

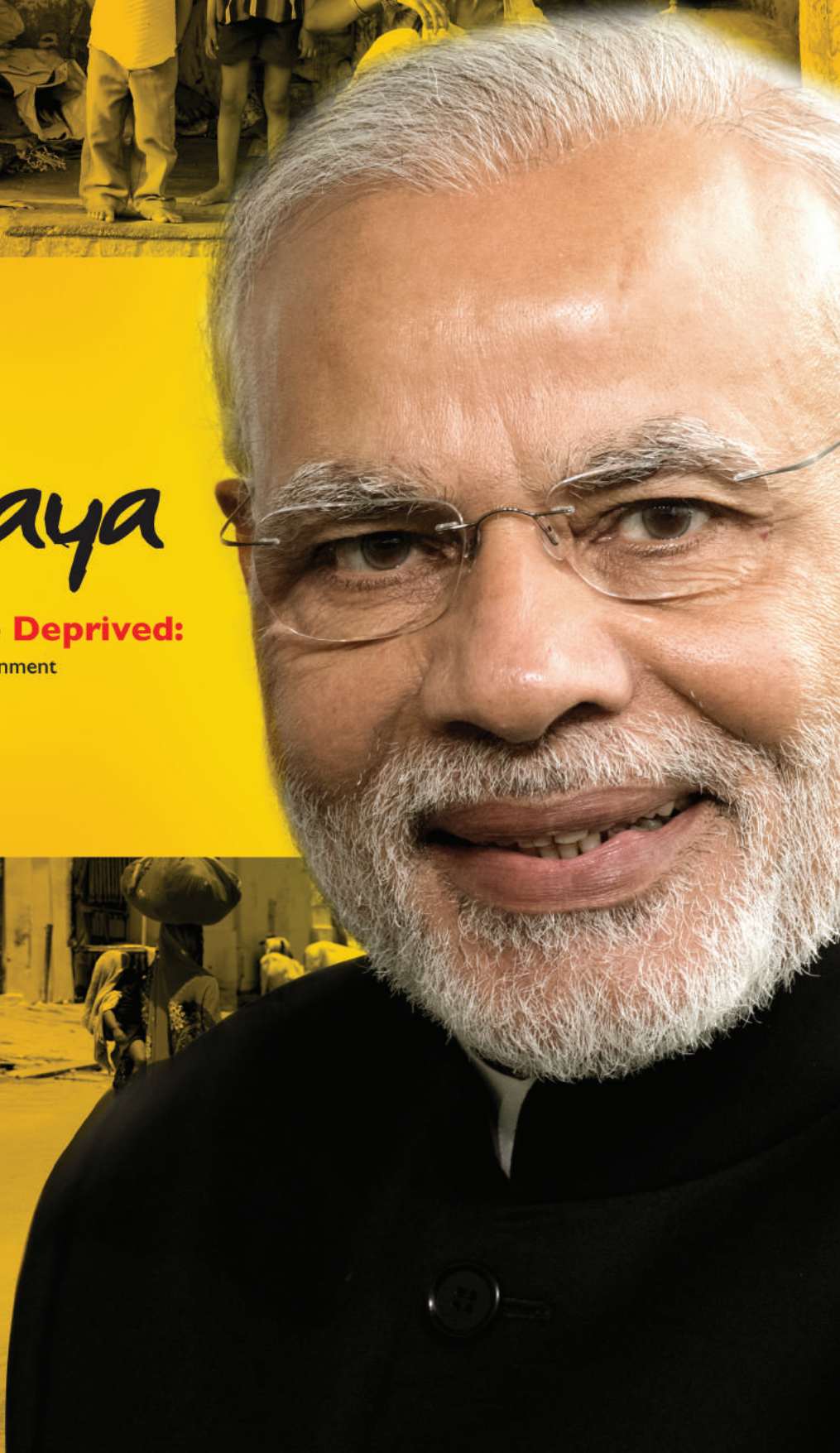


Research Monograph on

Antyodaya

Justice and Welfare to the Deprived:

Value addition made by Modi Government





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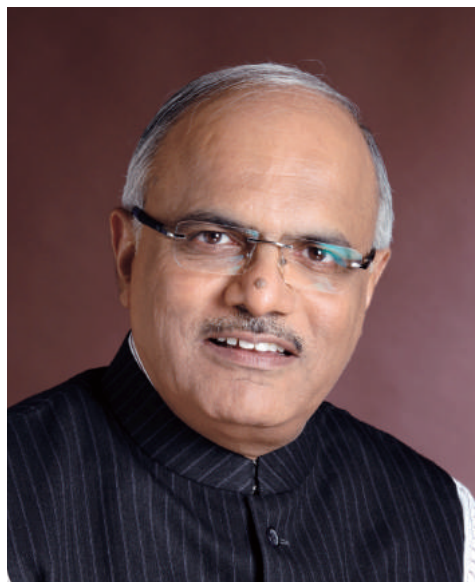
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PREFACE

May 2014 Lok Sabha verdict was not only historic but it had many distinctive features. The verdict also came with a unique set of expectations. These expectations were essentially about good governance. The underpinnings of these expectations were all related to integrity, accountability and transparency on the one hand and result-orientation, productivity and delivery on the other. The slogan 'Sab KaSaath, Sab KaVikaas' unmistakably comes with a strong promise of development-governance for the aspirational India that is spread over all sections of the society and all parts of the country too.

In keeping with the promise, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's primary focus has remained on those who are marginalised, deprived, oppressed or trapped at the bottom of the pyramid. He has been trying to ensure that the benefits of governance reach the bottom pyramid and the idea of Antyodaya, the core philosophy of Modi Government, is actualised.



The Union budget-2016, which was hailed by media as "Bharat ka Budget", is another successful effort by the PM to ensure distributive justice for all, especially the last one in the row.

While approaching the second anniversary of the Modi Govt, three clear pointers of major distinctive features of the policy-regime are emerging very clearly. Emphasis on Policy Driven Governance, thrust of People's Participation, enabling empowerment of the people being seen as key to social justice and greater emphasis on Result-oriented Implementation could rightly be described as four major pillars of the Good Governance regime of the present government at the Centre.

By emphasising on SabkaSath, SabkaVikas or Maximum Governance, Minimum Government, as a foundation vision, the Prime Minister established the primacy of people's participation in execution of policy. Backed by this vision, Jan DhanYojana turned into a success because of the overwhelming participation of the community.

Maximum governance also echoes the idea that distributive justice cannot be actualized without procedural justice. If funds are allocated to a section, then they must reach the target without any leakage. Dilution at any point indicates injustice at the procedural level. In this light, by ensuring bank accounts for the weaker sections of the society, Prime Minister Modi ensured that benefits like subsidy, pension or scholarship directly reach the beneficiary. Under the Jan DhanYojana, over 20crore accounts were opened. This means that there were the people who till now could not avail the benefits of governance but now have been brought within its ambit.

To further strengthen the channels of governance, the PM also led a clarion call against corruption. This alerted the government mechanism against misappropriations and pilferages and helped to make it transparent and accountable.

This government has been dedicatedly working for social and financial inclusion of Dalits, OBCs, STs and other deprived sections at every level. More than 9.40 crore Surakhsha Beema Policy, 2.96 crore Jeevan Jyoti Beema Policy were given, which includes mainly from deprived sections.

There is enough evidence to infer that Modi government is committed to transformational change along with incremental change in the Indian society. Various steps have been taken in this direction. Skill India, Mudra Bank and Stand Up India schemes are some of the finest programmes central government has taken up in the last few months. Stand Up India will ensure establishment of 2.5 lakh Dalit entrepreneurs in coming times. True to the message of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar, this government is helping the youths belonging to SC-ST communities to emerge as Job Givers as against Job Seekers! This a great leap forward. The Prime Minister has time and again reiterated his commitment to social justice through these words: "I believe in 'Sabka Saath, SabkaVikas' and with that there must be 'Sabka Nyay'."

PM Modi and his government has been working to ensure what Dr. Ambedkar suggested at the Constituent Assembly on Nov 25, 1949:

"On the 26th of January 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality. In politics we will be recognizing the principle of one man one vote and one vote one value. In our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which is Assembly has to laboriously built up."

While presenting this research-based monograph, we at the Public Policy Research Centre are happy that we could complete this project before the second anniversary of the Modi Govt. We do hope that those desirous of studying governance processes will be able to develop an insight through this research. In that sense, glancing this report should also serve the cause of value addition.

We thank the team that has collectively contributed to the making of this study-report.

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New Delhi.

(April 14, 2016)

INTRODUCTION

Social and economic inequality is detrimental to the health of any society. Especially when the society is diverse, multicultural, overpopulated and undergoing rapid but unequal economic growth. Inequality in India is growing by the day. In 2000, India's 37% of wealth was concentrated in the hands of 1% Indian adults. By 2005, it went up to 43%, by 2010 it rose to 48.6% and by 2014 it touched 49%. In the past 14 years, the gap between the richest minority of 1% and the poorest majority of 99 %has become wider—from 58 times in 2000 to 75 times in 2005, to 94 times in 2010 and 95 times in 2014.

10% of poorest Indians possess just 0.2 %of national wealth. The gap between wealthiest 1%Indians and the poorest 10% was 1,840 times in 2000. It became 2,150 times in 2005, 2,430 times in 2010 and 2,450 in 2014. Around 15.5% of the world's adults live in India while the country's share in the global wealth is a meagre 1%. Many people believe that inequality is an inevitable part of the surge of economic growth and globalised technological progress.

India grappled with corruption during 2004-2014, and incidentally the gap between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' can be expected to have widened, which could not be adequately checked due to resultant policy paralysis. Hence, in 2014 general elections the people voted for change and inclusive development, as the opponent party, i.e. BJP leadership consistently promised 'sabkasaath, sabkavikas'. They got unprecedented support from the people in 2014 general elections and came to power. The party had promised development and 'achhe din'. During these 2years of ruling, Modi govt is seen to be irresistibly involved in completing these promises, especially in terms of delivering justice and welfare to the deprived for sustainable development.

In this monograph, Public Policy Research Centre presents this research study assessing the same direction of the incumbent Modi government, examining their governance in past 2years in the field of social welfare and justice, and the corresponding difference made to the lives of the deprived sections of the society. Through this study we are endeavouring to evaluate the implementation on assurances made by the incumbent government especially in context to social justice and welfarefocusing on the nature of the governance and reforms brought.

For this we have essentially looked into the certain sections of the society under following departments, -

1. Women and Child Development
2. Social Justice and Empowerment
3. Tribal Welfare
4. Labour and Employment
5. Rural Development & Agriculture
6. Health

¹Data shared from <http://www.downtoearth.org.in/blog/how-economic-inequality-is-widening-in-today-s-india-50661>

2. BACKGROUND

2.1. Philosophy of ‘Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas’

As Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi says,

1. Government has only one religion - India first.
2. Government has one holy book - the Constitution.
3. Government's only strength is Jan Shakti.
4. Government's only ritual is the well being of the 125 crore Indians.
5. The only code of conduct of the Government should be ‘Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas’.

At the heart of Narendra Modi's style of governance lies his philosophy of ‘Panchamrut’ that drives his vision of ‘sabka saath sabka vikas’. This Panchamrut is the integration of five different streams which drives growth. It is a confluence of the five vital powers, viz. Knowledge, Water, Energy, Security and Human Resources, required to achieve holistic and sustainable growth and improvement in the quality of life. Some of the strategic measures undertaken to achieve this vision comprises the following:

1. ‘Minimum Government, Maximum Governance’
2. Spiralling Growth
3. Combating Inflation
4. Financial Inclusion
5. Innovative Finances

2.2. Implementation on Assurances

The nation fought against corruption and the new party that came to power in 2014 promised honest and sincere governance. The endeavours resulted in better ranking on the Corruption Perception Index at 85 in 2014. It started with combating inflation, wherein the WPI (Wholesale Price Index) was (-)6% in March 2014 and brought down to (-)2.33% in March 2015. Similarly, CPI (Consumer Price Index) was 8.25% in March 2014, which was brought down to 5.17% in March 2015. The Government extensively endeavoured to recover trust deficit, by being visible all the time to the people, taking their participation at all levels and being most approachable. Through its vision of being peoples' government and the Prime Minister calling to maximize the demographic dividend, the efforts put in form of Skill India, Make in India, Digital India, etc are well placed sustainable measures. The ideology of ‘sabka saath sabka vikas’ is also well placed through PM Jan Dhan Yojana, PM Jeevan Jyoti Yojana, PM Suraksha Bima Yojana, MUDRA Bank, Atal Pension Yojana, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana, etc to ensure economic welfare of the deprived and disadvantaged section.

Apart from economic upliftment, other initiatives like the Indradhanush Scheme, Young leaders' programme, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Shramev Jayate, etc are measures towards social upliftment of such sections in the country. The incumbent Gol has deliberated sustainable measures for the extending due justice and welfare to the disadvantaged section of the society.

² Data taken from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation website and <http://icra.in/Files/ticker/ICRA%20WPI%20March%202015.pdf>.

For instance, the national Inland Waterways project alongwith providing for high speed trains, boosting metro trains, etc is an endeavour to extend reasonable transportation to the neo-middle class and the sections deprived of connectivity.

The Central Government has taken on strengthening the federal structure and the decentralized mechanisms, besides emphasizing fiscal prudence. Hence, the government is emphasising fiscal federalism, better governance mechanisms and promoting bottom-up approach in policy frameworks. On one side, the government is committed to reduce the fiscal deficit, which was 5.75% in 2012-13 and reduced to 4% in 2014-15. This doesn't imply that there has been comprise in Government spending, which was INR1953.03Billion in 4th Quarter of 2013, and rose to INR2764.12Billion in the same quarter of 2014, and is INR3560.58Billion by the end of 3rd quarter of 2015 .To boost fiscal federalism, the central allocation in social budget is diverted to states, by approving the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission devolving more funds to the States increasing their share in central taxes from 32% to 42%.

2.3. About this Monograph

Objectives:

Through this Monograph, Public Policy Research Centre is trying to:

1. Assess the value addition made by the Modi Government in the social development sector.
2. Analyze the direction and magnitude of efforts made to provide justice and welfare to the deprived sections.
3. Highlight the endeavours that will reap imperishable benefits to all leading to sustainable development.

In this Monograph, we will understand these endeavours in a more elaborate way, focusing especially on the endeavours of the Ministries looking after the social sector. Let us first know the indicators of 'Social Well Being' and 'Social Justice', in order to relevantly assess the current status in a structured and standardised way.

Methodology:

The research approach for this monograph has been 'qualitative', and it is primarily a 'descriptive research'. The Sampling model for exploring the research objectives of this research can be defined as 'purposive sampling' covering relevant target groups defining the subject matter. For understanding the needs of the subject matter covered and seek answers to the questions, the study was 'analytical' in nature. The data was collected through primary as well as secondary means, including methods like library research, observational analysis and sample interview. 'Evaluation Research' is the core methodology of the monograph.

³ Data taken from Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation available at <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/india/government-spending>

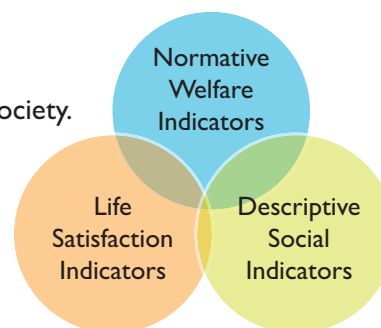
3. Indicators of ‘Social Well Being’ and ‘Social Justice’

Social Indicators are generally those indicators that are easily identified features of a society which can be measured, which vary over time, and are taken as revealing some underlying aspect of social reality. As defined under the United Nations document, social indicators can be defined as “statistics that usefully reflect important social conditions and that facilitate the process of assessing those conditions and their evolution. Social Indicators are used to “identify social problems that require action to develop priorities and goals for action, and spending and to assess the effectiveness of programmes and policies” (United Nations, 1994).

As defined by Kenneth C. Land, these social indicators can be classified into 3-classes, viz.:

1. ‘Normative welfare indicators’ which assesses the direction of public policy and the target or outcome which is influenced;
2. ‘Life satisfaction indicators’ which measures the psychological satisfaction, fulfilment derived through the social change brought, i.e. the impact on quality of life;
3. ‘Descriptive social indicators’ which focuses on social measurement and analyses existing policy design to improve our understanding of society.

To elaborate the academic framework of understanding social indicators in terms of ‘social well being’ and ‘social justice’ the given parameters defining each should be considered.



3.1. Social Well Being Index

Measures of social well-being can be defined as those that “provide a contemporary view of social conditions and monitor trends in a range of areas of social concern over time” (McEwin, 1995). Considering here the work of Jan Drewnowski defining the various components of social well being, as:

1. Somatic status (physical development level)
 - a) Nutritional status b) Health status c) Life expectancy d) Physical fitness
2. Educational status (mental development)
 - a) Literacy b) Educational attainment c) Congruence of education with manpower requirements d) Employment
3. Social status (social integration and participation)
 - a) Integration b) Participation

⁴ Kenneth C. Land, Sociologist. Work on ‘social indicators’ at Duke University (1999). Referred from http://hbanaszak.mjr.uw.edu.pl/TempTxt/Land_1983_SocialIndicators.pdf

⁵ Jan Drewnowski, Polish Economist. Work on ‘quality of life’ at United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (1974). Referred from <http://logica.ugent.be/philosophica/fulltexts/25-3.pdf>

3.2. Social Justice Index

Social Justice as defined New Oxford American Dictionary is "justice in terms of the distribution of wealth, opportunities, and privileges within a society". Explicitly elaborating the reach of the social well being to all comes only when social justice is established in the society. To know the dimensions of such social justice, considering here the work of Tom Bauler⁶ as follows:

1. Distributional Justice
 - a) Price of essential goods b) Cost of domestic energy c) Transportation services
 - d) Employment patterns e) Labour Market transition
2. Fair Access
 - a) Health b) Consumer access to information c) Public Participation
 - d) Gender equality.
3. Environment Justice[`]
 - a) Environment equality b) Climate policy c) Companies' environment responsibility.
4. Intra-and Inter-generational Justice
 - a) Public Finance Sustainability b) Ecological Debt



Social development, as generally defined is a process which results in the transformation of social institutions in a manner which improves the capacity of the society to fulfil its aspirations. It implies a qualitative change in the way the society shapes itself and carries out its activities, such as through more progressive attitudes and behaviour by the population, the adoption of more effective processes or more advanced technology.

Therefore, Social empowerment is understood as the process of developing a sense of autonomy and self-confidence, and acting individually and collectively to change social relationships and the institutions and discourses that exclude the deprived and disadvantages sections of the society. In other words, it is a process that efforts to overcome social exclusion and fill gaps in the society. It is simply a balancing effort put-in where mere economic development process cannot meet needs of equity and justice in the society. The above detailed social parameters of 'Social Well Being' and 'Social Justice' in its academic context provide a framework to this study in order to evaluate the governance of Modi government and the value addition made in this direction thereby.

⁶ Tom Bauler, Ecological Economist. Work on 'Definition of social justice indicators' at Centre for Studies on Sustainable Development, Brussels (2008-09). Referred from <http://tbauler.pbworks.com/f/Cours6-2008-09-c.pdf>

4. INITIATIVES UNDER MODI GOVERNMENT

India is one of the world's fastest growing economies in terms of GDP share (PPP), only behind China and US (World Bank Report 2011). The 'Global Economic Prospects' report published by World Bank in January 2015 forecasted that by 2017 India will out-pace China in terms of GDP growth rate. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other international credit ratings agencies also see a resurgence of Indian economy since Prime Minister Narendra Modi took over. In this process the prime intention is to benefit the masses with equity and justice, following the vision of 'sabka saath sabka vikas' as mentioned in the background of this report. To understand the take-aways for common people in this process of economic resurgence and the scope of government endeavour towards social welfare and justice, efforts of specific ministries which are least talked about has to be considered. In this section of the report therefore, we are looking specifically into the work/initiatives and value-addition made by such ministries/departments under the incumbent government. The scope value-addition taken under prime consideration here can be defined in 3-following points:

- I. In terms of impact on target group and/or social indicators targeted;
- II. In terms of improvising efficacy of governance;
- III. In terms of making benefits more reachable to the deprived groups.

Let us begin with understanding the endeavours under such Ministries/Departments, as follows:

4.1. SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

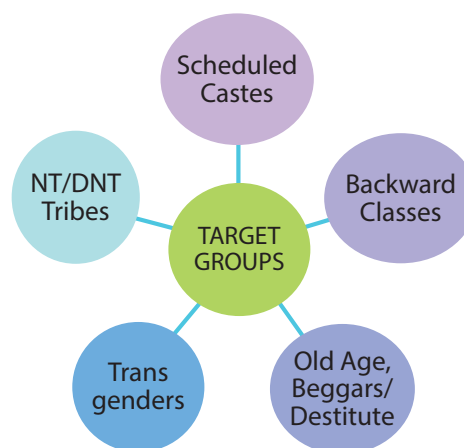
The Ministry envisions 'building an inclusive society wherein members of the target groups can lead productive, safe and dignified lives with adequate support for their growth and development.' Hence, it looks after providing fair education and economic development opportunities of Scheduled Castes, Backward classes, De-notified, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic tribes and economically backward Classes. It also considers social empowerment of Senior citizens, Transgenders and Beggars/Destitute in terms of their welfare, security, etc.

Under the aegis of Modi government, the department of social justice and empowerment has endeavoured to pursue focused social justice and well being to the target groups under its canvass.

FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT & SECURITY:

1. Creation of Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs Scheme, with an allocation of Rs220crores has been approved on 22.12.2014 and launched on 16.01.2015. The Scheme shall be implemented by Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd (IFCI).

2. Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes was announced in the Budget of 2014-15, and Rs200crores was allocated under this scheme for young and start-up entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled castes. The Scheme has been duly approved and finally launched on 06.05.2015.



⁷ GEP Report, World Bank 2015 available at <http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-economic-prospects/summary-table>

3. Swachhta Udyami Yojanawas launched as an integral part of Swachh Bharat Mission, under National Finance Development Corporation for financing viable community toilet projects and sanitation related vehicles to collect garbage in October 2014.

Sanitaryware makers outperform in the year of Swachh Bharat campaign”

(Livemint, August 2015)

Within a year of launch of Swachh Bharat Mission, on the Independence Day of 2014 to Independence Day of 2014, there was a surge in gains seen for Sanitaryware manufacturing companies in India. In this time-frame, Cera Sanitaryware Ltd has risen 33.9%, Somany Ceramics Ltd 41.8%, Kajaria Ceramics Ltd 23.2% and HSIL Ltd 10.9%, sharply outperforming the benchmark Sensex, which added 7% in the same period.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and related efforts taken up various ministries, emphasizing on hygiene, sanitary habits and construct toilets, has boosted investment and market confidence of sanitary ware manufacturing companies in India. Not only big companies, unorganized players are benefitted. For eg. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission, orders of sanitary ware are largely flowing to unorganized players in Khanghad, Morbi (Gujarat). These players are currently operating at 100% capacity, to meet new demand.

4. National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) disburses soft loans in its various schemes for SCs, and imparts skill training. Highlighting the performance of NSFDC in 2014-15 as compared to 2010-11:

TABLE-1: NSFDC Performance in 2014-15 over 2010-11		
Particular	2010-11	2014-15
Equity Share released (INR in crore)	75.00	100.00
Soft Loans Disbursement (INR in crore)	180.09	270.27
No of Beneficiaries covered	47,728	70,855
Source: http://socialjustice.nic.in/nsfcdc.php		

5. National SafaiKaramcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) disburses soft loans for safaikaramcharis, and provides them skill training. Highlighting the performance of NSKFDC in 2014-15 as compared to 2010-11:

TABLE-2: NSKFDC Performance in 2014-15 over 2010-11		
Particular	2010-11	2014-15
Share Capital contribution provided (INR in crore)	40.00	50.00
Soft Loans Disbursement (INR in crore)	81.72	134.04
No of Beneficiaries covered	16,121	19,434
Source: http://socialjustice.nic.in/nskfcdc.php		

6. National Backward Classes Financial Development Corporation disburses loans through State Channelizing Agencies, and provides skill training. Highlighting performance of NBCFDC in 2014-15 as compared to 2011-12:

TABLE-3: NBCFDC Performance in 2014-15 over 2011-12		
Particular	2010-11	2014-15
Loan Amt Disbursed (INR in crore)	215.65	296.80
No of Beneficiaries covered	1,39,100	1,66,693
No of Beneficiaries covered	16,121	19,434
<i>Source: Annual Report 2013-14 and 2014-15</i>		

SOCIAL SECURITY

1. Drug Prevention. On one hand, the first National Policy on Drug Demand Reduction is under finalisation. The cost norms of the scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance have been revised in the range of 80-100%. Further, Grant-in-Aid to NGOs of Rs30.74 crore was released in 2014-15. And 28 new de-addiction centres in Punjab have been sanctioned in July 2015.

2. Senior Citizens provided income tax relief. The exemption limit has been increased from Rs2.50lac to Rs3lac per annum. Also, on March 18, 2016 the finance ministry has cleared way for establishing Senior Citizens Welfare Fund, wherein unclaimed deposits in senior citizens savings account shall be transferred to create this fund. This Fund of about Rs9000crore will be utilised for promotion of senior citizen welfare in line with National Policy on Older Persons and that of Senior Citizens.

3. Beggars/Destitute. The approach for addressing the issues of beggars and destitute under Modi government has been rehabilitative rather than punitive. A draft bill titled 'The Persons in Destitute (Protection, Care & Rehabilitation) Bill 2015' has been circulated to all States/UTs for their feedback and the consultation process is pursued to make the efforts more holistic and inclusive.

4. Transgenders. The Expert Committee set-up to make in depth study of problems faced by the Transgender community, submitted its report on 27.01.2014. The Ministry under the incumbent government is making all concentrated efforts to ameliorate the conditions of Transgender persons, and is drafting an umbrella scheme for socio-economic and educational empowerment of transgender persons based on the committee report after consultations with States/UTs.

5. Educational Loans and Scholarships, to provide financial assistance for students of deprived sections for obtaining quality higher education.

- a. OBCs: National Fellowship for OBCs was launched in 2014-15 through UGC to pursue degrees of M.Phil and PhD. Also, under Post-matric scholarship for OBCs, for the first time within first 6months of current financial year (i.e. upto September 2015) more than 80% of the Budget has been released to States/UTs.

⁸ <http://www.thebetterindia.com/50870/senior-citizen-welfare-fund-using-unclaimed-money/>

- b. EBCs: Post-matric Scholarship for EBCs was launched in 2014-15, and the central assistance would be released to states for further disbursement.
- c. DNT/NT and semi nomadic Tribes: Dr Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post Matric Scholarship and Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme of Construction of Hostels was launched in 2014-15, for De-notified tribes not covered under SC/ST/OBC categories.
- d. Study Abroad: To promote higher studies in foreign universities, Dr Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs/EBCs was launched in 2014-15.

TABLE-4: Beneficiaries under various Educational schemes	
Particular	No of Beneficiaries (2015-16)
National Fellowship for OBCs (300 JRFs in 2014-15)	600 Junior Research Fellowships
Ambedkar Educational Loan Scheme for Overseas Studies	>130

INTRA-AND INTER GENERATIONAL EQUITY

1. Green Business Scheme has been started under NSFDC and NSKFDC during 2014-15 with the main objective of promoting protected cultivation to support livelihoods of SCs and SafaiKaramcharis in the course of promoting economic activities that address the challenges of climate change. For eg. E-rickshaws, solar pump, polyhouse, etc. The Scheme was launched on 16.01.2015.

2. Sanitary Mart Scheme as an integral part of swachh bharat mission was launched under NSKFDC to construct toilets/bio-degradable toilets during 2014-15. Loans worth upto Rs15lacs are provided to Safai Karamcharis in this regards.

3. Constitution of National Commission for DNTs (NCDNT) has been constituted in 2014-15 to prepare state-wise list of DNT communities who are not included in SC/ST/OBC categories. It will additionally identify clusters of communities in the country, and assess the welfare measures for these communities, which are implemented under State and Central Plans.

4. Good Governance practices such as:

- a) E-tracking system by NBCFDC was launched in December 2014, to computerise their loan accounting so that the loan recovery may be recovered in their respective states through e-mechanisms.
- b) E-marketing platform by NBCFDC is launched in January, 2015 after signing MoU with Go-Coop Solutions & Services Pvt Ltd.

⁹ Data received from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on Achievements (as on December 16, 2015)

¹⁰ Shri Bhiku Ramjildate is appointed Chairperson and Shri Shrawan Singh Rathod is appointed as a member of the Commission, while Shri HK Dash is appointed as the Member Secretary. It will submit its report in 2018.

Better Life for Sanitation Workers

Several Manual Scavengers have transformed their lives through Skill Development Scheme and Swachh Bharat Mission under the incumbent government. By October 2015, in East Delhi 1150 women manual scavenger families have been trained as Uber and Meru drivers. (Dailymail, October 2015)

CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS

1. Amendments in the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 were introduced through Bill No.55 of 2014 in the Lok Sabha on 16.07.2014 establishing special courts of trial of offences against victims under the offences under the legislation.
2. Enactment of the Constitution (SC) Orders (Amendment) Act 2014 received President's assent and was notified on 18.12.2014. The order revises the list of the scheduled castes contained in the constitution.
3. National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) met in June 2015 and consulted on monitoring prevention of atrocities on SCs, review of implementation of prohibition of employment as manual scavengers and their rehabilitation Act 2013, economic and social development of SCs and representation of SCs in Government services, were discussed.

VALUE ADDITION

At a Glance

BOX-1: 'Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment' Value Addition made under the Modi Govt			
SOCIAL WELL BEING		SOCIAL JUSTICE	
Social Status	• Sanitary Mart, Swachhta Udyami Scheme for sanitary workers and Green entrepreneurs • National Commission for SCs consulted to reform manual scavenging laws, prevention of atrocities. • Constitution of Commission for DNTs • Policy for Beggars & Destitute in consultation.	Fair Access	• Increase in funds disbursed for skill training of safai karamcharis, Backward Classes • More Soft loans disbursed through Development Corporations.

Educational Status	• Venture Capital, and Credit Enhancement for SC Entrepreneurs • Swachhta Udyami and Green Business Scheme for Safai karamcharis • National Fellowship for OBCs (Higher Education) • Interest Subsidy on Overseas Education loans to SCs	Distributional Justice	• Loans to safai karamcharis for toilet construction under Sanitary Mart Scheme • Credit Enhancement schemes for SC entrepreneurs • Special educational scholarships for SCs, OBCs.
Somatic Status	• Drug Prevention and Demand Reduction Policy under finalisation • E-efficient ESIC • Revamped RSBY	Sustainability	Clean India push through Swachhta Udyami Yojana and Green Business Scheme, Sanitary Mart Scheme

Administrative Reforms

- In 2014-15, the Narendra Modi government increased quota of SC Sub Plan from 3-4% (2011-12 and 2012-2013) to 7-8% of the Union budget.
- In 2015-16, the Central government allocated 49% of central funds to states (42%+5% for Urban Civic Bodies+ 2% PRIs+ 2% other expenditures) which was 32% earlier. Now the government is giving 49% funds to states and expects them to allocate funds in SC Sub Plan and ST Sub Plan.
- The Narendra Modi-led central government has ordered all states and Union territories to keep a strict vigil on verification of claims of candidates belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs so as to prevent bogus candidates from entering government services. Chief Secretaries have been asked to stop the malpractice at district levels, from where the caste certificates are issued. A circular was issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) to all the states and UTs on March 14, 2016. The purpose of this initiative is to ensure benefits to authentic candidate belonging to SC community. (<http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-modi-government-also-tightens-its-grip-on-bogus-quota-candidates-2199450>)
- Less than 100 camps to distribute aide to differently-abled persons were organised in the last 20 years whereas during the Modi government more than 1,800 such camps have been held since 2014.

Entrepreneurial Opportunities

‘Mudra - Changing lives’

- The priority of MUDRA Bank (Micro Units Development Refinance Agency) is to give financial support to small business, especially SCs/STs/OBCs. SC/ST/OBC entrepreneurs own 62% of the 5.77 crore small businesses. The enterprises owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs are being given priority for loans under this scheme.
- ‘Stand Up India’ has the potential to reimagine affirmative action
- Modi government has started Stand Up India, a programme aimed to promote entrepreneurship among scheduled castes (SCs), scheduled tribes (STs) and women. Two projects to be promoted per bank branch per category. Under the scheme, 1.25 lakh bank branches will provide loans to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST) and women entrepreneurs.
- The scheme is aimed at promoting entrepreneurship among 250,000 beneficiaries and is being seen as a push for financial inclusion. PM Modi said in his Independence Day speech, “Each of the 125,000 bank branches should give loans to Dalits, women and tribals, so that the country could, in no time, have at least 125,000 start-ups by women and Dalits.”
- The MSME ministry is implementing major schemes like Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit-linked subsidy programme for creation of employment in both rural and urban area of the country. PMEGP provides relaxation to SC/ST beneficiaries. For urban SC/ST beneficiaries, margin subsidy is provided at 25% of the project cost while it is 35% in rural areas. Availability of adequate credit was always a major issue and MSME ministry has taken several initiatives to address the challenges.

(http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2016-03-25/news/71808484_1_dalit-indian-chamber-entrepreneurs-sc-st)

Education

- The Union human resource development ministry has decided to waive the fee for all SC/ST, Dalit and physically challenged students of the 23 branches of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT). Besides, a complete fee waiver for these students, those with a family income of less than Rs 5 lakh will be given a 66% concession. Students from families whose annual income is less than Rs 1 lakh will be able to avail 100 per cent fee waiver.

(<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/SC/STs-Dalits-disabled-to-get-100-fee-waiver-at-IITs/articleshow/51720494.cms>)

- National Fellowship for OBC students was started in 2014-2015.
- Expenditure parameters were increased by more than 100% for the construction of hostels for OBC boys and girls.
- Numbers of students covered under Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for education loan for OBC students to study abroad were increased in 2015-2016.
- National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) have distributed more than Rs 297 crore among Rs 1.67 lakh beneficiaries in 2014-15.
- NBCFDC has trained 13,510 OBC youth in skill development and approval has been given to train 15,345 OBC youth in 2015-16.

SUCCESS STORIES

Under Swachhta Udyami Yojana, Sanitary Marts Scheme, Micro Credit Finance, Mahila Adhikarita Yojana and Mahila Samridhi Yojana INR 390 Crore loan and funding support has been given to 52960 people from minority community. Also 12226 Manual scavengers across 12 states have been trained and provided with alternate skills. This has led to improvement in their living standard and provided them with sustainable source of income.

Some highlighted success stories are –

1. Smt. Vandana, W/o Ashok Kumar, R/o Choni Khalet, Dr. Choni, Tehsil Palampur, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh. She belongs to Scavenger community. She wanted to be self-employed and undergone 6 months training in Cutting & Tailoring course under SRMS. After getting training she had applied for loan of Rs.50,000/- for Cutting & Tailoring under SRMS. After starting her unit she was able to earn about Rs.6,500/- per month. She is running her business and is now living with self respect, dignity and pride in the society.
2. Satishbhai Ramjibhai Babariya is a resident of Ahmedabad district in Gujarat. He is 52 year old, married and has attained education till primary level. He is a Hindu and belongs to the Scheduled Caste community. Satishbhai was a Safai Karamchari and used to work in a factory. After availing the loan under NSKFDC scheme his income has increased from Rs. 4500 monthly to Rs. 15000 monthly and is able to support his family of 5 members and was able to marry his eldest son and eldest daughter with the money he earned.
3. Smt. Sunita, is a resident of Kali Paltan, Vikas Nagar, District Tonk (Rajasthan) and belongs to the Manual Scavengers community. She availed loan of Rs.25000/- for tailoring work under SRMS. She was also given training and due to her hard work she is able to live with dignity and pride and her economic condition has also been improved.

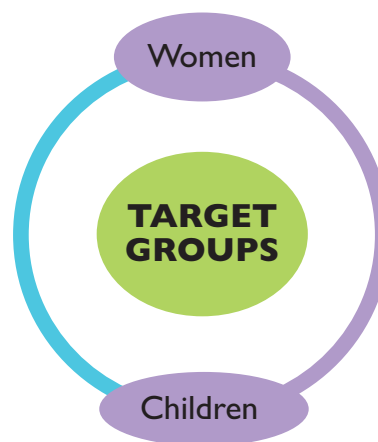


4.2. TRIBAL WELFARE

The Ministry was set up in 1999 after bifurcation from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the objective of providing more focused approach on the integrated socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs), which is the most underprivileged of the Indian Society, in a coordinated and planned manner. Establishing a separate department for Tribal areas was an ideological impact and great success for focused development of the then Prime Minister Shri Atal B. Vajpayee.

The Ministry looks after 'social security and social insurance to the STs, tribal welfare planning, project formulation, research, evaluation and training, promotion of voluntary efforts on tribal welfare, other developmental aspects of the STs and constitutional provisions in this regards .

Under the aegis of Modi Government, the Ministry of Tribal welfare has made focused efforts towards upliftment of tribal areas and tribal population, and addressing their issues in a more responsive manner.



CONTEMPORANEOUS WELFARE

1. Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana launched in October 2014 focuses on bridging infrastructural gaps and gap in human development indices between Schedule tribes and other social groups. It provides for allocating funds for blocks (recommended by the State and having low literacy rate) for the development of various facilities for the Tribal population . Presently, on pilot basis Rs 100 crore has been allocated for this scheme.

Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana is a strategic process to implement various infrastructural development schemes in Tribal areas for the focused development of tribal people. It is for the first time that a focused effort has been designed to meet the challenges in Tribal Development.

2. Sickle Cell: The Ministry has taken up the challenge of 'sickle cell anaemia' very seriously and judiciously responding to it, the Prime Minister in his Japan visit has sought expert assistance from Japan's stem cell pioneer and 2012 Nobel prize winner Shinya Yamanaka. India and Japan have agreed to work in India for developing a treatment for the fatal disease.

¹¹ <http://tribal.nic.in/Content/Abouttheministry.aspx>

¹² <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/CMS/Documents/201504291141421695180AnnualReport2014-15.pdf>

¹³ <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/modi-seeks-help-on-sickle-cell-anaemia/>

¹⁴ <http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/japan-to-work-with-india-in-finding-sickle-cell-anaemia-remedy/article6366920.ece>

Not only is this, in the current financial year (2015-16) an economic testing mechanism called 'turbidity test' developed through Indian Medical Research Council for 3-crore children. Each child is being issued a card containing information about their 'sickle cell statuses'.

3. Education and Skilling: The Ministry has endeavoured to add quality to the educational system for the tribal. In 2014-15, the ministry has taken up to identify quality science students, especially girls and these are trained as ANMs or any other institution. In order to overcome 'language barriers' in education, 2-language books (in regional and tribal language) is being worked on, starting from the states of Odisha, Jharkhand, Maharashtra.

Over time, after the incumbent government has occupied office, total around One Lac tribals have acquired skill training through Ministry of Skill Development and a total of Rs275crore has been allocated for this purpose. Focused training for creating para-medical staff, teachers, artisans, technicians, establishing around 3000 dairy cooperatives, training for self reliance through horticulture, poultry, etc is being imparted amongst the tribal population.

Changing lives of Tribals

PM Narendra Modi committed to change the lives of Dalits and Tribal people, promised cheap bank loans under Stand up-Start up India on April 5, 2016. Under this scheme, each Bank will have to sponsor a Dalit or Tribal person. (HT, April 2016)

Similarly, PM has been emphasizing on developing a National Tribal Cultural Carnival. First of such a National Tribal Carnival shall be organized in Delhi from April 29 to May 2, 2016.

GOOD GOVERNANCE

1. Use of Federal Structure. Under the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies /Integrated Development Project (ITDA/IDP), initiatives for strengthening of existing institutions meant for delivery of goods and services to tribal people have been taken. For this, the ministry focuses on 'efficient and judicious fund utilization' of the specific funds allocated to the State Governments for this purpose.

2. e-governance: For letting the tribal farmers know the current prices in the market of their small forest produce, 400 call centres are being connected through a single portal. This portal has also been connected to the Kisan Call Centre run under the Ministry of Agriculture.

3. e-commerce: TRIFED has taken support from 'Snapdeal' to sell tribal products like sculptures, art work, etc. Further, TRIFED has developed an e-commerce portal 'www.eshop.tribesindia.com' through which special tribal products like craftwork, handlooms, sculptures, artworks, etc are marketed and sold. (Note: TRIFED stands for Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India)

¹⁵ Information sought from Ministry of Tribal Affairs (Dated December 16, 2015).

The information also mentions that Gujarat State has completed 80% of the turbidity test, while in others like Odisha, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Assam etc, Training programs have been organized. The Ministry has directed these states to meet the targets by March 2016.

¹⁶ Information sought from Ministry of Tribal Affairs (Dated December 16, 2015)

BOX-2: ‘Ministry of Tribal Affairs’ Value Addition made under the Modi Govt			
SOCIAL WELL BEING		SOCIAL JUSTICE	
Social Status	Giving Tribal products as National level platform: First National Tribal Festival-‘Vanaj’	Fair Access	- Information access through Kisan Call Centre association - Access to market: Eshop for marketing tribal products
Educational Status	- Education in Regional Language through 2-language books - Localised skill development to employment	Distributional Justice	- Rs100crore allocated under Van Bandhu Kalyan yojana (VBKY) for bridging infrastructural gaps 400 Kisan call centres connected through a single portal - E commerce portal for marketing tribal products
Somatic Status	- Sickle Cell Anaemia- MoU with Japan - Health cards and Turbidity Tests.	Sustainability	Integrated Tribal Development Agencies/Integrated Development Project (ITDA/IDP) forefficient fund utilization and service delivery



¹⁷This festival was organized in Delhi to provide the tribal population across the nation a platform to market the tribal products, from February 13to18, 2015. (More than 900 tribal from 18states participated). Another such festival shall be organized from February 12to17, 2016. (Information sought from Ministry of Tribal Affairs, as on December 16, 2015) For more details refer to <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=115575>

SUCCESS STORIES

Under Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojna Rs 100 crore were allocated for bridging infrastructural gaps. VBKY is being implemented in one Block each in the States having Schedule V Areas. An amount of Rs 10.00 crore has been earmarked to each Block for gap filling. The selection of Blocks for the pilot project has been done on the basis of lowest literacy.

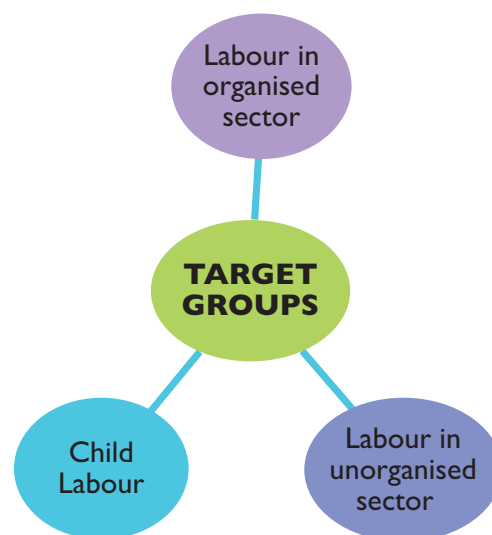
Some Highlighted success stories are-

1. Miss Bandari Nongsteng, Meghalaya was unemployed before availing the financial assistance from NSTFDC. She availed term loan Rs.52540/- and started Piggery business. Now she is earning Rs.4000/- to Rs.6000/- per month by selling pigs. Her economic condition has improved. She bought a TV also.
2. Smt. Manda Krishna Powar, Aged 35 years, R/O Village & P.O. -Vartaknagar, Taluka -Mokhada, Dist.Thana , Maharashtra – an illiterate labourer whose annual family income was around Rs.8000/- p.a. She availed loan of Rs 40,000 under NSTFDC for general store shop. Since then she has been running the shop successfully and is earning a net income of about Rs.2200/- p.m. This additional income has helped her in building a new house for her family.
3. Smt. Nainu Devi Takaria, Distt. Sirohi (Rajasthan) is a housewife and had no income opportunity before availing NSTFDC loan. A loan amount of Rs. 50000/- was sanctioned to her in Nov. 2005. She opened a Grocery shop and at present her net earnings from the shop is approximately Rs. 1500/- per month.

4.3. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Ministry of Labour and Employment envisions establishing 'decent working conditions and improved quality of life of workers, ensuring India without child labour in hazardous sectors and enhancing employability through employment services and skill development on a sustainable basis.' Thereby, the department aims at improving working conditions, quality of life of workers through enforcing better labour laws, skill development and employment services.

Under the aegis of Modi government, the department of labour and employment pursued focused efforts for enhancing social well being and justice to the target groups under its canvass through good governance practices and reforms accordingly in past 15-18 months.



GOOD GOVERNANCE MEASURES

1. Shram Suvidha e-portal has been developed as a unified web portal canvassing the activities of office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), Directorate General of Mines Safety, Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

This is a revolutionary measure taken by the ministry, establishing a transparent central labour inspection scheme for inspection of units, timely grievance redressal, providing single platform simplifying the processes like registration, certification, etc.

2. Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Universal Account Number (UAN). The Ministry has initiated for EPF holders allotment of UAN for portability of labour across regions and jobs. It facilitates online registration for establishments, e-payment of benefits, updation of annual accounts of members, online monitoring of exempted establishments, and provides for special campaign for bank account opening (those who do not have).

3. Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) that provides comprehensive medical care and cash benefits in contingencies to the target group under the Ministry has been made e-efficient with initiatives undertaken such as:

- a) **Project Panchdeep:** IT project under ESIC to digitize internal and external processes and ensure efficiency in operations. There is separate employer portal and insured person portal under Panchdeep, saving time and drudgery of routine paper work for the former, and convenient, handy and transparent processes for the latter.
- b) **Pehchan Card:** Under the same canvas, the provision of providing bio-metric Id-card of insured persons after registration is initiated for fast and convenient service delivery.
- c) **E-biz platform:** ESIC has integrated its services via e-biz platform of DIPP, in order to promote ease of business and curb transaction costs.

4. Identity cards to Unorganised labour. The Ministry has undertaken the initiative to efficiently create unorganised workers' database through identification and registration of such workers, which is required under the Act of 2008¹⁸. In this regards, portable cards to these unorganised workers linked to their Aadhar and bank accounts is to be issues by State Governments in 2015-16. All Social Security Schemes for unorganised workers shall be converged on a single platform, and also providing for holistic monitoring of such schemes.

“One year old Modi Government draws Success Stories of common men”

(New Indian Express, May 22, 2015)

Parshuram Naik. Age 19, from Mehbubnagar, Telengana. After quitting school after Std-X to work as labour to supplement his family income.

Parshuram Naik was shortlisted by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of skill development & entrepreneurship, in November 2014 in brick laying category. After undergoing 4-months training, he won bronze medal in New Zealand in World Skills Competition in 2015, and now is gainfully employed by a real estate company.

Another, success story to be quoted here is of Neha Ulhas Chande. Age 21. She has also gone through a similar training for beauty therapy under the Ministry of Skill development and entrepreneurship, and has won a beauty therapy contest.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

1. Skill Development Initiative of Director General of Employment & Training (DGET's SDI) has been duly upgraded making it more user-friendly, better control mechanisms and ensuring timely execution of activities.

2. Improving ITIs. The ministry has developed National Council for Vocational Training-Management Information System (NCVT-MIS) portal to streamline functioning of ITIs, apprenticeship scheme and assessment/certification of all NCVT courses. The initiative also undertook revamping the curricula of the courses with active involvement of industry and academia, and the revised curricula are implemented from August 2014.

3. Employment Exchanges and National Career Service (NCS). Under the NCS initiative, the ministry has undertaken to reposition the Employment Exchanges as Career Centres for connecting youth with job opportunities in a transparent and effective manner using technology. These centres will provide online registration of job seekers and of job vacancies, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development centres, internships, apprenticeships, etc. NCS portal is launched on 31.03.2015.

¹⁸ Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.

4. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) made effective from June, 2014 lays emphasis on an improved complaint and grievance redressal management system at hospitals, bringing transparency and accountability in its Phase-I. Phase-II guidelines for the scheme provide for improved IT support and re-designing the MIS for better analytics and corresponding efforts.

5. National Child Labour Project Scheme is sanctioned in 270 districts in India. Remarkable is the budgetary allocations made under the incumbent Govt for this scheme, as follows:

TABLE-5: Higher Budgetary allocation under National Child Labour Project Scheme	
Year	Budget Allocation (in INR crores)
2010-11	92.80
2012-13	130.18
2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014)	175.00
<i>Source: Annual Report 2014-15, Ministry of Labour & Employment</i>	

SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. Grievance Redressal. It is remarkable here to note the performance of Lok Adalats and efficacy of dealing with RTI Applications. As compared to 45 Lok Adalats held in 2013-14 resolving 153 cases, it is noticeable that between April 2014 to November 2014, 111 cases were settled in 16 Lok Adalats held.

2. Constitutional Reforms. Amendment in Labour laws have been proposed including Factories Act, 1948, the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988 and Apprenticeship Act, 1961, bringing them in tune with contemporary demands of the labour market and ease of business.

3. Shramev Jayate initiative launched in October 2014 by Prime Minister Shri Modi, under which the 5-schemes, viz. Shram Suvidha, Random Inspection, Universal Account Number, Apprenticeship Protsahan and Revamped Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana previously mentioned were initiated. This initiative calls for regaining 'dignity of labour' essentially and revamping the labour development process.

BUDGETARY PROVISIONS

TABLE-6: Trends in Non Plan Provisions and Expenditure (Rs in crores)			
Sl.	Scheme	2011-12 (BE)	2014-15 (BE)
1	Working Conditions & Safety	49.5	61.30
2	Labour Education	32.15	54.42
3	Labour Welfare Schemes	243.06	272.90
4	Employment	34.62	40.72
5	Training	46.70	55.39
6	International Cooperation	9.58	14.08
<i>Source: Annual Report 2014-15, Ministry of Labour & Employment</i>			

¹⁹ Annual Report of Ministry of Labour and Employment 2014-15.

²⁰ Press Release by MLE as on October 16, 2014.

Available at <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=110602>

VALUE ADDITION

At a Glance

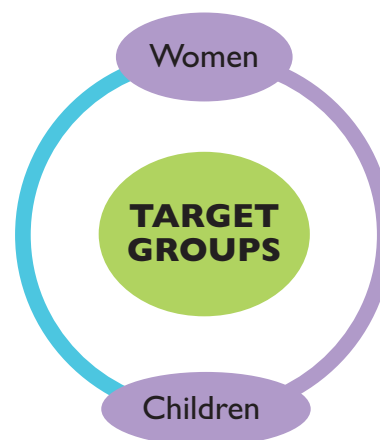
BOX-3: ‘Ministry of Labour and Employment’ Value Addition made under the Modi Govt			
SOCIAL WELL BEING		SOCIAL JUSTICE	
Social Status	• Better social status to unorganised labour • Identity cards for unorganised labour • More expenditure on Safety conditions at workplace. • 7th CPC and revised labour laws	Fair Access	• Improved budgetary allocation for National Child Labour Project Scheme • More expenditure on Labour education. • National Career Service (NCS)
Educational Status	• Apprenticeship Promotion • NCVT-MIS portal and improving ITIs. • Upgrading Director General of E&T • More budget allocation on Labour Education.	Distributional Justice	• EPF & UAN for labour portability • Efficient and timely labour grievance redressal through Lok Adalats • Project Panchdeep • Revised labour laws
Somatic Status	• E-efficient Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) • More expenditure on better working conditions. • Revamped Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	Sustainability	• Shram-suvidha e-portal • More budget allocation on better working conditions, and international cooperation..



4.4. WOMEN AND CHILD

Welfare of children and women is looked after by Ministry of Women and Child Development that envisions empowering women to live with 'dignity and contributing as equal partners in development in an environment free from violence and discrimination. And, well nurtured children with full opportunities for growth and development in a safe and protective environment.' Hence, it endeavours promoting social and economic empowerment of women and care and protection of children for their justified growth and development.

Under the aegis of Modi government, the department of women and child development pursued focused efforts to provide better health status and rights based development to women and children of the country through measures of efficient governance.



SOCIAL DIGNITY

I. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP). Adverse and declining sex ratio across states has been a consistent problem since the previous government was in power. The Child sex ratio (CSR) has critically fallen from 927 in 2001 to 918 in 2011. To empower and instil confidence in women, enabling them to live with dignity and access opportunities, the incumbent centre government undertook an exhaustive National Media Campaign for advocacy and changing the mind-sets deliberating social change, in January 2015.



The programme is launched on pan-India scale and is implemented in phases, under which first 100 most critical CSR districts in each state is being focused. Since its launch to November 2015, Rs48.10 crore has been spent for the advocacy campaign, and multi-sectoral District Action Plans have been operationalised in all states (except West Bengal).

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign - a success.

Within a year of launch of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign, success stories were seen. The Haryana suffering from high female feticide and thereby poor sex ratio, was hugely impacted by the campaign.

- First time in 10 years, in the state of Haryana in December 2015, Child Sex ratio at birth crossed 900-mark. It stood at 903 per 1000. (HT, December 2015)
- Amar Nani project has enabled more than 6000 girl children to access quality education in a tribal dominated district of Nabarangpur in Odisha. The main aim of the project was to enable girl children access to quality education.

²¹ <http://wcd.nic.in/>

²² Information document accessed from Ministry of Women and Child as on December 21, 2015.

2. Women Police and Skill Development. The incumbent government has made it mandatory for UTs to appoint at least 30% women in Police workforce . Further, under the guidelines for operationalizing Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) have been developed by the Ministry and sent to Ministry of Home Affairs for adoption. Also, the guidelines for Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) have been revised and simplified, providing for contemporary skill development and competency enabling women to become self-employed or entrepreneurs. Hence, emphasizing economic empowerment and dignity of life to women.



3. Recognising Achievers and Champions. The value addition made in the process of recognising 100-women achievers every year across the States/UTs, the ministry has for opened the process for public participation. Earlier, the awardees were nominated by States/Ministries. For 2015, the awardees will be selected through contest conducted in collaboration with Facebook . Out of 200 contestants selected by a jury was put to voting for finalising top 100 finalists in November 2015.

Gender Champion initiative has been conceptualised to be implemented through Education Institutes for Gender sensitization through young boys and girls, being operationalised with Ministry of Human Resource Development. Also, the women achievers at local levels are also envisaged to be felicitated under Rajya Mahila Samman and Zila Mahila Samman, from 2014.

4. Shelter homes for widows in Vrindavan have been sanctioned, and construction is set to begin from January 2016. Also, it has been mandated to mentioning name of the widow in the Death certificate of their husbands. (PIB Release, December 2015)

HEALTH AND SECURITY

1. One Stop Crisis Centres and Women Helpline. Approving the long pending demand, the incumbent government provided for setting up One Stop Centres facilitating integrated range of services including medical, legal and psychological support to women affected by violence in March, 2015. The Scheme covers violence affected women in private as well as public spaces, within family, community and at workplace.

The set up is considering integrating existing helplines, and to be established in every State/UT on pilot basis. So far 30 such centres have been sanctioned, out of which 10 have become fully functional. Further, the ministry has proposed to enable universalisation of women helpline, extending a common number '181' across the nation.

2. Health Security. Matritva Sahyog Yojana has been expanded in phased manner to cover all districts in the country now. In the 1st phase in 2014-15, the scheme continued in existing 53 districts with revised norms, and extending to additional 200 districts in 2015-16 in its 2nd Phase. By 2016-17, in the 3rd phase, it is envisaged to extend to all districts.

²³ http://pmindia.gov.in/en/news_updates/reservation-for-women-in-direct-recruitment-in-non-gazetted-posts-in-police-forces-of-all-union-territories-including-delhi-police/

²⁴ Press Release by MWCD as on December 03, 2015.

Available at <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=132388>

The Ministry constituted a Working Group to examine the regulatory framework of junk food in 23 countries across the world. The recommendations have been duly considered and forwarded to Ministry of HRD and Ministry of Health for suitably implementing them in schools and for including these in FSSAI guidelines, respectively.

3. Expansion of Anganwadi Centres (AWC). Extending AWCs in backward regions, involving World Bank assisted ICDS Systems strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Program (ISSNP) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme (MGNREGS) is one of the most revolutionary decisions taken up. 2-lac AWCs are planned to be built in 2534 most backward blocks of 8 World Bank assisted ISSNP States, and 50000 AWCs per year during next 4yrs in other backward states through convergence with MGNREGS. The guidelines have been laid in August 2015.

Under Corporate Social Responsibility, private sector companies have also joined this initiative by setting up 'Next Generation Anganwadis', to be built as model anganwadis with solar power, e-learning set-up, hygienic toilets, etc and dealing with child health & education, and support women's skill development equally.

GOOD GOVERNANCE

1. Village Facilitation and convergence service. For effective implementation of the BBBP Scheme and access other generic schemes (like Jan Dhan, Swachh Bharat), this new initiative has been envisaged aiming to link women in need of any such schemes/programs run by the State. Presently, this service is implemented in only 100 critical districts listed under BBBP.

2. Track Child. The Child tracking system has been extended to seek assistance from the Railways in 2015, through which most child trafficking takes place. Both Ministries have framed 'path breaking Special Operating Procedures (SOPs)' for this. Child Helpline Centres at 20 major Railway Stations for rehabilitation and rescue of abandoned, runaway, kidnapped, trafficked children have been established, which also involve NGOs/Child Help Groups/ Childline Units .

3. Adoption. The Ministry has launched a toll-free adoption helpline number to facilitate adoption related matters, under CARA in August 2015. The new guidelines 'governing adoption of children 2015' has been enforced wef August 01, 2015. These revised guidelines are more IT-enabled and more integrated in approach, making adoption hassle free. Also, under the incumbent government, India has provided for 'foster care'. The guidelines have been laid.

3. IT enabled Nutrition scheme. A revised National Nutrition Mission is also envisaged to tackle the issue of malnutrition in the country, which is to be launched in March 2016. The revised guidelines are to be based on real time IT enabled monitoring at ground level and supplementary nutrition to be provided in a targeted manner. Outcome monitoring, training and capacity building are expressed as the main focus of the programme.

4. E-office. The Ministry has implemented paperless office system for better efficiency and effectiveness. Around 12000 files, service books, record room files have been digitalized, leading to reduction in expenditure on stationery, saving time, and increasing transparency.

²⁵ Press Release by MWCD as on December 28, 2015.
Available at <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=133957>

CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS

1. Juvenile Justice. As a landmark achievement, the Ministry presented Juvenile Justice Amendment Bill in the Parliament in May 2015 and got it passed in December 2015. Through this amended law, special provisions have been made to tackle child offenders in the age group of 16-18yrs committing heinous offences, and the Juvenile Justice Board can transfer such cases to Children's Court (Court of Session) after conducting preliminary assessment. Further, it provides for 'place of safety' both during and after the trial, until such children attain they age of 21yrs. With this, it also extends the list of crimes against children to include illegal child adoption trade, corporal punishments for child care institutions, use of child by militant groups, offences against disabled children, kidnapping and abduction of children.

2. Women welfare. Responding to the grievances and issues of women, the Ministry has put in place a regulatory framework in order to check stalking, harassment of women through matrimonial websites. Similarly, the maternity leave for women employees has been pushed for extension from 3months to 7months. The Ministry of Labour has consented this to extend such leave to 6.5months. The amendment for which in the labour laws is in pipeline.

VALUEADDITION

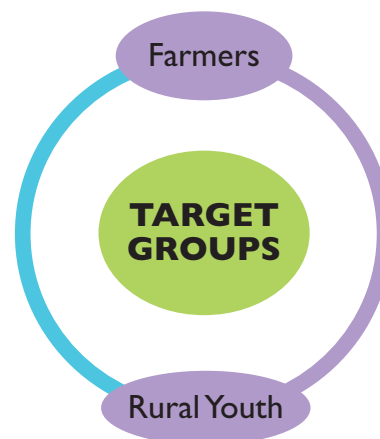
At a Glance

BOX-4: 'Ministry of Women and Child' Value Addition made under the Modi Govt			
SOCIAL WELL BEING		SOCIAL JUSTICE	
Social Status	• Women security through Mahila Police Volunteers • BBBP campaign • Gender Champions: Children for Gender Sensitization • Responding to public demand: Amendment to Juvenile Justice Act	Fair Access	• Integrated women Helplines for better service access • IT enabled Nutrition service delivery • Comprehensive Child tracking, MoU with Railways • One Stop crisis
Educational Status	• Women Police: Reservation in recruitment • Revamped STEP for skilling women entrepreneurs • BBBP with MHRD boosting girl child education • Gender Champions and Gender sensitization through Schools.	Distributional Justice	• Women Achievers Recognition participatory process • Shelter homes to Widows • Hassle free adoption • Local Women Achievers, at Dist& State Level.
Somatic Status	• BetiBachaoBetiPadhao (BBBP) combating girl foeticide • One stop crisis centres • Expansion of AWCs • Revised Adoption, Maternity rules • Revised Matritva Sahyog Scheme	Sustainability	• One Stop crisis centres • Village facilitation service, e-office • Gender sensitization through children • India New-born Action Plan (INAP)

4.5. RURAL DEVELOPMENT & AGRICULTURE

Almost one third of the country's population continues to live below the poverty line, and a large proportion of poor people live in rural areas. Poverty remains a chronic condition for almost 30% of India's rural population. Similarly, agriculture being the primary source of livelihood for more than half the country's population, welfare of farmers becomes an essential part of the development plan.

Being nodal Ministry looking after development and welfare activities in rural areas in India, Ministry of Rural Development plays a significant role, aiming to reach out to most disadvantaged-sections of the society. So does the Ministry of Agriculture in taking care of the needs of agriculture and allied activities in the country. Under the aegis of Modi government, the Ministry has made focused efforts towards upliftment of the rural poor, mainly focusing on farmers and the rural youth.



COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH

1. Revisiting the existing infrastructure. The Ministry took onto an action plan for road-side plantation Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) roads under MGNREGA was issued on July 2014. During 2014-15, against target of 5lac plants, 1.02crore were planted till the end of 2014. The States have been permitted to design bridges so as to serve as 'bridge-cum-bandhara' for conserving rain water and ensuring recharge of ground water table, through a circular issued by the Central Ministry as on August 10, 2014.

2. Housing for all. The Indira Awas Yojana has been revamped to be implemented on a mission mode, under 'Housing for all' by 2022. Now toilets are considered as an integral part of the unit, and construction is converged with associated schemes, to enable basic facilities, like power and drinking water also.

3. Urban amenities in Rural areas. In order to transform rural areas to economically, socially and physically sustainable spaces, the government launched Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), aiming development of rural growth clusters across all States/UTs. Such clusters shall develop by provisioning of economic activities, developing skills and local entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities, thereby developing a cluster of Smart Villages.

4. Saansad Adarsh Gram. The very first of its kind, Prime Minister Modi launched Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAANJHI) in October 2014, aiming to develop three ideal villages by March 2019 and five such by 2024, at the hands of Members of Parliament. This scheme is unique and requires transformation of rural areas keeping the rural soul intact. It envisages integrated development of selected villages, in the constituencies of MPs across multiple sectors like agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment, livelihood, etc and going beyond infrastructure development towards gender equality, social justice, eco-friendliness, cooperative development, transparency and local self government, etc.

²⁶ Press Release by Ministry of Rural Development as on December 24, 2014 available at <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=114018>

CONCRETE EFFORTS

1. Skill Development. The National Rural Livelihood Program was revamped and Deen Dayal Upadhyay Kaushal Vikas Yojana (DDU-GKY) was announced in September, 2014 by refocusing and re-prioritising skilling components under the former, to address the needs of rural youth and national as well as global skill requirements.

The revamped program comprises Outcome-led design with guaranteed placement for at least 75% trained candidates, shifting the emphasis from training to career progression, enabling poor and marginalised to access benefits, standards-led delivery, inclusive program design with coverage of socially disadvantaged groups (50% SC/ST, 15% Minority, 33% Women), and special regional focus (like HIMMAT for J&K, ROSHINI for LWE areas) and lastly, including support structure for placed candidates in terms of migration support, farm-factory transition, etc.

2. Better service delivery. The social-benefits received under National Social Assistance programme has been implemented by way of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) are extended to 300 districts. Similarly, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) and the insurance schemes launched by the Prime Minister on easy terms, under JAM trinity, i.e. Jan Dhan, Aadhar and Mobile linked banking has benefited rural India with financial empowerment.

3. Modernising Agriculture. The incumbent government has provided farmers more than one-time problem solutions, by providing for measures that can help them improve their status for long. It starts from modernising agricultural practices. 'Soil Health card' (SHC) is one of such efforts, launched in February 2015, aiming to issue soil health cards to farmers after testing the fertility and productivity status of their soil and recommending crop nutrients and fertilizers accordingly. Till July 2015, 34lac such cards have been issued across the states, after testing soil samples in various soil testing laboratories. The scheme plans to distribute such 14crore farmers.

The Union Budget of 2015-16 gave priority to Agriculture, and irrigation has been taken as an pivotal concern. 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana' (PMKSY) with an outlay of Rs50000crores for a period of 5yrs (2015-16 to 2019-20) was launched in August 2015, to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at field level. This scheme, after amalgamating other existing irrigation schemes, focuses on implementation through development approach, adopting decentralised state level planning and project based execution. Thereby, it allows states/UTs to design their own irrigation development plans according to the needs of the districts/blocks, which the State will take up for execution as District/Block Irrigation Plan.

²⁷ <http://ddugky.gov.in/ddugky/DocumentsForDownload/DDU-GKY%20Guidelines%20Eng.pdf>

4. Protection of Interests. Financial Security of farmers in time of acute need has been taken by the incumbent government at priority, as reflects the Union Budget 2015-16. The central government under Prime Minister Modi has released loans to farmers from time to time to resolve their financial constraints. For instance, Rs6000crores given as interest free loans to sugarcane farmers to help them clear their cane due arrears. Further, another major reprieve came for farmers hit by unseasonal rains and storms, when the Prime Minister announced raising compensation for crop damage, by 1.5 times.

Another such protection of interest of farmers was done when Union Cabinet under Modi gave nod for setting up 'National Agriculture Market' (NAM) in July 2015, allocating Rs200crore for the same, integrating 585 wholesale markets across India so that farmers realise better prices for their produce. It includes creating a pan-India electronic trading portal for agricultural produce and end APMC monopoly through 'e-mandi'



²⁸ Press Release of Ministry of Agriculture as on December 24, 2015 available at <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=126298>

²⁹ <http://www.financialexpress.com/article/economy/narendra-modi-govt-allocates-rs-200-cr-for-online-national-agriculture-market/93563/>

³⁰ <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/national-emandi-a-great-idea/article7379633.ece>

VALUEADDITION

At a Glance

BOX-5: ‘Ministry of Rural Development’ Value Addition made under the Modi Govt			
SOCIAL WELL BEING		SOCIAL JUSTICE	
Social Status	• Decentralised Grameen Vikas Yojana • SAANJHI: Village development by MPs using local approaches	Fair Access	• Interest free loans • Integrated markets: NAM & e-mandi • Plantation and bandhar inclusion under PMGSY
Educational Status	• DDU-GKY: Inclusive program design under revamped skilling program • Soil Health Cards and soil testing • Kisan TV for agriculture awareness • Revamped MGNREGA with expanded work scope.	Distributional Justice	• E-mandi, NAM • Housing for all, Rurban and IAY with basic amenities • Inclusive program design under revamped skilling program: DDU-GKY • Crop damage compensation increased.
Somatic Status	• Financial Inclusion Schemes of PMJDY and Insurance schemes • DBT for LPG, NSAP benefits • SPM-Rurban and Housing for all. • PMKSY: Decentralised irrigation plans.	Sustainability	• Soil Health testing • Local Irrigation Plans encouraged under PMKSY • DBT-NSAP, LPG • Plantation, toilets and rain water harvesting under PMGSY through MGNREGA.





4.6. HEALTH

The Health service in any country is the primary component of social welfare in terms of better somatic status of the people. Delivering such significant services to each and all, through an efficient health system is a must for providing social justice.

As it is the Constitutional responsibility of the State to provide for health care. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing various schemes, programmes and national initiatives to provide universal access to quality healthcare. So there are no specific target groups, but all sections of the society are taken into consideration. However, there are specific schemes, programmes and initiatives for the deprived taking care of their special needs and demands.

Under the aegis of Modi government, the department of health and family welfare pursued focused efforts to provide accessible health services and simplified health systems to the people of the country through measures of good governance.

FOCUSED APPROACH

1. Mission Indradanush. This program was launched to fully immunise more than 89lac unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children against 7-preventable life threatening diseases and also immunising pregnant women against tetanus by 2020. In its 1st phase, 201 high focus districts were to be targeted, while 297 districts to be targeted in the 2nd phase.

2. Mental Health. The Ministry launched Mental Health Policy in October 2014, aiming to provide universal access to mental healthcare for enhanced understanding of mental health across the country on a mass scale. It clearly provides specific roles to Central, State governments and local bodies, with civil society organisations.

3. Disease control. The Ministry observed first 'National Deworming Day' on February 10, 2015 and covered 277 districts in 11 states/UTs across 4.7lac schools and 3.67 anganwadi centres, targeting 10.31 crore children for distribution of deworming tablets in the age-group 1-19yrs. Out of these, 8.98 crore children received these tablets, for which 9.49lac frontline functionaries, school teachers and principals were trained.

Further, under the National Vector borne disease control Programme (NVBDCP), action plan for 'eliminating Kala Azar' by 2015 has been launched, benefitting around 116.57 million people in four backward states, providing free diet and financial support for wage loss and for treatment. Till June 2015, out of 546 blocks, 519 blocks have achieved the target. Also, total 20 high burden districts have been identified in states of Assam, UP and West Bengal for 'Adult Japanese Encephalitis vaccine' in the age-group of 15-65yrs.

Also, to control neonatal deaths, the Ministry launched the 'India Newborn Action Plan (INAP)' in September 2014 to end all preventable newborn deaths and still births to a single-digit by 2030. Similarly, national strategic plan for 'Elimination of Parent to Child transmission of syphilis' was launched under NACO in February 2015.

³¹ Data taken from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as on December 14, 2015.

GOOD GOVERNANCE MEASURES

1. Health Systems. NHSRC has been accredited as WHO collaborative Centre for Priority Medical Devices and Health Technologies in March 2015. Also, a Bio-Medical Equipment and Maintenance Program has been initiated to facilitate smooth procurement of medical equipment and give a level playing for domestic manufacturers.

2. National Health Portal was launched in November 2014 to provide authentic healthcare information to citizens across the country, aiming to improve health literacy, improve access to health services, and reduce the burden of disease by educating for prevention of diseases. Adding to this, NHP voice web has also been started in July 2015, through a toll-free number.

3. Extension of CGHS. The Ministry ordered for opening up 11 CGHS Wellness Centres, of which the Centre at Vishakhapatnam is operative now. The CGHS facilities have been extended to retired employees of statutory/autonomous bodies, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, BIS, CCRYN and restored to Assam Rifles Personnel. Also, the Ministry is pushing for use of IT enabled citizen centric health services through CGHS

4. Kayakalp. Taking from the Swachh Bharat Mission, an initiative to keep the hospitals and other health premises clean for better health services was started by the Ministry. Kayakalp is an effort to award such endeavours wrt Public health services, which was launched in May 2015.

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana. The incumbent government launched this scheme, and has pushed for 6-new AIIMS providing for high end clinical care besides MBBS teaching, the work on which has begun in 2014. In addition, 10 more AIIMS are proposed to be set-up. It also includes upgrading existing medical colleges to Super Speciality Blocks, under which 58 such government medical colleges were taken up in the first three phases, and then 12 more have been identified.

2. Institutes of National importance (INI). Such institutes are envisaged to be provided at AIIMS, PGIMER (Chandigarh) and JIPMER (Puducherry) till date, with total Plan spending of Rs621crores, Rs135crores and Rs220crores(2015-16), respectively. These institutes will provide IT enabled services and use advanced medical technology such as online registration system, new specialised departments, drug testing laboratories, research centres, etc.

3. Medical Education. Several medical and dental colleges have been established or proposed by the incumbent government. Intake capacity of colleges for MBBS has been increased by 2750 seats, for BDS by 1120 seats, renewal permission for 192 Medical colleges has been approved, 3 new dental colleges have been granted permission, so on and so forth . The Ministry has also introduced online application system for establishment of new Medical Colleges wef 01.08.2015 for academic session 2016-17.



³²These are some of the achievements in Medical Education till March 2015.

³³Ibid 53

VALUE ADDITION

At a Glance

BOX-6: ‘Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’ Value Addition made under the Modi Govt			
SOCIAL WELL BEING		SOCIAL JUSTICE	
Social Status	Community participation for Deworming, Kayakalp (Cleanliness for health)	Fair Access	- PMSSY for affordable healthcare facilities - Amrit Pharmacy for affordable cancer drugs at AIIMS
Educational Status	- Patronage to Medical Education: Increase in medical colleges and their intake capacity, etc - Deworming & Kayakalp Awareness	Distributional Justice	- Strengthen Health Systems in focus - First WHO Collaborative Centre - National Health Portal - Extension of CGHS - PMSSY for affordable healthcare facilities
Somatic Status	- Mission Indradhanudh - Mental Health Policy - Deworming Tablets - Action plan to eliminate Kala Azar - Adult Japanese Encephalitis vaccination.	Sustainability	- India New-born Action Plan (INAP) - Institutes of National Importance (INI) - Focus on IT-enabled service delivery - Boosting medical education, and strengthening health systems

IMPACT

- Some highlights of the first phase of Mission Indradhanush are as given below:
- Total 9.4 lakh sessions were organized during these four rounds of Mission Indradhanush
- About 2 crore vaccines were given to the children as well as pregnant women.
- Tetanus Toxoid vaccine was given to more than 20 lakh pregnant women
- 75.5 lakh children were vaccinated and about 20 lakh children were fully vaccinated.

5. INFERENCES

After evaluating the specific departments those cater to the needs of the deprived sections, in the larger interest of the nation it is evident that the incumbent central government has taken just means for mass welfare over appeasement politics and bottom-up approach for empowerment over the top-down approach. It has been only 23 months since Modi government has come to power, but value the governance has added to the existing service delivery system has yielded ray of hope across all sections, and influenced several indicators to follow a positive trend. For instance, the GDP growth rate is 1.9 (Q3 of 2015), which was only 1.21 (Q3 of 2012). Most remarkably, the corruption perception index for India has improved to 85 in 2014, which was high at 95 in 2011 (Transparency International Reports). Similarly, the consumer confidence has improved in India, from low at 112 (Q3 of 2013-14) to high at 131 (Q3 of 2015-16). Other positive indicators can be presented as below:

TABLE-7: Improvement in general quantitative indicators of welfare under Modi Govt			
Sl	INDICATOR	TREND	
1	Consumer Confidence (Nielson)	2013-14 (Q3)	2015-16 (Q3)
		112	131
2	Corruption Perception (TI)	2011	2014
		95	85
3	Inflation Rate	Nov-2013	Nov-2015
		11.16	5.41
4	HDI Ranking (UNDP)	2014	2015
		135	130
5	GDP Growth Rate	Q3-2012	Q3-2015
		1.21	1.9

Source: Trading Economics and I-economics Data compilations

Improvement in the Human Development Index, from 2014 to 2015 is remarkable. India climbed 5 ranks in a year, resulting out of good governance with focused approach for the development of the deprived sections under the Modi government. Another remarkable achievement in this short period of time is the control over inflation rates and improvement in Corruption Perception index. Owing to this continued good governance, it is expected that more benefits and improvements shall be seen eventually.

In this report we made observations under different departments looking after concerns of specific section of the society, according to the social well being and social justice framework defined previously in Section-3 of this report. The Boxes (No.1 to 7) at the end of each department under Section-4 of this report, summarize the initiatives, programmes, schemes and efforts made for 'SOCIAL WELL BEING' under categories of 'social status, educational status and somatic status', as provided by Jan Drewnowski. Similarly, these boxes provide the same summary for 'SOCIAL JUSTICE' as provided by Tom Bauler, under categories of 'fair access, distributional justice and sustainability'.

³⁴ Data taken from Trading Economics available at <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/india/indicators>

These summarized boxes when looked compositely, highlight that the government has made efforts for the upliftment of the considered target groups in terms of improving their somatic status, educational status and social status by way of providing emphatic policy responses to existing issues, quick remedies to prolonged challenges and long term welfare approach for eliminating inequality in the society. These have made difference to the lives of the deprived sections taken under consideration in this study, viz. Scheduled caste, tribes, backward classes,, women, children, labour, farmers and rural youth. All issues concerning their physical, mental development and social integration have been taken over by the government, ensuring 'Social Well Being' of these sections.

Similarly, the observations highlight that the government efforts made towards the upliftment of the target groups considered here for study, in terms of extending 'Social Justice' with focus on improving the system for fairer access, distributional justice and sustainability, by way of setting up efficient mechanisms to resolve existing loopholes, quick redressal of prolonged challenges and establishing stable means eliminating inequality in the society. The difference made to the lives of the deprived sections considered here for study, viz. Women, children, labour, scheduled caste, tribes and backward classes, farmers and rural youth is in terms of making services/benefits more accessible, providing more user-friendly services and empowering the sections get their rights.

Lastly, on generally evaluating the nature of these observations under categories of Social Indicators as defined by K.C Land (Section 3 of this report) the following can be deduced:

1. Normative Welfare: The evaluations and summary of value additions made by different departments under the incumbent Modi Government for the considered target groups here, is seen to project a progressive direction of public policies ensuring 'social well being' and 'social justice' within the defined framework. The efforts are seen to influence various segments and issues to yield better social status of the deprived sections.

2. Life Satisfaction: The incumbent government is uncompromising on bringing social change and the above observations under the framework of 'social well being' and 'social justice' reflects the same determination to improve quality of life of the common man. The popularity of Modi government amongst masses can be taken as general psychological satisfaction. Improvement in HDI ranking is the best example to quote here.

3. Descriptive Social Indicators: The present government is however, missing its hand at this end. There is a strong need to expand the ambit of 'social well being' and 'social justice' framework, expand the scope of existing policy design and understanding of the diverse Indian society. It would help in extending more efficient policies and programmes dealing with complex problems of these deprived sections.

**Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) –
Ease of Banking to all**

- ❖ Launched by Prime Minister Modi, on August 15, 2014, the scheme focused every Indian family to be enrolled in a bank for opening a zero-balance bank account.
- ❖ First time in India, financial inclusion framework shifted from opening bank branches to getting households enrolled in the Banks. This major shift in approach is leading to actual financial inclusion, and bringing economic equality in the country.
- ❖ Promoting financial literacy is the major and unique component of the campaign.
- ❖ Guinness World Record recognized the achievements made under PMJDY, for opening most accounts (18, 096,130) in a week as a part of financial inclusion campaign.
- ❖ Till March, 2016 21.61crore Banks accounts with Rs36,759 crore deposits have been recorded under the campaign.



SUCCESS STORIES- Financial Inclusion under PMJDY

1. Ravamma (Polavaram) got timely financial benefit, after her husband died. She received insurance money of Rs30,000 that came attached with her husband's Jan Dhan Account opened, and helped her stabilize her life. (Business Line, Feb 2016)
2. Financial Literacy campaign is the primary component of the scheme. Operationalizing zero balance accounts is now a major consideration of the banks. %age of zero balance accounts (all) is sharply falling, which was 76.81% of total accounts opened in Sep-2014, and went down to 44.9% in Sep-2015, and is 27.39% in Mar-2016.
3. JAM trinity- Jan Dhan, Aadhar and Mobile is a vision for achieving maximum value for every rupee, maximum empowerment and minimum leakages in the delivery system.
4. PAHAL Yojana, recently entered the Guinness Book of World Records for being the world's largest direct cash transfer scheme. Under PAHAL Yojana, LPG subsidies are directly deposited into the bank accounts. Under this scheme, more than 14.62 crore people are receiving direct cash subsidies.

6. CONCLUSION

To conclude the evaluation of governance made under Modi government for social development of the deprived sections in past 2 years as examined in this report, the value additions made along with their corresponding initiatives can be highlighted as below:

6.1. A Government that cares

Good governance is when the government is sensitive to the needs of the deprived sections, and identifies with their problems. The Modi government has been seen to endeavour reaching out to people and act according to their needs without delay. Some of such initiatives taken are:

- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign launched in January 2015, to protect the interests of girl child and render dignity of life to every girl child born. Towards the end of a year of campaign launch, sex ratio in the state of Haryana has shown an upward trend. As for the first time in 10-years the sex ratio in the state crossed 900 mark, standing at 903 in December 2015. Such a large-scale national campaign for gender-sensitization and protection happened for the first time in India.
- A total of 30 One-stop Crisis Centres sanctioned for rehabilitation of rape, acid attack victims, of which 10 have become functional till the end of December 2015. This was a prolonged demand.
- MoU with Japan to treat Sickle cell anaemia, and 'turbidity tests' developed is benefitting around 3-crore children. The PM personally intervened for this MoU during his Japan visit.
- For the first time a comprehensive 'National Policy on Drug Demand Prevention & Reduction' has been evolved and is at its final stage. This will benefit around 3 million drug addicts in India and prevent drug vulnerability amongst youth.
- An interest free loan worth Rs6000 crore given to sugarcane farmers to repay debts, and compensation limit for crop damage was raised to 50%. This comes as a major relief for debt-trapped farmers in India.
- As a part of preventive healthcare strategy, De-worming programme was given high priority to combat parasitic diseases. This is the World's largest De-worming programme to benefit around 140 million children.



6.2. Empowering the Deprived:

So far, in India the welfare politics as well as governance has focused largely on temporary solutions. Many times, it remained confined to some kind of appeasement of the deprived communities for ending their deprivation. Instead, the incumbent government has been stressing on empowering the marginalized sections to end their deprivation on their own. This has mainly been attempted through reform-based governance, primarily bridging gaps in policies and making a positive difference in general to their lives. Few of such initiatives can be highlighted as:

³⁵ <http://www.evidenceaction.org/blog-full/largest-deworming-program-in-india-to-start-with-support-from-evidence-action>

- Venture Capital Fund and Credit Enhancement Scheme designed especially for SC entrepreneurs, benefitting thousands of Dalit entrepreneurs. Such an initiative is taken for the first time in India.
- Further, National Fellowship for OBCs (higher education) started for the first time. Interest subsidy on Overseas Education loans to SCs scheme has been also started.
- Similarly, Sanitary Mart scheme, Green Business Scheme and Swachhta Udyami Scheme are promoting Clean India and entrepreneurship, especially amongst sanitary workers. These are innovative schemes started under the incumbent government creating livelihood avenues in the process of promoting Clean India.
- Employment exchanges become Career centres under National Career Service, bringing job-seekers and employers closer, using technology. This is a unique reforming effort.
- Approval to reform Agricultural Produce Market for developing an integrated market and developing e-mandi. Thereby, eliminating middlemen in selling agricultural produce, and hence guaranteeing fair sales proceeds to farmers.
- Also, the rural youth program is revised under DDU-GKY, making it outcome-led with guaranteed placements, and to include career progression approach.
- The government is seen to take financial inclusion on priority for social and economic development of the deprived sections. So far in India, financial inclusion was seen as branch penetration. But under the incumbent government, the approach changed and bank accounts formed the index of success of financial inclusion.
- Through schemes like PMJDY and other insurance schemes launched, several people have access to social security schemes and are financially empowered. There are 20.63 crore accounts with Rs31399.67 crore deposits under PMJDY till the end of December 2015 .
- Soil Health Card scheme is started which extends technical support for soil testing, benefitting 14 crore farmers.



6.3. Responsive and smart governance:

Delayed welfare and justice is not good governance. The incumbent government is seen to seriously focus on making systems more responsive, in real time. This involved pushing for e-efficient governance mechanisms, and emphasizing smart and transparent systems to ensure fairer access and distributional justice to the deprived communities. Some of such measures are:

- Mental Health Policy launched for universalising access to Mental Healthcare services and its understanding. This was a prolonged demand which is fulfilled by the incumbent government. Similarly, Juvenile Justice Act was amended fulfilling another public demand.

³⁶ Data Accessed from <http://www.pmjdy.gov.in/home> as on January 12, 2016.

- In another such attempt, National commission for DNTs is constituted, thereby providing an institutional set-up for recognition and rehabilitation of 10% of country's de-notified population .
- Focus on Asset –creation by converging MGNREGA with other development work like construction of Anganwadis, etc. MGNREGA, PMGSY and IAY are revised now to include plantation, toilet construction, bandhar construction, etc. Such reform creates more livelihood avenues and broadens the scope of infrastructure development.
- The Anganwadi centres (AWC) expansion project is taken to consider CSR to develop gen-next anganwadis. This is an example of smart governance.
- Similarly, a comprehensive child tracking systems is introduced. For this MoU with railways is made for setting-up Child track centres at Railway centres.
- In another similar smart attempt, under BBBP 'Village Facilitation service and e-office' set-up is provided in villages, implementing all women-schemes through this single platform.
- Shram-suvidha portal started under the incumbent government is an attempt to make system e-efficient for employees, by providing single platform for various processes. Similarly, UAN (universal account number) services for Employees provident fund (EPF) is easing labour portability.
- In a similar attempt, Bank account and Aadhar linked ID-cards to unorganised sector labour provided, is benefitting 90% of Indian workforce. Similarly, Direct Benefit transfer for LPG and NSAP benefits is enabled under the incumbent government. Over 15 crore LPG users benefitted have benefitted under Pahal DBTL scheme.
- Then, e-shop (TRIFED MoU with Snapdeal) is developed for selling tribal produce using e-commerce mechanism. Similarly, NBCFDC launched e-marketing platform (MoU with Go-Coop Solutions & Services Pvt Ltd) for selling artisans/craftsmen produce, etc. Also, an e-tracking system for loan accounting and recovery is launched by NBCFDC.



6.4. Participatory Governance:

In order to be more responsive and efficient, other than being solely dependent on technology and bureaucracy the incumbent government is seen to encourage public participation and find local solutions to the local problems, in order to end deprivation. This in its true sense reflects that the government focused on democratic approaches to governance.

- For instance, community plays a major role in BetiBachaoBetiPadhao campaign, and in Swachh Bharat Mission. These initiatives are for the people, by the people and run with the people.

³⁷ Renke Commission Report 2015 on country's de-notified population.

³⁸ [http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2015-12-](http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2015-12-27/news/69334853_1_guinness-records-direct-benefit-transfer-scheme-lpg-subsidy)

[27/news/69334853_1_guinness-records-direct-benefit-transfer-scheme-lpg-subsidy](http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2015-12-27/news/69334853_1_guinness-records-direct-benefit-transfer-scheme-lpg-subsidy)

- The Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana that aims at bridging infrastructural and human development gaps specific to tribal areas. And the PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana launched that aims at finding local policy solutions for local irrigation problems by making Block/District level plans. These reflect the bottom-up approach of governance over top-down development.
- At last, MyGov and PM Mann kiBaat are remarkable initiatives in this context. Several policy issues and guidelines have come through deliberations at MyGov platform, which were duly considered by the incumbent government and acknowledged by the Prime Minister.
- Till June 2015, the average login at mygov.in was 1.30lac across 9500 average number of user-accounts. By the end of December 2015, there were 1.82million registered members on MyGov, and around 1.68lac submissions to issue-based tasks and 26.1lac comments on thematic discussions on various policy agendas or as governance feedbacks.

6.5. Procedural Justice:

Along with distributive justice (allocation of values) the Modi government also ensured procedural justice (How to allocate values) at the grassroots which is reflected in different schemes. Here are giving a few examples where procedural justice was made possible:

- Jan DhanYojna is the world's biggest scheme for financial inclusion. To make sure that the deprived sections get accounts, banks appointed locals from the targeted communities as 'Mitras'. To ensure universal banking access, over 1.26 lakh Bank Mitras have been deployed armed with online devices capable of e-KYC based account opening and interoperable payment facility. Bank Mitras, who knew about the procedural requirements and benefits, were able to convince community members to open accounts. This helped the banks to reach out to more people from marginalized sections and enrol more accounts. As this scheme helped break economic and social barriers, we also witnessed several inspiring success stories unfold. In one such case, Bank Mitra-Durgesh Soni engaged for Bhajapani village and attached to Chhindwara enrolled 1,300 accounts. Ved Ram, Bank Mitra in Gariyaband District of Chattisgarh opened more than 2,000 accounts in less than two months.
- In the election manifesto, Narendra Modi had promised to curb corruption. Working on this promise over the last two years, it can be said that corruption has been brought down significantly. The Modi government put in place a system of checks and balances to eliminate corruption. E-governance, system-based policy driven governance and simplification of processes, were some of the steps in this regard. Fair auctioning of 2G spectrum and coal blocks was a major success which also benefitted public exchequer with more than Rs 3 lakh crores.

³⁹ Data taken from <https://mygov.in/>

- In the last 23 months, the Modi government organised over 1,800 camps to distribute aid among the differently-abled whereas only 100 such camps had been organised over the last 20 years before 2014. More than 100 mega camps are being organised by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment where aid of over Rs 1 crore were distributed. This became possible as the ministry convinced corporate sector to invest CSR funds in these schemes. Awareness programmes were also organised for Members of Parliament and other elected representatives to hold such camps in their constituencies. Under the scheme, while major funds are provided by the Ministry some funds are also to be given by MPs and other representatives. The ministry also evolved a transparent process for the selection of beneficiaries from district administration. Earlier, NGOs used to organise these camps. A tiny change at the procedural level brought about disproportionate changes that are visible today. The Modi government also organized world's biggest camp for distribution of aid (like artificial limbs, tricycles and other equipments) in Varanasi among more than 8,000 divyang (differently-abled) on Jan 22, 2016. This was registered in the Guinness Book of World Records.
- Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry has disbursed scholarships worth approximately Rs 7,465 crore under the schemes being run for students belonging to Schedule Castes, OBCs, EBCs etc. The scholarships benefitted approximately 3 crore 30 lakhs students. This was not the case in the last regime when the funds for the period of 2012-13, 2013-14 were not utilized. The Modi government sent officers to pressure state government to utilize these funds. Incentivizing the process for states, effective use of funds was rewarded with further sanctions. On the other hand, the ministry also sent a compendium of schemes along with request letters to all MPs, MLAs and District Magistrates to popularize them among the deprived communities. The number of applicants from institutes of higher education seeking fellowship and scholarships has also increased in last two years as the ministry popularized schemes through social media where students are present in large numbers.



It is clear from the above examples that besides ensuring distributive justice, the Modi government is committed to procedural justice without which the true benefits cannot reach the true recipients.

Apart from these value additions, it is viable to look into the aspect of public spending on social sectors under the incumbent government. The central government is being criticized for reducing public spending on social sector after the Union Budget 2015-16. However, it should be seen in coherence to the acceptance given to the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission, devolving more funds to the States. Across the departments considered here for study, considering the direction of value-addition endeavoured by the incumbent government, it is explicit that the government is streamlining 'fiscal federalism'. As observed in the monograph that in past 2 years more soft loans are disbursed through Development Corporations to SCs & OBCs and there has been increase in funds for skill training for safai karamcharis, Backward Class, and more spending on Labour education, international cooperation, safety at workplace, etc is done. The effort is to 'empower the deprived to end deprivation' and 'find local solutions to local problems' as mentioned earlier. For this, it is more viable to enable local authorities carve their own plans and accordingly make budgetary provisions.

The 'value-addition' made to the service delivery mechanisms under these has been based on the same approach, which is further backed by the provision for devolving more funds to the states, and the proposed Goods and Services Tax legislation. To put it in the words of Modi government, 'while unveiling the new policy shake-up in February 2015, it is believed that lower federal welfare spending would be compensated for by giving state governments a larger allocation of tax revenues'. Such changes came as a relief to certain ministries, and are making way for better 'fund utilization' when fiscal prudence is so required. This kind of 'fiscal federalism' is healthy for the diverse democratic nations like India. The pattern of governance thus, displays integrity of the government towards social well-being and social justice for the deprived sections, craving a clear and distinct path for accelerated social development and social empowerment on one hand, and fiscal federalism and fiscal prudence on the other. These seem to be the ideal 2 years months of governance, the Modi government has added value to the existing system on these lines, ultimately endeavouring to ensure justice and welfare to the deprived.

Legacy of Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar

- 26 Alipur, Delhi where Dr. Ambedkar had lived for many years, to be developed as Ambedkar Memorial.
- Four volumes of writings and speeches of Dr. Ambedkar were transcribed into Braille language.
- In memory of Dr. Ambedkar, postal stamps and coins of Rs 10 and Rs 125 were released by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

The incumbent government in its course of delivering justice and welfare to the deprived has patronised ideas of Dr BR Ambedkar in such endeavours. The government has shown its firm adherence to the constitutional built-up laid by Dr Ambedkar, and has underlined approaches given by him holistically for the understanding of common people and institutional development.



⁴⁰ <http://in.reuters.com/article/india-budget-idINKCN0Q51DY20150731>

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2. Reference Web Director on Public Policy Issues
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Public Policy Research Centre is a research organization established under Bharatiya Lok Kalyan Nyas in 2011, which produces research-based analysis of contemporary policy issues of significance. The organization aims to constructively impact policy formulation and analysis, with an emphasis on good governance practices, efficient implementation mechanisms and evidence policymaking. Since its inception, PPRC has worked on several short-study projects and come out with occasional papers, study reports, research-tools and similar publications. A Board of Directors comprising Dr. Vinay Sahasrabuddhe, Advocate Nalin Kohli, Dr. Sumeet Bhasin and Shri Rajendra Arya supervise the activities of PPRC, which has a team of about six research fellows, working under the guidance of experienced academics.



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