# IAS
## GATEWAYY

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# YOJANA

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# 1. ADDRESSING RURAL POVERTY: LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND DIVERSIFICATION

## Introduction:

- As the Sustainable Development Goals stated clearly that **Poverty is a Multidimensional** and therefore it requires a multidimensional approach. **Non-farm livelihoods and multiple livelihoods** are required to make a difference.

- Recent data points out, **half of manufacturing and one-third of service sector is already part of the Rural Economy.** Income and Employment through Livelihood development and diversification is the way forward.

## Factors contributing for Rural Poverty:

- Rural poverty is truly multidimensional and there is need to address it simultaneously for greater impact.

### 1. Poverty of Household:

- ✓ Lack of education
- ✓ Under-nutrition and ill health
- ✓ Lack of employment opportunities
- ✓ Assestlessness
- ✓ Lack of self-housing
- ✓ Limited access to public services
- ✓ Clutches of middlemen/corruption/moneylender
- ✓ Absence of Social Capital – collectives of youth/women/poor households

### 2. Poverty of Geographies:

- ✓ Low price of Produce – Distress
- ✓ Violence/Crime
- ✓ Unirrigated Agri/vagaries of monsoon
- ✓ Lack of basic infra-roads, Electricity, Internet
- ✓ Lack of access to Markets and Jobs
- ✓ Lack of Non-Farm Opportunities

## Criteria for Deprivation under SECC 2011:

- The Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 released in July 2015 provided an Evidence Based Criteria for selection of beneficiaries under the various Government programmes. SECC enabled the benefits of development reach the most deprived on a priority.

  1. Only zero room or one room with kutcha walls and kutcha roof (D1)
  2. No adult member between 16 to 59 (D2)
  3. Female headed household with no adult male member between age 16 to 59 (D3)

4. Disabled member and no able bodied adult member (D4)
5. SC/ST households (D5)
6. No literate adult above 25 years (D6)
7. Landless households as manual casual labour (D7)

## Government measures to address Rural Poverty:

- Annual Expenditure in 2017-18 is more than double of what it was in 2012-13.
- Besides these, 4 additional sources of funds are leveraged to addressing Rural Poverty.
  1. The changed sharing pattern (60:40 instead of 75:25) under the PMAY-G and PMGSY leveraging additional funds by states also contributing more.
  2. Under Housing Programme, additional resources were mobilized through Extra Budgetary Resources. The transfer of funds under 14th Finance Commission awards has registered a significant increase.
  3. The fourth important factor is the **leveraging of Bank loans by women Self Help Groups (SHGs).**

## Programmes of Rural development aligned to Livelihood Development and Diversification:

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme **(MGNREGS):**
   ✓ Focused on durable assets and Water Conservation
   ✓ Provided for livelihood generating individual benefits like farm-ponds dug wells, goat shed, poultry shed, housing support and support for dairy shed.
1. Bank Sakhis and Bank Mitras trained as Banking Corresponds (BCs) from among SHG women.
2. **Agri Producer Companies** was established to improve the livelihood development of the rural areas.
3. **Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana**: Rural transport plying on the roads with women drivers.
4. Approximately 3 lakh candidates successfully placed for wage employment under the **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalaya Yojana.**
5. Under **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)** – several Rural Masons were trained and certified.
6. **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana** – road construction programme has also generated several indirect and indirect employment.

## Conclusion:

- Evaluation studies by IRMA have confirmed increase in incomes, productive assets, enterprises in villages where Women Self-Helf Groups are active under DAY-NRLM. Such increases are bound to generate large scale employment in the rural areas which eventually reduce the poverty level.

# 2. REFORMING GOVERNANCE

## Introduction:

- The avowed objectives of "**Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikaas and Sabka Vishwass**" and achieving a 5 trillion dollar economy by 2024-25 necessitates reforms in good governance.

- NITI Aayog emphasized on good governance for better service delivery and more effective outcomes. Good governance facilitates not only attaining Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 but also help in India emerging amongst the most developed countries by 2047.

## Cooperative and Competitive Federalism:

- Since the inception of NITI Aayog thrust on Centre-State relations through cooperative federalism recognizing that strong States make a strong Nation.

## Initiative to Foster Cooperative Federalism:

- ✓ Meetings between Prime Minister with all Chief Ministers
- ✓ Sub groups of Chief Ministers on subjects of national importance
- ✓ Sharing of best practices
- ✓ Policy support and capacity development of State/UT functionaries
- ✓ **Aspirational Districts Programme** for development of 115 most backward districts
- ✓ Framing model laws for land leasing and agriculture marketing reforms

- A unique feature of this new strategy is to improve State's/UT's performances by encouraging healthy competition through transparent ranking in various sectors.

- Some of the indices launched include **Health Index, Composite Water Management Index, SDG Index and Performance of Aspirational Districts.** Thus the dynamic ranking portals is one of the key elements of governance in a pursuit towards transforming India.

## Direct Benefit Transfer and Use of Aadhaar:

- With Aadhaar now firmly in place especially in **targeted delivery of subsidies**, Direct Benefit Transfer continues to make major inroads into policy and service delivery framework of the country.

- With 124 crore people having Aadhaar numbers, New India is expected to make increasing use of Aadhaar along with mobile numbers for better delivery of benefits in a leakage proof manner.

## Outcome Based Monitoring:

- Reforms such as the structural change in the budget making process with r**emoval of Plan/Non-Plan distinction** and **rationalization of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector schemes** enable budget allocation holistically.

- ⏩ **Introduction of Outcome Based Budgets since 2017-18** by **focusing on outcomes** and not merely on how much expenditure has been incurred under the respective schemes. This is a major step in improving governance as the thrust on meeting the expectations of the people.
- ⏩ At implementation level also, for various schemes, there is greater thrust on **creation of dash boards providing on-line and real-time data on schemes** and their beneficiaries.

## E-Governance:

- ⏩ With advancement in Information and Communication Technology coupled with penetration of Aadhaar and mobile, it has been possible to provide many public services through online modes.
- ⏩ Starting form biometric attendance of Government employees, digitizing database of beneficiaries across all schemes, seeding with Aadhar numbers, using PoS for beneficiary authentication and finally transferring the funds to bank accounts, make marked improvements in way services are delivered to the public.
- ⏩ **Digital India Programme** is centered on three key vision areas viz.
  - ✓ Digital Infrastructure as a core utility governance
  - ✓ Services on demand
  - ✓ Digital empowerment of citizens
- ⏩ Key elements of this programme include connectivity for al 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats through BharatNet, providing Aadhaar numbers, setting up Common Service Centers in each Gram Panchayat, Digital Lockers for every citizen, digital life certificates, DBT, digital payments, etc.
- ⏩ Besides, portals such as **Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)**, **the Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG)** and **MyGov a**re in place providing information to citizens seeking feedback and resolving grievances.

## Administrative Reforms:

- ⏩ Administrative reforms are a key component to facilitate Transforming India.
- ⏩ Reforms in civil services such as: introduction of a multi-stakeholder feedback performance evaluation, dispensing with interviews for lower level positions, introduction of online mechanisms for appraisals and filing of various returns by employees, implementation of e-office and strengthening training and merit-based postings.
- ⏩ The strategy **for New India @75 document of NITI Aayog** has proposed transformative measures such as:
  - ✓ Improving teeth to tail ratio
  - ✓ Promoting officer oriented culture
  - ✓ bringing down number of civil services and allocating candidates as per competencies

- ✓ **Encouraging lateral entries and specialization**
- ✓ **Bringing down entry age**
- ✓ Strengthening municipal cadres
- ✓ Training and skill assessments
- ✓ Institutionalization of goal setting and performance evaluation
- ✓ Greater suo moto disclosures
- ✓ Protection of civil servants
- ✓ E-initiatives and probity

## Law and Order:

- Legal and judicial reforms would need to be attended on priority so as to ensure safety of people and ensure access to justice in a timely and effective manner.

- Some of the suggestions to reform policing include adoption of **Model Police Act of 2015**, filling up vacancies and **greater representation of women**, reforms in FIR system with greater usage of IT, training/sensitization of police personnel and inducting a **separate cadre for cyber-crimes**, cyber threats and fraud.

- In the area of judicial reforms, need to reduce criminalization by compounding of minor offences with steep penalties that act as a real deterrent. **Focus more on arbitration** so that most cases get resolved out of court, the court processes need to be automated with electronic court and case management. **Redundant laws need to be repealed** and new laws need to be written in a simple manner.

- Besides **All India Judicial Service Examination on ranking basis** also be considered. The focus needs to be move from litigation driven to creation o f a law abiding society by sensitizing citizen's right from the school level.

## Conclusion:

- Transforming India requires clarity of vision, well thought out strategy and actions plans dovetailed to achieve that larger vision.

- **SDG 16 deals with access to justice and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions**. This can be done by collaborative approach of all stakeholders be it judiciary, civil society, corporate, think tanks, academia, media or citizens themselves.

- The mother Earth is predominantly (70%) covered by water, **only 2.5% is freshwater**. **India harbours only 4% of world's freshwater.** Less than 1% of the freshwater is easily accessible in lakes and rivers.

- India has just 2.4% geographical area of the world while harbouring nearly one sixth of the global population and world' highest owner of livestock's. This shows that the need of ecological security by protecting the country's diverse and unique natural heritage.

## Water Crisis - A Major Impediment:

- India faces several limitations and global challenges in order to realize dreams, expectations and ever rising aspirations of the people. Amongst them, interrelated water crisis and food insecurity attract special attention as these attain highest risk values due to:

  ✓ Burgeoning population

  ✓ Rapid urbanization

  ✓ Industrialization and infrastructure development

  ✓ Expansion and intensification of agriculture

  ✓ Loss of wilderness and degradation of natural resources( forests, grasslands and wetlands including rivers, marine and coastal)

  ✓ Large gaps between supplies and demands of various sectors

  ✓ Implications of Climate Change

  ✓ Changing life styles and enhanced consumption patterns

  ✓ Inadequate facilities for recycling and rainwater storage

  ✓ Pollution of water by sewage and dumping of urban wastes and unchecked flow of industrial effluents.

- Water crisis in many remote rural areas, particularly in the Himalayan region is a cause of drudgery as fetching water from long distances excessively affects women and takes away their considerable time from work, family care and also results in economic opportunities.

- Further, lack of availability and access to freshwater imposes restriction on development works and this also pose threat to water-borne diseases and human health.

## Water Conservation:

- Nature, Water and people have intricate relationships. Nature acts as a regulator, a cleaner and supplier of water. Maintaining healthy forests and other natural ecosystems (grasslands and wetlands) directly leads to improved water security not only for wild denizens but for all.

- Water conservation is complex and daunting, particularly in a human dominated country like India having several competing demands. It involves the three major objectives:

1. **Enhance water availability:** it is achieved by focusing on the protection and restoration of natural ecosystems, increasing green cover, managing riparian forest buffers, adoption of diversified agriculture, water budgeting, recycling and re-use.

2. **Improve water quality:** by effective law enforcement and stringent regulations, pollution control, restrictions on pouring of sewage, urban waste, industrial wastes, establishment of STPs and water treatment plants and adoption of bioremediation techniques.

3. **Reducing water-related risks:** adoption of integrated watershed management programme, flood control mechanisms, climate resilient agriculture, promotion of alternate income activities and sustainable livelihoods and disaster management.

## A National Movement:

➤ Considering the magnitude and complexity of water crisis, there is need to adopting holistic, evidence-based, participatory and bottom up approaches. In addition, revive traditional methods, tools, techniques and best practices for rainwater harvesting and water use efficiency. 'Nature Based Solutions' are expected to make significant contributions towards concerted efforts aiming at water conservation.

## Measures taken by Government to de-stress Water Crisis:

➤ Ministry of Jal Shakti launched **'Jal Shakti Abhiyan'**- campaign for water conservation and water security. The campaign run through citizen participation while focus on water-stressed districts and blocks in the country.

➤ **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchaey Yojana – 'Har khet ko pani'** and 'More Crop per Drop' – focuses on improving water use efficiency.

➤ Other measures such as National Water Mission, National Mission for Clean Ganga, Dam Improvement and Rehabilitation Programme, Ground water management, Flood control and Forecast, Biodiversity Conservation, Wetland conservation, Green India Mission , CAMPA , etc.

## Way Forward:

➤ Sustainable management of water resources requires striking a balance between supply and demand, between water quantity and quality. Water conservation calls for creating an enabling environment for change, synergy between diverse stakeholders, suitable legal and regulatory frameworks, appropriate financing mechanisms and social acceptance.

➤ **Six priority actions** for water management sustainable in the country through an aggressive national movement:

1. **Institutions and Governance:** strengthening and augmentation of manpower and financial resources and also a platform to bring in their efforts together for synergistic outcome. Governance at all level, help to establish judicious water use and prevention and resolution on conflicts.

2. **Participatory Approach:** it will help in empowerment of people and efficient management of precious water resources.

3. **Knowledge Management:** collaborations and institutionalizing synergies between various entities for development and exchange of evidence-based knowledge on ecosystem functions and development of suitable technologies to improve water resource management to ensure source sustainability.

4. **Ecosystem-Based Management Approach:** the move from isolationist approaches to holistic approaches is desirable on a priority basis. The awareness and sensitization campaign on massive scale need to be undertaken for educating masses on the significance of maintaining our ecosystem's integrity.

5. **Continuous Care:** Utmost care is required to be taken for retaining the water resources, making them sustainable and ensuring judicious use thereof.

6. **Capacity Development:** specialized agencies can be deployed for preparing the blueprint for budgeting the water resources within the framework of the legislation on the subject and then formulate strategies for its successful implementation.

# 4. ENERGY – A KEY DRIVER OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH

## Introduction:

⇒ India is the **sixth largest economy** in the world and is poised to become the **second largest economy by 2030.** It is also the third largest consumer of energy in the world, with **energy demand set to double by 2040,** India needs a robust and healthy energy sector.

⇒ Energy access enables the fruits of economic growth to trickle down to the bottom of the people. There is also empirical evidence which links energy consumption to rise in the Human Development Index, showcasing energy's role in influencing human well-being.

## Challenges in the Energy Sector:

⇒ More than **one-quarter of our population**, the vast majority of whom live in rural areas, still **lack an electricity connection**. Less than half of all households in the poorest income group have sporadic supply.

⇒ Another key issue is the per unit cost of power, that determines whether it is affordable for households that need it most. Government launched **Saubhagya scheme targeting universal electrification and covered more than 99% of rural households** to address accessibility and affordability of energy security.

⇒ On the distribution side, major deterrent has been the poor financial and operational health of state discoms affecting their performance. The government announced **UDAY scheme** to spark a **financial revival of discoms**, which would revitalize the entire sector.

- While focusing on energy security, equally important is to ensure that a bulk of it is generated sustainably, to help India honour its global commitments related to cutting down on carbon emissions. Government looking to achieve **the target of 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022**.

## Energy and commerce and industry:

- Energy access is essential to create income-generating opportunities and satisfy the huge number of job seekers. In the manufacturing sector, it enables capital investments which exponentially increase operational capacity and output.
- In India, where a large part of the population is engaged in agriculture, energy access helps to improve the farmer income through better irrigation, mechanized ploughing and harvesting and by ensuring a wider market for their output.

## Energy and Women Empowerment:

- As in other parts of the world, women in India also have to bear the brunt of **energy poverty**. Energy access has the potential to positively influence women's health, education, finance, and access to information, especially in rural areas.
- Government introduced **Ujjwala Yojana** – under which 7 crore households benefitted with access to clean cooking gas replacing firewood and coal. This ensures the smoke free healthy lifestyle, reduce drudgery and more time to pursue alternate livelihoods opportunities.
- **Off-grid solutions and decentralized Renewable Energy systems** have enabled women to get trained in installing, operating and maintaining these units, provide income which enhanced self-esteem and social standings.
- Energy access can catalyze a more gender equal society, where women are well-integrated into the economic mainstream, thus resulting in holistic and inclusive growth.
- **Lack of energy access results in high dropout ratio** and who did go to school had to hurry back home before it got dark for security reasons.
- Today, solar energy powered schools in rural India gives the opportunity to pursue quality modern education (ICT enabled), turn digitally literate and brighten their career prospects.
- Further, children can now return home in the safety of solar powered street lights and continue to study at their homes which are now electrified.

## Energy and Health:

- Energy is essential for water extraction, water treatment and water distribution. Sporadic access to energy can lead to vaccine spoilage, interruptions in the use of medical and diagnostic devices and lack of lighting and communications can be extremely detrimental in the provision of emergency services.

⟶ Decentralized, clean energy solutions enhance the efficiency of primary health services, accelerate the growth of tech enabled services like telemedicine and mobile health applications and bring quality healthcare to the doorstep of the common man.

### Conclusion:

⟶ No country has traversed its development journey without providing access to energy in line with people's need and requirements.

⟶ UN **SDG 7 pertaining to Access to Clean and Affordable Energy**, has undeniable positive spill-over's in the achievements of other SDGs, including those pertaining to gender equality, poverty elimination, clean water and sanitation and most importantly environment sustainability.

## 5. INDIA'S JOURNEY TOWARDS A $5 TRILLION ECONOMY

⟶ India is poised to rise steadily on the path of becoming a global power, our actions hold tremendous possibilities both for our people and the world in general.

⟶ India's rise is an opportunity to reimaging an India in consonance with our highest civilization ideals: joy, sustainable prosperity, responsible freedom, inclusive growth, peace and mutual respect. These ideals, when they influence our foreign policy, have the potential to shape a plural global order.

### India's Foreign Policy Approach:

⟶ India's foreign policy approach has been undergoing a paradigm shift with economic and strategic relations gaining significant cultural undercurrents.

⟶ The new approach is reflected in the foreign policy pillars **of panchamrit – Samman** (dignity and honour), **Samvad** (engagement and dialogue), **Samriddhi** (shared prosperity**), Suraksha** (regional and global security) and **Sanskriti evam Sabhyata** (culture and civilizational linkages).

⟶ Recently, the emphasis has **shifted from SAARC to BIMSTEC and Indian Ocean Region** in particular. India's interest in the Bay of Bengal and its enduring focus on Indian Ocean island states underline **the emerging maritime dimensions of India's neighbourhood policy.**

⟶ Prime Minister reiterated the priority India attaches to its 'Neighbourhood First' policy and the SAGAR doctrine. **SAGAR refers to "Security and Growth for All in the Region"** – a doctrine aiming to keep the Indian Ocean region peaceful and secure.

⟶ This move is a reflection of the Indian assessment that the Indian Ocean Island states are the key to India's strategic geographical security.

## Achieving a $5 Trillion Economy:

- The economic survey has the theme for enabling a **"shifting of gears"**, "to achieve the objective of becoming a **$5 trillion economy by 2024-25**".

- It makes the case for investment, especially private investment as key driver, that drives demand, creates capacity, increases labour productivity, introduces new technology and generates jobs.

- It also suggested that "**exports must form an integral part of the growth model** because higher savings preclude domestic consumption as the driver of final demand". The survey stated **"a virtuous cycle or a vicious cycle".**

- It says "when the economy is in a virtuous cycle, investment, productivity growth, job creation, demand and exports feed into each other and enable animal spirits in the economy to thrive.

- There is a need to create an enabling environment by setting structural reforms, clarity in policy and processes, efficiency in allocation risk and resources. We need to focus on job creation and skill development in a fast-changing global economic order. There is **need to support capital market** through well-considered policies for funding economic activity.

## Focus on MSME Sector:

- **MSMEs contribute 30 per cent of the country's economic output and around 30 per cent of total employment generation** cannot be underestimated. Reforms in manufacturing will allow India to become part of few global value chains and help in raising exports to a trillion dollar mark. **The skill and labour intensive products can absorb part of surplus people** from the agriculture or informal sector.

- There is a need **to emphasize on flexible labour laws** as these are an essential precondition for large-scale manufacturing.
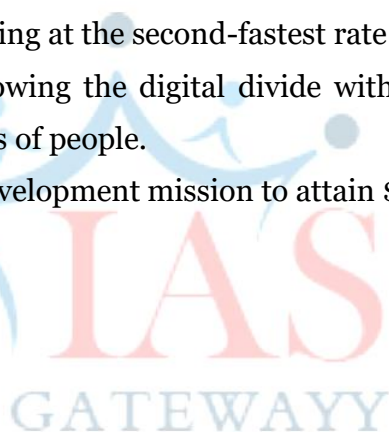
## Focus on Agriculture:

- **Sixty per cent of India's population lives in rural areas** and is mostly engaged in agriculture. The government has committed to **double Farmer's income by 2022**. The real issue is not the level of productivity but how produce can be converted into value that will decide farmers' income.

- The focus has shifted from increasing per acre productivity to gainfully employing farm households in other farm-related activities and to improve post-production value addition by pooling of land and aggregation of farmers' produce to give growers better bargaining power in the market. Government takes measures such as upgrading and harmonizing agri-logistics, agro-processing and agri-marketing. For selling farmers' produce in better prices is creation of Gramin **Agriculture Markets (GrAM)** and linking with the electronic farmer marketplace**, eNAMs, to** sell their produce nationally.

## Focus on Services Sector:

- Services contribute to 56.5 per cent of GDP but create only 30 per cent of jobs. So far, IT sector has been the mainstay, exporting over 80 per cent of its $150 billion turnover. Now the sector needs to develop expertise in Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence, Virtual Reality and their applications.

- The travel and tourism sector created 40 million jobs and contributed a significant 10 per cent to the GDP. Another big opportunity comes in global healthcare and wellness which is $8 trillion industry and would require over 100 million health workers in the next 15 years. There is an opportunity in converting India's 600 district hospitals as medical nursing and paramedical schools to train 5 million doctors.

## A Trillion Dollar Opportunity in Digital India:

- India can create up to **$1 trillion of economic value from the digital economy in 2025,** up from around $200 billion currently generated. India's digital consumer base is the second largest in the world and growing at the second-fastest rate amongst major economies.

- Our inclusive digital model is narrowing the digital divide within the country and bringing benefits of technology to all segments of people.

- Key central and state specific skill development mission to attain $5 trillion economy.

## Box1: Key Central and State – Specific Skill Development Programmes

### Central:

- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood promotion (SANKALP)
- UDDAN (Special Industry initiative for J & K)
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra Recognition of Prior Learning Apprenticeship Training
- National Apprenticeship promotion Scheme
- Craftsmen Training Scheme
- DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana Samrath (Textile Sector)
- Modular Employable Skill Under Skill Development Initiative
- Skill Development for PwDs (SPIDA)
- Sub Mission on Polytechnics under the coordinated Action for Skill Development
- Establishment of centres for Training and Research in Frontier Areas of Science and Technology (Fast)
- Scheme for Higher Education Youth in Apprenticeship and skills
- Skill Development for Minorities (Special Progrrames)
- Seekho aur Kamao (learn & Earn)
- Upgrading the skills and training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)
- Nai Manzil
- Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills

### Select State – Specific Programmes:

- Mukhya Mantri Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana (MMKSY) – Madhya Pradesh
- Kushal Yuva program – Bihar
- Mukhya Mantri Shram Shakti Yojana – Bihar
- Kaushalkar.com – Karnataka
- Kaushalya Vardhan Kendra (KVK) – Gujarat
- SURYA – Haryana
- Saksham – Haryana
- Seekho – Sikhao (Training of Trainers) – Haryana
- S-Mart (Skill Mart) – Haryana

## Conclusion:

▸ It is essential to work on a framework that provides ease of business and predictability to achieve the target of $5 trillion economy.

▸ There is also need to redirect energies on providing the environment to encourage private sector investments and innovation.

# 6. TRANSFORMING INDIAN HEALTH SYSTEMS

▸ **National Health Policy 2017** has provided a concrete shape giving direction to health sector and has universal health coverage as its central goal. The need of **strengthening Primary Health Care (PHC)** system has been well recognized.

## Early Initiatives:

▸ In 2002, India had released second National Health Policy which was followed by National Rural **Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005.** The initiative under NRHM, resulted in India eliminating polio, yaws and maternal and neonatal tetanus; reduced incidence of many communicable diseases and brought attention on strengthening PHC system.

▸ In 2017, that 15 years cycle seems to have been completed with new epidemiological realities, i.e. non-communicable diseases being the major burden of diseases and other health challenges. Understandably, the new **third NHP 2017**, followed by **Ayushman Bharat Programme in 2018** as an implementation component addresses above challenges.

## Put Primary Health Care First:

▸ NHP 2017 has proposed to use **two-third or more of government spending on PHC system**. Indian states have an elaborate network of nearly 200,000 Government Primary Health Care Facilities, which deliver around 10% of total outpatient services (excluding mother and child health services).

▸ NHP 2017 proposed to increase overall utilization of Government health services from 30% to 50%. It is well known that PHC makes health services efficient; reduces the cost (both by people and government) and helps in increasing provision of preventive and promotive health services.

▸ Evidence points that the **PHC system can tackle up to 80% of health needs** and can reduce the need for specialized health services.

## Stronger Health systems through Stronger PHC system:

▸ **Re-design PHC system** based upon available local evidence: a study of best performing PHC state identified certain characteristics in these facilities like,

✓ An assured package health services with 'limited intention to availability gap'

- ✓ Appropriate mix and sufficient availability of providers
- ✓ Continuous of care with functional referral linkages
- ✓ Initiatives to achieve quality standard
- ✓ Stronger local level leadership
- ✓ Community engagement

⇥ **Correct 'the inverted pyramid' of health services provision and utilization**: a large proportion of health services in India are delivered and used at secondary and tertiary level. Ideally, these services should be available at PHC level facilities. In short, the pattern of service utilization and delivery is inverted. This need to be corrected.

⇥ **Start focused initiatives to tackle social determinants of health (SDH):** a lot of determinants for better health – improved drinking water supply and sanitation; better nutritional outcomes, health and education for women and girls; improved air quality and safer roads.

⇥ These issues are increasingly being recognized with emerging challenges such as Anti-microbial resistance (AMR), air pollution and non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

⇥ There is need for multi-sectoral planning and 'Health in all policies' approach. To tackle SDH is added under Ayushman Bharat Programme.

⇥ **Establish Sub-district based health system in India:** Indian districts are on average 20 lakh population compared to 100,000 to 500,000 populations in other countries. These indicate effective planning of health services and tackling inequities in health outcomes need a sub-district unit level planning.

⇥ **Strengthen urban health governance for multi-sectoral collaboration:** India has increasing urban population and is expected to reach 60 crore by 2030. The PHC system in urban areas need faster and effective interventions, if inverted pyramid of service delivery need to be tackled.

⇥ **Use of Behavioral Economics for better health outcomes:** the Economic Survey has underscored the importance of behavioral economics (propounded by Nobel Laureate Richard Thaler). This has worked for Swachh Bharat Mission and Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao initiatives.

⇥ In health, behavioral change ensure that people seek early care to prevent complications and late stage diseases and seek care at appropriate level, which will reduce burden from higher level of facilities.

⇥ **Focus on public health cadre:** dedicated cadres and workforce to deliver public health services like Public awareness and education about good nutrition, improved sanitation and health promoting behavior should be created.

## Box – 1: Key Health Sector Related Developments in India Since Year

- 2002 - National Health Policy (NHP – 2002)
- 2005 - National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
- 2008 - Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)
- 2008 - Jan Aushadhi Yojana (relaunched as Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Parijojana (PMBJAP) in 2016
- 2009 - National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)
- 2008-17 - State Specific Social Health Insurance Schemes for specific Targets populations
- 2010 - The Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act 2010
- 2010 - Report of High Level Expert Group (HLEG) on Universal Health Coverage
- (UHC)
- 2013 - National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)
- 2014 - Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
- 2014 - National Mental Health Policy
- 2015-16 - Task Force on Strengthening Primary Health Care (PHC) in india
- 2017 - National Mental Healthcare Act
- 2017 - National Health Policy (NHP-2017)
- 2018 - POSHAN Abhiyan / National Nutrition Mission
- 2018 - Ayushman Bharat Programme (ABP) with two components are (a) Health & Wellness Centres (HWC) and Pradhan Mantri Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)

## Conclusion:

- India is at a juncture, where it can build on past initiatives to transform health outcomes so as to have a healthy and prosperous nation, with minimal inequities. This would ensure that India achieves Universal Health Coverage as envisaged in the NHP 2017 as well as heath related SDGs.

# 7. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMET FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

⪢ The government has emphasized on creating world-class infrastructure for building a New India. It has undertaken various projects such as **Sagarmala Project** (port-led development, **the Bhartmala** project (road connectivity), **Setu Bharatam** (making national highways free of railway level crossings) among others, to improve the present conditions of infrastructure.

## 1. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana:

### Objective:

⪢ To provide every family with a pucca house, with a water connection, toilet facilities, and **24*7 electricity supply**

⪢ Achieving the goal of **'Housing for All' by 2022**

⪢ PMAY – G – rural housing scheme for families living below poverty line. It is converged with Swachh Bharat Mission and MGNREGS for the construction of sanitary toilets and also to provide the unskilled wage component.

⪢ PMAY –U – achieving the objective **by Four Pillars**

a) In-situ slum redevelopment

b) Affordable housing through a credit-linked subsidy scheme

c) Affordable housing in partnership between public and private agencies

d) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

## 2. Energy

⪢ India is the world's third largest energy consumer. Per capita energy consumption was about 625 kilogram of oil equivalent against the world average of 1860. India imported approximately 82 per cent of crude oil and 45 per cent of natural gas requirements.

### Objectives:

⪢ Make available 24*7 power to all by 2019

⪢ **Achieve 175 GW of renewable energy generation** capacity by 2022

⪢ **Reduce imports of oil and gas by 10 per cent by 2022-23**

### Challenges:

⪢ **Overall energy**: subsidies and taxes distort the energy market, use of inefficient fuels, domestic production uncompetitive as energy taxes are not under GST

⪢ **Power:** the high industrial and commercial tariff and cross-subsidy regime affected competitiveness of the industries

⪢ **Oil & Gas:** lack of market-driven gas prices and gas pipeline infrastructure is not adequate

⪢ **Coal:** there is a tendency to expand open-cast mining and discourage underground operation even for better quality coal reserves.

- **Renewable energy:** high energy costs results in reneging on old power purchase Agreements.
- **Energy efficiency**: limited technical capabilities, high initial capital expenditure, and limited market.

## Way Forward:

- Overall energy: oil, natural gas, **electricity and coal may be brought under GST** to enable level playing field.
- Power: All Power Purchase Agreements including those with state generation companies should be based on competitive bidding. DBT may be considered instead of providing separate subsidies for fertilizers, electricity, crop insurance, etc.
- Oil & Gas: provide open access to gas pipelines and separate the developmental and regulatory functions of the PNGRB.
- Coal: **detailed exploration through** leases based on **production/revenue sharing model** should be considered
- Energy efficiency: promote **use of LED, public transport system**, widen and deepen the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) programme; make Energy saving Certificate (ESCert) trading under the PAT scheme.

3. **Transport:**
   - **Roads:**
   - India is the **world's second-largest** road network. Increasing the coverage and quality of roads is critical to enhancing connectivity and trade.
   - **Energy**
   - Increase connectivity by expanding the road network
   - Improve the regulatory framework for better compliance, seamless connectivity, road safety and quality
   - Reduce the number of road accidents and fatalities by 50 per cent by 2020.
   - **Challenges:**
     - ✓ Increasing capacity
     - ✓ Maintenance
     - ✓ Land acquisition
     - ✓ Inter-agency coordination
     - ✓ Funding
     - ✓ Institutional arrangements

## Way Forward:

- **Increasing Connectivity** :

  1) **Bharatmala Pariyojana** – complete 24,800 km by 2021-22.

  2) Special accelerated Road Development Programme for North East.
- Improve maintenance by adopting maintenance management system
- **Streamline land acquisition by sensitize stakeholders**, determining market value and deciding compensation amount.
- Skill development and increase emphasis on research and development
- Increase capacity and reach of public transport, providing support on technologies such as **VAHAN (for vehicle registration**) and **Saarthi (for driving licenses).**
- Expand the reach of the **electronic toll collection**, streamline the 'FASTag' charging system.

## 4. Railways:

- The Indian Railways is the third largest network in the world under single management and fourth largest network in terms of route.

## Objective:

- Augment the capacity of existing railway infrastructure
- Increase the speed of infrastructure creation from 7 km/day to 19 km/day by 2022-23
- **Achieve 100 percent electrification** of broad-gauge by 2022-23
- Improve the safety and achieving zero fatalities.
- Increase the share of non-fare revenues in total revenue to 20 per cent

## Challenges:

- Over-stretched infrastructure leads to reduction in average speed of trains
- Negligible non-fare revenues
- High freight tariffs have led to sub-optimal freight share.

## Way Forward:

- Prioritize ongoing projects to improve capacity utilization and timely completion
- Ensure the Dedicated Freight Corridors are completed on schedule.
- Monetize land resources with railways, through developing non-railway revenues such as retail or other activities.
- Use of advanced technologies such as automatic train protection, fog safety devices, etc.

## 5. Civil Aviation:

## Objective:

- Enhance the affordability of flying and double air cargo handling

- Expand airport capacity and Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul industry
- Enhance availability and affordability of regional air connectivity and revive unserved airports through **UDAN**
- Ensure airport tariffs, taxes on fuel, passenger services are determined in an efficient, fair and transparent manner.

## Challenges:

- Lack of adequate hangar space and availability of land to expand airports
- Aviation Turbine Fuel is relatively expensive in India
- Aviation safety violations needs to be controlled

## Way Forward:

- Enhance aviation infrastructure, complete the planned airports under UDAN
- Increase investment through financial and infrastructural support
- Increase skilled manpower and ease the regulatory environment
- Align taxation and pricing structure to global benchmarks by bringing **aviation turbine fuel (ATF) under the fabric of GST.**

## 6. Ports and Shipping and Inland Water Transport:

- India has a coastline spanning about 7500 km. Around 90 per cent of India's external trade by volume and 70 percent by value are handled by ports. 12 major and 205 non-major ports operate on India's coast.

## Objective:

- Double the share of freight transported by coastal shipping from 6 per cent to 12 percent by 2025
- Increase the port handling capacity and reduce the turnaround time from 3.5 days to 1-2 days

## Government Initiative:

- **Sagarmala programme** – focuses on modernizing and developing ports, enhancing port connectivity, supporting coastal communities and stimulating port-linked industrialization. It aims to reduce logistics cost for foreign and domestic trade.

## 7. Inland Waterways:

- Inland water transport **carries less than 2 per cent of freight traffic and** negligible passenger traffic. Until 2015, 5 national waterways in the country, in 2016 – **106 more were declared National waterways**. The ministry is augmenting capacity of **NW-1 under Jal Marg Vikas project to enable the movement of larger vessels**.

**Challenges:**

- A minimum draft depth of 18 meters is needed to enable vessels to dock at ports.
- To attract capital for building inland vessels

**Way Forward:**

- Dredging market to open up attracting more players
- Expedite the completion of projects under Sagarmala
- IWT should be integrated to multimodal/intermodal connectivity.
- Implementation of Jal Marg Vikas project.

## 8. Logistics:

- Logistics involves the integration of information, transportation, inventory, warehousing, materials handling and packaging.

**Objectives:**

- Achieve multi-modal movement of cargo on par with global logistics standards
- Reduce the logistics cost to less than 10 per cent of GDP from current 14 per cent.
- Expand logistics market and improve logistics skilling and increase jobs in the sector.

**Challenges:**

- Absence of last mile connectivity and infrastructure, competition and underutilized capacity, lack of interoperability of software systems.

**Way Forward:**

- **Rationalize tariffs** and determine prices in an efficient manner across different modes
- **Create an overarching body** that maintains a repository of all transport data to internal stake-holders and conduct robust analysis of the data, setting up multimodal logistics parks etc.