (NRRDA) – will build 7,000 km of climate resilient roads, out of which 3,500 km will be constructed using green technologies

By promoting access to economic and social services, and thereby generating increased agricultural incomes and productive employment opportunities in India, it is also as a result, a key ingredient in ensuring sustainable poverty reduction.

#### **Bottlenecks of PMGSY**

- Expansion of the network to provide road links to unconnected habitations
- Maintenance of the existing vast rural road network built at huge cost to the economy
- Availability of funds
- Wide variations in unit costs among states
- Delays in execution due to adverse weather conditions (monsoon, landsides etc.)
- Delays in acquiring land and in forest clearances
- Non-availability of labour and material

- Lack of technically trained staff to execute and monitor the road works

**Government of India and World Bank has signed \$500 Million Additional Financing:** The PMGSY and the Bank's involvement under this additional financing will emphasize on managing the rural road network through green and climate-resilient construction using green, low-carbon designs and new technologies – far beyond merely funding civil works. This will be done through the following measures:

- Climate vulnerability assessment during the design process to identify the critical locations affected by floods, water-logging, submergence, cloud bursts, storms, landslides, poor drainage, excessive erosion, high rainfall, and high temperatures.
- Special treatment for flood-affected areas through adequate waterways and submersible roads to allow easy passage of water, use of concrete block pavements, and improved drainage;
- Use of environmentally optimized road designs and new technologies which uses local and marginal materials and industrial by-products such as sand, local soils, fly ash, brick kiln wastes, and other similar materials in place of crushed rocks;
- Innovative bridges and culverts through use of pre-fabricated/pre-cast units for roads and bridges having better ability to withstand earthquakes and water forces such as continuous beams, bearing free construction, and river training works;
- Use of hill cutting material in hill roads ensuring its productive use and resolving its disposal problem, use of bio-engineering measures, improved drainage and other treatments for landslide prone areas and providing adequate slope protection.

**For better implementation** - A balance between road building and road maintenance has to be achieved.

- Timely upkeep and maintenance would help in availability of roads for passage of traffic continuously particularly in monsoon, reduce time of travel besides reducing rate of deterioration and adding to safety of road users.
- The State governments need to attach high priority to maintenance and provide reasonable allocations for maintenance so as to ensure serviceability of the network.
- For sustainable maintenance of the road assets, strong political will backed with administrative and technical support is required.

### **B. Communication Infrastructure:**

- 1.5 lakh gram Panchayats are being connected with optical fibre
- **Digi-Gaon:** For providing a platform for financial services, telemedicine, education, e-governance, e-marketing and skill development

### **C. Renewable Energy Infrastructure**

- International Solar Alliance Project is promoting growth and development of solar power internationally to over 120 countries
- India has set a target to achieve 40 % of its total Electricity generation from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030

### **D. National Rural Drinking Water Programme**

- Targeted at providing adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs
- 1.7 million rural habitations were provided drinking water under National Rural Drinking Water Programme
- 1.3 million (77%) habitations are fully covered under guidelines of provision of 40 liters per capita per day (LPCD), while about 330,086 (19.3%) habitations are partially covered with safe water availability below 40 (LPCD) and 64,094 (3.73%) water quality affected habitations.

#### ***Swajal Scheme***

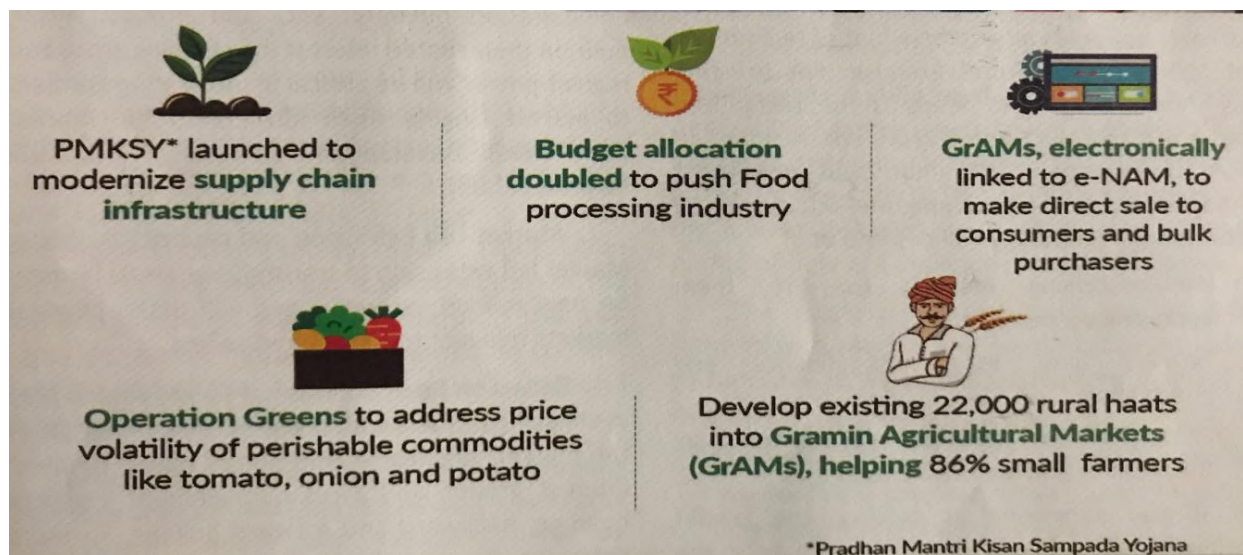
**By:** Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

**Aim:** To provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis.

- Designed as a demand driven and community centred program to provide sustainable access to drinking water to people in rural areas.
- Swajal schemes in 115 aspirational districts of the country will involve an outlay of Rs 700 crores through flexi-funds under the existing National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) budget.

It is envisaged that the State government in partnership with rural communities; shall plan, design, construct, operate and maintain their water supply and sanitation schemes; so that they get potable water and attain health and hygiene benefits; the State Government and its sector institutions shall act as supporter, facilitator and co-financier and as per need shall provide technical assistance, training and cater for bigger construction works and sectoral contingencies.

## E. Linking Farmers to e-NAM + Agri schemes





Stakeholders	Functions	Benefits
Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bring clean produce to the market place</li> <li>• Get their name registered</li> <li>• Vigilant about sale proceed, sms notification and payment settlement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to market and information</li> <li>• Transparent price discovery</li> <li>• Competitive price</li> <li>• Quick payment settlement</li> <li>• Quality based premium price</li> <li>• Better placed producers</li> <li>• Incentive to quality</li> <li>• Direct money transfer</li> <li>• Reduction in transaction cost</li> <li>• Encourages farmers' participation</li> </ul>
Commission agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtaining license</li> <li>• Facilitating grading and quality testing of the commodities by the assayers</li> <li>• Display of commodity for buyers</li> <li>• Display of quality specification and lot code</li> <li>• Arranging weighing of commodity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase value and volume will lead to better commission</li> <li>• Vertically integrate and enhance business base</li> </ul>
Traders, processors, exporters, retailers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtaining license and registration</li> <li>• Depositing prescribed amount as margin money before participating in on line bidding.</li> <li>• A bidding timing of trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of larger commodity base</li> <li>• Direct purchase will lead to reduced cost</li> <li>• May operating in many mandies through single license</li> <li>• Reduction in transaction cost</li> </ul>
APMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration of farmers</li> <li>• Necessary arrangements for assaying of commodities</li> <li>• Required infrastructure like hardware, software, internet, continuous power supply, assaying equipments, personnel, etc.</li> <li>• Shift in focus from regulation to efficiency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larger volume of arrivals</li> <li>• Efficient operations</li> <li>• Book keeping and reporting system collection and distribution of reliable information</li> <li>• Efficient delivery of duties</li> <li>• Better monitoring</li> <li>• Improvement in fee collection</li> <li>• Reduction in transaction cost</li> </ul>



## Multi-faceted focus on doubling farmers income

- Special focus on irrigation with sufficient budget, with the aim of **"Per Drop More Crop"**
- Provision of quality seeds and nutrients based on **soil health of each field**
- Large investments in **warehousing and cold chains** to prevent post-harvest crop losses
- Promotion of value addition through food processing
- Creation of a National Farm Market and **e-platform across 585 stations**
- Introduction of **a New Crop Insurance Scheme** to mitigate risks at an affordable cost
- Promotion of ancillary activities like **poultry, beekeeping and fisheries**

## Value addition on better income & getting the supply chain right

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana launched to modernise supply chain infrastructure in the agricultural sector
- Budget allocation doubled under the Krishi Sampada Yojana to push the food processing industry
- Operation Greens: To address the challenge of price volatility of perishable commodities like tomato, onion and potato (TOP) to help farmers and consumers
- Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs): To develop and upgrade existing 22,000 rural haats into GrAMs to take care of the interests of more than 86% small and marginal farmers. These GrAMs, electronically linked to e-NAM will provide farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk purchasers

## Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana to give a new boost to farming

10,000 clusters covering 2 lakh hectare area under organic farming being covered during 2015-18

## Blue Revolution opens up new avenues for farmers

- Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries with an outlay of Rs. 3,000 crore
- Fish production increased from 186.12 lakh tonnes in 2012-14 to 209.59 tonnes during 2014-16

## Umbrella Scheme, "Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana".

- 11 Schemes/Missions in agriculture sector merged under one Umbrella Scheme. "Green Revolution – Krishonnati Yojana".

## F. Rural Housing Revolution

### Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)

The erstwhile rural housing programme, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), was restructured into PMAY-G.

To achieve "Housing for All by 2022", a target of completing one crore PMAY-G new pucca houses in rural areas by 31st March, 2019 and 2.95 crore pucca houses by 2022 was set. Of these, 51 lakh houses were to be completed by 31st March, 2018, which included completion of expected 2 lakh incomplete IAY houses as well.

***Construction of bigger and better houses has been possible due to***

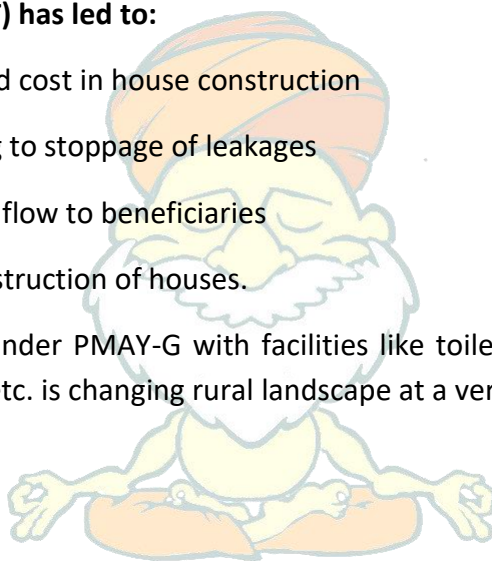
- Transparent beneficiary selection
- Capacity building of beneficiaries
- Timely availability of funds to the beneficiaries
- Structured monitoring and course-correction based on the feedback on implementation

**Facilitated by** payment of assistance directly into the beneficiary account through IT-DBT platform directly from single State Nodal Account maintained at the State level. Use of IT-DBT platform has ensured transparent, hassle-free and quality programme implementation. Payment to beneficiaries under PMAY-G, is routed through Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

**Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) has led to:**

- Reduction in time and cost in house construction
- Transparency leading to stoppage of leakages
- Ease in tracking fund flow to beneficiaries
- Better quality of construction of houses.

Pucca houses constructed under PMAY-G with facilities like toilet, LPG connection, electricity connection, drinking water etc. is changing rural landscape at a very fast pace



**G. Rural Health**

Indian rural health care faces a crisis unmatched to any other social sector. Though existing infrastructural setup for providing health care in rural India is on a right track, yet the qualitative and quantitative availability of primary health care facilities is far less than the defined norms by the World Health Organization.

The picture that emerges in several States is one of inability to absorb the funds allocated, shortage of staff at primary health centres (PHCs), community health centres (CHCs) and district hospitals, lack of essential medicines, broken-down equipment and unfilled doctor vacancies.

Bringing equity in access to doctors, diagnostics and medicines for the rural population has to be a priority for the National Health Mission.

## **Health care infrastructure in rural areas**

**Sub Centre:** Most peripheral contact point between Primary Health Care System & Community manned

- Assigned tasks relating to interpersonal communication in order to bring about behavioral change and provide services in relation to maternal and child health, family welfare, nutrition, immunization, diarrhoea control and control of communicable diseases programmes.

**Primary Health Centre (PHC) :** A Referral Unit for 6 Sub Centres 4-6 bedded manned with a Medical Officer Incharge and 14 subordinate paramedical staff


- First contact point between village community and the medical officer.  
- The PHCs were envisaged to provide an integrated curative and preventive health care to the rural population with emphasis on preventive and promotive aspects of health care.

**Community Health Centre (CHC) :** A 30 bedded Hospital/Referral Unit for 4 PHCs with Specialized services

- Country is 81 % short of specialists at rural community health centres (CHCs)

**First Referral Units (FRUs):** Equipped to provide round the clock services for emergency obstetric, new-born care and blood storage facility on 24 hour basis.

### **Issues plaguing the healthcare services in rural areas:**

- 
- Failure of decentralisation
  - Lack of inter-sectoral coordination
  - The undermining of traditional health support
  - Getting enough doctors to work in villages
  - PHC is not always accessible
  - Non-availability of good medicines
  - Long waiting time
  - Attitude of staff in PHCs is difficult
  - PHCs does not provide timely help
  - PHCs not preferred for major treatments

## Ayushman Bharat: Rural Healthcare Redefined

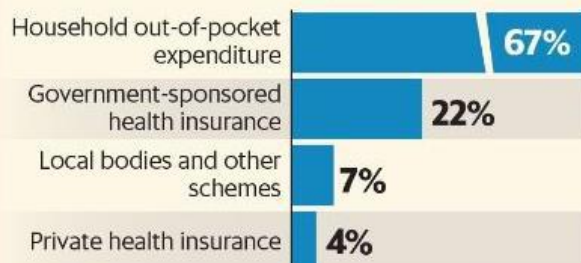
Download: [Mindmap](#)

- a. Coverage of Rs 5 lakh per family per year and benefit more than 10 crore families belonging to the poor and vulnerable sections of the society.
- b. To ensure that nobody is left out, especially women, children and the elderly people, there will be no cap on family size and age in the scheme.
- c. The benefit cover will also include pre and post-hospitalisation expenses. All pre-existing conditions will be covered from day one of the policy.
- d. The beneficiaries can avail benefits in both public and empanelled private facilities. All public hospitals in the states implementing AB-NHPM will be deemed empanelled for the scheme.
- e. Hospitals belonging to ESIC may also be empanelled based on the bed occupancy ratio parameter. As for private hospitals, they will be empanelled online based on defined criteria.
- f. The AB-NHPM will target about 10.74 crore poor, deprived rural families and identified occupational category of urban workers' families as per the latest Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data, covering both rural and urban areas.
- g. The different categories in the rural areas include families having only one room with "kucha" walls and "kucha" roof, families having no adult members among others. Also, automatically included families in rural areas having any one of the following: households without shelter, destitute, living on alms, manual scavenger families, primitive tribal groups, legally released bonded labour. For urban areas, 11 defined occupational categories are entitled under the scheme.
- h. The scheme structure will ensure appropriate integration with the existing health insurance or protection schemes of various central ministries/departments and state governments (at their own cost). The state governments will be allowed to expand AB-NHPM both horizontally and vertically, the statement said.
- i. AB-NHPM will have a major impact on the **reduction of Out Of Pocket (OOP) expenditure** on the ground of an increased benefit cover to nearly 40 per cent of the population, which will lead to an **increased access to quality health and medication**. In addition, the unmet needs of the population which remained hidden due to lack of financial resources will be catered to.
- j. The Ayushman Bharat scheme will lead to timely treatments, improvements in health outcomes, patient satisfaction, improvement in productivity and efficiency, job creation thus, leading to an improvement in the quality of life.



## Who finances health insurance

Only 22% of the overall financing for health insurance comes from the government



## Health insurance penetration in India

Number of policies issued

13 million

Number of claims

110 million

Lives covered

About 450 million

Average amount per claim

₹ 25,000

## Ayushman Bharat: In a nutshell

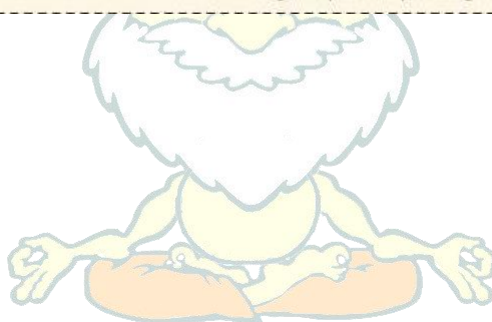
The main features of government's Ayushman Bharat scheme

- ▶ **100 million** family beneficiaries
- ▶ **₹5 lakh** cover per family
- ▶ Families identified based on socio-economic caste census **2011**
- ▶ Funded **60:40** by centre and state
- ▶ To be merged with other state schemes
- ▶ Will be implemented through an insurance company or a trust/society or both
- ▶ Driven by strategic purchasing from private sector

## Forseeable challenges

There are many challenges that the scheme may face post-implementation

- ▶ Enrolment of ghost beneficiaries
- ▶ Impersonation in connivance with cardholders and hospital
- ▶ Conversion of OPD patient into an IPD patient
- ▶ Deliberate blocking of higher priced package
- ▶ Treatment of diseases which a hospital is not equipped for
- ▶ Doctors performing unnecessary procedures
- ▶ Hospitals charging fees even though it's a cashless scheme



## Lighting a Billion Lives

India has four crore unelectrified rural households. This is more than the total number of households in Europe's biggest economy, Germany, and more than double the households in Canada and South Korea. The year 2022, the 75th anniversary of Indian independence, has been earmarked for achieving '24x7 Power for All'. Achieving this target would mean electrifying more than 7 lakh households every month!

### Effects of energy poverty:

Lack of access to energy at home and for income-generating activities is associated with-

- Higher levels of poverty
- Low productivity
- Heavy workload
- Women's safety issues
- Energy poverty affects women and girls more as they have to bear the primary responsibility for collecting firewood, cooking and other domestic work. These tasks expose them to negative health impacts and increase their domestic and reproductive burdens
- Missed educational opportunities
- High exposure to health risks

### Electrification is a three-step process

1. Extend the infrastructure to the village (India has achieved this)
2. Connect the household
3. Ensure reliable and affordable supply on a sustained basis

### Issues that have plagued the sector: Present & Future

- Efforts to provide electricity to every Indian have historically been hampered by poorly designed and implemented schemes that encouraged contractors to do the bare minimum to make sure a village qualified as electrified, resulting in inconsistencies in official data, and glaring disparities on the ground.
- The next challenge for the government will be to install electrical connections to about 30 million homes that are still off the grid.



- Electricity supply is controlled and maintained by India's state governments, and, these government-owned distribution companies "remain the weakest link" in the power sector value chain. They are badly run and unable to invest in upkeep of the local distribution infrastructure. Reliability of electricity supply is "likely to remain a dream" for most consumers in India for years to come.
- Grid reliability challenges are more severe in dispersed rural areas than in cities. Though India has put rural electrification in a sharper focus over the last few years, upgrading of local distribution infrastructure, including metering and billing, is crucial. That will determine whether the schemes launched for total village electrification bear the desired results and lead to true 100% household electrification.
- Most power distribution companies (discoms) continue to struggle with their financial turnaround plans despite implementation of the Centre's mega loan recast scheme called UDAY. Unable to charge cost reflective tariffs, discoms have been resorting to widespread load-shedding to check their operational losses.

## GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

### ***Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya)***

- **Target:** To achieve universal household electrification in the country by December 31, 2018.
- Aims to improve environment, public health and education and connectivity with help of last mile power connections across India.
- Aims to build upon Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana launched in 2015 and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana launched by the UPA government in 2005, both of which also aimed to provide free electricity connections to the poor.

### ***Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)***

- Designed to provide continuous power supply to rural India
- Replaced the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
- Aim: To replace all incandescent bulbs in the country with LED lights in the next 3 years

### **The Way Ahead:**

As electricity comes along it creates a consumption multiplier. It acts as an investment multiplier. It works as an education multiplier. It works as a health multiplier.

- What is required from the federal government is to push the state-run distribution companies to carry out robust ground surveys and organize frequent camps to achieve the target so that not one household is left out from electrification. Unless that is done, the reliability of supply and viability of the distribution business will be difficult to achieve.
- To achieve a consistent round-the-clock power supply, considerable improvement in the operational efficiency of distributors through extensive and intensive change management and capacity-building programmes as well as strengthening of the electricity sub-stations and sub-transmission network are required. “At the same time, electricity must be priced rationally and the tariff structure is simplified.
- Decentralized renewable energy solutions such as mini-grids and rooftop solar, where the grid can’t reach or reliably serve, and operating together is the most sustainable last-mile solution to reach consumers and achieve universal access to energy.

### **We need innovative solutions to address the electricity access challenges posed by rural India**

- Village-level entrepreneurs could be contracted to operate and maintain the local distribution while generating bills and collecting revenues from the customers.
- Banking on community relationships, these entrepreneurs could improve compliance on payments as well as curb stealing of power.
- Recruiting and training local youth could help address maintenance issues. This will also help in creating more skilled jobs and entrepreneurs in rural areas.
- Pre-paid and smart metering systems are other ways to encourage payments. Such solutions need to be piloted and tested.

## THINK

- a. There is a need to explore the role of rural electrification in promoting gender equality and to ensure reliability and quality of power supply. Discuss.
- b. Electricity is the 'guiding light' towards attaining the goal of 'developed India'. Critically analyse with respect to new scheme launched recently.

## Note:

**RAPID:** For administrating tax reforms

- Revenue
- Accountability
- Probity
- Information
- Digitalization

**5<sup>th</sup> Rank:** India stands fifth in terms of renewable energy capacity w/installed capacity of 70 GW while another 40 GW under tendering or construction

## Effects of Air Pollution

- Low birth-weight
- Tuberculosis, ischemic heart disease, cataracts, asthma & nasopharyngeal & laryngeal cancers
- Might affect cognitive development
- PM 2.5 is so small that when inhaled can enter bloodstream
- Can cause degeneration of blood-brain barriers, leading to oxidative stress, neuro-inflammation & damage of neural tissue

## Swachh Iconic Places

An initiative under the Swachh Bharat Mission – a special clean-up initiative focused on select iconic heritage, spiritual and cultural places in the country.

**The initiative is being coordinated by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in association with**

- Ministry of Urban Development
- Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of Tourism

- The concerned State governments.

#### ***Phase I coverage of iconic places***

- Vaishno Devi, Jammu and Kashmir
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Maharashtra
- Taj Mahal, Uttar Pradesh
- Tirupati Temple, Andhra Pradesh
- Golden Temple, Punjab
- Manikarnika Ghat, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
- Ajmer Sharif Dargah, Rajasthan
- Meenakshi Temple, Tamil Nadu
- Kamakhya Temple, Assam
- Jagannath Puri, Odisha

#### ***Phase II coverage of iconic places***

- Gangotri
- Yamunotri
- Mahakaleshwar Temple, Ujjain
- Char Minar, Hyderabad
- Church and Convent of St. Francis of Assisi, Goa
- Adi Shankaracharya's abode Kaladi in Ernakulam
- Gomateshwar in Shravanbelgola
- Baijnath Dham, Devghar
- Gaya Tirth in Bihar
- Somnath temple in Gujarat



#### ***Phase III coverage iconic places***

- Raghavendra Swamy Temple (Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh)
- Hazardwari Palace (Murshidabad, West Bengal)
- Brahma Sarovar Temple (Kurukshetra, Haryana)
- VidurKuti (Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh)
- Mana village (Chamoli, Uttarakhand)
- Pangong Lake (Leh-Ladakh, J&K)
- Nagvasuki Temple (Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh)
- ImaKeithal/market (Imphal, Manipur)
- Sabarimala Temple (Kerala)

- Kanvashram (Uttarakhand)

**National Generic Document Registration System:** Adopted in Punjab & Andaman & Nicobar Islands

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*“Indian youth should have ‘muscles of iron’ and ‘nerves of steel’.*

*-Swami Vivekanand*

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All the Best! 😊

