



# IAS PARLIAMENT

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A Shankar IAS Academy Initiative

## GIST OF YOJANA

AUGUST 2019

**Shankar IAS Academy™**

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## YOJANA AUGUST 2019

identified thrust areas relevant to our national priorities.

### 1. Fostering Youth to take on opportunities of the future

#### What is the need for skill development?

- Education and training are key to tap the inherent potential of youth and prepare them to take on diverse roles in different sectors, including new and emerging sectors of the economy.
- The draft report of National Education Policy 2019 lays greater focus on research and innovation to transform India's higher education system to one of the best global education systems.
- A large number of youth are able to take up industry-relevant skill training through the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and various other schemes under 'Skill India'.

#### How Research and development is strengthened?

- Research and Development is of strategic importance to foster a skilled, knowledge-led economy.
- There is a proposal to establish a National Research Foundation (NRF).
- NRF assimilates the research grants given to different Ministries will ensure that the overall research ecosystem in the country is strengthened with a focus on

#### What are the other initiatives?

##### MOOCS - SWAYAM

- Massive online open courses through the SWAYAM initiative have helped bridge the digital divide for disadvantaged section of the student community.
- To upgrade the quality of teaching, the Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) programme in higher education was started.
- It aimed at tapping the global pool of scientists and researchers.
- IMPRINT or Impacting Research Innovation and Technology scheme began as a Pan-IIT and IISc joint initiative.
- It aims to develop and roadmap for research to solve major engineering and technology challenges in selected domains needed by the country.
- Higher educational institutions are becoming the centres of innovation.
- For ease of access to credit for MSMEs, government has introduced the facility of availing a loan up to Rs.1 crore.
- Under the interest Subvention Scheme for MSMEs, Rs.350 crore has been allocated for FY 2019-20 for 2



per cent interest subvention for all GST registered MSMEs, on fresh or incremental loans.

### **SFURTI**

- ‘Scheme of Fund for upgradation and Regeneration of Tradition Industries’ (SFURTI) aims to set up more Common Facility Centres(CFCs) to facilitate cluster based development to support traditional industries.
- The focused sectors are Bamboo, Honey and Khadi clusters.
- SFURTI envisions setting up 100 new clusters during 2019-20 which should enable 50,000 artisans to join the economic value chain.
- Further, to improve the technology of such industries, the Scheme for Promotion of Innovation.

### **ASPIRE**

- Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) has been consolidated for setting up of 80 livelihood Business Incubator (LBIs) and 20 Technology Business Incubators.

### **What are the steps taken to improve connectivity?**

- The Government has given a massive push to all forms of physical connectivity through Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, industrial corridors, dedicated freight corridors, Bhartamal and Sagarmal projects, Jal Marg Vikas and UDAN Schemes.

- The Government proposes to enhance the metro-railway initiatives by encouraging more PPP initiatives and ensuring completion of sanctioned works, while supporting Transit Oriented Development (TOD) to ensure commercial activity around transit hubs.

### **Stand Up India Scheme**

- The stand Up India scheme has brought human dignity and self-esteem to so many of its beneficiaries, who are mostly women and from the schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### **Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan**

- Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Scheme aims at providing Rs.3,000 per month as pension on attaining the age of 60 to crores of workers in the unorganized and informal sectors.

## **2. Spearheading Women Empowerment**

### **What is Women Empowerment?**

- Empowerment is a multi-faceted, multi-dimensional and multi-layered concept.
- Women empowerment is a process in which women gain greater share of control over resources-material, human and intellectual, like knowledge information, ideas and financial resources like money and access to money and control over



decision-making in the home, community, society and nation and to gain “power”.

### ***What is Gender Responsive Budgeting?***

- Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRP) is adopted by India in 2005-06
- In several countries across the World, GRB is considered a powerful fiscal tool to back efforts towards gender equality with financial commitments.
- GRB is not just about resource allocation for women’s programmes but the application of a gender lens to the entire budgetary exercise, keeping in view the different needs of women and men.
- The Finance Minister has proposed to form a broad-based committee with Government and private stakeholders to evaluate GRB and suggest actions for moving forward.
- Finance Minister emphasised the shift in the Government’s approach from women-centric to Women-led Initiatives (“Naari tu Narayani”).
- Women SHG interest subvention programme in all districts
- Overdraft of Rs. 5,000 for verified women SHG member having a Jan Dhan Bank Account
- One Woman in every SHG to be eligible for a loan up to Rs. 1 lakh under the MUDRA Scheme

### ***What are the programmes for women empowerment?***

- Maternity Benefit and Child Protection Services
- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandhana Yojana
- Child protection Services programme under the Integrated Child Development Services.
- Anganwadi Services
- BetiBachao, Beti padhao
- National Nutrition Mission
- Mahila ShaktiKendras
- National Creche Scheme
- Working Women’s Hostel scheme
- Ujjawala, a scheme for prevention of trafficking, rescue and rehabilitation of the victims,
- Widow’s homes
- Strengthen Self-Help Groups(SHG)
- Mudra scheme
- Interest Subvention Scheme-allowed to women SHGs to avail credit to all districts.
- Ujjwala and Saubhagya Yojanas
- Stand-up India for female entrepreneurship
- Ujjwala for smokeless kitchens, and
- Swachh Bharat Mission for protecting the dignity of women.
- A few new measures to support women self-help Groups (SHGs) were presented, such as expanding the



interest subvention programme to all districts.

### **3. Transport Infrastructure and Connectivity**

#### **What are the steps taken for improving physical connectivity?**

- Government has given a massive push to all forms of physical connectivity through:
  - Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
  - Industrial corridors
  - Dedicated freight corridors
  - Bharatmala sagarmala projects
  - Jal Marg Vikas and
  - UDAN Schemes.

#### **PMGSY**

- Rural road development allocation are part of long-term phases of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana(PMGSY)
- The PMGSY has increasingly focused on need based road upgradation and maintenance, connectivity through services is still a challenge.
- Many of the habitations which have single-sided connectivity to a main road do not attract services into the habitation since services providers are not sure of the possibility of to-and-fro demand and hence the viability.
- Two-sided connectivity for habitations will enable service providers to go

from habitation to habitation and develop viable 'trough' routes.

#### **What are the Industrial corridors in India?**

- There are five industrial corridors,
  - Delhi-Mumbai
  - Chennai-Bengaluru
  - Bengaluru-Mumbai
  - Amritsar – Kolkata
  - Vizag – Chennai

#### **What are the Rail-based dedicated corridors?**

- Rail-based dedicated freight corridors(DFCs) are to provide the backbone transportation for the Delhi-Mumbai corridor and the Amritsar-Kolkata corridor.
- It should be noted that the 2010 budget had announce the Kolkata-Mumbai, Delhi-Chennai and Kharagpur-Vijayawad DFCs.
- The visakhapatnam-Chennai industrial corridor would be supported in part by the Delhi-Chennai and Kharagpur-vijayawada DFCs.
- This budget has addressed the Western DFC and Eastern DFC, currently under construction.
- This, presumably, is to focus on the completion of the two corridors.

#### **How road sector developed through PPP route?**



- The road sector has seen significant experimentation and progress through the ppp route.
- This sector has had the benefit of incessant thrust on PPPs, exploring concepts such as tolling.
- Right from the early days in late 90s/turn of the century, the idea of a large project with long-term vision has driven the investments.
- It started with the Golden Quadrilateral, followed by the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) and the more recent Bharatmala.
- The outlay for the Bharatmala phase 1 is estimated at over Rs. 5 lakh crore to construct 34,800 kms of highways.
- The Bharatmala Phase 2 is to focus on 3,000 kms of expressways, 4,000 kms of greenfield roads and support to State Governments for their road development.
- The central Government initiatives of PMGSY and NHDP/Bharatmala have also shown the way for state Governments to add to the road network.
- Many States have set up State Road Development Corporations to improve high density corridors, including through PPPs.
- Similarly, many states have schemes such as the Mukhya Mantri Gram

Sadak Yojana(MMGSY) to add all weather connectivity to habitations with population below the PMGSY levels.

### ***How water transport developed in India***

- Like Bharatmala, Sagarmala is an integrated garland of projects along India's coastline.
- Apart from facilitating exports and imports, it is also expected to improve coastal transportation, a sector that is under leveraged.
- Of course, the biggest challenge of coastal transportation is the intermodal hinterland and the last mile connectivity.
- At an aggregate level, port capacity in India, developed significantly through private participation, has been keeping up with export-import demand.
- Inland water transportation is also viewed as a big opportunity, through the Jal Marg vikas project.
- This includes development of national waterways and terminals at important locations.
- The challenge would be intermodal and last mile connectivity.
- In addition, technological challenges, such as ensuring draft on rivers and night navigation need to be overcome to make inland waterways competitive.



- In the aviation sector, after a long hiatus, PPPs in airports are back.
- The initial five airports (Cochin, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Mumbai and Delhi) were done in the 2004-07 period
- PPPs are expected to improve customer service and increase the viability of airports especially through non-aeronautical income.
- Allocation to various core and central schemes involving crops, livestock and fishery and also price interventions including Minimum Support Price(MSP) for crops(other than wheat and paddy) have been given a boost
- Interest subsidy
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III(PMGSY-III) envisages to upgrade 1.25 lakh km of road length over the next five years

#### **What is UDAN?**

- In terms of service connectivity, the Government has done well with the UDAN scheme which is now running into its third phase where letters of intent have been issued to selected operators.
- Under-served airports and routes have been mainstreamed, with a combination of regulated (subsidised) and unregulated fares.
- Electronic National Agriculture Market(e-NAM) was launched in 2016 with a view to ensure best market price to farmers for their produce

#### **SFURTI**

- The scheme of Fund for Upgradation and Regeneration Traditional Industries (SFURTI) aims to set up more common facility centres to facilitate traditional industries sector.
- Government has identified Bamboo, Honey and Khadi industries for cluster development to make such traditional ventures more productive, profitable and for generating sustained employment opportunities.
- SFURTI scheme aims to set up 100 new clusters during 2019-20 in which 50,000 rural artisans will receive a hand-holding from Government in the form of capacity development and market support.

### **4. Towards Farmers' Welfare**

#### **What are the schemes for the farmer prosperity?**

##### **PM-KISAN**

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a unique scheme provides direct cash assistance to farmers to the tune of Rs.6,000 to each farmer in three equal installment during a year.



### **ASPIRE**

- Scheme for promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) to set up 80 livelihood Business Incubators and 20 Technology Business Incubators during 2019-20.

### **KUSUM**

- Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan(KUSUM) in scheme envisage solarisation of agriculture pumps and installation of solar power plants (500KW to 2MW) on the barren or agriculture lands of individual farmers/cooperatives/panchayats/FP Os.
- The scheme would provide extra income to farmers by giving them an option to sell surplus power to the grid.
- Besides, it will help abatement of air pollution and would generate employment at local level.
- Dairy is another sector in which private sector and cooperatives can play a central role in enhancing income of farmers.

### **PMMSY**

- Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana(PMMSY), to establish a robust fisheries management framework.
- The comprehensive scheme will address critical gaps in the value chain.

### **What is Zero Budget Farming?**

- As a first, Government has shown intent and desire to promote Zero Budget Farming, which has become popular now in some states.
- Farmers are also already being trained in this practice
- The method needs less water, lower input costs, yet gives higher yields
- Zero Budget Natural Farming(ZBNF) promises to drastically cut production costs as most of the inputs are drawn from natural resources.
- 'Zero Budget' does not mean that farmer is going to have no costs at all, but rather that any costs will be compensated for by income from intercrops of other resources of additional income with due recognition and promotion from Union Government.
- ZBNF is likely to create a wave across the country

## **5. Transforming Urban India**

### **What is the current trend of urbanization in India?**

- India is urbanizing rapidly
- As per last census 2011, 37.7 crores people (31.2 per cent of population) lived in urban areas.
- This is projected to grow to 60 crores by 2031 and 80 crores by 2051.





- While urbanization is inevitable, there has been substantial increase in censuses towns/out growths, and delivery of civic services has severely lagged behind leading to huge cumulative gaps in urban infrastructure.

**How low investment is a challenge to urban infrastructure?**

India	USD 17 per capita
Other countries of same level	USD 100 per capita

- It is estimated that an investment to the tune of USD 1.2 Trillion would be required till 2030.
- Out of this half is required to take care of the backlogs of earlier years.
- India’s urban areas accounted for 58% of overall GDP and that cities generated lion’s share for tax revenue between 80-85%.

**What are the missions for urban rejuvenation?**

- At the first level the following schemes were launched to address the issues of cleanliness, affordable housing and urban poverty alleviation
  1. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-U)
  2. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

3. Deendayal Antyodaya yojana – national urban livelihood mission (DAY – NRLM)

- At second level, provision for universal water supply and substantive enhancements in coverage of sewerage/septage needed focus which were covered under the scheme Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and urban Transformation.
- Lastly, Smart City Mission (SCM) was launched for improving core infrastructure and providing better quality of life and urban services using ICT capabilities, etc.

**How and what are the steps taken to make cities as Engines of Economic growth?**

- 10 point vision for the decade is aimed at building physical and social infrastructure
- Government has announced in the budget its intention to invest around Rs. 100 lakh crores to fund India’s infrastructure in next five years.
- Government sees urbanization as an opportunity, not as challenge.
- India’s urbanization presents huge opportunity by the year 2030, 70% of GDP , 85% of total tax revenues and 70% of new net employment opportunities will be contributed by cities.



- Further, cities have been found to contribute towards achieving inclusive growth as they bridge the rural and urban divide

### ***One Nation One card***

- India's first indigenously developed payment ecosystem for transport, based on national common mobility card.
- This includes Automatic fare collecting system and National common mobility card.
- This card is usable in all kinds of transit as well as retail systems.
- With this India joins the very few elite nations who have complete payment ecosystem that has immense export potential.

### ***Swachh Bharat Mission (urban) makes cities cleaner and healthier***

- 24 states and more than 95% of cities have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).
- In Solid Waste Management, 90% of wards in the country are now covered under door-to-door collection with 56% of waste being scientifically processed.
- Becoming ODF has reduced deaths due to diarrhea and malaria.
- According to World Bank inadequate sanitation costs India about 6.4% of its GDP.

### ***AMRUT – Har Ghar Jal***

- As per NITI Aayog, India is facing water crisis with around 50% population experiencing high to extreme water shortage.
- Jal jeevan mission of newly created jal shakti mantralaya will converge with other schemes for sustainable water supply management across the country.
- This scheme envisages achieving universal coverage of water supply and increasing sewerage and septage coverage from 31% to 62%.

### ***Energy saving***

- Under AMRUT scheme, 62 lakh street lights have been replaced by LED lights, which has led to reduction of Rs.10.85 lakh ton of carbon emission.

### ***Housing for All by 2022 – PMAY (Urban)***

- Government is committed to provide "Housing for All" by 2022.
- Around 84 lakhs houses with an investment of about Rs. 5 Lakh crores have been sanctioned under PMAY-U.
- 2019-20 has been declared as "Construction Technology year" by prime minister.

### ***Ease of living***

- As per World bank's Ease of Doing Business in construction permits has improved from 181 in 2018 to 52 i.e a record jump of 129 places.