

## **Workshop 6 on “Government Innovation for Social Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups”**

### **Day 2, Session 5: Developing Capacities to Promote an Enabling Ecosystem for Social Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups - The case of India”.**

#### **Indian Viewpoint**

#### **Presentation**

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***“Empowering the individual means empowering the nation. And empowerment is best served through rapid economic growth with rapid social change”.***

***- A.B Vajpayee***

# Social Inclusion

An inclusive society is a society that over-rides differences of race, gender, class, generation, and geography, and ensures inclusion, equality of opportunity as well as capability of all members of the society to determine an agreed set of social institutions that govern social interaction.

- **Social Inclusion:** social inclusion is understood as a process by which efforts are made to ensure equal opportunities for all, regardless of their background, so that they can achieve their full potential in life. It is a multi-dimensional process aimed at creating conditions which enable full and active participation of every member of the society in all aspects of life, including civic, social, economic, and political activities, as well as participation in decision making processes.

# Why Social Inclusion is required in India

- Our Government is duty bound to transalate the vision of all inclusive development through universal participation. The vision of the Government is to enforce **universal participation with mantra of sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas** (Development with Dignity is the agenda of our nation) among all co-opting groups.
- **Preamble to the Constitution of India** has sought to attain Justice (social, economic and political); Liberty (of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship); Equality (of status and of opportunity); and promotion of Fraternity (assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation).
- The underlying principle of inclusive growth is to ensure that the benefits of political democracy and development reach to the last among the deprived group. It is the principle of **‘Antyodaya’, the empowerment of the weakest section of society.**

# Statistics of Vulnerable Section of Section of Society.

- **As per the 2011 census**, 16.6 per cent of population belongs to the Scheduled Caste (SC).
- **NSSO (2009-10), 66th Round**, had estimated OBCs population to be 41.7% . ( Around 512 million or 51.2 crore people)More than 10 crores persons belonging to De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes (DNTs). *[Source: NCDNT report of June 2008.]*
- **Senior Citizens Population:** 10.38 Crore (8.56%) (As per Census, 2011) and projected increase by 2026: 12.4% of total population.
- **Victims of substance use-** Around 1% of the population is believed to be addicted.
- **Disabled Population-** 2.21% of total populations (2.68 crore ) and 36.34% of disabled workers in the respective disabled population.
- **Women:** 48.4 % (2011 Census- 58.76 Crore), 67.7% (women and child)
- **Tribal Populations-**The Scheduled Tribes comprise about 8.6% of India's population (Census 2011)
- **Minorities populations:** 25% on the basis of select socio-economic and basic amenities parameters of Census 2011 data

# Problem faced by socially disadvantage and Marginalised Group

- **Human deprivation** of disadvantaged groups works through the societal process of exclusion, involving differential treatment and unequal access, which hinder human development
- **Labour Market:** This socially disadvantaged group is deprived in terms of social, cultural and human capital and not able to participate as a “**labour good**” in competitive labour market economy and this group is facing problem in acquiring such capital due to lack of capital. Those problem are compounded by increasing cost of health and education.
- **Poverty:** “Poverty is seen as deprivation of capabilities among Marginalised groups. (Sen’s Capability approach)
- **Struggling for better Quality of Life:** Due to deprivation of income and rising cost of living index, struggling for better life.
- **Representation and Recognition:** Lack of proper Representation (participation) , Recognition (acceptance) and respect (exchange of ideas, good practises and wisdom). These act as a hindrance to bring them in mainstream society.

# **Why do we need Integration of Marginalised Section Matters for Achieving Social Inclusion.**

- **Agent of Change-** In Democracy, Numbers Matter- Around 80% of Population belong to Socially Disadvantaged and Marginalised Section of Society
- **Market:** larger supplier of workforce and larger consumer of market.
- **Increasing Wage Inequality** – The wage in the unorganised labour market where most of the marginalised section are operative is far too divergent from the upscaled technology intensive and high growth oriented sectors which offer much high wages.
- **Social and Human Capital-** Major section of society is still far away for acquiring social and human capital due to lack of access to quality education and health.

# Challenges

- **Size of Population:** Improving the lives of 1.25 billion Indians with the density of population of 382 persons/sq.km (Census, 2011) would make a major challenge (home to 17.5% of the world's population).
- **Priority to reduce hunger** (103/119-Gross Hunger Index, world Bank Data )
- **Malnutrition** - 38% of its children under-nourished/stunted [National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 in 2015-16]
- **Transition from Informal to Formal employment of those already in the labour market:** Out of 47.41 crore workforce, 39.14 crore (82.7%) was in unorganized sector according to National Sample Survey Office (NSSO, 2011-12)
- **Poverty** (27 crore in 2017, NITI Aayog). 21% of population are poor. (Based on monthly per capita consumption expenditure-MPCE by Suresh Tendulkar methodology)
- **Climate change and environment protection** (trade off between development and ecology - Secondary sector contribute 29.1% share in GDP of which Manufacturing contribute 16.7% ( CSO, 2018) ( The share of manufacturing sector in the country's Gross Domestic Product is projected to increase from 16% to 25% by 2022 and to create 100 million additional jobs by 2022 in this sector.)



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- **No relevance of “Growth first and Development later-** need to increase the size of GDP and at the same time invite labour intensive economic growth which may not be technological efficient (more hand with more work)- Growth in itself has not brought about an equitable and more progressive society. The trickle down effect of growth has not achieved its social objectives.
- **One country transcending many centuries-** co-existences of many development paradigms- Village based economies at one end of spectrum and developed urbanised economies on other. Achieving Equality-equity-Justice for vulnerable group of society is a challenge.
- **External Challenges-** increasing terrorism activities, cross border issues, global warming etc
- **To derive maximum benefits for a young Demographic population** is a huge task that is define and to quantify and make available desired employment opportunities in keeping with limited resources and a constrained manufacturing sector unable to absorb the burgeoning population.

# **Social Sector Development Ministries/Departments and their target groups**

- **Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DoSJE)-**  
Weaker and marginalized sections of the population viz. Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Castes, Economically Backward Class, De-Notified Tribes and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, Economically Weaker Section, Senior Citizens, victims of Substance (Drug) Abuse and Alcoholism, Transgender, beggars, Safai Karamcharis including waste pickers, Manual Scavengers etc
- **Ministry of Women Child and Development (MWCD) -**  
Women and Child
- **Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwDs) -** The Persons with Disabilities

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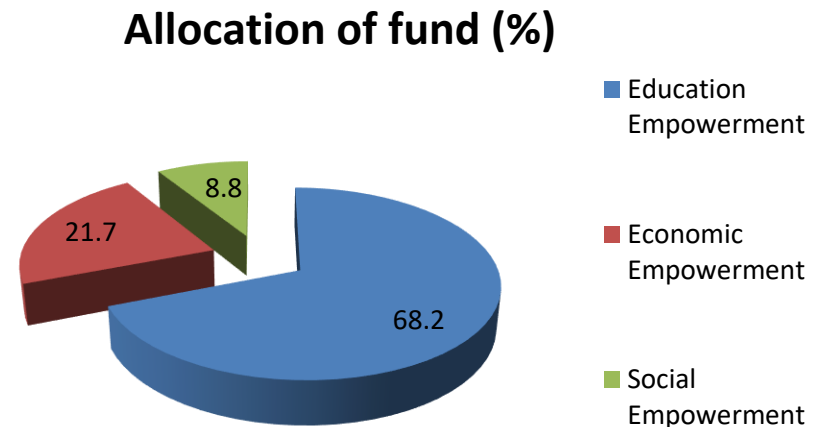
- **MHRD**- Children and Youth.
- **Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)**- overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas
- **Ministry of Minority Affairs (MMA)** - Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Sikhs, Parsis
- **Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MTA)** - Scheduled Tribes
- **Ministry of Health, Family and Welfare (MoHFW)** - Citizens of India with vision as Health as a right for all citizens is the goal that the Ministry will strive towards.

## Intervention of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment

***Mandate: One of the prime functions of this department is to be visible and vocal about the rights of the marginalised and flag their concerns in all the policies and programmes of the government.***

- ❑ **Educational Empowerment:** The Government of India foresees educational empowerment as a vital tool for the ecosystem of social integration and hence has used this as a tool for social inclusion.

### **Budget 2018-19 of DoSJE:**



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- ❑ **Scholarship Schemes:** (i) Scholarships Schemes (ii) Schemes relating to Construction of Hostels (iii) Schemes relating to Coaching of the students.
- ***The maximum allocation towards Educational empowerment is based on the assumption that quality and accessible education can bring about all around development of our target group more purposefully.***
- ❑ **DIGITAL INITIATIVES: Direct Beneficiary Transfer (DBT):** DBT is an important initiative for empowerment through Direct fund transfer to beneficiaries and plugging the pilferage in the system.

**As** reported during 2017-18, 60% Aadhaar seeding in SC and 30 % in BC are complete. An amount of nearly Rs.18000 crores has been disbursed to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries during 2014-15 to 2016-17.

**Outcome:** Between 2014 to 2018, 2,29,30,654 SCs students have availed the scholarships and an amount of Rs.10,388 crores has been utilised.

## Steps Taken for Economic Empowerment

- **Loans at concessional rates** of interest for providing loans at concessional interest rates (**12, 53,728 beneficiaries** have been covered under this scheme during 2014-19)

*From 2014-15 to 2018-19 (31.01.2019) 12,53,728 beneficiaries have received financial assistance under credit based scheme from three Corporations for self employment.*

- **Skill development** Training Programme (Short term courses and Recognition of Prior Learning) : To enable them to get gainful employment or set up their self employment ventures ( 233830 have been trained against target of 226572 during 2014-15 to 2018-19).

*Over 53.52 per cent of the skilled beneficiaries are able to get a placement in the way of either wage or self employment*

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- **Venture Capital fund for Target Groups** : To promote entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Castes and to provide concessional finance to them and support those entrepreneurs who will create wealth and value for society and at the same time promoting profitable business.

*The total disbursements under the scheme during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 (31.12.2018) were Rs.197.24 Crore covering 61 beneficiary companies.*

- **Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP)**: In case of infrastructure development, 30% of the funds have been allocated in the selected villages under Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) of the Department. (**During 2014-15 to 2018-19 Rs.3766.95 have been released to cover 1998523 beneficiaries.**)

## **Another Important tool in creating an enabling ecosystem for social inclusion in AWSC**

- ❑ Monitoring of Allocation of Welfare for Scheduled Castes (AWSC)
  - The Union Budget 2017-18 gave special importance to implementation of the schemes for welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities. The allocation for the welfare of Scheduled Castes has been stepped up from Rs.56,619 crores in BE 2018-19 to Rs. 76,801 crores in BE 2019-20, representing an increase of about 35.65 per cent. The budget also announced the introduction of an outcome based monitoring of expenditure in these sectors.
  - A web-based online module for financial, physical and outcome based monitoring has been developed to achieve this objective. e-Utthaan is an online web-application for the monitoring of releases against the allocation of fund to 29 Ministries/Department in 2018-19 for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, along with the monitoring of physical achievements.
  - ***Rs.56501.25 crore were allocated and Rs.35638.88 crore (63.08%) were released by 29 Ministries/Departments under their 288 schemes***



# Steps Taken for Social Empowerment

- ❑ **Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY):** To ensure integrated development of selected villages having more than 50% Scheduled Caste (SC) population. So as to provide them with all the necessary facilities to ensure that the disparity between SC and non-SC population in terms of common socio-economic indicators is eliminated and the indicators are raised to at least the level of the national average
- A web based Management Information System (MIS) is being developed by NIC for the **Survey, Plan Preparation Progress Monitoring and Out-come Analysis**, which would be critical for optimizing the outreach and impact of the scheme.
- The Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana which was launched during 2009-10 (pilot phase) and expanded during 2014-15 (Phase-I) has now been further expanded and will cover 4484 SC majority villages (Phase-II). Funds allocated under the Scheme in 2018-19 are Rs. 70 crore

## **The major components of integrated development of villages under PMAGY are:**

- Physical infrastructure such as construction of roads, street lighting, access to safe drinking water;
- Sanitation and environment;
- Social infrastructure, human development and social harmony;
- Livelihood.

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- ❑ **RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA** : Under the Scheme of RVY, aids and assistive living devices are provided free of cost to senior citizens, belonging to BPL category, who suffer from age related disabilities such as low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and loco-motor disabilities. The aids and assistive devices viz. walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles are provided to eligible beneficiaries

*At present, total 63 distribution camps have been organized nationwide providing 2,57,663 physical aids to 98,838 Senior Citizens beneficiaries belonging to BPL Category and Rs.124 Crore has been released*

- ❑ **Legal Provisions for Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups**
  - **The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act 1989**-Curbing practice of untouchability, discrimination & atrocities through Prevention of Atrocity Act (PoA Act 1989): The PoA Act was enforced on 31.01.1990, with a view to prevent “atrocities against members of SCs and STs, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences, and for relief and rehabilitation of the victims” of atrocities.
  - **The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955**- In pursuance of Article 17 of the Constitution of India, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 was enacted and notified on 08.05.1955. Subsequently, it was amended and renamed in the year 1976 as the “Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955”. Rules under this Act, viz “The Protection of Civil Rights Rules, 1977” were notified in 1977. The Act extends to the whole of India and provides punishment for the practice of untouchability. It is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations

## Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities

- **Vision:** The vision of the department is to provide an accessible environment, equal opportunities, positive attitudes through appropriate, affordable, acceptable and available technological interventions so that the Disabled can lead a better quality of life.
- **Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme**-financial support NGOs for providing education & rehabilitation of PwDs. creation of infrastructure and capacity building at the district level for awareness generation, rehabilitation and training of rehabilitation professionals.

*Under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, every year more than 600 NGOs are provided with financial assistance for running their projects for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities such as Special school, pre-school and early intervention, Half-way Homes and Community Based Rehabilitation etc*

## Social Inclusion and Rehabilitation

- **Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan (Accessible India Campaign)** nationwide campaign for achieving universal accessibility for all citizens including Persons with Disabilities, to be able to gain access and live independently with Provision of assisted devices and aid to 8 lakh person with disability. to make almost 50% of all building in state and national capital fully accessible to disabled people
- **ADIP Scheme-** to provide aids and assistive device to persons with disabilities and also to with hearing disability. (Under ADIP Scheme, 352 beneficiaries were distributed Aids & Equipment worth Rs. 50 Lakh and 54 thousand)
- **Legal Provision:** 5 % reservation in seats in Government/Government aided higher educational institutions.(Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016).
- **Scholarship Schemes for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjans)** such as Pre Matric, Post Matric, Top Class Education, National Fellowship, National Overseas Scholarship, free Coaching.

The total amount released under Top Class Education is Rs. 176.75 lakh and for Free Coaching for SwDs Rs. 87.24 lakh during the last three years

# Ministry of Women Child and Development

**Vision:** Empower women to live with dignity and contribute as equal partners in development, in an environment free from violence and discrimination. And, to nurture children with full opportunities for growth and development in a safe and protective environment.

- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao:** It is one the flagship programmes of the Government. The scheme is envisaged to bring an improvement in Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in the short term while Child Sex Ratio (CSR) with manifestation of over-all development such as improved health & nutrition, gender parity in education, better sanitation, opportunities and removal of asymmetries between the genders is endeavoured in the long term.
- **Policy Framework- National Policy for Women 2016, replace the policy of 2001.** Policy envisions a society in which, women attain their full potential and are able to participate as equal partners in all spheres of life. It also emphasises the role of an effective framework to enable the process of developing policies, programmes and practices which will ensure equal rights and opportunities for women. The broad objective of the policy is to create a conducive socio-cultural, economic and political environment to enable women enjoy de jure and de facto fundamental rights and realize their full potential.

***Over 15,000 crowd-sourced ideas have been considered as part of the policy formulation process.***

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- ❑ **Umbrella Scheme of Integrated Child Development - Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, Child Protection Service, National Crèche Scheme and National Nutrition Mission (proposed -**  
The mission targets to bring down stunting among children in 0-6 years age group from 38.4% (NFHS-4) to 25% by 2022.)
  
- ❑ **Two Main Legal Provisions:**
  - **Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017- under progress.** It has extended mandatory paid Maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, making it the third longest in the world. Commissioning and adoptive mothers are also entitled to 12- week Maternity Leave, provided the age of the child is less than 3 months. It also provides for mandatory crèches facility at organizations having 50 or more employees.
  
  - **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 :** It is civil in nature and defines domestic violence to include all acts of omission and commission that causes injury to a woman's physical, sexual or mental health. The Act provides relief to women in the form of protection orders, residence orders, monetary relief, custody and compensation orders.

# Skill India Mission

**Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE):** The aim of Government is to provide the institutional capacity to train a minimum of 300 million skilled people by the year 2022.

- **Agency-** Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) with executive arms- National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), and Directorate General of Training (DGT)
- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL):** the flagship program of the Ministry was launched in 2015 to mobilize youth to take up skill training with the aim of increasing productivity and aligning the training and certification to the needs of the country
- **PMKVY.1 (2015)-** Under the scheme, monetary reward was provided to successfully trained candidates. During its pilot phase, PMKVY (1.0) trained over 18 Lakh candidates in 375 job roles.
- **PMKVY.2- (2016-2020)** to impart skilling to 1 Crore youth of the country with an outlay of Rs. 12,000 crores.
- **Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)-** RPL certifies the skills of people with prior experience or those trained informally. Since 2016, the program has benefitted close to 8 lakh people across the country
- ***Department of Social Justice and Empowerment-2,33,830 beneficiaries have been trained against the target of 2,26,572 during 2014-15 to 2018-19 and also provision for self employment by providing concessional loan through finance development corporations under the Ministry***

# Challenges and New Initiatives

## Challenges:

- **Skill Development Programme** is for Empowerment of the most vulnerable sections of society and requires concerted efforts to achieve success
- **Funds constraints** for Skill Training
- Schemes have to conform to the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) devised by MSDE and Common Norms.

## The Enabling Ecosystem for skilling was created through:

- **Common Norms:** To bring in uniformity and standardization through with its common norms for eligibility criteria, duration of training, cost of training, outcomes, monitoring and tracking mechanism etc across implementing Ministries/Departments.
- **National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF)** a quality assurance framework which organizes qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude, All courses should be aligned with NSQF norms.
- **Integration of Skill development through portal** – Labour Market Information System (LMIS) Portal for matching the demand and supply of skilled labour has been linked to various Ministries portal, Skill India Portal/National Career Service which provide the information of supply of labour, SDMS/SMART portal ensures accreditation of training partners through SSCs.



## **Pradhan Mantri Jhan Dhan Yojana:-**

- Launched on 28<sup>th</sup> August 2014 sponsored by Ministry of Finance
- The scheme allowed people to have full-fledged banking accounts at a zero balance with facilities like insurance coverage and more.
- More than 33 crore account opened (more than 17 crore female beneficiaries)
- More than 84500 crore amounts have been deposited in the bank account.



### **Financial**

**One of the Worlds biggest Financial Inclusion Initiatives Scheme Aims:**

- Comprehensive financial inclusion and provide bonding services to all households in the country.
- It ensures access to a range of financial Services like availability of basic savings bank account, access to need based credit, remittances facility, insurance and pension.

# Enabling Ecosystem

## ❖ Ease of opening accounts

- Accounts can be opened in any bank branches or Business Component (Bank Mitra) outlet at Zero Balance.
- Every bank account is on Core Banking system of CBS banks.
- Mobile banking is available on even basic feature phones
- A facility link call centre and toll Free Number is available nationwide.
- For Aadhar Link Cards, overdraft facility of Rs. 5000 is available
- provision of an automatic inbuilt Rs. 1 Lakh accident insurance cover.

## ❖ Financial literacy upto village level is ensured.

## ❖ It has a structure monitoring mechanism from Centre to District Level.

*Centre- FM is Mission Head along with a steering Committee and a Mission Director.*

▪ *State- State Implementation Committee.*

▪ *District- District Implementation Committee.*

- The **Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)** provides health protection cover to poor and vulnerable families. The Health and Wellness Centres will play a critical role in creating awareness about PM-JAY, screening for non-communicable diseases, follow-up of hospitalisation cases among others.
- The PM-JAY is one significant step towards achievement of **Universal Health Coverage (UHC)** and Sustainable Development Goal - 3 (SDG Goal No. 3- Good Health and Well-being).



- Centrally Sponsored Scheme having central component anchored by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Its an Umbrella of 2 initiates – health and wellness



# Enabling Ecosystem

- Identification of Beneficiaries: More than 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries) covered across the country – as per the SECC – 2011.
- All families listed in the SECC database as per defined criteria will be covered. No cap on family size and age of members.
- Priority to girl child, women and senior citizens.
- Free treatment available at all public and empanelled private hospitals in times of need.
- Cashless and paperless access to quality health care services.
- It is an entitlement based scheme to provide estimated benefit cover of Rs.5 lacs/family.
  - For SC/ST Households
  - Female headed households
  - Families in rural areas for Manual Scavengers, people in urban slums and beggars.

# **The enabling Eco-system for integration of vulnerable groups was achieved through promoting**

- ☐ Pro-people agenda that fulfils the aspirations of the society as well as individual,
- ☐ Pro-active agenda in anticipating and responding to their needs,
- ☐ Participation, by involving of citizenry,
- ☐ Inclusion of all groups,
- ☐ Equality of opportunity to our country's youth,
- ☐ Sustainable development, by protecting environment, and
- ☐ Transparency that uses technology to make government visible and responsive.
- ☐ The Govt. has tried to create an enabling ecosystem/environment for the socially disadvantaged groups to amalgamate in the mainstream by provision of health facilities, electrification, LPG, bank accounts and assured employment

**Thank You.....**